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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

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man and machinery—the magnificent engine receiver confortably, and to do this we must contribute liberally, according to our ability.

Any great undertaking of public utility demands considerable sums of money. How important are good roads, bridges, and other species of internal improvement. How useful and valuable, then, the means by which they are made. How nave the most useful inventions and machines had their origin, but from money. How important is an able attorney in a weighty and critical case; but his best fee is money. Now, brethren, let us open our hearts, let us contribute liberally to the support of the Gospel; don't begin to make excuses about the drouth, and the stringencies of the times, for the support of the Gospel; don't begin to make excuses about the drouth, and the stringencies of the times, for the support of the Gospel; don't begin to make excuses about the drouth, and gracious return of earthly by a natural and gracious return of earthly and early an antival and gracious return of earthly and early the machines had their origin, but from money. How important is an able attorney in a weighty and eritical case; but his best fee is money.

Now, brethren, let us open our hearts, let us contribute liberally to the support of the Gospel; don't begin to make excuses about the drouth, and the stringencies of the times, for the support of the Gospel is doubly repeal to make a transport of the Gospel is doubly repeal to make a transport of the Gospel is doubly repeal to make a transport of the Gospel is doubly repeal to make a transport of the Gospel is doubly repeal to make a transport of the support of the fospel is doubly repeal to the support of the fospel is doubly repeal to th

blessings. "The liberal soul shall be made fat, house, laid out his grounds, and arranged his and he that watered shall be watered also himself," Me thinks I hear one say, "I have no
to his own "ideas of comfort." The mind car part in this matter, for I never contribute to no more be arrested in its activities, than can a part in this matter, for I never contribute to such purposes." Open your heart, then, reach forth your hands, in a liberal support of the Gospel, and peradventure God will remove the drouth from our land, and doubly remunerthe drouth from our land, and doubly remunerate you for your liberality. God loves a cheerful giver. Oh, says one, I am too poor, I cannot contribute to the support of the Gospel .- | the appetite either fails, or discomfort attend Then, sir, I would advise you to go to work, for they who, by their laziness and criminal conduct, render themselves unable to bear their part in the various duties of social, civil, or religious life are a nuisance, that the world would be well rid of. Curtail your tobacco bill, my be well rid of. Curtail your tobacco bin, my brother, give your preacher only one half thereof, and he will have an abundant supply of cash to meet all his wants. Stewards should be active in the duties of their office. You should see that your preacher is well provided for.—

see that your preacher only one half thereof it, or even his watchful wite, he is a regular drinker, is "uncomfortable" without it; the appetite for it grows apace; he is a confirmed and hopeless drunkard, and "death and hell" his end.

That now excellent paper, the Philadelphia Inquirer, narrates the following, and can give the Immediately on his arrival, you should come together, make suitable arrangements for the comfort of himself, and family, if he has one .-Do your duty, let him be whom he may. It is not your province to judge. The church did not appoint you for that purpose. The office of a steward bears a greater affinity to a servant, than it does to a judge; therefore go to work. and see that the brother and his family are

suitably provided for. Be in carnest about the matter, and don't go home until the matter suitably and satisfactorily consummated." T brother must be provided for: he cannot live upon the wind: let us have some country pride, if we have no religion. The Gospel is worthy of all acceptation, it not only serves to promote the spiritual interest of mankind, but to promote their temporal interest, to increase the value of property, and greatly to multiply the means of sustenance. The tree of life grows out of the Gospel. It has its salutary influences, which are flowing to the remotest parts of the earth. It has a sanctifying, cleansing efficacy, that purifies our evil natures from all heathenism and abominable idolatries. Give a helping hand, then, my brother, and you, too, dear friendly sinner, in the support of the Gospel minister. Finally, friends, if your hearts have heretofore been callous, cold and indifferent on this subject, and the substance which the Lord has lent you to promote his glory been withheld in time past, may we, all, now redeem our time, arise and trim our lamps, and may we bear in mind that the gift of a poor widow's

The above table contains only a part of my ests. In vain have I sought for a pure article.

cent. is proof spirit:

Price per gal.

Let it be remembered that poison is substituted in proportion to the deficiency of Alcohol. The temple at this place is in a prosperou

condition; it is a working temple: such always succeed. Yesterday (Sabbath) was an interesting, solemn time in the M. E. Church. A large

may be gradually brought to a perfect stand-still, and can be put in motion again to accom-

that of eating; it in time becomes, to a certain extent, the only pleasure; it is indulged in; after a while, the surplus not being worked off its indulgence, and there being nothing to de they become exagg-rated, and nine times out of ten a sip of brandy has been resorted to; nine times out of ten it alleviates, and having an alleviant so easily accessible, it is not at all won-derful that it should be frequently resorted to, so frequently indeed that before the man is aware

ames of the parties :
About five years ago an enterprising firm was engaged in a lucrative business on Water street. Its integrity in business was beyond suspicion or cavil. The promptness with which its oblior cavil. The promptness with which its obligations were met was the subject of general encomium, and its paper had, in every case, the value of bank notes or of specie. The firm was composed of two members, both of them wealthy. With time their riches grew space, and with cash their kindness and integrity increased.—

cash their kindness and integrity increased.—
The section partner resided in a magnificent westend mansion, surrounded by all the luxuries
which money could command and taste could
ack. The junior partner lived with his family
in a rural district upon a small farm. He passed the business hours in his establishment on
Water street, and in the cool of the evening
rested in his cottage. His children grew up
healthy and contented, and all the fireside virtues gamb-ded about his feet.

beauthy and contented, and all the fireside virtues gamb-led about his feet.

In the lapse of time the firm dissolved. Its purposes had been subserved in the success of its speculations, and the preservation of its integrity, and each partner retired to his home to erjoy the profits of his labor. The west end millionaire has forfeited the respect and friend-ship of his ancient partner. We passed him last evening in a state of bloated intoxication, filthy with exposure and absolute want. The men with whom he once associated would blush today to recognize him. His fortune has been squandered in continued excesses, his family is scattered and penniless, and the sole aim of his degraded ambition is to find the wherewithal to purchase drink. The junior partner has not changed in circumstances. The home ties have proved stronger with him than the attractions of vice, and he still lives to demonstrate the advantage of retired virtue and contented competence.

In stead, then, of aiming to pass the latter part of life in dangerous, inglorious ease, let the armshitten be to evend it in active heaved here have the seed of the family circle. To have these seed of the family circle. To have these seed in the success of its and the thoughtless soul. But if this freedom should fail to bring up all, God has but to touch that faculty with the finger of his omniscience, and every event of life—every thought, and ever

two mites is a sacrifice at which we shall be glad to look, in the great judgment day, when the divine Redeemer shall demand the credentials of our alms giving as evidence of our sincerity as his friend.

A METHODIST.

Instead, then, of aiming to pass the latter part of life in dangerous, inglorious ease, let the ambition be to spend it in active benevolence, happifying alike the heart of both giver and receiver, thus leaving a name behind, not written in the sands of selfish indulgence, bat engraven in imperishable characters on the grateful memory of the damned! in imperishable character on the grateful memories of man, and in the pok of Life.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Nexton, Nextoner 1st, 1860.

Nextoner 1st, 1860.

TEPPERANCE.

En. Approximation is a supplemental to the season of the season o

a Sunday-school claiming independence from the church. It is like a meeting in a ship. The Sunday-school should never be a burden and tax upon the church. The officers of the church have peculiar duties and responsibilities; and it must be most ungrateful not to accept such aid as the Sunday-school can give them. Most gladly will they exercise a tender care over the prayer is wonderfully poured out upon the north prosperity of the school; but when, instead of relieving the pastor and fellow officers from the labors which are too much for them, the Saudayents there are, who, not perhaps comprehending their charge, come to think that the Sunday school is all in all, and the preaching of the gospel comparatively foolishness; forgetting that it is the main method ordained by God. to save them that believe. Not unfrequently the reports and addresses of Sunday School teachers and agents No descination make upon any atteretisements inneceded. It esteroly (Satoath) was an interest to the control of teem with open accusations of apathy against

ber the events of the present world—to call up the mercies, and blessings, and privileges enjoyed here—to dwell upon the invitations, and warnings, and expostulations urged upon them—and to reflect that had they acted otherwise in the days of their probation it would not have been thus to them. They will then feel, O that we had considered the subject of religion with the attention that its supreme importance demanded, we might now also have been resting in Abraham's boson!

In a communication from another missionary, in another island of the same group, the Rev. William Whitley, dated Rewa, February 28th, 1860, we have intelligence equally interesting. There the recently converted cannibal savages, as in many other islands, are anxious to send the Gospel to others, which they themselves have found to be "the power of God unto salvation;" and they hold missionary meetings for that our

much to escape—often times the wheat too— but in eternity, when freed from the grossness of the flesh, all shall be again gathered up and

of the damned!

Forget not, reader, that though the blessings and mercies of this life may be neglected or forgotten by you now, they are not forgotten by that Infinite Mind to whom "all things are naked and open," and who "will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."—

Neither shall these things be forgotten by you forever. Memory will one day gather them up. Like the ghost of a murdered victim, they will follow your footsteps through meternity. As

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, of the Reformed Presby terian Church, having just returned from a visit of several months in Great Britain and Ireland

f Ireland.
"To illustrate this," said he, "let me tell you of one of the prayer-meetings which I attend I was riding in an open wagon, one evening in the month of May—one of the coldest I ever saw in that country at that season of the year. It had been raining all day, and toward night it turned off into snow, or sleet and rain—very sloppy and unpleasant. As we were riding along, going to a certain village, the driver said

to me:
"'Would you like to see a prayer-meeting,
gathered in a country place without any particular call or excitement?"
"I would,' said I, and he turned me off the main road into a narrow lane. After riding

barn-a large barn. When we came up to it we found thirty or forty standing without. "'What is this?' I inquired; 'Why do you stand without?" "'This is the outside congregation, made up

of those who cannot get in,' was answered.
"An elder in the Presbyterian Church being with me, who was well known to the people, they opened a way for us, and we made for the inside. And what a sight that was! It was

more than jammed full; for every parent had a child on his or her knee.

"It was soon noised about that a stranger was among them from America. They got me up on the block, and my head was up among the rafters—and I must speak. I did speak; and the tears were divining for the large were divining t the tears were flowing fast, as I went on in my address. When I had finished, I asked:
"'What mean those two holes cut through the end of the barn, yonder?' I could not conceive what they were for.

"'Why, don't you know,' they said, 'that you have been speaking to another congregation through those two holes? They lead out into cow shed, and there is a congregation there who have heard you, though they could not see you." When the meeting was dismissed, I questioned one and another, old and young, all

MEMORY WITH THE LOST.

"Son, Remember!" What unfathomable depths of sorrow to lost sonls are indicated in this command of Abraham to the rich man in hell! It is of awful significance to the ungodly, who here neglect the subject of religion, and refuse to yield their hearts to God in Christ. They will not consider the subject of religion soberly and seriously while in lite, though urged thereto by every consideration of duty and interest. But thought cannot be so put off hereafter. The external world with its occupations and enjoyments will no longer exist to interest the mind, and a chief occupation there will be to remember the events of the present world—to call up the mercies, and blessings, and privileges enjoy-

in Abraham's bosom!

Sad reflection this to make by one whose days of trial have ended, and against whom the door of mercy has been shut forever. But, it is a reflection that millions have made, that millions are now making, and that millions will be atheus adopt our good resolution, with a dash is a reflection that millions have made, that millions are now making, and that millions will continue to make through eternity—millions who have here enjoyed the privileges afforded them in a Christian land, but who have not availed themselves therof until it has become too late.

Memory must be one of the chief sources of anguish to the lost. We have no reason to suppose that any mental impression made during our abode on earth shall ever be obliterated forever. Indeed, we have evidence that if these impressions do not abide so as to be called up in another world, memory shall there be so quickened as to bring up many, many incidents there forgotten. Like a sieve, it now permits much to escape—often times the wheat too—but in eternity, when freed from the grossness

SMALL PRAYER-MEETINGS.

It is unhappily the case, in times of religiou declension, as one of the evidences consequent of it, that the weekly prayer-meetings become small, and are sometimes almost deserted, to the great discouragement of the few who are always punctual. And it is hard for them to reways punctual. And it is hard for them to refrain from speaking of it in the meetings, and
complaining that so few attend. It is very trying to witness this, among other proofs, that
"the love of many, who did run well, is waxing cold." Under these circumstances, it is unquestionably the duty of the more zealous members of the church privately to exhort their
brethren to come in and fill up the seats. But
when this is unavailing or neglected, (as I am
afraid it often is.) is it best to consume much of
the precions time of the prayer meeting in talk
ing about it, as if a blessing could not be expected—as if the prayers of the few could avail
little in the absence of the many?

Is there not a more excellent way? The more
I think of it, the more I am conviced there is.
While the Scriptures enjoin s-cial prayer, and it
is the duty of all the members of the church, as
well as the few, to attend the stated meetings,
I do not find that the Bible anywhere speaks of
large gatherings, as essential in order to bring

large gatherings, as essential in order to bring down spiritual refreshings from the inflite foun-

Suppose now a church should become so suppose now a church should become so stupid as to run out the stated weekly prayer meeting; suppose that only two or three should come, would not that be sufficient encouragement for keeping it up? Why not, just as much as if a hundred were statedly present? Is there greater assurance that Christ will be present with the hundred than with the two or three? Would not the faith which induces two or three to hold out be more likely to avail much, than

to hold out be more likely to avail much, than the reluctant attendance of the largest number? Let us be more faithful in exhorting one another, and the more earnest in our prayer, if the meetings are small, and see if the Lord will not "pour us out a blessing, so that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

THAT IS TOO SIMPLE.

