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raneous, both in preparation and delivery. Has-'y prepared, it was necessarily imperfect. In preparation for the press we have endeavored to preserve the position and train of thought with such elaborations as might be necessary to written discourse. It is given to the public t simply because a desire has been expressed for its publication, but with the hope of its being seful as an effort to connect the government an! Providence of God with the present crisis in the affairs of the country. This is the time, if ever, for humble prayer and fixed trust in

THE REIGN OF GOD OVER THE NATIONS. Substance of a Sermon preached in the Methodist Church of Houston, Texas, January 4, 1861.

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT. The Lord God omnipotent reigneth.—Rev.

We are called together by recommendation of the President of the United States, to worship Almighty God with fasting, homiliation and prayer. The temples of worship are thus open broughout the land, and the afflicted people asemble to hear His word and His Providence expounded, and to lift their supplications to His throne. This solemn approach of a great nation to God is occasioned by the soleton crisis and which involves the fate of the great Re-

Standing as we apparently do, at an important epoch in history, with momentous interests at take, and eminent perils and dangers in near prospect, it is not surprising that a Christian people should be inclined to lift their eyes unto he hills whence cometh their help. And while I would not to-day lessen the feeling of resistthe public miad, I would fain combine with it a thorough conviction of dependence upon Almighty God, prompting an appeal, earnest and mited, for His guidance and His belp.

Some of the most sublime language used in the sublimest of all books, is descriptive of the fixed reliance of a christian soul, and of a christian people, upon God Almighty amid the mightest convulsions of earth and time. And if we can say in our hearts at this eventful period, The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge," then we need not, we cannot, " we will not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." Some of the most glorious achievements of prayer, especially when should be, but for the perversion of the Divine associated with fasting and humiliation, have been the deliverance of pations from threatened ruin. And when our trust is thus "in the Lord which made heaven and earth," and our prayer to lim, no real "evil shall befall us," "all things shall work together for good;" He will make "the wrath of man to praise Him, and the

When Hezekiah, King of Judah, was threatened with invasion by the mightier Assyrian ful resistance that prudence could suggest or his resources furnish, let it be specially noted that human forecast was united with earnest prayer and unwavering trust in God. And in answer to such prayer, in honor of such confidence, Divine interposition averted the danger. Does not this incident of sacred history furnish the model for resistance to dangerous aggression. whether foreign or sectional, whether existing or threatened, to the end of time? And while we employ such means as are human, let us not

forget those that are Divine. Amid the gloom and commotion around us, let us look aloft. "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea than the mighty waves of the sea." A hand unseen guides the storm, and though under its resistles sweep "the tents of Cashan may be in affliction, and the curtains of the land of Midian may tremble," yet the succeeding light and calm shall sink the precious truth gently deeply into the soul, "The Lord is good; a strong hold in the day of trouble, and he knoweth them that

"The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble, in penitence and sorrow, for He pours out wrath upon the ungodly nations. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice—let the multitude of the isles be glad thereof," for while "clouds and darkness are round about Him, righteousnes and judgment are the habitation of His throne," and the most terrible commotions in human society are incorporated into His mysterious dispensations in their onward sweep through the

"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." This is our consolation and our hope. And by way of further improving this solemn hour, let us notice briefly this supreme reign of God, with in common ruin. some reference to the momentous period through

all things, is beyond all doubt the Supreme tions of nations, Ruler of the whole universe of matter and of the sons of God showted for joy."

supreme over all thronghout their whole exist. tion-what base ingratitude for peculiar and vice and the danger of the American people?

ence. It is, moreover, adapted to these two pre-eminent blessings, prevail all over the land. Our successful revolution, and subsequent his- REPORT OF THE "EXAMINING COMMITTEE" grand divisions of creature existence, the visible and the invisible, the material and the immaterial. For the great and marvelous works of nature there is natural government involving natural law. Over His myriad rational creatures extends the sway of moral government and moral law. This moral reign, everywhere identical in its general principles, is, nevertheless, variously adapted to the unnumbered tribes of the universe that own its sway. Its immutable laws are revealed in our world, alike for individual and universal man. Between these wide extremes are exhibited subordinate forms of human government, as the family, the church tion of public patronage. This is exhibited in and the state. Of these the family is the first the Bible as exceedingly offensive to God and a and the most important. The complete idea of prolific source of national calamity and sufferthe family, as revealed in the scriptures, includes parents, children and servants, or slaves. These, and only these, are recognized in the immutable decalogue as the permanent domestic relations, and rules are elsewhere in the scriptures given for their regulation and control. No external Such high obligations thus rest upon all peror foreign intervention can be allowed in reference to this sacred circle, excepting, perchance, to restore it when broken, as when the angel of no company or corporation, no state or nation the Lord arrested the fugitive in the wilderness | can, with impunity, for any ordinary exegencies and returned her to her mistress, or when the of private business and public service violate Apostle Paul sent back Onesimus to Philemon. this solemn commandment of Almighty God .-Now, without dwelling on the relation of the For Sabbath breaking "the city of the great family to the church, I wish here to remark that King" was solennly threatened with destructhat nationality is most nearly complete which corresponds in institutions with the complete family, and which is charged with, and adapted to the conservation and protection of this perfect circle of domestic relations. And that national compact which exhibits in its operations the

The Most High rules in the kingdoms of men. He is Governor among the nations. God "made bounds of their habitation that they might seek" ii'm. Here is expressed the unity of mankied, special localities, "appointed the bounds of their ordinate to His reign and subservient to His

and distrust. And when the danger of such ag-

God thus wills the existence of nationalities. The multitude at the tower of Babel were, against "fullness of bread." evil-doers and for the praise of them that do well." Providential adaptations doubtless have much to do with the different forms of governments for the nations of the world. For men capable of self-government, the republican is the most natural and the happiest form. The Divine government must, of necessity, be a monarchy, because He alone has the right to its throne or the perfections essential to its administration. The constitution of the faully ra turally indicates the husband, the father, the master, as its head. No man, or succession of men, can, however, sustain such natural relations to a nation, or be so far superior in abilities as to have the natural right to control its destinies. A republic having God as its head-a theocracy such as Israel was, such as the United States idea connected with it, is the chosen form. Whatever the form, however, it is righteonsness that exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to

any people. God originally appointed to the nations the bounds of their habitations. The general plan of Providence in its relations to this question, has been to limit the nations to smaller territory than their ambition or cupidity would demand. It is true that immense empires have arisen both in ancient and modern times, but they have by conquest, combined several nations in one, to be held together by force, and have been generally temporary in duration.

The perpetuity of a Republic of immense extent is a question of difficult and unwrtain solution, because the various unavoidable conflicts of the people meet in the government itself with a constant tendency to clog its machinery, disturb the harmony of its action, and threaten its existence. And these difficulties as to the perpetuity of the American Republic, are immeaserably increased by the fact that all the differences and antagonisms are merged in one mighty conflict of views and interests, and even concientious convictions defined too by geographical lines. This persistent, growing controversy is really the basis of judgment as to the unfolding designs of Providence in reference to the

destinies of our country.

Civil government must be of necessity subordinate to the supreme reign of Almighty God. His laws are binding alike upon men as individuals, and in all their combinations of obligation and interest as nations. Righteoneness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. The one secures the favor and protection of heaven, the other provokes wrath divine, in punishment or destruction. This is abundantly nanifest from the scriptures which reveal God in history: His providential dealings with the nations of the world.

Wicked men in the aggregate, but multiply the sins of individual men, which thus become by their prevalence national sins. In addition, government may in official action and policy of fend the Supreme Sovereign, and thus the rulers and the ruled involved in common guilt, perish

It may be profitable at this solemn inneture to notice a few species of crime which have in which we are now passing.

God the Creator, the Upholder, the Owner of past ages procured the punishment or destruc-

Forgetfulness of God and idolatry in spirit or mind. His reign is thus commensurate alike in in form. "Pour out Thy fury upon the heathen extent and in duration with creature existence. that know Thee not," "Because of swearing His being is uncreated and eternal, but his reign the land mourneth." "The wicked shall be commenced with the first creative act, when turned into hell with all the nations that forget "He spoke and it was done, when He command- God." Are not we as a people verily guilty in en: 'The kingdom is departed from thee.'"ed and it stood fast." He is from everlasting, these respects? We have forgotten the hole of. And when driven from men he ate grass as oxbut His throne was "established of old," even the pit, and the hand that lifted us from its en until seven times passed over him, he learn-"when the morning stars sang together and all depths. "Jeshurun has waxed fat and kicked." ed the important lessen that "the Most High What indifference to the claims of God, what roleth in the kingdoms of men and that those The reign of God extends over all things irreverence for Him, what daring profanity, that walk in pride He is able to abase." "visible and invisible, whether they be thrones | worthy only of the lips of demons, and fit only or dominions, principalities or powers," and is to be uttered and heard in the caverns of perdi-

Verily there is cause for humiliation and prayer. Licentiousness, in word and deed, the reign of of fleshly lusts and appetites, luxury and shameful drunkenness. For these very sins the offended Sovereign sent down the fire tempest upon the cities of the plain, and overwhelmed their guilty population with "the vengeance of eternal fire." May it not be in part because of the prevalence of such vices that we are made a strife unto our neighbors, and our enemies laugh among themselves?

Venality and corruption in the management of solemn trusts, in legislating, in the distribu-

Sabbath breaking. The law of this holy day lays its explicit claims upon the individual and upon the family in all its departments; parents, children, servants, even the domestic beasts .sons and all families upon all the land and all the earth. No man or no association of men, tion by fire which should not be quenched. For persistent disregard of even the special law of the sabbatic year, Judah pined in captivity seventy years, exchanging for every year of crime a year of suffering in a foreign land. If in the revolution now progressing, fraternal slightest tendency to an invasion of this sacred blood should flow, may it not be regarded as a circle, may well be looked upon with suspicion solemn retribution for continued private and public violations of God's holy day! Verily, gression is felt to be near and palpable, it can there is cause in this for fasting and prayer.

but be resisted with all the determination, a Pride, self-sufficiency, self-exaltation, the liftlove of home with its peace and safety, would ing up of the heart against God. Pride is self idolatry. It "sets up a rival throne in the Creator's realm." "God knoweth the proud afar off." "God resisteth the proud." In such of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on a contest the result cannot be doubtful. "Pride all the face of the earth, and determined the goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

"one blood;" their variety, "all nations;" their deur in a great nationality is exceedingly favorwhich, as an earthquake, has shaken the land, general locality, "all the face of the earth;" able to the development of this vice. But "though hand join in hand the wicked shall not habitations;" the object, that they might seek Him, making their several nationalities sub great cities and nations of ancient times, pride is a confederacy already dissolved in spirit and in form? Will the Sapreme Ruler, either immediate would have been creditable to the oldest and the plain were de-troyed for "pride" as well as on the basis of a new covenant and guide her The replies of the young ladies of the class to

power, her dwellings, palaces; her merchant princes; and her traffickers the honorable of the

earth, said in her pride : "I am of perfect beau ty." Alexander the Great brought his resistless armament against "the crowning city." Her weary land. walls are demolished, her palaces and towers thrown down, and her very site left a bare honorable of the earth."

and horses, can shield the upliftings of pride should be destroyed? from the vengeance of God. A mightier than eagles or the stars shall "abase" the proud in

the dust of the earth. Great Pharaoh, the representative of Egypt's wealth and power, as a whale in his famed river, Divine hand throws a net over the monster of the deep and puts a book in his jaws. His carcase is cast out unto the open field, as a prey for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, while his blood fills the valleys even unto the mountains. "And when I put thee out I the moon shall not give her light. All the bright lights of heaven will I make dark over thee and set darkness upon thy land, saith the

The great Assyrian empire is described as a magnificent tree, deep rooted in the earth and watered by rivers sent out by the sea. His trunk is strong and his "shadowy shroud" towers bigh and spreads afar. The fowls of heaven seek repose in his branches and the beasts of the field find a home in his shade,-Perfect in beauty, he is the envy of the trees in the garden of God. He is "lifted up" in pride. The terrible of the nations come against him. The multitudes of people "go down from his shade." The fowls remain on his ruins and the

beasts trample underfoot his broken boughs. The height" to provoke a like destruction from

When mighty Nebuchadnezzar walked to and fro upon his palace and looked out over his magnificent capital with its walls and banging gardens, its palaces and towers, the wonder the world, he said in the pride of his heart, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?" At that moment there fell as thunder from a cloudless sky, a voice saying, "O King to thee it is spok-

Is not pride all-pervading, all-destroying pride beyond all others, that we have mentioned, the

tory; our happiness in peace, and triumph in war; our rapidly increasing population and widening territorial grandeur; our rapid progress in wealth, intelligence, refinement, and all the elements of national elevation and greatness; our unequalled constitution and form of government; our lofty and glorious position among the nations of the earth, have tended powerfully to the development of that feeling of self sufficiency and independence of God that pride and haughtiness that has provoked the wrath of God in the overthrow of the nationalities that have passed away. The memory of our heroes and sages, our annual rejoicings on our nation's natal day; our beautiful starspangled banner, floating over land and sea, the extravagant praises and adulations of our orators-have further encouraged the inflation of the national heart, productive of deep and gen-

eral forgetfulness of God. We have beheld with rapturous joy the vast temple of American freedom rising into maguificence and grandeur; we have perchance neglected the vestal fires upon its altars, forgetting the while that the lightning of heaven might blast its summit or the earthquake shake its solid foundation.

