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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of ten lines, on LES, \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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The cash must, in every instance, accompany the order for idvertising; the amount of which can readily be ascertained by observing the simple rules above set down. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Some poems are much praised but seldom read. Here is one which will be read oftenest when "the rain is on the roof," and when there is no one near to whom it can be praised. It is now published for the first time. The author, Prof. P. S. RUTER, second son of Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., died in this city in 1853. Then, indeed, such hopes of earthly success as none but the singularly good and gifted can inspire.

"Loftier hopes of a surer fruition, liopes in a higher and holier land."

NIGHT THOUGHTS IN DACTYLS . Minuentur afrac carmine curae."

Lonely I sit here,-the March wind blows dreary, Dark is the night, and my sad spirit weary, Pensively watch I the last fitful flashes Emblems of joys that once gladdened life's way.

Like the red coals that are wasting, consuming, Shone the gay visions my path once illuming Hope, ever fatuous, shines but to lure; Like the live embers, these hopes once gave lightness,

Pictures of far distant scenes, times and places, Calling up mem'ries of loved forms and faces, Lost ones we simost could die to restore; But the' the visions fast round me are thronging, Vain is each wild aspiration and longing— Life is senescent and youth comes no more.

Life has no longer its freshness to give me, Time of but little hope now can bereave me, Fate can inflict little farther to grieve me, Love's own nepenthe would fail now to soothe Love-of all earth-joys the brightest ideal-Fleetest, alas, when most trusted as truth.

Vanish the visions whose blessedness crowned us Burst the heart's ties that to this world had bound Leaving us lone upon life's desert strand; Bidding us change for this world's low ambition Hopes in a higher and holier land.

There, all that we've dreamed of in this life may greet us Love that the ione heart had yearned for may meet us, Hope's disappointment no more there will cheat us, Mem'ry no longer be burdened with pain; Time be unknown in eternity's hours,— .
There the lost loved ones will meet us again.

Bear we then bravely each soul-testing trial, Drink we then boldly life's bitterest vial, Physical pain and the heart's self-denial, Not to destroy but refine us are given; Dark tho the night there is promise of m Severed from earth we're but nearer to Heaven

THE CORPUS CHRISTI METHODIST SAB-BATH SCHOOL.

Not long since a request appeared in our Advocate, that those in charge of Sabbath schools would send an account of them to our paper. Doubtless many will respond to this request, for the reason that these accounts will give some relation of the manner in which the schools from which they come are conducted, and touch on many points in relation to the management of them, and thus, by mutual contributions, supply that very information we so much need, a d which we have sought by visiting other Sabbath schools, by consulting with friends, and by plans and experiments of others and our own. These accounts may, probably will, contain suggestions that will enable us more efficiently and successfully to lay hold of the peculiar bent of the minds of children, and train them up by it in the way they should go. Should I speak first, it will but evince my approbation of a wise request by a far seeing man, and give me the privilege of hearkening hereafter and of thinking upon those points which as yet are to be presented. But pardon me, Mr. Editor, I find I have

struck an episode, so I stop just to begin. Our sabbath school formerly was a union school; but when Rev. J. W. Cooley was sent here in 1858, some of the brethren laid before him the state of the school, he immediately changed it to a Methodist school, stating that ours is a Methodist church; your pastor is a Methodist minister, as such his conference expects him to do his duty and watch over the interests of his charge. We believe that Methodism is so to speak Bibleism; to sustain it in instead of task, secondly, by opening a library this place, the missionary board of our church has expended much in the support of your lications, and others of the flowers of juvenile pastors; of a right the results are for us. To this no exceptions were taken, though, for a while, it was the occasion of some unpleasantness, yet it soon wore off, and everything now moves on pleasantly, while to our church a

lovely nursery has been attached. Since the time of its organization in 1858, it has continued to prosper, and though two Sab-bath schools have been established since, (one Presbyterian and one Episcopal,) all appear to prosper, and we retain at present our former number, yet some have gone to these schools I have mentioned. Now, each moves in its own orbit diffusing reflected light and infusing heat, us they are as it were too intangible to present than the one lone union school; for in the three schools are more than twice as many as were in it. Hence we believe chaotic union is to be a bug-bear, is a blessing to the world, and that it. Shall we say that they carry this influence when we find our proper place, then is the time for allied concerted action, where each in comfor allied concerted action, where each in comfor good results? And why not, for these mand draws up his own fires against the common enemy. But pardon, Mr. Editor, again, you will bear in mind we are unrestrained by

Thut why hot, for these against the common enemy. But pardon, Mr. Editor, again, you will bear in mind we are unrestrained by

Let us then give earnest heed to these things.

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She is dead—where now are my bright an-

In our school we have three officers, one children while yet intuition as to truth—the himself. It was not good for me to have her Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, who acts also as Secretary, and one Librarian, who also acts as Treasurer.

The business of the Superintendent is to open and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if and close the school and superintend all its departments. The Assistant, in his absence, fills his office, and as Secretary keeps a record of all business meetings of the school. These meetings occur when we wish to raise money, or to act in reference to any new improvement of moment, or when we wish to get up a celebration. They are what we term teacher's meet ings, and are very beneficial to the Sabbath school, for they create a greater interest in its operations. With us, I regret to say, they have been occasional and not regular.

The Librarian has charge of all the books, he takes care that each book given out is charged to him or her who selects it, and no other is given to that person till it has been returned. As Treasurer-he takes charge of all money collected for the school. Just here let me say that a collection is taken up every month from the children, and this helps us very much in the purchase of books and Sunday school tickets, or We have nine teachers who are in charge of

about sixty scholars. In respect to good attendance, punctuality and love for the work, they will compare with those of any other Sabbath school. Yet some of them have not sufficient experience and some lack tact, while the com petency of the others cannot be questioned We feel much is due to the former for their in terest and efforts, but the school owes more to the latter. Both, outside of the school, have been actively engaged in advancing its interests. and one during week days and Sunday evenings. has taught the scholars many sweet tunes and beautiful bymns, and on Sabbath morning leads in singing them in the Sunday school.

Bro. O. B. Adams, our preacher, acted a Superintendent during the past year until called to the conference. To his sound judgment and wise suggestions we are much indebted, for under his care was committed to me the management of the school, while he resigned its immediate oversight to take charge of the Bible class. Now that he has gone to another field where probably his talents as a teacher and as director of others, engaged in this respect, will be more requisite than preaching, and more looked to, allow me to say that great things may be expected of him, as, doubtless, interesting communications of his to our paper from the Ric Grande, will soon demonstrate. In speaking of our Superintendent, we have spoken of his as sistant, and now, sir, I will say we have a most excellent Librarian, and here let me remark, that dear little babe to nestle in my arms, to lisp

In teaching we pursue the following course on this they are questioned. To assist them it learning their lessons they use Lonking's question and note books. These books are of great utility and almost indispensable in a Sabbath school. In addition to this some classes have a lesson in the Wesleyan catechism and in others a number of verses are memorized, either, how ever, is but an auxiliary to the exercises, the Bible lesson being the main part. The smaller children are orally instructed in the scriptures, or thus taught little hymns, or some entertainingly instructive simple story. Could we have an infant class room in which all the smalle children might assemble and be there taught by one teacher; where, together, all give the answer or repeat it, to some simple questions involving Bible truth; where monotony is broken by hope for greater progress. However, this we cannot now have, yet we hope for it, and thus indulge in a pleasant anticipation of such an arrangement, which we have seen made in other Sunday schools, with much profit for ourselve

I have given you very briefly a general state ment of the course pursued in the instruction of the scholars, yet, to it alone, the teachers are not restricted; experiments of their own-espe cially with the smaller children-particularly in respect to the manner of instruction, are al ways permitted, if principles remain intact, be cause in allowing them their own style they de

commences at nine o'clock, A. M., and ends a half-past ten. The lessons are short and are recited by ten, yet to get through, no time musbe lost, hence the children do not find time t yawn ere the more interesting exercises con mences, varying the monotony though preserv ing an instructive routine, which, it is import ant to attend to, if you desire to preserve unflaging interest throughout all the session These exercises consist of singing, in which the children are much interested and in which they are making extraordinary progress; a sho talk by some visitor or by their pastor, and in any other exercises, save the introductory servi ces, which would interfere otherwise with the regular recitations, and would perhaps abstract the minds of the children from them.

To reach as many children as possible, and draw them into the school, we present such in works, and thirdly, by introducing each one personally to our "Sunday School Visitor," one of our greatest magnets, and in whom each soon recognises a personal interest, and for whom they soon feel a warm attachment as is evinced by the little ones by the sparkling of their eyes, and by the loveliness of their smile as they extend their eager hands to grasp the ever-welcome

" Visitor. Would that we, in conclusion, for your en couragement and our own, were able to present to you a summary of the results of the instruction given to the little children, yet, though to derived from the grand source and center of all we see that the leaven hidden in the meal begins light, and certainly are now doing more good to lift the dense body which surrounds it. A over, and I could hurry home to Annie. All I shunned; that sectarianism, though often made require a greater amount of leaven to quicken

professional proclivity, hence our liability to digress and want of proper arrangement in this in our neighbor's honse, in our hamlets or our can I grieve that my darling is an angel? She

Holy Spirit's gift-has not been dimmed by unbelief. I wished to say more, but I know that long communications are not read by all, and perhaps you, Mr. Editor, may deem much that I have said, though not minute, tediously prolix; if so, your fire will annihilate it, and for the trouble I have given you in its reading, my silence will do penance through the future.

From the German of Krummacher. DEATH AND SLEEP.

Death and sleep, the angels of death and of slumber, walked in brother-like embrace over earth. It was evening. They encamped themselves on a hill not far from the habitation of men. A melancholic silence had enwrapped the landscape, and the vesper bells in the distant villages grew mute. Silent, as is their custom. sat the two guardian angels of the human race, in fond embrace; now night approached. The angel of slumber arose from his moss-covered couch, and strewed with noiseless hand the invisible seeds of wholsome repose. The evening breezes carried them to the dwellings of the weary husbandmen, and tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, pressed to his bosom the gray-haired sire, and the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot his pains; the mourner his grief;

the poor man his cares; all eyes were closed. After his task was ended, he returned again to the side of his stern brother. "When the morning dawns," he exclaimed with cheerful unocence, "then our Father's sons will praise me as their friend! What a joy it affords to do good onseen; how pleasant is the vocation of a nessenger of the good spirit!" So spoke the ingel of slumber. Death looked at him with sadness, and a tear, like the immortals weep them, shone in his large dark eyes. "Oh!" said he, "that not I like they can rejoice in thanks; I call the world their foe, their disturber of peace!" "Ah!" replied the angel of slumber. 'my brother, be of good cheer: will not the good man recognize thee at his awakening on the final day? and will he not gratefully bless thee as his friend? Are we not brothers? are we not servants of the same Magnificent One?" Then sparkled the countenance of the angel of death with joy, and he pressed his brother closer to his bosom. J. Soule University, Jan. 13, 1861.

MY BABY.

TWO LESSONS FOR MOTHERS.

I had a little daughter. I had prayed for a any other than such is a great injury to a Sab- "mamma" with innocent lips, and to look lov-

I found that my hopes would be realized, and was filled with grateful gladness; but soon my joy was turned to fear, for I had a dream which I could not banish from my mind, that my child would be cursed with a horrible deormity. But when she came, she was a tiny reature, almost superhuman in perfection and beauty, and, as ever and anon a smile stole over her countenance as she slumbered by my side, was it any wonder that I should idolize her? She grew daily, in size and beauty; her health vas perfect. She learned to walk, and the pater of her little feet was music to my soul. She passed unburt through the dreaded period of eething, where children generally hold life by so frail a tenure. Then I said, " Now my dar! og is safe, and I will keep her." Then she learned to lisp " mamma," to prattle so sweetly -Oh, she was such a treasure! She had alnost completed her second year; and every one aid of her, "So smart, so sweet, so pretty, so good." None knew her but to love her, and all he knew was love. She loved the beautiful wherever she found it; the moon, the stars, the sloud of evening, the flowers, the birds, all filled her with delight, and she would clap her tiny ands, and say "Look, look."

She loved pictures, and could point out the orse, cow, dog, cat, bird, and many other obects, and call their names. She loved music, ad at night when I had taken her from her bath and put on her night robe, I would say, "Now, daughter, kiss me and I will sing." and n an instant her arms were around my neck, and her lips pressed to mine, she would lie perectly quiet, and look up into my eyes. Her avorite tunes were, 'Origin of the Harp," and How firm a foundation," and often, at the end of a stanza, I would stop just to get another kiss for me to sing again. Then she would fall sleep, but often, during the night, would wake and sing herself, not in words but with notes of ngelic sweetness, then kiss "mamma" and

lumber again. She loved her "mamma" so dearly, and ofter eeming to be seized with an affectionate imoulse, would throw her arms around my neck. and kiss me again and again. Scarcely a morning that I was not awakened by the touch of her hand patting my cheek and her lips kissing

Oh, I could fill volumes with her sweet ways, sayings and doings. I had prayed after this wise, "Lord, give me a babe. I ask not for it beauty, wit or genius. Let it be without deformity, and have good common sense, and l will ask no more;" and when she came, so beautiful, so remarkably intelligent, so amiable, so affectionate, instead of feeling humbly grateful to the Giver, I exulted in my prize, I worshipped my treasure and forgot my Maker. I thought of nothing but Annie. If she slept I would stand or lie by her, and drink in and feast my soul on her perfection. I forgot my duty to my husband, and almost entirely ceased to care for him, so entirely was my heart engrossed by Annie.

I would not attend church because I could not leave Annie, and if at any time I fore my self from her, my thoughts were not on the sermon, or on heavenly things, but wandered off to Annnie, and I was glad when service was cared for in the future was Annie. I wanted a home where she might have the things she loved, music and flowers, pictures and birds, where I might gather around her a circle of friends, refined and intellectual, where nothing rude or vulgar would ever approach her. My imagination wandered constantly in a world of

towns, of imparting that instruction to the was too pure for earth and God took her to

and she was taken from me. But oh! in what a dreadful way. She was in perfect health, lively and frolicksome, after supper, and by daylight she was dead. She was a little sick during the night, but I had often seen her much worse, apparently, and it was not until I saw the deathdamp on her brow, ten minutes before she died, that I was alarmed. She died as easy and as tranquilly as she went to sleep in my arms every night, and I felt thankful, even in my affliction, that it was so; but oh! the unutterable anguish when I learned the truth. She had eaten matches. I had noticed a peculiar smell in her breath, but knew not what it was. To satisfy myself, I placed some matches in unik drawn from my breast, and it emitted the same smell, and when it was warmed by the fire they burned, and the fumes of sulphur rose up. Oh! when I saw that, my cup was full. My darling had been burning up all that long night. It rings in my ears, her pitiful cry, "Oh, mamma, mamma," as if mamma could help her, and her mamma knew not that she suffered but from

She is gone, and I have no baby. Oh, who can tell, save those who have felt it, all that is contained in those few words. But I feel that God in his wisdom has taken from me the frail earthly treasure which I idolized, and forgot my duty to him, in order that I might be taught to lay up my treasure in Heaven, and be drawn thither by the chords of earthly love. As my darling lay in her coffin, pure and cold, and fair as a parian figure, with a smile over her counte nance, I knew she was happy, and I resolved that instead of sinfully mourning for her, would p epare for a happy meeting with her i heaven, and my heart is filled with sweet peace and comfort.

