The Texas Ehristian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON

Hardy Allen

J. Burke, Hon. E.

KAT LAW, nty, Texas.

AND AGENTS.

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UTHERS.

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AT LAW

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A WORD TO THE PREACHERS OF THE

tle cost to themselves, met the committee representing the Texas Conference, at Chappell Hill; management of the Texas Christian Advocatein which there was not the slightest friction, but the most pleasing harmony-adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman. The labors of your committee would have

been light and pleasant but for the ponderous "OLD DEBT" that still stands out in fearful proportions, menacing the enterprise. How to and Agent from the embarrassments and accuposing the means of immediate relief, upon the complishing any great good among men. ectfully decline it, knowing, as we did, that our own people. the M. E. Church, South, had in her very organization ignored all political alliances whatcontrol his own affairs, while Methodism, true add, that we are Protestants. This should bind to her Apostolic mission, seeks to spread Scrip- us stronger to fraternal relations. The uttertural holiness over the land.

in God, and appeal again to the Preachers and mind is very fallible. We have needed and still to the People in behalf of an enterprise that has need toleration, and kindness. "We know in already achieved an incalculable amount of part and let us prophecy in part." Let brogold in Texas, and as yet is only in the incipi- erly love continue. ent state of its career of usefulness.

And now, brothers and companions in the this the hour of its trial? Need we tell you that it is worthy of your most enlarged liberality and untiring exertions for its promotion !-Certainly not-of this you are well advised. We speak the mind of the committee when we to all men. ay that there is no man in the Church for whom we would exchange the present Editor. men are serving the Church in Texas at nominal plaries, and with a self-sacrifice not surpassed They have made the Texas Christian Advocate equal if not superior to any member of the Adto Christianize, Methodize and Texanize public sentiment. Shall the Church and the country yield this vantage ground, and permit it to be jected and he sadly misstreated. "We saw one that almost wakened the surrounding sleeping ren, it is your Conference organ; your own be- not," said our Great Master. I will not be unexhibit, that of our swelling thousands of communicants there are only 1400 subscribers to the lations between the ends of our great religious River!! Who can account for this? Who is agent for your paper one single moment. responsible for this? Is it true that our people are not a reading people? that they will not patronize their own Church paper, published in their own State, and universally acknowledged to be inferior to no Church paper in the land? We think not. Are we, their pastors, clear in this matter? Have we presented its claims to each and every member of our charges, as a part, and no small part, of our regular pastoral duties? The Advocate will preach to our people weekly, while we, as circuit preachers, can only preach to them monthly. The Advocate will enlighten them on the financial operations of the Church, will plead the cause of Missions, of Sabbath Schools and Class-meetings; if will inspire them with liberal views of ministerial support, and, in a word, "prepare the way of the Lord," and on the road. Brother Bacon was a member greatly strengthen the hands and hearts of the

It is the honest conviction of your committee that this humiliating exhibit of the Agent is mainly owing to a want of well-directed zeal on the part of the preachers. Some have done their duty, and to them the paper is indebted for its very existence. Others have done but little -almost nothing. Dear brethren, how can Alford, arrived, with a large cow-whip in his we stand here all the day idle, when interests so hand, declaring that he would whip the first sacred to Christianity and our denominational success in Texas are imperiled? One of your rived in the midst of the confusion and threats, committee remarked to the board, while in session, that he believed that the Advocate was who had known him from a boy. He walked doing more good in Texas than any ten preachman replied, "Yes, more than any hundred."—
And yet we permit it to learnish under the chorn, I am glad to see you, I was afraid you would not come." During the conversation, one And yet we permit it to languish under an old of his sons came up and said, "Pa, Mr. Johnson debt, and beg its way upon the limited scale of says the first man that goes into that stand, I only 1400 subscribers in all our bounds east of will pull him out, and whip him with my cow-

that we will double our subscription list before on this ground. I'll go on to the stand, and see ed duty. the fourth day of next July-and do it. Do you if he'll pull me out and whip me." So he walked

start a proposition to be one of fifty to give one hundred dollars, payable the first of March, 1862, to pay off the old debt against the Texas Christian Advocate? God will bless you in the tee, in compliance with your mandate issued at act of appropriating his money, intrusted to the late Conference at Jefferson, have, at no lit- you as his stewards, for the promotion of his cause. Let any layman in East Texas, Texas, or Rio Grande Conference start this proposition, and after a series of meetings and sifting exami- and then let others make haste to respond, lest nations into the fiscal condition and editorial they might let the chance to do good in this

quarter escape forever. Rusk, Nov. 27th, 1860.

DECLINING AN AGENCY.

LEM. BANGS, Very Dear Sir :- I received letter from you recently; in this letter you ask quidate it, and at once emancipate the office get some one to act as agent for you in this District. I felt that there was force in this reand inventive genius of the committee quailed you and myself are naturally and unavoidably and stalled. There were eyes to pity, but no brethren, and ought to stand in all the relations visible hand to save. "It was a trying time," implied in this language. If we are brethren and just then a proposition was informally pre- by nature, we should fraternize and socialize as kins, San Augustine county, and Mathew Parker, sented from a number of gentlemen of position and means, statesmen and private citizens from each other in all the relations of life: be willing the special security of Gonzales county, and Captain William D. and means, statesmen and private citizens from different parts of the State, most if not all of to help each other in our personal interests, and near the place of said meeting, and Samuel Nelwhom were not members of our Church, pro- be willing to co-operate with each other in ac- son, who lives at Hornhill.

ondition that we would set apart two or three said to myself, that we are native born citiolumns of the paper to editorial matter devo- zens of America. This is another reason to inted to the "crisis"—the present state of the duce, another binding to enforce brotherly feelcountry. This was an appeal to the patriotism ing and brotherly associations between us. If of the board, flattering to the wisdom and ability of our gifted and popular editor, and the poty of our gifted and popular editor, and the poeach other in improving the morals, virtue, relieach other in improving the morals, virtue, reli-

I said, we are of the same religion. We are Christians. This fact renders more cogent and oever; leaving Casar to hold his own reins and impressive all earlier bindings. To this I must ance of this word should induce review and The committee resolved to renew their trust that review should satisfy us that the human

We are Methodists and, therefore, members of the same great christian family. We do not Holy Ministry, who will rally to its support in one belong to an earlier and the other to a later

commeled and crippled in its usefulness by an casting out devils in thy name and we forbid forest. old debt" of a few thousand dollars? Breth- him, because he followeth not us, "Forbid him oved Advocate; and will you not go to work forgiving, but I cannot be agent for any paper once for its relief? Is it not a humiliating in your end of Methodism until such paper will disavow the above act, and plead brotherly re-Texas Christian Advocate east of the Trinity family. Until you can do this, I never will be

Gonzales, 1860. A. DAVIDSON.

MEMORIES OF 1832.

The first protracted or camp meeti g held in Eastern Texas, was near the town of Milam, Sabine county, on the old King's highway, at a

little branch. Alford and Bro. Turner Bacoa, a colporter sent to sing, pray, or talk to mourners. At the close out by the Natchez Tract and Sunday School Society, of the Old School Presbyterian Church. The meeting was held by Bro. Alford, probably better known as the Bull-dog preacher. He was a Methodist preacher, living in Louisiana, about twelve miles from the Sabine river, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and finding the necessities of the people so great, he

commenced exhorting and preaching.
As soon as the meeting was appointed, it met with opposition from a Mr. Gomez Gains, who owned the ferry on the Sabine, and who, as an officer of Spain, thought it his duty to oppose it, but especially by a Mr. Johnson, who appeared on the ground before the preacher, Bro man who entered the stand. Bro, Alford ar. and was met by Jesse Parker and an old friend up to him as soon as he arrived and said, "Ne-

ing on the same ground. This year, Bro. Henry Stevenson was directed by the Presiding Elder,
O. L. Nash, to spend half his time in Texas.
He took charge of this meeting. Bros. Alford,
Bacon, Hugh Whatley, E. Whatley, James
English, Dr. Lawhon and myself, assisted. We
had a good meeting. Bro. Stevenson formed a
class and appointed Bro. McMahon leader, which
was the only society that was kept up and met,
when R. Alexander came, in 1837. Comics was the only society that was kept up and met, when R. Alexander came, in 1837. Coming on to this meeting, Bro. Stevenson had a two day's meeting near Bro. Alford's, where I first saw him, and went home with him and was made a welcome guest, where many a way-worn traveling preacher, and preachers of all denominations, found a hearty welcome, and still his door is open on Hornhill, Texas. Bro. Alford is now near seventy-two, but is still doing good service, for one of his age, in the Lord's Vineward. I hope Bro. Alford will pardon an old friend for penning this eulogy, for I believe we and Agent from the embarrassments and accumulating perplexities growing out of it, was the quest, and was for a moment perplexed in conhave known each other for nearly thirty years. grave question at which the combined wisdom sideration of it. The first thought was that I can only say, go on, a few more battles lie before you and me.

In reference to the first meeting held by Bros. Alford and Bacon, we refer you to James Per-Smith, of Gonzales county, Texas, who lived

HOME WORK.

ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS CONF., Nov. 20, 1860 .-At the request of some of our members, Brother He came, and with his brother James, late of Cherokee, and Brother Black-all local, and from the same circuit. The Christians had been praying, and at the first meeting there was unusual interest manifested, and a number of penitents at the altar of prayer. The meeting was protracted until the next Thursday night, when it closed with the glorious result of 30 conver-

sions and 33 accessions to the Church. To God be all the praise for thus reviving his Conference. The labors of these local brethren will long be remembered with gratitude by this people. May the good Lord abundantly bless them and their labors, wherever they may go. generation. We are alive and in action at the The meeting was regularly closed after the elesame time. How strong these bindings are ven o'clock services on Thursday, after a time of upon you and upon myself to unite in doing great rejoicing over the conversion of Mrs. Fields, good of all descriptions and as near as we may sister-in-law to the Rev. J. W. Fields, of East Texas. But after the congregation was dismiss-Under the light and urgencies of the above, ed and pretty well dispersed there was a brother I asked, shall I be your agent or not? Here still at the altar of prayer, who requested the We might say as much for the Agent. These a tide of chilling remembrance came over me. Christians to meet and hold a prayer meeting Your paper is intended to quiet the Northern for him at night. We met, preachers and all, Conferences—to quiet the unsettled border.— and had a glorious meeting; though the brother any missionary on the frontiers of your State. This is too narrow and too sectional. We sent was not converted until the next night. While from the General Conference in the South one at home he and his wife were praying for merey; of our best and wisest men, to present our his neighbors heard their cries and came in to equal if not superior to any member of the Ad-vocate family. It has done and is doing much Christian saluations, and to cultivate kind and Christian saluations with our brethren of the God most powerfully converted his soul: then

> The work was mostly among the students of my school. The Lord be praised.

C. H. PARKER. TYLER Ct., E. T. Conference, Nov. 22, 1860. On the Saturday before the second Sabbath, inst., the Rev. Joshua Gin and the writer of this commenced a meeting at a school-house about six miles north-east of this place, in a neighborhood in which there was no Methodist preaching, which continued seven days, and resulted States. in the organization of a Church of nineteen members. In this number there were eight conversions. Some joined by letter and removal, and the remainder as seekers. We had during and the rights of the South vindicated, that the time only three sermons, except those preached by ourselves, and almost no one either we procured four subscribers to the Advocate. whose names please find below; the money will be forthcoming during the Conference year.

Your Bro, in Christ,

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 18, 1860 .- We have had glorious meeting at Jamestown, Smith county, Texas, embracing the second Sabbath in Oct., which resulted in the building up of the membership of the Church, and 23 were added to our number; 16 whites and 7 blacks,

ANOTHER GOOD WORK.

"Catechisms of the Methodist Episcopa Church, South. Revised by T. O. Summers D. D. With an introduction by Bishop Pierce.' A good life is begun in catechizing. -CLEMENT.

Let us persevere in catechizings,—CYRIL.

Catechizings are our best preachings.—JEREMY TAYLOR.

What a pity that all our preachers have not the zeal and wisdom to catechize.—John Wesley.

This the best and most complete book o atechism of which we have any knowledge.-Every Methodist family and Sunday School ought to have it. It is invaluable. We give the introduction entire, hoping that its words whip." On hearing this, Bro. Alford replied, What shall we do? Let us to a man resolve "I am as able to take a whipping as any man attention to a most important and most neglectof counsel may awaken immediate and general

The Book Editor of the M. E. Church, South, say amen? then to the work, and the Advocate will bless the land, and we shall be more than remunerated, having the luxury of a good conscience, and witnessing the reflex action of our meeting continued till Sunday night—Brother

of faith and of the Holy Ghost;" a membership well instructed and ready for every good work, and children taught of God—trained in the knowledge and love of spiritual things, made examples of scripture truth, and inheritors of Divine promise.

To my mind such rights and let us examine it.

1. It is undeniably true, that the compact under which the United States now exists was formed by the thirteen Colonies or States who were at that time perfectly independent of each other, else a compact was unmeaning.

ADDRESS BY REV. JESSE BORING, D. D.

Before a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of San Antonio, Nov. 24, 1860. Fellow Citizens:—Mine is an embarrassing position. I am a minister of the Gospel. No-

tuted the Gospel, to the unhallowed crusade against the South. They have carried the doctrines of Abolitionism to the pulpit and into their Ecclesistical assemblages. They teach, as authorized by the word of God, the privilege and duty even, of theft and murder, for the extirpation of slavery.

I am aware of the strength and serious char-

acter of these statements, but will any sober-minded man deny their truth?

Is it not notorious that the doctrine and prac-

ice of stealing and concealing slaves, and even the murder of their owners, have been held and work among us while our preachers are gone to perpetrated under the pretence that God's word Conference. The labors of these local brethren | and the religion of Christ authorize them? Let the Sharp's rifles and bloody conflicts in Kan-sas, the Beecher pulpit in Brooklyn, N. Y., the hn Brown movement in Virginia, and recent events in Northern Texas, answer! I know for I have heard professed ministers

of the Gospel proclaim it, that they claim to be doing God service in conducting and concealing slaves from their owners,

And let it not be overlooked, that they claim

further, an honest religious conviction of duty to enforce upon the South their peculiar views. Religious fanaticism never stops to reason.— Nor will the millions of fanatics in the North pause one moment, until their fatal mission is accomplished, unless by a united and determined opposition from the South, they shall b

lriven back.

Again, there are in the Southern states hundreds of thousand of slaves, who are well indreds of thousand of slaves, who are well in-structed, happy christians, who have long been southern men have awarded it and still demand rganized into churches. It requires no pro-hetic inspiration to see that this vast christian

phetic inspiration to see that this vast christian interest will be utterly obliterated, if Northern fanaticism shall succeed in its designs.

Let things become a little more propitious (as they must under Black Republican government.) to such a movement, and slaves who are now happy and favored with the ordinances of the Gospel, will become the murderers of their owners, persuaded that God approves the deed, and soon will follow the distraction and print of and soon will follow the distraction and rain of both white and colored, the latter of whom will,

if they escape extermination, become barbarians and cut throats.
But, I propose, before discussing this subject further, to suggest such measures, as seem to me best calculated to arrest this tide of fanaticism

and to seenre safety, especially to Southern I suggest only, feeling unwilling to do more

and the rights of the South vindicated, that hope, in my humble opinion, depends upon a firm and decisive movement of the Southern States in the emergency.

Nothing, under the present circumstances, can be so much desired, by a true American heart, as that of the preservation of the Union, and the final adjustment of the difficulty between the North and the South; and nothing will be the contribute to the south; and nothing will be the contribute to the south; and nothing

will so much contribute to these objects as firmness and unanimity, on our part. Let the Southern States move, let their voices be heard. in united unmistakable action, and the North may hear and heed. Had this been done twentylive years since, instead of retreating and con-ceding, as we have, this day would have been

one of peace and harmony.

The measures which I am about to suggest have this advantage: While they propose the only means to secure the perpetuity of the Union, they guard the rights of the South, and if she should be driven to the alternative, furnish the basis of her peaceable and safe retirement from the Union.

nish the basis of her peaceable and safe retirement from the Union.

I propose that the Southern States shall meet, first in State Conventions, and, by correspondence, agree upon a time and place for a Convention or Congress of the several slaveholding States, in both of which, particularly the latter, the whole subject can be calmly and wisely discussed, and measures adopted to demand the rights of the South, and at the same time, if need be, to vindicate them by declaring independence, and providing for a Southern Confederacy.

That nothing less will convince the North of our determination to maintain our rights, is to my

our determination to maintain our rights, istomy mind absolutely certain. So long has the South threatened, and yet recoded, that the North does not believe one word of her threats, and persists in the aggressive measures long since instituted. It is not strange that we are not be-

lieved to be in earnest on this subject.

It is true, that since several of the Southern states have taken incipent action, some apprehension is awakened in the north, and it is not

other, else a compact was unmeaning.

2. it is certain that they formed the compact, and entered into the Union for mutual protec-tion. Let this not be forgotten.

They did, in the compact, set forth certain items and stipulations by which each and all were to be bound, and which were to be

were terms of union, and therefore vital to the Union, otherwise they were not only valueless, but extremely ridiculous.

5. Then it follows of necessity, that if one or more of the contracting parties shall violate any one of the stipulations of the compact, it is no

are without meaning and force. 6. If these views are not true, we are bound by an unmitigated despotism! If we are un-conditionally bound, without regard to constitutional rights, to submit to the misguided will of fanatical majorities, it is clear that they may demand not only our property but our franchise,

det, and I not only may speak; it is a solemn duty.

It is not partitum. It is a conflict of countries, in which more of the Northern state; have, in their capacity as states, enacted laws and annexed penalties, it is the duty of every man, and all classes of men, to rally to the resence.

Besides, there are stupendous moral consequences involved in this contest.

Ment, for in fact, the Union is already virtually dissolved, by the repeated aggressions of the North, now followed by the election of Lincoln. North, now followed by the election of Lincoln. It is an insult to the intelligence of any man who thinks at all, to tell him that the united North means nothing by its sectional Black Republican to the Article in the Constitution or compact which classes of men, to rally to the resence.

Besides, there are stupendous moral consequences involved in this contest.

North means nothing by its sectional Black Republican to the North means nothing by its sectional Black Republican to the Constitution or compact which shall be paid at the rate of the North itself.

S. In the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency that party has placed in this high office one who cannot, in the very nature of things, administer the Government in fifteen the constitution or compact which high office one who cannot, in the very nature of the Government in fifteen the constitution or compact which high office one who cannot, in the very nature of the Government in fifteen the constitution or compact which high office one who cannot, in the very nature of the Government in fifteen the constitution or compact which high office one who cannot, in the very nature of the United States Congress, according to the Presidency that party has placed in this high office one who cannot, in the very nature of the United States Congress, according to the United States Congress, ac quence, that those states are, by their own act. out of the Union and beyond the pale of the compact. And yet they are nine of the seven-

> exists for the exercise of this inalienable right on the part of the south, the fact that a vast proportion of the voters who have elected a sectional President, are in fact, not legally entitled to vote, would justify, though it might not render it sufficiently necessary to demand,

o Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, or that Congress should in any way interfere with the the compact, and therefore is its virtual annul-

One of the stipulations is an intentional and decisive action will be had this side the fourth distinct recognition of the institution of slavery, together with a guarantee of its protection, and not its destruction. It follows then that every memorial and petition asking Congress to modi bis letter of Nov. 3, writes:

I have lately traversed the district of the Carorse, authorize the petitioners to do so. For hirty years, or about that time, it has been an creasing movement on the part of abolitionists, thus to ask the Legislators of the Nation to violate, and allow them to violate, the com-

for them as inherent.

The mistake is on this point. The right of petition and memorial" is inalienable, but the right to petition for authority to violate the

compact, exists nowhere: cannot exist. This would confer the right to ask the Government to destroy itself.—A perfect abundity!

3. The Missouri compromise was an infraction of the compact. Though conceived in patriotism by the stapendous mind of the immortal Clay, it was a cession of rights on the part of the South, to the demanding North, which the latter had no Constitutional right to denand, and for which nothing was given in re-

The Constitution does not limit the institution of slavery by Geographical metes and bounds but leaves it to the State, and hence the demand and the price of Union in this case, was a dir-

4. The declared and manifest purpose of the ruling majority, to circumscribe and thus choke nt slavery, is in violation of the letter and spir it of the covenant.

That such is their design, and that they are

*It is an insult to Patriotism, to be told when prin-ciple is involved, that its maintenance will be attended by ex-penses, &c. He is not to be trusted in time of peril, whose Patriotism is neasured and weighed by the number of de-lars it may cost him. Such were not the Revolutionary Fathers, but such was Jubas iscanior.

*I'l do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse withully and deliberately to carry into effect that not of our Consideration in the respect the restorate

† "I do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse withfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of our Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. As bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides."—Wenster.
"The great issue then, I repeat is the right of a State to second from the Union, and the correlative right on the part of the federal government to force such a State back into the Union.
"I would not, if time and space justified, enter into an ar-guerant in favor of the affirmative of this issue. I believe

indelity among our people. To facilitate this important achievement, may I presume to suggest to the P. Elders the propriety of making it a part and parced of the deliberations of every a commendant at Nacogachea, Co., and an alternative collection business, may not the question basis business, may not the question basis basiness, may not the question basis being a doing quickly. Shall we do it? I know that some, whose worth can only be estimated in meeting, the numbers of the limited part of the deliberation of the commence and the part of the south, and save the Nacogachea, Co., and done quickly. Shall we do it? I know that some, whose worth can only be estimated in precision of the commence and the part of the following circular has been addressed, by the same felt is indispensable, in the alternative of the part of the part of the South, and save the Union, and the part of the following circular has been addressed, by the exception of the same felt is in the assume felt is indispensable, in the alternative of the same felt is indispensable, in the alternative of the same felt is indispensable, in the alternative of the same felt is indispensable, in the alternative of the same felt is indispensable, in the distribution of the same felt is indispensable, and the meeting, the number of the same felt is indispensable, and the manufacture of the same felt is indispensable, and the manufacture of the same felt is indispensable, and the meeting, the same felt is indispensable, and the meeting, the meeting, the numbers of the Bibliogram of the same felt is indispensable, and the part of the following circular has been addressed, by the same felt is in the same felt is in the agent of the South, and the part of the South of the part precautionary steps? Is not such clandestine and murderous interference, on the part of those who compacted with us for "mutual protection," an infraction of the compact?

6. As stated under another head, nine or

more of the Northern States who are parties to the compact, have enacted laws in direct and known violation of their stipulations with the South. We are still wrung with the old and false declarations, that abolition fanatics conthe seventeen States which have elected Lincoln, nine have absolately in their legislative capacities denounced this statement as false. And yet, in the face of these facts, men in the South repeat, it is a faction, and the South is

in no danger.
7. The election of Lincoln by the electorial vote all but one of the eighteen Northern States demonstrates, first, that it is not a "faction;" but the whole powerful North, animated by successive triumphs for years past, which has yielded fully to the wild fanaticism of Abolition ism. Second, that they are determined to push their measures to final and prompt con-

The have elected a leading Black Republican

Before a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of San Antonio, Nov. 24, 1860.

Fellow Citizens:—Mine is an embarrassing position. I am a minister of the Gospel. Nothing less than the interests of the present occasion could have induced me to take the place now assigned to me.

But, I am an American citizen, a native of the South, and a resident of Texas. My home is in Texas. Her rights as a country are invaded, and I not only may speak; it is a solemn demand not only our property but our franchise, and at last our lives.

But without pursuing this subject further, I beg to refer to those whose wisdom and patriotism cannot be questioned.†

The question now comes up, Have the south reason for the exercise of the right of secession? Do the circumstances of the case justify such action?

Before answering this subject further, I beg to refer to those whose wisdom and patriotism cannot be question now comes up, Have the south reason for the exercise of the right of secession? Do the circumstances of the case justify such action?

Before answering this subject further, I beg to refer to those whose wisdom and patriotism cannot be questioned.†

The have elected a leading Black Republican on purely sectional grounds, strictly and avowed-by upon the issue between the North and the South, and this too, against the most solemn appeals and protestations of the latter.

Nay, they have proclaimed since the election that this was their design, that they had triumphets and they now dare the South at this was their design, that they had triumphets and the proclaim of the Citizens of the exercise of the right of secession?

But without pursuing this subject further, I beg to refer to those whose wisdom and patriotism cannot be questioned.†

The have elected a leading Black Republican on purely sectional grounds, strictly and avowed-to subject further, I beg to refer to those whose wisdom and patriot.

South, and this too, against the most solemn appeals and protestations of the latter.

Nay, they have proclaimed since the election that th

It is manifest that no appointee of Lincoln can fill an office in the South. First, no man, with a Southern heart in him, would or could accept republican to rule over us.

1. To me it is plain, that if no other cause

an appointment at the hands of a Black Republican who would, could hold and exercise his office twenty-

Finally, in looking over the whole subject. the aggressive movements of the Abolition party, for the last thirty years, the numerous flagrant outrages upon Southern rights, the alienation of feeling and sympathy, and the present attitude District of Columbia, or elsewhere, or that of matters, there is but a possibility that the evil of disunion can be arrested, and in so far as I n-titution, is an open call for an infraction of can see, this possibility depends upon an unmistract and furnish guarantees to the South, or

> of March, 1860, THE FIRST FRUITS OF LIBERTY IN ITALY .- The

> navese, or province of Ivrea, from which every man belonging to the carabineer, or gendarme corps—the only police force in the country—has been removed. It is the boast of such places as Rivarolo, Aglie, Castellymonte, &c., that for the last 12 years—that is, since the dawning of freedom in 1848—these alguszile of the arma bene merita, or well-deserving corps of the carabineers, have enjoyed a perfect sinecure in those towns, and never had to achieve a single job in their line, and this is said of the Canavese, a what litigious population, among whom it is reported that in former days no fair or feast-day ever occurred without some drunken brawl, en-ding in bloodshed. The same improvement is observable throughout Piedmont and Liguria, and the first fruits of liberty are already producing the same effect in the Duchies and Romagna, those countries where, till lately, stabbing and assassination were matters of almost daily oc-currence. Hardly any instance of a disturbance and Modena, and those highway robberies of which I spoke last year, as occuring near Holagan and the other towns of the Legations, have greatly 'diminished in number. Everywhere north of the Apennines, at Genoa, and in Tuscany, the most admirable quiet and the perfect, security prevail, and, with the single exception of these provinces from the most crushing des-potism to the most thorough freedom has been attended with not a shade of disorder.

REV. J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES .- A correspondent of the Christian Watchman and Reflector, writing from England, gives the following ac-

writing from England, gives the following account of the appearance of Rev. James Sheridan Knowles in a London pulpit:

He was an older person that I anticipated seeing. I should think him well nigh three-score and ten, and was very infirm in his tread, but his eyes was as bright, and his voice as clear and loud and musical as ever. His sermon was good, but lost much of its power because he read every word of it; and English people do not like written sermons. The reading the hymns, the Scriptures, and his prayers, I shall not soon forget. His Scripture—the chapter commencing with "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people," was read as I never heard it read before. The congregation well-nigh arose from their seats. His utterance thrilled every heart —he seemed to make it a living word. It was undoubtedly, a favorite chapter of his, since he undoubtedly, a favorite chapter of his, since he hardly referred to the Blble during its rehearsal. After sermon he closed with prayer—the Lord's Prayer—and never before did I hear it so effectively offered; such an enunciation, such an accentuation, such pathos are indescribable; and as his own heart soared heavenward, the hearts of his congregation accompanied it.

The fearful truth of Jane Eyre is never made more evident than by looking over the English governess advertisements. Out of some hundred printed in one issue of the Critic, there is not one asks a salary of more than fifty pounds, and some ask but fifteen. For such paltry sums there are evidently crowds of well-educated and talented women who are eagerly competing for engagements as governesses, and who, for the chance of a home and something to do, will glally submit to the mortifications which are, in the great majority of cases, incident to that position of semi-servitude.

word T can place the arch of the shelf, making a perfect ring, and place the ants inside the ring, and none of them can ever get out alive—it is sure death. He has tried it. Those out of the ring will leave in the first train.—Cultivator.

Resolutions to your consideration, and should such a Convention be called, I will, upon the receipt of information as to the time and place of its assembling, immediately order an election for seven Delegates to represent Texas in the

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

Joint Resolutions in response to the Governor's Message on Kansas Affairs:
Whereas, There exists, and has existed, a violent determination on the part of a portion of the inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, to exclude, by force, the citizens of the slave-holding States from a just, equal and peace-

ful participation in the use and enjoyment of the common property and Territory of the members of the confederacy; And Whereas, This determination, owing to the state of political feeling in the Northern States of the confederacy, operating upon the Fed-eral government, may become effectual, and eral government, may become effectual, and

the exclusion perpetual—Therefore, "Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature the State of Texas, That the Governor of election for seven Delegates, to meet Delegates appointed by the other Southern States in Convention, whenever the Executives of a majority of the Slaveholding States shall express the opinion that such Convention is necessary, to Union, and advise the Governor of this State ment of Delegates, to meet those of Texas;-And that that sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, o

State, he is hereby requested to call a Special Session of the Legislature to provide for such

State Convention.
"Sgc. 3. That the Governor is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Ex-ecutives of each of the Slaveholding States, and to our members of Congress," Approved, Feb. 17, 1858.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Department of State.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved Feb. 16, 1858. Given under my hand and the seal [L.S.] of the Department of State, this the 28th day of November, A. D., 1860, and in the year of the fifth, and of Texas, the twenty fifth.

E. W. CAVE, Sec of State. THE POWER OF READING.

Benjamin Franklin tells us, in one of his Tue First Faurs of Lineary in Italy.—The letters, that when he was a boy, a little book Turin correspondent of the London Times, in fell into his hands, entited E-says to do Good, by Cotton Mather. It was tattered and torn, by Cotton Mather. It was tattered and torn, and several leaves were missing. "But the remainder," he says, "gave me such a turn of thicking as to have an influence on my conduct through life: for I have always set a greater value on the character of a doer of good than on any other kind of reputation; and if I have been a useful citizen, the public owes all the advantages of it to the little book." Jeremy Poethers, mentions that the current of his Bentham mentions that the current of his thoughts and studies was directed for life by a single phrase that caught his eye at the end of a single phrase that caught his eye at the end of a pamphlet "The greatest good of the greatest number." There are single sentences in the New Testament that have awakened to spiritual life hundreds of millions of dormant souls. In things of less moment reading has a wondrous power. George Law, a boy on his father's farm met an old unknown book, which told the story of a farmer's son who went away to seek his fortune, and came home after many years absence, a rich man, and gave great sums to all his relations. From that moment George was uneasy, till he set out on his travels to imitate the adventurer.—He lived over again the life he had read of, and actually did return a mill-ionaire, and paid all his father's debts. Robin-son Crusoe has sent to sea more sailors than the press gang. The story about little George Washington telling the truth about the hatchet and the plum tree has made many a truth-teller. We owe all the Waverly novels to Scott's early reading of the old traditions and legends; and

reading of the old traditions and legends; and
the whole body of pastoral fiction came from
Addison's Sketches of Sir Roger DeCoverley,
in the Spectator. But illustrations are numberless. Tremble ye who write, and ye who publish writing. A pamphlet has precipitated a
revolution. A paragraph may quench or kindle
the celestial spark in a human soul—in myriads
of souls. LITTLE ACTS GREAT .- Little acts are elements of true greatness. They raise life's value like the lilttle figures over the larger ones in ariththe little figures over the larger ones in arithmetic, to its highest power. They are tests of character and disinterestedness. They are the straws upon life's deceitful current, and show the current's way. The heart comes all out in them. They move on the dial of character and responsibility significantly. They indicate the character and destiny. They help to make the important man. It matters not so much where immortal man. It matters not so much where we are as what we are. It is seldom that acts of moral heroism are called for. Rather the real heroism of life is, to do all its little duties promptly and faithfully.

DRIVING CATTLE. - Let the milkman drive his Driving Cattle.—Let the milkman drive his cows slowly from the pasture. Cows with bags full should never be made to run. Still the driver should always have a stick in hand to make them obey. How often do we see boys bringing up the cows at a pace too rapid for the comfort of the cattle!—and when they have no sticks they make use of stones. Such boys are not brought up well, and how can they be ex-

pected to bring the cows up well!

When butter is to be made the milk should be strained before any cream inclines to rise. Any agitation after setting for cream is in-

RED ANTS .- A neighbor of mine, in whose word I can place the utmost confidence, says— take spirits of camphor and sop it on the shelf, SPECIAL NOTICE.

All those who order books on time, will charged interest at the rate of 10 per cent., if payment is delayed over two months. "The first law of nature" compels us to the adoption of this rule. The books are all put at cash prices, and we cannot afford to sell on long credit at these rates. BOOK AGENT.

MISSIONARY CERTIFICATES. - Brethren who wish Blank Missionary Certificates can be supplied free of charge, by ordering them when they order books.

BRAZIL AS A MISSIONARY FIELD .- Rev. Mr Fletcher, says the Observer, delivered an exceedingly interesting address at the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) in West 21st street, last Sabbath evening. The subject was "Brazil as a field for Missionary Enterprise," and this he exhibited by a fund of incident and illustration. It seems that the Hollanders early had missionary stations in that country, and what is remarkable, one of the first, if not the first Dutch church, in this country was founded by a missionary from Brazil. His name was Theodorus Polhemus, having now numerous descendants bearing the same name in this region; and the church was at Flatbush, L. I. Mr. F. gave a great variety of facts, showing the entire liberality that prevailed towards Protestants, although Romanism was the established religion of the country. He described the conversion of an eminent native of Brazil, who was a Bible distributor, and who often published an evangelical sermon written by himself, and under his own signature, in the secular press of Bahia. People said he was insane, but he could bear all such reproaches for the sake of his blessed Lord and Master. Toleration is remarkable in Brazil, and the country and its institutions rank first among the South American

Dr. Boring's speech is published in this paper, not with any intention of spreading its opinions, but simply that those interested in knowing what he said, may be gratified. Hearing that he had spoken, we were anxious to see a report of his speech. We presume there are many others of like mind.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TEXAS. - Will every S perintendent write, or cause to be written, some account of the Sunday school under his charge, and send it to us for publication, in whole or part as may seem advisable? Statistics, incidents, history, mixed with reflections if necessary, would be acceptable and might be useful. We want h letter of some kind from every Methodist Sunday school in Texas. "Write soon."

Conference Schools,-We should be glad if the Principal of every Conference school in Texas would give us, at any time during the conference year, a statement of the condition of the school. Besides facts, the paper might contain views upon education, moral, scientific, literary. We are anxious to devote a portion of the paper to our educational interests. Others than the principals are, of course, not excluded from such educational department. We are way, thinking, perhaps, that each cares nothing for the views, or the prosperity, or the struggles of the other, when the work is one? Be ready, (prompt,) brethren, to "communicate."

HELPING BOSTON. - At a late meeting in New York, Rev. Mr. Farnham of Boston, made a few remarks, showing how much sympathy is felt in the South for the cause of Christ in the North, how willing the South is to aid the North whenever it is appealed to. He referred to the fact that the people of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., when applied to, had contributed \$600 or \$700 in a few days, some time ago, to aid a needy church in Boston. Another poor church in Boston bad been largely aided by Southern christians,

The Advocate and Journal compliments Bishop Morris's "knowledge of the South," If that paper tickles the old gentleman's vanity so as to make him write himself to death on the Bewley case, we give it fair warning that we shall hold the act to have been "wilfol, deliberate, not claiming even the excuse of haste from the heat of passion suddenly excited."

Mr. Hitt, of Brookville, Ia., has in his posse sion accurate oil portraits of Wesley and Fletch er, painted eighty years ago in England. The Western Advocate says that of Wesley is now on exhibition at Cincinnati. Hop, H. W. Hilliard contradicts through the

Montgomery Mail, its report, that he has accepted overtures to make Brooklyn, New York, his residence.

A LITTLE BOY REWARDED FOR HIS HUMANITY. The track of the Wilmington and Atlanta Railroad was washed away by rain in the night not long ago, and a little boy, discovering the damage, walked up the track and stopped a coming train in time to prevent a dreadful catastrophe. The little fellow is to be sent to the Georgia Military institute at the expense of the

that a recent protracted meeting at the College resulted in about twenty conversions,

Rev. Mr. Willet, son-in-law of Bewley, has arrived in Kansas. We hope he is cured of his to the lamp, Whenever the word of Christ, anti-slavery missionary zeal, and that he may have good success in the effort to become a wiser and better man.

Our Unitarian friends are business-like-They have opened in Boston an office, under the superintendence of an agent, for the occom-modation of preachers in search of parishes and parishes in want of preachers. The fees of the are in Christ Jesus, must first take his yoke up- it has divided. The Northern and Western agent are to be paid by the societies furnished or by the ministers employed.

MR. BUCHANAN AT A MEETING .- Sunday morning, 25th ult., Mr. Buchanan attended service in Dr. Gurley's church at Washington. The Doctor delivered a strong sermon on the late "Union," and was exceedingly severe upon secessionists of all kinds. The President seemed to devour every sentence with eager, delight, and as he came down the sisle, he exclaimed, "It consciously asking themselves how the mind is General Conference had no right to act in the was a splendid discourse."

STATE CONVENTION .- The proposal of a State | tiently and perseveringly, until it shall be opened | 1858, which, after some action adverse to slave Convention, to be held at Austin, fourth Mon- unto them. The christian student should be holding, provided for another convention a day in January, 1861, has the sanction of the able to recognize all truth, and to detect all error Pittsburgh, Penn., November, 1860. This body Lt. Governor, one of the Supreme Jadges, the by the test of the "truth as it is in Jesus." Attorney General, Treasurer and Comptrolier : But the extract : the election of delegates to take place on the 8th of January; each district to be entitled to elect double the number of delegates that it is entitled to representatives to the Legislature, by bound to know; so set yourself to expatiate up-

and not less so in times of internal commotion. When, one hundred and five years ago, the eloquent Davies, of Virginia, was called upon to preach a sermon to Capt. Overton's company of volunteers, raised for defence against the French volunteers, raised for defence against the French and Indians, he scrupled not to entitle his discourse, "Religion and Patriotism the constituents of good Soldiers." His text was: 2. Sam. x. 12. "Be of good cheer and let us play the man for our people, and for the cities of our Lord: and the Lord do that which seemeth him good." "And has God," he asks, "been pleased by loving contemplation, in these beams, the o diffuse some sparks of this martial, fire through our country? I hope he has. Cherish it as a sacred heaven-born fire."

He urged upon the soldiers the great imortance of religion, in view of their call to the ield, not only that they might be ready to die, not only that they might carry the spirit of chris tians into the fight, but into the camp, as a preervative against the vices to which they would there be tempted. When the same preacher preached to the militia of Hanover county, in Virginia, at a general muster, May 8th, 1758, with a view to raise a new company of men for Captain Samuel Meredith," his theme was, 'The Curse of Cowardice," Jer. XLVIII. 10. "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood." He shows that "this denunciation is levelled against the coward, who, when God, in the course of his providence, calls him to arms, refuses to obey, and consults his own ease and safety more than his duty to God and country :"-and against "shy, hypocritical cowards, who undertake the work of the Lord : that is, take up arms, but they do the work of the Lord deceitfully; that is, they do not faithfully use the arms for the purposes they were taken up." His "natural inference" from the discussion is, "that if the defence of vigorous war against our spiritual enemies. earnest about the interests of a State which

moved"—the kingdom whose awards are eter- premacy of the Pope being denied. nal? There is never any excuse for neglecting eligion. And if any man who thinks himself patriot now, supposes that patriotism is profanity, or intemperance, or repudiation, or to be reminded that it is righteousness which a patriot, as Davies did to "that heroic youth, that many a man whose abilities might be di- churches, a cathedral, 9 monasteries and 3 nun-

rected into profitable public service, under the neries." guidance of the fear and love of God, wrecks | Altogether the missionaries, whoever they his talents and himself forever, by spreading may be, will have a very interesting and please ular excitement. To the truly christian patriot | in keeping from stagnating among a population the political tempest is but the storm that roots so unprogressive; but we presume the autumna the politician's step to the drinking saloon, hast-And there, after all, is the true anchorage of the its origination as of the highest importance. State. Hidden deeply beneath the tossed and noisy surface-faith in God, though not the obvious, has always been the real support of the country in times of adversity, whatever other agency may have received the glory of the

chievment. Nor is a time of political trouble unfavorable o the full exercise of the duties of religion by its professors, "Trials lend new wings to prayer;" new point to sermons, new interest to all the duties of the Christian life. Besides, excitement may be God's plow breaking up the soil for the precious seed. Let husbandmen of Christ only believe that the seed which they scatter hold the germs of eternal life, and sow in hope, now as heretofore. "Thou canst not tell which shall prosper." If there be any cifference in opportunities for good, the present is not the least hopeful. What restraining influences the sermon of Sunday may exert over the community, during the week, who can tell? And then, how the firmness of the everlasting oundation reveals itself in contrast with the instability of earthly things. Standing there, the Christian, like the lighthouse, should seem more calmly bright as the commotion grows

As in the late time of drouth, Christian liberality abounded in Texas, so in the present time of turmoil, may Christian firmness, charity and usefulness abound.

LOOK TO CHRIST.

Dr. J. W. Alexander, in his sacramental dis ourses, advises the believer: "if you would be holy and happy, LOOK TO CHRIST." There was probably never collected in the same number of words a greater amount of religious wisdom. The sayings of Christ contain the highest truth REVIVAL AT MCKENZIE COLLEGE.-We hear for every relation and interest of life. The scientific man, the literary student, the statesman-every one who is called to think and to act, will find the teachings of the Redeemer, as compared with human wisdom, what the sun is which is applicable to a problem-and he has some word for all-is found, it stands, self distinguished from natural wisdom, by a grandeur which the mind confesses as instinctively as the eye greets the revelations of the perfect light, But this glory is hidden from the mere intellectual seeker. Whoever would know assuredly that all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge

me, and find rest to their souls." To the Christian student we would strongly the Conferences of the South. A convention commend Dr. Alexander's advice: "study the met in Cincinnati, November, 1857, and preperson of Christ," Even this eloquent passage pared a declaration and memorial to be presented presents the advantages of that direction of to the General Conference which met at Lynchchristian thought far too feebly. We quote it, burg, Va., May, 1858. The prayer was that however, in the earnest hope that it may not be the practices of voluntary slaveholding and slaveread and forgotten, but that it may prove a trading be made a barrier to membership. The word in seacon to many who may be half-un- petition was rejected on the ground that the to find entrance into the treasure-house of Divine matter. The memorialists appointed a convenknowledge. Let such knock at this door pa- tion to meet at Springfield, Ohio, November

Just so much piety have you, as you have Christ in your thoughts. Study the person of Christ. As you would diligently traverse a great domain, every part of which you were laymen. Twenty-two of the Northern Conferences are said to be identified with the move-

RELIGION NOW-A-DAYS.

Duty to country is never inconsistent with duty to God. They are the same even in war, words come short; you will feel the fleshy tablet of your heart receiving the rays from this "shire or your near receiving the rays from the sain ing in the face of Jesus;" and as you feel the reflection of this Son of righteousness, you will own an unwonted glow; beholding as in a mirror the glory of the Lord, you will be changed into the same image. The work of inward as ilation is going on. As you hold the sou mage within you. The table of the heart is be-oming his best and most cherished portrait. Desist not then from such study of His person as shall cause you day by day to be more reflective of His image.