This nation is yet in its infancy. Let the Union be perpetuated through the ages to come her territory increasing until it shall include all the desirable portions of this grand division of the globe, extending over all this area her populous, wealthy, mighty States, unconquerable by the combined powers of the earth, with a countless population and fabulous sums of government patronage-the paragon of the world and the wonder of time. Who shall tell of her boldness in the midst of prosperity in violating the laws of Heaven, her forgetfulness of God. her luxury and licentiousness, her deep and boundless corruption and her heaven-daring pride? Shall an open Bible and a preached gospel suffice to restrain and overcome the national tendencies to vice and ruin? These are not the only means of training for the individual or the nation, nor indeed the most effectual. | guage. The Most High has a rod of chastisement for the one and the other. And may we ask what been happily attained. are the designed results of present affliction ?-represented as beyond all others—the most pro- form? Will the Supreme Ruler, either immedi- would have been creditable to the oldest and lific source of calamity and ruin. The cities of stely or in the future regenerate the nation up- best endowed Colleges of the country. millions leap for joy, and this wonder of the world, this miracle of Providence shall stand up manifested considerable skill and artistic inamong the struggling nations as a covert from | genuity.

verse may see it to be impossible for this great | replied to by Col. J. D. McAdoo. rock. The islands shake at the sound of her people to remain permanently one, without perfall, and their Kings come down from their petual conflict, and without the development of thrones and clothing themselves in sackcloth such depravity as shall provoke his vengeance pupils of the musical department. pride of all glory and to bring into contempt the ern shores, and that God is confounding our performed before a large and appreciative aulanguage in order to dispersion. It may be, that To Edom, amid the rocky fastness of his He is dividing our counsels not only as a chasnountain home, it is said, "Thy terribleness tisement for our sins, but for the greater good and that saith in his heart who shall bring me | And may it not be that in view of such delown to the ground. Though thou exalt thy- signs, He is kindly bringing on the conflict of and the vicinity. self as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest incipient nationalities, now while the parties to among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, it are so nearly equal as to restrain any desire saith the Lord." No strength of position, or for the shedding of blood, and to render it imnational prosperity, or multitudes of chariots possible that in any event the weaker section

It is sublime to live at this juncture in the the munitions of the rocks, a higher than the affairs of our country and of the world. And while we look with intense concern at the human and earthly side of this momentous crisis, let us endeavor to ascend the mount of revels tion and lift our eyes to the heavenly and divine said in self-sufficiency and pride, "The river is The ruler of the nations, undoubtedly has His mine and I have made it for myself." But a plans for the future of this great country. Does He afflict us? This is itself proof of His compassion and love. Is He visiting the struggling nations of the old world? He has not forsaken the new. And though endowed with no prophet's ken, we may yet more and more fully interpret the opening schemes of His providence will cover the heaven and make the stars there. as the events of history successively transpire of dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud and And while noting the rapid events of this mighty movement let us not forget that

"His purposes will ripen fast,

and shall not an enlarged faith go further and

In the faithful performance of our duties a Christians, let us stand still and see the salvation of God. He rules among the kingdoms of men, setting up one and putting down another, guiding them to prosperity and greatness, and, anon, bringing upon them affliction and ruin, uniting or dividing them, rewarding their righteousness, and punishing their wickedness, arranging their fluctuating nationalities for his glory and the wesl of mankind. It is the Lord: let Him do what scemeth Him good. If it be deep is covered for him, the floods restrained, the His will to rebuild the nation in spirit and form, great waters stayed. Lebanon mourns and the let us accept the destiny with gratitude and joy. trees of the field faint, and the nations shake at If it be His will, permanently and forever, to country. the sound of his fail. This, too, happened unto divide us, let us be satisfied that it is for the best, him as an example "to the end, that none of the and accept whatever of painful result may fol trees by the waters exalt themselves for their low for a season, with invincible fortitude and bumble resignation to His will. And let us humbly pray that scenes of strife may be averted, that fraternal blood may not be shed by fraternal hands. Let us earnestly beseech our Heavenly Father that though no prophet be sent, He will yet say effectually to our Rehoboarn at Washington, "Stay thy hand; let the powerful in its action, and not fouling the gun. Heavenly Father that though no prophet be seceding tribes depart in peace. This thing is from me. Be still and know that I am God."
And whatever may be the destiny of the great
American people, as to internal relations, O!
may the blessing of Almighty God rest upon
all their sections and all their states, that it
may be said in the future as in the past, "Hap
may be said in the future as in the past, "Hap
may be said in the future as in the past, "Hap
may be said in the future as in the past, "Hap
mot to exceed two hundred lines in length. from me. Be still and know that I am God." py art thou, O! people saved of the Lord."

The name of Mr. Thackeray's new story in the Cornbill, is "The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World, showing who Robbed him, who Helped him, and who Passed him by." The title is intended to suggest the parable of the Good Samaritan.

OF THE WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE.

The public examination of the pupils of th flourishing Institution took place on the 7th inst.; and the undersigned "Board of Visitors," appointed by the "Trustees," respectfully report The more than ordinary interest of the occasion, drew together many friends and patrons of the school, who were amply repaid by the character of the exercises, both as to the manifest zeal, attention and proficiency of the pupils,

and the evidence of the ability and industry of The routine of a school examination is not a general rule, an interesting event; but the novelty of this Institution, together with the great interest felt in its prosperity, by the citizens of Washington and the surrounding coun-

ties, gave to the occasion an additional attraction, as evinced by an attention well repaid, and the awakening of hopes that were fully realized. The course of studies through which the exination extended, embraced arithmetic, the higher mathematics, the elementary and advanced branches of the English language, writing, ornamental and landscape drawing, the

French language and music. In the mathematical branches we noticed not erely a knowledge of the subjects under consideration, but likewise a familiarity with principles and their proper application.

The attainment of much proficiency in mathe natical science was manifest in the ease and readiness with which the students demonstrated cardinal points, and applied correct rules to the solution of problems. The examination in this important and funds

ental branch of science was protracted and rigid, and the result very satisfactory.

The classes in the English and French lar uages made quite a creditable appearance. The object of the tuition seemed to be to obtain, through a careful investigation of the derivation of words and the ideas expressed by them, a knowledge of the true scope and use of lan-

Judging from the examination, this end has

It would be doing injustice to our opinion Will they be so employed by the wonderful provi- as well as to the thoughts and opinions as exdence of God as to thoroughly humble the na pressed by these present, were we not to notice tion, correct error, restrain aggression, re-unite more particularly the beautiful examination of

forward to a destiny without a parallel in the the rigid examination to which they were subtheir determinations and efforts, by a special Ancient Tyre, standing at the head of the annals of time? If such be His will, then shall jected, were prompt and explicit, and they ance, calm, deep and determined, to dangerous miracle, dispersed into nations. Human gov- great Mediterranean, the mart of commerce for the dream of the past be realized, the hope of de-

The exhibitions of penmanship and drawing the tempest, as the shadow of a great rock in a

of the Trustees, by Col. H. E. Lockett, to the But, my brethren, the governor of the uni- pupils and pairons of the Institution, which was The exercises of the day were closed by

brilliant and successful Concert at night, by the lament the fate of the glorious city. Why such in utter roin. It may be that we have been es- It would be impossible for us to discriminate utter ruin? "God hath purposed it to stain the saying to build up a great Babel on these west- among the many instrumental and vocal pieces

dience where all were perfect and well received. After the conclusion of the exercises the doors of an adjoining building were thrown open and hath deceived thee, O' thou that dwellest in of the world, and to save us from the terrible the whole throng assembled partook of one of the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high fate of the proud empires that have passed away. | the most splendid, magnificent and "recherche"

suppers, gotten up by the ladies of Washington It was such a one as the ladies of Washington know how to furnish, and when that is said all

is said that is necessary. The proceeds of the evening's entertainment (which amounted to some \$315) were handed over to the "Board of Trustees," for the benefit

of the Institution. We noticed among the interesting povelties the evening a large glass show case filled with "eonfectionations, fruit and bon bons," which was under the control of two of the "bright stars" in the "galaxy" of Washington beauties and the eagerness and zest with which the young men "crowded around" anxious to purchase, together with the result of proceeds (some \$67,) gave evidence of an appreciative

able expertness by the sellers. This amo We cannot close this report without congr. talating the friends of the "Washington Female Collegiate Institute" upon the success and prosperity of the enterprise, and the brilliant caree that awaits our favored Institution.

taste upon the part of the buyers, and consider

It has been in operation only ten months, and yet under many and serious difficulties, the stringency in the money market, and the gene ral pressure of the times, the number of pupils for the past session was 74, with a fair prospec of a largely increased number for the ensuing

The buildings of the Institution are situated in a high and eligable position of our town, in a healthy location, and in the midst of an intellizent and moral community; and we are authorized to state by the "Board of Trustees." that no pains or expense will be spared to secure a full and competent corps of teachers, together with all other necessary appliances, to enable the Institution to take prominent rank among others of a similar character in the Souther Respectfully submitted,

H. E. LOCKETT, T. E. BLACKSHEAR, J. D. McAdoo, O. A. Norwood, Committee T. J. LOCKETT,

England. It is composed of yellow potassa, chloride of potassium, loaf sugar, crystalized sugar

Prince Albert has awarded to the University

To Wash Hair Brushes .- Never use water

SPEECH ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS. BY REV. WM. ROBERTS, of the New Jersey

Mr. CHAIRMAN:-This Report contains many points of interest which ought to be circulated widely through the land: among them I notice the following: "The sabbath-school cause is not an isolated, independent organization, but a part and parcel of the church herself, raised up by God to meet the exigency of the times; therefore its promotion is the church's appropri ate work.'

In this question I have a deep personal interest. From my early childhood, either as scholar, teacher, officer, or pastor, I have been associated with sabbath schools, and my deep conviction is, that it is the cause of God, the same for which Jesus bled, one and identical with the goseal of Christian. with the gospel of Christ.

By no means is this an independent organiza-

tion; and to labor here is the legitimate busi-Less of Christian men and women; and that minister is not travelling out of the record who goes into the sabhath school, though he may have three sermons to preach in the same day.

I think this cause is of God because it is like God; there is a unity, a simplicity, a power about it which clearly shows the hand of the great Jehovah. I rejoice, therefore, to meet on

this platform one who has well said, "Robert Raikes might be reputed the father of the sabbath school institution, but it was first conceived of the Holy Ghost." Should any think this to be as truth so univer-

sally admitted as to need no argument, he should be reminded that though we may be united is the union of chilling apathy and cold indif-ference, rather than of fervent zesl and Chris tian love. We are frozen not knitted together. How often does it happen that truths, the nost awful and important, are considered as so true that they lose all the power of truth, and lie bed ridden in the dormitory of the soul side by side with the most despised and exploded er-rors. "The best way," says Coleridge, "to restore a common-place truth to its original

rightness is to translate it into action."

Noonday is midnight to a blind man—so truth
s as error to an indifferent one: far be it from e to say that it is unimportant whether we inbrace truth or error, but I do say, that while nany wicked men hold the truth in unrighteous-ness, many professedly good men hold it in inifference and indolence.

That this institution is a part and parcel of

the church, and its promotion her appropriate siness, is obvious from the following thoughts: First—It furnishes a most available opportunity to obey that command of Christ, "Feed
my lambs."

I admit there is an outlay of money, an exI admit there is an outlay of money, an ex-

my lambs."

I admit there is an outlay of money, an expenditure of time and energy, and that we have not a dollar to spare, nor an hour to lose, nor an energy to waste; but it is manifest that no investment is so profitable, none so certain in its results as this; in no department of labor is the comparison of Epictetus with regard to sheep so appropriate as here: "They return what shed blossoms it may they are from the tree of life whose leaves are

in the amount of spiritual instruction we give the children; we aim too often, in the language the children; we aim too often, in the language of the opening prayer this evening, lower than the conversion of the children; but with all this deficiency, what one instrumentality is there so fruitful in conversions, and conversions, too, of the right kind, and at the right time?

O, sir, we shall see in eternity a richer harvest, as the result of sabbath school labors, than our largest faith has ever expected. True, sir, you and I shall be sleeping in our graves before this harvest shall be gathered; still, as the coral insect toils beneath the waters, till reef joins to reef, and islands spring up with perrennial verreef, and islands spring up with perrennial ver-dure and golden fruit, so will these unobtrusive,

dure and golden fruit, so will these unobtrusive, unostentations laborers rear a pyramid of useful results whose top shall reach to heaven.

There is another idea of much importance—it is, the useful employment this institution furnishes to the members of the church. No greater blessing can be conferred on any man than to make him useful. In this field of labor up to the present time there are more females than males employed. We might complain of charge of the children of a coming generation, and who that remembers the power of early influence can fai to see the results

A woman recently died in Madison, Wisco

were all Protestants, and for seven years it was not known that she had been in a Catholic Church; and yet when she came to die, she sent one hundred mules for a priest, that she might die in the Catholic faith. The secret was, that when a child she was placed for a short time in a Catholic school at Nazareth, in Kentucky, and the sequel told the influence which wily priests exerted upon her youthful mind. So true is it that early influence, and especially early maternal influence, is not the filmy line of the spider, broken by every breeze, but binding links of steel, connecting the destinies of an immortal being with the joys of heaven or the tears of heli. I am led to give the greater prominence to this idea, because the true dignity of the mother is not always seen and acknowledged. She pre-occupies the unwritten were all Protestants, and for seven years it was nowledged. She pre-occupies the unwritten page of being, gives lessons before any other instructor, and mingles with the cradle dream that which shall read in eternity. "If," in the language of a living writer, "the fires upon our altars shall ever go out, if ever another Jere-miah shall sing funeral notes over our nation's grave, it will be because the mothers of our land have forgotten their duty and power, and have ceased to baptize their offspring with prayer."
And if ever the time comes in the history of our church, when the lambs of the flock shall be left neglested and uncared far, not many years will elapse when when some future mariyears will enapse when when some ruture mari-ner, coasting the voyage of life, shall see loom-ing up in the distance the wreck of our now prosperous church, and write upon his log-book, "Seen to-day the wreck of some noble vessel, name

Finally, I suggest the peculiar design of this Union, whose anniversary we celebrate, as a reason why it should not be left to the penury of helpless orphanage, but receive the cordial support of the whole church, that it may scatter its abundant blessings far and wide. That design is thus stated, "To listen to the calls of the destinate and supply their wants."

It is the crowning glory of the sabbath-school cause that it preaches the gospel to the poor, and, like its ble sed Lord, seeks and saves the lost. But the wa ut of time forbids that I should amplify this idea. It is the duty of the church to instill the know. edge of God and of Christ into the youthful min'd; to place the Bible in the hands of these pilyrius, just as they commence the journey of hee; to lay before them

the best books the land can furnish, so that piety in all its native loveliness may attract them by its charms. It is most assuredly the duty, and interest, and policy of the church to

consecrate her best treasure and choicest talent to promote the interests of this institution.

I pause a moment to inquire what there is in the times in which we live that calls for especial the times in which we live that calls for especial attention to this work. Look at the active movements of infidelity. I refer not so much to any one item as to the general developments of impiety. In these days, when infidelity unblushingly stalks abroad, we must consider that our children are to be record on the years, looder. children are to be reared on the very bordergrounds of hell.

Look, again, at the thousand Protean forms of error which are abroad. What means this singular tendency to such things as Mormonism, Millerism, and Come-outism? Speculation is as rife in theology as ever it was in morus multicauther. lis or up-town lots; and on the supposition that the subjects of these delusions are really sound

in their intellect, what fatal defects must there have been in their early training!