" But if in you immortal clime, Where flows to parting tear, That root of earthly love may grow, Which struck so deeply here; With what a tide of boundless blive, A thrill of rapture wild, An angel mother in the skies, Will greet her cherub shild. ---

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

The churches, sabbath schools, and citizen of Tyler, accompanied by the Brass Band of this place, formed a procession to celebrate the birth day of the world's Redeemer, who said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid then not," From the size of the procession and the number of children, one would suppose none were forbidden, each marched under their ap propriate banners, while the "Lone Star Fing" rolled in majestic splendor far above us. The day was bright and lovely. Prof. Lignoski gave Church was crowded to overflowing with anxions listeners. The reading of the 133d Psalm-Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren'to dwell together in unity," and prayer

to Almighty God, &c. Col Chilton, on the part of the Baptist Church. was introduced by John Douglas, superintend ent, who gave a short but well-timed address urging union of effort in the aggregate; but with strict reference to each denomination hav ing its own religious nursery in the person of well-conducted sabbath school; each possesse with the same Bible; all receiving appropriat instructions, where free religious thought is enjoyed-all of which was heartily responded t

Judge Turney, on behalf of the Christia Church, arose and delivered a good speech showing a perfect model of every virtue of his disciple-hip, both as it regards the special graces of his character, and the union and combination of them in all their proportions, strength and consistency. Long may he live to go in and out among the children.

Tyler is surely the Emporium of East Texas

The able professional men, all the courts, the schools, and its daily magnificent improvement surrounded by a rich and fertile country, and ts central position for the capital-for it not only wants to go out of the Union, but to have State east of the Trinity. I see Capitol Hil from my windows, forty (40) acres of beautifu and reserved. Added to this the depot of the Trinity as d Tyler Railroad, and on the east side the Pacific Railroad, will make Tyler all that the flesh pots would have it to be.

Mr. Editor, do not think I am jesting, bu come and see," in pursuance to resolution pas-ed in the sunday school convention at Rust May 22d, 1860:

"To hold its next sersion in Tyler, com nencing on the Monday after the third sabbat in June, A. D., 1861;" and that the following persons be respectfully requested to deliver speech or written essay on the following: 1st. Origin and design of sunday school

2d. The present state and future prospects the sunday school. Rev. R. S. Finley. 3d. Duties of officers and teachers.

4th. Duties and privileges of sunday school cholars, Rev. Wm. B. Hill. 5th. The duty of pastors to sunday schools Rev. J. E. Carnes.

6th. The duty of parents and guardians to sunday schools. M. H. Bonner, Esq.

Being Secretary of the Sunday School Society. ty, I feel free to request the preachers to bring all the statistics, and each a layman to co ope rate with us.

Tyler, Texas, Jan. 5, 1861.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

The Board of Managers of the Texas Conference Missionary Society would re-spectfully present its 21st Annual Report. The joy with which we usually cele-brate our Missionary Anniversary is tem-pered, the present hour, by the loss of another of our band. Two years ago we mourned with Henry D. Hubert over the death of his brother: this year, his form is absent, and his voice no longer responds to the language of prayer, or swells the song of praise.

Gone to his grave in all his glorious prime,
In full activity of zeal and power.
The Christian cannot die before his time.
The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."
And Father Haynie is gone. That eye that age could hardly dim is closed in death, and that voice that so often cheered us onward in the hour of conflict is hushed on earth forever. But the memory of his devotion still remains, to aniand that soul that was ever warm with love for Christ and sinners now shares the long anticipated triumph of the ransomed around the throne. "God buries His workmen, but carries on His work.' Though one by one we pass away, others will stand up in our stead, to herald the claims of the cross, and hasten the hour

of the Redeemer's triumph.

The past year has been a period of peculiar trial in many departments of our work. The severity of the drouth has pressed heavily on the finances of the Church, while the excitement of political strife and the commotions which have disturbed our northern frontier have materially affected its spiritual welfare. Yet, though adverse influences have surrounded us, revival power has rested on portions of the land, attesting the fact that God is with His people, to bless the Church in answer to prayer, and hear the

ery of the penitent. But while we thus gratefully note every token of good vouchsafed by our Leader, when we look abroad upon the wide spread mission field, and mark our operations as a Church, we may justly ques-tion whether we meet in full our weighty obligations. The recent appeal of the Board at Nashville reveals the humiliating fact, that the receipts for the year have fallen largely short of the appro-priations needed to carry on the work, and, unless the Church freely responds, some of our outposts must be abandoned, and workmen, now toiling under a brightening sky, must retire to their homes. Human prudence would doubt-less say too much has been attempted, and the work should be reduced in extent. An erlightened sense of Christian obligation would rather say, the Church is just entering upon its mission, and be-ginning to perform the mighty work as-signed it. We have a membership more than 700,000 strong. The aggregate wealth of our people is counted by mil-lions, and surely fifty cents per annum

for each member, (one cent per week,) is not too heavy a draft upon their liberality; and yet, were this pittance raised, not only would every appropriation be met, but new enterprizes could be projected, and the light of gospel day be made to shine on lands now shrouded in pagan night. Never in all the past has there been a period when the voice of God, not only speaking through His word, but heard amid the stirring scenes of human history, so loudly called His people to activity and enterprize, as that in which we live. Every steamer that enters our ports, and every wire that quivers with electric flame, is the messenger of strange and wonderful events. The old world convulsed. Thrones and empires are lished are yielding to the spirit of advance But all these movements are the prelude to a mightier moral and religious change. The plough-share of revolution is opening deep furrows where the seed of the ing deep lurrows where the seed of the gospel will fall, and the overthrow of the kingdoms of earth is preparing the way for the universal reign of Christ. The long predicted period when the Papal power shall be overthrown is hastening on, and the word of God, no longer "bound" by the authority of a corrupt hierarchy, shall ere long shed its light through Rome itself, and a pure and holy gospel exert its hallowed influence among the nations around. The spirit of commercial enterprise has penetrated the long sequestered abode of the Japanese, and another empire of darkness is revealed, to arouse the church of God to action. The barriers of Chinese prejudice are yielding to the pressure of the "out-side barbarians," while her throne is shaken and her idols overthrown by a revolution that promises to end the present dynasty, and prepare that vast empire, embracin

one-third of the population of the globe, for the labors of the church of God. The changes in the Turkish empire are oper ing the way for gospel truth, and the waning crescent is disappearing before the rising glories of the Sun of Righteousness, which will once more shed its radiance over the vales and mountains consecrated by the steps of the Redeemer. On our western border lies a nation crushed by priestly domination, yet open now, for the first time in her history, for the entrance of the word of life. The hand of God is on the nations. In coun-

tries closed a century ago against the gospel, a field is already opened, where upwards of 100,000 ministers of God can be employed. How can that vast army be provided? In the different branches of the Church in our own land, there are twice that number of young men just entering active life. Surely enough could be spared from worldly avocations to man every mission opening on our globe. We have merchants and farmers and lawyers and doctors: all trades and professions are thronged, and yet a host of workmen are wanted to gather the ripening harvest of souls. Why has not God already marshaled them in the field? Has the Church nothing to do with their call Why, then, did Jesus tell us to pray that more laborers might be sent? If Christendom was moved by the mighty desire, and the cry going up from every pulpit, closet and altar, the spirit of missionary zeal, the grand culmination of every Christian grace, would glow in its mighty heart, making it willing to send out those whom the Lord would call, and then hearts now at ease would be stirred by deep emotion, and, feeling "woe is me if I preach not the gospel," would abandon their dreams of worldly advancement, and say to God and the Church, "here am I, send me." Suffering humanity in every form secured the tenderest sympathies of Christ, and the Christian sympathies of Christ, and the Christian never truly shares His spirit and follows in His steps till he hears the cry of perishing souls, and responds to their voice of distress. That cry comes up from every land. It freights every breeze from every land. It freights every breeze that floats through the groves of spice, or wails with icy breath across the northern plain—not uttered in spoken language, or traced in written characters, but the cry of the human heart wrapped in the smothering gloom of pagan night, yet conscous, amid its dark surroundings, of its desolate estate, and groping among the shrines of idolatry for help. There is a prayer in every pagan rite—a supplication in the smoke that ascends from every beather alter. Yet, while we la-

every heathen alter. Yet, while we la-

ment that the Church apprehends so faintly the claims of a dying world, the membership are not alone to blame. As ministers, we have not recognized the Missionary spirit as the essential spirit of christianity, the standard of devotion in the Church or the individual heart, and labored as we should have done for its development. The theme is often unwelcome—some brother might complain—and, though willing to give or sacrifice ourselves, we fear to press the demand—put off the effort till the last moment, and then preface it by apologies that effectually destroy its power. Often the mortification of standing on the floor of Conference with no offering to lay on the altar is the only motive that impels the act. No wonder the people hear with

careless hearts. If we called for mourners with as little zeal as we plead the cause of Missions, the shout of new-born souls would seldon cheer the Church of God Our field of labor is not circumscribed by the immediate one in which we toil the world is emphatically the parish of every minister of God. Its interests, in fact, are intrusted to his care, and though unable to traverse its continents with his message, or visit its isles on his mission of love, his heart should never be withdrawn from the work, or his efforts cease to supply its demands. May God wake up the preachers, and may the Church wake up, till it recognizes the true design for which wealth was given —not to pamper pride, or swell the sel-fishness of the human heart; not to be-come a god before which all that is godlike in humanity is sacrificed, but a mighty agency for the world's redemp-tion. Then the dawn of millennial glory

will overspead the earth, dispel the night of sin, arrest the slumbering nations, and prepare the way for the Messiah's reign. What we are doing in our own field will appear from the following condensed report : MISSIONS IN DESTITUTE PORTIONS OF THE REGULAR WORK.

LYNCHBURG.—James Rice, Missionary,

reports 113 white mem., 54 on pro., 34 black mem. Houston .- Wm. F. Compton, Missionary, no report. FORT WORTH.—James M. Jones, Mis-

sionary, reports 105 mem., 31 on pro.; colored, 35 probationers. AUSTIN CITY.—No report. VICTORIA.—Daniel Carl, Missionary, reports 23 in full connection.

SAN ANDRES .- Rufus Y. King, Missionary, reports 115 whites, 24 on pro., 6 colored members. MARLIN.-W. E. George, Mis

OWENSVILLE .- Drury Wamack, Mission ary, no report.

Many of these Missions, from the membership reported, will doubtless be able to enter the regular work, and the means appropriated to them will support other fields where the gospel is needed.

2D. GERMAN MISSIONS. GALVESTON.—Charles Biel, Missionary, reports prospects good. 15 mem., 2 on probation.
2. Houston and Bray's Bayou.—Served

part of the year by S. Fehr, and by P. Mælling the rest of the time, is in a good condition; reports 54 mem., 6 on probation.

VICTORIA. — Mission John Prinzing,

reports 44 mem., 11 on pro. INDUSTRY .- John Ropp, Missionary,

reports 72 mem., 28 on pro.
Bellyille.—E. Schnider, Missionary. reports 24 mem., 6 on pro.

BASTROP .- Ulrich Steiner, Missionary reports 66 mem., 14 on pro. Our German Brethren are nobly meet ing their important trust. They have a parsonage in every mission, and at least ne house of worship in all but one, while one is supplied with three. The Missionary who supplied Houston and Bray's Bayou Mission reports family prayer in the house of every member of the Church, while class meetings are well attended. This is a specimen of German Methodism throughout the work. They all take the German paper. They all bring up, every year, some Missionary money. Sunday schools are fostered, and a seeker of religion never given up till God converts him, and then the Church nurtures him as a mother does her child. No wonder God has blessed, and that souls have been converted in every charge. New fields have been visited by Bro. Grote, the P. E., who will organize and supply them as soon as it can be done.

3p. Colored Missions. GALVESTON MISSION .- J. E. Carnes supplied the work. Reports 125 mem., 20 on probation.
2. Houston.—Wm. McK. Lambdin, Mis-

sionary, reports 93 mem., 20 on pro. Walker Co. Mission.—Andrew Davis, Missionary, no report.
Washington Mission.—A. B. Duvall,

Missionary, reports 209 members.
CHAPPELL HILL.—G. Sandal, Mission ary, reports 150 mem., 48 on pro. HEMPSTEAD MISSION.—W. C. Lewis Missionary, reports 46 mem., 64 on pro. FAIRFIELD MISSION.—J. H. Addison,

W. O. Campbell, Missionaries, reports, 76 mem. and 36 on pro. Waco Mission.—John Carpenter, Missionary, reports 34 mem., 10 on pro. PORT SULLIVAN MISSION .- Joseph P

Sneed, Missionary, reports 115 mem. 28 on probation. 10. Travis Co. Mission.—David Coulson Missionary, reports 123 mem., 36 on

MONTGOMERY MISS .- T. T. Smothers, Missionary, no report.

Bastrop.—H. D. Hubert, Missionary, de-

ceased, no report.

