TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VII.---NO. 22.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 594.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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For the Texas Christian Advocate.

THE BEWLEY CASE.

To Rev. Bishop Morris: your pen in reference to the death of Rev. An- instead of committing murders, they performed this letter uncalled for, and its publication ill- their country. But this power is liable to abuse; advised. I incline to the opinion that the unre- and all good citizens should labor to give omniliable assertions of a sectional press have misled | presence and omnipotence to the laws. you, and caused you to make statements in re- It would have been as well, perhaps, if the

church, you sent me as a missionary to Texas. go to Texas, as abolitionists in slave territory would only bring ruin upon the prospects of the church. In keeping with these sentiments, it has been currently reported in the South that you disapproved the illegal organization of Conferences in connection with the Northern church in Southern territory; that you had never, personally, presided in one of these Conferences, and that your catholic heart sent up a petition for the success of universal American Methodism, as well in the Southern as Northern church. have no doubt but that the reports at the time gentlemen may take due notice of this warning, were greatly exaggerated. But in my travels and govern yourselves accordingly.

where opinions, neither favorable or adverse, can effect him. I did not know him personally, and would not willingly bear false witness against my neighbor, living or dead. But I have conversed with those who did know him quite intimately, and while they admit that he may have been honest in his convictions, they say he

Again, you say, "he was anti-slavery in the conservative Methodist sense." I hardly know what you mean by this "conservative anti-slavery Methodism." Do I find its interpretation in the question of your Northern discipline, "what shall be done for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery?" and did Bewley come here as an emissary to exterminate this great ecil? Your popular orators are accustomed to characterize this institution as "the sum of all villainies;" and they unjustly ascribe this bitter expression to John Wesley; and did he come here to rebuke this villainous system? Your periodical writers denounce it as a "moral plague spot and leprosy." Did he come here to heal this plague spot, and cleanse this leprous community? His acquaintances in Texas regarded him as an open avowed abolitionist, and a propagandist of abolition sentiments. From evidence before me, I am forced to believe, Bishop, that the term conservative cannot be legitimately applied to Mr. Bewley or his course, though the overflowing charity of your heart prompted you to use this palliative

You go on to state, "after he had left Texas, to avoid trouble to himself or others, his enemies pursued him to Missouri and Arkansas, and brought him back without legal process, and hung him." Though you do not directly say so, this sentence leaves the impression that persons from Texas pursued him. I believe the mass of the people of Texas were glad when they learned he had left our territory, and earnestly hoped we should no more be disturbed by his presence among us. But his old acquaintances were as unwilling to have him among them as we were, and they seized him and brought him back, and delivered him to the vigilance committee of Fort Worth. It was very unfortunate for Bewley that he was brought name was inaccurately spelled, there was no doubt as to the person for whom it was intendorganized band of abolition incendiaries widely diffused through our State. Towns were to be burned; property destroyed; masters and their families to be poisoned or murdered by their to rise and strike for freedom. In confirmation towns had been fired, some almost entirely consumed, until the atmosphere was darkened with the smoke of burning villages. Some families had been murdered, others poisoned, and quantities of poison and fire arms found in the possession of slaves. Through a large scope of country no man knew what moment his house would be burned, and attempts made by his servants to destroy the lives of the members of his family. It was in the heat of this excitement that Bewley was brought. A train of cired upon him the crime of being a ring-leader in this scheme of wholesale arson and murder. He had such a trial as is customary under the code of Judge Lynch-was found guilty and executed. How do these facts comport with your statement, "that his death was willful de-

republican government, all original authority and power inheres in the people, and certainly one of the reserved rights under the constitution is the right of self-defence. Under the solemn forms of judicial proceedings, a corrupt court may inflict deliberate and wiliful murder, and under the same forms, a deliberate and willful murderer may be turned loose upon society. All institutions committed to the management of finite, erring human beings are liable to abuse. If the organized forms of government fail to zens protection in their lives and property, the people may rise in their majesty, lay aside these forms and dispense justice in their own right. I once lived in a neighborhood in Texas where an organized band had for years carried on an illicit business - committing murders, and stealing negroes and horses. The leaders were often indicted by the grand jury, and as often escaped punishment through the testimony of their suborned witnesses. Finally the community organized a vigilance committee of the most prudent and judicious men of the county. This RESPECTED SIR: -In the Christian Advocate | committee tried, and hung some half-dozen of and Journal of Nov. 22d, I see a letter from the ring-leaders of the gang. I believe that, thony Bewley in Texas. I cannot but think a most righteous and praiseworthy service for

ference to this melancholy case, unwarranted by parties who had possession of Bewley, had handed him over to the civil authorities for trial. I will remind you that upwards of eighteen | The laws of Texas are very severe against aboliyears ago, after ordaining me a deacon in the tion emissaries who are guilty of tampering with slaves, or disseminating their sentiments. No I wish further to call your attention to the fact, doubt exists but that his trial would have rethat in a conversation with you in your own sulted as did the trial of John Brown in Virparlor in Cincinnati, the subject of slavery was ginia. Such a judicial proceeding and execution introduced, and you told me that if I was in the | would have had a very happy moral effect upon slighest tinctured with abolitionism I could not those zealous freedom shrickers in your latitude, who are yearning for a martyr's crown in the

At the commencement of this letter I stated that I thought you had been led astray by your periodicals. A late number of that really conservative sheet, The Methodist of New York, is before me. It contains a declaration that no plot existed in Texas—no poison was administered by servants, or found among them. I With these antecedents, your friends in the I met physicians who told me they were called A word more and I close. I believe it is the whom I am pretty well acquainted, was per ly meetings, on receiving a letter from the northern part of the State, giving the details of the brother-in-law, and one or two of their children. This family was butchered while in bed and was hasty in his words, defiant in his spirit, and asleep. Numerous paragraphs appeared in our reckless in the means he adopted to carry out papers at the time, detailing similar cold-blooded butcheries. If the Methodist makes such sweeping declarations so contrary to facts, what can we expect of such sheets as the Tribune or

Independent? In an adjoining column of the paper that contains your letter, I find this paragraph: "Rev. Mr. Willet, (son-in-law of Bewley,) was arrested in Texas, tried and acquitted, and then returned to Arkansas, on his way to Kansas. He stopped to rest a few days with his old friends, but soon learned that an infuriated mob had collected and was coming after him. He fled to the woods. The mob came and made his wife leave. When she was leaving, the large mob was searching the woods for her husband. Do you ask what he had done? He had of choice joined the M. E. Church, and would not quit it for the proslavery church South." This paragraph deserves a brief notice. The church South is not proslavery nor anti-slavery, any more than it is democratic or anti-democratic. It ignores polities and political institutions.

It seems the people in Texas are not the worst in the world. They tried Willet and acquitted him; but his Arkansas acquaintances, who had known him longer and better, were not so lenient. Later reports say he has safely reached his family in Kansas. The old adage says, experience is a dear school, but a certain class of mankind will learn in no other. It is to be hoped Mr. Willet has acquired a slight sprinkling of wisdom-enough at least to indicate in what geographical division of the great gospel field his labors promise the greatest usefulness.

The people of Texas tried him; for what 'for being a member of the M. E. Church" (North.) I cannot believe this. An accredited member of the Church South, who, previous to the excitement, peddled maps in our county, was taken up in an adjoining county; tried, and though he escaped the gallows, he was escorted back just at the time when our community was to a seaport, and franked out of the State. I in a most intense state of excitement. The hesitate not to affirm that no vigilance commit-Bailey letter had just been published. It was tee inquired into the church relations or poliaddressed to Rev. Mr. Bewley, and though the tical creed of any suspected person. The question was, has this person been guilty of tampering with slaves? Will his presence among us ed. This letter revealed the existence of an imperil our lives and property? I say I cannot believe the above statement. It not unfrequently happens that preachers from the North come to our salubrious climate to spend the winter. Such are uniformly treated in charslaves, who were to be everywhere encouraged acter as Christian ministers, and gentlemen. And any person who comes here from the North of the existence of such a fiendish plot, many with honorable intentions, and conducts himself properly, will not be molested, nor will a Yankee curiosity be indulged in, to pry into his private sentiments on any subject.

Suffer a word, before I close, on the political aspects of the country. I do not think I have intentionally been present at a political meeting since I received license to preach. I have seldom, perhaps too seldom, exercised at the polls, the elective franchise; but I cannot be blind to the widely diverse channels in which the current of public sentiment is flowing in the Northern cumstances amounting to demonstration, fasten- and Southern sections of our great confederacy. Many of the leading men of the North seem to feel that they are almost committing the unpardonable sin, from their complicity with slavery, while it exists under our Constitution. In the South, on the contrary, the sentiment is all but universal, that slavery is not only innocent, liberate murder, not claiming even the excuse but scriptural and right, and that it is our im-

The Cexus Christian Advocate. ty, for the preservation of life and property, is direct contact with christian civilization, this clined, because of the difficulty in finding places in the same glorious clime, whither all the good not a mob. According to the theory of our race reaches its highest development -- becomes the most religious-enjoys the greatest amount of happiness, and renders to civilized humanity, (themselves included in this category,) the most valuable service. Hence an exciteable antagonism, an irrepressible conflict between these two geographical divisions of our country. The election of a sectional candidate to the office of President, upon a platform of avowed hostility to our institutions, by a vote reference the present crisis in our State. comprising every Northern State, has produced a profound sensation throughout the South. punish notorious criminals, and afford its citi- This election has demonstrated not only your numerical superiority, (this we knew before,) but that the masses, the rank and file of your population have been trained to act in concert on this questio vexata. Much as we desire peace, and prize the blessings of a just Union, do you suppose, Bishop, that a dastardly Corporal's guard could be found in the South, who would plead for its perpetuity, if we become convinced that the Southern States instead of being coordinate members of the confederacy, have to become sub-ordinate to the dictation of a Northern sectional party-a party that would reduce us to a state of vassalage, impose upon us our Governors, place us under the regimen of laws, and the control of a Judiciary we have had no hand in creating? I know your region is fertile in fanatical notions; but surely your wildest visionary dreamers have not entertained the absurd idea that we would bow our necks to receive at your hands such a yoke as this.

> At the Methodist General Conference in 1844, that body declared that Bishop Andrew, because of his connection with slavery, could not exercise the peculiar functions of his office in said church; thereby asserting that a large portion of the Southern ministry were debarred from eligibility to the highest and most responsible office in the church. You, Bishop Morris, remember that the Southern delegates, with promptness and unanimity declared, that a separate ecclesiastical organization must take separate ecclesiastical organization must take only to the paramount claims of God upor place. The ministry and membership of the South, with unparalleled unanimity, ratified and approved the acts of their representatives. Just as certainly as this question sundered the Methodist Church into two bodies, just so certainly will this confederacy be dissolved whenever the people of the South become satisfied that they are to be excluded from an equitable share in

through such a catechism on the slavery quesmurder by their negroes, of her sister, her tion as you propounded to me before transferring me to Texas. Yours very respectfully,

LETTER ON THE CRISIS.

H. S. THRALL.

Dear Bro. Carnes :- Many of the great one of the world, and also of the Church, have taken in hand to set forth the way for the settlement of our political difficulties: though none of them (save one,) as far as I have seen, have glorified God by asking wisdom of Him, or by inviting Him into their assemblies. The Lord is almost left out of their plans. They seem to believe that man's wisdom and his mighty arm are allsufficient to secure to them their rights, and bring peace to our land. This belief is about as reasonable as to try to preach a soul-saving Gospel and deny the baptism of the Holy Ghost .-Please permit one of the foolish ones, (so called by the worldly wise,) to say a few things to the Church, through your paper. All the hope of success I have is the promises of God. (Thank God, they are all I want.) One of them is this: But God has chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." Again, "For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." God the Saviour says, "Therefore I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, be lieve that ye receive them, and ye shall have

The people of God have been praying and will continue to pray that God may direct all our present difficulties to his own glory. God has heard them, and will grant their request for Christ's sake. Our political sky will soon be learer, and the sun will soon shine brighter than it has done for the last forty years, My beloved brothers and sisters, of all branches of the Church of Christ, assert your rights, claim them and hold on to them by faith in God, until you do realize in your own soul that God, for Christ's sake, has answered your prayers. In this struggle victory will perch on the side of God and his people, and God shall have all the glory. Our difficulties will soon be permanently and satisfactorily settled. This is no prediction. It is only God's answer to the prayers of his

friends of my whereabouts. My address was formerly Lagrange. It is now Austin, Travis county, Texas. My humble home is at the Barton Springs.

December 15th, 1860. JOHN RABB.

LETTER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. EDITOR:-It was my fixed intention to visit the Conferences in Texas this past fall; but some of the most prominent officers of the Society, whose servent I am, thought I had better defer it till another year. Whatever the failure to visit my brethren in Texas was to them, it was no little disappointment to me .-But that pleasure is still in reserve for me if my life and health are spared.

I am glad to see from your paper, that the Sunday school cause is increasing in interest, and is receiving more attention than ever in more abundantly.

The session of the South Carolina Conference has just been held in this city. It adjourned last night (Thursday), Bishop Pierce presiding. Brother Abbey was with us for the first time

for so many families. Would not this be a safe | and holy have gone. statement, viz: No young man called to the ministry, should marry, until he has acquired Which way are you travelling? such experience and position in the itinerant work, as will secure to him when married, a hearty reception and willing support by the

people in any part of the Conference.

Enclosed I send you a list of the appointments and a copy of the resolutions passed with Yours affectionately,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Cor Sec. S. S. Society, M. E. Church, South. Columbus, S. C., Dec. 19, 1860. The following are the resolutions referred to

The Committee appointed to consider the duty of the Conference in reference to the interests of the Church, in connection with the s rests of the Church, in connection with the present condition of the country, beg leave to report that they recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved**, That the South Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Carolina Car

while they feel that the great work of the Christian Ministry demands, and should ever receive, their faithful and devoted attention, and should forever absolve them from any active participation in the strifes of the political arena, nevertheless can never forget the high allegiance which they owe to the claims of their country, the land of their birth.