One other thing I notice—the light reading of the day. Mr. Chairman, if this be an age of books and reading, it is an age of romance and fiction. There is a flood, a very deluge of worse then useless reading as fetal to the morals and than useless reading, as fatal to the morals and intellect wherever it sweeps, as was that of Noah to the lives of the antedeluvians. Let our children drink in all this, and what is the result? Unfit for mental labor, vitiated in taste, and corrupted in moral feeling, they live in an imaginary world, the realities of life are too tame for them, as insipid as water to a dram-drinker, or sober sense to a fanatic.

Why is it, after so much toil in some parts of our work, every plant is dwarfed and mildewed? Sir, an industrious enemy is sowing tares, and our only hope is to pre occupy the ground with wheat. This, it is true, will call for energy and sacrifice, but its important design is its ample justification. The enduring energy that built the pyramids, by which Alexander conquered the old world, and Columbus discovered the new, had tritles for its object compared with the efforts of Sunday-School enterprise.

---THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

The editor of the Charleston Christian Advocate publishes in his first editorial column, the following communication from Rev. Dr. Longstreet. Judge Longstreet is an old man and an old preacher; he has been honored both in Church and State; his reputation gives interest

so appropriate as here: "They return what they ear, not in grass, but in wool." Were it a question of political economy, did it relate merely to dollars and cents, to literary attainments, or the prevalence of general good order, its value is one or more of them, is hardly to be expected. obvious. These are but indications of greater | And yet to us there seems an tasy way to avoid be-but I them. It is for the people in each State to s mit quietly to the will of the majority. Noth for the healing of all nations.

What becomes of the children trained in the sabbath schools? Go to the pulpits, and there you will find them. Nine-tenths of all the secession spirit prevails: let the same rule be secession spirit prevails: let the same rule be you will find them. Nine tenths of all the secession spirit prevails: let the same rule be youthful ministers of our land have been con- observed. Surely any man may be excused for nected with sabbath schools. And from whence came our most useful class-leaders, exhorters, and local preachers? Where again are the mothers, who are rearing the Isaacs, the Samuels, and the Timothys of the church, laying This consideration should reconcile the minorinels, and the Timothys of the churen, and then upon God's altar, training them for the work of plucking brands from the burning, and the majorities. We do not say that in either case the minorities should not be at liberty by God? They came, sir, from the sabbath-school.

But I value this institution chiefly because of

But I value this institution chiefly because of

such times as these, that the means resorted to its direct bearing on the salvation of the children. There is, it may be, a serious deticiency means? Grave argument, a friendly interchange of opinion, and a tolerant spirit on both sides, ultimately tested by the ballot-box. The illegitimate means, are wrath, satire, sarcasm, abuse and insubordination. These are the things which produce civil wars. When a State has decidedly shaped her course, then it is the duty of air her citizens to sustain her, to the utmost of their ability. South Carolina for example has withdrawn from the Union. It may be that some of her wisest and best sons disapprove of her course. What should they do? Stand aloof from her? Smile at her embarrassment and expect their wisestriages? By no ments, and sneer at her miscarriages? By no means. Such conduct is neither patriotic nor means. Such conduct is neither patriotic nor prudent. It certainly can do no good, and may do much harm. They should remember, that the State has not acted without well-grounded approbesions of the most direful evils that could befall a Southern State—that the immediate ills which may beset her may not be as great as those which the tened her in the Union—that her judgment has been con-firmed by a large majority of the States identithan males employed. We might complain of our brethren for this; but after all there may termined action, instead of the compromises be a special providence in the arrangement that which some of the abelitionists seem now dis will result in good. These females are to have posed to offer to the Southern States, they would now be receiving, even from these, insults, contempt and defiance—that trouble, pri-vation and hard-hips are the usual, if not the necessary consequences of revolutions in govern-ment, and that it is by no means certain that all these in their most aggravated forms, would

cise attitude of South Carolina, that most of what we have said of her will apply with equal secession, if we are not misinformed. To the unequivocal indication of the people's will whatever it may be, the minorities should yield a prompt obedience. Why resist it? What earthly good can result from such a course? Do you say the people have been hurried on by a sudden impulse to a course which in their calmer moments they will regret? Well, their regrets foresee; or they will come too late for that purpose. If in time; they will arrest the evils. If too late; why fret over them? The best thing for them to do, in the last case supposed, is for them all to become as one man, and by united effort avert the evils if possible; and if not to mitigate them as much as possible. Certain is it, that mere fault finding, rage and bitterness can only aggravate them.

Finally, let us all remember that no human foresight reaches to the end of the revolution which is begun. How unwise for six years seemed our first revolution! And yet how glorious its end! How wise seemed the French revolution, at its beginning! And yet how aw-ful its progress, and how bootless its end! The lesson to be drawn from all this is, that we should all hold our opinions in subserviency to the will and the wisdom of God; shape our tul supplication, that He would take our country in His holy keeping, and govern all things for its best interests.

A. B. L. THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

OUR CHINA MISSION.

Extract from a letter from the Rev. G. W Cunnyngham, to the Missionary Secretary, dated Shanghai, Oct. 1. 1860.

Sister Lambuth arrived at her home last Fri day night, after a pleasant voyage of one hundred and twelve days from New York. We are rejoiced to welcome her back to our inidst, and pray that God may make her abundantly useful in this needy field.

You will see by Brother Wood's report that he is studying the Hang-chow dialect preparatory to entering upon his station, so soon as the state of the country will permit. Brother Allen has not been able to procure a Hang-chow teacher. He is studylng Shanghai colloquial, but will, as soon as a teacher can be procured, give himself entirely to the Hang-chow.

My own persenal labors during the quarter have been uninterrupted, except by the disturbances at Shanghai. I preached five and six times a week, held prayer-meetings, worked in my study, instructed several persons who came to me once every week to be taught, and attended to the general affairs of the mission.

I had the pleasure of baptizing, at our last quarterly meeting, a young man by the name of Wong, a teacher, with whom I have been acquainted for several years. He taught Brother Wood for a few weeks. We have seven more probationers, who attend class regularly, and of whom I hear good reports. Our Sabbath-school has increased during the quarter, and is now in a very prosperous condition.

The native Church is growing, not only in numbers, but I trust in grace and in the knowledge and love of God. I have translated the Articles of Religion, and the General Rules, and am trying to have all the members indoctrinated and disciplined, not only into Christianity generally, but into "Christianity in earnest," alias Methodism.

Since the addition to our number of the new tuissionaries, we have organized a class among ourselves. We have a class meeting every Sabbath afternoon. Brother Wood is our leader. There is here a young man who joined the Southern Methodist Church in California, under Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald. He is a Prussian, a consistent and pious man. He left California without a Church letter; be joined here on probation. There is also a colored man, a baker, who was once a Methodist. He has joined on probation. These meet with us. O casionally a Methodist sailor meets with us. We wish to do what we can for any and all who may fall in our way. We feel the need of the hymn-books. etc., which you promised us. I hope they will

The mission families are well. The general health of Shanghal has been unusually good this

ILLNESS OF REV. J. C. WILSON. - The Gonzales Inquirer of the 26th, says:

A. N. Mills, Esq., was, on Thursday last, electcy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. James C. Wilson, who is prevented from serving by a

tidings before our next issue.

Our ex-readers, who secede from the Advocate because the Ad cate has chosen to defend the South against the principles of Giddings. Seward and Sumner, and the practices of Osawatomie Brown and Kansas Montgomery, are requested to make their Parthian epistles as brother, whose reading and writing came by nature, has stopped his paper.

Rees, writes: "I find 45 cadets members of the converted and healed; it was, indeed, all be dred thousand more slaves in the country than church." He gives a good account of their could do, to keep from joining the church, or there would otherwise have been.

OLINA CONFERENCE.-The Board of Managers, in their second annual report, refer to an inration of a new and splendid era in our Sundayeven an improvement upon the first. The minutes of the last Conference exhit 440 schools. 2,709 officers and teachers, 15,994 white scholars, and 8,994 colored scholars.

thern Board of Bishops, the following Committee on the Centenary of Methodism was appointed ; C. Elliott, H. Slicer, F. G. Hibbard J. M. Hon, Jas, Bishop; the three last being laymen. The Committee was provided for at the General tee are to form a joint Executive Committee, to fix the time and arrangement for the celebration of the Centenary.

We give place to a lengthy extract from a remarkable discourse of Dr. Adams, of Boston, on the crisis. The portion we omit consists, chiefly, of a narrative of the historical associations of the text, and of some rather complimentary reterences to South Carolina.

Hon, Mr. McQueen, Commissioner from South Carolina to Texas, left this city for Austin on

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS meets at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th of February. Five States have elected delegates,

"I am confident," says Channing, "that among the poor are those who find in that one book (the Bible) more enjoyment, more awak-ening truth, more lofty and beautiful imagery, more culture to the whole soul, than thousands of the educated find in their general studies and vastly more than millions among the rich find in that superficial transitory literature

ROME.—The population of the "Eternal City" is about 175,000, divided into fifty-four parishes, with 1,280 priests, 2,092 monks and members of religious orders, 1,590 nuns, and 547 ecclesi astical pupil. Exclusive of Jews, the number of inhabitants not acknowledging the Roman church is 412. There are seventy Cardinals not acknowledging the Roman composing the Sacred College, six of whom are Bishops, fifty Priests and fourteen Deacons.

Mr. RITCHIE, a scientific gentleman of Boston has performed successfully the experiment of freezing carbonic acid gas, by condensing it. The thermometer, during the process, sank to 123 degrees below zero, and both mercury and alcohol froze. The temperature was indicated THE ACCEPTED TIME.

The immediate acceptance of Christ is to be urged, not only from the uncertainty of life .although no vehement preacher ever urged that consideration too strongly, however he may have been ridiculed for his pains: nor is the final argument connected with the operations of the spirit-although there is much in all that we insult to the Divine government, because he has been set forth as Lord of all, and because the decree has gone forth that to him every knee shall bow; but this is not an arrangement in which God's honor is consulted without reference to the good of the subject. Christ is not a mere barren test of allegiance; he is also the medium of all reforming, and elevating influences. If, then, there be any element of sinfulness in our opposition to God, the neglect of sins, besides being the clearest form of contempt circle there is "one vacant chair, proval of sin which we can exhibit. All other sins are branches of which the refusal to believe in the Sent of God is the trunk. Nor can any every other thought and feeling towards thing show a more perfect misunderstanding of God's word than the complacent belief that a moral exterior will serve in the stead of a de-

liberate, self renouncing, immediate acceptance Him who came into the world to save sinners. However the moralist may differ from the outbreaking sinner in many things, the two agree in casting contempt upon the cross. Still more evident is the similarity of spirit, if, as is often the case, the moralist and the publican agree in acknowledging that it were better, perhaps, to submit to the requisitions of the Gospel. In that case the negative and the positive rebellions come together in the one form of neglect-the worst characteristic of opposition to an administration of love. If want of faith in Christ be the root-form of

sin; and if men are responsible for that want of faith; then what we may call the repression of faith is unjust not only to the Divine government but to ourselves as well. Men greatly deceive themselves concerning the power and ef- shall feet of their mental operations. The amount of active mental and moral resistance which a offer to Christ, while listening to a faithful sermon, is wholly incomputable by any standard which may be applied to natural forces. Allered for a moment by the sweet story of redeeming love, such a mind may relax its hold of whatsoever separates it from God; but when the force of truth begins to shake the false god,

history which was neglected at the flood? Was

"convenient season?" Doubtless, beloved

reader, the man who neglected Christ yesterday

may have the opportunity and the inclination

significance with regard to the processes of the

reference to what wefmay call the human pos-

We concur fully in these additional remarks

sibilities of salvation.

A. N. Mills, Esq., was, on Thursday last, elect.

ed a delegate to represent Gonzales county in the State Convention. Mr. Mills fills the vacantic sermon is easily evaded. The next thing, after think if at the South we should hear a Southern or wrong, South Carolina is a proper subject, at the present time, for sorrow on our part C. Wilson, who is prevented from serving by a sovere attack of paralysis.

We are deeply pained to learn from private reports that Bro. Wilson's recovery is considered reports that Bro. Wilson's r

prayer meetings, class meetings, and religious deportment. The young ladies of the church at lastrop have prayer and class meetings. The since then he cons with the expectation and de-Bastrop have prayer and class meetings. The since then, he goes with the expectation and de-Samilar school is prosperous—takes some 50 or sign of coming away unsaved, and is never dis bility, if we should join in an address to the copies of the Visitor.