CALDWELL MISSION.—M. H. Porter, Missionary, reports 15 whites, 10 colored. EAGLE LAKE MISSION.—Benj. A. Kemp, Missionary, reports 34 mem., 20 on pro. NAVIDAD MISSION.—Augustus T. Kerr, Missionary, reports 93 mem., 52 on pro-OLD CANEY MISSION.—J. A. J. Smith,

OLD CANEY MISSION.—J. A. J. Smith,
Missionary, reports 20 mem., 6 on pro.
GONZALES MISSION.— Powell, Missionary, reports 163 members.
SEGUIN MISSION.—David Thompson, Missionary, reports 29 full connection, 26
probationers, 34 children catechized.
SAN MARCOS MISSION.—No report.
VICTORIA MISSION.—O. A. Fisher, Missionary, reports 51 mem. 23 on pro-

JACKSON Co. MISSION .- John F. Cook,

no report. This department of our work is the crowning glory of Southern Methodism Cast off, in a measure, by the rest of Christendom, our motives impugned and our policy denounced, we have steadily adhered to our scriptural position, and performed our appropriate work, preaching the gospel to the poor and rich, without meddling in the affairs of State; and God has blessed our work. We have beheld the servants crowding the altar, and the voice of master and slave blending in the ery for mercy, and swelling the shout of praise. We have seen them die, and, as we heard their voices sounding back the note of triumph from far out on the shoreless waters, and then be-held the multitudes of their race in the fields and cabins of the South rejoicing in the same hope, and trooping onward to the same abode, we have felt, though our names be cast out as evil by our brethren in the North, we will preach the gospel to the slaves, and their salvation shall be our rich reward. God bless our negro missions; thousands have been converted by them, and thousands are now drawing near our altars, and Christ is going out to meet them. Clouds may lower over our political sky, but the wrath of man can never stop the work

But have we no work beyond? There is not a branch of Protestant Christianity whose right to the entire world, south and north, east and west, as its field of operations, is stronger than our own. We go not out as the propagandists of weapons, to foment strife among the peo-ple, though it may wreck the nation and bathe it in blood,—but, as the messengers of Christ, with the Bible, our sword, the spirit of God our power, and the salvation of man the glorious object of our toil. Let us be like our holy Christianity, aggressive in our spirit. The world invites us on. California has proven a successful field. Four men sent out to Oregon report 300 in the Church, and ten efficient men of God are needed to man that work. Mexico invites us on the west, and Central America, Japan and China call aloud for help; and, in an hour like this, shall Southern Methodism take a backward step? While the sound of preparation is heard throughout the camp of Israel, and the Church of God is marshalling its strength for the final conflict, shall our trumpet sound a retreat, and our deserted posts in the field of missions stand a monument of our defeat? May the Church rouse up to to the hearts of faithful laborers, and light and peace into abodes of heathen

The officers of the Missionary Society of the Texas Conference are !

R. ALEXANDER, President, M. YELL, Vice 1. G. JOHN, Secretary, J. W. WHIPPLE, Treasurer. R. W. KENNON, JAMES M. WESSON W. H. SEAT. D. MORSE, Board F. C. WILKS, J. W. PHILIPS,

THOS. F. COOK, B. F. PERRY WESLEY SMITH. I. G. JOHN, SEC'Y. INFIDELITY.

Managers.

What interest have men in setting aside re vealed religion; in denying its inspired author-ity, and undermining its miraculous foundation? They almost universally admire the morality of they explode its doctrines and institutions?

It is not a sufficient answer to say, infidelity is a result of the inherent and inherited depravi-ty of human nature. This is true; but that de-pravity can be resisted and overcome. The firmest believer in Christianity was naturally as depraved as the veriest infidel. Nor is it any solution to say that some men's minds have a peculiar appetency to skepticism and increduli-ty. The fact may be admitted; and yet it is notorious that thousands of infidels are the most credulous men in existence. Lord Herbert, the father of English deism, believed that his own system was ratified by a miracle, and challenged belief on this ground, though he was too much system was ratified by a infracle, and challenged belief on this ground, though he was too much a disciple of reason to credit the miracles of the Gospel! On the other hand, thousands of the most skeptical minds have yielded to the overwhelming evidence of the truth of Christianity, and have embraced it as a divine revelation. The perversions of Christianity by its professed disciples are sometimes alleged as a reason for its rejection by infidels. And it cannot be doubted that the superstitions of Rome, the "horrible decree" of Geneva, Anabaptist frenzies, and Socinian inanities, being mistaken for Christianity, have been the occasion of its rejection by multitudes, who, but for those corruptions of our holy religion, might have been numbered with its disciples. But there are thousands who have been educated in those systems, and yet have used the means which are within the reach of all, to ascertain the truth of Christianity, as set forth in the Bible, and they have become its firm supporters. On the other hand, there are numerous infidels who do not pretend that sinister influences of this character had any agency in inducing their rejection of the Bible. The difficulties of revelation are very generally urged as a reason for not embracing its but it is really no reason at all. Millhors of generally urged as a reason for not embracing it; but it is really no reason at all. Millions of men, of every age and clime and grade of intel-lect, have canvassed the subject, and found no difficulties in the system which stand in the way officulties in the system which stand in the way of its rational and cordial acceptance. Incomprehensible mysteries, indeed, it does contain; and from the very nature of the case, it could not be a system worthy of all acceptation, if it did not contain them.

We very shrewdly suspect that all inquiries into the rationale of infidelity will terminate in the conclusion of St. Paul, who prays to be he conclusion of St. Paul, who prays to be

nplies that men are infidels, because they are breasonable and wicked. Intidels boast of being the votaries of reason. whereas there is nothing in the universe so in reasonable and increasoning as infidelity. Is it reasonable to disallow Christianity because it reasonable to disallow Christianity because it involves an outlay of credence, when the whole frame-work of society; nay of philosophy itself; rests upon the credit basis? Very reasonable indeed, to reject revealed religion, because it requires of us the exercise of a principle which is had in requisition every moment of our lives! Is it reasonable to despatch with a prejudiced and perfunctory examination, or to dismiss without any examination at all, a religion which professes to be divine, which bears the marks of honesty and truth on its front, which has stood the test of the most rigid scrutiny for eighteen centuries, received the homage of the loftiest geniuses on earth, adorned the lives, and glorified the deaths of millions who have embraced it? and to do this when all the instincts of our

"delivered from unreasonable and wicked men, for," he adds, "all men have not faith." This

if, by a law of our nature, we could not cred crutable mysteries; but we can and do credit them, and that too by an imperative law of our nature. There would be reason to reject Christanity if it contradicted the certain and absolute facts of nature, science and philosophy; but this it does not: on the contrary, it strikingly coincides with them. There would be reason to reject it, were we called upon to receive it withwe cannot rationally believe any proposition without suitable evidence of its truth. But this emand is not made of us. We are not called upon to believe anything without its proper vouchers; and as the vouchers of Christianity cannot be seriously, candidly and carefully exsmined, without compelling belief in its genuine ness and authenticity, as we have already deanceremonious rejection.

and Lord has called upon us to canvass the claims of the religion which he has revealed, to atisfy ourselves of its divine origination, bindmeet its requisitions, and realize its benefits, is it not rebellion in us to say, "depart from us: we desire not the knowledge of thy ways?" And as revelation is a gracious response to the demands and distresses of the world, is it not ingratitude in us to refuse to hear Him that peaketh from heaven; foul ingratitude to negect the great salvation? And nothing is mor

wicked" than rebellion and ingratitude. Here then is the philosophy of unbelief. the apostle suggests, it results from an "unreasonable" mind and a "wicked" heart. It does not belong to the present discussion, or we could readily show that as it is base in its parentage so is it also in its progeny. It bringeth fort

We have no occasion to cower before the ut clean spirit of infidelity, though its name may on. Bring it, whatever form it may a sume, to the light of reason, and its ugly features will soon be visible: touch it with the Ithurie own diabolical shape. You may not be able to silence its cavils, or answer its sneers, or return its railing accusations. Michael, the archangel, might not be able to do that, and he would not it, if he could; but you may readily expose the beggarliness of its arguments and the per-versity of its motives. To do this, it we mistake not, is the proper mission of the Church of the present age. - Dr. T. O Summers.

The Christian Advocate. GALVESTON. TEXAS. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861. AGENTS TALK.

To Agents.-Brothers, in all cases where there is differences between the account sent you, and what the subscriber says he owes. do what seems to you to be equitable and right, and advise us just how you have settled it. Be sure to do this so that we can enter on the books accordingly; and lest your letter should fail to reach us, be sure and keep a memorandum. Pursue this course, and many difficulties will be

on it "please pay." He having paid, is cliended, Bacon, than go to heaven with Paley and Malconsider this as such. Some of our brothren seem to forget that the Advocate belongs to them, as his love for them, he would rather incur evermuch as to anybody else. It belongs to the Church in Texas. We are all agents.

account that you think or that you know is not | hood and coldhearted worldliness. Thus this correct, please don't get angry, and sit down sentence at bottom is only tantamount to that and write us a sharp letter. Rest a-sured that most magnanimous saying of antiquity, 'Let we are doing our best to keep all right; but justice be done, though the heavens should when there is so much business to be done, and fall." all through the mail, and by two or three hundred different agents, it would be almost a miracle to avoid any mistakes. Sit down and write us it that their established fame allays the pugthe facts and we will work it out right.

are failing to pay, and say the "office must wait until times are easier." Brethren, we have no way of getting money only from the subscribers and advertisers, and what little job work we do. We have to pay our printers and clerks every Saturday night, and pay for our paper every month, and if our supplies are cut off we must die. Shall it be so? We know the times are hard. We FEEL it. But shall we therefore give up? Nay, my brethren, with you it is a matter of only a few dollars per annum, with the Advocate it is life and death. Let us all work together in love and charity, and with a will, and we shall still go forward and not backward.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE .- We would direct especial attention to the advertisement of this College in our paper to day. We are assured, and feel confident that there is no better Female College in the country, and had we daughters to educate we know of no College to which we would send them sooner than to "Andrew Femais College," We are assured by parties at Hantsville who do not "blow," that the Andrew Female College is and shall be, in point of facilities for acquiring a thorough education, second to be a gentleman of the higher order.

We would call the attention of Teachers to the advertisement in our columns, of Teachers wanted at Cold Springs. From what we know of the country and people, we hesitate not to say that the situation is doubtless a very de-

HUBERT'S MONUMENT .-- Contributions made at the late session of the Texas Conference for

Harris, \$2 50; I. G. John, \$5; D. Coulson, \$2 50; A. G. May, 2 50; C. H. Brooks, \$2 50; W. G. Veal, \$2 50; T. B. Buckingham, \$2 50; Quinn M. Menefee, \$5; J. C. Kirby, \$5 .- Total,

FORT WORTH DISTRICT .- The first round of quarterly meetings was, by some means, omitted at the right time. We give the appointments which are still in advance of this date: Weatherford, at Goshen Jan. 26, 27.

Belknap, at Williams' School house. Feb. 2, 3. ilates, and is augmented. There are persons Keechi, at Palo Pinto.... " 9, 10. who seldom read a book or hear a sermon Buchanan, at Hoyle's School house. "16, 17. without discovering a thousand defects to one py beings in a purer world were threatened with

APPRECIATIVENESS.

Few writers have more manliness, as opposed to sentimentalism, than Macaulay. Where he exhibits feeling there is always a cause for it. Nowhere does he seem to be more deeply affected than in his praise of "that splendid literature from which has sprung all the strength, the wisdom, the freedom, the glory of this western world." "Wherever," he adds in words trem ulous with emotion, "wherever literature consoles sorrow or assuages pain,-wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fail with wakefulness and tears, and ache for the dark house and the long sleep,-there is exhibited, in its noblest form, the immortal influence of Athens." first subjecting it to a probatory process, as "The gift of Athens to man," he asserts, is "that purification of the intellectual eve which gives us to contemplate the infinite wealth of the mental world," and with which "no external advantage is to be compared."

This is somewhat exaggerated. The purifi estion of the eve of faith which gives us to connonstrated, nothing is so unreasonable as its template the infinite wealth of the spiritual world, is the gift of God to man, and better far And if in a thousand ways our great Creator than any which Athenian philosophy, oratory and poetry have conferred. Still, there is in this eloquent tribute to literature a justice which ng authority, and salutary tendency, that we many can feel, and which all acknowledge. The eyes that oftenest fail with wakefulness and tears belong to those hearts which

"---- soonest awake to the flowers,

Are always the first to be touched by the thorns." To such the literary taste is invaluable. It promotes self-forgetfulness. A distinguished man, whose refinement of feeling was equaled only by the strength of his intellect, has testified that he never had a fit of melancholy which an hour with his books could not dissipate. What would Charles Lamb have been without his taste for books, when after six and thirty years of clerkly toiling at a counting house desk, whose "wood had entered into his soul," he was fiftieth year of his life? He advises "persons grown old in active business, not lightly, nor a ithout weighing their own resources, to forespear of truth, and it will speedily resume its go their customary employment all at once, for there may be danger in it. I feel it by myself, but I know that my resources are sufficient."-Those "resources" were almost entirely confined to a a literary taste - "a taste so catholic, so unexcluding," that he could "read almost anything" except "Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket Books, Draught Boards, bound and lettered on the back, Scientific Treaties, Almanacs, Statutes at Large, the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without'-the Histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's Moral Philosophy."

Catholicity of taste distinguishes all true readers. Seldom has one of them read what he is willing to call an entirely bad or worthless book. There are such, but the genuine reader settle with the subscriber, as best you can, and I nowsthem by instinct, and avoids them. There are readers, however, who treat a book which and make a permanent settlement of the matter. does not express their opinions, as snappishly as posing ticket. Such readers may have the merit of being independent thinkers; but they do not struction which the more teachable derive .-Take an extreme instance: in his preface to Prometheus Unbound, Shellye says: "For my part subscriber receives a bill from the office written | I had rather be damned with Plato and Lord sions, the meaning is grand and poble. Such is the author's faith in truth and goodness, and lasting misery by cleaving to them, than enjoy everlasting happiness, if it could only be won To Subscribers.-If at any time you get an by sacrificing his reason and conscience to false

One reason why the writings of standard authere are so instructive to all classes of readers nacity of criticism. Many a time has the glory per discontinued, "times are too hard." Others | prevented the reader from throwing away some pearl of a passage whose value did not reveal itself to the first glance.

The hasty, self-reliant, over-ambitious and whatever is vast and grand."

ties for acquiring a thorough education, second to no school in Texas. With the President we was a great relief to my mind. One of the were too busy with their own arguments to cast enjoy a personal acquaintance, and know him first painters of France once told me that a glance beyond their own immediate circle, he now looks on Raphael with that veneration which he deserves, etc. It was ne- human speech-for such it seemed to him in cessary that I should become as a little child. - contrast with the voices that were pouring their Notwithstanding my disappointment, I proceeded to copy some of those excellent works." In a short time a new taste and a new perception heard or even apparent, the dreamer awoke. began to dawn upon him; his false opinions of As his consciousness returned, he found himself, art were changed, and the foundation of his as nearly as the moon's pale light could reveal, eminence was laid. "The truth is," says he, among the scenes of his ordinary life. The first off these works had really been what I expect-spot that became wholly familiar to his vision at the late session of the Texas Conference for the erection of a monument to Bro. Hubert,— ed, they would have contained beauties super- was the side of the room where, not long before, ficial and alluring, but by no means such as he had seen his child—the first-born—in its would have entitled them to the great reputation coffin. Then he knew that wherever he might which they have borne so long, and so justly ob. have been in his dream, he was now at home. tained." "Sir Joshua," says the same writer Gradually he remembered that just before fallwho characterized Barry, "has a threefold claim ing asleep, he had been reading the parable of on posterity, for his discourses, for his historical and poetical paintings, and for his por-

music into his ear.