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity that exists for a separation from the Federal

Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present, and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel bound, by honor and duty, to move in harmony with the South in resisting Northern domination. Resolved, That as faithful sons of the South,

NICHOLAS TALLEY, Chairman. CHARLES BETTS. H. SPAIN.
D. DERRICK.
HENRY M. MOOD. WM. H. FLEMING. WM. MARTIN. BOND ENGLISH. THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

South have felt astonished, and aggrieved at the to attend upon persons poisoned by servants, wish of at least ninety-nine hundreths of the beheld a variety of vessels, commanded by va-South have felt astonished, and aggrieved at the appearance of this Bewley letter.

You say Mr. Bewley "was a good man, one of a meek and quiet spirit." He has now gone a meek and quiet spirit." He has now gone with unprincipled white men. A lady with a more inviting field? But if such the mere opinions, pairter, favorable or adverse, whom I am pretty well acquainted, was perfectly is the morbid state of the ecclesiastical conscience in the second of the number of the people of Texas, that you would send no more of your missionaries here to stir up strife. Can seemed to be sailing toward the port of Final you not find a more inviting field? But if such the other was evidently dirift.

To attend upon persons poisoned by servants, and poisoned under such circumstances as left people of Texas, that you would send no more of your missionaries here to stir up strife. Can you not find a more inviting field? But if such the other was evidently dirift.

To attend upon persons poisoned by servants, and poisoned under such circumstances as left people of Texas, that you would send no more of your missionaries here to stir up strife. Can you not find a more inviting field? But if such the other was evidently dirift.

To attend upon persons poisoned by servants, and poisoned under such circumstances as left people of Texas, that you would send no more seemed to be sailing toward the port of Final you not find a more inviting field? But if such the other was evidently dirift.

To attend upon persons poisoned by variety of vessels, commanded by variety of vessels, command of your church, that you cannot live without light could be distinctly seen by those sailing representatives here, I beg of you to put them | toward the port of security, as it glistened and glimmered in the far-off distance, and sent its pleasant rays upon the ruffled waters of the sea of time. The names of their vessels were various, but the import of each was the same, and might have been rendered, "The Old Ship of

To those drifting toward the whirlpool of ruin, no light promised a haven of safety; but the farther they drifted the more dreary grew the darkness; the more angry and threatening grew the waves, as they madly tossed hither and thither their ever weakening vessels. These crafts also bore a variety of names; but their import too, was each the same, and all signified that they were "Ships of Defiance." They seemed to be beholding beauties; and yet were blind to the most happy and interesting of objects! They seemed to be listening to the most delightful music; and yet were deaf to the sweetest, sublimest sounds, that ever fell on nortal ear, or wated emotions in human heart. They seemed conscious of ease and safety; and yet, with restless hearts, they madly encountered danger, as great as a rebel angel could conceive. But as continued to look, I beheld these vessels just as they neared the whirpool of Eternal Ruin. I saw the now terrified, and horrorstricken passengers lift high their trembling hands in token of distress. The lines of pleasure once traceable on their foces were gone, and in their stead was depicted the utmost horror. Anxious to know the cause of their sudden alarm, I looked just ahead, and saw a "lake of fire" into which they were tending. Above this lake did continually rise dark clouds of smoke, which were accompanied by fearful sounds, as of the fierce gnashing of the teeth of fiends, or the loud wailing of devils. Bitter curses and blasphemies did attend these up-lifting sheets of smoke, and told of their terror as the deep-toned thunder tells of the terror of the

An involuntary shudder came over me as l hurriedly turned my eyes from these hapless ones and their awful doom; yes, with a sad heart, I both curious and anxious to look again upon those who were sailing toward the port of Final fell upon their snow-white sails. Time and age seemed not to weaken their vessels. Often the storms grew loud and fierce; but their sails gathered strength as the storms increased, and onward rode their gallant vessels over the beating waves toward their destined port.

A sweet, calm smile played on the face of idea. With one voice they sang praises to Him

As I continued my gaze, the light which I at many voices cry alound, "Yonder is our home." Immediately the sails were dropped, and a delegated band of holy angels moored the vessels.

A voice sweetly sacred filled the air, saying, "it is enough, come up higher." And I saw your Conferences. The Lord prosper it yet more abundantly. these happy beings as they exchanged their sails for wings. And high over the beating waves of strife and commotion they sped their way; and as they went they cried with a mighty voice saying, "Allelniah, and glory, and honor and power, unto the Lord our God." And thus in his life, and did good work, both in his offi- far, far away into everlasting rest and happicial and individual capacity.

Our territory is fully manned this year, a But thanks be unto Him who has given them of haste, or the heat of passion suddenly excited?"

You say again, "all executions by mobs are murders."

A duly organized coramittee of safeThe Apostle Paul did not live up to his privi-

Reader, are you on the stream of time? CARY. Marshall, December 1860. TREASURER'S REPORT

OF THE RIO GRANDS	CIETY.	
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	Amount paid	Amount paid
SAN ANTONIO DIST.	Missionaries.	Treasurer.
an Antonio Mission,	\$600 00	-1'11
Ger, Miss.	11 85	\$3 60
ledina Circuit,	-1.17	31 65
valle & Eagle Pass Miss.	73 10	21 75
errsville Mission,	00.00	3 50
ew Fountain Ger. Miss.	96 39 144 90	80 00
lano German Circuit,	144 90	74 75 200 00
iano German Circuit,	\$926 24	\$415 25
		- \$415 25
HELENA DISTRICT.		
elena Circuit,		33 30
andies Mission.	304 50	21 20
uadalupe Colored Mission	. 18 50	
linton Circuit,		35 20
ibolo "		33 10
ew Braunfels Ger. Miss.,	203 90	138 00
easanton Circuit.		22 50
rio Mission,	14 05	1 00
akville "	90 00	16 00
	630 00	300 30
GOLIAD DISTRICT.		
oliad Circuit,	-211	30 85
oliad & Yorktown Ger. M'		21 00
lack Point Mission.	129 00	1 80
orpus Christi Station,		14 45
	162 80	68 10

Annual Memberships Conference Society,

ANNIVERSART COLLECTION.

Jesse Boring, R. H. Betvin, A. G. Goodioe and
R. P. Thompson, \$50 each, to be paid in
quarterly installments
M. Amasher, \$20, to make Mrs. Elly L. M. 20 00
I. G. John, Win. R. D. Stockton, F. Vordeablimer, and Mrs. Edgeworth, \$5 ea.,
to make Mrs. Evans
Dr. N. H. Boring, to make
Bp. Andrew and I. G. John, \$10 each, to
make Mrs. Evans
Dr. N. H. Boring, to make
L. G. John, O. B. Adams, Dr. Jno. Sutherland, and J. W. Cooley, \$5 ea., to make
Mrs. P. F. Thompson
R. J. Jones, to make Dr. N. H. Boring
Sarah Myers, to make Dr. N. H. Boring
Sarah Myers, to make Allen Dillard
O. B. Adams, Wm Hayden, T. F. Cocke,
and H. G. Horton, \$5 ea., to make Mrs.
Capt. Whitely
Mrs. L. Harper and Mrs. P. F. Thompson,
\$10 ea., to make I. G. John
I. H. Cox, I. G. John, Wm. S. Hamilton,
and Thomas A. Smith, \$5 ea., to make
Mrs. L. Harper
Mrs. Neighbors and Mrs. Corry, \$10 ea.,
to make Mrs. S. R. Adaws
Rev. Daniel 'arl \$12, J. W. DeVilbiss \$8,
to make Dr. J. H. Lyons
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Mr. John Pirtle
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Dr. Kingsbury
Mr. A. B. Baylor
Mr. M. Seay
Col. J. D. Logan
Rev. James M. Stringfield
Mr. D. W. Bennett
Peter Metts' note of hand
Het Collection
Returned by J. W. DeVilbiss, from Helena Dist.

Travelling on the beach of the sea of time, I Total p'd R G. Conf. for Mis'y purposes \$3146 44

JOHN W. DEVILBISS, Treas. R. G. M. S. San Antonio, Dec. 4th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:-I wish to bring before your readers a few particulars of the above report. It will be seen that our German work is far ahead of the American in raising missionary money. A few facts will suffice to show this. By the report it is shown that of \$783 65 raised on the Circuits and Missions, \$517 35 was raised by our five German Missions and one German Circuit. And let it not be said that this is all they have paid. Of \$1719 99 paid like to hear, and accommodated them to a nicety. Missionaries on the Missions, respectively, \$490
84 was paid by the German Missions; and one ched on the day alluded to, introduced the poli-German work, not a mission, (Llano German of their true relation to religion, and performed Circuit, supported a married man, and sent up \$200 missionary money. These Missions all among heady and worldly minded men, but an have a less membership, proportionately, than fortunately, the preachers who most commonly the American work. Take a few cases for il-

Cibolo Circuit, American, 100 " 20 "
Fredericksburg Ger. Miss , 40 " ... "
Medina Circuit, American, 99 " 68 " The above presents a fair average of the Con-

Now, Mr. Editor, though the above facts and igures are humiliating to me as an American. yet they are not given in the spirit of invidiousess: but to awaken in the minds of our American brethren a solemn inquiry as to why and how this is so. So far as the manner of giving among the Germans is concerned I may give the answer. Giving to the support of the Gospel, is with them a matter of cool calculation; the same as any other business transaction .-Each one looks well to his income; and that is the basis of giving. For instance, a boy who works for \$100 or \$120 a-year, generally gives \$10; a girl who gets less, say from \$50 to \$80, gives \$5. And so of other pursuits. Now, in this country, all such hirelings-if I may use such a term - have some little growing interest in stock of some kind, so that they are perfectly safe in these donations. But men of larger hastily turned from this painful sight; I was business and more extensive income give generally in proportion. Thus on Llano German Circuit, where we have 77 members and 2 pro-Security. Far over the restless waters my eyes bationers, the brethren are, almost to a man, wagoners: their income is not very large, but certain; they all have stock, more or less, and were able to send up to Conference \$200 missionary money. Now, suppose our American brethren in the bounds of the Rio Grande Conference were to set out this year with the cool, deliberate calculations to give according to their each passenger, and bespoke a peace of heart of which language is too lame to convey a just them take a half tithe of their income for the missionary cause: how would the figures look who rules on land an ocean, in time and in in our report, and what would be the effect upon our great missionary enterprises? For illustra-tion—let the brother who brands 200 calves first discovered grew intensely bright, and fell give a tenth of them to this cause: that would in glorious floods upon their noble vessels. And be \$50; or say a fifth, which would be \$25. be \$50; or say a fifth, which would be \$25 .-I saw them just as this light was eclipsing that Now, I will venture that there is an average of of the sun, and of worlds afar; and I heard three such brethren in every circuit and mission in the Rio Grande Conference. Well, take these and put down a quarter of a tithe of their stock income and we have in the 18 American circuits and missions, \$75 multiplied by 18-\$1850. Add to this all the smaller incomes of poorer Grande Conference,) will have an awful account

> our ways in the support of the Gospel. If you think these suggestions will have any practical bearing upon this Conference, or any other, you can give them to the public eve. Vey truly yours, JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

THE POPULAR PULPIT.

nity. His epistles afford us no light upon Ro-nan politics. We do not even know from them who was the democratic candidate for the may-orality of Ephesus, or republican nominee for the egislature of Thrace. We cannot learn wheth-er money was tight at the date of writing though we do learn that on one occasion Paul lough we do learn that on one occasion Pau imself was easy, having few wants and good rends. The great Roman empire was heaving tith destructive forces. Calamities of the most with destructive forces. Calamities of the most overwhelming kind were seen by the naked bye, to be coming rapidly on, and the glass of prophecy made the evil seem a present reality; set Paul never harangued congregations on these subjects, nor pointed out their political bath. He told them of trouble to come, and warned them to be religiously prepared to meet it—but he kept to his lofty theme—Christ for the world and the world for Christ—all other things as dross and dirt compared with these, therefore be careful for nothing, though careless about nothing that is a department in Galles beauty in the second of the careful for the second of the careful for nothing, though a second of the careful for nothing.

about nothing, trust in God, be humble, be faithful, be joyful, here we have no continuing city—as travelers, we can submit to inconveniences. -as travelers, we can submit to inconveniences. do justly, love mercy, walk humbly with God. be sober, be watchful, kindly affectioned to one another, look to the mark of the prize of our little ference, and partly to criminal neglect, difficulties arose between the colonies and the Crown, he exerted himself at first to prevent, variety" as a preacher. His resources were nar-

row. He had nothing to draw upon but the truth as it is in Jesus. Political economy, and

truth as it is in Jesus. Political economy, and party platforms, and moral reforms, and the right of man, and the gospel of bone and muscle, diet, employment and fresh air, and the whole mexhaustible field of abstract metaphysics—of these Paul never availed himself. If he was not a narrow-minded, he must have been a very single-minded man.

Now, many preachers have found their way into these fields, neglected by the Apostles, and pulpits are variegated with the fruits of weekly predatory excursions into the material and immaterial worlds. In some of the great city churches, where preachers of oratorical reputation unhappily do congregate, the pulpit is only partly a religious institution. It is often only a Sunday Tribune, from which the people are harangued on the exciting topics of the week, and the head half turned by six days vociferation, performs the remaining semi-rotation under the sermon of the seventh. Sometimes it is and the head half turned by six days vociferation, performs the remaining semi-rotation under the sermon of the seventh. Sometimes it is used for hygienic discussions, and the laws of the body are dwelt on by the preacher with an earnestness which would be commendable, were he holding up the law of God. Religion is represented in a muscular as well as moral aspect, and what shall I do to be strong? takes the place of what shall I do to be saved? On the last thanksgiving day, as we learn from newspersers and oral reports, the pulpit, furnished is papers and our transfer of the orators who usual variety. Happily for the orators who were expected to "keep up their reputation" on that exhausting special occasion—our political state is very perilous, and our financial condition very distressing. In some parts of the country the public mind is excited almost to frenzy, and disruption, collision, even civil war, stare us in the face. The opportunity for sensation preach-ers was glorious, and they made the most of it. In the South, eminent Divines in several prominent pulpits did what they could to add the element of religious sanction to the political commotion, and promised Jehovah to be secession-ists of the South, just as flippantly as Mr. Beecher promised him to the anti Slavery fana-tics of the North. In both quarters, many pulpit orators seem to have made very accurate calculations as to what their audience would desert the common course, and do fantastic things, are those whose words are most eagerly

heard and frequently repeated.