MISSION TO NEW GRANADA.

The Texas Annual Conference at its late ses

on adopted the following resolution: Resolved, By the Texas Annual Conferen that Bishop Andrew be requested to appoint two preachers, one a married and the other a single man, to the Republic of New Granada, to labor especially in the city of Bogota, its capital, on the faith of our promise as a Confer-

nce to support them there.

Resolved, further, That should the preacher who may be thus appointed not be members of our Conference, it is our preference that they should be transferred to us, and make their annual reports to this body. WM. H. SEAT, R. ALEXANDER, R. W. KENNON

New Granada belonged to Spain until 1811, when it became independent. It 1819 it united with several other small States, in a Federal Republic; the union was dissolved in 1831, when the Republic of Columbia was divided into the three Republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Eucador. New Granada embraces nine departments. The total population is something our country, in which we can stay but a few less than three millions. The white and years at most, be so important a duty, then how much more are we obliged to seek a better both together numbering about one million. country, i. e. an "heavenly;" and to carry on There are 80,000 negroes, and upwards of million of the mixed races. The influence of that would rob us of our heavenly inheritance! the white race is predominent. The Govern-Therefore in the name of Jesus, the Captain of ment is a close copy of our own constitutions our salvation, I invite you all to enlist in the There is no hereditary rank or office. "The spiritual warfare." Excellent inference! And freedom of the press, the inviolability of a f our people deem it a virtue to be so much in private dwelling, trial by jury, and religious toleration are established by law." There is they must soon leave, and which must soon also a system of public shools. The religion is pass away, may we not ask them what are Roman Catholic; the head of the Church is their relations to the "kingdom that cannot be however, the Archbishop of Bogota, the su-

The middle region, or Templadas, is healthy Bogota has an elevated situation nearly 9006 feet above the sea, with (say the encyclopedias and travellers,) a very delightful climate, "resound and fury signifying nothing," he needs sembling a perpetual autumn; the temperature rarely exceeding 59 degrees, Fahrenheit." The exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to city, has a university, three colleges, a national any people. Hardly will any one point to such academy, and other similar evidences of literary advancement. Streams of water flow through Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope the narrow streets, which are paved without Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a side walks, and not always, notwithstanding the manner, for some important service to his counfacilities for cleanliness, in the neatest condition. try." Very far, indeed, is it from being true, No vehicles of any kind are employed, except that the country is served by any man's wick- the universal mule. The population (Lippinedness, though it is no doubt a melancholy facts | cott's Gazetteer) is 40,000, "There are 26

ant field of labor. They will find some difficulty the oak. The mere surface patriot, is but chaff climate will brace the physical man, and that before the gale. The same causes that quicken the same cause which stirred Paul's spirit on a memorable occasion, will keep theirs in motion. en the christian citizen's step to the closet. We regard the mission itself and the manner of

NOTE ON THE CRISIS.

Some affect to think it strange that our coun try should stand on the verge of a great political change at a time of remarkable prosperity. But nothing is more natural when we consider that the section which, in a large measure produces the material of this prosperity, is wholly misunderstood by a great portion of the section to which that material furnishes the means of life. It is, indeed, strange that the Northern people should be so blind to their own interests as to form themselves into an anti-Southern party .--But if they have any inherent inclination to do so, as they certainly have, it is not remarkable that it should be developed by commercial prosperity. Commercial prosperity must inure more decidedly to the benefit of the Northern manufacturer than to that of the Northern operative. "Strikes" would be the natural result of this state of things; but the difference between free and slave labor has enabled Northern politicians and capitalists to postpone "strikes" by the formation of a Black Republican party. If, now, the South were to submit to that party, one of see that they have no legitimate quarrel with South, or they would drive their leadersthe officials whom they placed in power-to an "overt act" against the rights of the Southern

States. That the latter will be the final issue. we cannot doubt. If the Black Republican party should not survive Lincoln's administration, it would be simply because it could not drive that administration to an "overt act" against slavery; and most of the fragments into which it would be broken would go to the enlargement of radical abolitionism. If the Union remains as it is Garrisonian abolitionism is bound to have its day of triumph. This we regard as inevitable. If Lincoln should do nothing to satisfy the orthodox abolitionists who sustained him, his conservatism would only increase their power. They would then form the nucleus of a new party, with an enlarged antislavery platform, and elect Wendell Phillips as

easily as Lincoln has been elected. ANOTHER DIVISION.

Our readers are perhaps aware of the existence of a Methodist Protestant church. Well. on them. Then, says he, they shall "learn of Conferences, after some years of anti-slavery agitation, determined to effect a secession from met on the 14th ult, Rev. George Brown, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference, was appointed

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. The Southern Presbyterian, Charleston, S. C.,

"We fear it is a mistake to think that 'we at in sympathy, one people yet.' To a very great extent, it is a lamentable fact, that we are not. With grief we confess the truth that the sympa thies of many in the South ere estranged from incurably estranged. It is of no use to disguise the fact. The Union, if it continue to exist, will undoubtedly henceforth be in regard to a large portion of the Southern people, one of necessity, not one of choice, affection and confi-Coleridge's remark, somewhat modified, ap-

dence—submitted to, because they must, with dark, bitter, brooding thoughts." The New York Observer does not willingly give up the Union. It comments on the above

"It is a great mistake into which our ern people have been led, to suppose that the South wishes to secede because a man has been elected President for whom they did not vote. It is not this; nor is it that certain Northern States have nullified the Fugitive Slave law as far as they could. Nor is it that the South ha suffered from any unconstitutional legislation by Congress. It is out of none of these things that the South constructs her demand to be let alone and left alone, and permitted to leave the Confederacy in which she is no longer at home. The people of the South, and the religious peo-ple more, perhaps, than any other, believe that the North has been for years waging a war against their institutions—a war that is hostile to the Bible, hostile to Christian charity, hostile to the spirit in which the Federal compact was formed, hostile to the peace of the country, and FATAL to the continuance of fellowship among the States. This hostility, the South believes, has finally culminated in the election, by an overwhelming majority, of the candidate of the abolition party. The South, and by the South we mean those who now demand a senaration. we mean those who now demand a separation, does not wish to live in discord and agitation, and proposes to leave the Union and take care

We have the deepest interest with our South ern brethren. For many long years we have rebelieving and often predicting that it would end in this. We would prefer to have the Union livided rather than to live in a perpetual war. And if it be true that abolitionism is in the ascendant, the disruption may as well come this year as at any time, for come it must, whenever the spirit of that fanaticism gets the control of Government.

The Observer disaffects disunion because would divide churches. Two of the largest-Baptist and Methodist-have already been sundered by the slavery question. We were glad but not surprised to hear a general officer of the Southern Baptist organization say, recently, that it had prospered greatly since the division. Of the M. E. Church, South, a late Northern book says: "IT IS A POWER." Had it remained in connection with the Northern Church, it would have been deservedly a mere dependency. We said to the Northern Conferences : let us agree; why should we differ; behold we are brethren. The Northern Conferences replied: There can be be agreement upon this basis, that we, who have the numerical majority, be permitted to express the sense of the Church against slavery as an evil, and to declare that degradation; therefore, we secede. They did render will think, at first, that the pages of il the Northern Conferences "could only be a that a sensble woman did not write anything, bond of discord." "To submit, under such cir- are almost ludicrously extravagant. This, in practical, a most humiliating recognition of the distn is the historical power which many reinferiority of caste, attempted to be fixed upon | cent writers say it is, there can be no real harm, justly authorized the inference of a want of into relief. This can be best done, probably no virtue to avow it, but we confess we have points as Dr. Tefft has chosen to tempt the

which the division was made. He had become either of Mr. Wesley's life, or of the system a slaveholder. Here are some of his remarks to brought into existence by this agency. It is the Conference before which he was arraigned: their design to get below the facts; to deter-"Sir. I have no apology to make. Strange as it may seem to brethren, I am a slaveholder for | will quote a sentence here and there through the God has thrown these creatures into my hands, and holds me responsible for their proper treatment. I have spent my life for the benefit of I have rendered myself unacceptable to our people. To whom am I unacceptable? Not to the people of the South, neither masters nor slaves. To the colored people of the South, then, and to their owners, I would not be unacceptable;

out perhaps they are no part of "our people." Here the Bishop struck the real cause of the difficulty-the want of homogeneousness. The standeach other. Differences of position and dif- fortunate in its first historic family; and the tinct moral problem to solve. The end is the permitting each seed of State to have its own body. The element of conscience which enters so deeply into the contest between the two sectwo things would ensue: either the masses of tions is the seed of the State. It is the implicathat party would in time grow wise enough to tion of conscience that makes the excitement so pervading and permanent, and renders the application of policy so difficult. What compro mise can be effected between one people who declare that slavery is a great moral and polititical evil to be extirpated, and another people who proclaim that it is a great moral, social and political good to be cherished? If any safe solu tion of this problem can be effected, we shall greatly rejoice; but, we confess, it completely puzzles our own simple ingenuity.

> APPOINTMENTS FOR THE RIO GRANDE CON-FERENCE.

> SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—J. W. De Vilbiss, P. F. Alamo College and S. A. Female College, Jesse Boring. San Antonio-N. H. Boring. Uvalde—J. K. Harper, Eagle Pass and Fort Clark—(to be supplied.) Kerrville—T. M. Price. Cibolo—W. R. D. Stockton. Pleasanton—J. M. Stringfield. Satherland Springs—J. S. Gillett. Sandies Circuit—R. Gillett. Colored Mission—R. H. Mangum.

GOLIAD DISTRICT-IVY H. Cox, P. E. Paine Female Institute-R. H. Belvin, Pres. Goliad-J. L. Harper and Jesse Hord, Sup. Helens—E. Y. Seale.
Clinton—J. W. Cooly.
Kemper Mission—Thos. Myers.
St. Mary's—W. O. Sheely.
Corpus Christi—H. G. Horton, Nueces Bay—J. T. Gillett. Oakville—T. F. Rainey. Ingleside and Padre Island—F. F. Cocke.

NEW BRAUNFELS DIST .- F. Vordenbimen, P. E. San Antonio—F. Vordenbimen. New Braunfels—J. A. Schaper. Llano—Aug. Engel. New Fountain—Gustavus Elly. New Fountain—Gusayus
Fredericksburg—J. J. F. Brunow.
Yorktown and Goliad—Aug. Tampke.

Yorktown Agent for the American

R. P. Thompson, Agent for Bible Society in Texas. THE BIBLE IN ITALY .- A good Italian tra ation of the Scriptures, by a monk named Diolati, has been adopted for circulation by the Waldensians, Their printing-press at Turin has Testament. This is the first issue of the kind from the press in Piedmont.

FROM DERBY & JACKSON, NEW YORK, BY J V. SHIPMAN, Methodism Successful, and the in ternal causes of its success. By Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D., LL. D., late President of Genesee College, author of "Hungary and Kossuth," Webster and his Masterpieces," etc. 1860. 588

plies here: Receive what you cannot appreci ate of a book, charitably and in hope of better things on a second reading, upon the strength of what you can appreciate. The author's idea is this: it is time for a Methodist to give his omplete and unreserved opinion of Methodism -holding back nothing for fear of the charge f egotism. He was to attend as a delegate of Methodist annual conference, to a general conference of Congregationalists, but was hindered from attending. "Write us," then said a leading member of that General Conference, "a good, long, communication, and let us know exactly what Methodism is doing in the world." The attempt to do this grew upon the author's hands until it ended in this remarkable book. Happily, his mind is so constituted as to be able to see the inner significance of external facts. Having an eye for the providential in human affairs, and a genius of the dranatic sort, it is not to be wondered at that he can start from the remarkable deliverance of the young Wesley and unfold a tale of consecutive and manifold meaning. Anybody could do it. But if everybody could declare the thing as it is, probably nobody else could or would declare t so plentifully as Dr. Tefft has done. There are eight chapters made up of about 2000 details gathered about hundreds of distinguished name and marked points of history. The first Methodist-numerical strength of Methodism-rank and power of English Methodism-rank and power of American Methodism-outside soluions of the character and success of Methodism -inside solutions; Methodism the recovered ideal of Christianity: The first cause of its sucess-Methodism in relation to the reproduction preservation and propagation of the ideal Chrisianity : the second cause of its success-Metho dism the recovered ideal of religious life and worship: such are the leading topics. The spirit of the book is pleasant: there is nothing ll-natured in it, if we except an inconclusiv and too strongly expressed note on Southey near the commencement. A satirical critic could find a fruitful theme in the too glowing account of the universal merits of the Wesley family. But, after all, we cannot say that this "egotism," as the author calls it, is out of place, or even overwrought. The family was remarkable for the very best of qualities of hu man nature : a fact worth considering in con nection with its relations to the "religious move ment of the 18th century," and as Dr. Teffe thinks, of all the centuries yet to come. Most of the family were good writers, favored contributors to the best periodical or book literature no man, who is a slaveholder, shall exercise the of their times. One of them, however, did not episcopal office. The Southern Conferences re- use the pen, because, we are told, genius is aloined : no such action as that can express our | most always driven to expression by sorrow and sense, and we cannot submit to it without self- trial, and her life was a smooth stream. The

so, declaring that the union between them and | lustrations brought to bear on the simple fact cumstances," they say, "would have been a deed, was our own thought. But if Methoonscious integrity and self-respect. It may be by just such profuseness on seemingly minute no humility courting the grace of such a bap- hasty and prejudiced critic withal. We have spoken of "facts"-but the author says: " It is not the purpose of these pages to relate the facts, mine their origin and their consequences." We conscience' sake. I believe the providence of book to give the reader some idea at once of the extent of its range, and of its manner of expres-"The explanation of it all-is simply this: his

slaves. And am I to be sacrificed by those who mother taught him that his rescue from the have done little or nothing for them? It is said, Epworth fire was proof of his having been created for some extraordinary achievement in the cause of the church; Wesley believed the propheey; and (God helping him) he made it true!" "If it is a law in human nature, that no peo ple can ever arrive at a consciousness of real greatness without having a noble ancestry to inspire them with reverence for their origin, a primeval age of heroism to look back upon, it people of the North and South cannot under- must be confessed that Methodism is peculiarly ferences of duty have given each of them a dis- rank and power of Methodism, the world over, and in all ages, will have this advantage, that same—the method different. We cannot see its form, spirit and tendencies were given to it how the two sections are to proceed without and sanctioned, not by those of little mind and vulgar education, but by persons of the highest moral aim, who were also the intellectual asso ciates of Addison, Pope, Swift, Garrick, Burke

"Charles Wesley is the chief of those lyric poets of modern times, whose leading trait is their criginality, who write what they know tion from Bro. Melling, the Editor of our Gerand feel, and who know and feel, for themselves, and in themselves, whatever is most the whole audience, many of whom will testify eautiful, and true, and good in the heartfelt that their sides ached from prolonged cachina influences of the Gospel of the Son of God."

the work of Mr. Wesley. * * He was strug- | weight and depth, truths that well demand the gling, it is true, when making these researches, attention of his American brethren. Is it not for literary information, but for spiritual known that there is not a Methodist German

the first literary periodical of his language."

mation : That the true religion is the work of Advocate are in circulation. What a reproach God upon the heart, consisting of love to God | it is to us. However, let it be known that on and man, and evidenced by faith, hope, and a motion of Dr. Boring, Conference resolved that useful life; and secondly, That the person pos- each preacher would procure as soon as possisessing and evidencing this inward work was to ble, twenty new subscribers for the Advobe received into the fellowship of the Church cate, and as many more as they could. Who of Christ upon earth without respect to his will co-operate with them? I trust all who private opinions of any kind whatever, whether have felt the telling effect of religious informatheological, speculative, or scientific."

vital piety united with intellectual liberty-and | weekly meeting at your homes. I would speak

land, error was beaten back; the old order of tary not requested to forward such as he deemed things passed away: a new order came upon proper for publication. Let me, however, the world; a new denomination, as wide as our speak of the harmony that prevailed. During empire, and as established as our hills, rose up and stood upon our soil, whose walls were least offence, or occasion of ill-feeling to any called "Salvation" and whose gates "Praise." "The difference between Mr. Wesley and the Spirit set his seal to this Conference. A glori-

rganizations of his day, in respect to education, has been very decidedly misrepresented. The difference, truthfully stated, was simply this :that the contemporary establishments REQUIRED learning and RECOMMENDED piety in their ministers, while Mr. Wesley, on the contrary, RE-QUIRED piety and RECOMMENDED learning." "It has been said, I know that Methodism is

the child of Providence. So is everything a way of speaking. Methodism is an Idea; this idea is a Life; this life has created to itself a cesses are the product of this indwelling and

quering, so long as it is left free to expand ac-We have only to take care of it and let it grow.

dom of our fathers, to submit to be guided by it was a time of deep and solemn feeling. I this creative principle, not to tamper too much with training it. Just as it has grown, so it will continue to expand; it is a kernel of God's own planting, and it is destined to become, if its friends and the wives of the preachers. thus treated, a tree of life for the healing of the people of many nations!"

Our Southern preachers have considerable space given them, and are always spoken of in brotherly spirit. The personalities of the work constitute one of its most attractive features. The greatest faults from the merely critical ground, change to merits from the higher and more philosophical points of view.

NOTICE THIS CARD.

At Conference of 1859, in LaGrange, I contributed fifty dollars to the Missionary Society, in two notes of \$25 each; before Conference convened at Chappell Hill, I endeavored to find the notes, did not, and they were not to be had at Conference there. Bro. Duval wishes me to make a brief announcement through this medium for them. I think the exigency of the missionary cause demands the speedy liquidation of my claim were it only one dollar. Should not the Treasurer call the attention of all who owe the society to the respective sums on maturity? Our signatures on paper in the treasury do not disseminate light to the benighted heathen .-We should not practice the principle of deferring the liquidation from conference to conference when the amounts fall due before conference The Brother who holds my notes will forward them to the Editor, to whom I will remit the amount due. I write this in the spirit of Chris-A. R. ELDRIDGE. Independence.

FROM RIO GRANDE CONFERENCE.

Mr. EDITOR.—The second session of our Ric Grande Conference, convened in the city of San Antonio on the 29th ultimo, and closed to-day

at noon-December 3rd. Owing to the non-arrival of the Bishop, Dr Boring was called to the Chair, and elected President, thus business was commenced. The Doctor presided in his usual mild and graceful nanner, until the Bishop arrived, who took the Chair on Friday morning.

Would that I could portray to your mind all the soul-stirring scenes which transpired during the session. It was a class-meeting over which the spirit of God hovered from the beginning to the close. Mayhap one will suffice.

A brother's name is called ; the usual respons is given. "Nothing against Bro. Aand he is about to retire, as is customary, so that his good name may be fully canvassed by those who know him. "Stop a moment, brother," says the Bishop, "where have you beer laboring this year?"

"On D circuit, Bishop." "How many appointments have you on your vork, Brother?"

"Seven monthly appointments." "What were you doing meanwhile?" "Doing the best I could, Bishop, under the ircumstances."

"Ah, these circumstances. Brother, are greatly erty by force, but if in this I should prove to in the way sometimes. I trust you visited from be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts "Ah, these circumstances, Brother, are greatly

"I remember at one time, at a session of the Mabama Conference, a brother was telling how circumstances had conspired against him and ompelled him to locate; just then Dr. Sumners, our good English brother, said he thanked God he had no circumstances. Triumph over them Brother; in my early days I had fwentyeven or eight appointments on my work, yet managed to fill them all. How is your own soul prospering? Are you going on to perfection? Striving to grow in grace?"

"Yes, Sir." "Go on, brother, bave faith in God, Oh, what wonderful meaning there is in these words, 'Have faith in God;' trust in him, lay your all-wife, children, support-upon his altar. He will take care of you. You know that promise, 'Lo I am with you always.' Oh but says one, I know I am called to preach, I inspection of the constitution, that this is not feel I can trust God with my soul, but my sup- among the specific or enumerated powers grantport, where is that to come from? Brethren, I would not give you a fig for a man that could not trust God with his carcaes? May the Lord | So far from this power having been delegate bless you, my brother. You can go," Such is to Congress, it was expressly refused by the the manner in which our Conference was concention which formed the constitution. ducted. Wise counsel, spiritual admonition, and fartherly advice, wonderfully impressive and appropriate, was combined, so as not only to build up, comfort and admonish the preachers,

but the audience also.

Bro John, the Bible Agent, came over with the Bishop and took part in the exercises He very ably represented your efficient Agent in attention to the interests of the Advocate by collecting dues and by bringing it prominently man paper, which enchained the attention of tion, occasioned by its serio-comic style. Ye "The German era in the English literature is withal it was no trivial thing, it possessed family who does not take his paper, within the "John Wesley's father was the founder of Conference? What an honor to them. While amongst our membership of over twelve hund-"These were the points of the Wesleyan Refor- red, but few over two hundred copies of the tion on themselves and seen it in their families. "The true ideal of original Christianity is Remember that the Advocate should hold a of the reports presented by the several commit-"Revival upon revival spread over all the tees appointed by Conference, were the Secre-

ous work commenced and is still being carried on. Mourners for several nights have been crowding the altar. Conference has adjourned, yet these meetings are increasing in interest. May it continue to deepen and spread until all these people are saved. Will not this be joyful news to those who are anxiously looking for tokens of good from the Pioneer Conference? child of Providence. But this is a superficial One of the first missionaries to Texas, Rev. Jesse Hord, was present; he is a member now of Rio Grande Conference. In fervent soul-stirring just turned out a large-type edition of the New Body, whose dimensions, laws, habits, and suc- language he warned us of the danger of omislanguage he warned us of the danger of omis-sions of duty and the necessity of firm, unyield-Never before have we seen so much anguish; mighty soul. * * This idea, this life, this ing faith in God. May his almond tree flour- men, women and children, the mangled corpses

Once more while in convention, the

soul will go on growing, progressing, and con- ish for many a year, to remain as a landmark to those who are just starting on the campaign. cording to the law of its own existence, etc .- On Sunday night, Bro. John preached a funeral sermon in memory of Father Haynie and * We of this day, and our representatives Alexander A. Smithwick. The former belonged for all future time, have only to imitate the wis- to the Texas and the latter to this Conference,

trust much good was done. I must speak of the cordial reception given by the people of San Antonio to the Conference, Warm hearted hospitality greeted all, and doubtless Rio Grande will be eager to return again to this place. I will for my part, and on part of my friends, bear testimony to the courteous politeness and the attentive care of our hospitable host, who with his pleasant family. anticipated our every want, and made our stay not only pleasing, but very profitable.

Enclosed, you have a list of the appoint ments. The next session will be held in Corpus Christi, where I hope to meet you.

Yours in haste, FIVE HUNDRED "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" FOR TALY .- At a late meeting of the Committee of the American Tract Society, in response to an application for Italy, a grant was made of three hundred copies of "Pilgrim's Progress" in Italian. A benevolent gentleman of New York purchased two hundred additional copies, and they were all forwarded in the same ship.

THE BORDER.-A Baltimore correspondent of the Methodist hopes that the ministry and laity of that region will not, "as a body," secede from the Northern Church; but, he says, "that there will be a secession next spring, I think is as inevitable as fate."

Emerson has completed his "Conduct of Life" t last, and it will soon see daylight. The papers it contains are eloquent Emersonian chapers, and some of the subjects treated of are as follows:-Fate, Power, Wealth, Culture, Beauty, Behavior, Worship, Illusions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In discussing the secession question, the President first of all inquires into the responsi-bility and true position of the Executive in re-

lation thereto.

He is bound by solemn oaths, before God and the country, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what, if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so the administration of justice, by means of the Federal Judiciary, are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose gency alone those laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, a District Attorney, or a Marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible to replace

In the meantime, however, in regard to the his has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the State, for the erection of forts, arsenals, magazines, &c., &c.; and over these the authority to exercise Executive legislation has been expressly granted by the Con stitution to Congress, It is not believed that any attempt will be

made to expel the United States from this prophas received orders to act entirely on the defensive, in such an emergency, and the responsi-bility for consequences would rightfully rest on the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relation between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of

that State. The question, fairly stated, is: Has the constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State to submission which is intending to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmahas been conferred upon Congress to declare and

make war against a State.

After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other departits exercise is not necessary and proper, for carrying into execution any one of these powers. It appears from the proceedings of that body

tue 31st day of May, A. D., 1787, th clause authorizing the execution of the force of the whole ogainst a delinquent State, came up

for consideration.

Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence:
"He observed that the use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war

as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was most unaninously postponed, and was, I believe, never

than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered, by the party attacked,

Congress can contribute much to svoid it by roposing and recommending to the Legislature of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the constitution has itself provided for its own preservation.

First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States which now

exist or may hereafter exist.

Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout the Territorial existence, and until they shall be adnitted as States into the Union with or without

lavery as their constitutions may prescribe.

Third, a like recognition of the right of the naster to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored or delivered up to him, and of the validity of fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a de-claration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the constitution and are consequently null and void. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dis-

sensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States.
The late Presidential election, Mr. Buchanan claims, is not sufficient cause for resistance, and in this connection he repudiates the right of secession as inconsistent with the character of the Federal constitution.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have a great deal excitement about the election of Lincoln. We have public meetings once or twice a week, and speeches in reference o political affairs. I have no doubt but that Texas will withdraw from the Union. May the Lord guide us, and save our country from ruin. Owensvelle, Nov. 24, 1860. R. CRAWFORD.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER,-The Dallas Herald of the 1st publishes the following:

JACKSBORO, Nov. 26, 5 P. M .- I am requested by the citizens of this place, to ask your immediate assistance. The Indians have murdered three families within four miles of our town, and proceeded in the direction of Briscoe's, mile from the others, and the presumption is all are murdered at that place, as the

at the house Mr. Hays. Such outra mitted in our stuffs and am member the pa Let not a me ple well. This the brave spiri Lose no time is

A letter fro the killing of l that place, or Mrs. Sherman about a mile, through the arr indignities, sca ing the child, w The murder of Messrs. McKin ty, is also repor

was stolen. to the people adjoining coun Resolutions JASPER.-R per county in gard the electi initiatory step inaugurated by CHAMBERS.petuate the that we can of self-preserv maintain their

form or abo SABINE .ded opinion t to unfurl agair to advise her responding a federacy. MATAGORI must give to

with the Arn their commar safety for us i dedicated to BELL.-W meeting was der the prese time has arr should meet course of act eigh capacity CHEROKEE this meeting ! coln, upon a equal rights of for Texas to she was wo disregarded.

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ent about the public meetings es in reference doubt but that nion. May the try from ruin. . CRAWFORD. FRONTIER .-

lishes the folk your imme-ave murdered of our town, of Briscoe's, 8 resumption is, the smoke is arning houses. auch anguish; angled corpses

Mrs. Sherman and one child. They carried her about a mile, whipped her severely, shot her through the arm, offered her other heart-rending indignities, scalped her, and left her to die, leaving the child, which made its way back home.

Asper.—Resolved, That the citizens of Jasper county in mass meeting assembled, do regard the election of Lincoln as a denial of equal rights to southern States in the Union, and the initiatory steps in the "irrepressible conflict" inaugurated by Black Republican leaders.

CHAMBERS.—Resolved, That the South has done all that could be done as neighbors, brethren and freemen, to keep the peace, and perpetuate the Union under the Constitutition; that we can do no more but obey those instincts of self-preservation when freemen resolve to maintain their "unalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient."

SABINE.—Resolved, That Texas cannot with safety or honor to herself, submit to the administration of the said Lincoln, and it is our decided opinion that the time has arrived for Texas to unfurl again the banner of the Lone Star, and to advise her sister States of the South to cor-responding action, and to invite them to join with her in the formation of a Southern Con-

MATAGORDA.—Resolved, That with the prestige which the possession of the Government must give to them, with the Post Office for the dissemination of their incendiary appeals, and with the Army, the Navy, and the Treasury at their command, there is no longer peace nor safety for us in the Union which our Fathers so loved and consecrated with their blood, and dedicated to us an inheritance forever.

Bell.—We were not present, but learn the meeting was respectable in number, and that a majority of those present voted that the Governor convene the Legislature, and that after the Legislature is convened that they authorize a convention, to see what ought to be done under the present circumstances.—Independent.

Bexar.—Resolved, That in our opinion the time has arrived, when the people of Texas should meet and consult together as to the course of action, which this State, in her sovercigh capacity, will pursue in the present crisis.

Cherokee.—Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the election of Abraham Lincoln, upon a platform of principles denying the equal rights of all the States, is sufficient cause for Texas to withdraw from a Union into which she was wooed by promises which have been disregarded.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. DOMESTIC.

The Thirty-sixth Congress opened again on the 3d-Seventeen Senators were absent. Two hundred Representatives were present.

Representatives were present.

The assurance of the Representatives and others from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, that those States will positively follow South Carolina, have unmistakably alarmed the conservatives who believed that South Carolina would have no supporters account of the position of South Carolina.

unmistakably alarmed the conservatives who believed that South Carolina would have no supporters among the Southern States.