I was attending a protracted meeting in an adng to the ability given me by God, to assist sonls in finding Jesus. A brother, who had for years been stumbling at this simple way, called on me, and requested to be instructed in the way of faith. Well, I endeavored to simplify it in various ways, but all had no effect. I was almost ready to give up, thinking I could not in any way help his mind. At length, in reply to my remark, that he must make the unreserved surrender of himself to God, and that it was his privilege, when all was consecrated, yea, and duty, when he did this, to begin then to reckon himself the Lord's, simply believing that his offering was an acceptable one through Jesus Christ, he exclaimed,

"O, that is too simple; I must do something

"Very well: would you stand constantly by his side, and assist a little here and there?"
"On, no," said he; "I should place the watch in his hands, and go about my business."
"Yes, yes, brother B., now do just so with that heart of yours. It is one of order, it does

that heart of yours. It is out of order; it does not keep good time; it is not in harmony with the great heart of Christ. Take it to him; He the great heart of christ. He knows pre-is the great repairer of hearts. He knows pre-cisely how to regulate it. It was for this pur-pose He came on earth, that He might put our hearts in order. Place it in His hands, and as you remarked respecting the watch, go away about

"That's it! that's it! I will do it!" he exclaiml, with much earnestness.

not thought of. Dipping in Abana and Pharpar would be far better. He turns away in his plendid chariot, enraged at the prophet's pres-

cription.

"If by having one of my legs amputated I could become a Christian I would be one to-day," said a beloved friend with whom I had been conversing in regard to the interest of his soul. The way of faith looked to him like folly. o do something more than merely believe: he, oo, wanted to do "some great thing," or behold one striking outward manifestation, -Guide to

ALL THINGS WORKING TOGETHER.

There is a noble sense in which these material agencies are working a moral progress, and so promoting the scheme of God. Looking up to the weather cook, says the Sage of Vanity, "Woe's me for this weary wind! There it was south this morning, and now it is north? How many ways it blows, and never long the same! What's the use of all this whirling? And if it over a continent, and doing the Creator's work in a hundred lands. It has called at you city, fetid with missing and government, and government, and government, and government are as a fearful hindrance to the power of social prayer,—Exchange. fetid with miasma, and groaning with pestilence; and with its besom of brisk pinions it has swept the plague away. It has looked into you haven, and found a forest of laden ships sleeping over their freights, and it has chased them all to sea. And finding the harvest arrested in a broad and fertile realm—the earth chapped, and the crops withering—it is now hurrying with that black armament of clouds to drench it in lifesome irrigation.
To narrow observation or to selfishness, that

wind is an annoyance; to faith, it is God's angel forwarding the mighty plan. 'Tis a boisterous night, and Pictish savages curse the noisy blast which shakes their peat hovels round their ears; but that noisy blast has landed the gospel on St. but that noisy blast has landed the gospel on St. Andrew's shore. It blows a fearful tempest, and it sets some rheumatic joints on aching; but the morrow shows dashed in pieces the awful Arma da which was fetching the Soanish Inquisition to our British isle. The wind blows cast, and detains James' ship at Harwich; but it guides King William to Torbay. Yes; 'the wind blows south, and the wind blows north: it whirleth about continually, and it returneth again according to its circuits." But in the course of the speck of seagirt happiness the Gospel, and Protestautism, and civil and religious liberty. And so, not of our islet only, but of our globe entire, and its continuous population. So far as the inweather index, in the wind there may be little seeming progress; nay, so far as concerns any plan which society purposes to itself, the favorthat of such is the kingdom of heaven. They have gone up to live with the crowned immortals, to be watched for and cared for by the angels of light, and we doubt not that they will be among the first to welcome us among the shin ing courts on high.—H. W. Beecher.

Modern Pries.—There are many who follow Peter's example in decreasing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft ing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft ing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft ing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft ing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft ing our world, and all the most transfer of the total waft in the transfer of the total waft in the transfer of the total waft in the transfer of the transfer of the total waft in the transfer of the tran seeming progress; nay, so far as concerns any plan which society purposes to itself, the favor-ing gale may shift and shift again, and the story of a na i n be little better than the register of a

he called on to respond to the following toast:

THE PULPIT—It can only accomplish its high
purpose when its sanctity is unsullied by politi-

I deem it an honor, Mr. President, to be call-

sened. Rather, as the worth of the Saviour's mission is developed more and more, and as each day's experience illustrates the need of hu manity for that imperial system, do men honor those Christian teachers who think it a work or even the son, in the most enlig tened nations grand enough to follow the footsteps of their two centuries ago." Master, and whose ambition is satisfied by help-ing men into the peace and nobleness of Christian life. We never lose our revetence for truth and honesty, and so Christianity looks grander in the light of the splendid civilization of the nineteenth century than ever before; and its worthy disciples stand before the world, catching and reflecting something of the Divine lan there are two evangelists, one of the Ply-

they excite. Surely the church is a place much attention. At Pisa and Leghorn a Waldwhere one day's truce ought to be allowed to ensian minister superintends the churches. In the dissensions and animosities of mankind; a few weeks two Waldensian professors, with words, sir, which should be graven on the eight students, are to settle in Florence, as the hearts of the clergy of America, as an utter-ance of the world's highest practical wisdom.— New Orleans Picayune.

FAULTS IN SOCIAL PRAYER.

Much of what frequently enters into the exercise of social prayer is not prayer at all, and is, therefore followed by no one definite result If it should be said to you, in one of those ed, with much earnestness.

Why, sister F., the way of faith is simplicity itself. Look at the case of a man who came to the Saviour, crying, "Lord, if thou wilt, then canst make me clean." Listen to the reply, "I will: be then clean." He sends a blind man to the pool of Siloam, there to wash off the clay which He had put upon his eyes. He washed and came seeing. Was the virtue in Siloam's pool? Nay, verily; but in faith that led him there to wash. Naaman was one of those who suppose they must do "some great thing" ere the work can be accomplished. The simple bathing seven times in the despised Jordan was not thought of. Dipping in Abana and Pharpar in the convention of the series of the series which you erely to que-tioning like these? Would be said to you, in one of those meetings which are convented for prayer, "You in full fruit and ripeness, are neclow, without sughts of decay. This is that sought-for land of Beulah, where they who have traveled mantully the Christian way abide a while to show the world a perfect manhood. Life, with its battles and its sorrows, lies far behind them; the soul has thrown off its armor, and sits in an evening undress, of calm and holy lei-ure. The ice the second that no mover among if one of those not yet accended saint: a gentle are they and tolerant, and apt to play with little pleasure.

The solution of the sends a blind man hour in his presence; and hour in his presence; and now, what is the history of that golden hour? What was the secret weight, relief from which you have been imploring! What has thrown off its armor, and sits in an evening undress, of calm and holy lei-ure. The ice the secret weight, relief from which you have been imploring? What was the secret weight, relief from which you have been imploring? What was the secret weight, relief from which you have been imploring? What was the secret weight, relief from which you have been imploring? What was the secret weight, relief from which you have been implored to show; the Christian way abide any the Christian

and to speak in your name, appeared to have no definite purpose in view whatever; and that, although their words had the sacred color of de-votion, they had in them but little of the peti-tionary element? Would you not feel that, He could not believe that on such a simple point man's eternal destiny turned, that such a great change as the Christian spoke of, could result been listening to a soliloquy, or a disqusion such a simple exercise. He, too, withed tion; that much of what you heard was a do something more than merely believe; he, wanted to do "some great thing," or behold him; something which seemed to have been for the human ear as much as for the Divine— an exercise as distinct from prayer as the proc-lamation of a herald who soundsth for the titles of a king, or the song of a bard who celebrates his deeds, is distinct from the ery of a mourner who implores his mercy? Would you not have reason to complain that even the real prayers presented had no particular relation to existing circumstances; that the same phrases were re peated in the same order and in the same ca dence as they had ever been; that there was no said Mr. Spurgeon, is a guinea pig. It cannot special character in the prayer, and that it be said, after these specimens, that Mr. Spurgeon has never made a joke without a spark of were only to make the vane spin round, the air as well might stagnate: there were no need of such wasted power. But whilst the valetudinarian is looking at the vane, the wind is careering evil is sufficiently real and extensive to operate a would nave been just as suitable to one place a to another? To say that most of the prayer meetings might be thus reported, would be a charge at once unloving and untrue; but the evil is sufficiently real and extensive to operate a suitable to one place a suitable to o

> Nor Lost .- When God gives me a babe, I say, "I thank God for this lamp lit in my family." And when, after it has been a light in say, "I thank God for this lamp lit in my family." And when, after it has been a light in my household for one or two years, it plea-es God to take it away, I take the cup bitter or sweet; I can't say, "My light is gone out; my heart is sacked; my hopes are desolated; my child is lost—my child lost." but I can say in the spirit of Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It has pleased God to take five children from me; but I never lost one, and never shall. When I have a child that Christ covers, with a divine I have a child that Christ covets, with a divine coveting, and he says to me, in words of tenderness, "Will you not give me the child, and let and tell the Ojibbways how the Foxes prevent

low Pete,'s example in denying that they are disciples of Christ. I saw a professing Christian not long since, who was very angry with his mother on account of an injury which he

POLITICAL PREACHING.

At a meeting of the New England Society of Louisiana, held at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the evening of December 22d, after several addresses and toasts, the President introduced Rev. Mr. Thomas, pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Orleans, whom he called on to respond to the following toast:

The Priper—It can only accomplish its high intellectual and religious improvement which any race has undergone since the dawn of history. The fair-haired Saxon, though permitted to draw upon the rich treasures of Greece and Rome, scarcely labored out in a thousand ed on to respond to the sentiment which has just been read. It is a sentiment which indicates, I believe, the real opinion of intelligent and years so much civilization as the negro has thinking communities everywhere. The laity of ignorance and superstition have not been cast of all sections of the country would echo it, as giving utterance to their best and soberest conpy subjects. Never has a people been trained into so high a civilization by so mild a discip-I do not think, as time rolls on, that regard for the faithful and consistent clergy has less of Ham has p en subjected. To reduce the line, as that to which the North American son severity. But within the last thirty years, the discipline of the Virginia slaves has been less

It is very interesting to see how immediately one than that!"

Just then an illustration struck my mind. It was this:

"Brother B., suppose you had a watch, and it would not keep good time. You try to regulate it, but all your efforts are vain; now what would you do with it?"

"I would take it to a jeweler, and have it repaired," was his riply.

In there are two evangelists, one of the Plymouth brethren, the other a converted priest. At Bergamo there is a Swiss Church with a minister. At Turin there is a Waldensian in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity." Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are for the most part ignorant of the paired," was his riply. They have nothing of politics but the passion to which Englishmen and ladies are giving beginning of a theological seminary. It is interesting especially, to see how the Waldenses are repaying to Italy the persecution they once received. They seem to have been preserved for such an occasion as the present.

holy second childhood, in which the soul be-

be your reply to questionings like these? Would you not sometimes be compelled to confess that the men who had been appointed on account of racking pains she has suffered to a sanuter in that the rose returns not to her blanched cheek. Why is it that to some those memories are very meat and drink? They consume them—the bitter agony is acted over and over again, the tears thrice shed, the place cherished where such a dreadful thing occurred the sear fondly petted that tells of the almost fatal knife. They gasp over and yet cling to them.

Spunggon's Bon-Mors .- Here is the very best bon mot of Mr. Spurgeon, made on the occasion of the late meeting of his supporters in behalf of being read over, there appeared successively the names of Duke, Knight, and King, the latter down for five shillings. "Dear me!" exclaimed the popular preacher, "we have got into grand company—a duke, a knight, and king, too! and the king has actually given his crown—what a liberal monarch!" Directly after a Mr. Pig was called out as having given a guinea. "That,"

INDIAN CUSTOMS, - Death by fire is still inflicted by some tribes who are not converted to Christianity; formerly it was universal costom. But the Foxes and the Ojibbways in particular had acquired a certain renown for the refine-ments they introducted into the practice of this frightful art. A young Fox warrior, son of an

last Thursday in July, 1861, at Newcastle upon Tyne, Wesley's old stronghold in the North. It

The Rev. Henry Fargue, late of Montanban, France, has been invited to take charge of a con-gregation of Swiss and French Prote-tants in Philadelphia, which for eighteen months past has met for worship in the rooms of the You Men's Christian Association.

A WONDERFUL MISSION. - The mission of the American Baptist Union among the Karens in Burmah bas a wonderful history .- Only thirty years ago the first convert was baptized, and now the number of church members is over fif teen thousand, and the natives under regular Christian instruction amount to more than one

The Rev John Poglase, We levan missi man died at Moan Fiji, one of the islands in the S not Pacific ocean, in the thirty eighth year of his ag and the tenth of his missionary labors.

OUR RIVAL WESTERN CITIES.—The four leading western cities are now nearly of the same size, although ten years ago there was an extraordinary disparity between them. Cincinnati new numbers a population of 165 000; St. Louis 145 000; Pitt-burg 130 000; Chicago 120, 000. Memohis, Tennessee, is probably gowing more rapidly than any other.