One Divine in our city preached on recreation and ampsement and argued forcibly for base ball and cricket-winked benevolently at the theatre—gave absolution to dancers—and pro-nounced a panegyric on laughter. He evident ly goes in for a merry life, and believes in a physical gospel. "And let this feeble body fail" is no part of his creed. No, indeed, rather let it be propped up-suppled-quickened in its pulse and hardened in its bones. Let it "work out its salvation" with batts and balls. All this may be well enough in its place. The body is a great treasure, and should be well used and carefully kept; but Divines are not its keepers, and commonly, when they lend their volunteer aid to medicine, they manifest more zeal than about the saving power of gymnastics and the moral and physical benefits of base ball, we sav

about as good a place for moral purification as ing with their own heads the weakness of every panel of old fence that separates a paddock from a prairie. We will do our own preachers the

would pay our own drafts and greatly extend our work. Mr. Editor, I greatly fear we stock raisers (for such we certainly are in the Rio not to arms and blood, but to repentance and Grande Conference,) will have an awful account to give of our stewardship if we do not mend the pulpit that it raises itself above the common sea of worldly agitation and typifies what it sea of worldly agutation and typines what it preaches, a place at once of rest, and purity, and elevation. The preacher may descend to merely earthly topics, but he cannot, by any exhibition of talent, raise those subjects to the dignity of pulpit themes. The pulpit does not consecrate the discourse—but the discourse often descerates of the rate of increase 28 80 per cent. At this rate of increase, which is not likely to be less, the number within the first quarter of the next century will be fifty millions.

and degrades the pulpit. The audience who are entertained and delighted by a political harangue or a sanitary sermon from their preacher nevertheless find that they have lost confidence in him as a man of God. They feel that he is not one to talk to about the deep things of the soul; they do not care to have him the sick chambers no about their dying heds. When we are The Apostle Paul did not live up to his privileges as a preacher, or many of his successors in the ministry live far beyond theirs. He confined himself to the one theme—Jesus Christ and him crucified, and preached him in an earnest, practical, sort of way, which gave little scope for rhetorical talent. Paul seems to have thought that the object of preaching is to save souls, and that the subject of it is the great salvation. The influence of his preaching tended to make him self little and Christ great, and to turn away the minds of his hearers from merely worldly considerations, to the more important affairs of eternity. His epistles afford us no light upon Ro-

MACAULAY ON FRANKLIN.

The new ambassador was Benjamin Franklin, one of the foremost citizens of the young Republic, and one of the foremost citizens of the old Republic of science. He was of humble origin. Both in Boston, the place of his birth, and in Philadelphia, the place of his adoption, he had worked as a printer; nor had he tailed to derive great mental advantages from that "art preservative of all arts," and of which the followers, like ships that bear spices and odors from the east, retain something of those precious cargoes which they are employed to distribute.

The clearness of his intellectual perception was unequalled by the clearness of his moral perceptions. Under the name of "Poor Richard" he spread abroad, through the humble me-dium of an almanac, a system of homely ethics, in which the virtues of frugality, industry, and temperance were extelled in aphorisms of ingentous terseness. His growing fame soon obtained for him offices of trust from the colonies and the Crown, and when, owing partly to criminal and then to remove such differences, hour of reconciliation passed away. He then stood up for war with the same screene courage stood up for war with the same screene courage with which he had stood out for peace. He was one of the committee that drafted the "Great Declaration," He was now sent to represent the good cause at the court of France, and at the bar of European opinion. An extraordinary reception awaited him. He was justly and widely known as an eminent man of science, and as the Columbus of electrical discovery. The French nation is fond, beyond all other nations, of striking effect and picture-que contrast. And naught could be more striking

or picture-sque than the spectacle now presented.

A Quaker diplomatist was to appear at the most artificial of courts—a new Archimedes was to come from the land of the Mohawk and the Natchez—a Solon from a republic of yesterday was to recall by his wisdom and appearance the sage of the ancient republics. Haughty courtiers bent with emotion before him. Bril-

The chief glory of Franklin is that he is the greatest of the pupils of Bacon; and he was indeed such a pupil as Bacon would have delighted to honor. To both master and pupil philosophy was not the mystic divinity of Plato, nor the impracticable vixen of the schoolmen. But she was an angel of benificence and a minster of mercy-an Elizabeth Fry, or a Florence Nightingale. Her mission was to relieve hu-man suffering, and advance the good of man's estate. Of these principles, Franklin's long career was a triumphant application. No sooner had the eletric spark slid down the kite string, han the lightning-rod was invented for its in ocuous descent. The maxims of "Poor lichard" were meant not only for the Quaker adesman and his neighbors, but for the govern ent of empires and the intercourse of nations. Even the barren tactics of chess were made to

Nor did his philosophy deny his choicest ruits to the philosopher himself, for he was seene and self-reliant in the hour of triumph; when he entered Philadelphia with a loaf of o the pittless sarcasms of Weddiburne; when

plendid court of Louis,

Zealous theologians have attacked the ortho-loxy of his creed; casuists have cavilled at the naterialism of his ethical precepts; but he was loubtless a good man; he was unquestionably a great man, and he richly merits the title of "the most useful man of any are"—a title which he would have envied beyond all the gifts of for-

PARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN.

In the canton of Unterwald, in Switzerland, there is an ancient law, not yet entirely obsolete, by which parents are punished for the faults of their children. Parents who do not train their hildren properly, and who allow them to become nuisances to their neighbors, are placed for a certain time upon a stone in a conspicuous about the saving power or gymnastics and the saving power or gymnastics and that, in our opinion, gymnastics do at least as much harm to health as good. We believe that more boys are seriously injured than are seriously benefitted by the violent games now commended by the pulpit. We have heard of several in our city who already have received in

these plays, injuries which will be a cause of mortification and inconvenience through life.

As to dancing, the man who can consider it as a healthful amosement must know little about dancing, or less about health. The theatre is about a place for moral purification as about health. able, the proper redress does not seem to be to arraign these juveniles before the tribunals, or to imprison them. At that age they are the about as good a place for moral purification as the gutters are for external cleanness. As to intellectual advantage in frequenting our play houses, to name such a thing is to provoke laughter. But what has all this to do with the pulpit or the pulpit with it? Do certain clergy think that it is their business to govern everybody in everything? Are they to be both shepherds and bell-wethers—feeding the Church for Christ, but leading it wheresoever it may wish to gospending much of their time in "prospecting" for novel paths for their restless charge, and trying with their own heads the weakness of every twelve years old are caught running about the him before a magistrate, and fine him? So, if boys are caught fighting in the streets, throwing a prairie. We will do our own preachers the justice to say, that in these regions, they seldom travel out of their proper sphere for pulpit subjects. In this respect they deserve imitation. Indeed, so far as we know, the church-going public, generally, have little to complain of on this score here. But how long we are to be so blessed, it is impossible to say. Bad example is very corporations. blessed, it is impossible to say. Bad example is very contagious.

The business of a preacher is to proclain the gospel. He has no commission to mend or enlarge it. That gospel always maintains the superiority of the spiritual to the carnal, the eternal to the temporal. It not only maintains the superiority, but it disdains comparison of the one with the other. It assumes that no exaltation of the temporal can accidentally throw it up to even ground with the spiritual. The latter, in its most tranquil aspect, is more deeply

bably show the number of slaves in the United States to be over 4 000,000. This is on the computation that the rate of increase will be

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

ENCOURAGING.

Rev. Wm. E. Bates writes: "Inclosed please find ten dollars, all I can get suitable funds for remitting now. I have more: send the Advocate to the following named persons * * I have procured nineteen new subscribers this round." Many of the preachers are at work with a will, and the people are coming up to their true position. We fully believe that the list of subscribers can be doubled this year. The preachers of the Rio Grande Conference resolved to procure twenty times as many new subscribers to the Advocate this year, as there are preachers in the conference. Mexico is vielding: the frontier west and south-west settling; and there are the preachers, and of the right kind, ready to offer them the word of life. A bright future awaits you, brethren .--"Preach the word:" circulate the Advocate, and good books: trust in God and be faithful, and life and glory shall follow.

St. James Hotel, New Orleans. We would direct the especial attention of the traveling public to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of this new and elegant hotel. The proprietors, Morse and Moore, are too well known to need commendation.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION .- The most unanimous and cheerful testimony we have heard for a long time, upon any subject, is to Wednesday night of last week, at the Methodist Church, under direction of Superintendent Hownew. Two things contributed to the delightful faces of the audience: new views of the possithe visitors present, throughout the State.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.-The eighth month. The number of students entered thus far this year is 138. The faculty is increased by the addition of Prof. John E. Tallon in the chair of chemistry, agricultural chemistry, photography, etc. He is said to be an important accession to the Institute. There are now five Professors: Col. R. T. Allen, A. M., Superintendent and Professor of Civil Engineering: Lt. Col. R. D. Allen, A. M. M. D., Commandant Cadets, and Professor of Mathematics; Mai. the various departments.

the chair, and the meeting was opened by sing-

Remarks were made at different times during the three days of the Convention, by speakers States, and one half from the free States. The gative and comparatively harmless, but political fall. You will find that he, like all other huttragedies. But, it is said, they all perish! So States, and one half from the free States. The report of the Central Committee abounds with leaders have made it positive, and now we have man writers, sometimes falls below his stan-

this country to be educated. The last news we have from them is contained in this parameters we have from them is contained in this parameters with from a letter written to the Nashville of the Southern religious press and pulpit, as awful as it is humorous—indeed, that the descent whose reputation has flourished and faded, and passed into forgetfulness since his oak like fame would be very gracious to the poor bl graph from a letter written to the Nashville and this crisis, upon the same ground which they be an it is humorous—indeed, that the passed into forgetfulness since his oak-like fame would be very gracious to the poor blind began its growth. The reward falls from the wanderers who may be searching for the path

shouting-likes to hear them "tell it;" conseample supply of "pigtail."

DOUBLE SECESSION MOVEMENT .- There is now in New York a party of influential men, among whom is no less a person than Mayor Fornande Wood himself, who advocate not only that but that it must be dismembered into three independent sovereignties. In their opinion, the Hadson and Champlain valleys, being manufacturing regions, should unite as a separate gov-

RELIGION AND REPUBLICANISM.

There are good people at the South who obobjections; for their error proceeds from a onservatism right in itself, however decidedly this instance it may be misapplied.

There are various opinions concerning the re Some have held that unless the religion were tablished and patronized by the State, it could nstitutions, it does not stand near enough to he visible interests of the people to subsist fore, be sustained by endowment. This objecion has been answered, it is supposed, by the history of religious operations in this country, as well as by the records of dissenting zeal in England. There, the Dissenters, who enjoy no patronage from the State, but depend wholly pon voluntary support, far outstrip the Estabished Church in home usefulness as well as in missionary enterprise. Here, religion is supported on the Voluntary System, and our country s nobly supplied with religious privileges. It s also well represented by mission stations in foreign lands. So that, upon the whole, there is no reason for believing that establishment by the State is necessary either to the perpetuation or usefulness of religion. Others believe that party spirit and frequent

changes of administration are unfavorable to reigion, and that consequently it cannot flourish ander a republican form of government. These seem to think that there is a peculiar affinity between the kingdoms which are of this world the effect that the Sunday School Exhibition on and the kingdom which is not of this world .-Indeed, they go so far as to say that republican governments are impossible because they require ard, was entirely the best thing of the kind that the separation of the Church from the State,the testifiers had ever seen, singly or collective- The government will fall, they contend, because ly, here or elsewhere, in the old country or the religious denominations will inevitably become political, either by reason of their own tendenspell of the occasion : first, the taste displayed cles, or because they will be courted by political in the selection and arrangement of the exerci- parties in their struggle for power, and thus, in ses; and, secondly, the perfect skill and natu- either case religion and government will be rainess with which the arrangement was carried united. Religion, in the opinion of these out. Smiles and tears alternated and met on the thinkers, loves government patronage, and poitical parties are too wise not to know that re bility of combining the pleasant and the useful ligtous zeal is a potent ally which has been often were suggested to the thoughtful-and a hap- successfully sought by the greatest politicians of py impulse was given to the cause of Sunday- all ages. Acting upon these views, a French schools, not only in our midst, but, by means of politician sought to arrest the republican tendencies of the French Revolution, by turning loose against them what he called the "interests of religion," which he supposed to be identical semi-annual term commences on the 21st of this with the interests of the monarchy. He says: I was convinced of this great truth, that a strong passion can be only stifled by a still stronger; and that religious real alone can stifle the republican mania."

