

# METHODIST CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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

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WHOLE NO. 599.

## The Texas Christian Advocate.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per Annum, in advance; three dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars and ten cents after six months.

JAMES W. SHEPMAN, Publishing Agent.

To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

All Communications must be directed to the Editor.

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Advertisements for one year, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements for three months, for the first insertion, 15 cents per line for the first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements for one month, for the first insertion, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 7 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements for one week, for the first insertion, 5 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements for one day, for the first insertion, 2 cents per line for the first insertion, and 1 cent per line for each subsequent insertion.

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speaks as follows of the Major's masterly inactivity on the approach of the Star of the West with re-inforcements for Fort Sumter:

Major Anderson certainly acted with some loss of decision and energy in this instance than was expected from him by the country. If he knew, or had reason to suppose, that the Star of the West was bringing him reinforcements or supplies, or was on a mission from the government to relieve him, it was clearly his duty to protect her at all hazards. His first letter to Governor Pickens indicated a purpose to do so; but his second letter, after Gov. P. had informed him of the character and probable errand of the steamer, evinced a very sudden and singular change of intention. He might certainly have stipulated for her safety, and for her remaining in the harbor, until a reply to his message could have been received from Washington.

We trust that Major Anderson's motives for restraining the guns of Fort Sumter were of a redeeming character. As we were not of those who saw any glory in the exploit of his removal from Fort Moultrie, so we shall not join his late friends in exalting the omission for which he is satirized in the extract from the *Times*. We hope his first error was of the head and his second of the heart.

Orlando.—That this name does not figure very conspicuously in the Congressional reports, is no disgrace to the owner of it, who is the Representative of New Mexico. He was roused up for once, however, by a classical remark from Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to the effect that New Mexico was "a territory in which a turkey-buzzard would starve."

Mr. Otter, (opp.) of New Mexico.—Mr. Chairman—(laughter)—Surely the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him? Mr. Sherman cannot yield. I shall soon be through, and the gentleman will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Otter.—The gentleman must yield to a reply to so strenuous and so malicious a libel against the people I represent.

Mr. Sherman.—The gentleman says I must; I say, I won't. However, say I wish no disrespect to the gentleman from New Mexico. That Territory still stands nominally a slaveholding Territory, though I am told by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave women, and a large number of peons and others.

Mr. Otter.—The peons are the gentleman's peons. Mr. Sherman.—The peons, too, are the gentleman's peons; for they elected him, and they are made citizens of the United States, and are voters, and they have sent my friend here.

BORDER PREJUDICE AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA.—In a late congressional debate—Mr. Clemens, of Va., said the course of South Carolina toward Virginia was that the latter must be dispensed with, because she is true to the Union and the constitution.

Nearly as far back as we can recollect it has been too common in the border States to speak with South Carolina with disrespect. We remember distinctly the day when some words of this kind came to our own lips; it is now one of our pleasantest remembrances that those words were suppressed by the reflection that, however little harm any expressions of ours might do to the State in the Union, it was at least our duty to be well assured of the justice of the slightest derogation to a whole people. From that moment we made it a point to gather information about the history of South Carolina, about the character of her population and public men, and concerning her legislation and the nature of the difficulties which had led to her secession in private talks and in the newspapers: the result was a full conviction that the actions and characteristics for which she was so often blamed were worthy not only of unequalled praise but of assiduous imitation. Noble, gallant little commonwealth, *sans peur et sans reproche*! The most perfect representative of the forms and spirit of true republicanism known to the world, and, therefore, its most vigilant sentinel and reliable defender. It is our opinion, which we shall change when convinced of its error, that the carping critics of South Carolina might discard what is best in their citizenship for what is worst in the type of hers, with incalculable advantage to themselves.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HUNTER, OF VA.—This is perhaps the ablest speech of the crisis. Mr. Hunter says the question is now no more one of "saving or preserving the old Union. We cannot recall the past; we cannot restore the dead; but the hope and the trust of those who desire a Union, are that we may be able to reconstruct a new Government and a new Union, which perhaps may be more permanent and more efficient than the old New England. It is our forces, have entered the system; they are demanding the legitimate expression of their power," etc. There are portions of the country where population begins to press on subsistence. "In all of the States there is a desire—in some of them a necessity—for further expansion. This has led to the warfare between two social systems, which are not necessarily hostile," etc. The war upon the South commenced in 1820, "when it was declared that the social system of the South was founded upon sin, was anti-republican, and deserved to be suppressed and repressed by the General Government," etc. The warfare has gone on from a small beginning, until—well, until the election of Lincoln. "What people is it that can stand a constant warfare upon their social system, waged for the purpose of dwarfing and suppressing and destroying it. The social system of a people is its moral being." "The Southern people number now some thirteen millions, and cover some nine hundred thousand square miles of territory. They have within themselves all the capacities of empires." It is surprising that they should not consent to the sudden and total prostration of their social system? No; they will leave the Union, and will consent to a reconstruction only upon terms which will guarantee the equality and the safety of their system. Congress shall touch slavery nowhere, except to protect it. But this will not be sufficient. The Constitution must be altered. Mr. Hunter suggests the dual executive, "as proposed by Mr. Calhoun, not in the shape in which he recommends it, but in another form. He would provide that each section should elect a President, to be called a first and second President, to serve four years as President, the next to succeed him at the end of four years, and to govern for four other years, and afterwards to be ineligible. During the term of the first President, the second should be President of the Senate, with a casting vote in case of a tie; and that no treaty should be valid which did not have the signature of both Presidents, and the assent of two-thirds of the Senate; that no law should be valid which did not have the assent of both Presidents, or in the event of

a veto by one of them, the assent of a majority of the Senators of the section from which he local office: that no person should be appointed to local office in the section from which the second President was elected, unless the appointment had the assent of that President, or in the event of his veto, the assent of a majority of the Senators of the section from which he came." Each State should be divided into Presidential electoral districts; each district should elect one man; these representatives should meet and nominate two men to be submitted as candidates to the people, and he should be declared President who received a majority of the districts—the districts each voting singly. The Supreme Court should be made to consist of five Judges from each section.