TAIL TO BE DISCONTINUED. - Near Warren. Connecticut, is posted on a meadow fence the following: Notis-Know kows is allowed in these medders, eny man ore women letten there kow run the rode wot gits inter my medders store-aid shel have his tale cut off by me Obad

Our exchanges, North and South, religious and secular, are all devoting more or less of their space to a record of the events growing out of the recent Presidential election, and, for the information of its readers who take no other paper, the Advocate must do likewise. We therefore give elsewhere the proceedings of the meeting held in Galveston on the 14th, and numerous items of news from other States on the subject. In almost every town and village in Texas, similar meetings have been held and resolutions passed; in many places military companies are being formed and equipped, and a disposition is every where manifested to prepare in this way for the worst that can happen. This is, perhaps, all well enough in its way, but we sincerely hope the services of these companies may never be required. The excitement prevailing here in the early part of last week has almost entirely abated, and here and elsewhere the people are now giving to the subject the calm consideration which its importance demands. So far as we have observed, but three or four Northern editors seem disposed to indulge in remarks calculated to exasperate the South, while the majority appear to think it impossible that things can be pushed to such an extremity that the Union must be severed. Not one seems to apprehend a war between the North and South, their only apprehension being of on breaks among their own laboring classes, who will in such an event be thrown out of employment. From present indications we are force to the conclusion that our long boasted has come to prove whether the men of this generation are wiser than were Jefferson, Jackson, Webster, and others, who thought disunion bardly justifiable on any grounds, and a peaceable secession impossible. Neither the acting President nor the President elect seems disposed at present to say much about the policy they | will probably adjourn on Wednesday. intend to pursue, but the friends of President Buchanan unite in saving that he will not unofficers until after the meeting of Congress.

ficulty it is always safe to "fall into the hands him, will be sure to direct our steps.

INGRAVING OF THE GEN. CONFERENCE

This magnificent engraving has at last come to hand, and is for sale at the Depository, where we invite our readers to call and examine. The Everybody wept, and nearly everybody shouted. reputation of the artist and the promises of the which would be alike creditable to themselves and see it, at least.

THE BIBLE FOR SALE IN NAPLES.—The Naples correspondent of the London Times, under date hymn in the book. The bell rings, and we rise of September 26th, says: -"The greatest wonder of the day, and the

fact which inspires the greatest hope for the future of this country, is that the Bible and the Testament were exposed for sale in the I ded yesterday. I have never seen them be-fore, though they may have been lying there for a me days, but let the 25th of September, 1860, be written in red letters in the history of the Two Sedles as the day when the true light of to edom was shed in this country—Di-dati's Brokes selling in the streets of Naples!' Who sould ever have believed it? They were Engserved marvelous sight for the Neapolitans, for have no hesitation in saying that not one man in a thousand has ever seen a Bible-vast num bers could not have read it, had they seen it, and certainly not one woman in a hundred could have read it, though the kingdom is teem ing with priests, who assume to be the lights of

THE ARK OF THE COVENANT .- Dr. McMichael gives the following exposition which, though their full meaning. not new, is impressive:

" Arise, O Lord, into thy rest : Thou, and the ark of Thy strength." The strong ark, the symis not invited to occupy his own temple, except in connection with this gracious symbol. What God of justice, demanding obedience to His s every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law, to do The covering of the ark was the mercy.
If I look, therefore, on that lid, God is
define as One who delights in mercy.
God, seated on His glorious throne, bends ek thus represents to us the great mystery of Divine artificities harmonize in the gospel scheme; and that this union is accomplished through sacrificial blood. "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

PERACHING AGAINST SLAVERY,-One of the hest things we have seen on this subject for some time is thus given by a cotemporary journal in a letter from its editor :

"I heard last evening an amusing account, and all the better for its being true, of the reply of an Episcopal clergyman in Chicago to an application to preach a sermon against slavery.

Preach against slavery,' said he. 'What, are
there any slaves here?' 'O, no, there are none 'Well, then,' said he, 'I know that there I intend to preach against all here, which abound in Chicago, and when I ind that they are all reformed, then I will take g inst slavery, which is away off in the South. There is a volume of sound sense in this, but of retunately, many are too blind to see it."

There are fifty-seven cities in the world which contain from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants; venty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, and welve which contain above 500,000.

The city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is n the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, not the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 in-

N. T. E. M. W.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

TEXAS CONFERENCE, CHAPPEL HILL, Years ago I heard a preacher say in a funeral iscourse, that the deceased was a more marked instance of faith than of hope or charity. I did not see the point at the time, and have never had opportunity to look for it since. But, fol lowing the example of saying things hard to be inderstood because they happen to come conrenient, "I remark upon this subject," that of the three great graces, Texas seems most to abound in hope. There is always something behind. Nor is that something a phantom .-He would be a thoughtless and ungrateful man who could think so, comparing the Texas of twenty years ago with the Texas of to day .-With that advancement in view, the presen promise, in all its variety of material, intellectual and religious -opening farms, rising colleges and expanding conferences-is not only comfortable, but positively ennobling. Every-thing good in the looker is made more positive by such a prospect. Religion, thought, practical talent, money, all seem to be made more valuable by the enlarging field for their operations say "field" rather than fields, because I never knew a society where the great powers of life just enumerated seemed more likely to come to understanding "to work together for good."

Soule University is rising in fair proportions -a noble structure almost ready for use. On Saturday the corner-stone of a Female College was laid in this place. Masons and music, a fine-looking crowd, a liberal collection for the building, and a speech by Bishop Andrew, were the features of the occasion.

The missionary meeting on Saturday night was a triumph-the best occasion of the kind. under all the circumstances, ever known in or Union is virtually at an end, and that the time out of Texas. The amount raised will fall but little short of five thousand dollars. This Conference will probably come up to the appor-

The session is moving on delightfully. Crowds are in attendance. Bishop Andrew presides ably, affectionately, admirably. Conference

The preaching has been unusually good. have heard nearly every sermon, and not one dertake to resist secession by force. He will not | which did not seem to me to be above the aveappoint successors to the resigning federal rage in pertinency and general ability. The Bishop was at himself on Sunday at eleven; the We have indeed fallen upon troublous times sermon of Dr. Carter at three o'clock was not -times in which many good men will find it only a great intellectual effort, but seemed whole hard to decide what duty demands of them as in itself as a moral and religious power-one of citizens; and some professors of religion, we those sermons which give great impulses to enfear, will become so much interested in the political questions involved as to sink the Christian | bread will be gathered from the waters many in the patriot. We trust, then, that we shall days hence. At night, the Nestor of the Connot be accused of meddling too much in politics ference, Robert Alexander, preached the funeral if we exhort the readers of the Advocate to be of the sainted young Hubert, who fell during watchful on this point-under any circumstan- the year at Bastrop. He had seen the boy conces to "trust in the Lord and do good "-and verted, inducted the young man into the Confeto remind them that in times of doubt and difheaven, and how he got there. What a sight of the Lord," who, if we commit our ways unto it was, that vast sea of humanity swelling with emotion under the potent words of the pioneer preacher. Alexander is an engine of vast stroke. and when the hull of his subject is big enough for him, "One would think the deep to be boary," His allusions to Ruter, Fowler, and others of his early compeers, were irresistible.

While I write, at the hospitable home of Bro. the funeral of Father Haynie. In ten minutes and the Church; and we have not been disap- I am to be listening to one pioneer telling of the pointed. In size it surpasses, and in execution departure of another for the better country. The fully equals, to say the least, any engraving we fountain of my tears begins to grow uneasy in himself delights to honor. By all means call picking up the hymn book now belonging to his daughter, the "elect lady" who is the presiding genius of our present domestic comfort. I hope he may find the right text, and the best

THE NORTHERN CHURCH.

A venerable dignitary of the M. E. Church, North, thinks thus :

1. That the Timbercreek Conference was warned off Texas soil for the sole reason that it was composed of Northern men.

2. That an anti-slavery Church organization has a right to locate itself in Texas, and, in such manner as prudence may dictate, expound and enforce its conception of the Gospel with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery. 3. That there never will be peace until this

right is admitted. We have stated the views without exaggers.

tion, putting them in their least prejudicial form. Thus stated, they are entirely erroneous, and would, of course, be much more so expressed in Texas people have far too much sense to object to Northern men merely as Northern men.

They know very well that goodness is not to be bed of Thy majesty: strong, when Thou art judged by its geographical relations—to Cancer with it; feeble, when Thy presence is withheld The prominent truth here is this: God becreek Conference was that it belonged to an bercreek Conference was that it belonged to an ecclesiastical jurisdiction which regards slavery is this bond of union between God and the ark?

Let me explain it. Within the ark were laid tutional requirement, to labor for its extirpation. op the tables of the law, which man has broken.

If I book, therefore, into the ark, I see God, as of Texas, nor any other organization, "native law; and I hear a voice sounding forth, "Cursed here and to the manor born," would dare to take, because it is so different from the sentiments of the people, and so opposed to the established institutions of the State, as to be revolutionary rather than reformatory-a blow of the fist of recklesness, rather than a step of the serve on the ark of the covenant, the law we and violated is concealed from His view by the surply seat sprinkled with atoning blood. The permit an anti-slavery Church organization, the most powerful and factious of any in existence, to come from the land of Brown and Seward into this State-bringing its active powers here, leaving its sympathies and allegiance there; and that too at a time when the public mind is agitated by actual and reported attempts of emissaries from the North to abolish slavery by force? When we were all together, the Northern portion of the Church refused to permit a Southern Bishop to exercise the functions of his office in the Northern States, simply because his wife was the owner of an aged slave woman who could not and would not be set free! And now, that Church, having since the separation grown more anti-slavery with every day, asks permission to organize hordes of its abolitionists is a vast amount of intemperance, of profane swearing, of thieving, and cheating, and lying. be no peace until she shall succeed, appealing meanwhile, to the Federal Government for aid. Why, the world could not contain Federal Governments enough to carry such a point, without first exterminating the present population of Texas. We might argue the matter, but inas much as we foresee the conclusion, it had as well be stated at once: there is no pretence whatever on which the Northern Methodist Church, so long as she can be even reasonably suspected of a design to interfere with slavery,

> in Texas. Why should see have anything to say on the subject? We speak solely as a citizen. Our allegiance to the State is higher than that which we owe to say form of Church polity. We do

nearly or remotely, can gain a peaceable position

upon considerations drawn from the real or supposed interests of the Southern. We should despise ourself if we were capable of desiring much less of claiming, any advantages or dis advantages arising out of politics as a means o denominational propagandism. Our appeal on that subject is always to the Bible, and to that alone. Secondly, we speak often and earnestly because, while our separation from the Northern Church is immeasurably wide, our past re lations to it give us special opportunity of knowing something about its movements, and de volves upon us the unpleasant but consciention duty of special opposition ;- because, comparing what we know of the Constitution and sentiment of Texas with what we know of the letter and spirit of the Northern Church, our deliberate judgment is that any man who settles in this State and continues to hold his membership in that Church, is not an honorable or safe citi zen, and that any gatherings composed of members of that Church in the slave States, are unlawful and dangerous assemblages.

The Northern people talk of law, and instance the case of Mr. Bewley as an outrage. That gentleman was sent here as a Superintendent of the interests of the Northern Church. Seeing the difficulties in his way he became convinced of his error, and wished to recede from his position. A Bishop of his Church encouraged and sent him back, with what result is well known. To complain of the technicalities of that result is time lost on the part of the Northern Church and, according to our best knowledge and belief it would misrepresent the State for any press of hers to apologize in her name for a result which happened not to be strictly legal only because the public sentiment of a magnanimous people has not yet been expressed in laws sufficiently stringent to meet the later movements of tyrannical and lawless abolitionism. Plainly and briefly; what has been done without forms of law in the late instances, will be done under sanction of law, in like cases, after the meeting of the next Legislature, if our Northrn friends persist in their present and freely announced determination to plant an abolition Church in Texas. And, even after the law shall have reached its almost possible stringency, there may still be instances of summary punishment

Such organizations may produce raids, with or without the design or concurrence of their more respectable promoters-and are to be suspected of preferring their own ideas to the lives and safety of the Southern people. We did not suppose that the Northern men who aided and countenanced Brown in a general way, were able to of preferring their own ideas to the lives and enanced Brown in a general way, were able to control all his movements to their own liking, nor will we accuse individual and respectable Northern Methodists of hypocrisy in supposing that their distant Church organization could so control all the movements of its agents in the South as to prevent every one of them from ever doing an imprudent thing. But we will say that the letter and spirit of the Northern Church are opposed to peace and order in the identical sense which Protestantism attaches to the political supremacy of the Pope. And if the one bears the responsibility of creating serious conflicts in the old world, the other must expect to do the same, according to its measure, in the

in exigencies of self-defence.

THE USE OF KNOWLEDGE.

The definition is probably older than Sammerfield, but it was in his sermons that we first read, "Wisdom is knowledge in action." Knowledge, therefore, is necessary to wisdom. The man have ever seen; while in its one hundred and the anticipation. All unconscious of my occa- who possesses knowledge is prepared to be sixty admirable likenesses no Southern Metho- sional glance, the old man eloquent of the Texas wise; he is so far ready to act to the best addist can fail of recognizing the countenances of ministry is looking into a volume of Clarke's vantage. There are at least two questions some one or more whom the Church as well as Commentary which once belonged to Ruter, or which knowledge helps us to answer in the best practical manner - the questions How?