Republicanism, stigmatized as a mania by M. Fromont, is opposed alike to the absolutism of monarchy on the one hand, and the worse abplatism of numerical majorities on the other. Whether republicanism and religion can subsist John T. Stanley, A. M., Professor of Languages: together is a question which we have no present John E. Tallon, Professor of Chemistry and its call to answer; our purpose is to direct attenapplication; Maj. Joseph D. Sayers, Principal tion to what we suppose to be an admitted Preparatory Department; and five assistants in probability, that whenever a republic verges to wards either extreme of popular or monarchical The health of Bastrop is reported entirely despotism, it will do so through the agency of some strong party, which will have increased its power to the absolute standard by identifying itself with some spurious religious element. MEETINGS.—The third National Convention of No party will, probably, ever be strong enough

Shanghai pupils, have been present during the The Northern pulpit and press have been for be watching, "to let in some of all professions, fadeth not away. Charles K. Marshall" wonders why pears endeavoring to make the federal governithat go the primrose way to the everlasting It is for such reasons as we have thus faintly Daring the whole of this time, the Southern which, isolated from their connection, may seem pression "on the adamant of Shakspeare;" it is The Northern pulpit has effected the union of umph of vice in the case of the man after God's New Orleans appeared lately in the Crescent: a manufacturing and protective confederacy .- long for the sake of the decencies of conservatism | to possess. They would identify the virtue by the difference between light and darkness is sors by the virtue. They may fall; it abides, dent State and Join a northwestern agreemural union. The city of New York, with the adjoining county of Westchester, Long Island and State Island should set up a government of their own, based on the commercial and free their own, based on the commercial and free distinct. The Northern pulpit was as untrue to republicanism and religion in wishing the federal government to become the propagandist of a religious idea, as the Southern pulpit was as the Southern pulpit was as untrue to republicanism and religion in wishing the federal government to become the propagandist of a religious idea, as the Southern pulpit was as untrue to republicanism and religion in wishing touching the relation of domestic slavery.

Though it may grieve at the defection of a untrue to republicanism and religion in wishing touching the relation of domestic slavery.

The position of the Methodists of the South on this great question has been for so long a thousand Davids should fall, and Christ is worthy of confession, though a thousand Peters worthy of confession.

ABOUT READING SHAKSPEARE.

Next to the Bible no book is so universally read as Shakspeare. Year by year, in all sorts press in the linesof editions, from the elegant folio to the plebean duodecimo, the great dramas form the steady staple of the bookseller's trade. Why is this? We will attempt to answer the question in such a way as to contribute to the profit of Shakspeare reading, taking it for granted hat Shakspeare will continue to be read. We advise no man to read anything but the Bible, and not even that, unless he brings to it a teachable and devout spirit. It is of great service to nce, to be a Bible student; but we would not advise any one to read the Bible with a primary riew to oratory, philosophy, art, or science .in who reads it as an inquirer for the way of lvation. To him that bath this inquiry at his eart, the beavenly treasure belongs, in all its fuldication, in such measure as may be suited to

Other books are certain to do us good, only proportion as they reflect the light of the ole. "There is one glory of the sun, another ory of the moon, and another glory of the ars." Wesley was a man of one book, and et he said that the man who read the Bible one would soon cease to read the Bible itself. Our minds must improve by contact with other inds; this awakens the energy of progress; t the test of progress is to be found in the criptures. The Bible does not contain all erature, but it does contain the germs of all orms of literature. In order to the full undertanding of inspired history, it is necessary for s to know much of uninspired history. We can adge the poetry of the Bible, and get its benet, as a culture, only in proportion to our acmaintance with the poetry outside of the Bible. We give it as our opinion that nearly every reat poet has tried to write, or dreamed of riting, at some time in his life, just such a oem as the book of Job. That book contains he essence of all serious poetry; but its hidden ower is not fully revealed to us until we are ble to see that its merits as a poem correspond with its claims to Divine inspiration-that its literary execution is as grand as its teachings lraw saving lessons from it; none, however, out the cultivated Christian can know what Syron meant in saving, "I tried to write a Job. but found it too sublime for me." The Chris-

nlt. Dr. Spring of New York, was called to altogether likely that a time will come, in all to a young Christian who thinks that, in order We will now suppose ourselves to be talking free governments, when the experiment of such to the proper cultivation of his mind, he must read Shakspeare. Our first remark to him is-This is precisely our present condition. A you must give the great dramatist credit for a party which a few years ago had no existence, purpose, and that purpose nothing less on the has now obtaine control of the government by whole than "to show virtue her own feature adroitly ministering to the religious opposition and scora (or skepticism) her own image."- Duncan, Banquo, Cordelia, and their like, are

tian who never read a line of Homer or Shaks-

be Bible is superior to theirs, but he can

puloit and religious press have contented them- to minister to the prurient fancy. Where a gen- for such reasons that he has been read by the ligious dogma with the forms of government, sulted on the propriety of admitting the account the religious press and pulpit of the South speak of David's great crime into the Bible, they out, and say that the religionised administration | would have decided in favor of its rejection, on cannot, with their consent, come into power .- the ground that virtue must suffer from the trian avowedly religious opinion with the State; own heart. But, if we may so speak, God has the Southern pulpit, after having waited too greater faith in virtue than such Christians seem demands their separation. To us it seems that the professors. God would identify the profes-

mental article of political policy had been vio-lated. That point of departure from original instift this eminion, but must leave it to it.

However it may be elsewhere, the Bell men lated. That point of departure from original justify this opinion; but must leave it to its (that were before the Presidential election) are principles being now reached, it is not at all fate, while we turn for a moment to a considera- among the most earnest for secession. They ation which religion should hold to government. Longstreets of the pen feel their spirits stirred think it strange that Shakspeare is sometimes within them, to shake the unholy alliance of accused, by the critics who understand him lest, religious fanaticism and lustful state-craft to its of being too stern a moralist. Undoubtedly he not survive at all; like the higher educational centre. A few such may be sufficient "to wall is much the sternest moralist, outside of the about the cause with iron worded proof," and Bible, with whose writings we have any ac-"shoot into the dark arrows of lightnings."- | quaintance. But we are not quite satisfied that pon their voluntary support, and must, there. The rest of us may stand and mark, but not this truth should be brought against him in the reasonably, or in the name either of God or form of an accusation. The ground of the tion of Lincoln proved a drop too much for him; charge is this: Shakspeare pursues sin with un- not so much as a fact per se, but as an indication fairs which the church-singer attempted to cx- arms with, if Mississippi needs them for resis

"And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return."

In the first place, this charge is not unqualifiedly true; and, in the second place, as far as it is tions of the railroad track below Jackson, Mis to the higher judgment of eternity. Shakspeare the orator, philosopher, artist, and man of sci. gets the sinner down and throttles him with the strenuous hand of justice, until the contortions of his features awaken pity in the breasts of in danger of losing my trip, but a friend supsoft-hearted critics, who think he may now, plied me. "What bills will you take?" The soft-hearted critics, who think he may now, The best effect of God's truth is certain only to perhaps, as Burns hoped of the devil, "tak' a hought and men':" and therefore pray for his ess, and to him it will be given, on diligent ap. true to its antitype; if there were no evenhanded justice in this world, to

" Commend the ingredients of their poisoned chalice no cases in which it was evident that there are "Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return

jump, (or disregard) the life to come." Be it observed, then, that Shakspeare primarily opposes to vice, not the laws of society, nor the idea of punishment as a corrective, but the laws of God, and the idea that the declaration of the lain heaps of stabbed and poisoned villains, at the close of Lear, the dramatist exclaims,

" This judgment of the heavens, that makes us tremble Touches us not with pity."

Kent asks, "Is this the promised end?" meang, has the final judgment come? and Edgar oplies by suggesting that it is but the "image that horror." This is, indeed, dreadful; but tive element, so far as the case of the great transgressor is concerned, without defeating his multiplying vengeance such criminals as Macbeth, Goneril, Gloster and Edmund, he replies, " If that the heavens do not their visible spirits

Send quickly down to tame these vile offences, 'Twiil come, Humanity must perforce prey on itself,

peare is quite ready to believe that the poetry of and points for higher justification to the eternal

But there is a redemptive element in Shakspeare, and he places it where alone it can be

safely placed by the merely human artist-in the character of the good. So in Lear-"Thou hast one daughter

to slavery. Originally, that opposition was ne- This is his own test; and by it he is to stand or the higher redeeming characters of the deeper the sad spectacle of a politico-religious party in dard. Perhaps the greatest fault you will observe mere societary and mechanical moral, that virevidence of the divine favor upon the prayer meetings, both in the United States and Canada. Power. That this has been achieved by an unparish frequent, broad and humorous representation from the prayer mere societary and mechanical moral, that virginiant frequent, broad and humorous representation from the prayer mere societary and mechanical moral, that virginiant from the prayer mere societary and mechanical moral, that virginiant from the prayer mere societary and mechanical moral, that virginiant from the prayer mere societary and mechanical moral, that virginiant from the prayer meetings, both in the United States and Canada. alled union of effort between political and reli- tation of vice. This, you will say, however it the Scriptures teach that it is so truly its own Resolved, That a committee of three be ap- gious lenders, is evident; nor is it less clear that may make the barren laugh, cannot but make exceeding great reward that it can afford to dis-Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare an appeal in behalf of the Southern objections to this union, vented most—the jadicious grieve. In this observation, you pense with the wealths and king-hips, and even ly in conversational denunciations of politi- are not ahead of Shakspeare himself. Nothing with the life of this lower world. In his recal preaching, find their origin in the pure re- offended him more than for the clowns, whose demptive characters, Shakspeare intended to amblican justinet of the South, which recoils forte bordered on the obscene, to say more than show that virtue has a glory of its own which nation, in its present temporal and spiritual dis-nation, in its present temporal and spiritual dis-tress; that God would pardon our sins and unite from the connection of Church and State as was set down for them. From this it is but irradiates the darkest doom that steel, or poison, were pretty good. Some persons professed to us all together in Christ Jesus our Lord, through the power of his Holy Spirit.

That republicans are instinctively afraid to the interests of freedom. But it is one of the duties of mea to rationalize their inhing higher than itself. You observe that thing higher than itself. You observe that the mentally held the humorous malice domestic, or foreign levy, can inflict. Had the redemptive characters, as we have ventured to call them, been visibly rewarded in thing higher than itself. You observe that the mentally held the humorous malice domestic, or foreign levy, can inflict. Had the redemptive characters, as we have ventured to call them, been visibly rewarded in thing higher than itself. You observe that The Chinese Boys at Meeting.—Our readers are aware that two Chinese boys, named of an alliance of religion with politics, does not justify them in relying upon that instinct for ist, is finally called to the sad task of dying behe discovery of such alliances. And those fore the face of the reader, and that the des-Advocate by Rev. R. A. Young, Pastor at Lelitical interferences of the Northern religionists in the struggle of parties for the control of the awakened porter in Macabeth is as fear. The hands of some secondary character, while ists in the struggle of parties for the control of the awakened porter in Macabeth is as fear-"Our audience is somewhat remarkable.

Majority, Cancasian; minority, African; "distinguished visitors," Chinese. Rev. John Keiler them that they are very widely mistaken.— where the porter, intuitively impressed with the lies the light of the poet's inspiration, like the fear, have not so good a foundation in them. ey, and his most excellent wife, with her There is this great difference in the two cases: crimes enacting about him, supposed himself to earnest or the harbinger of the glory which

ment responsible for a certain religious opinion. bonfire." There are scenes in Shakspeare indicated, that the stream of time makes no imselves with the duty of combatting that reli- eral view of the piece as a moral production, wise and good, with confessed profit; and it is

RELIGIOUS NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BROTHER WALKER ON THE CRISIS,-The following from a Southern Methodist paster in EDITOR CRESCENT :- It is historical that, sixlaity of the South dissolved all connection with the Methodists of the North. This dissolution arose simply and exclusively out of the fact that the Methodists of the South would tolerate no invasion of their civil or ecclesiastical rights to the political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity, to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity, to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity, to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity, to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity, to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of this Commonwealth, the Synod of South Carolina is not called for, as a Synod, even in the present extremity to give advice or instructions. Political duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of the Bouth duties of our churches, as composed of citizens of the such as a composed of citizens of teen years past, the Methodist ministry and laity of the South dissolved all connection with

would have original and secure ground to stand moral stamins, necessary to that true greatness mosphere. There is some unexpressed conserv- put their trust in God and go forward in the ciliation will not come from that quarter, and upon in denouncing the usurpation. Nor which is judged not by rank or circumstance, would it be their privilege to do so as citi- but by the real standards of the mind. Our now, without waiting for Convention or cooperwould it be their privilege to do so as citibut by the real standards of the mind. Our
and religious presses are taking in the present
crisis. We feel like dealing tenderly with such
objections: for their error pressed from a

strange that the Palmers of the pulpit and the tion of an opposite kind. You will, perhaps, claim that they are secessionists with the best of Longstreets of the pen feel their spirits stirred think it strange that Shakspeare is sometimes consciences; for they made to the Northern frendly tender, which was voted down, reject ed, spurned. They accept the alternative of lisunion with a unanimity that is appalling to men. Take an instance: A friend mine in Mississippi, a very intelligent, coolhead-ed, broad minded man, a Methodist, before the lection was a strong Union man; but the elecrelenting heart, and seldom or never seems to recognize that redeeming element in human af-

I left Nashville Friday morning, on my way here, expecting to be in New Orleans by Sat-urday night, and spend Sabbath with the churches there; but the rains had washed away portrue, it objects to a necessary condition of the and so I was delayed, and preached at Osyka dramatist's highest success in his art. In his more powerful dramas, his object was to show that there are manifold cases of wickedness in that there are manifold cases of wickedness, in At the latter place I had to purchase a ticket to which we have such "judgment here" as points New Orleans; price \$15. I offered three five Nashville. The agent refused them! In vain I urged that it was as good money as the best: answer was, "South Carolina or Georgia bills." Somebody suggested that this difference in favor of Carolina and Georgia bills was made ting up. But the dramatist replies: this is patriotically. Those States were ahead of Tenaly the type of eternal justice, and it must be nessee in asserting Southern rights; they were ments, of both which he is General Secretary, uffering for it in the depreciation of their bills, and this company meant to stand up to them! Let this go for what it is worth.

I found New Orleans stirring like a caldron.

Those who really don't like immediate secession, and prefer first to exhaust all the remedies protest, convention, etc., speak despondingly They see no way to delay or avert the inevitab hing. The called session of the Louisiana Leg-

THE CHINA MISSION.

Rev. M. L. Wood, our new missionary cient reply to all appeals which have no better He records a kind reception at Hong Kong by a reliable directory. Price by mail, \$1 25. origin than sympathy for the sinner. Over the Rev. Mr. Sawtelle, Baptist missionary from Maine. At Shanghai, the missionaries of all denominations, including Liew, our native preach-

lightful place. It possesses much beauty. The houses are plain, and yet display much taste; the people are refined and genuinely hospitable, and free from that cold distance and stiff formal how Shakspeare could have included a redemp- ity that always freezes true sociality, and dead-

cns man's nobler nature.