A proposition is on foot for a conference of the Representatives of all the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, to prepare a list of their grievances, and set forth what will satisfy them. This list is to be submitted to the Conservative Republicans, and in the event of receiving their favor, to be referred to a committee of one from each State.

This proposition is under discussion. Several prominent Black Republicans have acquiesced therein. Washington, Dec. 3.—An evening consultation is now being held between several delegares of the Southern States on the co-operation of the border States in the secession movement.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message fills eight columns of the Constitution newspaper. Nearly half the message is devoted to the secession question.

It is believed that Senator Clingman, of North Carolina will soon offer a proposition for the perceable secession of the States, and a fair distribution of the assets and liabilities.

It is rumored that Secretary Thompson will resign on Thursday next, and will be succeeded by Gov. Pratt, of Maryland.

have in them if he does!) and another assures us that the Hopublican Senators will remain quiescent.

Washington, Dec 5—In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, made a motion for the publication of the message He thought a number of the States would secode from the Federal Union within sixty days, and that the best thing Congress can do, under the circumstances, is to divide the public property fairly, after paying the debts of the Confederacy.

Mr. Crittendon, of Kentucky, said that the gentleman had better have stayed at home than come here to make such propositions

o make such propositions
Mr Clingman replied that when the Union ceases
o protest North Carolina the latter will give it good-

In the House of Representatives the question of printing the message was taken up and discussed at considerable length.

Several of the Southern members refused to vote on the proposition or amendments on account of their States having called conventions to consider seces-

Nothing was accomplished, and the House adjourn-

Nothing was accomplished, and the House adjourned

The message is condemned by the extremists both North and South. The conservative members, including those from the border slave States, approve mainly of the general principles enunciated.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, made a warlike speech on the political state of the country. He was followed by Messrs Iverson, of Georgia, Wigfall, of Texas and Brown, of Mississippi, all of whom made strong disunion speeches.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker appointed a special committee, composed of one member from each State, under Mr. Boteler's resolution to consider the questions connected with the perilous condition of the country. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio is the chairman.

chairman.

SENATOR IVERSON'S SPRECH.

Hon. M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina, says he will resign his seat in Congress the coming week.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, declares that peacable secession is utterly impossible.

The Southern members of the Senate are to hold a convention some time this week.

Mr. Crittenden says he will make a great and last effort to save the Union.

The House special committee seems to satisfy the whole of the Union men.

Strong repugnance prevails among the representatives of five cotton States to meeting with or regarding the House special committee.

the House special committee.

The appeal of Hon John Cochrane, of New York, to Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, yesterday, to serve on the House special committee, produced a deep impression on the members of the House.

FURTHER OF THE SENATE DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day, Mr.
Powell, of Kentucky, moved the reference to a special committee of that portion of the message relating to

committee of that portion of the message relating to political affairs.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force in the border States, both slave and free, for the purpose of maintaining peace, and executing the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, attacked the President's message, and said it failed to look the secession movement in the face.

at the house of Mrs. Gage, Mr. Landman and Mr. Hays.

We can, forcibly if we must. Five States will go out, and Louisiana and Arkansas will call conventions

Mr. Hays.

Such outrages have never before been committed in our county. I do hope that every man who will turn out, will bring as much breadstuffs and ammunition as is convenient, and remember the pack mules and horses.

Let not a man hesitate who wishes our people well. This is a time of need with us, and to the brave spirits of Parker we have to appeal. Lose no time in coming to our assistance, for if ever you were needed, now is the time.

A letter from Weatherford, Nov. 30, mentions the killing of Mr. Brown, fifteen miles west of that place, on the 27th; and the capture of the such and to the pension bills, the House adjourned.

A letter from Brown, fifteen miles west of that place, on the 27th; and the capture of the such and the capture of the such and Arkansas will call conventions pretty soon.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, thought the President would precipitate the measures he intends to avoid. Mr. Salisbury said Delaware would not do anything to lead to a separation of the States.

In the House, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations; also, a bill for the support of the West Point Academy. Referred to Committee on the Whole. The homestead bill was taken up and passed by 132 against 76

After the passage of the Military Academy and pension bills, the House adjourned.

GLOOM AND DESPONDENCY IN NEW YORK—PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS AND OF HOPES.

TRATION OF BUSINESS AND OF HOPES.

New York, Dec. 5—A very gloomy and desponding state of feeling is prevailing here among all classes of people.

The strongest conservatives now despair of the Union

through the arm, offered her other heart-rending indignities, scalped her, and left her to die, leaving the child, which made its way back home. The murder of Mr. White, and of the families of Messrs. McKinney and Riley, all of Jack county, is also reported. A large number of horses was stolen. The frontier papers are appealing to the people of Texas, and more especially the adjoining counties, for help.

Resolutions adopted at county meetings:

Resolutions adopted at county meetings:

Resolutions adopted That the citizens of Jas-

NEW YORK BANK WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 —An exciting warfare is progressing in this city between the Chemical and Associated Banks.

The Chemical Bank refused to join the Association of Banks, during the existing crisis, whereupon the latter have expelled it from the Clearing House They have also refused to receive its checks or bills on denseit.

on deposit.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 — Sterling exchange has ruled heavy to-day at 104½ for banker's bills, and 104 for commercial bills.

French exchange is also heavy.

French exchange is also heavy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton is dull, and nominally lower. There were a few trifling sales at 9\(\frac{2}{4}\) and 10c. for Middling.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull, heavy and unsettled. Sales to-day 600 bales at 9\(\frac{2}{4}\)c. for middling.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

A large public meeting was held in Memphis, the 30th inst., to consider the action that Tennessee should take in the present crisis. All parties met in council and though the proceedings were tumultuous, the following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, That the irrepressible conflict is upon us.

us.

Resolved, That we accept the conflict.

Resolved, That the Executive of Tennessee convene the Legislature to call a convention to determine what shall be the action of this State.

Resolved. That the convention of Tennessee request a convention of the fifteen Southern States, to determine what shall be the action of the South.

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern convention, bring it weal or woe.

account of the position of South Carolina.

SLAVEHOLDING STATES CONVENTION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Intelligencer editorially recommends a convention of the slaveholding States for mutual consultation respecting the impending political dangers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives has unanimously passed a bill to provide for an armed military force, and authorizing the Governor to call 10,000 volunteers into service.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS REFUSE TO SERVE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—I he whole of the Southern members appointed on the committee of thirty-three, one from each State, to take into consideration that portion of the President's message relating to secession, refuse to serve.

Rew Adbertisements.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

It is rumored that Secretary Thompson will resign on Thursday next, and will be succeeded by Gov. Pratt, of Maryland.

The President has sent an assistant Secretary of State to Governor Gist, with copies of the Message to guard against mistakes.

The idea of a National Convention being called by Congress is not favorably received by either party.

One report has it that Senator Seward will offer conciliatory resolutions (what confidence can we have in them if he does!) and another assures us that the Republican Senators will remain quiescent.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

"Southern Wealth and Northern Profits." A book of facts and figures—should be in the hands of every Southern man who wishes to know where the wealth is, and what profit is made by our Northern neighbors. 8vo. cloth, \$1.

"Duty of Christian Masters," by Rev. II. N. McTycire, D.D. An invaluable little book. Price 50 cents.

"Golden Censer," by Thomas O. Summers, D. D. A very valuable aid to public and private prayer. Different styles of binding. Price 50c., 75c., and \$1.25.

Our supply of books is a good one, and we are weekly in receipt of additions thereto.

J. W. SHIPMAN.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Proprietors

B. M. BERLER & CO., Propressor.

Having recently bestowed much pains and expense in thoroughly overhauling the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, to which were added last year several suites of apartments suited for families as well as additional sleeping apartments for single gentlemen, the proprietors are now prepared to give increased accommodations to their numerous friends and patrons, and take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the citizens of Texas for the liberal patronage they have received from that State, during the past year. ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

O. E. HALL & CO., Proprietors This Hotel, specially adapted for families, has just be re-opened for the season, after being thoroughly renovational those wishing the best accommodations in a quiet, tired part of the city, will find everything there conductive their comfort and enjoyment.

BOOK BINDING

And Blank Book Manufacturing,

Tremont St., n-st door to Palmetto House, GALVESTON.

DOOKS, with or without printed headings.

arce, Steemboat and Railfrod Companies,

manufactured of the best quality of paper, and

Ruled, Paged and Bound to any desired pattern, at the shorest position. est notice.

Lave, Magazine, Music and old Books substantially bound in plain or fancy styles, at reasonable prices, and workman this warranted.

Particular attention paid to packing and shipping order from the country. [dec 13] M. STRICKLAND.

A FTER an intermission of one week, for the holidays exercises of this Institution will be resumed on day, December 31, and continue twenty-four consecu Miss Forbes, Miss Haswell, and Mrs. Thrall continue superintend their respective departments.

TERMS:—Board and Washing—everything furnished—
\$12 per month (four weeks.) Tuition in Literary Department from \$2.50 to \$5 per month. Music, with use of instrument, \$5 per month.

H. S. THRALL.

dec 13

VIRGINIA TESTIMONY.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Gentlemen:—Mr. James R. Ratcliffe, a resident of Henrico county, near the city of Richmond, Virginia, made the following statement to me:
A negro boy, two years old, was very sick: I presumed the cause to be worms. He became so much prostrated that I despaired of all hopes of his recovery; and, as the last resort, I concluded to try B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and purchased of O. A. Strecker, one vial, of which I gave him a tea spoonful, morning and night, for three days in continuation. In less than three houes after I had given him the first dose, the child commenced to pass worms of all sizes, from six to ten inches long, to the astonishing number of from four to five hundred; and the boy is now perfectly well. ment. O. A. STRECKER.

"" Purchasers shou'd look well to the INITIALS on the wrapper, and see that they are buying B. A. PAHNESTOCK'S VERNIFUEE, and no other. New Fail and Winter Goods,

OLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD,

BRIGGS & TARD,

Tremont Street, Galveston.

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

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

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS,
&c., in every variety. sident's message, and said it failed to look the secession movement in the face.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, next spoke, and said, "Let us separate"

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, said the withdrawing States disclaim allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the fourth of March, peaceably if the Union before the fourth of Missage, and the Union detering the fourth of March, peaceably in the fourth of Missa

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1860.

COTTON—To-day the movement was checked by an unavorable turn in Exchange, and the business did not exceed 5500 bales. Thus the sales of the week sum up 40,400.

We now adjust our quotations as follows, with the remark that occasional sales are made both below and above Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. | JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. | Kentucky Bagging | 17½ a 19 | India | 16 | Bale Rope, machine | 10½ | Ex Family Flour \$800 \$975 | S.P. St. Louis ... \$5.75 \$6.00 | Mackerel, No. 1, hif bbls \$10 | kit \$325 | No. 2 hif bbls \$9.00 | Mackerel, No. 2 hif bbls \$9.00 | Eng. Dairy Cheese Irish Potatoes | 16 | Mess Pork | 17 | Mess Pork | 18

BEEF CATTLE—We quote Western at 627 1/28c per lb net, and Texas cattle at \$13230 per head.
SHEEF.—We quote at \$223 50 per head.
MILOH COWS.—Prices \$30@\$90 per head.
VEAL CATTLE.—Prices \$8211 per head. CATTLE MARKET. Quarterly Meetings, &c. COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

Marriages.

New Orleans Markets.

On the 20th November, at Mr. John Hardeman's, by Rev. C. P. Ray, Mr. NAPOLEON B. RANKIN, and Miss MARY S. HARDEMAN, all of Ellis county. Ou the 25th of November, in San Antonio, by Rev. Dr. Boring, Rev. R. P. THOMPSON, of the Ric Grande Con-ference, and Miss PALOMA FLORENCE NICHOLSON. On the 26th of November, in Houston county, by Rev. Samuel A. King, Mr. W. E. HADEN, and Miss MARGARET Samuel A. King, Mr. W. E. HADEN, and Miss MARGARET E., youngest daughter of Col. Philip Alston.

On the 15th November, by the Rev. A. H. Shanks, Mr. ABNER BALL and Miss ANNIS V. BOX.

By the same, Mr. IRA ODOM and Miss VICTORIA BELL, all of Cherokee county.

On the 15th of November, in Belville, by Rev. John W. Phillips, CAPT. SAMUEL McGOWN of LaGrange and Miss E. J. TENY, of Chappeli Hill.

On the 15th ult. at the residence of the bride's step. On the 12th ult , at the residence of the bride's stepfather, Rev. A. McKinney, by Rev. Jas W. Follonsbee, Mr. Wm. H. CAMPBELL and Miss MARY E. PLEASANTS,

Agent's Motices.

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

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers.

REMITTANESS 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.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From Dec. 4th to Dec. 10th, inclusive.

From Dec. 4th to Dec. 10th, inclusive.

8—J. M. Binkley, \$2,50; D. G. Bowers.

C.A. Cannon, 96c

D.A. B. Duval. 2 n s; J. T. Daves, \$5, 1 n s.

E.J. A. Ewing. \$2.

F. T. B. Ferguson.

G. J. E. George, \$2; P. W. Gravis; W. Gillam, \$2, 1 n s;

A. W. Goodgion, 1 n s.

H.-J. B. Hall, 4 n s; J. H. Henry; J. P. Hagerlund.

J.-J. M. Jenkins, \$2, 1 n s; J. T. P. Irvine, \$2.

L. John R. Leath; G. W. Lagrone.

M. John W. Maione; Mrs. H. E. Miller, \$5.

N. John Norris, \$2; M. H. Neely.

P. P. M. at Fort Worth, \$2; L. H. Pennington, \$2; R. J.

Patton, 1 n s, 2 letters.

R.-F. P. Ray, 1 n s.

S.-L. D. Smith, \$2; M. C. Simpson; A. H. Shanks; S. W.

Sims; W. H. Shotwell, \$4.

T. S. P. Thompson, 2 n s; E. F. Thwing.

W.-J. C. Woolam, 1 n s.

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee wil stand by the action of the Southern convention, bring it wead or woe.

THE CABINET AT WASHINGTON.

New York Times, says the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky are making arrangements for sending commissioners to South Carolina to urge a delay.

The Secretary of War, Floyd, of Virginia, has written a letter, in which he defends secession, but advocates the joint action of the Southern States.

A report has gained currency that Mr. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, will succeed Hon. Howell Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Government is informed of the design of secessionists to take fort Moultrie as soon as the secession of South Carolina is fairly accomplished.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The South Carolina members of the House of Representatives express themselves as being opposed to a premature collision.

It is thought here also that Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi may endeavor to procure a delay on the part of South Carolina in her secession movement.

LETTER OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Hon A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend here, urging a clammess and delay in regard to the secession movement.

LETTER OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Hon A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend here, urging a clammes and delay in regard to the secession movement, and reconciliation for the continuance of the Union.

TEN MILLION LOAN.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It is reported that Messrs.

Donations to Pay for Advocate Office.

Situation Wanted. A MARRIED Gentleman, having an experience of five years as Principal of a first-class Male Academy, desires a situation in Texas, either as Prof. of Mathematics in some Literary Institution, or as Principal of a first-class Female College or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials will be given upon application.

W. L. S.,

Box 13, Chattanooga, Tenn.

References—Dr. H. N. McTyeire, Nashville, Tens.; Dr. Rowiey, A. M., Pres. Fem. Cel., Athens, Tenn: W. G. Brownlow, Ed. "Whig," Knoxville, Tenn. dcc 6-2t

Fall and Winter Stock

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, FANCY AND DRESS GOODS, y best description of all varieties of PLANTATION GOODS.

Union House.

Union House.

This establishment is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. It is situated at the head of the Brick Wharf, in the large and commodious brick building lately occupied by E. B. Nichols & Co., and has been elegantly and comfortably furnished and arranged. The rooms are large and airy, the servants polite and attentive, and the table is always provided with the substantials and luturies of the season.

For those employed about the wharves and shipping this is the most coavenient hotel in the city.

The Terms moderate. CHAS, LEMMERMANN, Gaiveston, Nov. 22, 1860-19

Proprietor.

To all who Value their Sight-Speciacles Accurately

Fitted to the Condition of the Eye.

G. B. NEWMAN,

Opticinn and Spectacle Maker,

DEGS to inform the Speciacle wearing public, that he is permanently located in this city with a well selected stock of the celebrated and newly invented concave convex Brasilian Febbie Spectacles, and will continue to keep the largest and finest assortment of the kind in the State; also, Mathematical and Optical instruments, Barometers, Self Registering Thermometers, Microscopes, Spyglasses, marine Glasses and Compasses for Hunters and Excursioniste, Magnifyers and Readers.

I have tested the Brazilian Febble Spectacles submitted to me by Mr. Nawman for inspection. I have examined them well under my Microscope and Taurmain Plates, (the only Pebble trier.) and found them to be entirely void of cavities, and more transparent than the finest of glasses. I have, as the same time, examined some glasses represented to surpass all others, and, contrary to that representation, I have discovered that they are porous, and contain small cavities imperceptiole to the naked eye, and therefore I do not consider them so well calculated to protect the eye as those sold by Mr. Newman, to which no glass leases stand the least comparison.

G. B. NEWMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have used your Febble Glasses, have examined them well, and find them everything represented by you. I have no hesitation in saying that they are greatly superior to any glasses ever used by me.—It is with great pleasure that I recommend them to my friends throughout the State. With much respect, yours, &c., C. G. KEENAN, Supt. Texas Lunatic Asylum. Mg. G. B. Newman.—Sir: I take pleasure in recommening your glasses. I used those I purchased from you vemuch to my satisfaction.

Nov. 13, 1880.

Galveston, Nov. 13, 1860.

Mr. Newman.—Dear Sir: I feel great pleasure in stating that the Spectacles which I purchased from you last Spring are far superior to any that I have been using during the last twenty years. Owing to the constant use of them, I find my vision so much improved that I can now occasionally read and write without the aid of glasses.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES P. NASH.

JAMES P. NASH.

1 Orders from the country, "with a statement of age and condition of the eyes," promptly attended to.

Spectacles sent free by mail to any part of the State,
Peblies and Glasses fitted to old frames.

Next door to the News office, Tremont St., Galveston
Nov. 29-4w

West Troy Bell Foundry, ESTABLISHED in 1826.— The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse and other Beils, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells for the din New York. Address

A. MENELLY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, New York.

N PRESS, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House Nashville, and will soon be issued, THE YANKEE SLAVE DRALER, Or. an Abolitionist Down South; GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND.

Lagrange Station.

Ruterville Circuit and Fayette Colored Mission,
at Fayetteville
Columbus Station and Alleyton Mission.
Maragorda and Evansville, at Matagorda.

Egypt and Wharten, at Egypt
Berlville Circuit, at Travia.

Brenham Svation
Union Hill Circuit, at Amanda Chapel.

The District Stowards will nlesse meet at Colum The District Stewards will please meet at Columbus, Dec 22d. H. S. THRALL, P. E. GALVESTON DISTRICT. San Felipe Mission Houston State State Printer State Printer State Printer State Printer Printer

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND

Booneville Circuit. Jan. 5, 5, 6
Owensville at Owensville. 12, 13
Marlin 19, 22
Springfield at Springfield 26, 26, 27
Corsicana February 26, 27
Corsicana February 26, 27
Corsicana 7
Fairfield 4 at Fierfield 9, 10
Centreville 4 at Fleasant Ridge 16, 16, 17
Madison 4 Eleasant Ridge 23, 24
The preachers on the Boonvile, Marlin, and Corsicana circuits will please inform me, by letter, at what place their Quarterly Meetings will be held. My address is Eutaw, Limestone county. The District Stewards will please meet me at Owensville fanuary 12th, to apportion the claim of the Presiding Elder H. W. SOUTH, P. E. AUSTIN DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND.

Austin Ct. and Travis co. Colored Mission, at Webberville 1st Jan Port Sullivan Station and Col. Mission 2d Cameron Ct. & Col'd Miss, at Cameron 3d San Andrews Mission, at San Andrews 4th Laddwell Ct. and colored Mission 1st Feb. Post Oak Island, at Pleasant Grove 2d Bast.op ct., at Craft's Prairie 3d WHIPPLE, P. E. Austin, Nov 27th, 1860. HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

Hompstead and Salem.
Washington.
Canppell Hill.
Spring Creek.
Anderson
Pluterswille.
Montgomery

meet me at Montion the Presiding (ENNON, P. E.

CT.

Dec. 15, 16

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Jan. 5, 6

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YOUNG, P. E.

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"18, 18 WOODVILLE DISTRICT. Livingston Circuit, at Woodville. Jan. 5, 6
Woodville Circuit, at Liberty. Jan. 5, 6
Wallisville Mission, at Pieasant Ridge. 12, 13
Hardin Mission, at Pieasant Ridge. 19, 20
Beaumont Mission, at Beaumont 26, 27
Sab ne Pass Mission, at Sabine Pass Peb. 2, 3
Orange Circuit, at Orange. ACTON YOUNG, P. E. DALLAS DISTRICT.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 5, 1660. PIRST ROUND.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND.

Greenville Circuit, at Brigham's.
Black Jack Grove Mission, at Mt. Zion.
Quitman Circuit, at Poress Academy.
Ladonia Circuit, at Charleston.

Tarrant Circuit, at Wesley's Chapel
Gorden Valley Circuit, at Boiling Spring.
Cauton and Cedar Mission, at Asbury.

Mt. Picasant Circuit, at Mt. Vernon.

The District Stewards' Meeting will be at Forest Academy Quitman Circuit, Jan 5-h, 1861. The Stewards elected will please take notice thereof and attend without fail. L. R. DENNIS, P. E. CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.

Paris Circuit, at Paris

First Round.

Paris Circuit, at Paris

Honey Grove, at Honey Grove.

Honham, at Cainey.

Clarksville and 'cKenaic College, at McK. Col. Feb.

Blossom Prairie, at Liberty.

Boston, at Shil-h

Savannah, at Springfield PALESTINE DISTRICT.

District Stewards' Meeting at Tyler, 2d Saturday in Distriber. A general and prompt attendance very desirable.

Palestine, Nov. 8, 186; J. W. FIELDS, P. E.



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.

Nine Thousand to Ten Thousand NEW WORDS in the Ve

Nine Thousand to Jen Housand Cabulary.

Table of SYNONIMS. by Prof. Goodrich.

Table giving PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES of 8000 distinguished persons of modern times.

Peculiar use of WORDS AND TERMS IN THE BIBLE.—
With other new features, together with all the matter of previous editions.

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

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 words not found 1—ANY OTHER DICTIONARY.

3—In its DEFINITIONS.—"Webster is the best Defining Dictionary."—N. Y. Observer, and general testimony.

4.—In its ETYMOLOGY.—"On this ground it stands not only unrivated, but alone."—North American Review.

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

April, 1860.

6—In ORTHOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally recogn zed in our school as the standard of orthography and pronunciation."—II. II. VAN DYCK, Superintendent Public Instruction State of New York.

"Its ORTHOGRAPHY has gradually come to be settled upon as authoritative by a large unajority of American authors and publishers."—Washington Evening Star, April, 1860.

7—In SYNONYMS—"We regard this last monograph by Prof. Goodrich [the Synonyms in Webster's Pictorial] as the best on the subject."—Prof. Gibs., in the New Englander for May.—Prof G. is as good an authority on this piont as any in the United States.

8—In PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The eighty pages of Illustrations, comparable in fineness to those of Bank Notes, are worth the price of the Book."—Christian Heraid.

4—In PRICE.—No volume, save the Bible, is probably Bank Notes, are worth the price of the Book."—Caristical Heraid.

9—In PRICE.—No volume, save the Bible, is probably sold so low, considering quantity of matter, and literary is bor embodied.

10—In UNIFORMITY of usage. Webster's Dictionarie are now sold and used many times more than all others combined. Seven Millions School Text Books and thirty millions copies of periodicals, annually, are published following Webster.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., Publishers Sept. 27

AUG. SACHTLEBEN. Souston Adbertisements.

SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square J. C. SPENCE,

Concrete Balidings, Commerce St., Houston,
O PPOSITE C. ENNI's & CO., and in front of the Steamboat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a
well selected stock of general merchandise, consisting of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Hardware. Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Clothing and Gentiemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, which he will sell at
small profits for Cash, Cotton. Wool 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 Wool for his friends.

Houston. Oct 1-1y PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand, Square Planos from CHICKERING, GILBERT, NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

Sele 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 Yi usle—Music Hooks.

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Bishops of the M. E. Church, South,
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[apl 26-cowly]

Hayden's Sacred Melodeon

Still Unsurpassed.

The Constant and Widely-extended Demand

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

Of NOTATION, and is designed for the use of

Churches, Singing Societies and Schools.

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To obtain a knowledge of Music by the old (or round note) method, seems as perplexing and difficult a task to many persons as to learn the Greek language. 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.

The improvements referred to consist chiefly in the following particulars.

First—In correcting the position of Letters on the Staff.

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Bifth—The shape of every Note in the scale indicates its name.

By the old mode three, not only differing, but conflicting, theories in the principle of setting the letters to the Staff in the same tune, are often used! Why embarrass the learner with three systems, when one answers every purpose!

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Will Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell
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Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroad,
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Cash er Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers. 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. nov 1'60

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R. & D. G. Mills,
E. B. Nichols & Co.,
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J. Shackelford. [aug30-1; HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

No Drayage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale will be received free of drayage. HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, July 1, 1860-1y

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

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I AM AUTHORIZED to sell the Patent Rights and furnish Pecier Plows and Seed Planters for the entire State of Texas, excepting the counties of Anderson, Limestone, McLennan, Freestone, Wachita, Archer, Young, Buchanan, Eastland, Brown, Comanche, Lampassa, Burnet, Coryelle, Hamilton, Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Ciay, Jack, Montague, Wise, Parker, Johnson, Hill, Navarro. Ellis, Tarrant, Denton, Grayson, Collin, Dallas, Henderson, Van Zandt, Kaufman, Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Hopkins, Rusk, Cherokée and Cook.

I will, in a few days, be in receipt of a large supply of the Pecler Plow, with all the various Steel Shares, and the Seed Planter, all manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Pecler, at his manufactory in New York, which will be offered for sale at the store of J. P. DAVIE, Hardware Merchant, Galveston, East the store of J. P. DAVIE, Hardware Merchant, Galvestor, San Augustine, and those other counties which are too remote from Galveston to obtain their plows here.

Galveston, sept 18, 1860-1f

DAVID AYERS, Agent.

They are hereby motified 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

Port Sullivaa Institute. Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, 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 reasonable terms.

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THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L. CARMER, A. M. Mrs. Hellen L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female De-The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. P. R. Phontt, the well known composer.

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For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the subscriber.

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Mar 1-1y

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

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(OTTON Pactors and General Commission Merchants,
Off Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
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Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
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WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that we have established a FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

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Insurance against Fire, FFECTED by the subscriber, in respectible City Companies, on stores, Dweilings, Stocks of Goods, and the ke. 45 C. ESTES. 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. A. S. BARNES & BURR.

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Cotton. Tobacco, Wool, Hides, and other Produce, to which he will give the most faithful attention. He also carefully selects in person any article that may be ordered by the Merchant, Pianter, or other person, embracing Dry Goode, Clothing, Hardware, Shoes and Boota, Hats and Bonnets, Saddlery, Books, Watches, Jeweiry, Silverware, Pianos, and other Musicai Instruments. Furniture, Carpianos, and other Musicai Instruments. Furniture, Carpiate, etc., Commissions on Sales or Purchases two and a-half percent.

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Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Texas.

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Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas.

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Plantation for Sale. Commission Merchant.

Plantation for Sale.

CAN'T GET the kind of Miller I want, and wont have any other sort; too pushing a business for an old man; can't get time to pray enough; too far from Church. I intend, by the will of God, to sell out and quit business, at least such pushing business.

A good Flouring, Corn, and Shingling Mill, (steam power,) with a large quantity of Cedar timber, and any amount of land, from one hundred to four thousand acres, for sale on reasonable terms. Situated ten miles north of LaGrange.

Beautiful Mills 1 | 1860 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | Fayette co., Aug. 10, 1860-ang16

Property for Sale.

A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union Hill, Washington county, Texas. A good location for a Physician or Merchant.

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R. M. BILLINGSLEY,

O. F. N. F. D. WILL promptly attend to Land, matters of every char actor, in the counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limestone, nov 4-19 GENERAL LAND AGENT,

Business Cards.

R. E. Cox..... Z. P. Clough B. Stroud COX, CLOUGH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Strand, Galveston,
(One door East of the Advocate Building.) from the country solicited and promptly attended to
Terms—Cash, or City Acceptance 2 (aug 30 JOHN WESTCOTT,

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

Aug 23 A. B. Block Frank Dean

Block & Dean,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
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KEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grocery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1926]

John Shackelford COTTON FACTOR, Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

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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 to CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, STODART & MORRIS, New York. OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS,

\$350 up to 1100

**Galveston, June 2, 1860

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

R. NICHOLS & 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; flat and keel boots 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 Mashington

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO.,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND
COLLECTING AGENTS,
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GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.

JOEL RIGGS,
leve of Montgomery, Ala.
RIGGS & SPAIGHT,
Cotton and Sugar Factors, QUENTRAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHA AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
may 31

GALVESTON, TEXAS

General Agency General Agency.

J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locators and Get.

J. ral Agents, Market street, (nearly opposite the Post Office) Galveston, Texas.

Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas

Lands, Land Certificates, Scrip, 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 always receive prompt attention.

R. P. HARRISON & CO.,

(Successors to E. S. Belling & Co.)

(Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,)
Auctioneers & General Commission Merchants, Strond street, Gaiveston.

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

Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce REFER To—T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Baker & Bolling — Galveston. A Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John Adriance, J. W. Brooks, Judge J. H. Jones, Dr. R. M. Collins—Columbia. B. Boulds Baker, Eugene S Washington Co. Go

Cotton Factors, Gen'l Commission & Fernarding Merchants and Collecting Agents,
Galveston, Texas,
Will give personal and prompt attention to business intrusted to them [#] Liberal 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, THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston.

Piedging prompt and personal attention to all business in trusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment, Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

DEWITT C. STONE.

JOSEPH STOW.

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

Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galeeston. Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday.-feblo George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Sealy
BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange,

A. S. LABUZAN. (Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.)
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen, COTTON FACTORS, ENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD-Strand, Galveston.

I BERAL cash advances made or consignments to us for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons.

G. W. McMahan,
Galveston,
Wharton Conney ING MERCHANTS,

G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec. 16-1y Office on Strand.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

John Dean Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord
Dean, Randle & Co. (Late Dean & Cramer.) COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb5'50 Galveston, Texas.

T. MATHER & WN. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala Galveston, Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders, COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTE
AND COLLECTING AGENTS.
Galveston, Texas.
Galveston, Texas.
Agents for D. P. get's Cotton Gine and for Plantation
Mills. Also, for Prauvitie Canaburgs and Linseys. feb? 59

Mills. Also, for Practions Commission Merchant Commission Merchant Commission Merchant Commission Merchant Commission Commission Merchant Commission Commission Merchant Commission Commission Merchant Commission Commission Merchant Commission Commission Merchant Commission Commiss

JAMES SORLEY
Galveston.

Sorley, Smith & Co.,
COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and
Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents, Galveston, Texas, July 1st, 1858.

PROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company. For sal by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Jaguary 26, 1958.

Strand, Galveston, Texas

STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

To Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

aug4-1y

You tell me I must always try

To watch "the golden rule;"
To do as I would be done by,
At home, and at my school. This morning it was pretty hard To say a kindly word To Fanny, who was cross to me,

And all my temper stirred But, just as I was going to say "I do not love you now," The angry feeling went away,

I said no more; but soon, I think, Poor Fanny felt quite sad; And something whispered to my heart
That I could make her glad.

And then I felt my love come back, And looking in her eye, I kissed away a rolling tear, And happy then was I!

Now, dear mother, will doing right, This kind of love increase? I know it gives my soul to-night A most delicious peace.

TRUTHFULNESS .- I am acquainted with persons who would think it was a great insult to be called liars, yet they allow themselves to tell very large stories.—And, after all, there is no middle ground between truth and falsehood. story may be partly true and partly false, yet the truth and the lie contained therein must be judged according to their respective characters. A hundred truths cannot sanctify one lie, so as More. Beware, then, of extravagant words. Susan was teaching her little brother to read,

and she had gone patiently over the alphabet several times.
"What is that?" said she pointing him to a letter which the little brother had found very

hard to learn.
"It is a crooked letter," he replied. "But what is its name?" inquired Susan. "Come, now, tell sister right off."

"He name be hook," said the little boy.
"O, what a stupid boy!" exclaimed Susan.
"I have told you that letter a thousand times

"Well, I have told him at least a hundred times," persisted the little girl. Still the conscientions old man shock his head. Well," said Susan, "I have told him six times, here it is marked on my slate."

Alas for Susan! She should have come nearer

Alas for Su-an! She should have come nearer to the truth than six is to a thousand.

Perhaps the children may think this is a small matter; but it is not. The slightest deviation from truth blunts the conscience and prepares us to approach falsehood with less fear and trembling. If people are not deceived by extravagant words, it is only because they have learned to make allowance for falsehood.—Do the children want any such allowance for them?

No indeed, they do not want a lie to grow it. self into any word proceeding from their lips.
You have seen shopkeepers try suspicious
coin, ringing it to hear if it would give the right
sound. Our words, too, will be tried, for their echoes will ring when the lips which uttered them are cold in death! Let us see that they give the right sound.—Family Treasury.

READING THE BIBLE .- "O, mother," said Willy, "I have read fice chapters this morning." A look of pride flashed on his bright countenance as he closed his Bible, and uttering these words, looked up in his mother's face. He many boys do. But his mother said nothing then caimly sank to rest.

then, for she understood well his habit of read—

He died in Palls county. Teand run over four or five chapters, and feel that he had retrieved his past negligence. But from advised. ty, irregular, to make a deep impression. This little incident led me to think of some hints monic disease, at the residence of his father in Fa-

old says, "I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food." This is well instructed from early life in the principles of

ly because father or mother wish you to rend it, which he listened with deep interest; and about one for my name is on the outside," I always feel to expressed a desire to unite with the Church and parwish she might thus look on the Bible, for it is a letter from Father in heaven. So feel and so ceived him into the Church, and a short time after read, and you will not grow weary of the good Book.—Bible Society Record.

ro's first great speech in defence of Roseius doubt of his acceptance with God, but was pe was made at the age of twenty-seven. It was guished himself at the Atheneum. Dante pub-Washington was but twenty-seven when the servants, to meet him there. Quincy Adams was appointed by Washington in 1794, Minister resident to the United Netherlands, thus commencing his public life at the age of twenty-seven. Napoleon, we believe, was only twenty-seven when he led the army

LITTLE CHILDREN'S DRESSES-Naked Arms and Neck.—A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of ex-

posing their arms naked."

I have often thought if a mother were anxious to show the soft, white skin of her baby, and would cut out a round hole in the little thing's dress, just over the heart, and then carry it about for observation by the company, it we do very little harm. But to expose the baby's arms, members so far removed from the heart, and with such feeble circulation at best, is a

mouth; the mercury rises to 99 degrees. Now carry the same built to its little hand; if the be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink 40 degress. Of course all the blood which flows through these arms and hands hese cold currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's general vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we the better land. ought not to be surprised at its frequently re-

curring affections of the lungs, throat, and ual cough and hoarseness, or choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping its arms and hands warm. Every ob

to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantages he goes to sleep. When he is pushed and disappointed, tormented, defeated, 'ne has a wantages he goes to sleep. When he is pushed and disappointed, tormented, defeated, ne has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits; he has gained facts; he learns his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit. Thus died one greatly beloved: those who knew him best loved him most. The Church as well as man always throws himself on the side of his family has sustained a great loss; but our loss assailants. It is more to his ip, terest than it is

theirs to find his weak point. The wound ci-catrizes and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo! he has passed on invulnerable. As long as all that is said is against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spo-ken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotect-ed before his enemies.—Emerson.

The song of the lark can be plainly heard when the bird is at a height of 500 feet in the air; and it is calculated that the little songster must have communicated to 17,888 tons of air a motion sufficiently intense to be appreciated

Dr. Walker, the late President of Harvard University—a man universally esteemed as one of our profoundest thinkers—is carrying through the press a volume of his sermons, preached to the students in college. Logic.-A little girl, showing her little cousin

about four years old, a star, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world."

"Then why don't it keep the rain off?"

Gbituaries.

ZARELDA J. ELKINS, wife of Miles Elkins and daughter of H. G. and Elizabeth Johnson, died in Guadalupe county, Texas, Nov. 26th, 1860, in the 40th year of her age.

She had been an orderly member of the M. E.

Church 25 years, and had long been the subject of affliction; but she endured it patiently, as "seeing him who is invisible." Her last illness was characterized by great suffering, and was borne with with the "king of terrors" she gave unmistakable evidence of yictory over the fear of death, and of her willingness to depart and be with Christ : therefore we mourn not as those who have no hope.

"Hosanna to Jesus on high! Another has entered her rest : Another has 'scaped to the sky And lodged in Immanuel's breast. The soul of our sister is gone To heighten the triumph above; Exalted to Jesus's throne, And clasped in the arms of his love."

DORCAS C. SMITH, after a few days of intens uffering from fever, patiently and quietly commendfully resigned, Nov. 15th, 1860, in the 38th year of her age. She was the wife of Prof. Erastus Smith; was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to Texas about five years ago. Sister Smith will be long remembered by friends who knew her, both in Kentucky and Texas, for her fortitude, kindness, meekness of disposition and charity. She died in Eutaw, Limestone county, Texas. H. W. S.
Nashville Advocate please copy.

CHARLES CARSON McKINLEY was born in North Carolina, October, 1797; migrated to Georgia in 1827. Here he became a member of the M. E. Church, and for twenty years his destiny was linked with the Church in that State. To his last hours he had vivid recollections of Christian battles fought on Georgia hills; while the names of Capers, Andrew, Soule, Pierce, and Paine, with many others, were apparently dear to him. Thence he removed to Mississippi, where he put his letter into the Church and for a year did battle for his Redeemer. After which he emigrated to Texas; and for nine years in this field, rich to the barcest, did he labor in his Master's cause-most of the time a class-leader.

His last illness was protracted-a malignant type of fever. He bore his afflictions as a Christian felt he had done something great, and expected soldier. At last the end came-he said he wanted commendation; for the little boy loved praise, as his children to live as he had taught and raised them;

He died in Falls county, Texas, Nov. 13th, 1860, without his reading a chapter; and then, when we years a member of the Church. May his age companion and all his surviving children live as he

about reading the Bible, which I here offer to vette county, Texas, at 2 o'clock on the morning of Read the Bible regularly. A good man of Oct. 17, 1860, aged 19 years, 5 months, and 2 days mouth more than my necessary food." This is
the true idea. The Bible is daily bread, to be
taken regularly, that the seed may grow thereby.

2. Read the Bible attentively. The meaning
of the Bible is the Bible. Unless he that reads
gets the meaning it will not do him are added.

BEDSTEADS, Resewood, Mahegany and Walnet.

Control of the Bible attentively. The meaning
of the Bible is the Bible. Unless he that reads
gets the meaning it will not do him are added.

Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs.

Tete a Tetes, Sidebeards, Washstands, etc.

Reserved. The Bible is deady bread to death; "he assured to he assured to he are the meaning it will not do him are added.

The Bible is the Bible attentively. The meaning of the Bible is the Bible attentively. The meaning of the Bible attentively at the Bible attentively attentively at the Bible atten gets the meaning, it will not do him any good.
Hasty reading of a great many chapters at once is of no advantage. Part is a source of that he had from his boyhood felt the importance of advantage. Read slowly, a little at a religion, and had promised the Lord he would seek time, and think on what you read, and you will salvation, but as often had broken his promises. His mother gave him advice and encourgement suited to 3. P. ead the Bible as God's Book. Not meregirl run in, her eyes sparkling with joy, crying, a change of heart, and, although not as happy as he

expected to feel, was happier than ever before, and present the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After THE AGE OF TWENTY-SEVEN.—Cice-doubt of his acceptance with God, but was perfectly

On the night of the 16th his father observed that he was sinking in the arms of death, and reminded Vita Nuoca" when just twenty seven. him that his end was near; of which fact he seemed Dryden first gave testimony to his poetical ge- to be fully apprised, and requested that his sister | nins at the age of twenty-seven. Bacon began Catrie be called up. He then required a pledge from to frame his new system of philosophy into some form when about twenty seven. Burns all present to meet him in heaven, and desired them issued his first publication in his twenty-seventh to tell his absent brothers and sister, as well as all

he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Virginia forces. John Thus departed our brother in the morning of life, first resurrection.

Brother M. L. and M. Tunnell, is no more of earth, for God has taken her to himself. She was born June 6th, 1859, dedicated to God in baptism, July 21st, 1859, at a camp meeting on the

baptism, July 21st, 1859, at a camp meeting on the San Saba Mission, and died at Owensville, Oct. 31st, 1850.

Having business off from home for several weeks, her father received no tidings of her death until his arrival at home, eight days after her interment. Ardently had he desired to return, and fondly had he anticipated a happy meeting with his family: but ah, how sad the intelligence that little Mollie is no more.

May the great Head of the Church by his grace sustain the bereaved parents, and enable them to.

sustain the bereaved parents, and enable them to meet their little one where parting is no more.

R. Crawford.

Occensville, Texas, Nov. 24, 1860. MARY F. Z. GOODJOIN, infant daughter of A G. and E. Goodjoin, was born March 23d, 1860, and died Nov. 9th, at the residence of its grandfather, Dr. W. R. Downs, Harrison county. Although its stay upon earth was brief it had been dedicated to God in baptism by the writer. Too sweet and delicate a perature of the heart. Need I say that when transplant little Molly in a more genial clime, where she will tune her little harp to greet her parents to

> God took thee when he thought it best." Milam, Sabine co., Nov. 25, 1860.

BRO. WILLIAM KENNEDY.-Another soldier of the Cross has been discharged and gone to his reserving and progressive physician has daily op-portunities to witness this simple cure.—Lewis' ward. He was born June 20th 1810, and embraced religion in the fall of 1837 or 1838 and joined the M. E. Church. He died of apoplexy on the 10th THE Clarior To Great Men.—A great man is always willing of Oct., 1860. He was taken while conversing with

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will comme Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

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50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 " " Shovels,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 bbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
500 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Binde Bridles, 10 bbis. Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bride Bridles, 10 bbis. Row Linseed Oil,
100 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis Spr's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis. Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Claims, 5 bbis. Spransh Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis. Damar Varnish,
1000 ibs. Bloak Tin, 3 bbis. Copal Varnish,
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Union Chapel Institute, Fort Bend county, Texas. THIS institution, under the superintendence of A. C. BAKER, M. D., (late of Greensbero', Ala.,) will be openid for the reception of students on Monday the 17th of Sep-Terms, per Session of Fice Months,

Payable at the end of the Session.
thography, Reading, and Writing,
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aug 23, 1860-sep6-ti Jons lawis, Sec

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Palestine Female College. Till E "econd Session of this institution, under the pr Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of Septer and close the 11th of June, 1861. Terms of Tuition. lie Classes, per half year... ollegiate Course, each class.....

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tendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a competent corps of assistants.

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From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 r. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 r. 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 Rullroad, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at 12

at 12 M.

New Orleans to Brøzos Santiago,

via Indiantolia.

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