The connoisseur takes note of ontward differ ences; the man of taste sees inner resemblances. The one holds himself aloof from other minds "In impotence of fancied power:"

the other mingles himself with others, assim-which can draw nutrition from different kinds the same ground of God's goodness, doubt the of food. It is with minds as with bodies—the existence of the sufferings which alas! the exhigher the organization the larger is the sphere perience of mankind will not permit them to of life. Those readers and hearers who can deny.

best appreciate the highest merit are most able to find a value in the lowest, as the digestive powers which are equal to the richest food are also best able to extract wholesome and vigorous life from the plainest. We have heard of an old lady who, on being asked in her last illness what part of the Bible she would like to have read to her, remarked that the account of Samson's tving the foxes't alls together had always been her favorite, and that if the inquirer would read it "easy like," it might perhaps be the means of putting her to sleep. All those minds which have a narrow and prejudiced taste are of the drowsy species, and praise a monotonous thrumming upon their favorite opinious only because it serves to deepen their Such minds make a bed of their creed. and demand that thought shall present no other image to their minds than that of

"A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by, One after one.

HEARING MOSES AND THE PROPHETS.

A dreamer dreamed he was in a beautifu world. Its skies were not always cloudless, but no one had ever known a thunderbolt to issue from them with a message of terror or of death. Its surface was varied with mountains and forests, but the howl of beasts of prey, and the hiss of serpents, had never been heard in them. There were little mounds, here and there, in the valleys and plains, but they had not been made not known there; and this is but a comprehensive way of saying that all other evils were unknown. For if death is not the cause of evil, it is the first great effect of evil; the effect in which all other effects are combined. In the world where men die, they learn to take a savage pleasure in inflicting all kinds of pain. Some of the less refined in cruelty, taking adpensioned and left with nothing to do in the vantage of sudden passion, administer the most decisive means of death to a brother at a blow. Others, who luxuriate in the delights of depravity, take the slower process of torturing their victims by degrees, enjoying meanwhile the wonderful pleasure of contemplating the gradual and painful vielding of life to death Various appliances are made use of to prolong this eestacy of agony. Rack, rod, prison; pointed instruments, so sprung as to pierce the flesh, and yet so controlled as to stop within an alst invisible distance of the seat of vitality; mutilating instruments for plucking out th eyes, and pulling out the nails of the fingers and toes; poisons for posseting the blood, and for turning the flesh to rottenness; titillating instruments for prolonging the thrill of pleasure into the terror of torture; starvation in the sight of bread which the chain of his bondage allows the sufferer almost to touch; but worst of all, not only because most convenient, but because they are the instruments of a still more lingering and terrible suffering-the evil eye, the evil ear, and the evil tongue; the ear for receiving the fuel of hell, and the eve for darting, and the torgue for sprinkling the fires. All this and nore, was lacking in the world of which the the partizan treats a neighbor who votes an op- dreamed. Wandering through that world, and bathing in its pure atmosphere the wounds which he had received on earth, he get from books either the pleasure or the inwas an audience listening to a speaker wh Deal haughtily and coldly with men and you maintained that all the happiness which his Again, as soon as you receive money, let us render them uncommunicative. It is so with hearers enjoyed was dependent upon a certain know it, that we may enter it to the credit of books. Some of the most forbidding seatences course of conduct, and that the consequence of misery. Then he gave a vivid but not exaggerated description of this earth, which, he said. was the world whither the unfaithful of his own and orders the paper discontinued; we have just such a case now on hand. Please cut this out such a case now on hand. Please cut this out mark; but hear a charitable reader: "if we innumerable attendant evils, and especially as race should be sent. But, as he depicted death and post it in your memorandum book, and if look away from the profaneness of the expresavarice, its envy, and its hate-some of his hearers began to look incredulous. A few of must by some strange means have become fanatical-that such a world as he described was mpossible. God, they said, certainly never reated such misery; to believe otherwise would But if the world had been created pure and happy-as from the nature of the creator they described, then one of two things must follow. either God must speedily destroy or reform it-To All.—A good many are ordering the paof a great name on the title page of a volume for the time of a single revolution about its
takeable sound.

to think of its remaining in its present countries to think of its remaining in its present countries takeable sound. preposterous. And, they added, it is impossible for us to believe that any unfaithfulness on our part could be sufficient reason for a punishment unappreciative temperament are seen in the so awful as even the sight of such a world must history of James Barry, an Irish painter, who, be: much more is it beyond credence that we under the patronage of Burke, went to Rome could be condemned to a lingering existence in to study the works of the great masters. He the midst of its tortures. Then, the visitor from seems to have formed an unfavorable opinion of the earth essayed to speak, for the purpose of them at once and preached his heresy "with correcting the doubters, and beseeching them to the fervor of a devotee." Raphael was not avoid the evils whose reality he could testify "correctly beautiful," Michael Angelo was "still from his own experience. But he found that less near the standard." Of this man, it is said: he had no power of utterance; he gasped like a "the multitude of his sketches, and the small dreamer, to speak, but could produce no sound number of his finished works, attest his im- Then he essayed to place himself in a conspicumoderate ambition, and his deficiency in some ous position before the audience, hoping that the of those high qualities which, like the key-stone very sight of his furrowed and sorrowful counof an arch, are necessary to the completion of tenance—contrasting so strongly with the happy faces about him-might be a more efficient Sir Joshus Reynolds also went to Rome as a warning than anything he had wished to say. student - and was like, Barry, disappointed at But he could not make the movement, and finally first in Raphael. He confessed his disappoint- became conscious that his existence, although ment, not in Barry's oracular and public way, so real to himself, could not be made known to but privately to a brother student of whose ingenuousness he had a high opinion. "He ack- who seemed to believe what had been said, nowledged," says Reynolds, "that the works of turned their eyes in his direction and caught s Raphael had the same effect on him, etc. This glimpse of his forlorn appearance. The others this circumstance happened to himself; though within which he was forbidden to enter, and into which he could not cast the groan of his

Overcome by his efforts to make through one rose from the dead. And this brought up the recollection that he had some days before been arguing with several persons who maintained that God was too good to permit the existence of the hell described in the Scriptures: to which he had replied that if hap-

THE RELIGIONISTS OF THE NORTH FOR COERCION.

Southern religious papers are preaching peace to both parties. They contend, with one consent, that an appeal to force, except to repel invasion, would be utterly repugnant to the spirit of our Christian civilization. On the other hand, the religious press of the North is foremost in advocating coercion. A dozen Northern papers, belonging to various denominations, have just passed through our hands we found them differing on almost every subject except the proposition to carry war and de struction into the Southern States. As a specinon we will select a few sentences from a paper -the Methodist, of New York-which profes ses to belong to the mildest-mannered class of the conservative school. From the gusto with which it proposes the cut-throat argument, the sentiment of the more ardent religious coercionists may readily be inferred:

"The argument of one of our city dailies. that the founding of the Republic at an expense f seven years' war was not more worthy of that expense than the perpetuation of it is worthy of an equal or a double sacrifice, is becoming the profoundest sentiment of all classes.'

"So rapid are these changes that it cannot b doubted that in less than a fortnight, if some intervene, the st traces of sympathy for the South will be obliterated. There will be one response to any question or any measure on the subject, and it will be: 'The whole Constitution by human hands above the dead. Death was less, and at any hazard!"

Let a vigorous military officer, by an act of skillful strategy, vindicate the idea of national unity, and secession is instantly at a discount. The country applauds, every man breathes free. and thanks God that there is something left ye that seems like an efficient government.

This is tolerably plain war talk for a religious journal. It is quite clear that the "Methodist" is auxiously striving to create the sentiment which it professes only to record. It thirsts for Southern blood, and is in a fair way to secure the gratification of its unnatural appetite. No one expects our money-loving Northern friends o lose such a prize as the South without profound grief and agitation; but we do venture to think it strange that their religious press should go ahead of their secular papers in advocating the retention of the booty by the strong and bloody arm.

In another paragraph, the Methodist save The only sure result of secession, thus far, has been to make all parties in the free States one." So be it. The only sure result of all the attempts and threats of coercion, thus far, has produce thought and inquiry-thinkers and inbeen to make all parties in the slave States one. the South will certainly not fall below the dig- House at Nashville gives abundant facility to nity of "a self-respectful resistance"-and thus our book-writers; our weekly papers are connot been able to abolish a bad thing, it has at and for keeping up the facts and figures of our least grown wise enough to change the name. progress; our excellent monthly, The Home Still we venture to hope for something better, | Circle, supplies a still higher class of family and, sad as it is to fix that hope in the faith that | reading, besides giving our fledgeling poets and the people of the North are less bloody-minded essayists a fair space for the trial of their wings: than their religious papers would have them to but all these are incomplete without the Quarter be-there we fix it, simply because we are un- ly. We have our men of scholarship and ela willing to believe that a shrewd and calculating | boration-and the current thought of the Church folk can ever become so infatuated as to draw a is no less valuable than her practical under sword which they could not expect to sheathe standing and her imagination. All these are

Southern people. If we should turn from the Methodist for great crowders, and are apt to push thought in to the reader's attention : specimen quotations from the Northern relig- to the sorriest and obscurest of corners: where ions press on the topic of the day, the following fore it is necessary that she have a calm and determination to admit nothing contrary to the great rivals upon her own terms. "The Quarspirit of Christ into its columns-will indicate terly most live." If it should fail everybody the mystery of iniquity with which we should would begin to suspect the security of other puzzle and disgust our readers:

FAST DAY .- Among the excellent discourses preached on fast day was one by Dr. Foster, in | must" more than "live." It must flourish and When he expressed the determination them went so far as to hint that the speaker of THE NORTH TO POINT THE CANNOT AT THE TRAITORS, [slinding to the South] THE CONGREGATION, forgetful for the moment of the oocasion, CHEERED HIM!

Religious fanaticism is the cloud which is brewing coercion. Exasperation at the withbe an imputation on his wisdom and goodness. drawal of Southern christians from Northern ecclesiastical jurisdiction is the secret. This in every case is possible. Nothing but a little is, at least, the rarified centre of the whirlwind. approved must have been the case—and if it had If the storm should ever sweep over us, which llen to such a depth of degradation as had been may God avert, we expect to hear complaints scribed, then one of two things most follow. that we should have permitted the fear of being well as to place at its command the means of called a politician to prevent us from giving the trumpet of warning a more timely and unmis-

LETTER FROM JUDGE ROBERTS.

Judge Roberts and our readers must pardon us for the publication of this unexpected and gratifying letter. We insert it, not for the compliments, although they are very pleasant, coming from one who occupies so honorably a position on the Supreme Bench of the State, but because it will help to correct the error that some the word politics; first, as "that part of ethics," the struggle to one of opposing policies and parties under the Constitution, and then if a Southern preacher or religious editor interferes, he

can be justly accused of meddling with political system are identical. In all sincerity we con- in harmony with the idea of slavery? Are our fess that the settlement of the difficulties, so far as it may be political, has never for a moment, the presence of God? Have we sufficiently proin our mind, taken precedence of the conviction that it was our duty to the Church which placed visions adequate for giving him a fair and imus here, as well as to our readers in general, to hear Moses and the prophets; if they will not tions" will prove as "satisfactory" to them as hear them, neither will they be persuaded the writer of the following letter kindly admits

tion, which I had not fully grasped and matured. in your article entitled "Religion and Republicanism," of the 3d of this month. You place it upon the high ground that preachers may rightfully raise their voice against the use of religion as an instrument to accomplish a political

with the government for any purpose.

In fact the question involves all the great leading interests of society so largely as to require all men to speak out whatever might be their position. You may rely upon it that your paper has

been a pillar of strength in the cause of Southern rights, and your labors will long be remembered by those who are with you engaged in the struggle to maintain them. With respect your ob't serv't,

O. M. ROBERTS. Tyler. Smith Co., Texas, Jan. 14, 1861. THE QUARTERLY.

The January number of this excellent work before the public. No one can peruse its pages without pleasure and profit. See the "Contents" below. We take this occasion to say that many of our brethren who subscribed at their respective Conferences, have as yet failed to give us their post offices. Please for ward your address. We publish the Quarterly at the low rate of

\$2 per annum, allowing the preachers 20 per cent, for each name accompanied by the cash.

Preachers receive the review for \$1 60 per an-Please, brethren, to make yourselves active in procuring subscribers. Let each preacher try and send at least one. The Quarterly must

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.- I. Education for the Ministry. By Bishop Andrew II. Recent Anglican Philology. By Prof. A B. Stark. III. Philosophic Import and Value B. Stark. of the First Chapter of Genesis in its Applica-tions to Organic Nature. By Prof. R. L. Kirk-patrick. IV. Cleveland's Text Books. By the Rev. George E. Naff, A. M. V. Philosophy of Representation. VI. Introduction of Calidren into the Church. VII. Apparitions of the Dead. VIII. The Rev. Littleton Fowler. IX

Brief Reviews. X. Notes and Correspondence J. B. McFERRIN, Agent. The literary element is next in importance t the religious. When our people are compelled to look beyond their own publications for current reading, or for vehicles of thought, they will soon begin to inquire whether they cannot make an advantageous change in their Church relations. Every such Church as ours must will be seen that if modern civilization has venient for the interchange of practical views,

until it had effected the extermination of the more or less combined in any of our publications, "institutions," whose standing has been hitherto | tion? deemed unquestionable. But "the Quarterly delivery of which many were moved to enlarge, and at any given moment of existence future. In order to do this let us give it ten thousand subscribers. The best plan of accomplishing this is suggested by the agent-"let each preacher try and send at least one." The momentum thus attained will, in many cases. not stop short of ten or twenty. But the "one" attention and the smallest possible effort will thus be required to put an eminently valuable important improvements.

SERMONS ON THE TIMES.

REV. J. H. THORNWELL, D. D. SOUTH CAROLINA. ple and a State, discharged our duty to our in your country, better than it is in Africa, and slaves? Is there not a reason to apprehend that in some cases we have given occasion to the calumnies of our adversaries, by putting the defence of slavery upon grounds which make the fence of slavery upon grounds which make the slave a different kind of being from his master? of our Southern preachers and religious papers have been untrue to their professions of non-interference with merely political matters, in the present crisis. Webster gives two definitions of the word politics; first, as "that part of ethies," save a different kind of being from his master!

Depend upon it, it is no light matter to deny they are so noisy. Do they not put back the very cause they wish to advance.

"A matter of conscience?" Ah! is not that speculators about the diversity of races are to civil government false to God? Were not the word politics; first, as "that part of ethies," the word politics; first, as "that part of ethics," which comprehends, among other things, "the protection of the citizens of a country in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals;" secondly, and "in a loser sense, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power." The first definition includes, so far as we know, all the late efforts of the Southern pulpit and religious press against Northern aggression. The issue turns upon "rights" in their connection with "morality." Southern rights are denied upon the ground of their alleged immorality; take away this truth, and reduce mmorality; take away this truth, and reduce must be able to call us brethren before He can impart to us His saving grace. No christian

speculations which trace the negro to any other parent but Adam. * * affairs. But in the existing state of things the question of Southern rights, and the question of the Southern social just and equal. Is our legislation in all respects

sentiments? And are not christians in danger of imbibing their spirit, and worshipping liberty and themselves more than God? Will not such a spirit eventually ruin both Church and State laws such that we can heartily approve them in the presence of God? Have we sufficiently protected the person of the slave? Are our provisions adequate for giving him a fair and impartial trial when prosecuted for offences? Dowe guard as we should his family relations?—

We guard as we should his family relations?—

We guard as we should his family relations?—

How are your clergy supported? If they are entirely dependent on pew rents and voluntary subscription, are they not under too powerful motives to please men? And will not churches call ministers, more with a view to their talent at filling the houses, than to their soundness in doctrine, and fidelity in saving souls? Ah! I understand. The two units understand. us here, as well as to our readers in general, to maintain the position that the cause of the South is the cause of a whole Bible against an expurgated Bible—of pure religion against fanatisism and infidelity—of conservative progression against reckless and destructive radicalism. If any of our other readers have been inclined to doubt the propriety of our course—which, we admit, involves the possibility of plausible objection—we can only hope that our "explanations" will prove as "satisfactory" to then as the writer of the following letter kindly admits they were to himself:

Rev. J. E. Carnes:

Dear Sur:—I have for several years been an attentive reader of your interesting paper. Your articles relating to the great question which divides the North and South, have all been so appropriate both in spirit and sentiment, and sentiment, and so while we have a right to use and direct them they proceed them, notwithstanding my prejudices against the discussion of political questions by preachers or religious instruction? These soundness in doctrine, and likelity in saving soundress in doctrine, and likelity in soundres? Do soundress in doctrine, and likelity in saving soundres ?—

And, above all, have we furnished him with proper means of religious instruction? These and such questions we should endeavor to ansatism and infidelity—of conservative progression against reckless and determined the unmost solemnity and truth. We have come before the Lord as penitents. The people whom we hold in bondage are the occasion of all our troubles. We have been provided by free contribution release the thank and truth. We have come before the Lord as penitents. The people whom we hold in bondage are the occasion of all our troubles. We have been provided by free contribution release to the constitution of the proper worked by our bitter than by tax, but you will have a danger from this source, to be sustained by free contribution release the truth and truth. We have come before the Lord as penitents. The people whom we hold in bon

Strange as it may sound to those who are not object foreign to its own purpose, and upon the familiar with the system, slavery is a school of serve its purity from any contaminating alliance limer instances of heroic devotion than slaves in their loyelty and love to their masters. We have seen them rejoice at the cradle of the infant, and weep at the bier of the dead; and is but one thing to live for. there are few amongst us, perhaps, who have not drawn their nourishment from their generous breasts. Where the relations are so kindly. there is every motive of fidelity on our part .-Let us apply with unflinching candor the golden rule of our Saviour. Have we rendered to our slaves what, if we were in their circumstances, we should think it right and just in them to render to us. We are not bound to render unto them what they may in fact desire. Such a rule would transmute morality into arbitrary caprice. But we are bound to render unto them what they have a right to desire: that is, we are bound to render unto them that which is just and equal. The Saviour requires us to exchange places, in order that we may appreciate what is just and equal, free from the benumbing influences which are likely to pervert the judgment when there is no personal interest in the decision. I need not say that it is our duty as a Commonwealth to develop all the capabilities of good which the relation of slavery contains. They have never yet been fully unfolded. We have had to attend so much to the outer defences, that we have not been in a condition to give full play to the energies of the inward life. This is the problem to which christian statesmen should hereafter direct their efforts.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

ED. ADVOCATE:-The Indians are still among as: in our very midst. I fear we are destined to be broken up, At Comanche Springs the people are moving together for protection. On last Sunday the Indians, seven in number, attacked Mr. White on Coale's creek, four or five miles above Comanche Springs. They shot him twice, but fortunately without injury. One arrow passed through his hat and another through his coat under his arm, Mr. Whitebeing on foot and the savages pressing rapidly -resorted to stratsgem. He fell as dead, upon seeing this the foe rushed upon him. He let them approach near enough, and then he arose quirers. Let us give full and favorable scope to with revolver in hand, and shot several times. This coercion policy is called by the Methodist the thinkers that they may furnish solutions to He thinks that he hurt one very badly, for at the "a self-respectful resentment;" the attitude of the problems of the inquirers. Our Publishing report of his revolver the savage jumped and shouted lustily. The Indians retreated and Mr. White escaped.

Yours in haste, Llano City, January 8, 1861.

CHEVALIER BUNSEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIR

AN OUTSIDE VIEW .- Rev. Hubbard Winslow. D. D., communicates to the New York Observe report of a conversation with Chevaller Bunsen, at his residence near Berne, Switzerland, several years since. We give it in full; its snggestions and the high moral and intellectual but the understanding and the imagination are character of the chief speaker will commend it

Have you no fear, my dear from its neighbor, the New York Advocate and sober domain meted out to her, where she is Journal -a paper which constantly declares its sovereign, and into which she can admit her tual affection, that is the very genius of the remake you longer one? How long can people and providing and providing and providing and providing for the removal of the Red.

The bill providing for the removal of the Red. tion? Suppose the brothers of a family should do so, how long would they continue to live together? Ah! "freedom of discussion." That I understand; but may not that, like all good be able to calculate with assurance upon its sons and daughters of a family con-clentionaly differ on moral questions, and have also interests as various as their opinions; can they indulge in unrestrained discussion and taunting remarks, in advocacy of each other's opinions and rights, without engendering strife and ruin-ing the peace of the family? Must they not "agree to differ," and so drop their controversy; or abandon all fraternal love and family rule? If some of the States think that to be a sin which others think is right, and best, and they and inevitable consequence? Do not some of you at the North err, with some of our English brethren, in expecting to get rid of slavery by directly attacking the institution? Did Christ and his apostles do so? Suppose you could emancipate all the slaves by a single flat, to-morrow, would you not have to go right to work the next day, and undo what you have done, or do more? Is not slavery as it exists themselves and others? Is not slavery the best thing, until slave and master are qualified live together in the relations of freemen? It

rights and more of duties?

I am ignorant of the facts, sir, but I would

man, therefore, can give any countenance to venture to inquire whether your most intense advocates of liberty, free discussion, abolition, equal rights, &c., are not generally men of infidel sentiments? And are not christians in danger

You have furnished a most satisfactory explana- and it will be found that in the culture of their had personal friends. He longed to see Amerimoral nature we reap the largest reward from their service. The relation itself is moral, and then, also, that great and wide sea! "But, their service. The relation itself is moral, and in the tender affections and endearing sympathies it evokes, it gives scope for the exercise of there. Time and the world look less to me the most attractive graces of human character. every day; we have only one thing to live for. A few years after, I was at his house at the Court of St. James, in London, Hard study and intense care had not apparently worn much further ground that they have a right to pre- virtue, and no class of men have furnished sub- upon him. His countenance was still fresh radiant, and benignant as ever. With a green old age, and full of glory, he has now suddenly passed from us into the splendors and fruitions of that higher sphere. Truly, as he said, there

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA New York, Jan. 19 — The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port to day. o The Asia left Liverpool Saturday, the 5th inst. and Queenstown Sunday, the 6th inst, up to which date she brings full advices from Liverpool to Lor

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6 -The sales of cotton yesterday urday) in Liverpool reached 8000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation and by exporters. The market generally closed quiet at Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6 — Breadstuffs rule steady, and ne prices taken are rather under previous rates. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6 —The market for provisions ontinues quiet, and prices are without change and London, Jan. 6.—The English funds exhibiting cature calling for remark.

Consols for the account to-day closed at 921a921

Government had sent a strong note to France against the extension of French occupation in Syria. The actual amount of specie received by the steamship Asia is £338,000.

DOMESTIC.

SECESSION OF GEORGIA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Lieut, Gov.

Hyams, for a copy of the following dispatch, yesterday addressed by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to Gov. day addressed by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to Gov. Moore of Louisiana:
"MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 19 —2:30 P. M. An ordinance for the immediate secession of the State of Georgia has just passed the convention by a a vote of 208 to 89. Nearly all the members will sign it. "JOSEPH E. BROWN."

SECESSION OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19, P. M.—The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State of Georgia passed to-day, with the following vote: Ayes, 208; nays, 89. Majority, 119. There is great rejoicing throughout the State Guns are being fired, bells tolled, Lone Star flagunfurled to the breeze, and every manifestation joy at the welcome verdict.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION. An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled "The Constitution of the United States."

We, the people of the State of Georgia in conven-tion assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is here-by declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted y the people of the State of Georgia in conve in 1783, whereby the constitution of the united States was assented to, ratified and adopted: also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to said constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogat-We do further declare and ordam, that the union

States, under the name and title of the "United States of America" is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. Augusta, Jan. 19 -- 10 P. M -- the city is it cominated Pireworks, the firing of cannon, ringing of

bells. &c, are among the manifestations of joy upon the reception of the news from the capital. THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, Jan. 19 — The-bill providing for a convention of the people has passed both Houses of the Legislatue with the amendment requiring its sub-

ssion to the people CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The preceedings in the

Iouse to-day were unimportant.

The army bill, the bill providing for the paymen Indian hostilities, passed to-day. a resolution, asking the President for the correspondence between the State Department and any foreign Minister, relative to foreign vessels at Charleston.

River raft, was made the special order for Thursday

Washington, Jan. 19.-Lieut Therie is the chal gether? Ah! "freedom of discussion." That I understand; but may not that, like all good things, be overdone and abused? Suppose the reached twelve and a half millions, with an average

of 10; per cent .
Francest. Jan. 19 - The Legislature was on cupied to-day with miscellaneous matters.

Nonrolk, Jan 19.—The ship Morning Star from Liverpool, took off the crew and passengers of the ship Globus, bound for New York, which was described in the control of the con Must they not troyed by fire at sea on the 12th. Only one life was neir controvers:

PROPOSED DICTATORSHIP—In the House of Re-presentatives. Friday last, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following: Resolved, That as the judgment of the House in he present state of the country, it would be wise the honor of commander-in-chief of the army and navy on Lieutenant General Scott, and to charge him to see that the Republic receive no danger. a single flat, to-to go right to

HELPER BELOW PAR.

The Boston Courier, of the 11th inst., says:
Helper's crisis has arrived, and he don't like it.
He advertised a lecture to be delivered in Clinton
Hall, N. Y., on Wednesday evening and his audience HELPER RELOW PAR. were in attentance to prevent any breaches of the peace. When the lecturer saw how few had re-ponded to his call he declined to lecture, and when asked when he would lecture, replied, "That depends upon circumstances—perhaps never." There are times when the people have grave and carnest mat ters to consider; fanatical ravings can find no hear

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate vesterday reconsidered the Clarke amendments to the Crit tenden compromise resolutions, by which the latter were defeated. The final and conclusive vote will be taken Monday next.

NEW REVENUE COLLECTION BILL, committee have prepared a report, accompanied by a new bill, which will soon be sent in, providing for the better collection of the revenues. The bill is general in its nature and provisions,

EXPECTED COLLISION AT FORT PICKENS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Senator Iverson of Georgia, was yesterday advised by telegraph that an attack upon Fort Pickens by the State troops would soon be made; that the Federal mand would resist; and that a collision was imminent. PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL. NEW SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House yesterday, Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the army bill, providing that no forces should be employed against the seceding States, which was rejected, when the bill passed.

In the Senate, the appointment of Mr. Holt, Secretary of War, was confirmed.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK MERCHANTS, the principal merchants of this city, a memo-rial was agreed upon, recommending Congress

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURER. RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—A bill has passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature providing for the issue of treasury notes to the amount

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA, -LEGISLA-TURE IN NIGHT SESSIONS.
RALEIGH, Jan. 19.—The house is now holding night sessions, and many strong secession speeches are being made.

The State Convention will be called.

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION.
RALEIGH, Jan. 19.—The Northern opposition to Crittenden's resolution weakens the Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The grand jury has New York editors to answor peculiar interroga ned ex Mayor Tieman and several leading

REPORTED WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, been challenged Boston, Jan. 19 Everett is expecte

Boston, Jan. 2 imously passed the declaring the acts tions of war and and money to enfe laws. The Massachuse to increase the which will undou LATER F

press, which pass have San Francisc The Pacific mai Age sailed Panama, taking BUSINES

Business in dull, so far as rel Money was decid WASHINGTON, concentrated on They threaten to

hood, and stop o SPEECH WASHINGTON, of Kentucky, is He said the ably or foreibly. Kentucky w border State of that force used These remarks

among the Sen NEW YORK, of 3500 bales a Flour rules The prices of included 46,000 The market ing 550 bbls., PENSACOLA. in carrying

with Southern and elsewher battlements of men, the who for action. I moment for running under batteries which destruction w There are t ners and Me Fort Picken on the point r the whole of t

land is separat

quarter miles, passage of ver McRae is on mile from Fo coposite Fort gaged in visions for six a siege of equ unless he is ant thinks it take the fort will take it i thousand men Col. Tennant

at the navy our troops ha company ! Rae, destroy kegs of pow peared to be fort being of magazine. out by pum

with the exc

strong ran ! marines who There are navy yard t bags are bei Protect our for The Oregon from Mississi to take and

hundred. T there, inclu table. We had A dispatch reports a shi about fifteen United State

Affecting (Florida) N commanded dore Armstr can not give devoted nea public servi templation American Kentucky, bood in his announe

ng dispatch, yester-of Georgia, to Gov. -2:30 P. M. An ssion of the State of evention by a a vote mbers will sign it. EPH E. Brown." RGIA.

M —The ordinance State of Georgia

DRGIA.
sy of Lieut. Gov.

oughout the State.
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y manifestation of union between the ates united with her nent entitled "The

Georgia in convenrdinance adopted orgia in convention constitution of the atified and adopted : he General Assements to said con cinded and abrogatdam, that the union of Georgia and other litle of the "United

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egislature was ocmatters. Morning Star from passengers of the

the House of Reof the House in confer temporarily of the army and tt, and to charge ve no danger. ines, from Wash-the 9th inst., and

inst., says : he don't like it. ered in Clinton and his audience how few had resed, "That depends ver." There are

ENDEN COMPRO Senate yesterday nents to the Crit-

on BILL. House special be sent in, pro-of the revenues. and provisions, of things in the

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NEW SECRETARY e House vesterndment to the orces should be

States, which ed. nt of Mr. Holt, rge meeting of city, a memo-nding Congress

s of the borde as passed both ture providing

defence of the e is now hold-

grand jury has several leading pliar interroga

REPORTED SENATORIAL ENCOUNTER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The alleged encounter between Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, is a mere fabrication. GEN. HARNEY CHALLENGED. Washington, Jan. 19.—Gen. Harney has been challenged by a late well known army

The Wyandotte is at the fort with the truce floating from her foremast.

Yours truly,

UNION MRETING IN BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 19.—A Union meeting is soon to take place at Faneuil Hall. Hon Edward Everett is expected to speak. MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Boston, Jan. 29 .- Resolutions have unanimously passed the Legislature of Massachusetts declaring the acts of South Carolina as declarations of war and tendering the President men nd money to enforce the constitution and the The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill to increase the volunteer militia of the State, which will undoubtedly pass the House.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. FORT KEARNY, Jan. 19.—By the ponny express, which passed this point yesterday, we have San Francisco dates to the 6th inst.

TREASURE FOR THE EAST.

The Pacific mail company's steamship Golden
Age sailed from San Francisco the 1st inst. for
Panama, taking out \$1,265,000 in treasure on BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Business in San Francisco was generally dull, so far as related to commercial affairs.— Money was decidedly more stringent.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Indian Office has been advised that 5090 Sioux Indians are concentrated on a fork of the Platte river.— They threaten to seize upon Fort Kearney, de stroy the white settlements in the neighbor-hood, and stop emigration to the westward. SPEECH OF SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

Washington, Jad. 19.—Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is now discussing the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War. He said the Union must be preserved peace

ably or forcibly.

Kentucky would not consent to become a border State of a Southern Confederacy, adding that force used against lawless citizens was not These remarks have created a great sensation

among the Senators.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton is more active, the turn being in favor of the buyer. Sales of 3500 bales at 12a12 1.4.

Flour rules active, with sales of 14,750 bbls.

Figure rules active, with sales of 14,700 obs. at \$5 15a\$5 25 for supery is State.

The prices of corn range from 79a75c. Sales included 46,000 bushels.

Pork rules firm at \$17 50 per bbl. for mess.

The market for lard was dull, the sales reaching 550 bbls., at 9 1 2a10 1 2.

FERRADOLA.—The steamer Oregon is engaged in carrying troops from Mobile to Pensacola. As she ran into Pensacola bay on her late trip, with Southern troops—who were in the hold and elsewhere to keep them out of sight—the battlements of Fort Pickens were covered with men, the whole force evidently being at quarters for action. It must have been rather a ticklish mement for those on board the Oregon when running under the tremendous and well manned batteries which could have consigned them to destruction with a single broadside.

There are now about 1000 men quartered at the Barracks, Navy Yard, Hospital, Forts Barness and McRae, all of whom are in fine spiric sand sanguine of success in taking Fort Picke. See when they shall receive others to do not such the point nearest the channel, and commands the whole of the fortifications. Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest the channel, and commands the whole of the fortifications. Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest the channel, and commands the whole of the fortifications. Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest the channel, and commands the whole of the fortifications. Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest the channel, and commands the whole of the fortifications. Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest three stages of vessels, one on the side of the maintain and the other on the island side, Fort Pickens is situated on Santa Ross Island, on the point nearest three stages of the same should be a supposite Fort Pickens, fort Barancas is just to opposite Fort Pickens, on the mainland, can the interpreted of the command of the dependence of the passage of the grant of t Slimmer. There are already 40 guns mounted, and the whole force of the fort is actively engaged in mounting others. They have provisions for six months, and ammunition to resist war and invasion, there will then be nothing visions for six months, and ammunition to resist
a siege of equal length. The officer in command
declares his intention to hold out to the last,
and cry: God defend the right. unless he is instructed by the authorities at Washington to give up the fort. Our informant thinks it would be an ugly job to attempt to the State, was read and referred to the Com-

Col. Tennant Lomax, of Montgomery, and those at the navy yard are under command of Capt.
Randolph, late a captain in the United States said Georgia could have 20,000 men in the field

Navy.

The workmen who were engaged at the navy The workmen who were engaged at the navy yard at the time it was taken 1 ossession of by our troops have been organized into a military company under the command of Capt. Morrell.

Lieut. Slimmer, when he evacuated Fort McRae, destroyed about one hundred and fifty kees of powder, by knocking out the heads and the wing them into the bay. His object and kegs of powder, by knocking out the heads and throwing them into the bay. His object appeared to be only to keep the guns from the fort being opened upon him while he retreated, as he left a large quantity of powder in the magazine. He not only spiked the guns, but rammed down the muzzle the wooden pieces used for stopping them, which had to be bored out by pump borers by our forces before they could be used. They have all been unspiked with the exception of two, and are now ready for the

strong ran up the lone star flag of Alasams, which was saluted from the navy yard, and was

then struck.

The United States storeship Supply left yesterday for New York with the Forward officers and about forty of the sailors and thirty of the marines who were at the yard when taken.

There are a sufficient number of boats at the navy yard to land on the island five hundred

troops in half an hour. A large number of sand bags are being made every day to more strongly protect our fortifications.

The Oregon left Mobile again Thursday even-The Oregon left Mobile again Thursday even-ing, with three hundred more troops, volunteers from Mississippi, for Pensacola. She was also to take another hundred from Fort Morgan, which would make a reinforcing force of four

hundred. The whole number of volunteers now there, including the Mississippi and Alabama troops, cannot be less than two thousand. A special dispatch of Friday evening to the Mobile Advertiser says, "a fight seems inevitable. We have twenty-five heavy guns mounted and ready for service. We can take Fort Pickens by losing three hundred men."

A dispatch, of the same date, to the Tribune

A dispatch, of the sains date, to the Pribune reports a ship ashore at Santa Rosa Island, about fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens. The United States steamer Wyandotte was alongside of her, and it was thought she might be the Affecting Interview with Commodore Arm-

atrong.—When several companies under com-mand of Col. Chase marched to the Washington (Florida) Navy Yard, a few days since, and commanded its surrender to the State, Commo-dore Armstrong responded, substantially, for we can not give the precise language, that he had devoted nearly the whole of his long life to the public service of his country; that he had loved and protected its flag in sunshine and in storm; that his heart was then bleeding over the contemplation of the distracted condition of the American Union; that he was a native of Kentucky, which had no navy, and, therefore, knew not where he should go to make a livelihood in his declining years; that he had no adehood in his declining years; that he had no ade-quate force to make resistance, and that if he had, notwithstanding the foregoing considera-tions, he would prefer the loss of his own life to the destruction of the lives of his fellow coun-trymen. His voice trembled with emotion, as he closed his brief and affecting remarks, by the announcement that he relinquished his authority to the representative of the sovereignty of Flor-ida.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.-The United WARRINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.—The United States mail steamer Oregon, from Mobile, with seven companies on board, arrived here yesterday. They marched from the Navy Yard to the Naval Hospital, where they are quartered. Captain Blakesley says another reinforcement may be expected to-day.

From present indications, I think Fort Pickens will be surrendered without a hostile gun being fired, and within the next forty-eight hours.

signed his position yesterday. In a short time the President can not muster a corporal's guard in the whole South. "So mote it be."

LATER.—The Supply is outside, under full sail. The Wyandotte is at the fort with the flag of

Mississippi .- Gov. Pettus, in his late message, says:

As soon as I was informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, I sent Col. C. G. Armstead with a letter to Gov. Moore, requesting him to furnish Mississippi with ten thousand stand of arms, on such terms as he might deem just. Col. Armstead informs me that his Excellency has responded to my request by ordering eight thousand muskets, (8,000,) one thousand rifles, and six twenty four pound guns with carriages, and a considerable amount of ammunition to be delivered to him, which will be shipped to Mississippi with ten thousand stand of arms, on such terms as he might deem just. Col. Arms stead informs me that his Excellency has responded to my request by ordering eight thousand muskets, (8,000,) one thousand rifles, and six twenty four pound guns with carriages, and a considerable amount of ammunition to be delivered to him, which will be shipped to Mississippi as soon as possible.

This act of friendship and confidence from our sister State, I hope, will be fully appreciated and duly acknowledged by the Legislature and people of Mississippi.

Patriotic citizens in various portions of the State have extended to me pecuniary aid in arming the State. The Hon. Hal, C. Chambers, of Coahoma, gave me an order for one hundred bales of cotton. Col. Miles McGehee, and Hon. Chas. Clark, gave me a draft for the proceeds of the sales of one hundred bales each. Hon. A. G. Brown sent me a bill on New York for five hundred dollars. Major John M. Graves gave me had dellars and M. Malle and Female Teacher Wanted,

take the fort with the means now at the command of our forces, but says they declare they will take it if ordered, even at the cost of one by the is-ue of State bonds, to run not less than five nor more than twenty years, and the bonds not to be sold at a discount. The same day Gen. Sanford, the commissioner

said Georgia could have 20,000 men in the field within thirty six hours.

At the suggestion of Mr. Yancey, after the reception of the flag, on Friday, in the State Convention, the beautiful and appropriate flag of Alabama, presented by the ladies of Montgomery, was raised over the Capitol by men from North and South Alabama, in token of the content of the content

perpetual fraternity and union established be-tween the two sections of the State upon the passage of the ordinance of secession.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A telegram was re-

bama Convention, instructing the Senators from that State not to leave their seats until further North Alabama had refused to sign the ordinance of secession unless the time therein stated should be postponed till the 4th of March next.

YORK, Jan. 18 .- Gen. Thom, the special agent of Alabama, for the purchase of fire arms, departed hastily to-day, without completing his LOUISIANA .- The Baton Rouge Advocate of

the 17th, says: the 17th, says:

We are requested by Col. J. L. Rice, of Illinois, to tender to Gov. Moore, for the use of the State forces, two thousand bushels of corn, at 33 cents per bushel, payable whenever it suits the convenience of the State, or not payable at all, if by so doing it would in the least lead to embarrassment of her finances. Col. Rice says he has four thousand bushels of corn, raised by himself, on his place, near Bloomington, Illi nois; that two thousand will supply his wants,

and that the State is welcome to the balance. The Branch of the Louisiana State Bank at New Orleans has tendered the use of \$100,000, VIRGINIA.

The House has adopted a resolution in favor of a National Convention to be held in Wash-

ington on the 4th of next month.

Review of the Cotton Market. Sales of 3500 bales reported last week, generally at very full prices. The steamer Matagorda arrived on Sunday with advices from New Orleans up to Saturday morning, stating

Galveston, January 22d, 1861. Cotton Factors.

New Adbertisements. ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce Mr. W. S. DEATS as a candidate for CITY MARSHALL, at the ensuing March election.

A GENTLEM N and LADY, well qualified to teach the first-class Male and Female School, can find a good situation at Cold Springs, Polk county, Texas. They are want dimmediately. Address JOHN SON, Jan 24-6t Cold Springs, Texas THE spring session of this Institution will commence on Monday, January 28th, and continue until Commencement day, June 13th, 1861.

Miss Forbes, Miss Haswell, and Mrs. Thrall continue to superintend their respective departments.

TERMS:—Board and Washing—everything furnished—\$12 per month (four weeks.) Tuition in Literary Department from \$2,30 to \$5 per month. Music, with use of instrument, \$5 per month.

H. S. THRALL..

dec 13

J. B. George,
Justice of the Pence and Notary Public.
dec.2" Address, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas. A GENTLEMAN and LADY, of first-rate acquire to take charge of a Male and Pemale School, Address, J. D. PITTS,

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent.

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

From Jan. 8th, to Jan. 21st, inclusive. 3-W. E. Bates, \$8; J. W. Baidridge, \$3, 4 n s; J. B Bach-man; J. Bond.

the sales of one hundred bales each. Hon. A. G. Brown sent me a bill on New York for five hundred dollars. Major John M. Graves gave me his draft for two hundred dollars, and Mr. Burwell Scott his draft for one thousand dollars. Col. R. S. Rayburn, of Tallahatchie county, has presented to the State one hundred kegs of powder.

For these sums, when realized, I propose to return auditor's warrants, drawn as part of the hundred and fifty thousand appropriation for the purchase of arms, notwithstanding many of the gentlemen regarded their offering as a donation, and some still so regard it. Col. Jeff. Davis and Hon. Jacob Thompson have guaranteed the payment, in May or June, of twenty-four thousand dollars for a purchase of arms.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have tendered me the free use of their road for the transportation of troops and munitions of war whenever the State may require it, placing at the disposal of the Governor of the State extra trains, when required, free of all charge. The Mississippi Central Railroad Company, through their President, W. Goodman, has tendered the services of all men now employed on the road for transportation on favorable terms, to be arranged hereafter.

Hon. Madison McAfee has become responsible for a considerable amount for the purchase of an munition, all of which I shall be able to meet out of the appropriation already made. Many other patriotic citizens have tendered me similar other patriotic citizens have tendered me simil

Bastrop Military Institute.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Piano Forte Manufacturers. Tremont street, Boston. As an evidence that we still continue that rank among Piano Forto makers, which, for so many years, it has been our pride to do, we would take the liberty of calling the attention of the readers of this advert sement to the recent awards made by the Massachusetts Mecaanic Association, the American Institute at New York, State Fair of Pennsyl vania at Pattsburg, and State Fair of Hinnis at Alton, for the best Grand, Semi-grande, Pairot Grand, and Square Pianos. At all of these places we have taken the highest premiums for superior ty.

At all of these places we have taken the highest premiums for superior ty.

Grateful for past favors we would solicit a continuance of them, which we shall endeavor to deserve by the closest attention to the wishes of our friends, and a determination to picase them.

During my absence Rev. J. W. Shipman will attend to the Durings my absence T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.

Sole Agent for the State of Texas,

Jan 10 Strand, Galexaton.

GALVESTON PRICES FOR THE PERLER PLOWS

NEW ORLEANS,

To all who Value their Sight. Speciacles Accurately Fitted to the Condition of the Eye.

and Readers.

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

T. J. HEARD, M. D.

MR G. B. NEWMAN.—Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your glasses. I used those I purchased from you vermuch to my satisfaction.

Nov. 13, 1880.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

Medina Circuit, at Smith's School house. Feb. 2, 3 Cibolo Mission, at Wesley Chapet. Feb. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Smith's School house. Feb. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Smith's School house. Feb. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Smith's School house. Feb. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Smith's School house. Feb. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Sutherland Springs. Mar. 2, 3 Serraville Circuit, at Kerraville. Fight Serial Circuit, at Kerraville. Fight Serial Circuit, at Kerraville Circuit, at Kerraville Feb. 23, 24 Serraville Circuit, at Kerraville Feb. 30, 15 Uvaled Mission, at Uvaled. Feb. 23, 24 Serial Circuit, at Kerraville Feb. 25, 25 Serial Circuit, at Ker

A. DAVIDSON, P. E. FIRST ROUND. FIRST ROUND.

Lugrange Station. Dec. 8, 9
Ruterville Circuit and Fayette Colored Mission, 415, 16
Columbus Station and Alleyton Mission. 22, 23

The District Stewards will please meet at Columbus, Dec 22d. H. S. THRALL, P. E. Houston Station.... Richmond "Galveston "Sandy Point Circuit

Brazoris
Columbia "16, 17
Columbia "16, 17
Unton Chapel Station "23, 24
Hodge's Bend Circuit "23, 24
Harmony Grove Mission Mar. 2, 3
Harmony Grove Mission JAMES McLEOD, P. E SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND. Corseana Feb. 2, 2
Fairfield at Fairfield 9, 10
Centreville at Pleasant Ridge 16, 17
Madison at Bethel 25, 24
The preachers on the Boonvile, Mariin, and Corsicana circuits will please inform me, by letter, at what place their Quarterly Meetings will be held. My address is Eutaw, Limescone county. Limestone county.

The District Stewards will please meet me at Owensville,
January 12th, to apportion the claim of the Presiding Elder.

II. W. SOUTH, P. E.

A NEW BOOK. IN PRESS, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House Nashville, and will soon be issued. THE YANKEE SLAVE DEALER, Or, an Abolitionist Down South; By a Textan.

A triumphant refutation of Abolition doctrine, and a telling story in vindication of Southern Slavery; by a citizen of Texus. Price \$1. Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on the reception of \$1,2). Send orders to Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston Book Depository, where a supply is soon expected.

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Wesleyan Female College
THE (wenty-third annual session of this institution will
commence on Monday, October 1st, under the superintendence of the following corps of teachers:

REV. J. M. BONNELL.

President, and Professor of Manal Science, Rev. E. X. Forsten, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. E. X. Forsten, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. W. C. Bass, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. W. C. Bass, Professor of Maurial Science.

C. Schwartz, Professor of Modern Languages and Painting
Miss M. E. Carlton, Assistant in Academic Department.

Miss C. M. Senele, Professor of Music.

W. S. B. Matthews, Senior Professor of Music.

Wiss L. GUTTENREYER, Assistant in Music.

Miss M. A. MATTHEWS,

Miss. S. Schwartz, Prescher of Ornamental Branches.

§210 will meet the annual expenses of a student for boars and tuition, 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 hence for the bean Academic and a Privacy densityment all nucley.



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

ousand to Ten Thousand NEW WORDs in the Vo cabulary.

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

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

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

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

April, 1860.

6—In ORTHOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally recognized in our school as the standard of orthography and pronunciation."—II. 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."—Washington Evening Star, April, 1860.

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

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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 upage. Webster's Dictionaries are now sold and used many times more than all others combined. Seven Millions School Text Books and thirty millions copies of periodicals, anaually, are published following Webster.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., Publishers. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., Publisher Sept 27 AN AWAY, from the subscriber, a SORREL FILLY—will be 3 years old in the spring of 1861; well grown face white nearly to her eyes, right eye out, branded on let shoulder like two fish hooks. I will give fifteen dollars to any person informing me of her whereabouts so that I ge her.

EBNJAMIN WILLIAMS.

Cedar Creek, Bastrop co., Texas—nov 15 HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syru or children teething, which greatly facilitates the process ceething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Deend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and ref and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column. (ap 13-1y

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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.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL,

SHALL remain some time at the North, superintending the manufacture of the above Plow. My address is to the care of Messrs. Waring & Sidell, 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Persons wishing to purchase County Rights to manufaclyn, N. Y.

Persons wishing to purchase County Rights to manufac-ture, sell, and use the above Plow, will address me as above.

DAVID AYRES,

Attorney for the assignces.

FANCY AND DRESS GOODS, and the very test description of all varieties of
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These goods have all been marked at the lowest pricess,

to suit the times.

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Nov. 29

HOWARD & BURKHARDT. 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.

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Port Sullivaa Institute.

MIE 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 Pemale Debe accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price pair for hides and country produce.

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N. W. BUSR. . . W. O. G. WILSON . . . W. B. YOUNG The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.

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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 subwM. II. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-if

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N. C. RAYMOND,
mar 1-iy

Austin, Texas,

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FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE we have established a

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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 arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sale.

We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON, HiDES or WOOL delivered, to us. We have large and communitous Warchouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have kikewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hairs, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Hardware, together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries (except figuors.) Also-BAGGING and ROPE for planters use. All of which we will sell at wholosale 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 sout; and, for the convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we prepose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop or to R. M. Johnson, in Abstin.

Let We shall continue our business in Bristop as heretofore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a were we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, and Publishers of the National Series o

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neluding Bascom and Capers, from original copies.
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plendid picture sent free on the receipt of \$1. Also.
Bennett's Chronology of North Carolina.

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The Constant and Widely-extended Demand or the SACRED MELODEON, by A. S. HAYDEN, induces to Publishers to bring its now well-established claims to two, more fully before those of the public "Wald LOVE 4000 PENGENG," And who have not had the good fortune to beer me acquainted with this admirable volume. It is on a NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION, and is designed for the use of Churches, Singing Societies and Schools.

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

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small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wool and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to
call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton
or Wool for his friends.

Houston, Oct 1-iy

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Mr Tignal Jones, San Antonio, Texas.

Hon. E. Hansbrough, Austin, Texas.

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

R. E. Jones, Esq., Prairie Lea, Texas.

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

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Piantation for Sale.

A FINE FARM in Williamson county, on Brushy Creek, ten miles from Georgetown and eight miles from Round Rock, is now offered for sale. It consists of 425 acres of land, 52 being in cultivation. This land is upland, mostly prairie, suitable for raising wheat and other grains, and there is splendid stock range, equal to the bat in the State. First class improvements on the place, never tailing springs. &c., altogether render this a very desirable place for parties desiring to go into the stock business or wheat raising The place will be sold low for cash. Enquire of WH. II. KING, Esq., Houston, or BELLA COLLINS on the place. nov 1-Im

24, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

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General Commission Merchants, 'archouse Corner of Third and Rai'read Streets, Terminus of the Central Railread,

Houston, Texts

Will Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance on say e for shipment.
Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigne to us by the Railroad will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Flantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers. WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOW, MAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. North East Corner Strand and 22d streets. Also for sale Faver's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead. | REFERENCES | Galveston, | Galveston, | Galveston, | T. W. House & Co., | R. & D. G. Mills, | B. A. Shepherd, | E. B. Nichols & Co., | A. J. Burke, | B. A. Shepherd & Co., | T. M. Bagby. | J. Shackeiford. [aug30-1]

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KEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Greery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1)26

Galveston, Texas. JAMES T. WARE,

Galveston, Texas.

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

DEFERRING to the above card I og to announce that
have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S.
W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account,
at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends
call. [july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

E. NECEROE. A. CO., Cetton Prictors and Commission Merchants. Galvasta, Texas. All consignments to our address from Braces and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamnouts and saints vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open policies, flat and keel boats are excepted.

The Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates; also on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the later covered by open policies in Boston

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown Chappelt Hill Hauston Washington PEEL DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS. GENERAL COMMISSION AND

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agenting, forwarding and commission MEP.
CHANTS.
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railread
Are now prepare to receive consignments at Hempstear
March 2d, 1858 GENERAL COMMISSION AND
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JOEL RIGGS,
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RIGGS & SPAIGHT, Cotton and Sugar Factors.

General Agency.

R. P. HARRISON & CO., (Successors to B. S. Bolling & Co.,)
Anctioneers & General Commission Merchants,

Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday, Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to the.
County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished most reasonable terms.

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Cotton Factors and Commission Acreants,
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THE undersigned have this day formed a co-parinership
under the above name, for the purpose of doing a Geneeral Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston.

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

DEWITT C. STONE. DOVIT-19

OTHER STATES.

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WHOLESALE Pleatings in Gentlemen's and You'the deep 12 Boo-dway. New York.

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Where Carriages, Suggion, and every description of vehicle
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All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
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Old carriages painted and triumed in a noat and fashionable style at the above establishment.

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A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union
Hill, Washington county, Texas. A good location for
Physician or Merchant.
Apply to G. W. NEELY, M. D.,
Union Hill.

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

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Suppling Merchants and Collection Agents. Galveston, Texas July let. 1855.

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Consignments and orders solicited. mar31 R. E. Cox Z. P. Clough B. Stroud COX. CLOUGH & CO.,

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Terms—Cash, or City Acceptance JOHN WESTCOTT.

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O Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Ferward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission or
advance on the same for shipment.
Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with that or Freduce. [Dec. 16, 1857]
PARKER SMITH & CO., ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHARES may 31 AND COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS

J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locators and General Agents, Market street, (nearly opposite the Post Office) Galveston, Texas.

Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands, Land Certificates, Scrip, and property of every description, real and personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and partitioning of Lands into tracts—to suit purchasers—in any portion of the state. the state.

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

sep 24 '57

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hate, Capa, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Greecies, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jeweiry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.

most reasonable terms.

Particular actention given to the Sale of Country Produce.

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Galveston, Texas. NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. These works are prepared by the test educators in the country, and designed with special reference to the thorough Education of the Youth of our land. Great care has been taken to accide sectional or sectarian matter, so that the series is regarded as truly the National School. SERIES. The favor which these books have received from all parts of the United States warrants the Publishers in calling upon their friends to examine each of the works comprising this series (provided they have not already done so.,) with a view of making them their Standard Text-Books.

Several new works have lately been saded to the above series, among which are "Davies New Calculus and Annititied Geometry." "Emmons' Manual of Geology," Boyd's Composition, Peck's Popular Physics.

Please send to A. S. Barnes & Burn, New York, for their Descriptive Carallouge of all their publications.

W II.I. give personal and prompt attention to business in-trusted to them [15] Liberal advances made on con-signments for sale or shipment. All consignments by insur-ship boats or vessels will be cov-ered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 19

NOTARY PUBLIC,
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INDIANA, IOWA, THE RASTERN, AND Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

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C. ESTEI. General Commission Merchant, No. 45
Codar street, New York, solicits consignments of
Cotton Possece Wool, Hides and other Produce, to
which he will give the most wightly attention. He six
carefully selected in person any article that may be ordered
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cept.

Refers to STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation supplies, "compily attended to.

Supplies, "compily attended to.

Strand, Gaire. fon.

IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to use to sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons.

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(Late Dean & Cramer,) COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, F. MATMER & WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala C. R. HUGHES, Galveston, Texas. Mather, Hughes & Saunders, COTTON FACTORS,

APPRIARY OF PRESENT ACTION OF PRESENTATION OF E. UPFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant Le gtrand Gaiveston, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Pow der, Bridgew or Paints, and dealer in Provisions and West ern P oduce

B. M. BILLINGSLEY.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Agent's Motices.

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Special Inducements to Cush Denlers.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE

Agent for assignees of the Patent Right.

Gaiveston, Dec. 16, 1860-27

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

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO., Publishers,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, No 38 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Opposite the Arcade.

Afterward, one evening, as George was going to class meeting he met an infidel, who endeavored to make him believe there was no God, and that there was no such thing as religion. But George knew better than this as religion. gion. But George knew better than this, for he felt God's love warming his soul. He therefore began to tell the proud infidet what he must do to be sared, and finally induced him to go to to tenderness, and he went like a child.

"George is still endeavoring to walk in the be life. He has been sneered at by the people of the world, and his name cast out as evil, but yet he is pressing forward for the crown of life, and hoping to endure as seeing Ilim who is in-

A MINISTER RAISED UP .- " A boy in Philadelphia went to the Sunday school, and there received his first religious impressions. this boy's parents died when he was abou twelve years old. Soon afterward he was taken reside. Here his deportment was such as to gain the esteem of his teachers as well as fellowpupils, and about the age of seventeen he was elected secretary of the school. The responsibility of his station now caused him to feel his need of the teachings of the Spirit; and he be It was not long before he became powerfully convicted of his sinful state, and felt that unless he was born again he could not see the kingdom of God. For a time he could find no rest for his gailty soul. He at length went to the altar in a Methodist Church, asking for the prayers of God's people, and after several efforts at the throne of grace, the Lord spoke peace to his troubled soul. Afterward he engaged in the Sunday school with increased interest. About

THE SABBATH SCHOLAR AND THE Infidel,-" In the northwestern part of Pennn a year or two, the state of morals and religion | following lines at her grave: was deplorable; almost every species of immorality prevailed: subbath breaking, intemperance, and infidelity were common. About the period above aliaded to, one or two pious young men went to reside in the place, and very oon commenced a sabbath school. It was not ong before the Lord owned their labors in the conversion of a number of the children. One God of his infinite mercy sanctify this dispensation of these children, a little girl, who had been thinde a particle of the grace of God in the forgiveness of her sins, was desiron to tell her former companions the joy that she had received in believing in a crucilled Savior. She according the single of the grace of the grace of God in the forgiveness of her sins, was desiron to tell her former companions the joy that she had received in believing in a crucilled Savior. She according the single of the grace of God in the forget in the former companions the joy that she had received in believing in a crucilled Savior. She according the grace of God in the forget ingly embraced the earliest opportunity to visit one of her young friends, whose father was an avowed infidel, but at the same time a man of osiderable influence in the community; the cening passed away, and the time for retiring had come. The gentleman, listening to the con-versation of the little girl, overheard her saying, that she had a Father in heaven, to whom she prayed, and a Savior, in whose merits she had been reconciled to this Father, and through whose intercessions she trusted for salvation. He interrupted the conversation, and rather tauntingly said, 'Well, miss, it seems you pray: suppose you pray with us before we retire. The request was so unexpected, that for a mo-ment she seemed to lose her self-possession; but immediately she said to him, Sir, when I reflect that I pray to Him who created the heaven and have my being, I humble myself before him, and if you will kneel with me, I will try to pray. He cid so, the Lord heard her prayer, and by his Spirit revealed to the infidel his awful condition, and he found no rest until he trusted in Christ as his Savior. Thus it is that 'out of the months of babes and sucklings God has perfect-

SCRIPTURE LANGUAGE.