The missionaries, over eighty in number, are moral power, is more than we can divine. He does not attempt it; and when asked why he and hands in their Master's work, and are cheercalls the ministers of justice to pursue with ful and happy. If their toils and cares are great, pressing heavily upon their mind and body, they have a great Savior, who helps them to bea their cross, and gives them pleasure in their labors. If they have left home and friends, they have here a "Friend that sticketh closer than a thought! Rev. J. W. Lambuth reports a continuance of

whole of Liew Sin Sang's report: I will now relate my labors in and out of the

during the past quarter. I preached in the and conducted our weekly prayer meeting once luring April. The congregations in the city first expedition against Nicaragua. were not large, usually counting from twenty to

thirty persons.

2. During the month of May, I preached twenty times in the City Chapel; held four class meetings; conducted our weekly prayermeeting once, and preached once in the chapel meeting once, and preached once in the chapel following very pithy remark, which is but among those who came were some who by-word in these "diggins" ever since: "Brother seemed anxious to know the way of life. One George Doane, unrestrained by Divine grace, or two, I hope, have taken the truth home with | can whip any man on the Rio Grande!"

hem, and I pray it may save them.

3. In the month of June I was able to fill all hapel outside; held a class-meeting every Sab-

I ever pray most fervently for the prosperit

ONLY THIRTY DOLLARS.-There is a Sundayschool in Tennessee which pays for the board, quently he visited the Africans a time or two.

Sister Kelley keeps her foreign pupils arrayed either in cerulean blue or royal purple, with an aloof from the question of its connection with garded as faults; for no writer has any right to some save agreed in the opinion that the sion-school at Shangai. The pastor says: "Althe government, thus manifesting a conserva- represent vice for its own sake. How far he popularity of Shakspeare in any country is a most every Sunday-school in the South might

The Presbyterian (O. S.) Synod of South Carolina, at its annual meeting just held, appointed a committee on the present condition of there is nothing to concede. the country. We copy a part of the report :

THE MIAGRA MY THE JADANESE—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the contribute period of the contribute of t the o'clock in the morning till hine in the evening."

The police force of New York City now consists of 1.715 men. It is to be increased to our mind than that all dissenting religionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionists should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists of this doctrine, and succeed in placing a religionist should ever become revolutionists. The same authority writes to his page.

Nashville Advocate, from Baton Rouge:

Nashville Advocate, from Baton Rouge:

Nashville Advocate, from Baton Rouge:

Nashvill

protection of Almighty God.

scenes which it describes. Much of the power and peculiarity of Beulah are manifest in it.

There are pages of argument on vexed theological President Burleson. We hope this will be done. questions which will suggest new and strong No worthier man or more talented preache views even to the sturdiest doctors of divinity.

The religion of the earlier work will suit those
Seat and Burleson. The supporters of these who found the religion of the later a little too churches understand that it is God, who givet subjective for them. Price \$1 15. Petty Annoyances of Married Life, from the French of Apollos should plant and water, believing that somewhat more Frenchy, of late years, in our the increase .- Houston Telegraph. literary tastes; but have not yet acquired suffitime to do so; meantime the reader can anticilellar bills on the excellent bank-Planters', of pate us for \$1 25. Massacres in Syria, a large pamphlet, immensely illustrated with dreadful-Druse and Maronite war, together with the

people themselves and their country. We must acknowledge sundry obligations to Allen in the newspaper and magazine departby the respectable (and to the purchaser, comfortable) right of knowing all about the business.

J. W. Shipman, of the Texas Book Depository, hands us Mrs. A. C. L. Botta's Handbook of Universal Literature, fresh from the press of Derby & Jackson, New York. 507 pages. The writes to the Civilian in opposition to the pressistance to those who often and anxiously en- | Convention. He says, "none but the Legislafor themselves a useful and thorough "course of der a Convention presenting to the whole peogard to literature, "not unlike that of a travel- the ballot-box." er suddenly set down in an unknown country, Apostle Paul-"the law was not made for a China, arrived at Shanghai on the 13th of July, without guide book or map," will thank the tice Wheeler, on the same subject, in the followrighteous man, but for the evil-doer"-is suffi- after a voyage of two hundred and ten days. fair hands which have here provided for them

From Harper for January, we select a Methodist anecdote : Scene, Brownsville, Texas; time, er, received the new accession with great cor- close of Mexican war; hero, Uncle George

"Uncle George was a man of sterling worth and unshaken integrity, and withal, a devout member of the Methodist Church; but unfortunately possessed of a most flery temper, easily aroused, and when aroused-and in combination with his well-knit frame and long, muscular arms-he was by no means a pleasant subject a band of brethren and friends, with the mind for even a courageous man to meet in a regular hand to hand "set-to."

In Brownsville, at that time, was stationed

one of those Methodist missionaries to whose super-human exertions are owing so much of State. the religious zeal which is now manifested throughout the whole valley of the Rio Grande. brother," and have "a house not made with hards, eternal in the heavens." Delightful and energetic assistant, as well as a warm personal friend, in Uncle George. During a short from the shooting of a favorite dog of his by a bully known as Tom C-, who has since Chapel eighteen times; in the chapel out | figured rather largely in Sonora and California. of the city twice; held five class-meetings; and latterly was one of the sixty-five men that first expedition against Nicaragua.

Uncle George, in his wrath, sought out the

Brother Cravens, when informed of the occurrence, on his return, was heard to make the following very pithy remark, which has been a by-word in these "diggins" ever since: "Brother

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CASE.

The New Orleans Picayune, hitherto moderate, gives a summing up from which we extract the following:

"South Carolina has voted and acted, Sho has seceded. Mississippi has voted, and her de-cision is for secession. Florida has voted; the result has not reached us, but the tidings from that State strongly confirm the prophecy that she too will secode next week. Here are three States certain, probably four, whose resolve is already made and announced.

Georgia comes next, and Texas and Louisiana to follow, with every indication that secession in some form, absolute or conditional, immediate or prospective, will be sustained in them

portentous signs of the climax, that in the seven or other passive demonstrations. Her Federal States which have advanced so far in the seces-officers may resign, and she may close her courts sion movement, there is no appreciable party which is willing to submit to the state of things

Union until she conquers this Government.—

While this Government endures there can be no e promises and prophecies fulfilled? My heart growing larger, and my hopes becoming found astonishment that, in the face of this agitation, "nothing has yet been done or offered tion of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any by the ruling minds of the North in the cause other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and of reconciliation."

"The calmest portion of the Southern people have implored them to do something to show that they are willing to debate at least the conthe government, thus manifesting a conservatism as honorable to themselves as it is new in
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the sake of moral ends, no
certain evidence or a cheering prophecy, not
do this with the slightest effort. It requires
used to prevail among us. They are deaf to the
appeal and sit dumb, and when such men as
If the overt act on the part of South Carolina
the sake of moral ends, no
the sa do this will the Sagnest the one, perhaps, is fully qualified to judge. If the overtake property, when the Northern religionists have succeeded in clothing their resemble to themselves as it is new in may represent it for the sake of moral ends, no one, perhaps, is fully qualified to judge. If some Christians of to day could have been content and the one of the perintendent will read this and make no effort."

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina in all departments of prosperity.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina in all departments of prosperity.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina in all departments of prosperity.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina in all departments of prosperity. and whose moderation of character places him among the most trusted patriots of the whole Union—offers a plan of conciliation, it is received with scarcely the show of respect. Nearly all on the subject. His duty is emphatically prothe leading journals of the party proclaim that nounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will

The North has gained its victory and means

invasion of their civil or ecclesiastical rights touching the relation of domestic slavery.

The position of the Methodists of the South on this great question has been for so long a ministers, has been fraught with evil for many on this great question has been for so long a ministers, has been fraught with evil for many on the Methodists of the South care in the presentative of the Representatives of South Carolina:

A few days will bring the issue to the chambers of the principal Republican papers of the North as an emanation from the President elect, that an emanation from the President elect. "Disunion in the South will be treated as treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards." Senator Wade, of Ohio, who is in

solemn path of duty which His Providence opens before them, we, Ministers and Elders of shaped on the assumption that there is no hope

TEXAS ITEMS.

THE HOUSTON PULPIT .- At the present time We are indebted to F. D. Allen, Postoffice this in the United States which has as much building, Galveston, for the following: Incz, a pulpit talent employed, as this of Houston. In Tale of the Alamo, by Miss Augusta J. Evans.
This work was published some five years ago by the Harpers. The fame of the writer's later work, Beulah, has called it up for a second run.

The fame of the writer's later work, Beulah, has called it up for a second run.

Master. In the Methodist, Episcopal and Pres-It was written at San Antonio, among the scenes which it describes. Much of the power Balzac. Rudd & Carlton. We are becoming will be the means by which God will work out

Rev. J. C. Wilson and Wm. H. Stewart, Esq., have been elected to the Convention in Gonzales county.

The San Antonio Herald says: "We learn that among the Germans of New Braunfels, a few noble, large and true hearted friends of Southern institutions, are exerting themselves to have looking swords and whiskers, and containing their county speak out as others are doing; but, much useful information concerning the late as we understand, have met with much opposit tion from many of the German population who, for the institution of negro slavery.

> MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD .-The invitation for proposals to grade from the termination of Col. Ives' contract, about nine miles west of this, to Paris, certainly looks like our railroad is going ahead. This will make 95 niles west from Moore's Landing, and the continuation to Jefferson makes about 141 miles of continuous road .- Clarksville Standard.

THE STATE CONVENTION. - Gov. Houston chief merit of the work will be found in its as- ent popular proceedings with a view to a State deavor, without satisfactory results, to project | ture with the Governor have the power to orreading." Those who find themselves, with re- ple the subjects- on which they are to vote at Our readers will find the views of Chief Jus-

ing extract from his letter, dated Austin, Dec. 15th

A convention has been recommended. It combined wisdom of the representatives of the people shall dictate. It will not involve the inraction of any obligation or duty we owe either to the State or Federal government, or the authorities of either; or occasion any inharmon ous action, unless by the fault of those authori-ties, which I do not apprehend; in which event, however, the responsibility will be with the ag-gressors, should collision ensue, which I see not the slightest cause to apprehend. By the the course of events will unite all in one senti ment and ensure harmonious action. What that action shall be, the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people must then de-termine; subject, of course, to the ratification of the constituents, the whole people of the

The San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad has commenced the transportation of freight

THE FRONTIER,-The Dallas Herald contains the following letter addressed to the citizens of

MONTAGER, Dec. 13th, 1860. Gentlemen :- The Indians, in large bodies are collecting at the Mouth of Farmer's Creek, on Red River, and dancing war dances, and we are satisfied that they are dancing over the scalps that were taken in Jack and Parker. The Shawnees, Caddoees, Kickapoos and other tribes are together, and they have two large droves of horses (American) that they have stolen, and that is not all, they are stealing daily from our citizens. The people of Clay have all come to this place, and we are all well assured that this is a move of the Abolitionists and Indians together to overcome Texas. Come to our rescue, and that in baste. I have commissioned Lient. Leonard to recruit all that are willing to come to our assistance. Come to this place, and you can learn at what point the attack will be made. If Baylor and Hamner are there, tell them to

On the receipt of the above news at Weather-W. L. FLETCHER, CAPT. ford, Capt. Baylor started with a company of men for the scene of danger. The White Man reports 500 warriors in the Indian camp.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN WILL DO,-The N. Y. Herald publishes the following dispatch:
Springfield, LL., Dec. 21.—The Springfield Journal of to-day has a startling leader on se-cession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great signifi-

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve The Picayune regards it as one of the most the Union by the simple passage of resolutions and post-offices, but she cannot go out of this

she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law, then comes the tag of war.

The President of the United States, in such

perform that duty.

Disunion by armed force is treason, and trea-

ARRIVAL (HALIFAX, D. da, Capt. Lar Boston. She brings I 16th. The Canada LIVERPOOL, (Saturday) em

closing firm at Wheat was Liverpool, was however, was Official dispa accounts of the LIVERPOOL. market closed American quali Sugar close quiet at unchar Manchester we LONDON, De

system, existic soon be abolis The Empre An attempt

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Dr. Charles Governor o gates from eac Arkansas will yesterday, the proposition to ern States, and of delegates to A letter was

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LONDON, Dec. 15.—An advance of ½ has taken place in consols to-day; quoted at 922 to 922.

The ship Georgiana, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, was destroyed at sea by fire. Her crew, however, was saved. Official dispatches from China confirm the previous

accounts of the capture of Pekin
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—Messrs. Richardson, Spence
& Co., in their circular by the Canada, report an advance of 6d, in flour since Tuesday, and say the market closed with an upward tendency. They quote American qualities at 28s. to 28s. 6d. Sugar closed dull at former prices. Coffee was uset at unchanged rates. The latest advices from

Manchester were of an unfavorable character. The market for manufactured goods and yarns closed with a downward tendency and a decline on all London, Dec. 15.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £218,500 during the

week
Four hundred thousand pounds sterling of gold
were drawn from the Bank to-day. It is not likely
that the Turkish loan will be taken here.
American stocks have somewhat improved.

Reports were current that the present Passport system, existing between England and France, would The Empress Eugenie had returned to her home,

after a pleasant tour through England. The Pontifical troops were marching against Pontrero for the purpose of overthrowing the Provisional An attempt to assassinate Col. Dunn of the Sicilian army had originated a rumor of Garibaldi's assas-

A Pekin dispatch via St. Petersburg says, that a treaty of peace has been concluded with the Chinese, and that the Emperor has returned to his palace Advices say that the treasure taken at the sacking of the Emperor's summer palace, was so great that some privates sold their share for 30 000 francs.

The latest accounts from China report Pekin as having been evacuated by the French and English

DOMESTIC.