With the best intentions, and the most abundant material at command, a preacher, for instance, may not know how a sermon is to be preached, or a collection lifted. There are imes, indeed, where the manner of these things takes care of itself in a very wonderful way .-The heart being right, the mode of embodying show it to be absurd; if it does not, then the its desires appears often to be given. Yet, on the to reproach himself with the forfeiture of a glorious opportunity. What then ? Our reply is, be done by law? If public opinion is to judge, that knowledge should be so thoroughly in then such discussion cannot take place in the wrought with the very being of the actor as to enable him to hit the right expedient as if by then the public opinion of the slave States will instinct-in a manner which he cannot thor- at once take the form of such laws as may be oughly explain, either to others or to himself -This is the fruit of study and practice, combined with good motives and lively affections. Let no one suffer his faith in the expedient to the weakened, because he seems to have succeeded, at times, without it; nor let times appeared to accomplish wonders. It is not all, but it is something. A preacher sometimes succeeds without preparation, and fails with it; but that is no sign that he should not prepare. The very preparation that failed him at the time, may come into play when he has not the opportunity to make special provision for a special occasion. And it will be all the his mind with time, instead of expressing itself fully at the first. At some time it will give life. knowledge will answer the question-How?knowledge will in good time become wisdom, and wisdom cannot fail to be justified of her children. The application of this truth is wider than we have made it, but here we leave it with the reader.

Why? is another question which knowledge A man is unwell, yet able to attend to business. He goes at it, perhaps in a cross-grained manner which renders every one about him unhappy. Now, it strikes us, that if the man knew that he was unwell, and knew his condition of health would be likely to affect his spirits, this knowledge would of itself go far to prevent the influedge would of itself go far to prevent the influence of the body upon the mind. Here are two poems, one written by a healthy, the other by an unhealthy poet. The former needs no effort an unhealthy poet. an unhealthy poet. The former needs no effort to make his production wholesome. But if the other knows that the tone of his spirits is un- facts, viz: first, that no influence in the land is healthy, and looks that fact in the face, he has arrayed with more inveterate hostility against done much to obviate the effect which it the public peace, and therefore, against the would otherwise produce. Pope's dinner of lampreys on yesterday may the more easily put indigestion into the satire of to-day, if Pope second, that attempts to introduce an antihimself has no knowledge of the relation of a slavery church into the Southern States is an bad stomach to an ill humor. Desiring the exh bition of disregard for the laws and constisatire to be just, however, and remembering the tutions of those States; third, that such atlampreys, he may at least write "falsehood" in- tempts betray an utter recklessness of consestead of "lie," and "fool" in place of "fiend."-We are satisfied that there is something in this, personal safety of slaveholders; that Chr. stian if the reader will observingly distil it out. The people cannot consistently treat with indiffer-

edge, and for want of it render themselves un- our country, is being prosecuted in defiance of happy, and perhaps, shorten their own lives. A law, and involving many of our citizens in great old man once said-referring to his complicity with crimes of the most revolutionshaking hand as with difficulty he signed his ary character. name to a legal document—"it is well; old men may be garrulous, even with the pen." "Discern of the coming on of years," saith Bacon, and think not to do the same things still; for age will not be defied."

Lack of knowledge, says Milton, --- renders us in things that most concern

The bare knowledge that we are likely to act vrong is in itself a defence against error; still greater is the defensive influence of the knowldge why we may be betrayed into faults .-Nor is this knowledge complete in the consciousness that we are frail and sinful. It hould not rest short of a thorough conviction of our own peculiar constitution, nor of a careful estimate of the influences of our business and way of life. What are the temptations of the merchant, the lawyer, the father, the mother, the preacher, the master-and to which of these temptations does my temperament or circumstance incline? A good answer to these uestions, in any given case, is so much life power gained. When the life we are living as whole, and upon every given day, with its differences of qualification and appointment, comes clearly into the consciousness and is inelligently and seriously estimated, and not nourished blindly within the brain, subject to the udden and lawless awakenings of occasion, we shall begin to recognize the difference between xisting and living, and to have some apprehen sion of Solomon's meaning where he says, "the excellence of knowledge is that wisdom giveth life to them that have it."

CONSISTENCY-FREE SPEECH.

One of the Illinois Conferences at its late ses ion received a report on slavery, the seventh resolution of which seems to have been napping when the third one was read:

3. "We must affirm our right and that of our brethren every where, freely and peacefully, to discuss the evil of slavery; and we insist that discussion cannot, under any circumstances whatever, constitute the least infringement upon the natural or vested rights of any portion of the

citizens of our country."
7. "That we hear with surprise and regret of the occasional utterance, upon the part of some of our church members, of opinions favorable to slavery in the abstract; and that we affecionately, yet earnestly, commend to the prayer case with the slave power of the country ; seand, that the utterance of pro slavery senti ments by our church members is an exhibition of disregard for the deliberate and solemnly exopinions of the entire church; third hat such utterance has a tendency to expose our brethren upon the border to persecution; fourth, that Christian people cannot consistently treat with indifference, the clearly expressed opinions of the church of their choice upon stions either of morals or doctrine; and ifth, that to sanction slavery, is virtually to ap prove of the African slave trade, which has been decided piracy, by the leading powers of Christendom; but which, in consequence, we fear, of the teachings of professed Christians of our country, is being prosecuted in defiance of law, and involving many of our citizens in complicity with crimes of the most revolting char-

From this it would seem that freedom of cril of slavery," but not the unquestioned liberty of an "occasional utterance of opinions favorable to slavery." It will be observed, too that these Illinois Solons are prolific of reasons against the privilege of an "occasional utterance" in favor of slavery, even in a free State but that they sustain their assumed "right to discuss the evil of slavery," in a slave State, by no semblance of reason whatever, except that uch discussion is by them declared to be no infringement of anybody's rights. Who is to be the judge of that? The resolution claims that the right may be exercised "everywhere." Does that mean that a Northern preacher may preach to a congregation of slaves against the "evil of slavery ?" If it does, we can easily right to discuss the evil of slavery is not unlimother hand, the best intentioned man has often ited. If it is not unlimited, who shall define its limits? Shall public opinion do it? or shall it

slave States; if law is to decide the question, needful to convince the abolitionist that silence has might as well as speech.

But if it be said that the preacher may preach in congregations of slaves, against the evils of slavery, then we say that the claim of an unlimited right defeats itself, and shows at any one give all faith to it because it has some- once that the claimant is revolutionary and fanatical, fit for "treasons, stratagems and spoils" -a man to be watched "everywhere," and nowhere to be trusted.

Let the Northern people who want to discuss slavery in the South come to the point. We are aware that they claim the right of "free speech" under the constitution of the United States. But that does not give it to them. The better for having elected to remain and ripen in right of regulating discussions within its own borders belongs to each State. This is a reserved right; those who come here from the From it the spirit of some occasion will select North discussing slavery, trample upon it. Let a power wonderful alike to him that speaks us deal fairly with each other. We say-and and to them that hear. Sooner or later, we say, we have no doubt that we speak the public opinion of the State-that the right claimed in in a manner which none can gainsay. True the Illinois resolution will not be admitted in terest on the same to July 1, 1846; devoted to Texas. Let the Northern folks speak out, and say plainly whether, upon reflection, it does not appear to them that they have claimed the right under a hasty and mistaken construction of the Federal Constitution, and whether they are not willing to give it up, in consideration cometimes answers in a way that giveth life. - of the self evident fact that the subject in issue comes under the jurisdiction of State sovereignty. If they are-well; if not, they see | 000 is set apart from the income to make a cer-

a substitute for the seventh resolution : That we hear, not with surprise, but with quences unfavorable alike to the rights and the

HOME WORK.

PLEASANTON CIRCUIT, Oct. 30 .- Our last quarterly meeting resulted in the conversion of two or three immortal spirits, and the accession of two to the church. Many souls were there revived and strengthened. JNO. S. GILLETT.

plays of the power of God, in converting sinners liberty of the children of our Father. Bros. G. and W. Philips and myself have just closed a protracted meeting, on Pond Creek, near the esidence of Bro. Rollens, on Montague mission, the fruits whereof will be seen in the day of eternity. Anxious mourners crowded the altar from the first call, even to the last, during which time seven souls were powerfully converted to God, and eight attached themselves to the church. Oh, may they ornament the ame by a Christian walk.

Also a meeting in the Jones settlement, recently held by the same parties, resulted in four converts, and twelve accessions to the church. To God be all the glory.

J. K. TAYLOR, L. P.

CHRISTIANITY IN TURKEY.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who has recently re-

turned from Constantinople, gives an interesting account of the Protestant missions in Turkey. He states that when the missionaries commenced their labors, about twenty-eight years ago, there was no divine worship offered in Turkey in a language understood by the worshippers.— The Moslems, who speak the Turkish language, worship in Arabic, not understood by the peo-ple; the Armenians worship in ancient Armenian; the Greeks in ancient Greek, and the Catholica in Latin. There was also no edition of the Bible in a language understood by the people, and no schools for females—scarcely one furkish woman being able to read and associated with free-masonry, and a Jew, wishing to convince an Englishman that he was a man that he was a good Protestant, declared that he swore, got drunk, and ate swine's flesh! No man could change his religion, except to become a Moslem

—a Jew could not even become a Christian

without suffering persecution.

Now, schools for young ladies have been established, not only by the missions, but among the Greeks and Armenians, and the Bible has een translated into all the languages spoken in he empire. Last year 24,900 copies of the were sold-an unprecedented sale, and more than was ever sold in one year of any other book in the empire—so that in one respect the Bible may be said to be the book of Turkey. have also been established, three of which are self-supporting. There are also ninety three organized Protestant communities, recognized as such by the government, and governed by the representative system. The Moslem popu lation of the empire is sixteen millions; the Armenians, two and a half or three millions; he Greeks, two millions; other nationality swelling the entire population to thirty-two millions. So it seems the Turks, who are the governing race, form only one half of the popu-

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

The Italian crisis is past. The arrival, ere this, of Victor Emanuel in Naples, and the great speech of Cavour in defence and explanation of endence and unity from the rocks and quickands that beset it; have dissipated the clouds hat darkened the political atmosphere of the eninsula; and have caused the sun of her destiny to appear once more brilliant and glorious. oke of Austria, and till the city of the Cresars shall have become the metropolis of the new realm and the seat of its government; but he parbors no intention of assailing prematurely either the vatican or the quadrilateral. On the contrary, he rather hopes that the growth of liberal and humane sentiments in the leading countries of Christendom will yet devise other to Italy those precious portions of her soil.

Should this anticipation not be realized, he avows that it will be the duty of the Italian erful constitutional monarchy, out of the various ections and principalities that have become subet to his sway-and this is the important and one mighty and harmonious whole—to reconcile, men of the most opposite characteristics, pre-judices, and political education to the same laws and institutions—such is the delicate and oner-ous task which has fallen to the lot of the Piedmontese premier. But heterogeneous as are the materials of which the edifice is to be constructed, the skill and ability of the architect are in all its grand proportions, will be alike mas-sive and beautiful. Comprising within its limits new Italian monarchy will be entitled to rank formation of this great state, save the opposition of King Bombs, and the non-pronunciation the papal provinces - World.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. The total amount of the original bequest to

the erection of the building, \$242,129. In addition to this, \$135 600 of unexpended income has been vested in state bonds, so that the present income of the institution is \$38,325. The principal expenditures are, for salaries, about \$9,000; for publications of all kinds, \$9,000; for meteorological observations, \$2,500; for museum, \$2,000. There are some incidental matters involving expenditures, and about \$5,plainly the road they have to travel. We offer tain financial change for the sake of economy. The collections of various kinds which accumu. lated at Washington have now been concentra-That we hear, not with surprise, but with much regret, of the constant utterance upon the an appropriation of \$4.000 annually to keep earnestly, commend to the prayerful consideration of such church members, the following facts, viz: first, that no influence in the land is other in the country as a general collection, though in the specialities of exotic birds, shells, though in the specialities of exotic birds, shells, fossils, and minerals, it is said to be surpassed by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. We are glad to see that the Secretary who has charge of this department looks forward to the object of "having a public museum, illustrating as fully as possible the natural history of the world, and taking rank with those of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna."

THE POPE TO GO TO JERUSALEM -The idea of people cannot consistently treat with indiffertween mind and body may enable one often to
suspect the influence of one upon the other, and
so prevent a thousand imprudences, which
might in turn result in evils. Some old men
know that they cannot now, as in their youth,
gird themselves and go whither they would;
many, however, seem to have no such knowlPUBLIC MEETING.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Galveston county, hold on Wednesday night, the 14th ant to a previous call:

Gen. William T. Austin was called to the Chair as President.

The President having explained the objects of the meeting, on motion of L. A. Thompson, a Committee

was appointed to prepare resolutions

L A Thompson, from the Committee, reported
the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the electoral vote of the Northern
States will be cast in favor of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and for the avowed advocates of that doctrine, Lincoln and Hamlin, the first of DENTON CIRCUIT, Oct. 26.—I claim the priviege of informing your readers of the great disblays of the power of God, in converting sinners
from the kingdom of darkness into the glorious
iberty of the children of our Father. Bros. G.
and W. Philips and myself have just closed a
protracted meeting, on Pond Creek, near the

Therefore

Therefore,
Resolved, That Texas, a sovereign and coequa State in this Union, cannot and will not submit to the threatened degradation foreshadowed by the triumph of Black Republican principles, in the elec-tion of Lincoln and Hamin. In the eloquent lan-guage of Gov. Houston, "She would prefer restora-tion to that independence she once enjoyed, to the ignominy ensuing from sectional dictation Sorroving for the mistake which she had committed acrificing her independence at the altar of her patriotism, she will unfurl again the banner of the Lone Star to the breeze, and re-enter upon a national career, where, if no glory awaits her, she will at least be free from subjugation by might to wrong and

2d. Resolved. That a Union with the Northern

2d. Resolved. That a Union with the Northern States under Black Republican principles and rule cannot be submitted to without loss of self-respect and the good opinion of the world.

The Union can only be preserved by such guarantees from the Northern States as will restore the equality of the States in the Union, and bring protection to slave property, and permanent peace to both sections.

both sections.

The Federal Constitution and the compact with Texas have been violated. "The covenant which Texas entered into" with the Federal Governmen was through voluntary annexation, and her consenthe one part, they are not binding on the other 3 Resolved, That the Governor be requested convene the Legislature at an early day, for the exi-gency has arisen contemplated by the Legislature in their act of February, 1858, "in which" (in the language of the law) it is necessary for the State of Texas to act alone, or by Convention representing the sovereignty of the State, the Governor is request-ed to call a special ression of the Legislature to pro-

vide for such State Convention."

Resolved, That a committee of ten or more persons be appointed by the Chairman at his leisure, to present the memorial to every citizen of this county for

his signature, and to transmit the same so signed to the Governor.

Resolved. That we respectfully suggest to every county of the State to make similar applications to the Governor, to convene the Legislature of the State, and we invite all the counties of the State to cooperate in this behalf.

And the same, having been read and seconded, were

During the course of the evening the meeting wa addressed by the Hon. H. Waller, of Fort Bend county, Hon. James Love, Oscar Parish, Gen. H. McLeod, L. A. Thompson, F. H. Merriman, Hon Guy M. Bryan, Hon. M. M. Potter, and R. C. Campoell and others. The meetingon motion then adjourned.

W. T. AUSTIN, President.

W. S. Davis, Secretary,

ARE THE JAPANESS LIKELY TO BE CONVERTED -Rev. C. S. Steward, Chaplain to the frigate Niagara, writes a long letter to the Observer, describing the voyage of the Japanese embassy homeward. He indulges in a faint hope that the usages of Christian worship on shipboard have not been without their effects on the souls of the benighted Pagans. Mr. Stewart says:

"While there are no direct attempts made to proselyte, I am happy to say that there is much in the religious services on board our ship calcu-lated, I think, to be suggestive if not impressive to them, and to lead to thought and inquiry as to the truths and spirituality of the Christian ligion. We have regular worship, at which th deck, every morning and evening, as well as the The Sardinian minister, indeed, boldly proclaims that the work of Italian unity will not be comopen to the free observance of the Japanese, and is regarded by them with respectful attention and interest. At first the princes, when on deck at the time the ship's company were thus as sembled, retired to their apartments; but of driven across the Salado, at two crossings, going late they often remain as spectators."

The Chicago Advocate ventures a good sur gestion. Might it not do well elsewhere We will venture a suggestion to our secrets and the Board at New York. Let a hand bi tract, for gratuitous circulation, be prepared in avows that it will be the duty of the Italian kingdom, when organized and consolidated, to endeavor by force of arms to deliver the enterpolicies. When implication is to deliver the enterpolicy of the several fields, the proportion between the several fields, the proportion between the several fields. tween appropriations to foreign and domestic missions, the per centage of expense incurred in great object of a patriot statesman ought to be the con-truction of a well compacted and pow-working the society, with such other items as the good sense and experience of the gentlemen alluded to shall suggest. Our experience in rais ing missionary money is this: A business like difficult business with which Cavour proposes to occupy himself. To combine Sicilians and Neapolitans, Tuscans and Romagnoli, Parmesans and Modenese, Lombards and Sardinans, into bers to furnish each preacher all he will order bers to furnish each preacher all be will order Let them be circulated through each congrega subscription, and read from the pulpit by paster, when the annual sermon is preached The expense will be trifling, compared with the

receipts .- Nashville Ch. Adv. ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF NERBASKA .- On the by the name of the "Manyaises Terres." or Rad Lands, at one time probably the bottom of an immense lake, in which perished thousands of an area of 100,000 square miles, a population of 22,000,000, and four great cities, any one of which might be the capital of a kingdom, the moved in some convulsions of nature, and the as a first class power, and to cast her vote and sediment at its bottom became indurated. The nfluence at all future congresses, into the scale portion of the earth thus excavated forms a val-The remains of animals which lived and breath ed long before the advent of man upon the earth are here found in such abundance as to form of his tract an immense cemetery of vertebrata The bones are said to be completely petrified and their cavities filled with silicious matter They are preserved in various degrees of integrity, some being beautifully perfect, and others

Two remarkable species of rhipoceros. first ever found in America, were discovered the present variety-and likewise a number of strange animals with long names, unlike anythen, that there were once individuals in Ne-braska, as curious, and strangely shaped, and pugnacious, as any which the present rush of emigration will carry thither. - Exchange.

WESTERN VIEGINIA CONFERENCE.-There are three Methodist Conferences bearing the above name: one Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Episcopal, South, and one Methodist Protestant. The Methodist Episcopal Conference has about 100 ministers and 20,000 members, 282 churches and 28 parsonages, valued together at about \$200,000. The Conference of the Southern Church has about 75 achers, 13,000 members, 126 churches, and 9 parsonages, together valued at \$115,000. The Methodist Protestant Church has 62 ministers, 7,000 members, 73 churches, and 9 parsonages, valued at \$45,000. The Methodist Protestant Conference appointed a committee to bear its fraternal salutations to both the other bodies, at its last session.—Zion's

the most frugal, simple, and self-denying character. The salary allowed him by his congreacter. The salary allowed min by his congregation is 1000*l.* (\$5000) a year; he would not accept more. Out of this he sets aside 600*l.* (\$3000) a year for the support of eleven young men, whom he clothes, educates, and maintains entirely, and who are destined for the ministry. He has selected those whom he thought most likely to be efficient laborers in Christ's vineyard. He deputes their education to others, but devotes one day in every week to a personal examination of them in theology. The remaining 400l. (\$2000) a year he compels to suffice for the support of himself and household.—Traits of Character.

decade, Milwaukee has grown from 20,061 to 45,000—gain, 25,000; Detroit from 21,019 to 46,834—gain, 25,815; Cleveland from 17,084 to 55,360—gain 36,516.

IRON RAILROAD CAR.—The Philadelphia excursionists traveled from Pittsburg to Chicago in a car

TEXAS ITEMS.

Col. J. R. Burns was tried in Colorado county. ast week, for the murder of Colo Bruin, in Fayette county, in February, last, and convicted of murder in the first degree. An appeal to the Supreme Court is talked of by his counsel.

The Supreme Court commences its next term at Galveston, January 28th, being the last Monday in the month. The Clerk, Gen. Thomas Green, gives notice that the following will be the order of taking up the docket : One week for the 12th and 14th Districts, be-

ginning Monday, the 4th day of February of said Two weeks for the 1st and 3d Districts, beginning Monday, the 11th day of February, of Two weeks for the 7th and 15th Districts, be-

ginning Monday, the 25th of February of said The Lavaca Gulf Key of the 15th reports the arrival at that port of several vessels with iron reight cars and trucks for the San antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad, and says "the road is rapidly stretching towards Victoria, and we

The same paper says that the dredge boat is accessfully operating on the bars in the bay, outting out from 500 to 600 cubic yards per day, and plowing a channel which cannot soon

will soon have a connection with that cit-. The

mpetus to business, that the road has given to

Lavaca, and our town is in a truly thriving

A man named Bart Mooney, residing at Conord, Hardin county, was murdered on the 25th nst., by an old man and his three sons named Wilburn, all of whom were afterward hung by some persons who took them from the custody of the guard placed over them by the sheriff. Jasper Bell and John Briggs were killed, and Keely wounded, on the 30th ult., on the

Texas and N. O. railroad, by the running off

the road of two flat cars. The Columbia Democrat says: "The first ample of new sugar we have seen was sent us from the plantation of Col. Campbell, who commenced grinding last week. This is a very fair article. Although there will not be anything like an average crop of sugar made in the ounty, yet we believe it will far exceed what was expected a few months ago."

The Belton Democrat thinks that by the newly established boundary, the Washita mountains are included in Texas, embracing a large section of fertile country, in which the Rucker survey for the Central road of 250,000 acres

The Marshall Republican of Nov. 10 says that, owing to the want of navigation, flour was then selling at \$16 to \$18 per bbl; hams, 25 cts. per ib.; lard, 25c.; corn, \$2 per bushel, and other things in proportion. An old gentleman named McInvail, was mur-

dered in his bed, at his residence in Rusk Co., on the 3d inst., by some person unknown. Joseph Miller, assessor and collector of Banders

ounty, killed a man named Armitage about two veeks since, and has fled from justice. H. E. Richel hung himself at Houston on the 11th. He had been suffering from consumption. and despair of recovery is supposed to have

prompted to suicide. On the same night a man named Seidels died from the effects of injuries inflicted by Patrick Golden a few days pre-A new post-office has been established at

Sexton, Sabine county, and Mr. Polley appointed post-master. The San Antonio Ledger has received pears

com the second crop this year from a tree lanted in February last. The San Antonio Ledger says that within the ast two mouths ten thousand cattile have been

The Brenham Enquirer says that the Presideat of the Washington county R. R. received everal stabs from a pocket knife in the bands

of Y. G. Lipscomb, at Hempstead, on the 7th, The Corpus Christi Ranchero says that the breats that had been uttered prevented all the citizens of Mexican origin in that town from voting at the late election.

The Victoria Advocate says that the corn crop of Capt. Jas. Scott, which was planted in August, has matured beyond danger from frost, making about 40 bushels to the acre, besides an abundance of fodder.

A letter from Caldwell, Burleson county, informs the Civilian that the dead body of a respectable young woman had been found in the woods near the house of her step father, with the head nearly cut off and the body horribly mutilated. It was reported that the step-father had been lynched on suspicion of having mur-

The Marshall Flag has the following relative o the S. P. R.:

The prospects of this great enterprise, we are roud to say, upon the authority of young Mr. lynson, one of the book-keepers, were never so right at any former period. The most en-oursging news has recently reached here from the East. Iron to lay the track to Marshall has been bought, and will be shipped as soon as navigation will permit. He further says that a npany, composed of Frenchmen, have taken the contract for the construction of the road from Mashall to El Paso, for which they are to receive, in compensation, land donated by State, and stock of the company. The sealing of the contract is only delayed for the return of the gentleman who negotiated it, from France. There is now at work a large number of hands, between four and six hundred, upon the road, under the contractors, Messrs, DeGrat and Smith, west of Marshell. no complaint of money on the part of sub-con tractors, but to the contrary, confidence is imlicit. Owing to the shortness of the crops, the laborers are nearly all negroes—this, in a great measure, will make amends for the failure in

A new boat named the John F. Carr, intended, we believe, for the Trinity trade, made her first appearance in the bay on Sunday last.

A man named Barton, under arrest at Caldwell, Burleson county, for stealing, altering cattle brands, &c., was hung by a mob on the night of the 12th.

The Government of Liberia has refused to receive the recaptured Africans who were sent to that Colony from Key West, and who were capared by our craisers and landed at Monrovia in August ast. The number of Africans thus landed are about twenty four hundred. The American U. S. Government under the session, to take charge of all these Africans for refuses permission for the negroes to remain in its territory, or under its protection, without the

decade, Milwankee has grown from 20,061 to

sionists traveled from Pittsburg to Chicago in a car which is built wholly of iron. It was manufactured On Sunday, the 14th ult., the Rev. Mr. Mc-Neel, a Presbyterian minister, fell deed while preaching, near Statenboro', Dallas county, Ala. It is supposed it was from a disease of the heart.

HALL steamsh to day. Queens Her a North Lives town)-amount and at t tations The l Sir Woof Madr Lord minister interfered to the Kin case of According to the Kin Capitulat The trotto Naple The noity of greatly to At the crossed to It is not a south to the At the crossed to the At the At the the At th arrived tional fo Vario Holders Have

Degollade ing Mini-inst, und Mr. Glen in the cu ing that money w On the

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MILLS State Co

North American at Quebec
Liverpool, Nov. 4—(By telegraph to Queenstown)—The sales of cotton yesterday, Saturday, amounted to 20,000 bales; the market closing buoyant at the sdvance of \$\frac{1}{8}d\$. to \$\frac{1}{8}d\$ over the official quotions The market is unsettled and excited.
The Breadstuffs market was quiet and steady yes

EUROPEAN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. Sir William Dennison has been gazetted Governo

Madras.
Lord John Russell, in a dispatch to the British minister at Turin, justifies the King of Sardinia's interference in behalf of the King of Naples. It is believed that France's prevention of the sea blockade of Gaeta was merely to facilitate the e-cape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications is seen of his capture.

in case of his capture.

According to Neapolitan accounts, Gen Garibaldi was beatered the Garigliano, losing 2000 killed and wounded Turin official dispatches, on the contrary, deny that the Sardinians had met with any defeat

The city of Capua was attacked on the first and

to Naples.

The news of the capitulation of Capua reached the city of Naples on the 3d. The inhabitants were greatly rejoiced, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. It was expected that Gaeta would shortly be attacked.

At the latest advices, King Victor Emanuel had crossed the Garigliano on his way to Naples.

It is reported that Turkey is about to negotiate a loan at Paris of £16,000,000 at 53\frac{1}{2}. A national forced loan was spoken of.

loan at Paris of £16,000,000 at 53‡. A national forced loan was spoken of.