Mr. Hunter is particularly able and conclusive on the right of a State to secede, but we cannot find space for his argument. As a co-ordinator he maintains that "if it were possible, it is not right; and that if it were right, it is not possible." What excuse for coercion, he asks, can the North give to her own conscience, to the world, "and, more awful still, to the bar of Heaven?" The seceding States are exercising a right; sooner than yield to your demands, "Republican States \* \* \* we bid you to wrap in flames our dwellings, and float our land in blood."

"THAT OLD DEBT."

ED. ADVOCATE.—I am profoundly gratified to see in your issue a lively response to a proposition over my signature in the Advocate of December 19th, for the liquidation of that ponderous "old debt." It was proposed that fifty persons should pledge themselves to pay, on and before the first day of March, 1862, one hundred dollars each, which amount when added to the amount subscribed and pledged by the preachers would very nearly, perhaps, quite relieve the office from its long continued embarrassments, and place on a safe and prosperous basis one of the most important and promising Christian enterprises now in the State of Texas. Only a little more than one month has elapsed since that appeal appeared in your columns, and five brethren have responded nobly. "We will work forty-five 'more of the same work,' and the work will be done, and our beloved Advocate having outside the managing terms of adversity will mail her colors to the mast and start out upon a smooth sea on her voyage of Peace and Good will to humanity.—An opportunity is now offered to the friends of the Redeemer, and that form of Christianity embodied in Methodism, to honor the Lord with their money. There are hundreds in Texas who are indebted to the church for all they are, or ever will be, and in this day of her imperiled interests, shall they not respond to her urgent pleadings for material aid? Christ thought rich for our sakes because poor that we through his poverty might be made rich. The church is the visible representation of the Redeemer, the Advocate is the representative of the church, the organ of the church; it pleads the cause of the church, and preaches Jesus to thousands, weekly. It is his harbinger in Texas, makes war upon his enemies and cheers on his soldiers to deeds of prowess and victory.

Its weekly visits to the centre table of the rich and the cabins of the poor, are alike reasons of instructive thought and prayer. A single obituary has stirred the fountain of holy emotion in the bosom of many a reader, and sent him to his knees in grateful prayer, to panty himself for greater achievements in only another day. The burning torch of christian experience back from the sombre clouds that hang along the confines of Jordan's flood, to cheer the weary pilgrim on his journey, and kindle into flame the subsiding darts of his emaciated soul, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." This engine of holy power, this Advocate of your rights and faith, of your religion, needs help just now, it is suffering for want of it, it asks it. Shall it ask in vain? It is the property of the church in Texas, every member however humble, is a part of that church, therefore it is your property, your organ, your paper, and you, dear brethren, have the means to give it instant relief, and in return receive the gospel bond, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Your preachers in the main are poor men, but absolutely they have had no time to make money. The majesty of their work forbade even an attempt in that direction. Their work has been

"Enough to fill an angel's hands, And fill the Saviour's hands."

Our manhood has been devoted to it exclusively, until some of our heads are frosting with age, the shadows of the last evening are falling upon our vision, and as our salaries are small, and but seldom realized, and our means but limited, it will absolutely oppress us to give any more to this object.

We now appeal to you, dear brethren, who have the means and can give relief and never feel it. I shall not permit myself to doubt but that you will respond at once to this "old debt" that has puzzled the wits of your publishing committee for years, and that has been and is now an incubus upon the office, the Agent and the Editor.

The times are hard, therefore let us meet this debt at once that they may be better. The solution of the Union furnishes no just reason of delay, as Texas will continue to occupy her geographical position and we shall continue to recognize ourselves as Texans, and cannot in any event dispense with the Texas Christian Advocate; and we shall continue to grow cotton and sell it for a good price as heretofore, though the Gulf should swarm with coercion fleets. I greatly admire the Christian tone of Bro. Hunter's communication, but I must express a fear that if his suggested amendment should be adopted, it will not give the immediate relief that is so much desired. I do not know what it would cost to issue weekly 2500 additional copies of the paper. It might not be able to do so and meet the current expenses of the year. I think we had best lay no burden upon the office until we pay off the old debt, and double the list of paying subscribers.

I see that four responses to the hundred dollar proposition are from the west, and only one from the east. Who will be the next to speak from the east? God bless Bro. Hancock, and induce many to imitate his example on the Risk District.

"Come, brethren, in all Texas to the rescue," "give relief, and heaven will bless your store." Execute your notes, make them payable to J. W. Shipman, agent of the T. C. Advocate and his successor in office and send them on, and God will bless you, and you shall have the luxury of an approving conscience. How many Christian ladies are waiting to respond to this call, and are only deterred for the time from responding to modesty! Let me remind them that such is the importance of the cause, that modesty, though a virtue, should yield to duty, and the example of one or more of our wealthy sisters might prove a number, to "love and good works." Let me hold back a single day, but at once do themselves the favor of relieving their consciences, and the cause of God in the cause of Texas.

Rusk, January 24, 1861.

AN INCIDENT—A DEDICATION.

There was a cloud upon her pure brow; sadness shrouded the heart. Death had crossed the happy threshold, where peace and joy had reigned supreme. The strong arm to front shield the wintry blasts was hers no more; the manly beard, where she had so often rested her weary head was hers no more, no longer the receptacle of joys and sorrows, of hopes and fruitions; the lid of life's young dream" no longer a shrine, only in fond remembrance.

The sun was setting behind the peaceful waters of the beautiful Savannah, gilding the lovely city of Augusta with tints of gold, and she wandered along to the silent tomb, containing the casket of her treasure. By her side was the little prattling boy, from whose brow was fading the tender flowers of the third spring. All unconscious of his great loss, and of his mother's grief, he looked up wondering into those tear burdened eyes, as she gazed down upon him, and contented over the many joys of infancy.

She is now kneeling near the sacred mound in humble prayer: "Grant Thy sustaining, soothing grace; may I say, 'Thy will be done.'"

"The angel waters" are there; the whistled prayer is heard; the oil of consolation is poured on the troubled waters; the balm is given; the star of hope appears in the blackened heavens, gilding the glorious prospects of a happy reunion; and though the melancholy dinge of separation is still sounded, yet the soul exults in God. A burning desire to impart such happiness to others is kindled; it flames up, the sorrow and darkness of sin are fully realized; the pall of despair resting upon the heathen world is measured in all its vast proportions. Such reflections and desires are the children of sanctified affliction. With clasped hands and quivering lips, and trembling soul, she asks the question, "What can I do?" The whispered answer comes, and an invisible finger points to the prattling one: "You have a son."