MOBILE, Dec. 24 — The separate State Secession ticket is elected in the city with from 800 to 1,000.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24.— Senator Andrew Johnson was burned in effigy in this city on Saturday night last. ARKANSAS.

Dr. Charles B. Mitchel has been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. K. W. Johnson, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. take place on the second Monday in January next, and to convene on the fourth Monday, at Liule Rock—to take into consideration what action the State of tors be confirmed or not.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26—In the State Convention, yesterday, the committee reported favorably on the proposition to send commissioners to the other Southern States, and instructing them to urge the election of delegates to a general Southern Convention.

A bridge of the issues which now threaten the permanence of the Union, the early completion of this road will bind the Pacific States and New Mexico to the South.

Michigan gave Lincoln as one

from the Federal Union.

A resolution was then offered, directing the Gov-A resolution was then one-red, interesting the ernor to adopt prompt and efficient messures for the protection and defence of the Commonwealth of the We are pleased to notice a material improvement since

This ordinance conters powers smilar to those of the Pre-ident of the United States; nominations to office, reception of ambassadors, &; providing for the appointment of a cabinet, or council of safety.

The night session was devoted to the discussion

Midding, 9%a10 c; Midding, 10%a11 c.; Good Midding, 10%a11 c.; Good

of the majority and minority reports.

There are indications that the convention will adopt revenue laws similar to those of the United States; direct revenue to be paid to the State Treas-

In accordance with the ordinance of secession. Gov. Pickens has issued a proclamation, announcing to the world that South Cardina is, and has a right to he a separate, free, sovereign, and independent State; and, as such, has the power to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and perform all acts which righfully appertain to a free, enlightened and independent government.

Curseleston, Dec 26, 11 P. M.—A resolution was offered requesting the Governor to communicate to the convention all the information in his possession in reference to the condition of the forts; the number of guns, soldiers, workmen, &c.; and whether they (the forts) have been, or are expected to be, reinforced, and what measures have been adopted for their defence. Tabled for the action of the secret session.

We have understood, from various sources, that it is currently reported throughout the Saue that our firm has succumbed to the unusual stringency in monetary affairs, and suspended.

Referring to this rumor, we beg to state, that is a base fabrication, and circulated by a designing enemy to the prospects of their community base been fairly tested; but, so far, were happy to state, all ofour obligations have been promptly paid, as they were in the crisis of 1857-58, and will continue to be.

We have understood, from various sources, that it is currently reported throughout the Saue that our firm bas succumbed to the unusual stringency in monetary affairs, and supended.

Referring to this rumor, we beg to state, that is a base fabrication, and circulated by a designing enemy to the prospects of the unusual stringency in monetary affairs, and supended.

Referring to this rumor, we beg to state, that it is currently reported throughout the Saue that our firm bas succumbed to the unusual stringency in monetary affairs, and supended.

Referring to this rumor, we beg to state, that it is currently reported throughout the Saue that our firm basynches.

A resolution was presented, declaring all citizens of the United States, residing in South Carolina on the 20th of December, bona fide citizens of the State, entitled to all privileges, and subject to all liabilities such-aied by said citizenship.

Mr Moher remarked that he did not contemplate the making of involuntary citizens of those tempora-rily in the State at the time specified in the resolu-

tion.

Referred to an appropriate committee.

There was an effort made to procure a recess until the 18th of January, which was tabled, when Mr Rhett effered an ordinance providing for a convention of the seceding slave States, to arrange for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Montgomery, Alabama, was designated as the place at which it should convene.

should convene.

The ordinance recommends that there shall be the same number of delegates to this convention, as there are members of the present Congress, and that that constitution shall be adopted by a vote of the

ern Confederacy.

It also recommends the appointment of eight delegates, by the State of South Carolina, and the sending of a Commissioner to each slaveholding or seced

when the convention went into secret session. MOORE TROOPS AT THE FORTS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26. 11 P. M.—Rumors are cur

rent here that several hundred troops are en route for the forts in the neighborhood of Charelston, and that Fort Sampter was reinforced on Sunday last with marines under the disguise of laborers.

Postal matters remain as formerly.

Many intelligent Carolinians say that it is a difficult matter to cut the gordian knot that binds the Union, but as a last resort they will cut it.

The ships John Patton, of Boston, Middlesex, of Bristol, and the bark Linden, of Boston, have arrived at this port. Many foreign ships took their clearance marks before the 20th inst: also one now loadance papers before the 20th inst.; also one now loading. Others will probably take their clearances un-

Boston, Dec. 26.—A detachment of three hundred men have been sent from the Charlestown navy yard. by a special train, to join the ship-of war Macedonian at Portsmouth

ARMS FOR SHIP ISLAND AND GALVESTON FORTS. Washington, Dec 26 —Anorder has been issued from the War Department for the conveyance of arms to Ship Island and the Galveston forts, in pur-suance of appropriations made by Congress long ago for that purpose. This movement, however, has no reference to the present state of affairs. Capt. Ingraham, of the sloop-of-war Richmond, has asked and obtained leave to return home.

It was rumored here this morning that a defalca-tion had been discovered in the War Department, but it turns out, on investigation, to be unfounded in fact. There is, however, a large amount of accep-tances for this Department affoat, and out of this

CHARLESTON, Dec 27 -The Governor of South Carolina has been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama, and the interior, which are expected here to-morrow.

EUROPEAN ARMS FOR GEORGIA. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, late Commandant of West Point, to visit Europe for the purpose of af-feering a purchase of guns and munitions of war for

OAPTURE OF FORTS MOULTRIE AND PINCKNEY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28 — Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and Castle Pinckney, were last night taken possession of by parties of South Carolinians.

PLANTATION GOODS.

These goods have all been marked at the lowest prices, to suit the times.

Especial care and pains bestowed upon orders received from the country, by

Nov. 29

HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while the Cabinet was in session this

Commissioners from South Carolina had a conference to day with the Cabinet. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of Federal troops from their State, or they will return and prepare for the The bids for the Treasury loan, already received at the Department, amount to less than two and a half

millions, at an average of twelve per cent. discount. LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28, 8 P. M.—Capt. Humphreys is still in possession of the Arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are held by the State troops, under orders from the Governor for the purpose of protecting the Government property. The excite-ment has somewhat subsided.

SENTIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALLIGH, Dec 28.—Meetings are being holden in various counties of the State, favoring the Union sentiment, although the hope is well nigh gone.

A SALUTE FROM DELAWARE.
WILMINGTON, Dec 28.—The citizens of this place are firing a salute of twenty-two guns, in honor of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Maj. Anderson

A dispatch dated Pittsburg, Dec. 24, says: Immense excitement exists here in consequence of a report that Quartermaster Taliaferro intended to ship, from the Alleghany arsenal seventy-eight guns to Texas, and forty-six to Ship Island. The commander of the arsenal declined to give the press any in-formation regarding this shipment. Leading Demo-crats have telegraphed to Washington, saying the people would not allow the guns to be removed South. The mayor has been requested to convene a meeting of the citizens. meeting of the citizens.

The Memphis Argus reports that commercial con-The Memphis Argus reports that commercial confidence is almost wholly restored in that city.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 27th, referring to the election of delegates to the State Convention, says:

We have no doubt the secessionists will have a majority of twenty-five, probably thirty. The ultraists now, apparently, have full sway, and their policy will soon be divided.

soon be divulged. AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Charleston Courier, of the 24 h, says:
Capt. St. Pierre M. Morgan, of Tennessee, U. S. arrived here Saturday, with a company of minute men from Savannah, Georgia, under the name of "Sons of the South" His gailant corps, we under-stand, intend offering their services to the Governor

of South Carolina in case of an emergency, ALABAMA COMMISSIONER TO KENTUCKY. — The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Monday last, says:
Hon S. F. Hale, of Greene county, commissioner to Kentucky, passed through this city, on his way to Frankfort, yesterday. He is a native of the State to which he is accredited, and as Alabamians we are provided our Kentucky research to the New York of the State to which he is accredited, and as Alabamians we are

proud of our Kentucky representative. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. - Extract from a letter dated Washington, 20th December, 1860: The House of Representatives have just passed the bill, reported by the committee on the Pacific railroad, which gives to the Southern Racific Railroad Company thirty five millions of dollars in five per cent. U. S. coupon bonds. and a land grant of ten sections, or six thousand The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor of the State to require the election of delegates from each county in the State—the election to compulation of the Senate, as it doubt-less will do, these grants will secure the early compulation of the Senate as it doubt-less will do, these grants will secure the early

tors be confirmed or not.

It is a source of congratulation in its political Arkansas will or ought to have in reference to the position of the slave and free States, and to send as its financial bearing on the future of the

ern States, and instructing them to urge the election of delegates to a general Southern Convention.

A letter was likewise read from Gov. Perry, of Florida, in which he returned thanks for the seat tendered tim in the convention; adding, that it was his firm belief that his State would also soon secede from the Federal Union.

Michigan gave Lincoln 20,000 majority. Michigan has 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell, which, before Lincoln's election, brought readily \$1,08. It is now a drug at 80 cents. The loss on 4,000,000 at 28 cents per bushel amounts to the same little same of \$1,112,000. the snug little sum of \$1,112,000.

Review of the Cotton Market.

A resolution was also adopted, that the ordinance of secession, the declaration of South Carolina's independence, and her address to the Southern States, be sent to the non-slaveholding States—when the convention went into secret session.

The altering of the constitution of the State, so as a second or s

consideration of the ordinance providing for an ex-ecutive department, will probably command the attention of the convention during its secret session.

This ordinance confers powers smilar to those of 694 to same date last year. The receipts at all the ports to

Bew Adbertisements.

Bastrop Military Institute.

COURSE of Study Collegiate, and unusually full, Instruc-tion ther-ugh, Discipline strict.

Eighth Semi-annual T-rm commences on 21st January.
Institute charge for Board and Tuition \$115, to be paid of
sates'actorily arranged at the time of entering, and never refunded except in case of casualty of prolonged sickness.

Address at Bestrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN,
dec 29-41

Superindent.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SHALL remain some time at the North, superintendi-the manufacture of the above Plow. My address is a care of Messrs. Waring & Sidell, 343 Fulton st., Broa-

Chickering & Sons' Pianos!! 40 PRIZE MEDALS!!!

THE ONLY TWO FIRST 'RIZE MEDALS, one Gold and one Silver, have been awarded again to the above firm at the last fars, in competition with all all other makers, for superiority, touch, durability, &c., of their Planos.

Their reputation has been made by care and attention, aided by genius; and the off-repeated remark of "getting up a name" means neither humbug nor chance; but it is a strong will to excel, clear sighteiness and industry.

The only Simon Pure Chickering & Sons' Piano is sold on Strand, Galveston, a few doors west of Tremont street.

Beware of buying or looking elsewhere for these word-renowned instruments.

Pianos regulated and tuned.

T. A. E BOHNSTEDT,

dec 27, 1860 Sole Agent for the State of Texas.

THE spring session of this Institution will commence Monday, January 28th, and continue until Commen ment day, June 13th, 1861. Miss Forbes, Miss Haswell, and Mrs. Thrall continue

MARRIED Gentleman, having an experience of five years as Principal of a first-class Male Academy, desa situation in Texas, either as Prof. of Mathematics in the Literary Institution, or as Principal of a first-class male 'olige or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials will the property of the control of the

Female College or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials will be given upon application W. L. S., Address W. L. S., Box 13, Chattanooga, Tenn. REFERENCES—Dr. H. N. McTyeire, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Rowiey, A. M., Pres. Fem. Col., Athens, Tenn.; W. G. Brownlow, Ed. "Whig," Knoxville, Tenn. dec 6-3t Fall and Winter Stock

FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,

CALENDAR.

FOR 1861.

Marriages.

On the 20th of Dec., 1860, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, by Rev. J. R. White, Mr. FRANK CAVETTE and Miss LUE LANE-both of Robrtson county, Texas. On the 13th of Dec , at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J M. Binkley, Dr. THOMAS M. WEST, of Sher man, and Miss ELIZA CANNON, of Grayson co., Texas.

Agent's Aotices.

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

REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, 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. 25th to Dec. 31st, inclusive. A-J. D. Andrews. B-Barnes & Park; George Boon, \$1,2 n s; W. E. Bates,

1 - Barnes & Park; George Boon, v., v. a.s.; v. b. bears, \$10, 12 n s.
2-S. D. Cooke, \$4, 1 n s; B. S. Carden, 1 n s.
D-E. U. Delvach; J. T. Daves, \$4,40, 1 n s.
F-J. R. Fretwell, \$2.
G-J. E. George, \$4.
H-J. F. Heinatz, \$2; J. Horn, \$2; J. P. Hagerlund, \$2, 1 n s; E. A. Huke; P. Harmonson; Hoffman, Ireland & Edey; G. S. C. Harper; B. Harris; L. B. Hickman.
I-J. Jackson. Edey; G. S. C. Harper; B. Harris; L. B. Brasan, J. J. Jackton.
L.-J. W. Ledbetter, \$5, 2 n s; C. J. Lane, 1 n s.
M.-F. A. McShan; H. S. Morgan; John Matthews, \$5
H. McGowen, \$2; W. K. Masten, draft, \$78,22; H. Moore, 3 n s.
P.-John Patidlo, 1 n s; H. V. Philpott.
R.-William Rees, 1 n s; F. P. Ray, 1 n s.
S.-J. Stancel; T. T. Smothers, \$11.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY, of first rate acquirements, to take charge of a Male and Female School, Address, J. D. PITTS, San Marcos, Hays co., Texas,

GALVESTON PRICES PEELER PLOWS.

"Garden 60
Cotton scraper 169
Cotton scraper 169
Couchorse turning blade 29
Three-horse turning blade 550
Tricity 500
Tricity

STRAVED OR STOLEN.