Halfax, Nov. 14—She steamship Canada, which arrived here yesterday, brings the following additional foreign commercial intelligence:

Various Liverpool circulars say the tone of the market at Manchester for goods and yarns is firm—

Holders are demanding higher prices

Havre, Nov. 2—Messrs. Bell & Co. say American stocks are buoyant and slightly dearer. They quote United States sixes at 98 to 100, and Kentucky sixes at 92 to 94.

tucky sixes at 92 to 94. LATER FROM MEXICO.

On the night of the 3d inst. the troops of this city, emulated with noble sentiments which inspired their commander-in-chief, Gen. Degollado, conceived a plan for robbing that \$400,000, which was discovered in time by Gen Garza to frustrate their praise, worthy efforts in depriving a few foreigners of their possession of the products of the country. The Pawnee will in all probability come in the river in a few days.—N. O Picayune,

DOMESTIC. THE CRISIS IN NEW YORK .- CONTINUED DECLINE

IN EXCHANGE AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Under the influence of the exciting political news, hourly coming in from the South, our money market grows tighter and tighter, and foreign exchanges more depressed.

First class negotiable paper now rules at 12 to 18 per cent., and sterting exchange, from the Bank of Charleston, endorsed by the Bank of New York, was offered in Wall street to-day at 104. State cash stocks have also gone a grade lower. Louisiana

New York, Nov. 17.—The unfavorable news from the South, and its depressing effects upon business here, are beginning to alarm all classes of the commercial community. A meeting of citizens was held last night, at the New York Hotel, for the pur-

IMPORTANT ACTION OF VIRGINIA.

RIGHNOND, Nov. 15—Gov. Letcher has issued a procionation calling an extra session of the Virginia Legislature on the 7th of January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of all sirs,

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SECESSION

The remarks of Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Caro-The remarks of Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, that the President is pledged to secession, has been received here with assonishment. His friends do not believe that he is correctly reported.

A report has gained currency that Col. Gardner has been relieved of the command of Fort Moultrie, and that his successor is Maj er Anderson.

The Charleston Mercury denies that Fort Moultrie his been taken by the secessionists.

The President is fully informed of the plans of the seceders, and will assume the responsibility when the hour of action comes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Evening Post says that our Government has ordered the corvette Savannah to be put in readiness for a trip to Charlesvannah to be put in readiness for a trip to Charles-ton, and that the recruits from this city to California have been stopped. Two hundred and twenty kegs of powder and 8 eight-four pound boxes of ammuni-tion were shipped to-day for Charleston.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Some of the foreign Consuls here are fully authorized by their respective
Governments to await secession to open negotia-

Washington, Nov. 15.—A dispatch has been re-ceived here from the Governor of Florida stating that Florida follows the example of South Carolina in the

GEORGIA UNANIMOUS FOR A CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE. Nov 15—The leading men of all parties in conference unanimously agree to a Convention of the people. They recommend resistance, the time and mode to be settled by the Convention Good order prevails.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 17.—An immense meeting of the citizens oh Montgomery, irrespective of party, was held to-day at the Capitol, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the State convention of the

people
Etoquent addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed. The action of South Carolina was

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 17.—Linn county, in this Territory, is in a wild state of excitement, on account of the bitter feeling existing between the antislavery and pro-slavery men.

The new outbreak is caused by the hanging of a man named Hinds, for kidnappnig and threatening the lives of free State men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13 - The meeting of last night to ratify the legislative call for a convention was the largest and most enthusistic ever held in this

secode
The Courier office displays the Palmetto flag with
the inscription "South Carolina has moved, other
States will follow." On the reverse is a single star, with the words "Room for others"

The banks of Charleston have all agreed to loan four hundred thousand dollars for arming the State.

The report is now confirmed that Senator Hammand

Affairs shou'd, during recess, prepare a plan for arming the State.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee on Finance be

Resolutions were passed favoring secession.

Goy. Brown made strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession a duty in which other Southern States ought to sustain them.

THREATENED RESIGNATIONS.

THERATENED RESIGNATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—A rumor gains credit that Attorney General Black and Secretary of War Floyd have informed President Buchanan that they would resign if he upholds Federal laws in the case of nollification by any State.

The States (newspaper) comes out an independent journal, opposing disunion.

The Memphis papers complain of the stagnation of business in that city since the Presidential Election. The Avalanche says:

"The banks in the present uncertain state of affairs refuse to accommodate anybody, and any man who thought himself above the fluctuation of trade now sees ruin staring him in the face. God grant that this paralysis may not be general, and that our own growing city may early recover from the shock."

Gen. Harney has left for Virginia, to assume the Gen. Harney has left for Virginia, to assume the command of that department, in consequence of an-onymous letters threatening an insurrection in that

Gov. Letcher has ordered the State troops to be ready at a moment's notice. A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier says Gov. Letcher of Va, has ministrated a system of military patrols along the Potomac, in all the river

A volunteer company has recently been organized in Virginia which is unmatched in material. It numbers fifty-five, and of these fifty are in uniform. Of the fifty, two are ministers of the gospel, (one Baptist and one Methodist.) two are deacons, two class-leaders, two lawyers, one doctor, one magistrate, two clerks of court, two deputy clerks, forty professors of religious, fifteen who don't profess, but are moral and religiously inclined, seven who pray in public twenreligiously inclined, seven who pray in public, twen-ty-six sons of temperance, twenty temperate men, and of these last mentioned very few drink ardent spirits at all, none of them excessively, and last, but not least, they are all reliable and true.

The clerks of the Department of the Interior have procured cockades to be worn in the event of Lincoln's election.

y him It is considered probable that his instructions to

Occuperate with the English and French Ministers in a scheme of intervention in Mexico, may have operated on Mr. McLane's mind.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 9 P. M.—It is stated here, in the best informed political circles, that Gov. Weller, of Celifornia, has been appointed successor to Mr. McLane as Minister to Mexico.

Mr. Mclane as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Mclane as Minister to Mexico.

James McLean, cashier of the Boone County bank of Lebanon, Ind., J B Hussey, Albert H. Hager. Miles A. Bifley and J D Chipman, connected with the same institution, were arrested on Saturday, charged with forgery and circulating the money fraudulently issued, and were committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bail each. It is supposed that these parties have circulated from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in counterfeit bills of the Boone County bank in Indiana, Iowa Illinois, and Missouri.

The Gulf Key says says and Alb U.S. Trecore have

The Gulf Key says, some 400 U.S. Troops have een landed at Powderhorn, destined for the frontier. Most of them raw recruits Wm Byerly, convicted of the election fraud in Philadelphia, has been committed to await sentence. The punishment affixed by law is an imprisonment not to exceed three years, a fine not to exceed \$1000,

and deprived of citizenship.

LATER FROM THE INDIAN BORDER. By the arrival of the Western Texas mail last evening, we have files of New Mexico papers to the 26th ult. The Santa Fe Gazette, of that date, furprocess is now proven to be an entire success. Fo

20th uit. The Santa Fe Gazette, of that date, furnishes the following item.

The Utahs and Navajoes.—The party of Utahs that went out on the campaign against the Navajoes had an engagement in which six Navajoes were killed and twenty taken prisoners. Two Mexican captives were also recovered, one of whom was a ladeight or nine years of age, who was taken by the Navajoes were likely to the process is now proven to be an entire success., For economy and convenience there is no building material in the Western country its equal. For fencing it is a desideration. Inclose a postage stamp to the undersigned and get a circular.

N. C. RAYMOND, mar 1-ty

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, stocks have also gone a grade lower. Louisiana sizes were sold to-day at 97½.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK Nov. 17 — Nothing of importance is doing here in cotton. In consequence of the difficulty in the negotiation of exchange, the market is latter succeeded in recovering three thousand of the latter succeeded in recovering three thousand of the

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — Minister McLane is in-structed to co-operate with the Spanish and French ministers for the suspension of hostilities and the establishment of a provisional government until a popular election can be held.
> Spockerfore, Mass., Nov. 15.—Messrs. Platner & Smith, extensive paper dealers in this city, failed.

brath of CAPT. McLANE, U. S. A.

The New Mexican Mail, with dates form Santa
Fe to the 28th uit, arrived at Independence, Mo, on
the 13th. The conductor reports the following:
Capt George Melane, of the Mountel Rifles, was
killed by the Navojoe Indians, on the 13th of October. He was out on a scout with his company.
When about twenty-five miles from Fort Defiance,
a party of Indians were overtaken and charge made
upon them. Capt. McLane killed four Indians with
his pistol. When the charge was made and the
word to rally given, the captain became separated
from his men, and was seen to fall from his horse;
his foot became entangled in his stirrup, and his
horse, being frightened, ran off, dragging him a considerable distance before he was stopped. When his
men came up he was dead. He had three shots in
him, which must have produced instant death. So him, which must have produced instant death. So purished one of our noblest officers at the hands of the red skins. Capt. McLane was a son of Senator McLane, of Delaware. He leavas a widow and

three children, who are at Albuquerque.

three children, who are at Albuquerque.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

FORT KEARNY, Nov 14.—The overland California express, with later advices from San Francisco, has reached this point.

The Pacific Meil Company's steamship Uncle Sam sailed from San Francisco on the 1st instant for Panama, taking out nearly \$1,200,000 of treasure including \$96,000 for England.

The weather in California was fine, and business prospects were more favorable.

In Lower California bands of Indians, Mexicans, California thieves and murderers, have of late com-

California thieves and murderers, have of late committed attractions outrages and murders. The whole country is alarmed, and many have fled to the Governor for protection. The Governor has sent to San Diego for assistance
Oregon advices announce the discovery of rich are very extensive.

Marriages.

On the 18th of October, 1860, by Rev. Mr. Craig, at the esidence of the bride's father, in Hopkins county, Texas Rev. T. P. PATTON, of Freestone, county, and Miss MARY

Rew Adbertisements.

Just Received,
A COMMENTARY on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, thended for popular use, by D. D. Whedon, D.D.—12mo, Aymen, (original and selected,) by Erwin House. 12mo., doth. \$1.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION, in Engand, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France and Italy, by Rev. Thomas: arts - 12mo. \$1.

THE POWER OF PRAYER, illustrated in the wonderful THE POWER OF PRAYER, illustrated in the wonderful
haplays of Divine Grace at the Fulton street and other metdags in New York and elsewhere, in 1857 and 1858, by S. I
frime.—12mo, cloth. \$1.
Also, a fresh supply of Wesley's Notes, Morris's Sermons,
Philips's Strictures, Clarke on the Promises, and other
works for which we have been unable to supply orders recently.

COTTON FACTORS,

Review of the Cotton Market.

In our review of the 13th inst, we stated that sales of cotton and exchange were brought to a stand. A more favorable feeling prevailed during the latter part of the week. and 32 bales changed hands. Advices from New Orleans up to Saturday last, say that operations in cotton were again restricted by the difficulty in negotiating excha ge, and purchasers claiming a proportionate decline. European advices are, however, favorable New Orleans Middling 7d; and but for the great stringency and derangement in finan-cial matters, caused by the unsettled state of our political condition, cotton would move off here freely at fair prices.—
Sales in this market were confined to about 200 bales yesterday; to-day we have heard of but little inquiry. The
New Orleans reports generally omit quotations as nominal,
and we have to make the same remark in regard to this
market Good lists would probably find purchasers on the
basis of 10% to 10% c. for Middling.

A typegraphical error occurred in our last week's review
—10% was the price stated as having been offered for middling cotton—not 10 as appeared therein.

dling cotton—not 10 as appeared therein.

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS,
Galveston, Nov. 20th, 1860.

Cotton Factors. New Orleans Markets.

COTTON—There was very little movement to-day, and the sales were confined to 2000 bales. Prices irregular and easier, closing too unsettled for quotations, which we repeat for reference only—

CATTLE MARKET. BEEF CATTLE—We quote Western at 62 1/2 28c per ib net, and Texas cartle at \$13 23 per head.
SHEEF.—We quote at \$2 23 50 per head.
Milch Cows.—Prices \$302 \$90 per head.
VEAL CATTLE.—Prices \$8 211 per head.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for every issue by JAMES T WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. | JAMES T WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. | Strand Harmonic | Stra

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From Nov. 13th, to Nov. 19th, inclusive.

SOLE AGENT FOR OHN B. DUNHAM'S and W. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square PIANOS.

Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand. Square Pianos from C.B. C.E. ERLANG, G. I.L. RERT, NEW MALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publis ers' prices. Liberal-discount to Teachers and Dealers Catalogues gratis.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical instruments Tuned and Repaired AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremon street, Oct 18, 1860-ly Galveston,



GET THE BEST WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

IN ONE VOLUME OF 1750 PAGES. PRICE \$6.50. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Hayden's Sacred Melodeon The Constant and Widely-extended Demand

For the SACRED MELODE IN, by A. S. HAYDEN, induce the Publishers to bring its now well-established claims to favor, more fully before those of the public "WHO LOVE GOOD SINGING,"

DALLAS DISTRICT. Dallas, Texas, Nov. 5, 1860. W. H. HUGHES, P. E. RUSK DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT. GREENVILLE DISTRICTION OF THE STREET OF THE The District Stewards' Meeting will be at Forest Academy, Quitman Circuit, Jan 5th, 1861. The Stewards elected will please take notice thereof and attend without fail. L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT. Paris Circuit, at Paris Jan. 5, 6
Honey Grove, at Honey Grove 12, 13
Honham at Cainey. 19, 20
Clarksville and 'cKenzie College, at McK. Col. Feb. 2, 3
Blossom Prairie, at Liberty. 9, 10
Savannah, at Springfield 23, 24
Savannah, at Springfield 23, 25
Savannah, at Springfield 5, 23, 24
Savannah, at Springfield 23, 25
Savannah, at Springfield 5, 25
Savannah, at Springfield Stewards will please take notice that the District Stewards' Meeting will be at Paris, January 5th and 6th.

J. B. RABB, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE METHODIST The New Religious Weekly
WAS COMMENCED IN JULY LAST, AND IS

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY CF EACH WEEK, At No. 7 Beekman St., New York. EDITED BY THE Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., ASSISTED BY THE

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D.. the present residing in Paris, as Corresponding Eptors, and by numerous contributors well known as priters for the people. Giving due prominence to all states of interest pertaining to the Church whose ame it bears, and sustaining its institutions against isorganizers within its boson and assailants without, yet, in a spirit of brotherhood, conveys to its readers all deadls of passing events in all the suster churches, and in the world at large, maintaining at the same time high line ary tone, and a dignified abstinence from all nuccessary controversy.

IT IS PRINTED IN IMPERIAL QUARTO FORM, On the Best Paper, and in the Best T, pographical Style, And is Embelished from time to time by

IN THE MINISTRY AND LAITY,

And is thus constituted, editorially and mechanically, by A Religious Family Newspaper \Xi

OF THE FIRST CLASS. TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

Subscribers paying for the Year to commence let January next, will receive the Paper Gratuitously up to that date.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines. French's Conical Washing Machines, to A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE BOOKS, SUCH AS

Sabbath School Library : affording to any who wish to present their Paster with perpetually useful household convenience, or who wish to procure one for their own comfort, or who wish

LITTLE SPARE TIME.

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commence

Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Rooms in Morian Hall.

Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.

sep20-just C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal.

MOTHERS:
Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. RATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL, nd why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous of when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one tr ione will convince you that what we say is true. It conta

one will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORSC OR OPPATE
of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, inseed of by deadening its sensibilities
for this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teaching, Dintrhen. Dysentery, Gripping in the Bowels, Acidity
of the -townich. Wind, Cold in the tread, and
Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pan, it has n
qual-being an anti sparmodic it is used with unfailing
success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fite. As
you wa've the left and health of your children, and wish to
save them from those sad and blighting consequences which
are certaint - result from the use of narcotics of which other
remedies for infantile Complimits are compased, take none but
Br. Enton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon
it is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate
infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each
bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

BLOOD FOOD.

M. C. McLemore, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

W ILL practice in the District Court in which Galveston is situated, as well as in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and Centre (21st) streets, Galveston. PEELER PLOW.

PEELER PLOW.

I AM AUTHORIZED to sell the Patent Rights and furnish Peeler Plows and Seed Planters for the entire State of Teass, excepting the counties of Anderson, Limestone, McLennan, Friestone, Wacchin, Archer, Young, Buchanan, Eastland, Brown, Comanche, Lampasus, Burnet, Coryclie, Hamilton, Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Ciay, Tack, Montague, Wise, Parker, Johnson, Hill, Navarro. Ellis, Tarrant, Deuton, Grayson, Collin, Dallas, Henderson, Van Zandt, Kaufman, Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Hopkins, Rusk, Cherokee and Cook

I will, in a few days, he in receipt of a large supply of the Peeler Plow, with all the various Steel Shares, and the Seed Planter, all manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Peeler, at his manufactory in New York, which will be offered for sale at the store of J. P. DAVIE, Hardware Merchant, Galveston.

I wish to sell the patent right to the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Red River, San Augustine, and those other counties which are too remote from Galveston to obtain their plows here.

Galveston, sept 18, 1860-1f

They are hereby notified that I will prosecute every infringement of the rights of the assignees in the United States Courts, to the utmost extent of the law.

Oct 17, 1860

A NEW BOOK.

IN PRESS, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, and will soon be issued,
THE VANKEE SLAVE DRALER, Or, an Abolitionist Down South: A TALE FOR THE TIMES, By a Texian. A triumphant refutation of Abolition doctrine, and a telling story in vindication of Southern Slavery; by a citizen of Texas. Price §1. Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on the reception of \$1.2. [58.s.nd orders to Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston Book Depository, where a supply is soon expected.

THE McKEEVER SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS Company.

Company,
New Orleans, La.

For CAPITAL \$100,000.

MAUNSEL WHITE,
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THIS Company will do an Express business in the States
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in Texas the McKeever South-western Company have
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their stage routes to consignees. Messrs, Sawyer, Risher
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every description, to be forwarded to any part of the United
States.

Rates for Money Packages between Galveston or Houston

tates.

Rates for Money Packages between Galveston or Houst and New Orleans, including insurance, one haif of one and New Orleans, including insurance, one had of one percent.

Rates for Money Packages from Galveston or Houston to New York, one per cent.

Merchandize from New York to Galveston, by steamer, fifty cents per foo.

The above includes all port charges, drayage, &c., at New Orleans.

Collections made and funds promptly remitted.

The Company expect, before long, to be able to reduce these rates.

J. J. McKEEVER, President.

E. B. NICHOLS & Co., Agents,

Galveston.

B. A. PAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Messes. B. A. Fabnestock & Co.

Gentlemen: —For a number of years past I have bee
troubled with a dreadful gnawing pain in the pit of in
stomach, accompanied by a faintness and digness in the
head; and, after adhering to the advice of several eminen
physicians and receiving no benefit therefrom. I was induce
to try B. A. Fabnest-ck's Vermituge; and, after taking tw
vials, to my surprise I passed twelve yards of tape worm!—
And I now assert that I have recovered my former healts
for which i feel indebted to B. A. Fabnestock's Vermituge
and I cheerfully recommend it as being efficacious and harn
less.

IERRY HOFFMAN.

Port Sullivaa Institute. THE Third Session of this institution will open on the first
Monday in Sept, under the Presidency of Rev. J. L.
LANKER, A. M.
Mrs. HELEN L. CARMER, Proceptress of the Female Department.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
P. R. PROIL, the well known composer.
A tim-ted number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President. Por raits of Eminent Men,

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

The subscriber having added to his previously large assortment the Extrax Stock or Booxs of JONES, REDIT & Co., (light J. M. Jones.) is prepared to fill all orders pertaining legitimately to the Book and Stationery business, viz:

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Mouston Adbeitisements.

J. C. SPENCE. Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,
OPPOSITE C. ENNI & C.O., and in front of the Steamboat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a weil selected stock of general merchandise, consisting of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoos, Hats and Caps, Hardware Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Groceries. Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosicry, Vankee Notions and Jewelrs, which he will sell at small profits for Cash, Coiton, Wood and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton, or Wood for his triends.

Houston, Oct 1-1y

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants, chouse Corner of Third and Rai road Streets, Tormi WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance on sar e for shipment.

Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to as by the Railroad, will be received free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with Cash or Produce.

Bagging and Rope furnished to customers.

REFERENCES : Houston.
T. W. House & Co.,
B. A. Shepherd,
A. J. Burke,
T. M. Bagby.

Galveston.

Galveston.

R. & D. G. Mil's,
E. B Nichols & Co.,
J. Shacketford Gaug30-1 HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

No Drayage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for salvill be received free of drayage.

HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors,
July 1, 1860-1y

Houston, Texas. A. McGOWEN,

Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and

MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas, Houston. Texas.

M ANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills.

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

BUSH, WILSON & CO. (Successors to Euch & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS.
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hompstear
March 2d, 1858.

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

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

Special attention given to shipping Cotton. Liberal advances on Cotton, Wool, Hides, and Produce generally.

feb23-ly D. Bork & Phil. Bocertisements.

Insurance against Fire, FFECTED by the subscriber, in respensible City Companies, on Stores, Dwellings, Stocks of Goods, and theke.

8. C. ESTES.

45 Cedur Street, N. Y. Refer to Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston. New York, Aug. 31, 1860—sep 13 A. S. BARNES & BURR,

51 and 53 John Street, New York, holesale Dealers in Books and Statione

ND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTEEN, AND OTHER STATES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 26 Front Street, New York PRODUCE, COTTON,
PRODUCE, COTTON,
Proper returns made. 23
Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectfully so
ARTHUR G. HOFFMAN,
UZAL W. IRELAND,
ARTHUR H. EDEV. DANIEL PIERSON, Special Pariner

Carroll & Mead, G A TROWBRIDGE & CO., Importers of 4 Wholerste Beniers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

McGRATH, TWEED & CO.,

Property for Sale.

A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union
Hill, Washington county, Texas. A good location for
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G. W. NERLY M. D. GENERAL LAND AGENT,

WACO, WCLENNAS COUNTY, TELAS.

WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every character, in the counties of "Clennan, Pails Bottoryell Bosque, Erath, Paic Pinte, Hill and Limestone Business Cards.

Z. P. Clough B. S. roue COX, CLOUGH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 3trand. Galveston. (One door East of the Advocate Building.) from the country solicited and promptly attended to JOHN WESTCOTT,

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, North East Corner Strand and 22d streets
Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead.

Block & Dean,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

Strand. Galveston.

K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Groery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [3)26 John Shackelford COTTON FACTOR, ommission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant,

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

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

Referring to the above card 1 eg to announce that 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. [july 12] JAMES T. WARE. Texas Piano Forte Warerooms, At Messrs. Armstrong & Bro's. Bookstore. The subscriber is sole agent for the State of Texas for

CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, STODART & MORRIS, New York. OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, Gaiveston, June 2, 1860
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT

B. NECHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors
and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. All
consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers
and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sailing vessels,
which have passed inspection and can produce certificates
from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company,
are covered by Insurance in our open policies; that and keel
boats are excepted.
Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale
or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates; also
on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the latter covered
by open policies in Boston

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS. GENERAL COMMISSION AND
COLLECTING AGENTS,
GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.
RIGGS.
ASHIET-W SPAIGHT.

JOEL RIGGS. RIGGS & SPAIGHT, Cotton and Sugar Factors. ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHA may 31

AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

GALVESTON. TEXAS

General Agency J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART. Land Locators and Ge.
J. ral Agents, Market street, (maily opposite the Post office) Galveston, Texas.
Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands, L. nd Certificates, Scitp, and property of every description, real and personal.
Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and partitioning of Lands into tracts—to suit purchasers—in any portion of the state. Orders or information relative to any of the above will al-R. P. HARRISON & CO.,

(Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,) Anctioneers & General Commission Merchants, A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jeweiry, Fancy Goods, Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday

MAKER & BOLLING,
otto- Factors, Gen'l Commission & Forwarding
Merchants and Collecting Agents, Galveston, Texas,

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

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

Co-Partnership Notice-W: STROTHER,
Galveston
STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Gaiveston, Teres.

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

vestion.

Pledging prompt and personal attention to all business in rusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shitment.

G. W. STROTHER,

Gaiveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE. JOSEPH STOW,

Carriage Repository.

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

Gaiveston, Texas,

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

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

Old carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashton-able style at the above establishment.

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to Auction and Commission Merchants,

George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Seals
BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS. Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange. nov 4 Strand, Gulveston, Texas

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT J. L. & A. C. M'Keen, COTTON FACTORS. SENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD

ING MERCHANTS,

Strand, Galveston.

I IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to use
I tor sale or shipment to our friends in New Orieans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and
Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons. June 9 tf
G. W. McMahan,
Galveston.

T. G. Sanford,
Wharton County. G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, obn en Willis Randle & Co.
(Late Dean & Cramer.) COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Galveston, Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,
COTTON FACTORS, AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

Gaireston, Texas

Gaireston, Texas

Agents for D. P arts Cotton Gins and for Plantstion

Alla. Also for Prattyler Canaburgs and Linseys. feb3:59 Mills. Also for Prattyler-Caraburgs and Linseys.

L UFFORD Auction and Commission Merchant
Caraburgs of Caraburgs and dealer in Provisions and West
orn Prof.ce

LAMES SORLEY
J CAR SMITT
Huntsville

capitulated to the Garibaldians on the second inst.— The troops were to leave with honors of war to go

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Red Fox, Capt, Ricker, arrived at this porr last evening from Tampico the 10th inst.

THE ROBBED MEXICAN CONDUCTA.

TAMPICO, Nov 8, 1860.

We have now a little excitement in this place in consequence of \$400,000, from the conducta robbed by Degollado having been given up to the British Acting Minister. That amount reached here on the 1st inst. under charge of Her Britanic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Glennie, of the city of Mexico. It was detained in the customhouse under an order from President Juarez, for a pro rata distribution, until the 6th inst, when Gen Garza addressed Mr. Glennie a note saying that that order was abrogated, and that the money was at his disposal.

On the night of the 3d inst. the troops of this city, emulated with noble sentiments which inspired their

pose of taking counsel together, and inaugurating measures to pacify the South.

MOVEMENT.

Westington, Nov. 15.—The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitment, North or South, as it will perform its duty to the Constitution and laws firmly and

Hons, Wm L. Yancey and Thos. H. Watts, were POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

city. The galleries of the assembly room were dense-ly filled with ladies.

There is no longer any doubt that the State will

MILLEBORVILLE, Nov. 13.— The Georgia Military State Convention met to-day. The attendance was

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

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.

From Nov. 13th, to Nov. 19th, inclusive.

B—Wm. Byerly, \$2,50; Wm. Blackburn, \$2,55; Geo. Boon, \$2,1 n s; Mrs. J Binford.

C—J. W Cooley, \$2.

D—Thomas Driver.

G—I. M. Glass, \$5.

II—X Hufman, \$5.

I.—C. J. Lane; S C. Littlepage, \$4; A. Lewis, \$2, 1 n s.