"Yes, Lord, and I give him to Thee; raise him up as a missionary of the cross; an instrument to lead the wounded spirit, and soothe the broken heart." And with trembling hands upon his little head, the emaciation is made, the sacrifice is offered; and clasped to her bosom, the offering is baptized with tears of grief and gladness. Another whispered prayer, the compact is sealed, and the torn heart strengthened.

The offering was not left on the altar forgotten. Through years of realizations and disappointments, her forming hands were busy; day after day faithful prayers clustered around God's throne, to be answered in "showers of blessings." His little feet were early taught the way to the house of God; his tongue to lip, "Our Father which art in heaven." All her instructions, admonitions, and corrections, were to the end that he might be ready for the master's call. The mother's faith was severely put to the test; many arrows pierced her soul. The child of her love, anxious desires, and earnest prayers was wayward, wild, forward, intractable. Like gold, her faith was but the brighter for the trial. She lingered but the longer at a throne of grace. Her efforts were crowned with success. The tidings, joyful tidings came, God's spirit had wrought the work, he was converted. A thrill of pleasure, yes, of unalloyed happiness, it was to her. He was called to the great work, but he was to yield; like one of old, led from the presence of the Most High, to the prayer of faith, prevailed. In a distant land—he was commissioned, by the church to preach the Gospel. And if it gave her happiness to know he was taken into the fold; that he was a Missionary of the Cross; the blessedness was greatly enhanced to sit under his ministry. He stood before her, highly honored of God; a monument of the efficacy of prayer; and on the road to glory, immortality and eternal life. Gratitude to God, and a happiness baffling all description filled her heart.

The mother is now in heaven. "She hath done what she could." Almost with her last breath, did she encourage him to faithfulness. "If God has called you to which I cannot hinder, He has a great work for you to do; then my son be faithful." Can he ever forget such an admonition to give such an incentive ever love his father? God forbid. The voice comes as it were from "the other shore." "Go on, be faithful." Mothers, can you not do much for God's cause? Place your loved one upon the altar: train him for the high and holy office; ask God to accept the offering and thus raise up an innumerable company to call you blessed. O, think of the *worth of souls*, and thrust out laborers into the Lord's vineyard.

CONCATOR.

"GRAND PA WONT PRAY."

This was the complaint of little Johnny, a bright eyed boy of about five summers. Johnny and his ma had gone to spend the night with Mr. S., who had once been an efficient member of the church, but who had "let the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lust of other things," allure his heart, and engross his mind, until he had well nigh given up religion. He had neglected holding family prayer so long that he had ceased to feel remorse of conscience for neglecting a known duty. But not so with Johnny's father. He always made it a practice to pray for the blessings and protecting care of God to rest upon himself and family, during the silent watches of the night. Johnny had got to believe, that to neglect this duty, was only to hazard one's life to the "distracting angel," and for his part he was "determined to run the risk."

The night that we speak of, was spent as usual—retiring to bed without prayer. Johnny's nurse put him to bed, but observed that he was unusually restless; and when asked the cause, he replied in a half suppressed sob: "Grand Pa wont pray." Grand Pa heard it, and not without effect. The spirit of the Lord lodged in his heart. He endeavored to dismiss the trilling saying from his mind, trying to soothe his conscience with the thought that it was nothing but a childish whim. But trilling as the saying was, his judgment taught him that it was true; "Grand Pa wont pray." He endeavored in vain to sleep, he tried to think of other things, but the spirit had riveted Johnny's remark upon his heart. This caused Mr. S., while the rest were asleep, to retrospect his life. He thought of what he had been, and what he was then; where he had gone, and where he was then going. He was led to ask himself the question: "Where is the blessedness that I once spoke of?" How far have I departed from what I once was; how long have I been grieving God's Holy Spirit, and neglecting known duty; and have gone so far that even my little grandchild has observed my wickedness, and God has put it into his heart to reprove me for my sins." Such was his anguish of heart, that, like Peter, he "wept bitterly." He resolved by the grace of God, that for the remainder of his life, he would live up to the discipline of his Christian duty. From that time on, "Grand Pa" took up his abode in the right hand with his Bible in his hand, and on his knees before the throne of Heavenly Grace. Thus "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings, God hath perfected praise."

A MEETING OF TEXAS LADIES.

At a meeting held by the ladies of Burnett county, convened at Mount Pleasant, M. E. Church, Wednesday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1861, Mrs. Louisa A. Barton, wife of Dr. W. Barton, was called to the chair, and Mrs. Mary Moreland was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Mr. C. C. Arnett was requested to explain the object of the meeting, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were read and severally adopted:

Resolved, That we believe in the most important of all things, the moral and intellectual character of the day, which are pretexts for good or evil, but relying upon Divine providence, and trusting in his sure words of promise, that "all things will come to pass for good to them that love Him, we commend to infinite wisdom that which we cannot control; and as a laudable effort to engage in the great work of considering woman's rights, not in the light of many of our sisters at the North, who are ambitious for free suffrage or the elective franchise, we neither desire to go to the ballot box, nor to engage in political questions of the day, but only desire elevation in the department which infinite wisdom has designated for us, contented at all times to learn the political school at home, our husbands and fathers being our preceptors. But whereas, we believe one of the most important of all things, is that which has ever transpired in the history of the world, and which no little mind can foresee the result; but to some extent financial embarrassment and commercial depression is inevitable, therefore be it resolved, that we, the ladies of this county, do hereby

Resolved, by the sisters of this association in a meeting convened, That we renew our pledged faith to our said husbands, and encourage our sons to be true to the South in the day of trouble; we will hold up their hands by the prayer of faith, and with our hands to clothe their wives in the days of their trouble.

Resolved, That we encourage our husbands to avail themselves of the many advantages that Texas does in the raw material for woman's domestic industry. Sheep abound in large herds all over our country, our soil is fertile, and our climate is healthy, and which our husbands can work into jeans and linsey; and as regards the raw material of cotton, no State in the Union grows so much as we do.