Sign of coming away unsaved, and is never dis bility, if we should join in an address to the Christians of the Prestyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and other Churches in the South,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY OF THE SOUTH CAR- there an accepted time, which was put off for a creased interest in Sunday schools, and attribute it mainly to the two annual conventions of 1859 to embrace him to-morrow-still the "Now" and 1860. The first they say "was the inauguof Scripture as related to Christ has a fearful school history;" and the second was, if possible, Divine government and grace, as well as with

LORD BACON VINDICATED. Without pretending to a full knowledge of CONTENADY .- At the late meeting of the Norall the facts in the case, we have always beeved that Lord Bacon was misunderstood by the writers who have striven with each other Trimble, John Evans, M. D., Lee Claffin Esq., in the effort to blacken his character. We are, therefore, well pleased to hear that the "Personal History of Lord Bacon," from unpublished Conference, and the Bishops and the Commit- papers, by William Hepworth Dixon, just from the press of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, is considered by good judges as an able and not unsuccessful defence. The New York Observer

It is a book of more than ordinary interes and value. It reviews the authorities, or want of authorities, on which Hume, Hallam, Lingard, Macaulay and Campbell have written their inions of Bacon, and then he opens up the history of the times in which Bacon lived, ex-amines all the transactions which are charged upon him as corrupt, and pours a flood of light pon them in which the character of the great man appears far less worthy of censure than the world supposes it to be. We cannot attempt an analysis of this vindication. The history is absorbing in its interest, and will richly repay the legal student, the casuist, the philosopher,

the legal student, the casuist, the philothe inquiring, who will peruse the records of this beautifully printed book.

on the subject from the same paper: A good work is done when truth is vindicated and a grand good work when that vindication restores a character from unmerited oblogny. Examples are not wanting of men who have for ages been the subjects of scorn and reproach, but again have been rescued from infamy, and placed high in the esteem of men. This is doing, if not done for Lord Research if not done, for Lord Bacon. It has been the fashion to abuse him. With a real relish, wriwhich consumes all their reading hours." ters, by almost common consent, have vilified him, until the stinging epigrammatic line of Pope has come to be regarded the just and only

mate of Lord Bacon, "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," The honor of human nature would demand that to challenge its title to respect. It is a libel on

harm comes from speaking it. always deeply affected us. Never, since the will all of them fail to make common cause, un can find out about spiritual assistance to war- moment we first read it, have we thought of him Therefore it may be that in the fulfillment of rant the belief that such helps require, above without hearing its half-mournful, half-triumphall things, prompt co-operation on the part of ant sound in our memory. After alluding to his wisdom has a radius to measure, God intends to the helped; but the overwhelming reason why "now is the accepted time," is to be found in the principle, that obedience to the Gospel is "Nevertheless, O Lord, my soul hath ever been wishould quiet our hearts and make us willing to should quiet our hearts and make us willing to the only form of allegiance which is recognised an unquenched coal upon thine altar!" For by the Divine Government. Everything else is many pleasant reasons we shall be greatly re- ses. We could all survive such a development rebellion. Nor is this an arbitrary arrangement. joiced if this should prove to have been the The rejection or neglect of Christ is, indeed, an | deep drawn utterance of a conscientious spirit. ---

> ONE TRIBE LACKING IN ISRAEL. FAST DAY SERMON OF REV. DR. NRHEMIAH ADAMS,

It has been said of late, on high authority,

that if there be one State willing to leave the Union, there are two who would be glad to ome in. But thirty-three Canadas would not Christ, who was manifested to take away our fill the place of one Carolina. In many a family for God and his Son, is the most emphatic ap- seems only more vacant when strangers are present. We are none of us willing to hear that one member of these confederated States has experienced irrevocable dissolution from us; may, in turn, occupy our minds; but though a disease which affects the body and mind of a patient may discompose and weary his friends, vet, when the last breath departs, and the seal of death is affixed, the heart breaks, grief overflows, a life-long sorrow falls upon the dwelling. I shall not attempt to draw a parallel between this passage of sacred history and our national affairs, for the histories themselves do not warrant this. I would only use the incident that we may see how the patriotism of the Hebrew tribes mourned over calamities which, it is pos sible, may now be impending over these States. The hand of God, we cannot doubt, is in these affairs. Our prevailing belief is that we are to see good days, and not only so, but unexampled resperity; that the "beauty of the Lord our lod" will be upon us; that a more perfect unmore forbearance, and a willingness to be instructed by each of er as to our respective in tions of the land to dwell together in love and

concord. Let no one think that we cannot all agree, for example, on the subject of slavery. A strong presumptive reason for believing that we shall substantially agree upon this subject is, that the God of our Fathers and our God, cannot, we devoutly trust, through us, inflict upon and upon our interests such calamities as olain, well-to do and outwardly moral man may will inevitably flow from continued disagreement of humanity. The possibility of agreeone simple, obvious truth, namely : That there | that it people in every respect as humane, wise, and pious as christians at the North. This proposition, which would awaken a smile (to speak moderately) at the South, is not practically believed here at the North. We

priety of steadying it back to its rest! Why should it fall with a crash, just now? Can it not be eased down and removed at a more convenient season, under less conspicuous circums. You say, "I have no doubt that there are the North, we mourn over our Southern Christian friends as implicated in a great transgression, which we complain they are defending. Our great North, not be eased down and removed at a more convenient season, under less conspicuous circums. You say, "I have no doubt that there are not only "the mourn over our Southern Christian friends as implicated in a great transgression, which we complain they are defending. Our great North, or in Paul's day. The "froward" are also with its and can show you their easy solutions. At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sensation in Paul's day. The "froward" are also with its and can show you their easy solutions. At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sensation in Paul's day. The "froward" are also with its and can show you their easy solutions. At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sensation in Paul's day. The "froward" are also with its and can show you their easy solutions. At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sensation in Paul's day. The "froward" are also with its and can show you their easy solutions. At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication." At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication." At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication." At the South there are not only "the over for her ovation immediately after the publication." At the South the south the south the over for her ovation immediately after you say, "I have no doubt that there are some good people at the South." What would we thought us to this extremity. Right part of Uncle Ton" and "Dood" a getting back into the deceits of life, is to feel Christian say this of our Northern section?— at the present time, for sorrow on our part resentful: the sermon had no business to pro- Just now, probably, our patience would not be rather than defiance. "Wisdom is better than getting back into the deceits of life, is to feel Christian say this of our Northern section !-

doubtful. But we prayerfully hope for better pathos more marred than any man's by imperpathos more marred than any man's by imperfection of delivery? So reasoning, the lately
softened heart of the almost persuaded hearer,
hardens about the idol and holds it in an emhardens about the idol and holds it in an emfuture stroke of truth. Such an individual may grow more apparently respectful and easy in his hearing of sermons, inst because he is the brace which leaves it but little to fear from any | Connecticut. They reported as a section for his hearing of sermons, just because he is able | think proper to admit; not that such migration brief as possible. We do not care to be ridden, abusively, for half an hour on the back of spa-vined orthography and broken-winded syntax church that he shall come away without having they reported that the slave trade be abolished of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress, so our eyes wait merely to reach the conclusion that some given his heart to God; he goes with no other after 1800, and that a tax be levied on imported upon the Lord our God, until that he have merexpectation than that of successful resistance to slaves. But in the Convention, the free States every possible appeal. On one memorable oc of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Con-Bastrop.—The pastor at Bastrop, Rev. W. every possible apreal. On one memorable of a casion he went without the preparatio of a foregone conclusion and came very near being it is estimated there are now at least three hun-

> and committing the subject to them, and praying that if at any time we, in their judgment, can aid them, they will command our services Such a proposition, whatever might be thought of it at the South, would, even among us, in some quarters, as you very well know, be re-peived with deri-ive laughter; and would be likened to a proposition to refer the subject of burglary to the burglars of Boston. But the day is breaking. God is preparing us to look at the extension of the system; but we shall come to the conclusion that the best way of being friends to the colored people is to be friends to their masters, and to enlarge that charity a little which seems to us so kindly to admit that there are, no doubt, good people who own slaves. We shall, perhaps, ere long be willing to say that the great body of Southern Chris tians no more approve of practical injustice and cruelty than we, and that if cruel things are perpetrated, those Christians can best deal with hem, without our help. There are pictures of loving kindness in the daily history of those masters and mistresses, the contemplation of which will, by and bye, change our tone of feeling toward them, and make us inquirers and learners, and not dictators on this subject. To illustrate my remark: A Northern lady in the South called upon a Southern lady, and found her nursing a black infant. It was the infant of one of her servants. The child was sick, and it died upon the lap of the mistress; the slave nother could not nurse the child; her mistress did it for her. That mistress was a sister of "slavery;" yes, it is as truly "slavery" as "auction blocks" are slavery. Yes, we may look for the time, not far off, when Christians at the South will come to be regarded by our people to be as humane and benevolent as they.

He is ignorant of human pature, however who supposes that men, when convinced of their erroneous opinions, or of their ill effects, will at once rescind them by resolutions and votes. Some public acts may call for such summary procedure, and a magnanimous people al ways do themselves honor by proving, tain junctures, that they can afford to be just. But a magnanimous disputant or adversary also shows his good sense by liberally interpreting an act or word to the credit of good feeling, and in trusting to the sense of justice in the othe party. Reconciliation may be said to be, as the wise man says counsel is, "in the heart of man, like deep water; and a man of understanding will draw it." Our free States are not to los one right, one principle, one privilege moral cable adjustment of this great controversy; we are to stand just where we did when we entered into the Confederacy; and who of us desire

mancious, and, if possible, impossible. The wisest of mankind ought to be incapable of being the meanest. The brightest could not be the blackest. The contradictions of the line ought to challenge its title to respect. It is a like the same through the same alternative issue which is possible: I mean, the division of this country into two great parts, a slaveholding and a non-slaveholding confederacy. It may be that God intends some great bancit to the country into two great parts, a slaveholding and a non-slaveholding confederacy. tends some great benefit to the African race, and to the world through them, by making man, and specially libelous as applied to Bacon, them contribute, under Southern masters, On the other hand, he undertakes a delicate to the progress of wealth, while their own and doubtful task who sets himself to defend elevation and salvation is effected,—for there what the world has written down as base, bad are more of this race who are hopefully con-

for sin when the worse is made to appear the the civilization and christianization of Africa. minded by her answer that her genius and culbetter. There is great danger, therefore, of The South being freed from interference on the doing monstrons wrong to society while striving to do right to an injured dead man. But the truth never hurts the right. Give us the truth, the whole truth, and God will see to it that no Africa, and perhaps Mexico. No one supposes that a single State could endure long as a sep-arate Commonwealth, nor that the slave State less their constitutional rights are guaranteed.

> give up even the Union to His all-wise purpo of divine providence and be happy. But, alas? our passions, and more especially, our conscience, might not allow the separation to conscience. tinue peaceful. God may suffer us to break asunder, as even his own peculiar people, Israel, were broken into two parts and miserably per ished. What wars raged between the parts of a once happy nation! "And there was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam all the days of his life," and the same is said of other kings of Israel and Jodah. The historics of rival republics on the continent of Europe are beact a lights. If the North is so conscientiously opposed to the Southern institution be expected but perpetual aggression and retaliation? Not only so, but among the people of the North a state of mutual exasperation and strife may come to pass, more bitter, even, if possible, than between the North and South. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," before such a time. We turn from such a picture, beseeching God to have mercy upon us. If the South is conscientiously persuaded that her mission is to have custedy of the black, until God in his providence shall disclose some way not yet discovered, to relieve her from the charge, and if we are as conscientiously persuaded that she is sinful, and that we cannot maintain with her that Confederacy with her fathers and our fathers purchased and transmitted, in the name of a just and holy God et us go anget, and commit each our cause im that judgeth righteously.
>
> Two things on our part can preserve things. One is, the general prevalence among

is of that scriptural truth, that the relation .. ownership in man is not in itself siuful. The other is the persuasion that the good people of the South are equally competent with ourselves to judge, and are cetter qualified without our aid than with it, to discharge their social duties. These things cannot be voted; nor will they be adopted through any public overtures. They will, however, prevail, because they are just and true,—unless the God of nations is preparing to us, or to execute some great purpose by our connection with the African race, in cithar of which cases it now seems likely that our Northern sentiment and action will prove invincible. Whatever may happen, and however we may, as friends and fellow citizens, differ on these great subjects, he who becomes passionate they had not contained exaggerations against and resentful, loses one evidence that he is slavery; for it was always clear to Southern right. The great non-conformist divine, John Howe, speaking of religious controversies, says must afflict angels to see men fighting is in the Southern States a body of Christian in the dark about invsteries which even angels her young mistress, against the somber backcannot fathom." We ought not to fight with Southern Christians about that inscrutable good men. Some on either side, profess to un. side of the question. In England - well, we can derstand it, and can show you their easy solutionally say that Mrs. Stowe acted wisely in going thus far cost to bring this whole nation to the frame of mind in which it is to day, and which is best expressed by these inspired words: "He hold, as the eyes of servants look into the hand

> ey upon us." ANTI-SLAVERY ART.

For at least twenty five years Northern genius has been trying to write a good anti-slavery novels are false on one side or the other-either poem. Longfellow's effort is, perhaps, the best. Its only title to distinction is a contrast between or the design of the abolitionists, as she intera Southern negro, asleep beneath a shade tree prets is wrong. It is clear enough to the critic in a rice field, and his sable African brother, who that there is much of vraisemblance mixed up is riding across the great desert, himself as bare | with 10 small amount of exaggeration. This as the back of his horse, with the exception of was to have been expected-almost; at least very the belt of an old sword buckled about his faw writers exhibit the true without any comwaist. This heroic and showy wardrobe was bination of the false. But, in this case, when procured, we suppose, from the English, in ex- the exaggerations come to be examined, it change for some twenty of a class of beings found that they contain the moral against slave who, it is said, cannot "breathe in England," ry; that it is underneath them the author has having been "choked off" to make room for a had to write the name and moral of the presenworking population which can perform more tation; for their sake she has had to attribute labor on a smaller amount of food. The North- to the negro qualities wholly inconsistent with this subject dispassionately. No man will be required to approve of wrong and oppression; or to prefer slave labor to free; nor to vote for A late Northern picture has made a deep im-A late Northern picture has made a deep im- she studies him as an actual being in the midst pression on our mind. It is a photograph for of his actual relations! Mrs. Stowe could exthe stere scope, worth ten cents and selling for aggerate as much as she pleased in attributing sixty-five. A venerable African is stealthily ap- harshass to the master and a lofty ossianic sort prosching some object-invisible to all eyes but of melancholy to the servant; there was nothing his own-which seems to be hidden in some de- to hold her hand except the truth, and that she partment of that labyrinthine institution-s had pre-determined to ignore upon the grand brush sence. Underneath the picture is written principle that it was so great a virtue to rouse the language which the suffering slave is sup- indignation against so great an evil as slavery as used to utter out of the depths of his afflictive to justify the use even of such means as an isosituation. The soul-harrowing words, as nearly as our tears will permit us to transcribe them, are these-

" Dere's a Coon dar, sartin." What," the indignant and outraged abolition ist would ask, "is a 'Coon?' " "Is it not some accompaniment of the whipping-post, the eyegouger, the toe-smasher? Does it not-aba!-Look at the hand of that poor old negro, raised see! the revulsion of his humanity from the agony he is compelled to face has evinced itself | tent" of the hearty negro fun of "Tiff," "Old worthy of the lips of the devotee of freedom." To this, what could the convicted slaveholder reply, but that the "Coon" is, indeed, a sufficiently terrible institution, and that if it should, in the instance in question, get hold of the deprecating hand or the revolting heel-especially the latter-the shrill-edged shriek of a suffering African would be sure to divide the shuddering night. We feel revengeful to see Southern cruelty thus photographed to the scorn of the present and all future generations, and shall relieve our feelings by a deliberate attack upon a less fortunate though more pretentions department of anti-slavery art.

We have always admitted Mrs. Stowe's genius: nor do we think we have ever failed, in our

ture were cramped by the prejudices of education and locality. It is well remembered that Mrs. Stowe se

cured reputation and money by her anti-slavery ictions. A sufficiency of money is a great com fort. Neither is a reputation a thing to be ignored, nor, in the case in hand, are the means themselves by which the money and the fame were acquired, to be set aside as wholly evil. Doubtless Mrs. Stowe honestly meant to do the South a great harm; but truth itself thwarted her intention, and has made her anti-slavery novels the means of revealing, even to our enemies, the excellencies of our "peculiar institution," as they never could otherwise have seen them. We noted the faint evidences of this soon after the first sensation passed away, and we have ever since been occasionally noting inlications that really reliable critics, especially in England, have been admitting, in one way another, that the most marked attempt at an anti-slavery art has turned out to the furtherance of pro-slavery principles. A writer in the last number of the North British Review refers to this singular phenomenon of an author's making an impression the exact opposite of what was intended, and at the same time, does something to make the phenomenon intelligible. He

" It is noticeable that Mrs. Stowe's richest and most affecting humor should be Negro Humor Is this intentional-her willer way of pleading their cause? or is it a confession that the dark people have lighter hearts and merrier natures. spite of slavery, than her Yankee white friends Lave with all their freedom? We consider her power of differentiating the Negro character by means of the individual humor to be one of her most remarkable gifts as a novel-

Mrs. Stowe belongs to a class of people at the North who speak of Jehovah, not as the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob-seeing that the patriarcles were given to slaveholding :- nor even as " the King immortal and invisible, God over all;" but as emphatically and peculiarly if not entirely, "the God of the pilgrims." Reared in this faith, we say, afraid to give it up even when convinced of its error; writing novels with the design of propagating it, and thereby attaining immediate and wonderful notoriety as an author--what, upon the whole. has she done in her chosen field of reform? Absolutely nothing at all, except the very reverse of what she started to do. At the South, her works never would have been blamed i readers that whenever she rose to the power of a true art-as in the delineation of Topsy and ground of the old Yankee lady's abolitionismshe could not but come over to the pro-slavery side of the question. In England-well, we can and ir artistic, nor to hint that the true artistic Southern character and institutions form a part or the whole of the representation, shall be finally tried.

Arguments against slavery are common, but a picture of slavery was a thing which the English critic could not choose but look at, as well for its own sake as for the exercise of his criti cal faculties. Now, the true English critic is a noble judge of art, and since the days of blind partyists have passed away, he is as uppreindiced as he is learned and sente. Besides, i there is one thing that English critics can judge of better than another, it is the ordinary "ob jective" novel. With these qualifications and a considerable prejudice against slavery, the English critics have decided that Mrs. Stowe's the ground tone of slavery, even as she gives it,

lated case of cruelty ITSELF EXAGGERATED! The idea of freedom in Mrs. Stowe's works is a Yankee invention; the relation of the negro to that invention is Mrs. Stowe's patent, so far as she is an abolition writer; the one thing on conscientious principles. Now, let me say have it vented is the genuine Negro Humor of her anti slavery works. It is very strange that belong to the family of the red-hot pincers, the she should not have seen the philosophical insnake-bag, the thumb-screw, and the --! consistency of this Humor with the "moral for mine. idea" that slavery was a great evil to the slave. in horror of the suffering which he anticipates; But she did not; and being fond of the luxury. she revels delightedly in the "measureless conin the elongation of his heel! Poor, mute ap. Hundred," "Topsy" and "Aunt Rose"-nearly peal to sympathy which, sealy though it be, is all of which is as genuine as truth itself. Wherefore it comes to pass that the critic, "agitated" by the moral portions of Mrs. Stowe's worksi. e. the quivering lips and dilating nostrils of mulatto girls "standing at bay" and burling anothemas at excited, blood-thirsty slave-mas ters, etc., ad nauseum-comes upon the humor of the negro with its necessarily happy surroundings, as though he were entering a new world where all things wear their pleasantest attitude, and where the condition of admittance is, as Jeremy Taylor would say, a simple willingness "to be refreshed," and to permit your face and head to be "anointed and look pleasant with wit, as with the fat of the Balsam tree."

The specimens of Negro Humor which made the British critic look to the foundations of the notices of her books, to put on record the opin- argument, are real, though they fall rather beion that she was false to art, just to the exteat low the richness of the element in question. of her truth to abolitionism. Whether Macau- From this Humor the critic infers a healthy ob lay ever remarked to Mrs. S. that she preferred jectiveness; robustness of character; comfort Desdemona to any other of Shakspeare's females of situation; "ample physical health, a glow because she had the independence to marry a and glory of sensuous life, a playfulness of ani black man-the remark contains a rebuke mal spirits; faces oozing with unctuousness; worthy of his utterance, and of Mrs. Stowe's a joyfulness which is "the bright overflow of a honest consideration. A Macaulay might well | merry heart's sunshine;" a wealth and a wisdom | the right. If you fail to do it we shall rememask the author of "Uncle Tom" and "Dred" for suited to the nature :- in fact the broad irre- ber to the last breath that you ruined the Church

ing and shallow mountain rill of Mrs. Stowe's may say we do it to get rid of paying what we anti-slavery purpose-indicates a nature so fully owe North. I admit that some may do this is present harmony with itself and its condition, as to make abolition reformations appear heart-

less in the contrast.

Humor is one of the most notable characteralone," of all human beings, "exists in humor; lives, moves, and has his being in it." Any artistic representation of him which does not make this trait prominent is false; and the artistic representation of him which does make this trait prominent, will be false to art and to truth in so far as it endeavors to work up, along f the true oratorio of the South were written, we should be willing for any abolition performer tion of the negro's imaginary wail for freedom, provided there were no curtailment or misrendering of his own representative music-the link of the banjo, the thunderous reverberacamp meeting chorus bearing toward the heavens the burden of his gratitude for the revelation

and the hope of immortality and eternal life. Some confirmation of the above views will be found in the following sentences from a late review in the London Athenseum, which is rouched for by competent judges in this country, as distinguished for "general ability, taste,

discrimination, frankness and fairness:" A CHAPTER ON SLAVERY: PERSENTING SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY, WITH THE REASONS FOR ITS PERMISSION, AND THE PROB-ABLE MANNER OF ITS REMOVAL. By the Rev. G. Prescott Hiller. (Hodson.) It would appear from the publication of this hasty and superficial sketch of ancient and modern slavery, that the morbid appetite for scenes and cruelty, called into existence by the romantic exaggerations and extravagant misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has not yet been quite extinguished in the United States. The foolish enthusiasm which here gained the better of common sense for a few days, and completely died out in a few months, has in America, the pitch and faggots of party contention to keep it alive. The Rev. Ir. O. Prescott Hiller, however, has greatly miscalculated both his own powers and the state of feeling on this side the Atlantic, if he hopes to inflame us with his rancorous zeal of his short-sighted and narrow philanthropy. We question whether, even amongst his own countrymen, Mr. Prescott will find many to applaud him for attempting to revive the discussion which was provoked by Mrs. Beecher Stowe's unwise book.

LETTER TO A NORTHERN PUBLISHER.

Wace. Term / . 21 / 1861. LEMURI BANGS, Esq. - Dear Sir :- 1 write to inform you that I cannot become your agent to

procure subcribers for your paper. I will first inform you how I became a subscriber to your paper. First-I am a Methodist, and have been for nearly forty years. Second-I um merchant: 'rading North for about twea- 17 were co-operationists. Resolutions, offered ty-five years. For many years I took the old by Mr. Henry of Grayson, ignoring the Conven-"Advocate and Journal," until the division of tion, were tabled by 59 to 17. The House our Church, in 1844. Seeing your father's passed a bill making an appropriation for the me in that paper, and the part he took for the welfare of Methodism, both North and South, on visiting New York I sought his acquaintance, adopted a resolution giving the use of the Hall and became favorably impressed with him and of Representatives to the Convention every day his religious character. I never lost sight of of its session, from 2 P. M. the impressions made on my mind by him, and seeing your name associated with the "Methodist," and finding nothing objectionable in the number I examined I felt inclined to patronize it on your father's account. Thus I became a

subscriber. Now for the reasons why I cannot become your agent :- I am the owner of slaves, and I am trying to train them and have them prepared for heaven. I watch over their spiritual nterest, and when sick I employ the best phydeians in my power. If they have an official standing in our Church, or any of the Christian Churches, I give them time and furnish them with means of traveling. It has been my misfortune to lose some thus engaged, and in their ast moments I have stood by their bedside and have given them all the consolation I could; and when dead I have turned away with joyful Union. heart and weeping eyes, and the consciousness of having done for them the best I could under the circumstances. I love and respect many of them for their religious integrity and faithfulness as servants, and they in turn love me. I try to obey the Gospel by impressing on their minds their obligations to me, as their master: and upon the other hand I try to obey the Gospel injunction, "ye masters, give unto your servants that which is equal and just." And when I say these things I do not wish you to think I am any better than many of the Southern planters. No: there are thousands who are better than I am.

Your paper seeks to interfere in these matters You may ask, "Do you never do wrong in the nanagement of your servants?" I confess it .-But, in turn, do not you and your neighbors do wrong in the management of your hired ser-vants? As I remarked, I have been with you much and leave you to answer the question .-But you contend that slavery is a moral wrong and insist on its eradication; and this you do which neither she nor any other Yankee could to you, my friend, you are over-righteous. The Bible does not teach it-if so I have not seen it Had I, never would I have bought one. Conscience must have a guide, and I take the Bible You may ask me. "Wherein have we meddled

it has come up in your paper. Why did you grand total of \$6,615,218. publish the prospectus of Dr. Elliott's Life of Suley-the murderer in heart if not in fact -connecting it with the names of Ruter and Poe. If they could speak I presume they would cry out, "Oh, wretched men that we are," &c. This is done for effect, and you are compelled to know it. This course has misled hundreds of thou sands. The two last names you mentioned were good men, you knew. Thus you could get some useful articles for the contemplated work, and thereby form a book and have it read, and get the unsuspecting to swallow down Buley's mur-Again, you say, "the Union must and shall

be preserved." Why did you not turn to your allies and say, "Let the South alone and the Union will be preserved." If you continue your aggressions you may preserve the Union, but you will find nothing left South but our desolated cities, and towns, and farms, and fields of bleaching human bones. We love the Union, and deing human bones. We love the Union, and de-precate our difficulties more than the North Nearly all the Continental statesmen are write does, or I believe, before God, they never would ers, Lord John Russell, D'Israeli, Gladstone, have occurred. Remember, my friend, we have are writers. sought equality with you, and not finding it we have turned to the left and ask you to turn to a literary opinion, because she is a woman of fragable inference that the peculiar heartiness in 1844, and in 1861 you ruined the happiest turn.

be perverted or blunted by a seeming apology | High may have still further reference here to | culture and genius; and he might easily be re- | of that Negro Humor whose sparkling current | and best government ever organized on earth; swallowed up the discontented, muddy, brawl- which may God forbid. In our separation some but unless you put it out of our power we will pay every cent we owe just as quickly as we possibly can. I give it as my opinion, if we are not interrupted in our separation we will go istics of the negro in a state of slavery; "he back, as heretofore, to trade at New York city. Respectfully, W. W. Downs.

LETTER FROM FORT DUNCAN.

ED. ADVOCATE :-- Fort Duncan is rather a

pleasant place, situated on the bank of the Ric

Grande river, something like one hundred and fifty or sixty miles from San Antonio, There with this humor, arguments in favor of aboli- are several small villages quite adjacent to the tionism-whether those arguments be written, Fort, viz: Piedras Negros which is on the oppainted or sung; for, in his relation to all the posite side of the river from the Fort, and Eagle arts, the negro is the very embodiment of happiness and good cheer; -- a fair representation of the post. They are both quite flourishing vilhis shiny black face will make the raw head lages, and for the number of inhabitants there is and bloody bones of abolition nursery tales a large business done. The principal trading is wholly out of place in the picture; half a dozen | with the U. S. Government. There are stapages given to his jokes will neutralize all the tioned at this place at this time, three companies rest of a three-volumed anti-slavery novel; and viz: Light Company "F," 1st regiment of Artillery, and companies "F" and "L," Heavy Artillery of the same regiment, and we believe before any audience, to foist upon it his concep- there are not three finer or better disciplined companies in the U. S. service. The Fort is at present under the supervision and command of Major Wm. H. French, whom we believe to be one of the most efficient officers in the Army. tions of big lunged, full throated, placid-bellied He graduated some years ago with great honor aughter, and the sweet inspiriting swell of the at West Point, and proved himself a brave and well disciplined officer during the Mexican war. Upon the whole we can safely say that Fort Duncan was never better conducted than it is at the present time. The soldiers all seem very well satisfied, and all seem to be good civil men, There is at present a Temperance and Literary Society formed in the garrison, and so far it seems to prove successful. There are quite a number of members, and others joining almost every meeting. The society usually meets once or twice a week. We think it will be the means of much good. God grant that it may, as it is needed here. The buildings here are generally pretty good, and officers and soldiers all seem o live pretty comfortable. But there is one thing which is needed here very much, and that is a place for having worship. There is no place here that can be conveniently arranged for that purpose at present, consequently we have very little preaching or anything of the kind here. Occasionally a minister of God comes here, but when he does he finds it rather troublesome to procure a suitable place to preach. If this could be remedied in any way it would indeed be a blessing. I almost forgot to mention that we have a minister residing among us, but it is so seldom he can procure a suitable place for worship, that we do not often have preaching ; but I believe there is a prayer meeting about organizing at present, and by the aid of God we hope much good may result from it. Respectfully yours, &c.

Fort Duncan, Texas, Jan. 15, 1861.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Legislature of Texas met in extra session on Monday, 21st. The number of members present on the fifth day was 75 or 80, of whom bers of the Legislature and Convention, and

Rev. Mr. Thomas (Baptist) was elected Chap-

lain of the Senate, without opposition. Joint resolution from House, repealing the Kansas Resolutions of 1858, passed the Senate by suspension of rules. A bill introduced by Mr. Potter, legalizing the present terminus and location of the Houston, Trinity and Tyler Pail. road; permitting the company to change it if they please, and authorizing their office to be kept at Galveston. In short, the bill legalizes whatever the company has done. It will doubtless pass the House.

Gov. Houston's message does not recognize the present Convention, but recommends the call of a similar body by the Legislature. It deplores the election of Lincoln, and advises the co-operation of the Southern States with the view of securing Southern rights within the

The Alabama ordinance of secession was transmitted by the Governor on Friday, 25th. It was received in the House with a spontaneous burst of applause.

THE FRONTIER.-The Gonzales Inquirer pub. lishes the following from a private letter: After Capt. Ross' fight with the Indians our company went about three miles—found good grass and water, and camped, and sent out spies: they were gone out four days, reported that they saw about 30 miles above us, the trail of at least 2 000 head of horses and at least 1,000 Indians. The drag of the tent poles were 200 yards wide, fresh! They were going a south-west course.