M—W. D. Mitchell; M. V. Mosiey; J. M. Murchison; H. W. Moore; Wm. Mc.arty, 1 n s.

P—Wm. P. Petty.

S—W. W. Sheffield, \$2,65; T. E. Sherwood; J. W. Swindall, \$2,50; Jss. L. Sweet; U. P. Stephenson.

T—George Thomas.

W—J. W. Whipple, \$3.

Sole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS; Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED-HAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS. All kinds of Musical Instruments. Sheet Music—Music Books.

and to Ten Thousand NEW WORDS in the Vo

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

In Getting Webster you "Get the Best."

1—in Amount of MATTER.—It contains one-sixth more than any other published.

2—in its VOCABULARY.—It contains Many Hundred living, current works not found 1 any office of the best Defining Dict onary."—N. V. Observer, and general to stimony.

4.—in its ETYWOLOGY.—"On this ground it stands not only unfrashed, but alone."—North American Review.

5—in PRONUNCIATION.—"Is received as supreme underty for the origin, spelling, pronunciation, meaning and use of words by seven-eighths of the people of the United States."—Pive Principals of Academies in Washington, Apri., 1850.

And who have not had the good fortune to bee me acquainted with this admirable volume. It is on a NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION, and is designed for the use of Churches, Singing Societies and Schools.

To obtain a knowledge of Music by the old (or round note) method, seems as perpiexing and difficult a task to many rersons as to learn the Greetlanguage. The system adopted in this work greatly abbreviates the time required to understand Music, by removing a number of useless and perplexing distinctions, which the inventor of this method thinks have too long encumbered this useful and delightful science.

I hear in the chamber above me The patter of little feet;
The sound of a door that is spened,

From my study I see in the lamp-light, Descending the broad hall stair, Grave Alice and laughing Allegra, And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper and then a silence, Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway, By three doors left unguarded They enter my castle wall.

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair; If I iry to escape they surround me, They seem to be everywhere. They almost devour me with kisses

Their arms about me entwine.
This I think of the Bishop of Bingen,
In his Mouse Tower on the Rhine! Do you think. O blue eved banditti.

Such an old mustache as I am I have you fast in my fortress, But ou you down toto the dungeons

And there will I keep you forever, Yes, threver and a day.
The the wall shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder in dust away!

THE BRAVE BOY - I shall never forget h soon is tuch I received when quite a young lad at the Academy in B—. Among my school-fellows were Hartley and Jemson. They were somewhat older than myself, and to Jemson Plooked up as a sort of leader in matters of opinion as well as of sport. He was not at heart malicious, but he had a foolish ambition of being thought witty, and he made himself feared by the bad habit of turning things into ridicule, and being ever on the look out for matter of de-

Hartley was a new scholar, and little was Hartley was a new scholar, and little was known of him among the boys. One morning as we were on the way to school, he was seen driving a cow along the road toward a neighboring field. A group of boys, among whom was Jemson, met him as he was passing. The opportunity was one not to be lost by Jemson.

"Hallo," he exclaimed, "what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan, what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style look at those boots?"

Hartley, waying his hand to us with a pleas.

Hartley, waving his hand to us with a pleas-

"I suppose, Hartley," said Jemson one day,

"your daddy means to make a milkman of you?" "Why not?" asked Hartley.
"O, nothing, only don't leave much water in

ast mornified, replied, "Never fear; if ever I The day after this conversation there was

able examination, at which a number of ladies od gentlemen from the neighboring towns

credit ble number; for in respect to scholar-

in the street, just as a poor boy on horsetook fright and threw the boy, injuring him so some weeks to his bed. Of the scholars who had unintentionally caused the disaster, none There was one scholar, however, who had wit-nessed the accident from a distance, who not

der services.

'This scholar soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a fine cow, of which she was the owner. old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she

depended to drive her cow to the pasture, was 'Never mind, good woman,' said the scholar

"I can drive your cow."
"With blessings and thanks the old woman accepted his offer. But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles

from the apothecary.

"I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots with, but I can do without them for a while." 'O, no,' said the old woman, 'I can't consent

to that, but here is a pair of heavy boots that I would only buy these, giving us what they cost, we should get along nicely.'

"The scholar bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time.

"But, when it was discovered by other boys of the academy that our scholar was in the habit

of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots, in particular, were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shanning observation, driving the wid w's cow and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing RIGHT, caring not for all the joers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove a

you, a as there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartley, do not hide not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of atse. Come forth, come forth, Master Edward James Hartley, and let us see your honest

ins conduct. The ladies stood and waved their handkerchiefs. second men wiped the gathering moisture from a corner of their eyes, and dispped their hands, not clumsy boots on Hartley's feet seemed a conder or nament than a crown would have

Let me tell you a good thing of Jemson before

I conclude. He was heartily ashamed, indeed, of his ill-natured raillery, and after we were dis-

missed, he went with tears of manly self rebuke in his eyes, and tendered his hand to Hartley, making an apology for his ill-manners.
"Think no more of it, old fellow," said Hart

ley, "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for the vacation." The boys, one and all, followed Jemson's example, and then we set forth into the woods.— What a happy day it was. Boys and girls, never despise another who

may be more plainly clad than yourselves.— There is many a noble heart under a well patched garment. If you are tempted to look scorn fully upon one in a poor or plain dress, think of Master Edward James Hartley, the BRAVE BOY, and his GOLD MEDAL.

It takes a Frenchman to know how to make the most of things. A Mons. de Sora, in France, discovered the secret of making hens lay eggs every day in the year, by feeding them on horse flesh. The fact that hens do not lay eggs in winter as well as in summer is well known, and the simple reason appears to be that they do not get the supply of meat in winter which they readily obtain in the warm season, by -cratching the ground for worms and insects.

M. de Sora was aware of these facts, and set mself earnestly at the construction of a henery which should be productive twelve months the year. He soon ascertained that a certain quantity of raw mince-meat given regularly with other food produced the desired result; and commencing with only some three hundred bens, he found that they averaged the first year some twenty five dozen eggs each in the thre hundred and sixty five days.

CABBAGE FOR WINTER.-We have severa times already referred to our mode of having green cabbage all winter. Indeed it is some times good up to May, and we repeat it again as the season approaches in which it is "put up." It is this: Dig shallow trenches in a dry part of the garden—say two feet apart—in which plant the cabbages (which must be carefully taken from their beds with all the roots,) preity closely; then erect over then a lov scaff-iding the posts two feet from the ground; let it be a little higher in the middle to carry of the water, and cover with straw or cornfodder buts down. This costs little labor or skill, and will give you cabbage through the winter and spring, about as fresh and good as in October.-Germantown Telegraph.

Obitnaries.

MRS. SARAH ANN CASTLES, wife of Rev. G W. Castles and daughter of James and Judith Fears, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., Oct. 30th, 1828; united in marriage to Rev. G. W. Castles, Nov. 23d, 1847; and died of typhoid fever in Larissa,

Sister Castles embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church. South, in 1847, and from the time of her espousal to God and the Church her walk has been that of a faithful and uncompromising Christian .-She was the servant of God from principle, and all who were blessed with her Christian association int smile, and driving the cow to the field, took | were deeply impressed with her great depth of piety down the bars of a rail fence, saw her safely in the inclo-ure, and then putting up the bars, came cision of character and quick perception of thought and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let out the cow and drove her off, none of us knew where. And sanctuary esteemed a heavenly privilege. She was every day for weeks he went through the same a monument of the power of the grace of God; hence she walked with him and is not, for God took her The boys of B. Academy were nearly all the She suffered much in her afflictions, but bore it all sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jemson, were dunces enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers and jeers of Jemson were accordingly often renewed. He once, on a plea that he did not like the odor of the barn, refused to sit next to Hartley. Occasionally he would enquire after the cow's health, pronouncing the word "ke-ow," after the manner of some country people.

Introduce her into a nobler existence. All the elements constituting a faithful and true wife and an affectionate mother lived and abounded in her heart. The group of servants weeping over her in her last the manner of some country people.

With admirable good nature did Hartley bear moments showed the devotional regard they had for all these silly attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was even before her interment, by the writer to an attentive their infant son was dedicated to God by baptism -She leaves a husband and six children, besides a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, to mourn their irreparable loss But we sorrow not as those The cans after you rime them; that's all!"

Who have no hope In her death the Church loses

The bays laughed, and Harrley, not in the a f-ithful member, and the community one of its brigh est ornaments. J. W. CHALK. Larissa, Nov 7, 1860.

New Orleans Advocate please copy.

1821 In 1846 he removed from his native State year 1854, and joined the M. E. Church, South, and fived a Christian life until God called him from labor did great service in relieving the suffering. He was a Steward in the M. E. Church, South, the preachers' friend, and his house their home. He loved the Church and class meeting, and enjoyed religion; and though he suffered long, he bore it patiently.

I visited him often The first time I went to s him we were strangers in the flesh, but I soon found we were kindred in spirit, and he thanked God that he had once more been visited by a preacher. We talked of heaven and heavenly things, and I felt that it was good to be there He often said that religion was the only thing that gave him comfort. without a murmur. He called his wife and children and two widowed sisters around his bed, and said to them with cheerfulness, "I leave you in the hands of Him who cares for you," and bade them not grieve after him, but exhorted them to be faithful and meet

ter, died Oct 25th, 1860, aged 18 months and 3 days. May heaven's blessings rest upon the bereaved widow and four children who are left. " JOHN BEVERLY.

Memphis Advocate please copy.

Cumming, of the East Texas Conference, died Sept

Sister C was the daughter of Benjamin Jones born in Giles county, Tennessee, Oct. 15, 1826 -She made a profession of religion at Beimont Church, Fayette Co., Tern , 1842 or 3. In 1853. with her mother, she removed to Jefferson, Texas, where she was united in marriage to Rev. A. Cumming, Oct 22, 1856

She suffered severely for seven consecutive weeks, previous to her death; but as a Christian she endured with meckness. Often did she sreak of fact, she was from the first at ack impressed with the conviction that she would die. Even the day bese f. Gentle, spirit rest, thy sufferings past. She has left one sweet little girl, together with her hus

May the Lord bless the stricken husband and tender lamb, and may he be kind unto them, and bring them to everlasting life. L. R. DENNIS.

Jefferson. Nov. 7, 1860. James and Sister Sarah A. Oliphant, of Prairie Plains Plantersville Circuit, aged six years, seven months and one day, was taken from the afflictions of earth to the rest of good children, with our Redeemer, Oct

Little Mary was a good and promising girl, loved by all who knew her: her disease was typhoid fever,

which she bore like one of riper years. But high above earth's fearful scenes
Of strife and pain and wo,
She tives in heaven to love and praise
The God her parents know.
Wa. J. Wa Galbeston Adbertisements.

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ery; Wire Cloth, etc.

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assorted 30 doz Ames' Spades, 20 doz Ames' Spades, 20 doz Iong handle shov 20 Straw Cutters, 20 doz Scythes, 500 bags Shot, assorted at 2000 the Bar Lead, 900 M Percussion caps 1000 Plows, assorted 18000 the Zine Paint 10 bbis Linseed Oil

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The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are ciann-nity qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The Principal will board in the family. The price of board for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, \$125.00.

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Number of the construction of the second paying from the since they enter to the cose of the year. All payments to be made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draft or otherwise. For further particulars address the Principal. Oct. 10, 1860—19.

M. C. HALSEY. THE THIRTEENTH TERM

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Terms, per Sesston of Five Months,
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Orthography, Reading, and Writing. \$10 00
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JOHN IRWIN, Sec aug 23, 1860-sep6-41 SOULE UNIVERSITY.

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WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.
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J. A. THOMASON, Pres't Ed. T.
W. T. ROBINSON, Sec.
Huntsville Texas, July 20, 1860—jyt6-4m

Waverly Female Institute. THE next session of this Institute will open, as p sessions have done, on the first Monday in Sep I be aedition of a very spachous and commodious ro se completed by the opening of the session. For the motation of your laddes from a distance board can cured in private facilies of the first respectability.

Tassical Languages \$25 00 intermediate Course—Le, Higher English Branches and Mathematics. 20 00

Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commonly February 20th, 1860, under the superintende of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months. graphy, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography. Orthography, Reading, Williams, Mental Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar, His-Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, His-Geography, Higher Arithmetic, Enginematory, Composition.

Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and

At Veal's Station, Parker County, 1 exas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence of
the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superintendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a competent corps of assistants.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary
Arithmetic and Geography, etc. \$10
2nd Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, etc. \$2
3d Class—The above continued, with the Higher
English Branches 175

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New Orleans to Galveston and New Orients to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River,—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave New Orleans, MEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUESDAYS, at 8 P. M.

From Berwick's via Ruitrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 p. m.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 p. m.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 5 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, vin Rulirond, Mondays, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; fleave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at 12 M.; arrive at 12 M.; arrive at 12 M.; arri

New Orleans to Brazos Santingo,
via Indianola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY. New Orleans to Havana, via Plorida Ports. Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havan Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

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I hereby certify that I was afflicated with Piles for awards are greater al, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to blandon my trade. I tried various remedies without receiving any permanent benefit, I finally applied to Dr. Barnett who in a few days cured me as sound as I was at twenty rears old. I am now fifty-eight, and enjoying good health have known Dr. Barnett treat several cases without a single failure to cure, and would cordially recommend all persons afflicted with Piles to apply to him immediately. The reatment is almost free from pain and I consider it perfectly levoid of danger.

Kautman County, Texas, Sept. 18, 1859.—Oct. 6, 259.

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