Resolved, That we solicit our husbands to fall back upon first principles, as in the days of our mothers, supply us with the necessary machinery, and domestic goods, and we, with ready hands and willing hearts, will supply their domestic wants with every article of clothing our ingenuity can invent.

Resolved, In order to encourage domestic industry, that our associates shall hold a fair at the Baptist Church on South Galib in said county, on the first Thursday in August next, at which time each of our domestic manufactures shall exhibit specimens of all articles of their manufacture for inspection before appropriate committees, whose duty it shall be to award premiums of five cents.

Resolved, In order to raise a fund to carry out the objects of this association, each member shall pay into the Treasury the sum of twenty-five cents.

Resolved, That all moneys raised by this enterprise shall be dedicated to the Lord as a missionary fund, and each sister receiving a premium shall give it to that branch of the Christian Church of which she is a member, to be used according to her direction.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Moreland, the Bro. C. C. Arnett was requested to address the meeting, whereupon the said C. C. Arnett responded with a touching and thrilling eulogy upon woman's devotion and patriotism.

Then Dr. W. Barton introduced the following resolution which was seconded by the Bro. S. W. Moreland.

Resolved, That the first meeting exhibit a variety of cloths, and the gentleman award a gold thimble for the best specimen of jeans; a silver thimble for the best specimen of linsey; and a silver thimble to be awarded to the best specimen of a lady's dress pattern, and a no. one sash for the best specimen of a coverlet, which was unanimously adopted by the gentlemen.

On motion, Mrs. Elizabeth Arnett was appointed Treasurer.

## COURSE OF STUDY FOR CANDIDATES IN THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

FIRST YEAR.—The Bible: Historical and Biographical parts, with reference to Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas,

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. A NEW PROPOSITION.

A good sister and most estimable lady, whose name we are not permitted to publish, sends her notes payable the first of January next, for fifty dollars, to aid in liquidating the old debt of the Advocate, and says in her letter— "I have read in the Advocate Rev. R. S. Finley's proposition to the brethren, to aid in this noble enterprise, but he said not a word to the sisters, I thought when I read it, 'Can we not do something?' It perhaps did not occur to brother F. that there were many of them who would feel it a privilege to do something in this way. Do we not owe all our redemption and graces to the influence of religion? Do we not owe our position in society, and our influence upon the stern sex, mainly to the religion of the Bible? Where is the country, where the religion of the Bible is not, that woman is anything more than man's slave?"

"For many years I have been a constant reader of the 'Advocate,' and none of them has afforded me more pleasure, and been of more spiritual advantage to me, than our own Texas paper. I will contribute my 'mite' to aid in releasing it of its embarrassments." Such evidences of interest in the success of the Advocate, is matter of great encouragement to us. We earnestly hope that these propositions will be responded to, until the last cent of that old debt is paid, and then truly can the Church say, "The Advocate is ours." May the good Lord bless and richly reward every donor.

AGENT. BOOKS BY MAIL.—Brethren will bear in mind that our rule is, to send no books by mail on a credit.

AGENT. SPEECH OF DR. CARTER.—The Austin correspondent of the Galveston News, after giving an account of the organization of the State Convention on the 29th ult., says: "It was then made to have a recess for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Dr. Carter, who had been invited by many of the delegates and citizens to address the Convention and people generally on this evening. Mr. Carter being introduced to the Convention by Mr. Taylor, Speaker of the House, delivered one of the ablest, most eloquent and most effective speeches it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. He held the vast audience spell bound by his varied powers of argument and harmonious anecdote, for about one and a half hours, and from a quarter to ten a quarter past 11, during all which time there were continued bursts of applause such as do not recollect ever to have heard before. It was utterly vain for me, even if I had time, to attempt to convey any adequate conception of the convincing arguments and happy illustrations that pervaded the address from beginning to end."

AGENT. SECRETARY'S ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE GREAT FORT.—See Eop's fable entitled "The B—y and the members," for the account of an attempt at secession which resulted in favor of the central government. Owing to the precedent then established, we offered no resistance to the leading reinforcements, recently, in the shape of a barrel of best quality (the very best) corn beef and tongues from the new packing establishment on Dickinson's Bayou in this country, under orders from Capt. Todd. After a full experience of results, we find no cause to regret our acquiescence in the savory invasion. The very best Northern reinforcements of a professedly similar kind will, however, be henceforth excluded on account of inferiority.

AGENT. REV. LITTLETON POWELL.—Gullford Jones corrects through the Nashville Advocate the almost universal belief that Rev. Littleton Powell was born in Kentucky. "I learned from his brother, Hon. W. P. Fowler, of Smithland, Kentucky, that he was born one mile from Dixon Springs, Smith county, Tennessee. That the writer informs us, has been a great country for preachers. One revival at Wesley Chapel, there, gave to the Church six preachers: two Raglanes, two Jones; Wm. Moores, now of Arkansas, and Jesse Hoard, now of Texas; and close by, about the same time, John H. Mann, Caleb B. Davis, Erasmus B. Duneson, Peter B. Hubbard, Wm. Jared and Robert Williams—all Methodists save one, who is now a prominent minister in the Baptist Church."

AGENT. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The Minutes, neatly printed at the Bulletin office, come to us with the records of the fifteenth session. Amount raised for missions, \$9,499 45; apportionment for 1861, \$10,350. Among the appropriations we find \$1,800 for German Missions in New Orleans. Amounts necessary for supernumeraries, widows, etc., and Bishop's claim, \$1,810; collected, \$2,629 89. Value of Parsonages, \$9,070 25; for Church buildings, parsonages, \$9,070 25; for Literary Institutions—Contemporary College of Louisiana; Homer College; Pierce and Paine College; Mansfield Female College; Collegiate Institute; Female Seminary; New Iberia Female Institute. New Orleans Advertisers—8000 subscribers; expenses of publishing for the year, \$14,985 17; receipts from subscribers and advertising, \$14,977 89; assets, cash, \$234 44; presses, etc., \$3,061 94; due for advertising, \$3,290 82—\$6,677 50; liabilities for borrowed money, \$2,009 11; small debts, \$542 88—\$4,327 71. Numbers in Society—Probationers, 2401; Members, 2461; colored probationers, 1655; colored members, 5884; local preachers, 115. Net increase, 2192.—Number of preachers appointed, 88; supernumeraries, 2; located, 4.

AGENT. ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—A pamphlet copy of the Minutes of the 29th session of the Alabama Conference, (published elegantly by the House at Nashville) has been received. The members in society are—Probationers, 9010; members, 36,985; colored probationers, 6045; colored members, 21,056. Net increase, 2075. Ministers in connection with the Conference, 150. Preachers of the fourth year, 18; third, 19; second, 15; first, 26. Amount necessary for supernumeraries, widows, and orphans, \$13,933 39; collected and applied, \$7808 68. Amount contributed for missions, \$1799 18. Ministerial Education Society, \$1799 18. Literary Institutions—Southern University, East Alabama Male College, Glenville Military and Collegiate Institute, Glenville Female College, Contemporary Institute, Tusculum Female College, Tusculum Female College. Deaths—John Post, Robert R. Dickinson, Joseph W. Hightower, Peter J. Walker.

AGENT. SEIZURE.—Mayor Wood writes to Senator Tombs that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia, have been seized by the police of New York State, but that the city of New York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage.

REVIVALS.

In religious matters it would seem that the moral force is always ahead of the intellectual. Revivals, for instance, sweep over Christendom, and thousands are gathered into the Church, before the discussion upon the propriety of revivals is fully instituted. Nothing is lost, however, by this order, for when the succeeding argument has been exhausted, the moral power is fully justified. Therefore, let the men of action, the men of heart and enterprise in the cause of the Redeemer, go boldly and humbly forward, not fearing that their work shall suffer loss by ensuing criticism. They are the men who make the history of the Church, and furnish material for her philosophy. Let them not repine because God has not given them in equal measure the power of reflection and the power of execution. These are combined in rare instances, but generally they are separated. The Whitfield, Nelsons, and Sumnerfields of the Church are not her Butler and Watsons. At the beginning of epochs may have a Paul, a Luther, a Wesley, an Edwards—men equally capable of thought and of action; but this is not the rule for all times.

The proportion of the bestowment of gifts is greatly in favor of the evangelizing element. One cannot help noticing this in the New Testament enumeration of gifts for the edifying of the body of Christ. The prominence of order and of number appears to be everywhere given to the more practical and aggressive arts of the service. For it is much more important that men should experience religion than that religion should be kept in manifest good neighborhood with philosophy, or even that the Gospel should have continuous triumph against intellectual skepticism. Christianity was not first of all adapted to a world of thinkers, simply because there was no world open to its introduction. Thought follows in the wake of the progress of religion, and religious philosophy is always certain in its order. One of the most elaborate and conclusive arguments for revivals appears in the November number of the North British Review. It was not written, and, indeed, could not have been so well written, before the late actual revivals in America and Europe, though the instrumentality of evangelists produced those revivals; yet followed the historian; and last of all the philosopher-revivaler, who sets about his work in the hope that he may be joyfully helped forward in it by the news of "more revivals"—so confident is he that those which have already occurred can be definitely defined.

Among the positions which he defends are these: 1. That, "as everything spiritually good in man is ascribed in evangelical churches, to the Holy Spirit, the word Revival as used in them, carries a (proper) reference to this agency." 2. That, as the explanation, the word (Revival) applies with full propriety to every really advancing condition of the Christian Church, whether rapid or gradual. The rapid movements are not "generically peculiar"; there is no "difference of kind or principle" between them and the gradual development, "but merely of accessories and circumstances." 3. That "the fundamental position bearing on all questions about revivals, is the possibility and necessity of conversion, and the obligation of the church to labor for conversions."

4. That "by conversion is understood, in the evangelical churches, an intelligent and willing change, under the influence of the word and Spirit of God, in which man, therefore, not saved from sin, passes into peace with God, and into godliness, by trust and love towards Christ, who is the embodiment of all goodness." 5. That this change is "necessary," "decisive," and conscious or experimental. 6. That the external evidence of it, though not of a kind which enables us to judge absolutely in the case of every individual man, is still evidence of that kind which does not deceive on the great scale, and in its application to a great number of cases." 7. The revival "may occur in any church in which, according to the influence of teaching, the inherent sinfulness of men is strongly proclaimed; in which the salvation of men is represented as turning on their personal faith, and repentance—(repentance and faith), coming, adhering, trusting to the Saviour; and in which the union to Christ is represented as initiating all holiness of life, as well as securing eternal forgiveness. On the other hand, in churches where the mercenary theory prevails, revivals are not to be expected."

8. That the alarming physical manifestations which have accompanied many revivals did not result "from the Christian religion, but from a startling conviction of the want of it in the minds of men." "When Christian truth had been emotionally embraced, they generally disappeared, and did not return." The exceptions to this rule are not sufficient in number, nor are they of a kind to affect the position that sin is the cause of the inability and religion the cause of the healthy manifestations of revivals. 9. That revivals should be accepted with great gratitude, in spite of physical manifestations, though not conducted with a view to them—that revivals are a healthful element in the church's experience, requisite to the episcopate of her convictions and activities; and that they are abundantly justified by the concurrence of a "cloud of witnesses" in a testimony which may be appropriately expressed in the language of Bishop M'Ilvaine: "Whatever I possess of religion began in a revival. The most precious, steadfast, and vigorous fruits of my ministry, have been the fruits of revivals. I believe that the spirit of revivals, in the true sense, was the simple spirit of the religion of apostolic times, and will be more and more the characteristic of these times as the Lord draws near. May the Lord bless us with it more abundantly and purely."