The railroad now reaches twenty-two miles from Lavaca—the work is advancing rapidly. Iron is daily arriving, and it will reach Victoria in a very short period. The road is now carrying freight and passengers, and we hope the work will not be relinquished until it reaches San Antonio. Already are its advantages being felt by the people of Western Texas. W. S. Grant & Co's, train of 52 wagons

loaded with government supplies for Forts Buchanan, Fillmore, Tucson and Arizona, have loaded and are about to start on their

LARGE IMPORT OF GOLD .- The receipts of gold at New York last week amounted to six and a half millions of dollars. The California steamer brought \$1,000,000, the Europa \$540,000, the Etna \$330,000, the Atlantic \$850,000, the Perwith the relation of master and slave?" I would answer, almost in every instance where

The New York Tribune of last Saturday has the following in the most conspicuous part of its editorial columns: We are enabled to state in the most positive

terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE. - Senators Davis and Brown, of Mississippi; Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia; Ham mond and Chesnut, of South Carolina, have retired from the Senate. With the above ten senators twenty-nine only will be necessary for a choice, to do business in the Senate. The republicans have twenty-six votes.

NAPOLEON III, is writing a life of Julius Cesar. Marguand, his Minister of Police, is writing a novel. All the Opposition leaders of France

Nine of Maj. Anderson's soldiers were captur ed lately, while out on a secret trip in search of fuel. Gov. Pickens at once ordered their release, with the privilege of returning to Fort Sumpter, if they wished it. They did not reNEWS ! LATER FE

Washington, Jan. interview with ex-Pri lief that no collision to and States forces du said every effort would The House, to-day the report from the C

conclusion was, howe adjourned over till to-The Senate was ma of private bills and a WASHINGTON, Jan 2
Mr. Crittenden denied
In the House, yest that Texas would ren Sharp words passe Arkansas, and Dunn, The House is occup report of the Committee MILITARY COMP NORFOLK, Jan. 25.-sloop of war Brooklyn under sealed orders.

She took two com Monroe, for what purp LEGISLATURE CHARLESTON, Jan. Carolina has appropri AUGUSTA, Jan. 25-has surrendered to Go

IMPORTANT FROM RI PROVIDENCE, Jan. personal liberty bill. ACTION OF TE NASHVILLE, Jan.

see this day elected to ALABAMA S MONTGOMERY, A. J pa-sed an ordinance Military Commissione An ordinance wa ernor to remove the Another, vesting confiscate property State, and situated w The Senate has p negroes to leave the ! January next, under

NORTH CAR RALEIGH, Jan. 25 -tion bill is still doubt GRORGIA MILLEDGEVILLE, from Mississippi pres A report was offere to the Southern Un State. It also provi abolishing slavery s was tabled for the pro-Resolutions re Europe were introd made to sending Co. A large pariton of

over the territory o VOTE ON THE LOUIS o'clock, the following of the vote on the C reported by John Potes of Fifteen : Yes Naus-Me. sts. det. Hough, LeBo. BATON ROCCE. announcement of the connection of ! A beautiful Pelic Rev Dr Lanfield

of blessing in Engli Much confusio Resolv d. That w of egress and ingre-by all triendiv State declare our willin to guarantee the ex the West and the t The next order

All the member cession, but ten-Reselius, Piers afterward ordered fased to sign unde sir us to annex A resolution pa on Monday. Also the Senators and The Convention Orleans on Monday

to night. THE CONVENTION BATON ROCCH, to the city of New by a vote of 87 in number of person CONVENTION B following dispatch

Convention bill ning by a vote of evening for Char Government of So Washington in rewith reference to It is now settle will pursue a police

The Louisiana

anticipated with a ishing blow to t INDICTMEN manifested at that the Grand indicted ex-Secreture of the count The statements offices, based np

GEORGIA STATI MILLEDGEVIL now in session, Toombs as dele Montgomery Co Mr. Frances Fir-t Congression the Second; Jud the Fourth; Aug The Convent

SURRENDS bering seven no Brown was pretwelve o'clock.

will go hence capiel this for

TRENTON. presentatives, on resolutio ers to Washi COMPLEXIO Sr. Louis, portions of vention will policy.

EVANSVILL Uniontown.

here, but ome to this could eed be a that we at it is so for woring; but

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Jan. 25.—Mr. Buchenan, in an interview with ex-President Tyler, expressed a belief that no collision would occur between Federal and States forces during his administration. He said every effort would be made on his part to avoid

The House, to-day resumed the consideration of the report from the Committee of Thirty-Three. No conclusion was, however, arrived at, and the House adjourned over till to-morrow.

The Senate was mainly occupied in the discussion of private bills and adjourned over till Monday.

Washington, Jan 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Crittenden denied having advocated coercion.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton thought that Texas would remain in the Union.

Sharp words passed between Messrs. Rust, of Arkansas, and Dunn, of Indiana

The House is occupied to-day in considering the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

MILITARY COMPANIES FOR THE SOUTH, NORFOLK, Jan. 25.—The United States steam-sloop of-war Brooklyn sailed for the South yesterday, ander sealed orders.

She took two companies of soldiers from Ft.

Monroe, for what purpose, remains a mistery.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—The Legislature of South
Carolina has appropriated \$40,000 for postal arrange-SURRENDER OF A U. S. ARSENAL.
Augusta, Jan. 25 — The United States arsena
has surrendered to Governor Brown, of Georgia.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25 — The House of Representa-tives has concurred with the Senate in repealing the personal liberty bill. IMPORTANT FROM RHODE ISLAND --- PERSONAL LIB-

ACTION OF TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.
NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.—The Legislature of Tennessee this day elected twelve delegates to a convention

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, A , Jan 25.—The State Convention pa-sed an ordinance to-day annulling the office of An ordinance was presented, authorizing the Gov-

An ordinance was presented, authorizing the Governor to remove the arms and munitions of war from the Mount Vernon Arsenal, and distribute the same to citizens of the towns throughout the State.

Another, vesting the Legislature with power to confiscate property belonging to enemies of the State, and situated within its limits.

The Senate has passed a bill requiring all free negroes to leave the State of Alabama by the first of January next, under penalty of being sold. lision between the Government and the States would strike a death blow to all settlement of our present national difficulties. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. Prices continue to be well sustained here, and the demand is quite active. Sales of the week, 3400 bales, the quantity

RALEIGH, Jan. 25 —The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful. cleared, 5870 bales, and the receipts sum up 4216 bales.

The New Orleans market is reported steadier, but no advance in quotations. Advices from Liverpool to 12th inst. state a small advance, Middling New Orleans is quoted at GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION. GRORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGRILLE, Jan 25—The Commissioners from Mississippi presented their credentials to-day.

A report was offered that no State be admitted into the Southern Union unless it be a slaveholding State. It also provides that any State subsequently abdishing slavery shall be excluded. The report was tabled for the present.

Resolutions relative to direct Southern trade with the commissioners process. 714d. The receipts at all the ports since 1st September to date are, 539,250 bales less than to same time last year. We

quote as follows: Ordinary 71% to 81%c; Good Ordinary 9 to 91%c; Low Middling 10 to 10%c; Middling 11 to 11%c.; Good Middling 12 to 12%c. Europe were introduced, and Commissioners proposed to be sent to the slaveholding States. Objections made to sending Commissioners to Delaware.

A large position of the day was spent in secret Galveston, January 29th , 1861.

In the city of New York, on Monday, January 14th, at the residence of her father, Benjamin Hardinge, Esq., Mrs. SARAH II. SPITAGUE, wife of Judson R. Sprague, Esq. of this city, in the 324 year of her age—d-eply lamented by her afflicted husband and her numerous sorrowing frends in Galveston. An ordinance was passed resuming State authority over the territory coded to the United States. VOTE ON THE LOUISIANA ORDINANCE OF SECRSSION. VOTE ON THE LOUISIANA ORDINANCE OF SECRSION.

BAYON ROUGE, Jan 26—At 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, the following was declared to be the result of the vote on the Ordinance of immediate secession reported by John Perkins. Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen: Yeas, 113—mays, 17.

Nays—Me.srs. Cottman, Gardere, Garret, Gardet, Hough, LeBourgeois, Lewis of Orleans, Melancon, Meredith, Pierson of Winn, Ryman, Toselius, Keries, Norder, Talinferra, Verret, and.—. We are authorized to announce Mr. W. S. DEATS as a candidate for CITY MARSHALL, at the ensuing March election.

Regier, Stocker, Taliaferro, Verret and——.

Byron Rouss, Jan 26.—Immediately after the announcement of the vote, the President declared the connection of Louisiana with the United States dissolved and that of the Federal power.

A beautiful Pelicar flag was unfurled on the President's stand amid immense enthusiasm.

Rev Dr Lanfield delivered a most fervent prayer of blessing in English. Another clergyman offered stroilar one in French.

Much confusion and excitement prevailed for some time, when the following resolution accompanying the ordinance passed unanimously:

Resolv d, That we, the people of the State of Louisians.

Rev J. M. Follensbeer, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor

declare our willingness to enter into any stipulations to guarantee the exercise of those rights.

It is intended as a message of peace to the men of the West and the natural friends of the State of Louisiana.

The next order was the signing of the ordinance The next order was the signing of the ordinance of set the roll was called.

All the members have signed the ordinance of secession, but ten—Messrs Garrett, Gardere, Hough, Reselius, Piers in of Winn Stocker, Rozier. Taliaferro, Lewis of Orleans, and Mereddin The list was afterward ordered to be kept open, some having refused to sign under instructions, who were yet desir as to annex their names.

dased to sign under instructions, who were yet desir as to annex their names.

A resolution passed that the President appoint a
commissioner to the Texas Convention, which meets
on Monday. Also, a resolution ordering the President to forward a certified copy of the ordinance to
the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and
to the Governors of the Southern States.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in New
Orleans on Monday next. Most of the members leave
to night. The fees and one half the expenses of instruction must and in advance. J. C. WALLACE, Sec .- jun31

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED TO NEW ORLEANS.

Baron Rouge, Jan. 26.—The motion to adjourn
to the city of New Orleans this evening, was carried
by a vote of 87 in favor of it. There will be a large
number of persons going to the city.

CONVENTION BILL PASSED BY NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to H H. Chalmers, Esq., for the following dispatch from W. Hardy, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, North Carolina:

RALBIGH, N. C., Jan. 24.

Convention bill passed the House yesterday evening by a vote of 86 to 27. It will pass the Senate,

it is now settled that the South Carolina Embassy will pursue a policy of masterly inactivity until further instructions are received from Gov. Pickins.

The Louisiana delegation in Congress is expected to withdraw next week. The action of Louisiana is anticipated with more anxiety than that of any other State. The secession of Louisiana will give the finishing blow to the compromisers.

terday and this morning.

The arsenal troops saluted the American flag. They

ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 24 — The Convention was occupied this forenoon principally in the discussion of amendments proposed by the Committee on Consti-

TRENTON. N. Y. Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 31 to 11 passed Union resolutions, and agreed to send Commissioners to Washinton, to meet other Commissioners.

COMPLEXION OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—Advices from different portions of the State of Missouri say the Convention will be filled with men of a conservative

ishing blow to the compromisers.

INDICTMENT OF EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 26.—To-day great interest is manifested at the action of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, now sitting here. It is said that the Grand Jury, after mature deliberation, have indicated ex-Secretary Floyd to-day. The precise nature of the counts of the indictment is not yet known. The statements regarding the specifications of the indictment are various in the different bureaux and offices, based npon previous revelations regarding the ex-Secretary, but the precise character of the finding of the Grand Jury has not yet been published.

GROBGIA STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO A PARSONS & MARTIN.

STEAM MANUFACTORY. GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION-DELEGATES TO A Window Sash, Doors and Blinds. Church street, [near Catholic Church.] Galveston. GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO A SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan 24.—The State Convention now in session, elected Hons. Howell Cobb and Robt. Toombs as delegates from the State at large to the Montgomery Convention.

Mr. Frances Barlow was elected to represent the Fir-t Congressional District; Mr. Martin Crawford, the Second; Judge Nesbitt, the Third; Benj Hill, the Fourth; Augustus R. Wright, the Fifth; Thos. R. Cobb, the sixth; Augustus Kenan, the Seventh, and A. H. Stephens, the Eighth.

The Convention then adjourned over till to-morrow.

SURRENDER OF THE AUGUSTA ARSENAL.
AUGUSTA, Jan 24.—A body of State troops numbering seven nundred, assembled this morning for a demonstration on the United States Arsenal. Gov. Brown was present and demanded its immediate surrender. The demand was complied with at half-past

Gunn's New Domestic Physicion
A Valuable Family Dector's Book.
OR SALE by J. W. Shipman, at Methodist Book De

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

Marriages.

THE FLORIDA MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jau. 26.—The transportation of mails to Pensacola has been discontinued, by order of the Post-Office Department. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON. -THE BLACK REPUBLICANS IN FEAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 -Much excitement prevail

Washington, Jan. 26 — Much excitement prevails here regarding a rumor that a secret organization, composed of the employees of the Government offices and others, has taken place, with a view to take a strong and defiant position in the present state of affairs. The rumors on this point are various, and the cliques here, chiefly of the Black Republicans order, will make every effort to upset this organization or expose it. The leading man to do this is represented to be Grow, of Pennsylyania. He will be opposed, however; yet his plan will, no doubt, he successful. This is inferred from the general anxiety to learn who are of this organization, and why the stationing of troops on the southern side of the Capitol. Intense excitement prevails on this subject, and what its results, or that causing the general feeling, is variously stated, but not in such manner that an exact inference may be drawn; still the impression prevails that the organization is antagonistic to the Federal aggressionists.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. On the 17th of January, by Samuel Barnes, clerk in the town of Milam, GEORGE SIMMONS, Esq., and Miss BET-TIE POLK, both of Eutaw, Limestone county On the 10th of January, at the residence of the bride's Ather, in Smith county, by the Rev W. K. Masten, Dr. J. B. MORRIS, of Kausman county, and Miss M. C. PRATHER. On the 8th of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, Egypt, Wharton county, by Rev. Quinn M. Menefec, Mr. WILLIAM P. JONES, of Payette county, and Miss istic to the Federal aggressionists.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 26—In the House to-day, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution asking a select committee of five to inquire whether any secret organization exists in Washington hostile to the Federal Government, and whether any Government employees are members thereof.

Considerable colloquial excitement ensued between Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Burnett, of Kentucky, Kunkle, of Delaware, and others.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, added an amendment asking by what authority troops are stationed on the southern side of the Capitol

Mr. Grow's resolution was finally adopted.