In a review of Sidney Smith's attack upon Methodism and the discourse of Dr. Chalmers in its defence, Dr. Doggett presents an extract from the latter with comment, as follows: The last ingredient, selected for illustration

in this discourse, "is a fearless and consistent adherence to the language and the doctrines and the morality of the Bible." Upon the employ-ment of the language of Scripture, as descriptive of religious emotions, he particularly insists; for best described by such terms, and the authority is unimpeachable. If we maintain a Scriptural religion, the use of Scripture phraseology in the expression of it is equally justifiable, and a de-parture from it, and a dilution of it with the current language of men, is a cirtual abnegation of its authority. It is the salt that seasons conversation, and makes "it meet to administer grace to the hearer;" and the absence of it leaves no corrective power upon the polluting stream of this world's babble. If Christians must speak on the subject of religion, let them speak "according to the oracles of God." A uguance to this style, when the occasion justifies it, is a covert contempt for the subject itself.
No one was farther from whining and cant, in sacred things, than Dr. Chalmers; or more opof sanctimonious words, but no one more heart-of sanctimonious words, but no one more heart-ily despised that want of independence, and especially, that latent infidelity which recoiled at the inspired language of the sacred records. Speaking of one of the papers of Sidney Smith, speaking of one of the papers of Sidney Smith, on Methodism, containing a bitter sarcasm upon the diary of a Mrs. Roberts, as given in the Methodist Magazine, he rises to the sublime of moral heroism, vindicates a cause with which he was not personally connected, with all the fervor and popularity of his pulpit, from the godless aspersion of the most admired writer of the day. Benefid him, we timid timeserving the day, Behold him, ye timid, timeserving the day. Benold him, ye timid, timeserving, sycophantic preachers, whose courage qualishefore the vulgar jeer; behold him, before the most literary and elegant of all assemblies, in the blaze of his unequalled reputation, rushing to the rescue of injured truth, and taking sides

with the persecuted people of God.

"In the most noted performance of the day against the vagaries of Methodism, the laugh is often raised against an undoubted doctrine of the Bible, and what is more decisive still, the examples which are given of Methodistical non-sense and Methodistical phreseology, are the very nonsense and the very phraseology of the New Testament. They hold up a Christian to derision who said that ther soul was stayed up-on God. Now, although Isaiah does not prom ise to such peace from the world, he promises a peace which the world knoweth not; 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee. But her mind was 'in a most proving frame, going out of herself and taking shetter in God.' I know not how obedience to an express injunction of the apostle, 'Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice,' could be more truly represented. But she felt that the Lord was waiting to be gracious.' What a still higher degree of Methodism must the Christian disciples of Peter have arrived at, who actually tasted that the Lord was gracious. But the 'spirit of prayer and supplication was given to her.' If this process be authing better than a

fanciful chimera, the prophet who foretold was a dreamer of dreams. He should be de-posed from the canon; and the only way to be consistent would be to make the other prophets and apostles and evangelists follow him successively. But 'the assurance was given to her that she was accepted in the Beloved.' And yet we are told that the same thing was given to the Thessalonians, when the gospel came to them, not in word only, but in 'power and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.' The acceptance in the Beloved may sound Methodistically in the ears of those to whom the preaching of the New Testament is foolishness; but it is the very thing which the apostle Paul and his Ephesian disciples knew themselves to be in possession of. If the manifestations of the Savior to the soul be not a reality, then Christ is a deceiver, and the love of truth and tender-ness which give all the charm of a most pathetic eloquence to his farewell address, are nothing better than the artifices of a hypocrite. 'He that leveth me shall be leved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him."

Such is the manner in which the Demosthenes of the pulpit detected and demolished the in-trigues of another Philip against the liberties of evangelical Christianity.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WELL .-- The artesian well at Louisville, Ky., is the deepest well that has ever been successfully bored. It was com-menced in 1857, by the Messis. Du Pont—is 2,086 feet in depth, discharges \$30,000 gallons

are liable to suffer from cold toes, which many people do in spite of "rubbers," fold a piece of newspaper over your stocking, which you can readily do if your boots or shoes are not irra tionally tight.

"A congregational pastor not thirty miles from Boston, recently replied to a proposal for an exchange, from a Baptist brother in the next town, that be would be happy to comply with the request on that brother's next communion Sabbath. The matter was dropped.

Obituaries.

GRANDMA BEASLY, died Dec. 13th, 1860, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. A. Callihan, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Deceased was born, March 9, 1774, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, emigrated with her parents, John and Polly Robinett, to Georgia, and there married Wm. Beasly. From Georgia they moved to Mississippi, thence to St. Landry Parish Louisiann, thence to Texas, in 1834. Settled in Harris county, where she had the misfortune to lose her busband. Since the death of her husband she has made the house of her son-in-law her home; his wife being her only surviving child. In 1848 they moved to DeWitt county, from thence to Bee county.

Grandma Beasley has been a Christian for many years: she did not, however, unite with the church until about nine years ago. She was one of the most devoted Christians I have ever known; she seemed to enjoy communion with her Saviour at all times. She often, when in health, spoke of dying two years subsequently he was licensed to preach the go-pel, and is now on a circuit endeavoring to persuade sinners to be reconciled to God."

and going home to rest. When asked, a few days before her death, if she had any fears, she said: "No: there is not a cloud between me and my God." there is not a cloud between me and my God." It was her delight to talk of the goodness of God .-Death had no terrors for her. She always, when speaking of death, requested her friends to sing the

"When my sptrit to Jesus is fled, My body consigned to the tomb,

I wish not a tear at my grave to be shed. All join with singing and praises to God,"

KINZEY L. WALKER, died at Magnolic Springs, Jast er county, Texas, on Friday, November 17th, 1860, at the age of sixty-seven years

He was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland but early in life came South, living at various times in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, removing to Texas in 1846, settling in Jasper county. During his residence in Alabama, he held the commission of captain of an independent military company. He was attached to the Masonic frateraity, being a member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third de-

Capt. Walker was a man very firmly attached to his family, and he seemed but to live for them. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopai Church, South, and seemed to be perfectly resigned to the will of God, expressing himself to his brethren and friends as having no lears. He died in the triumphs of the Christian faith.

"Why do we mourn departing friends, Or shake at death's alarms ? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends, To call them to his arms."

D. M. STOVALL.

CAROLINE S. HARRIS, consort of Dr. Thoma W. Harris, and daughter of Dr. Jonathan Beuford, was born May 23, 1825, and died in Columbus, Texas, January 15, 1861. Her death was very sudden and unexpected.

Sister H. professed religion in 1840 or '41, and joined the Methodist church, of which she has remained a faithful and consistent member ever since, truly exemplifying the reality of our holy Christianity in her life and conversation; beloved by all who knew her. No one could have been taken whose death would be more universally felt. She lived without an enemy; and O, how keenly her loss will be felt by her friends. Her relatives will weep; but her husband and children can find no relief in tears: the wife is gone, the mother departed, and we can only pray that God may sanctify the affliction to the good of the husband, and take care of her mother-less little ones. May the Father of mercies look in great tenderness upon the bereaved household, and minister comfort to their troubled hearts, and lead them by his Spirit to the blessed land where she has gone, a land "where the wicked cease from troub-

ing and the weary are foreyer at rest." Columbus, January 15, 1861. C. J. LANE. Memphis Advocate please copy.

DAVID BECKET MOORE died on Saturday night, the 9th of December, 1860, aged 18 years; fourth son of John W. and E. M. Moore, of Linden, Case

the 9th of December, 1860, aged 18 years; fourth son of John W. and E. M. Moore, of Linden, Cass county, Texas.

He died in the full triumphs of the Christian faith, at McKenzie College, Red River county, Texas David was preparing for the ministry. But his work on earth was finished, ere we thought it begun He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a kind school mate He lived beloved and died regretted. The Methodist church at Linden has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Long will his brethren and sisters remember his pieus walk and exemplary deportment. Rest in peace, beloved brother, until Gabriel's trump; hall sound and wake the sleeping dead, then we hope to rise with thee, to meet Christ in the sir, and, escorted by appeal and the sir, and t in the air, and, escorted by angelic bonds, enter that better land, where sin, sorrow and death canno

Linden, December 20, 1860.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. By Gonzales Circuit Quarterly Conference.
WHEREAS, Through the dispensations of an alfwise Providence, our beloved brother, Rev. Reuben Plummer, has been taken from us to his reward. Resolved, That in the death of Bro Plummer, w have lost one of our best and most efficient members.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with his

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sen to the Texas Christian Advocate for publication, and also a copy to the family of the deceased. D. W. FLY, G. A. KERR, Com.

Andrew Chapel, January 5, 1861. ian disciples of Peter have arrived at, who actually tasted that the Lord was gracious. But the 'spirit of prayer and supplication was given to her.' If this process be nothing better than a Mattle F. Surghaor, less of Montgomery, Texas. Galbeston Adbertisements.

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 Planes from CHECKERENG, GLLBERT. NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GRAMAN 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.

Sheet Music—Music Fronts.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publis ra' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers Catalogues gratis. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Get 18, 1860-1y
Galveston.

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will comm Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.
sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal COACH and PLANTATION HARDWARE

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, Conch and Plantation Hardware of every description viz. Shadles, Bings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Screws, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Saudres, Rreceching Dees, etc. etc.

Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

Saddlers supplied with harness, skirting, bride, calf-skin, scating and rus Leather, deaft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated and Coach Humes, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and eve thing wanted in the line.

thing wanted in the line.

Carringe Makers

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

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

1. P.1.AN ERS supplied with Plantation Hardware—Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Cellurs, Chains, etc.

1. R. SPRAGUE. Anderson & Blessing's

Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms, Tremont street, Gaiveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melaimotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfaction warranted. Terrect satisfaction warranted.
Ambrason & Blessing, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

L. H. WOOD & CO., Brown & Kirkland,

Strand Street, Galveston, Tezas.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign and

Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varied stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Elister Steel,
5 tons Cast and English Elister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steet, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Monse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cetters (pat'd.)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cetters (pat'd.)
100 Solid Brans Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 iron "Vices, 50 Corn Seythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
1000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 toxen Brown English Straw Corn Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
100 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindsced Otl,
50 dozen Gotton Cards, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindsced Otl,
50 dozen Gotton Cards, 10 bbls, Rolled Lindsced Otl,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbls. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Yellow Ochre,
100 bbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish,
100 bbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish,
50 kegs But Lead, 3 Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
10 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Birect from Italy. Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

STONES, AND MANTLE WORK. Orders promptly executed on the most favor

NEW FALL STOCK.

BY LATE ARRIVALS.
FURNITURE.
DEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainut.

DEDYTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainst.

SOFAS. do. do. do.

Bureous and Toilet Tables,

Extension and Failing Leafdo.,

Centre, Card and Pir do.,

Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,

Tere a Teres. Sideboards, Washstands, etc.

Mattings,

White and Checked, 4x4 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window

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Primary Department, per term,

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Clarksville, Texas, Mug. 22, 1860.

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Hatter English and do commenced. 40
Preparatory 30
Music, with use of Instrument 50
The usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Perspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c.
Incidental Expenses, per year 2
The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are eminently quantified to take charge of young Ladies. The Principal will board in the family. The price of board for the collegate year, itseluding washing, ledging, fuel and lights, \$125,60.
Students will be taken for a half session, paying from the time they enter to the c ose of the year. All payments to be made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draft or otherwise. For further particulars address the Principal. Oct 10, 1860—1y M. C. HALSEY.

THE THIRTEENTH TERM Galveston Female Seminary

Will Commence Sept. 17th, 1860. Union Chapel Institute,

PHIS Institution, under the superintendence of A. C. BAKER, M. D., (late of Greenshero', Aia..) will be open-d for the reception of students on Monday the 17th of Sep-ember next. Terms, per Session of Five Months, Terms, per Session of Pice Montas,
Payable at the end of the Session.
Orthography, Reading, and Writing,
English Grammar, Arithmete, Geography, Composition, &c.,
Latin, Grock, Algebra, &c.,
Music on Piano,
Students will be charged, after the first month, from the time of entrance to the close of the session.
No deduction except for protracted sickness,
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SOULE UNIVERSITY. Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

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GEO. W. CARTER, D. D., President and Prof. Metaphysic fiev. J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor of Languages.

WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.

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EXPENSES for the Annual Session, are as follows:

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One half of the above tuition and the entire contingent as are invariably required in advance. Board in private families, from \$12,50 to \$15 per month. Revs. F. C. Wilkes, W. G. Foote and Thomas F. Cook-P. H. Swearengin, Esq., Attorney,
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tocast or Study unusually Full, Instruction Thorough and Discipline Strict.

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Pupils received at any time.
The charge for Tuition and Board, including lights, fuel and washing, will be \$95 per Term of Twenty weeks, for all others, \$115 per Term. The charge for Tuition, alone being \$50 for the latter and \$25 for the fatter and \$25 for the fatter.

The Institute charge for Board and Tuition must be paid or satisfactorily are anged, at the time of entering.
For further information address the Superintendent, Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent. July 5, 1860. R T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Palestine Female College. THE Second Session of this Institution, under the pres Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of Septemb and close the 11th of June, 1861. Terms of Tuition. gvenile Classes, per half year. Primary "Collegiate Course, each class.....

Music on Piano Forte.
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Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
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Vocal Music.

Texas Masonic Institute.

HE Second Session of this Institution will commence of the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superirendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compa Charges made from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

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New Orleans to Galveston, V&R

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

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