We repeat: let the bearers of seed go forth—in the spirit of a worldly and sordid and destructive confidence, but "weeping" over the wilderness of ungodliness, that they may surely "return rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

MOBOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced its sessions in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 27th ult. The Mayor (Wrightman) had expressed himself strongly in opposition to the meeting of the society, and had refused to become responsible for its protection. Appeal was made, accordingly, to the Governor, who promised protection, even though it should be necessary to call out the militia. The meeting convened. After some preliminaries, Mr. May read the 97th Psalm by request assisted. Great excitement was necessarily absent. James Freeman Clarke arose to open the sabbath of oratory. His speech was interrupted by applause, hisses, groans, hooting, yelling, howling, fist-shakings and gesticulations (in the gallery), catcalls, variegated by impromptu taunts and breakdowns, in different departments of the audience. A declaration of reverence for John Brown as "the most celebrated and blessed

man whom this century has produced" was the result of an intensely ludicrous and extremely noisy display of pyrotechnical enthusiasm. Wendell Phillips followed. The surges of excitement grew more fierce and would have been alarming but for the soothing influence of the oil of humor, which was occasionally poured upon the surface in the shape of what K. N. Pepper would call "original quots," and choruses, of which latter "Dixie" seemed to be the favorite. Amateur ventriloquists, it is said, also put their dubious art into practice, with excellent intentions, but with rather "indifferent success." About this time, in order to sustain his assertion that "Boston was a well-behaved community," Mr. Phillips had recourse to a very strong figure of speech: "I understand that the State House has been to me. (Sensation in the gallery.) I understand it has got half-way down Park street." (Sudden decrease of noisy demonstrations.) Not seeing the shadow of the State House, the audience resumed its demonstrations at the signal of a voice imitating a bull's roar accompanied by a stave of "Jordan." In this connection Mr. Phillips pulled off his overcoat, after which exciting demonstration "the uproar was redoubled every minute." Mr. P. continued his speech, however, an arithmetical reporter meanwhile calculating how much of it was heard, and reaching the conclusion that one word in ten was a mere guess. The gallery finally attained the uncontrollable pitch, and commenced throwing down the cushions of the seats upon the heads of the audience below. The meeting being now regarded a mob, Mayor Wrightman entered the Temple, and intimated, decisively, that "the hub of the universe" was getting too fast. His attempt to stop it was partially successful; but the mayor's design to disperse the meeting itself, on which his heart was specially set, was hindered by a lack of explicitness in a written request of the trustees of the Temple. The Mayor was succeeded by a speech from Mr. Hoyt, who said he had been invited by the side of John Brown and was not now to be frightened by a Boston mob. Free advice was given, says the reporter, that Hoyt should be lynched, in the midst of a grand chorus of cats and roosters, immediately followed by a unanimous and successful call for an adjournment. Some persons attempted to remain; a battalion of police turned them out and closed the doors. The Mayor refused to permit them to be opened for an evening session. Next day, in the forenoon, a crowd assembled in front of the Temple; it was not opened to them; and, after an ineffectual effort to secure the Hall of the House of Representatives—which was lost, on motion, in that body, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-six to sixty-nine—the 27th anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society subsided, leaving fifty policemen free to return to duty for the rescue of the house of a colored man (not a slave) which was being demolished by an extra mob on its own responsibility.

LINCOLN'S POLICY.

It is said that Mr. Lincoln has written letters promising to favor the Crittenden compromise, so soon as he is inaugurated. We have no doubt that this is the fact; and the reason of it, we are equally certain, is not that Mr. Lincoln really likes the Crittenden plan, but that he wishes to effect a breach between the border and Gulf States. The "sublime indifference" heretofore manifested by the Black Republican party in Congress, is a part of the same policy. That party was well aware that any concession which would meet the views of the Gulf States, must destroy Black Republicanism; and in order, therefore, to preserve its position, it determined to let the Gulf States go out, and is now willing that they should stay out, hoping, however, that the delay in Texas is a sign that she will remain in the Union. An effort to divide the slave States was decided upon by the Black Republicans at first; and they have directed their policy to this end in private as well as in public ways. Texas has received more official compliments at the North upon the hope that she would not secede, than her people will ever see in print. That hope will be greatly lessened by the prompt action of her Convention, and especially by the decided majority cast for the Crittenden plan. It is not necessary to let the leading men of the South will continue to agree that the secession movement can derive its full significance and effect only from unanimity, all the leading opponents of the South will continue to agree in whatever may promise Southern division. It is clear that the leading representatives from Virginia have foreseen Mr. Lincoln's concession policy, and that their total want of confidence in his honesty is the reason why they have, in the circular which we publish to-day, advised their State to lose no time in seceding from "a Union already dissolved."

We should, perhaps, venture to remark upon this subject, were it not for reasons which convince us that Texas is included with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee in the programme of a Black Republican performance which is now in active progress. Mr. Henry Cowing.—A Correspondent of the News recently expressed some fears that Mr. Henry Cowing was guilty of abolition designs, and of false pretences in connection with the invention of a steam plow. Since this publication Mr. C. has visited this city, made his appearance before Judge Cole, and exhibited his plow, and has been found to be a genuine inventor of a number of our best citizens. The result, as published by the News, in justice to Mr. Cowing, appears to be a full vindication of his character as a sound Southern man, and of his claim as an inventor.

NEW WORK FOR OLD CONSERVATIVES.

The Princeton (Presbyterian) Review for January has an elaborate article against secession. It is a fine specimen of style, but the arguments are redolent of sectional prejudice. Several of the Presbyterian papers in the South repudiate the article in the strongest terms. The Central at Richmond, Va., says: "We have no words to express the sadness and surprise with which we have read this production. With much of it we can agree. But we are obliged to say that its argument is exceedingly unfair, its misstatements many and injurious, and, what is worse, its spirit far from being such as 'becometh the gospel of Christ.'" We say this with unhesitating grief. The "argument" is no less valuable than "unfair." Our design in referring to it is not to make reply to the whole or any part of it, but to give a very brief general estimate of its drift for a particular purpose. Geography, social relations, historical associations, etc., are relied upon as conclusive against secession. To this it might be sufficient to say that secession is, in spite of all these considerations. But we wish to add that however potent such facts should have been to prevent the aggressions which have compelled secession, they furnish no reason at all why the South should submit to degradation and ruin in the Union. There is no argument by which it can be proved, that directly or indirectly, people mutually interested in any common institution, should permit themselves to be governed, in any way, by a neighboring people among whom that institution does not exist. The thing is preposterous. So much being true, we wish to suggest to the editor of the Princeton Review and other Northern conservatives, wherein they are wanting strength, and how they may take themselves useful. Let them, first of all, quit trying to deceive themselves with protestations of more friendship for the South than they really feel. One-half of what they cheaply say on this subject is fully as much as we can manage to believe. We want less love and more justice. If the John Browns revival was not sufficient to keep Northern conservatives awake long enough to defeat Lincoln, it is clear that their vigilance is not sufficiently eternal to be the price of our liberty. We have ceased to expect this: we do not know that it was reasonable in us to have relied upon it at any time; but surely it is unreasonable for us to do so, under any circumstances whatever, in the future. People among whom slavery does not exist cannot be expected to care for it like those to whom it is directly committed. This we admit; upon this conviction we intend to act hereafter, forever. The new work which this determination on our part cuts out for our old Northern allies, is to do what may be in their power to make the separation fair and peaceful, to see that the future relations of the two independent sections may be mutually pleasant and profitable. Seeing that we are determined the abolitionists shall not take our cities, we hope that our conservative friends of the North will easily be able to find geographical and other arguments to convince the fanatics of the propriety of attempting to rule their own spirit. We are told by some timid gentlemen that the division of the Union will render slavery very unsafe. Even if this should be the case for a time, it will not take long for the independent South to teach the independent North that her own interests require her to pay full compensation for all damages which she commits her enterprising abolitionists to perpetrate upon their neighbors. These things will not then be all swallowed up in Union, as they have been; which fact, so far from making slave property more insecure, will add tenfold to its security. Hitherto our conservative Northern friends have permitted the abolitionists to stand against without holding them to any accountability; but when the South gets out of a predicament which, to use a homely phrase, forces her "to stand to the rack, fork, or no fork," it may be discovered that she can inflict losses as well as suffer them. Interest out of the Union will constrain the Northern States to give us better fugitive laws than their moral sense is ever willing to give us under the Constitution. Let our conservative friends admit these facts, and for their own sakes as well as for ours, do what

they can, by argument and by ballot, to relieve the South of the necessity of proving, practically, at some trouble to herself and at a great, or trouble to the North, that the most liberal construction of free trade does not require a people to make equal terms of commerce with all other distant portions of mankind.

DISUNION—THE NORTH.

Since writing the editorial under the title of "New Work for Old Conservatives," we have read a mournfully confirmatory article in the columns of the New York Herald: "The convenience of attacking an enemy afar off, before beginning with those that are near, is a maxim which the Legislature of Vermont, Ohio and Pennsylvania to repeal their obnoxious Personal Liberty laws; by the action of the Illinois Legislature on the resolutions approving the Crittenden propositions; and by the adoption of resolutions in the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures, (doubtless to be followed by others,) offering men and money for the war of coercion. We have thus placed before you the facts and conclusions which have become manifest to us from this point of observation where you have placed us. There is nothing to be hoped from Congress; the remedy is with you alone, which you assemble in sovereign Convention. We conclude by expressing our solemn conviction that, prompt as it may be, the people of Virginia will not allow the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, in reference to certain resolutions adopted by the State of New York. In these perilous times it is proper that the representation of the people of Texas should meet at the threshold every assault upon their liberties, and whether that assault comes in the form of threats or actual invasion, it should be repelled. Having called you together to provide for an expression of the sovereign will of the people at the ballot box, I also deem it my duty to declare, as one of the reasons for my calling you together upon the question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State, should be permitted to hang over them, and that, at least, the condemnation of their Representatives. Whatever that sovereign will may be, when fully expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one of the States of the Union, while deliberating upon the question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State, should be permitted to hang over them, and that, at least, the condemnation of their Representatives. Whatever that sovereign will may be, when fully expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one of the States of the Union, while deliberating upon the question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State, should be permitted to hang over them, and that, at least, the condemnation of their Representatives. Whatever that sovereign will may be, when fully expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one of the States of the Union, while deliberating upon the question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State, should be permitted to hang over them, and that, at least, the condemnation of their Representatives. Whatever that sovereign will may be, when fully expressed, it must be maintained. 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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—House Representatives, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, desired to offer an amendment...

Washington, Jan. 24.—The U. S. ship-of-war Brooklyn had her colors flying yesterday afternoon...

Washington, Jan. 30.—The President has replied to Mr. Malloy's telegram...

Washington, Jan. 29.—There are so many military companies arriving in this city that it is impossible to find quarters for them...

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Legislature of the State of Virginia has authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners to Washington...

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KANSAS. Leavenworth, Jan. 29.—The admission of Kansas as a State creates considerable enthusiasm among all parties...

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Washington, Jan. 31.—Mr. Cochrane, of New York, is reported to have introduced a bill...

THE SENATE WILL REPORT A TARIFF BILL ON FRIDAY. Private accounts say Hon. A. H. Stevens will be the sponsor for Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy...

THE FRIENDS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL feel sanguine of the President's approval. The amendments therein await the action of the House...

A BRIBERY DISCREPANCY IS REPORTED TO EXIST between Mr. Malloy's telegram and the Brooklyn has gone to Pensacola, where she will land provisions at Fort Pickens...

THE COMMANDER OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN is ordered to lay off Fort Pickens, after landing supplies and, if attempts are made to attack the fort, to bring the Brooklyn's guns to bear on the forces...

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REVIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET. We stated in our last Review that the market closed firm, with a brisk demand, since which prices have been somewhat irregular, and the tendency slightly downward...

RECEIPTS FOR SHIPMENT OF BOOKS. From January 24th, to February 5th, 1861. This mark (\*) indicates that the books have been shipped or forwarded as ordered.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE. From Jan. 24th, to 4th Feb., inclusive. A. D. Austin, 10 cts. Wm. A. Rogers, 10 cts. J. C. Smith, 10 cts.

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

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, Huntsville, Texas. The next session of this institution will commence on Friday, February 1st, under the supervision of Mrs. M. A. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., assisted by a full corps of competent and efficient teachers.

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT. In which young ladies are introduced in a theory and an art of teaching, and in which the most successful methods of instruction are explained and illustrated.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS. Having received the lease of the St. Charles Hotel, we have the pleasure to announce that we have taken possession of the same, and are prepared to receive our guests.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS. Having received the lease of the St. Louis Hotel, we have the pleasure to announce that we have taken possession of the same, and are prepared to receive our guests.

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GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT. Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. W. ARA, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Galveston, Texas.

Quarterly Meetings, &c. FORT WORTH DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND. Telling Circuit, at Telling, April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1861.

Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, &c. A. M. McCOMBS, Notary Public, Galveston, Texas. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

A Male and Female Teacher Wanted. A male teacher is wanted for a school in Galveston, Texas. A female teacher is wanted for a school in Galveston, Texas.

General Commission Merchants. HENRY SAMPTON & CO., Cotton Factors, Galveston, Texas. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. THE GREAT DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AS USED IN AMERICA. By Noah Webster, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Allen & Fulton. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

Insurance against Fire. THE TEXAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Capital \$1,000,000.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA. MORSE & MOORE, Proprietors. This new and elegant Hotel, on Magazine Street, has just been completed, and is now open for the reception of guests.

PEELER PLOW. I shall remain some time at the North, superintending the construction of the above Plow. My address is in the care of Messrs. Waring & Sidel, 345 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Drop Military Institute. COURSE OF STUDY COLLEGIATE, and annually full instruction in all the branches of the military service.

We have now on hand our Fall and Winter Stock of STAPLE AND FINE DRESS GOODS, to which we invite special attention, embracing, as it does, every variety of the most fashionable and desirable styles.

Attorney at Law. M. C. McCOMBS, Attorney at Law, Galveston, Texas. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

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Houston Advertisements. J. C. SPENCE, Concrete Buildings, Commercial St., Houston, Texas. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

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Business Cards. HOFFMAN, IRELAND & REED, TEXAS WOOL FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 26 Front Street, New York.

WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission or advance on a firm basis. Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the producer, will be received Free of Freight.

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General Commission Merchants. HENRY SAMPTON & CO., Cotton Factors, Galveston, Texas. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

Allen & Fulton. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding. Office at the corner of the Main and Second Streets.

Insurance against Fire. THE TEXAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Capital \$1,000,000.

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THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Child's Corner.

MARIETTA—Sweet and lovely Marietta stood among her class as one of its brightest jewels; as a gem of purest and rarest value...

CEMETERIES—The population of New York is 814,284, crowded into 14,238 dwellings. This is an average of about three families, and fifteen persons, in each dwelling...

Obitaries.

WM H SULLIVAN, son of William and Susan, died of typhoid fever, in Denton Co., Texas, on the 10th of October, 1890.

Brother Sullivan was born in Missouri, on the 18th of Jan., 1837, and resided with his parents until 1855, when he came to Texas...

It is fearful to die as some die; but oh! how sweet and triumphant the death of the Christian; Marietta sweetly fell asleep in the arms of the blessed Saviour...

WILLIAM F. BAXTER, son of William C. and Caldonia Baxter, was taken from the affliction of earth to the rest of good boys, with his Redeemer, November 24, 1890.

MARY NAOMI BAXTER, daughter of William C. and Caldonia Baxter, was born August 31st, 1868, and died September 18th, 1890.

JAMES JUVINAL, died July 19th, 1890. His suffering was short, having had the neuralgia but two hours when he died.

Mrs. MARTHA HUNTER, died at her residence in Fort Bend county, on the evening of the 25th of December.

She was a native of Virginia, was born August 17th 1792; and was married to Dr. John Hunter, 10th of November, 1809.

The anticipated troubles and privations of frontier life was greatly enhanced by a most distressing sickness, in which all worldly possessions were lost.

When the little children were returning home the last day of their school, they were heard saying one to the other, 'I know our superintendent loves us, or he would never give us so many pretty books, nor take so much pains to teach us.'

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Galveston Advertisements.

AUG. SACHTELBERN, SOLE AGENT FOR JOHN B. DUNHAM & SONS, PIANOS.

Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS, PIANOS. Besides making and repairing all kinds of pianos...

FRANCIS AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. Sole agents for PRINCE & CO'S MELODIONS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

Wholesale and Retail. AUG. SACHTELBERN, Tremont street, Galveston, Texas.

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commence Monday, 1st Oct., 1890.

COACH AND PLANTATION HARDWARE. Leather, Harness, Collars, &c. Standard, Galveston, Texas.

Anderson & Hessling's Photographic and Amalgam Rooms. All styles of Photographs taken plain or colored in oil, from miniature to life size.

L. H. WOOD & CO., BROWN & KIRKLAND. Importers of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

CHILDREN TEETHING. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the public...

Chappell Hill Female College. The Thirtieth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, 17th of September, 1890.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE. WE would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and AGENTS, in the opportunity to take for the following...

FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE. where we will receive and forward Cotton and other produce to any part in the United States...

Complete Stock of Groceries. which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices...

Galveston Prices. FOR THE PEELER PLOWS. Seed Plow, 100 lbs. capacity, \$100.00. No. 2, 100 lbs. capacity, \$120.00.

Anderson & Hessling's Photographic and Amalgam Rooms. All styles of Photographs taken plain or colored in oil, from miniature to life size.

L. H. WOOD & CO., BROWN & KIRKLAND. Importers of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

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Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute. DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Instruction will be given daily in the Laboratory from 1st January to 1st July...

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the Company's regular sailing season for the Gulf and West Indies will commence on Monday, 1st January, 1891...

From New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola. From Galveston to New Orleans and Indianola...

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Professional Cards.

G. W. Crawford, Attorney at Law, Crawford & Allen, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, General Land Agents.

Harris & Kavanagh, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, W. L. Harris, Wm. Kavanagh, Wm. L. Harris, Wm. Kavanagh.

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLLEMAN, Coleman County, Texas.

Atty & Stewart, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

Webb & Jarmon, LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS, Will practice in the counties of Fayette, Jasper, Taylor, Caldwell, Hamilton, Lavaca, Fort Bend, Travis, Galveston, Harris, Hill, Borden, Brazoria, Brazos, Colorado, Dallas, De Witt, Duval, El Paso, Garza, Gillespie, Hamilton, Jasper, Johnson, Kaufman, Kenton, Lampasas, Leon, Llano, Lubbock, Madison, Marshall, Matagorda, McMullen, Menard, Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Morris, Mottingham, Newton, Nolan, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Randall, Reagan, Reeves, Roberts, Rockwall, Ross, Runnels, Tarrant, Terrell, Tompkins, Tarrant, Terrell, Tompkins, Tarrant, Terrell, Tompkins.

Franklin Jennings, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BROWNVILLE, Cameron County, Texas.

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