The President vetoed the bill for the relief of Hocaday and Leggett.

The House subsequently took a vote to pass the bill, it being for mail service.

The result was, ayes 81—nays 67. The bill was declared lost, a two-thirds majority not having been obtained.

Review of the Cotton Market.

MATHER HUGHES & SAUNDERS,

Alew Adbertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ent discharged by the President and

Elementary Studies, per term......

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Andrew Female College,

Huntsville, Tezas.

On the 5th of January, at the residence of the father, in Smith county, by Rev. J. W. Fields, Mr. JAMES W. McKinley and Miss Louisa E. MEDLIN. Also, on same day, by same, Dr. E. JONES and Miss S. On the 1st of January, by Rev. L. R. Dennis, Mr. H. D. On the evening of January 3d, by Rev. H. W. Moore, at the residence of the bride's father, Judge Polk, Mr. R. BROWNING and Miss MARGARET POLK.

Agent's Aotices.

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

Special Inducements to Cush Dealers. REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, the letter containing the remittance be addressed to the Agent. 2d. The remittance must be exceleped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained. WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—At the Workingmen's Meeting, held in this city to-night, no less than six thousand men were present, ankle deep in snow, listening to speeches of conciliation, and approving of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From Jan. 22d, to Jan. 28th, inclusive. From Jan. 22d, to Jan. 28th, inclusive.

A—Jno. Adams, 1 n s.

B—R. C. Brigman; C. H. Brooks, 1 n s. J. R. Bellamy;
Sam'i Brandenburg; Jas Burke; W. E. Bates; 3 n s.

C—Jas Covey; L. C. Crouse; W. L. Claitor.

D—L. R. Denvis, \$2, 1 n s. A. B. Daval, 1 n s.

F—M. J. Frayer; B. D. Freeman; J. E. Ferguson; R. S.

Finiey, 1 n s.

H—R. L. Hill; A. Huffman; C. L. Hamil, \$10, 2 n s.

L—J-J. T. P. Irvine; J. P. Jones; J. M. Jones, 4 n s.

K—V. K. Kirkland

M—S. L. Morrell, \$2, 1 n s; R. P. Michael; J. W. P. Mc
Kenzle, \$2, 1 n s; D. McMaham; Wm. McCrory, \$2; W.

K. Masten, 1 n s.

N—R. S. Nebett, \$2.

O—Geo, W. tiglesby.

P—P, M. at Beiknap, 1 n s; P. M. at Prairie Lea, \$2; P. M.

at Montgomery.

R—Ino. I. Bichertson; J. W. Rosers. Resolutions were offered, saying that any col-

T--C. M. at Beitshap, 1 n s; P. M. at Patric Lea, \$2; P. J. at Montgomery.

R--Ino J. Richardson; J. W. Rogers.

S--J. H. Napard, \$10, P. G. Smith, \$2, 1 n s; M. C. Sim son, 1 n s; H. W. South, \$4, 1 n s.

V--W. G. Veal, 2 n s.

W--Wm. C. Whits, \$2, 5).

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trangers generally to examine his stock before New Orleans, as he is confident he can under

HE spring session of this Institution will commence Monday, January 28th, and continue until Comment t day, June 12th, 1861. is Forbes, Miss Hawwell, and Mrs. Thrail continue

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Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
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Date 24

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Piano Forte Manufacturers,

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. On the 3d of January, at the residence of the bride's father,
by Rev. E. A. Stocking, Mr. 18AM PARMER, and Miss
AUGUSTA ANN POUNDS, daughter of J. E. Pounds, Esq.,
all of Harris county.

On the 12 of December, 1860, at the residence of the
S.F. St. Louis ... \$6.75
Molasses, extra ref, bbls 23a36
Molasses, extra ref, bbls 23a36 all of Harris county.

On the 12 of December, 1860, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. W. Burks, Mr. CHRISTO-PHER C. WRIGHT, of Georgia, and Miss ANNA E. WEAVER, of Rusk county, Texas.

On the 20th of December, 1860, by Rev. H. W. South, THOMAS P. PETTY, and MARY J. ROGERS, both of Palis county.

Ex Family Flour \$8 00 \$9 75 Molasses, extra ref. bbls 23a36 Mackerel, No. 1, hif bbls \$10 microscopic hif bbls \$32 25 microscopic hif bbls \$65 28 microscopic hip bbls \$65 28 microscopic hif bbls \$65 28 microscopic hip bbls \$65 28 microscopic hi

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

GOLIAD DISTRICT. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

PIRST ROUND.

Pleasanton Mission, at Pleasanton Jan. 26, 27
Sandies Circuit and Gaudalupe Colored Mission,
at Bethel Feb. 2, 3
Medina Circuit, at Smith's School-house 9, 10
Cibolo Mission, at Wesley Chapel 16, 17
San Antonio Station. 23, 24
Sutherland Springs Cir., at Sutherland Springs Mar. 2, 3
Kerrswille Circuit, at Kerrswille. 9, 10
Uvalde Mission, at Uvalde 30, 31
Eagle Pass and Fort Clarke April 6, 7
The District Stewards will please meet at San Antonio, Feb. 224. Where none have been appointed I hope the Recording Stewards will act in that capacity
Leal, Dec 24, 1860. J. W. DEVILBISS, P. E. VICTORIA DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND.

A. DAVIDSON, P. E. GONZALES DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND. Gonzales Station.
Seguin and Colored Mission.
Lockhart and "
San Marcos and Colored Mission.
Bianco, at Blanco.
Linno, at Comanche Spring.
San Saba.

The District Stewards will please meet me at Seguin, on the 19th of Jan. JNO, S. McGEE, P. E. COLUMBUS DISTRICT. COLUMBUS DISTRICT
FIRST ROUND.

Lagrange Station.
Ruterville Circuit and Fayette Colored Mission,
ar Fayetteville
Columbus Station and Alleyton Mission.
Matagorda and Evansville, at Matagorea.
J
Ecypt and Wharten, at Egypt
Heilvi le Circuit, at Travis
Brenham Station
Union Hill Circuit, at Amanda Chapel.
F
The Discreption of the Colored States of States The District Stewards will please meet at Columbus, Dec. 11. S. THRALL, P. E. GALVESTON DISTRICT.

San Felipe Mission PIEST ROUND. JAMES McLEOD, P. E ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

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Wesleyan Female College.

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Rev. F. X. Porstra, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. W. C. Hass, Professor of Naueral Science.
C. Schwartz, Professor of Modern Languages and Painting.

Miss M. C. Carltons, Assistant in Academic Department.

Miss L. M. SENFLE,
Primary
P. G. GUTTENBEYER, Schiof Professor of Music.

W. S. B. MATTHEWS, Junior

Miss L. GUTTENBEYER, Assistant in Music.

Miss M. A. MATTHEWS,

Mrs. S. SCHWARTI, Teacher of Grammental Branches.

\$210 will meet the annual expenses of a student for board and tuition, if no extras are taken. The expense of furnishing a room varies from \$5 to \$12.

In addition to the regular college classes, there will hence for he as a Academic and a Primary department, all under the charge of the same general faculty.

Letters on financial business should be directed to Prof. C. Schwartz, Accountant of the Faculty: on other matters, either to the President, or to W. C. BASS, Sectetary.

Aug 23—cew Nov 1]

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ventilated and pleasant in every respect. The entire hous
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sons who may favor us with a call can rest assured the
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April, 1853-HOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally recuga zed in our school as the standard of orthography and
prenunciation."—H. H. Van Dyen, Superintendent Public
lastraction State of New York.

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7—In SYNONYMS—"We regard this last monograph
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REFERENCES

Galveston,
Calveston,
E. B. C. G. Mills,
E. B. Nichols & Co.,
J. Shackeford. (aug30-) HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants. AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

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

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

Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas,

M ANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other work that may be done at a directions Foundry and Machine Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most resonable dec 29-ly

L. Forwarding and General Commission Merchanis, Houston, Harris co., Texas, would respectfully solicit the patronage of planters and merchanis generally. All business entrasted to us will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—tiberal advances made on cotton and produce for hipment. All orders to secure prompt attention should be accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

REFERENCES:

Rev. R. Alexander, Beil Country, Rev. J. B. Ferguson, riouston. Peel & Dumble, Houston, Rev. R. Long. Spring field E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston; Hubby & Wickes dempstead.

N. W. RUSH... W. O. G. WILSON... W. B. YOUN-4 BUSH. WILSON & CO.

BUSH. WILSON & CO. (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS.
At ail-termin of Housion and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempsters'
March 24, 1858

L ALLEN ALLEN & FULTON (Successors to Allen, Ragby & Co.,)
(Successors to Allen, Ragby & Co.,)
(OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchantz
(Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Storand Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission,
divance on the same for shipment,
'riders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to Whoaccompanied with Cash or Produce (Dec. 16, 1857)

PARKER SMITH & CO.,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. and Wholesule Grecers, NAVASOTA CITY, Teras.

D. Borh & Phil. Idbertisements.

Insurance against Fire, PFFECTED by the subscriber, in responsible City Combines, on Stores, Dwellings, Stocks of Goods, and the like.

25. C. ESTES,
45. Cedar Steect, N. Y. A. S. BARNES & BURR, 51 and 53 John Street, New York,

Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery

F. E. DANA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW NOTARY PUBLIC. AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, ORI INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES.

GEO. CARROLL BERZ. P. MEAP B. R. CARROL DANIEL PIERSON, Special Partner Carroll & Mend.
WHOLENALE BEALERS in Genicanen's and Youth-DANIEL GORREN. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, & 14 Warren Street, New York. acvil McGRATH, TWEED & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Busiers in CIAOTEIING, to Chambers Street, corner of Church Street or NEW YORK.

Condict, D. Jennings, R. Thomlinson, J. E. Condict

CONDICT. JENNINGS & CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS 34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

Commission Merchant.

C. ESTEE, General Commission Merchant, No. 4

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Countries of the person, cubracing by

Bonners, Sadelery, Bocks, Watches, Jeweiry, Silverware

Planos, and other Musical Instruments. Furniture, Cer

Refers to

Messrs. Headerson, Terry & Co., New Orients.

Messrs. Headerson, Terry & Co., New Orients.

W. W. Downs & Son. Waco, Terns.

W. W. Downs & Son. Waco, Terns.

Hon. E. Hansbrough, Austin, Terns.

Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Terns.

Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Terns.

J. W. Briggs. Evg., Galveston, Terns.

Planotation for Sale.

Plantation for Sale.

Union House.

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

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

Terms moderate the city.

Galveston, Nov. 22, 1860-1y

The ANAWAY, from the subscriber, a SORREL FILLY—

Property for Sale.

A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union a Physician or Merchant.

Apply to G. W. NEELY, M. D., oet 25-tf Union Hill.

oct 25-tf

Mill For Sale.

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

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

Business Cards.

HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY, TEXAS WOOL FACTORS, AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 26 Front street, New York. R. E. Cox Z. P. Clough B. Stroud COX, CLOUGH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Strand, Galveston, (One door East of the Advocate Building.)

from the country solicited and promptly attended to JOHN WESTCOTT. BOOT, SHOE, HAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

North East Corner Strand and 22d streets. Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead. A. B. Block Frank Dean Block & Dean, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Strand. Gaiveston.

EBP constantly on hand a full assortment of every strice that may be found in a first class Wholesale Greery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1] 26 John Shackelford

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

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

Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant,

EFERRING to the shove card I eg to announce that have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S. W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friender cail.

[19] 12] JAMES T. WARE. E. NICHOLA & CO., Cotton Fractors and Commission Merchants. Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Bracos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sading vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce corificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by insurance in our open policies; flat and keel boats are excepted.

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

M. L. Peel J. F. Dumble J. Jac. M. Brown

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown
Choppell Hill Houston Washington
PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.

JORL RIGGS,
ASHLEY W. SPAIGHT,
late of Scima, Ala.
RIGGS & SPAIGIZT, Cotton and Sugar Factors. ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHASTO. may 31 GALVESTON, TEXAS

General Agency J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locators and GereJ. ral Agents, Market street, incarly opposite the Post Ofhee) Galveston, Texas.
Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas
Lands, Land Certificates, Serip, and property of every description, real and personal.
Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and partitioning
of Lands into tracts—to suit parchasers—in say portion of
the state. Orders or information relative to any of the above will al-ways receive prompt attention. sep 24 '57

R. P. HARRISON & CO., (Successors to E. S. Boiling & Co.,) Auctioncers & General Commission Merchants, Strond street, Gaireston.

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry.

A Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hais, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cullery, Furnitare, Wood and Willow Wars, Crockery, Stone and Glass Wars, Groceries, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Vankee Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care County Merchants, Pedlars, and others furnished on the nost reasonable terms.

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

W. STROTHER, D. C. STONE, Galveston Louisberg, N. C. STROTHER & STONE,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Golveston, Trans.

Golveston, Trans.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership I under the above natue, for the purpose of dolors a General Factorage and Commission business is the city of Galveston.

Piedging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, d.c., either for sale here or allipment. G. W. STROTHER, Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

DEWITT C. STONE. JOSEPH STOW,

Carriage Repository.

Carriage Repository.

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

Galection. Texas.

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

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

Old carriages painted and trimmed in a nest and fashlonable style at the above establishment.

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

Strand, Galveston. Legular Sales every Tuesday and Friday,-febit

George Salt J. H. Hutchings John Sealy BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Bealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas A. S. LABUZAN. COTTON PACTOR AND COMBISSION MERCHANT,

J. L. & A. C. WKeen, COTTON FACTORS, ENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD-

G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec. 16-19 Office on Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. ohn Dean Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord Dean, Randle & Co.

(Late Dean & Cramer,) COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, febT59 Galveston, Texas

T. NATUERA WR. SAUNDERS, JR., lute of Hayneville, Als Galveston Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders, COTTON FACTORS, ENBRAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT

AND COLLECTING AGENTS. L Upprind, Anction and Commission Merchant for Bringers for Panes, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Powers, France, Bringers for Panes, and dealer it Provisions and Western Produce.

J. C. R. SNITE Gaireston. Galveston.

Sorley. Smith & Co.,

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

GENERAL LAND AGENT. VACO, MCLERRAR COUNTY, TEXAS.

VILL promptly attend to Land matters of every sener, in the counties of McLennar, Falls Coryol, Busque, Brath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limest

the children, as they gathered in. Then he told a parable. Our then he was on earth, often taught the by purables.
The parable told the little boys was of a kind who had some very rich apples hanging a tree. A poor man was passing by the

owner, and he stopped to admire his beautiful apple tree. He counted these ripe colden pippins; there were just seven of them. The rich owner could afford to give them away and it gave him so much pleasure to make this poor man happy that he called him, and said. give you a part of my fruit."
Is hand and received six of the The owner had only kept one for him-

a think the poor man was grateful for polis all for himself. And at last he made nind that he would watch his opportunand go back and steal the other apple.

Did he do that?" said Willie, very indignant. The ought to have been ashamed of himself. And I hope he got well punished for stealing

How many days are there in the week, Wil-"How many days are there in the week, wille?' said his friend.

'Seven," said Willie, blushing deeply; for now he began to understand the parable. And he felt an uneasy sensation at his heart, conscience began to whisper to him, "And ought not a boy to be ashamed of himself who is unwilling."

on the seventh day to lay aside his amusement? Ought he not to be punished if he will not remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy?"— Sunday School Banner.

THE CITY OF THE VATICAN.

No Christian mind, whether Protestant or Papist, can view with indifference the present condition of the Papaey. The most difficult question of European diplomacy, and indeed of public Christianity, at this time, is, what shall be done with the Pope? The progress of events has revealed the fact that the Italians do not want him. Nothing is clearer than that his own | funeral, and at the same time delivered to me a very ominions would not hold him a day, but for f reign interference. The Papacy, as an earth-ly dominion, has lost its hold upon the affections of its own subjects. Yet it would be a mischievous error to suppose that the Pope has not friends. One hundred and thirty millions of men look to him as their spiritual head. The greater part of this vast multitude regard him classes of sinners, and to exhert them to repent now ith a degree of personal reverence and allegiance that might, in certain contingencies, bring him active and loyal support. The city of Rome is the natural and historical centre of Italy. Its possession, as the seat of the central government seems necessary to the suffication of the Italians.

She called several friends to her bedside, and earnor shade an exasperation among the Catholic po-positions throughout the world, that may aid telestating the Pope in more than pristing over and grandeur. But no one of these great I conclude would be willing that any other to decountry should have the prestige and in-

France, or Austria, should give a home dynastiction to the Pope, would necessarily a give an ascerdant influence in the Papal and a where, then, shall this subappy man functionment, civil and religious, of itsly, is violent expulsion might lead to a reaction timore disastrons.

good by Mr. Bargess, a distinguished elerhalf satirical, half serious, the Palatine, the Forum, the Coliseum, the Cam-pus Martius, and whatever chiefly connects the There are St. Peter's and the Vatican. The

section,—the true ecclesiastical Rome—should be called the City of the Vatican, and with a guaranty of security and of adequate revenue from the various Catholic powers, should be given to the Pope as the seat of the Papacy, while the classical old Rome of our school-boy days should be given Victor Emmanuel as the capital of the united kingdom of Italy. Stranger things have happened.

actionary sympathy, and on the other hand may and the sep give an opportunity at least for the free growth in heaven, of evangelical Christianity among the twenty millions of Italians, -S. S. Times.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.

les directly between Forts Moultrie and Sum-

oles for heavy guns, and on the 40,000 pounds of powder and a proporde quantity of shot and shell. The city of
leston can be shelled from Fort Sumter,
Fort Monitrie is completely commanded by

iy armed and garrisoned. There are about fif-teen guns mounted on a parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty four pounders. Some 'Columbiads' are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot, and shell."

exolish at Last.—A Yorkshireman having occasion to visit France, was dumbfounded to find, on reaching Calais, that men, women, and children, all spoke French. In the height of the perplexity which this occasioned he retreated to bed, and was awakened in the morning by

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES. - Captain Ericsson's invention for setting in motion sewing machines, without the aid of a treadle, is meeting with much favor. Compressed air furnishes the power used. A large receiver is plac-ed in the operator's room, into which is forced the air, afterwards conveyed to each machine through tubes. The sewing girls are thus re-lieved of the fatigning task of working the trea-dle, and have nothing to do but to regulate the

It is difficult to announce a death briefly and formally, and yet gracefully and properly. A fair specimen of the blunders made in this department of literature appears in the British Premier's announcement of the death of William the Fourth to the Lord Major of London: "It is with much regret that I announce to your lord-ship that it has pleased Almighty God to relieve his majesty from his sufferings."

@bitnaries.

Sister SARAH A E. PASCHAL, daughter o John G. and Eliza Paschal, was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1831; her father dying when she was four years old, she removed with her widowed mother to Upson county, Georgia, in 1845. In the summer of the same year she professed religion and joined the M E Church, South, and in 1857 removed with her mother to Texas; first settling at Athens, in Henderson county, then, in 1858. at Owensville, Robertson county, where on the 12th

of Nov., 1860, she finished her course in peace. From early youth she was piously inclined, and from the time she professed religion to the close of her life she lived an exemplary and consistent christian life; often in a kind manner and with christian meekness rebuking and reproving sin.

ller disease was typhoid pneumonia, of which she suffered long; but amid all her sufferings was tranquil and triumphant. I visited and conversed with her frequently in reference to death and her prospects for immortality. She manifested much calmness at all times, and unwavering confidence and reliance in

From the time of her first illness, even before sh was confined to her bed, she expressed the opinion that she would not live. She gave special direction about her temporal affairs; and about a week previous to her death she requested me to preach her special message of warning; requesting me, when I preached ber funeral, to warn, especially, Sabbathbreskers, grocery-keepers, gamblers and dancers, and untaithful parents to train up their children for God, -to-day-that to-morrow might be too late! I have

But if the Italians summarily eject the Pope, as they seem inclined to do, it may embroil them ing parties and from violating the Sabbath, and to bring them up for God. In reviewing the scenes and

need not weep for her, but only strive to live like her so as to meet her in heaven. R. Caswrote. Owensville, Texas, Jan. 19, 1861.

FRISCILLA SCOTT, wife of William C. Scott, FRISCHLA SCOTT, wife of William C. Scott, died July 25th, 1860, in the 15th year of her age. A Kelley and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior of the state, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior.

Pree from a world of grief and sin, Eternally with God shut in

Oct. fast. The deceased was a native of Mebite, Ala, but for the last sixteen years a resident of this State. He the last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State. He last sixteen years a resident of this State.

Fort Sainter has on the left, or south side, of ship channel, and is built in the stream. It Robert B. and Ophelia W. Johnson, died near Coof them being the formidable ten- ever. May God sanctify this afflictive dispensation

Columbus, Jan. 18, 1861

may meet it again where anxiety for its happiness

Galbeston Adbertisements.

AUG. SACHTLEBEN.

SOLE AGENT FOR

IOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and

WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Squar TYANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS.

Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Pianos from CHICKERING, GILBERT NEWHALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

nt by mail, free of postage, on receipt of pu

Liberal discount to Teachers and Dea WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street, Oct 18, 1860-19 Galveston. Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will comeny, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Mortan Hall.

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

sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal SADDLERY. COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

Saddlers supplied with harness, skirting, bridle, call-skin, scating and russed Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gig and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every-

Carriage Makers

Supplied with Bent Stuf, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enamel Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.

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

PLAN: ERS supplied with Plantation Hardware—Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Cellars, Chains, etc.

jan26

J. R. SPRAGUE. Anderson & Blessing's

Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms, Tremont street, Galveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melaimotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfact on warranted.

ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Photo-graphic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attend-ed to. jan 25

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

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. In addition to a targe and varied stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactoas English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Stab Iron, as Cast and English Bilster Steel, as Spring Steel, 500 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills, as Sine Steel, 50 Cars Saulers, as Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,

often seen Christians die triumphantly, but such a halo of glory as encircled her brow I have seldom seen resting upon the brow of the dying Christian.

She called several friends to her bedside, and earnestly exhorted them to keep their children from dancing parties and from violating the Sabbath, and to brit g them up for God. In reviewing the scenes and incidents which occurred during my several visits I have thought it a very special privilege to visit the chamber of the sick and dying Christian. On such occasions the lines of Dr. Young frequently come up to mind—

'The chamber where the good man mee's his fate, Is privileged above the common walks of virtuous life.

Quite on the verge of Heaven 'Saster Sarah A. E. P. lived a Christian, and died as the Christian only can die, and is doubtless gone to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to the home of the Christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficaven. Her friends to find the province of the christian in ficave

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Narble bireet from Italy.

Centre Street, Gaiveston, Texas TURE MARRIE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK. IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

EP Orders promptly executed on the most favorab error. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

N. B.—This establishment is entirely independent of, an eas no connection with, any other of its kind, in this city is excited.

pp 14-59

NEW FALL STOCK, BEDSTEADS. Rosewood, Mahogeny and Walnut.

Fine French Locking Glassen, Looking Glass Plate, Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mculdings of every

Littere, Sugar Strainters, etc.

JUST RECEIVER—Spoons, Listies, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Casters, Patent Ice Pitchers, etc.

dezen Clocks, asserted. For saic low by January 1, 18 8-19 E. S. WOOD, Strand

Desirable Property For Sale.

Now offering for sale, in the town of Chappell Hill
xas, a No. I residence, with every necessary improv

"The East Texas Clarion."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

EDITOR.

**THE Clarlon has a large and increasing circulation in Bastern Texas, and particularly in the counties of Jasper Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Angelina, Tyler, Grange, and Jefferson, and is offered to business men as an excellent advertising medium.

Agent in Galveston, T. H. O'Callaghan, News Office.

appl 19-11

Miscellaneous Abbertisements.

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

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that

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 a large and commonitious Warchouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general

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

Complete Stock of Goods,
which we are offering to seli, for Cash, at very reduced orices. The business at Alleyton, (the terminus of the Buffold Bayon, Brazos and Colorado Raifroad, in Colorado county.) with have the constant personal attention of L. Cumningham, who will spare no pains to give satisfaction to ill our customers.

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

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

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
July 10, 1860. July 10, 1860.

GALVESTON PRICES FOR THE

PERLER PLOWS.

The above Piows are for sale at the store of John P.
Davie, **Liviveston, and J. C. Spence & Co.,
Bionston. Speciment of the same can be seen in the
haads of several agents, who will take orders for them.—
Purchasers have the privilege of selecting such articles as
they wish.

Agent for assignces of the Patent Right.

Gaiveston, Dec. 13, 1830-27

CHILDREN TEETHING. ed Nurse and Female Physician, presents

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

SURE TO RESULATE THE BOWELS. Reflef and Health to your sufauts.

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic,

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER ROTTLE. ap 12-1yl At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orle

A. C. CRAWFORD.

Crockery. China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILE: WARE, in sets and separate: Ornaments, Vascs, Mott-Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.
rivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full su
of Refined Keross ac Oil always on hand.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.
Great variety. Silver Call Bells, etc.

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute.

Department of Practical Chemistry.—Instructions will be given daily in the Laboratory from 1st January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

Analytical Chemistry, viz.

Analytical Chemistry.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, guses, &c.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, mais, limestome, clays, guano, manures, &c.

Medical Chemistry.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calenth, &c., with use of large compound microscope for examinations. The manufacture of other, quinine, &c., and of all the preparations directed in the U.S. Phamacopia; also the detection of poison.

Photographic Chemistry.—Practical instructions in the art of taking Photographs, Ambiotypes, Melainnotypes, &c., of portraits, landscapes, &c., and in copying as well as in enlarging portraits to cabinet or life size, by means of the Camera. Also, in the manufacture and manupulation of the chemical used.

12° This branch is particularly useful to the Architect and Engineer, from the case and isachity of copying maps, drawings, architectural plans and of diminishing and enlarging the sam by the Camera.

Electropiating and gliding practically taught; also medical electricity.

Department of Military Science—These will be Bastrop Military Institute.

Jan. In-If McKerzie Male and Female College,
Of the East Texas Conference.
THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three miles
west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will open
on the first Monday in October next, and continue one term
of forty weeks, without intermission.

Exactly.

or forty weeks, without intermission.

Faculty.

Rev J W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor

Primary Department, per term, 40 00 College 50 00 Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60 00 Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60 00 Matriculation fee on entering College, 5 00 Incidental Tax on each student.

Board, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term of forty weeks.

Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for their ro. m, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut at the yard, Four students occupy one room—make their own fires and police their own room.

When payment is made by note 10 per cent. interest from date will be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first month, from date of entrance till the close of the session; and no deduction made, under any circums'ances, except for protracted suckness, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.

The President will have inamediate control of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal assistance whenever required.

The professorships in blank will be filled by the commencement of the Session, as the arrangements are now being matured to procure competent Professors.

Believing that this Institution will afford as good facilities for study as any other college we ask a share of the public patronage.

Pres. Ed. of Trustees.

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.

P.S.—The heard of Trustees will picase meet at Jeffer-ton, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be import-in business to transact.

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

NOMMEN: ED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, under the
J-apprintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assisted
competent teachers. Musical Department under the diction of Mrs. E. S. N. Cook.

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiste Year.
Instead and Mathematical Department.

150
12ther English and do commenced.

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12per English and do commenced.

20

usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as Painting in Oiland Water Colors, Ferspective, Draw-ing, Nosdiework, Ac. Idental Expenses, per year The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are emin-intly qualified to take charge of young Lades. The Frincipal will load in the family. The price of board for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, § 125,00.

Students will be taken for a half session, paying the lights, \$125,00.

Students will be taken for a half session, paying from the time they enter to the close of the year. All payments to be made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draft or otherwise. For further particulars address the Principal. Oct. 10, 1860—19.

THE THIRTEENTH TERM OF THE

Orthography, Reading, and Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compo-sition, &c.,

Bastrop Military Institute A College Charter with University Powers.

venile Classes, per half year

Trabel and Transportation.

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

Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Openovas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows:

Rew Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 p. m.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 9 a. m.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 p. m. m.; arrive at Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 p. m. in arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 6 a. m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 6 a. m.; leave Galv arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Ralirond,—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M. arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. N. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 3 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNSDAYS, at 6 A. M., arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via Sabine.

From Berwick's, via Railrond, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, when the control of the co

New Orleans to Brazos Sabtingo,
via Indianola.

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

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NOTICE -- After July 1st. Trains on the B. B. B. & C. Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will have Harrisburg at 6 o clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays leave Harrisburg at 6 o clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains willieave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with ragge for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

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REFERENCES.—Win. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jenes, Galveston.

June 9-1y. Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW BROWNSVILLE.

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ness entracted to him, and especially in the case of
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Nev 2, 58, Me E. KENDALL. Autorney and Connector at law.

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[Sept. 13th 1856.] DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Ath

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ustin, Esq., Messes, Briggs & Yard, Ballinger &
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