PROM the subscriber, at Ruterwille, Nov. 14th, a large Gray Horse, branded on the shoulder IXI, aged 8 or 9 years. I have good reason to believe that he was stolen. The readers of the Advocate are earnestly requested to look out for him. For his apprehension and delivery, or for any information concerning him, addressed to me at Chappell 18th, trees, I will now a blord reward.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, This Hotel, specially adapted for families, has just been re-opened for the season, after being thoroughly renovated, and those wishing the best accommodations in a quiet, relited part of the city, will find everything there conductive to their comfort and enjoyment.

dec 13-7w

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

Opticion and Speciacle Maker,

DEGS to inform the Speciacle wearing public, that he is
of permanently located in this city with a well selected stock
of the celebrated and newly invented concave convex Brazilian Pebble Speciacles, and will continue to keep the largest
and finest assortment of the kind in the State; also, Mathematical and Optical instruments, Baro-meters, Self Registering Thermometers, Microscop-s, Spyglasses, marine Glasses
and Compasses for Hunters and Excursionists, Magnifyers
and Renders.

C. G. KEENAN, Supt. Texas Lunatic Asylum

To 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.

Next door to the News office, Tremont St., Galveston Nov. 29-4w N PRESS, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House Nashville, and will soon be issued,

THE YANKEE SLAVE DEALER, Or, an Abolitionist Down South; A TALE FOR THE TIMES, A triumphant refutation of Abolition doctrine, and a telling story in vindication of Southern Slavery; by a citizen of Texas. Price \$1. Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on the reception of \$1.2., De Send orders to Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston Book Depository, where a supply is soon expected.

THE twenty-third annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, October 1st. under the superintendence of the following corps of teachers:

REV. J. M. BUNNELL,
President, and Professor, Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c. Rev. C. W. SMITH, Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. W. SMITH, Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. W. C. Bass. Professor of Natural Science.
C. SCHWARTZ, Professor of Natural Science.
G. SCHWARTZ, Professor of Modern Languages and Painting.
Miss M. E. CARLTON, Assistant in Academic Department.
Miss C. M. SEMPLE,
Primary
P. G. GUTTENBEVER, Senior Professor of Music.
W. S. B. MATTERWS, Junior
Miss L. GUTTENBEVER, Assistant in Music.
Miss M. A. MATTERWS,
Mrs. S. SCHWARTZ, Teacher of Ornamental Branches.
\$210 will meet the annual expenses of a student for board and tuttion, if no extras are taken. The expense of furnishing a roon varies from \$5 to \$12.
In addition to the regular college classes, there will henceforth be an Academic and a Primary department, all under the charge of the same general faculty.
Letters on financial business should be directed to Prof.
C. Schwartz, Accountant of the Faculty; on other matters, either to the President, or to W. C. BASS, Secretary.
Aug 23—cow Nov 1]

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand | JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. | Kentucky Bagging | 17½ a 19 | India | 16 | India Quarterly Meetings, &c.

VICTORIA DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND. A. DAVIDSON, P. E. GONZALES DISTRICT. Gonzales Circuit and Colored Mission. Seguin and Colored Mission..... San Marcos and Colored Mission

San Marcos and Votes (19, 10)
Bianco, at Blanco. (16, 17)
San Saba (23, 24)
The District Stewards will please meet me at Seguin, on JNO, S. McGEE, P. E. COLUMBUS DISTRICT. COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

COLUMBUS STATEM.

Ingrange Station... I Ruterville Circuit and Fayette Colored Mission, at Fayetteville.

Columbus Station and Alleyton Mission... Matagorda and Evansville, at Matagorda... Egypt and Wharten, at Egypt

Bellvile Circuit, at Travis.

ile Circuit, at Travis.

The District Stewards will please meet at Columbus, Dec 22d. H. S. THRALL, P. E. GALVESTON DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND. " at Springfield .. Corsicana Feb. 2, 3
Fairfield at Fairfield 9, 9, 10
Centreville at Pleasant Ridge 16, 17
Madison at Bethel 23, 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 January 12th, to apportion the claim of the Presiding Elder. H. W. SOUTH, P. E. AUSTIN DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND. Austin, Nov 27th, 1860.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT. Hempstead and Salem

And Blank Book Manufactory,
Tremont St., mat door to Palmetto House, GALVESTON.

DOOKS for Merchants, Banks, Courts, Insura ce, Stevinboat and Railfrond Companies, with or without printed headings, manufactured of the best quality of paper, and Railed, Paged and Bond to any desired pattern, at reasonable prices, and workmanship warranted. Law, Magazine, Music and old Books substantially bound, in plain or fancy style, at the shortest notice.

VIRGINIA TESTIMONY.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Gentlemen:—Mr. James R. Ratcliffe, a resident of Henrico county, near the say of Richmond, Virginia, made the following statement to me: well.

I certify, with pleasure, to the truth of the above statement.

O. A. STRECKER.

*** Purchasers shou'd look well to the initials on the wrapper, and see that they are buying B. A. FARNESTOCK'S VERNIFUGE, and no other.



GET THE BEST WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.

cabulary.
Table of SYNONIMS, by Prof. Goodrich.
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Peculiar use of WoRDS AND TERMS IN THE BIBLE.—

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

In Getting Webster you " Get the Best."

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

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

5—In PRONUNCIATION.—" is received as supreme anise of words by seven-eighths of the people of the United States."—Five Principals of Academies in Washington, Agri, 1869. Apri', 1860. 6—in ORTHOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally re

6—in ORTHOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally recogn zed in our school as the standard of orthography and pronunciation."—It. H. Van Dyck, Superintendent Public Instruction State of New York,
"Its ORTHOGRAPHY has gradually come to be settled upon as authoritative by a large majority of American authors and publishers."—Wasnington 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."—Prov. Ginns, in the New Englander for May.—Prof G is as good an authority on this point as any in the United States.
8—in Pictorial Illulystrations,—"The eighty pages of liustrations, comparable in finences to those of Bank Notes, are worth the rich of the American Comparable in finences to those of Bank Notes, are worth the rich of the American Comparable in finences to those of s—in Pictorial Illustrations.—"The eighty pages of liustrations, comparable in fineness to those of Bank Notes, are worth the price of the Book."—Christian Herald.

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

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

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

New Fall and Winter Goods,

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galecton.

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 selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing department with a found full and complete in every particular. AUG. SACHTLEBEN.

SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand, square Pianes from CHRECK ERRING, GILBERT, NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

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

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publishers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers—Catalogues gratis. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FPianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,

Oct 18, 1860-1y

Galveston.

M. C. McLemore,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, W ILL practice in the District Court in which Galveston is situated, as well as in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and Centre (21st) streets, Galveston. F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., COTTON FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. sep 20] 44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. PEELER PLOW.

PEELER PLOW.

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

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

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

DAVID AYERS, Agent.

Galveston, sept 18, 1860-if Dec. 15, 16

22, 23

Jan.
19, 20

19, 20

19, 20

Courts, to the utmost extent of the law.
Oct 17, 1860

David Ayres, Agent.

Port Sullivaa Institute. 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. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female Department.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
F. R. PROHL, the well known composer.
A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.

For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

BRICK WITHOUT BURNING.—This process is now proven to be an entire success. For economy and convenience there is no building material in the Western country its equal. For fencing it is a desideratum. Inclose a postage stamp to the undersigned and get a circular.

N. C. RAYMOND,

arr 1-ly

Austin, Texas.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that we have established as. PORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

At ALLEYTON, Colorado County,
where we will receive and forward Cotton and other produce
to any port in the United States. We have made very advantageous atrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Oricans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consized to us for sale.
We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon
COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a
large and commodious Warchouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we prouse shall be always done promptly; and from our general
acquaintance with teams'ers who are usually engaged in
transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourset that we will be able to send goods forward with as
great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have,
the second of the FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hals, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Hardware,
together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries
(except inpures.) Also—BaGGING and RoPE for planters'
use. All of which we will seil at wholesale or retail at the
very lowest prices for Cash or country produce.
Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the
convenience of those living in the Colorado vailey, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop,
or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

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

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

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

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

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issues without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at Agency where Policy is issued. half by E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston.

James M. Edney, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 147 Chamber Street, New York. uys and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2% per cent. Commission. Dealer in Pianos, Relodcons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden En-gines, 4c., 4c.

A printed list of all the different makers kinds and prices.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, sent free. Proprietor of
"The American Pump,"

Second—In discarding the theory of the Minor Scale.

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Figh—The shape of every Note in the Scale indicates its name.

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February 3, 1860.

"No, we don't want any,"
"Fusees, penny a hunder, sir; this day's paper, sir—half price, sir—only a bawbee," persisted the young countryman of Adam Smith.
"Get along, don't want any," growled my traveling companion, Phillips.
"They're good fusees, sir—penny a hunder."

wouldn't stand by me, but gave way.

"Give me a penn'orth, young 'un."

"Yes, sir—they dinna smell."

"Ah, I haven't got a copper—nothing less than a shilling; so, never mind, my boy, I'll buy from you to-morrow."
"Buy them the nicht, if you please. I'm very

be a good boy, and bring me the charge to-mor-row morning to the hotel—ask for Mr. Turner." "As sure's death, sir, I'll bring the change the more," was the promise of the boy before he vanished with the shilling. "Well, Turner," said Phillips, as we strolled along Prince's street, "you expect to see your ragged friend again, do you?"
"I do."

"The boy will dishonor his I. O. U. as sure as-."
"Well, I won't grieve about the money; but

I think I can trust the boy."
"Can! why, you have trusted him."
"Well, we'll see."
"Yes, a good many remarkable things, but not young brinstone and your money."

Next morning we spent in seeing the lions.

On our return to the inn I inquired:

"Waiter, did a little boy call for me to day?"
"Boy, sir?—call, sir? No, sir."
"Of course he didn't," said Phillips. "Did you really expect to see your young Arab again?"
"Indeed I did."

Later in the evening a small boy was intro-duced who wished to speak with me. He was a duodecimo edition of the small octavo of the previous day: a shoeless, shirtless, shrunk, ragged, wretched, keenwitted Arab of the street and closes of the city. He was so very small, and cold, and child-like—though with the same shivering feet and frame, thin, blue cold face, down which tears had worn their weary channel-that I saw at once the child was not my friend of the previous night. He stood for a few minutes driving and rum-

maging in the recesses of his rags; at last he "Are you the gentleman that boucht fusees frae Sandy yesterday?"
"Yes, my little man."

"Weel, here's seven pence (counting out di-vers copper coins), Sandy caona come; he's no his legs, and lost his bannet, and his fusees, and your four-pence piece, and his knife; and he's

"Where do you live? Are your father and "We bide in Blackfriars Wynd, in the Coogate. My mither's dead, and father's awa', and we bide whiles wi' our gudemither," sobbing

"Near the College, sir."

Calling a cab, we were speedily set down at Blackfriars Wynd. I had never penetrated the wretched places of these ancient cities by day, and here I entered one by night, and almost alone. Preceded by my little guide, I entered a dark, wide, winding stairs, until, climbing many flights of stairs in total darkness, he opened a door, whence a light maintained a feeble, unequal struggle with the thick, close-smelling, heavy gloom. My courage nearly gave way as the spectacle of that room burst upon me. In an spartment, certainly spacious in extent, but scarcely made visible by one guttering candle stuck in a bottle, were an over-crowded mass of wretched beings, sleeping on miserable beds beloved by his comrades, and of great purity of purpose; so that his bereaved father could say of him, ing upon the cold, unfurnished boards,

and a torn and scanty coverlet had been thrown over him. Poor lad! he was so changed. His sharp, pallid face was clammy and cold, beads of the sweat of agony standing on his brow, his bruised and mangled body lay motionless and the saints. He went into the overflewing waters, and a torn and scanty coverlet had been thrown second wife, but not his mother), now and then bathed his lips with whiskey and water, while she applied to her own a bottle of spirits to not, in the enjoyment of the rest prepared for the drown the grief she hiccuped and assumed. A doctor from the Royal Infirmary bad called and May the grace of the Holy and to the Infirmary in the neighborhood), but his tipsy nurse had forgotten to administer it. I applied it, and had him placed on a less miserable bed of straw; and feeing a woman, an occupant of the room, to attend him through the night, I gave what directions I could, and left the degraded, squalid home.

Next morning I was again in Blackfriars Wynd. Its closed, pestilential air, and tower-ing, antique, dilapidated mansions (the abode of peerage in far-off times) now struck my senses. Above a doorway was carved upon the stone-"Except ye Lord do build ye house,

I said the room was spacious-It was almo noble in its proportions. The walls of paneled oak sadly marred, a massive marble mantelpiece of cunning carving, 1uthlessly broken and disfigured, enameled tiles around the fireplace, one representing some Bible story, now sore deswith some antique fruit and flowers, sharred in the general Vandal wreck. With the exception of a broken chair, furniture there was none in

found at the sufferer's bed, "were chiefly of our city's pests, and the poor child's step-mother had taken him from the ragged school that she might drink of the pitiful earnings-was as sunk in infamy as any there."

For the patient, medical skill was naught, fo lightblue eyes was slowly ebbing out, his pal-lid cheeks were sunk and thin; but consciousness returned, and his lamp was flickering up before it sunk forever. As I took his feeble hand, a flicker of recognition seemed to gleam

"My poor boy, you are very honest. Have you any wish—anything, poor child, I can do for you? I promise to—." Reuby, I'm sure I'm deein'; who will take

Little Reuber was instantly in a fit of crying, and himself prostrate on the bed.

"O, Sandy! Sandy!" sobbed his little heart.
"I will see to your little brother."

"Thank you, sir! Dinna—dinna leave me,
Reu—Reu—by. I'm com—comin'—comin'—
"Whist! whist!" cried little Reub, looking up, and turning around to implore some silence in the room. That moment, the calm, faded

yard, not far from the grave stone put up by Burns to the memory of Ferguson, his brother poet; and I have little Reuben at Dr. Guthrie's ragged school, and receive excellent accounts of him and from him.

ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.—The year 1861, which is fast approaching, will be the first of the 660th Olympiad. On the 11th of January there will be an annular eclipse, that is one in which the apparent diameter of the moon, being less than that of the sun, the border of the latter will be visible all around the moon. This and another of the same kind, which is to take place on July 7th, will be invisible at Paris. On the 31st of December following there will be a total eclipse of the sun, partially visible at Paris. The general eclipse will begin at 11h. 28m, A. M. but at Paris this commencement will not be visible until 2h. 2m. P. M. It will end at 4h. m. P. M. The 17th of December, 1861, will witness a partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Paris; and on the 12th November a transit of Mercury, partly visible at Paris, will take place; a ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS .- The year 1861, which "They're good fasees, sir; hunder and twenty for a penny, sir," coming round on my flank.
"No, don't want 'em, my boy."
The keen, blue face, with its red bare feet ingrained with dirt, and bundle of scanty rags, looked piteously up at me, moved off a little, but still hovered near us. Now, when I put down my first subscription to the Ragged School in Westminster, I took a mental pledge from my-Westminster, I took a mental pledge from myself to encourage vagrant children in the streets
no more. Somehow in this instance that pledge
wouldn't stand by me but care more on February 25, March 25, April 24, September 4, October 3, November 24.—Galignani.

STUDIDITY OF LOBSTERS.—Lobsters, says Dr. Buckland, if left on the rocks, never go back to comes to them. The peculiarity was observed after a landslide on the coast of Dorsetshire. hung grey, sir."

His little cold face, which had lighted up, now

after a landslide on the coast of Dorsetsmee

England, which by its great weight forced up a fell, for, from his bundle of papers, I saw his sales had been few that day.

"I'll gang for the charge, sir."

"Well, I'll try you—there is a shilling—now low tide had taken place with uncommon celerbe several lobsters, who doubtless thought the low tide had taken place with uncommon celerity, and that it would return again. Anyhow, the foolish creatures waited for the tide to come up and cover them. Of course it never did come up again; they remained in their places and died there, although the water was in many in-stances only a few feet from their noses. They had not the sense to tumble into it and save their lives.

> If we lose the learned languages by neglect, we lose the Gospel.—Martin Luther. He that hath Jesus Christ for his daily bread may, without sin, fare deliciously every day.

Obituaries.

REV. JOSEPH CARL was born Feb. 26th, 1796, in Washington county, New York; learned to read his Bible when 6 years old, professed religion when quite young, and lived consistently with that profession; moved with his parents to Tenn., in 1815; was licensed to preach Aug. 1st, 1822, at Columbia, T. L. Douglas, P. E.; joined the Tennessee Conference, and was transferred to the Va. Conference the same year. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Soule, Feb. 25th, 1825, and Elder by Bishop Roberts, Feb., 1827; married, in Southampton, Va., 1828, E. W. Ely, daughter of Capt. Eli Ely; located Feb. 25th, 1830, and returned to Williamson county, Tennessee. Having traveled seven years in the most sickly portion of the Va. Conference his constitution was impaired, and his circumstances, as he thought, did not justify him in assuming the contingencies of the itinerancy. He spent the remainder of his life an active and efficient Local Preacher, seeking out and preaching to those who but seldom could hear the Go-pel; building up new appointments, having them recognized and organized by the regular Itinerancy, and then looking for new conquests and more work for his Divine Master. Though local in name, and no weel. He's no weel, ava, and the doc-tor loving home, having a truly good one, he moved no weel. He's no weel, ava, and the doc—tor says—says he's dee—in, and that's a' he can gie from Middle to West Tennessee, 22 miles from Memye noo." And the poor child, commencing with phis, where he lived until his son and only child obs, ended in a sore fit of crying.

I gave him food, for, though his cup of sorrow

graduated; thence to Jackson county, Ark, where he lost his companion, and his health declining he was full enough, his stomach was empty, and he looked wistfully at the display on the tea-table.

Was induced to move near Amite City, La., where he finished his course with joy, faith and strong continuous and he finished his course with joy, faith and strong continuous and he finished his course with joy. November, 1860. Though he could labor but little, comparatively, during the two last years of his life, his labors among them. He leaves a son and his

> THOMAS B. DUGGAN, son of Hon. T. H. Duggan, of Seguin, was born in Colorado county, on the 24th of Sept., 1842; and died at Oakland, in the county of his birth, on the 7th of December, of typhoid fever, after an illness of twelve days.

At the age of 12 years he professed religion and

joined the M. E. Church, South, of which he cona chastisement rather than do so; he was as much Stepping over a prostrate quarreling drunk-ard, I found little Sandy on a bed of carpenter's knew, and would never talk disrespectfully of one not present" He had been for months my pupil; I still, except when sobs and mouning heaved his fluttering breast. A bloated woman, in mandconscious, yet without fear, trusting in Him in whom

> May the grace of the Holy and Blessed One abound toward the bereaved, sustaining and comforting until they shall go to join him where their Lord reigns in

from childhood he had believed, and is now, we doubt

John C. Wallis, and daughter of B. W. and M. G. Godson, died, of Typhoid Pneumonia on the 11th

brother-the last of the family except herself. And now she is gone, the last of the ill-fated Godson family. May the family circle be complete in Heaven.

Mrs. Wallis leaves an affectionate husband and four tender children, some relatives and many friends to mourn her untimely end; yet we have one pleas ing reflection, she died happy, trinmphant, exhorting her family and friends to meet her in Heaven. C.

only child of R. S. and Sallie Hartfield, died in Co-In this case we have another instance of our blessed Saviour taking little children to his arms; she has passed out to the region where disease and death never enter; and while her parents weep below, her infant lips sing above. Weep not then fond In this case we have another instance of our low, her infant lips sing above. Weep not then fond father and mother, "the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away." Her life here was short, but she yet lives, in a purer, happier, fairer land. May God so order your steps that when life is over, you may join

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commer Plonday, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Morian Hall. Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.
sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal.

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ing wanted in the line.

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W. B. Dunning, and made considerable additions thereto, respectfully informs the Merchants and Business men generally of Galveston and the it terior, that he is prepared to execute orders of any description usually done in a first-class Bindery, with promptness and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the South. South.

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FANCY RULING, in various colors.

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Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and var k, have received from Europe and Northern manufac

Domestic Hardware. In admino to large and varies duck, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron, 5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel, 5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills, 2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shelkers, 50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 100 Monse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Seythes, 100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd, 100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters, 50 " Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Seythes, 120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 hags Shot, ass'd; 4000 bbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers, 500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cats Plows, 50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint, 50 dozen Horse Golars, 20,000 Zine Paint, 50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead, 50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Golard, 50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Colton Cards, 10 bbis, Raw Linseed Oil, 50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis, 8yr's Turp'a, 50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis, 8yr's Turp'a, 50 dozen Tin Plate, 2 bbis, Dumar Varnish, 1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbis, Copal Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 2 " Japan do, 20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green, 10 rolls Sheet Lead, 160 lbs. Chrome Green, 100 dbs. Block Tin, 3 bbis, Chrome Green, 100 dbs. Block Chrome Green, 100 gbas Chrome Yellow.

TALLER L. M. HYCROCOL TALLER & CO., MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy. Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

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Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes Sidebeards, Washstands, etc.

White and Checked. 4xi 5xi and 6xi.—Painted Winds
Shaces and bines, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpes.

Looking Glasses.

Fine French Looking Glasses. Looking Glass Plate
Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Neuldings of ever

Godson, died, of Typheid Pneumonia on the 11th of Nov., 1860, near Chappell Hill, Washington co., Texas, aged 25 years.

The subject of this notice was a native of Montscheeper of the church of Washington county, Texas, with her parents, and settled near Chappell Hill.

In 1851 she professed religion, joined the Baptist Church at Providence, and was baptized by Elder R. C. Burleson. She remained a consistent member of the Church on high.

Thus has passed away one of the best of womenone who was beloved and respected by all who knew her, a useful member of society, a faithful, loving wife, a devoted mother, an indulgent mistress and an obliging neighbor.

In June, 1852, she was united in marriage with John C. Wallis, with whom she lived happily; yet, she had some severe trials to endure. In 1853 we see her weeping by the death-bed of a tender little brother; in 1855 she closes the eyes of the venerable father; next, in 1856, she is again called to perform the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and solutions and shell little brother; and shell and the provide of the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented mother; and the same painful duty to the lamented

20 dozen Clocks, asserted. For sale low by Japanery I, 18 8-1y E S. WOOD, Strand. AM NOW offering for sale, in the town of Chappell Hill Texas, a No. I residence, with every necessary improve nent and convenience. Also, a residence suited for a small family, and 40 or 5 ery desirable Lots, suitable both for residences and busi

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Relief and Menith to your Infants. Griphing in the Elowets, and Wind Colle, and overcome convisions, which, if not speedly remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST AND EVENTY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from tecting, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR FREJUDICES, NOT THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this mediciae, it timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-simile of CURTIS

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

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence of
the First Monday in October, 1890, under, the superin
tendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compe

Educational.

McKenzie Male and Female College,

—, Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Modern Languages.

Modern Languages.

Prof. Natural Sciences

J. R. PARKS, Tutor in Preparatory Department.

S. J. McCOV, Teacher, Female Department.

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To be paid in ADVANCE, either in cash or by note with security.

Primary Department, per term, 430 0

Preparatory 40 0

College

College
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 50 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 500
Matriculation fee on entering College, 500
Incidental Tax on each student, 100
Board, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term
of forty weeks,
Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their own fires and police their own room.
When payment is made by note 10 per cent. interest from date will be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first month, from date of entrance till the close of the session; and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except for protracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.
The President will have immediate control of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal assistance whenever required.
The professorships in blank will be filled by the commencement of the Session, as the arrangements are now being matured to procure competent Professors.
Believing that this Institution will afford as good facilities for study as any other college we ask a share of the public patronage.

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.
P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will be import-

P.S.—The Board of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer son, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be important business to transact.

Sept20-19

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

COMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, ander to superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assist y competent teachers. Walscal Department under the cetton of Mrs. E. S. N. Coor.

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

Classical and Mathematical Department.

THE THIRTEENTH TERM

Galveston Female Seminary

Will Commence Sept. 17th, 1860. Union Chapel Institute,
Fort Bend county, Texas.

THIS Institution, under the superintendence of A. C.
BAKER, M. D., (late of Greensboro', Ala.,) will be opend for the reception of students on Monday the 17th of Sepember next.

Terms, per Session of Fice Months, Payable at the end of the Session. hography, Reading, and Writing, dish Gramma, Arithmetic, Geography, Compe-Signish Grammas, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, &c... 15 statin, Grack, Aigebra, &c., 25 Waste on Plano.

Students will be charged, after the first mouth, from thine of entrance to the close of the session.

No deduction except for protracted sickness.
Board can be had in private families at \$12 per month.

JAMES McLEOD, Pres B. T.

John lawin, Sec. 23, 1860-sep6-tt

SOULE UNIVERSITY. the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill. THE next term of this Institution will open on the First Monday of October next.

Faculty.

GEO, W. CARTER, D.D., President and Prof. Metaphysics
Rev J. M., FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Feider Professe
of Languages.
WM., HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.
WM., J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics
Rev. A. McKINNEY, Principal Preparatory Department.
EXPENSES for the Annual Session, are as follows:

UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. gents.
P. H. Swearengin, Esq., Attorney.
For further information apply to the Faculty, Agents, of any of the Preachers of the Texas Conferences.

Bastrop Military Institute A College Charter with University Powers. The Governor is ex officio Inspector of the Institute

Palestine Female College. THE Second Session of this Institution, under the pr Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of Septerand close the 11th of June, 1861.

Terms of Tuition.
uvenile Classes, per half year.....
rimary
oilegtate Course, each class......

mear relations.

Mrs. Tul.lis—our Music Teacher—is a Southerner by birth and education, and whether considered as a lady in the social circle, as a Christian in the Church, or an instructress in the Music room, ranks second to more in the State; and, "rebus parabus," a Female Teacher for female students is always to be preferred.

augz-6m

WM. P. BISHOP.

Asbury High School, Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas. THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will comm Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintend the Texas Conference. of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Mental Arithmetic.
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.
15 00
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and

Trabel and Transportation.

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New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Erwick's Bay wis the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows:

New Orleans to Galveston and

Indianola.

From Levee, via Hiver.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwicks, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans, New Orleans to Galveston and

at 10 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 m.

From Levce, via River.—Leave New Orleans,
THURBAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS
at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 r. m.; arrive
at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 r. m.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 a.m.;
arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 r. m.

From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at 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 Grienns to Galveston, via

Subbine.

From Berwick's, vin Railrond, MONDAYS, at TESDAYS, at 12 M.; lerive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M. New Orleans to Brazos Santiago,

Via Endianola.

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

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J. A. Will LIAMS, july 4-tf.

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July 23

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CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. Dec. 9-1y John T. Harcourt
HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS,

Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La aca and Gonzaics in the 1sth Judicial District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galviston and Aus C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Son, Orange County, Texas. Will practice is sixth. Nimb, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the of which he lives. E.y. Particular attention given to mose entrained to him, and especially in the case of at a distance.

A. M. E. SENDALL, Atterney and Counseilor attacy of Richmond, Fort Band county, Texas, will attend a business in the first Judicial district, and Septeme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act asland agent in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Send. Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 132): 1556. DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, hep-

Ben. A. BRITIS.

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

[PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin, Brazoria, Celorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Wharton and Washington counties.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas. MEDICAL

Drs. Heard & Welch TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on Tremont street near the Tremont nov 20 A. M. POTTER & W. S. CARRUTHERS, DENTISTS. Galveston, Texas,

ences-1 G. Williams, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt, ohn G. Todd W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & v. Daniel McNair. EDWARD ING, D.D.S., Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street, South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Sorley, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Ballinger & Jack, Tucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-1) DANIEL DEALY. Montgomery, Texas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Paints, Gils and Window Glass,

Piles and Fistula. Title undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kanfman co.
Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Fishula and from success heretotore had, he is induced to say, that for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he will defray all travelling expenses of the patient to and from and during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forcit all charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the kinde or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. Timerquired to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from the commencement of the treatment.

Numerous certificates could be appropried, but the following

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS'