VOL. VII.---NO. 28.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 600.

The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Edward Collier.

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TERMs .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if

JAMES W. SHIPMAN. Publishing Agent, All Communications must be directed to the Edito

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

Advertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each absequent insertion. TEN words constructed one LINE.

No deduction made upon any a vertisements inserted for a less period than three months. On advertisements inserted three months, a discount of 12% per cent, will be made; on those inserted six months, 33% per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 per cent.

Advertisements is received.

those inserted six months, 33% per cent.; on those inserted one year. 50 per cent.
Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 pr cent. extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference centrol, two-thirds the above rutes.

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

To the Friends of the Mental and Moral Improvement of the Rising Race in Texas.

Spring is upon us! Now is, emphatically, the time for a general effort in the Sanday School cause. Let there be one united effort to revive such schools as may have been suspended during the winter, as well as to organize new ones in communities which have never been favored with such institutions. This is not exclusively a religious, much less is it -a secturian work. It is one in which every PATRIOT should feel a deep interest. It is undeniable-(however humiliating it may be to our State pride to acknowledge it,) that many youth are growing up on Texas soil, destitute of the advantages of school instruction. In the Sunday-school the elementary branches of an education may be

Here, the foundation may be laid upon which a valuable superstructure of knowledge may, in

due time, be erected. Let no time, then, be lost in the adoption of the requisite measures for the organization of a Sunday-school in every community.

Correction .- Copying the report of the Committee on Galveston Book Depository, I forgot to insert the name of Jefferson Shook in place of W. W. Caulder, in 1st Resolution. Afterwards the name of W. W. Caulder was added as shown in foot note appended to report. Hope this will prove satisfactory to all concern-

. J. W. FIELDS. Secretary E. T. Conference. SONNET FROM PETRARCH.

The bird's sad song, the young leaves' rustling play, In the soft summer air, the hourser sounds Of lu-id waters as they rush away

Between their verdant flower-enameled bounds, Where, lost in Love's sweet phantasies, I lie; All these—the murmur of bird, leaf, and stream, Are filled with her. To my fond ear and eye

And to my passionate sorrow she replies In pitying accents from the far-off shores—

Untimely wasting! Weep for me no more. I died to live; and when life seemed to close, The dawn of God's etern : I day arose."

APPEAL TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR :- The times are pressing hardly upon the institutions of the Church. The missionary cause, I fear, will suffer materially. ces run low, and the prospect of replenishing the treasury is rather gloomy. One united effort, however, and a small extra con-tribution from each member of the Church hav-ing the ability, would bring relief at once. Will brethren in every part of the world make a our brethren in every part of the world make a little sacrifice to sustain the cause of Christ and the credit of the Missionary Society? One dollar extra from each member of the Church would at present put the socity beyond all possibility of failure. Will our friends respond? Some, to be sure, are poor and scarce of funds, and perhaps could not well spare even one dollar; but others could size much page and feel no income. others could give much more and feel no in-Who will come to the help of the cause of God in this day of trail?

OUR PUBLISHING INTERESTS. These are passing through a severe ordeal. Owing to the scarcity of money and the great political excitement now pervading the whole country, we find it very difficult to collect the debts due the Publishing House. Many excuse themselves, and each thinks the House can prosecute its work without the amount he owes. His note is small, his account not large, and surely in asking time on his little indebtedness Nor would it if only one in a large number active dupon this principle; but when it becomes the general sentiment and the principle of action with nearly all, we ask our friends how they

expect us to sustain ourselves?

We ask as a matter of justice that those who are indebted to the Publishing House will exert themselves to pay what they owe. If those who are indebted to the establishment will meet their obligations, the House will weather the present storm without difficulty; but if our dues

were manufactured to meet the fall and spring trade. But in these depressing times, but few, we fear, will be induced to turn their attention to the study of religious books. This we regard as a sad misfortune, and would suggest that now is the time to seek light in the teachings of God's word, and in the exhibitions and illustrations of chiral words. tions of religious truth, by the wisest and most pious writers of the past and present ages. Will our brethren take this suggestion and press this view of the subject home on the hearts of the

OUR PERIODICALS.

These, I fear, will in a measure be forgotten.
Our Advocate and the Quarterly and the Home
Circle and Sanday-School Visitor should each
find its accustomed patrons.

The family of Advocates circulate much valuable information, religious and secular, and not
a Methodist family in the whole Church should

any thing to sustain it. Brethren, give it a large circulation. You need the work in your families, and we need your patronage to sustain the publication. Don't let this beautiful periodical fail these hard times by your withholding your support. Rise right up and press its claims on every family where you visit.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.—Let its sub-

Now, reader, will you help in all these matters—the cause of missions, the circulation of books and periodicals, and the payment of your otes and accounts?

If each and every one will do his duty by doubling his efforts in these times of gloom, our in-stitutions will hardly feel the presure; but if the Friends of the Church relax their energies, the interests of the Church will go back, and the cause of Christ and of our beloved Church

will suffer serious loss.

This earnest appeal is submitted, Mr. Editor, to your readers. May God incline all to duty.

J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Nashville, Jan. 21, 1860

dice from a dice-box, the chances are so to tagginst their coming up ace or any other given number; and the chances against the same event happening several times in succession event happening several times in succession. It would be the says of Shelley, be admits (much to our surprise), to have been "one of the best around throughout them surrounded by clumps of men, and throughout the says of Shelley, he admits (much to our surprise), to have been "one of the best around the same are succession our surprise), to have been "one of the best around the same are succession our surprise), to have been "one of the best around the same are succession our surprise), to have been "one of the best around the same are succession our surprise). It would be the sons were engaged in the act. If a million of persons wished each of them to place a pair of dice on the table with their ace uppermest, it would be no more difficult for all to do so than for one to do so. But the mathematical chance against the same sequence of events following when the dice are thrown at random is too great to be even conceived. If, however, the human volition exercised is to go for nothing, the probability of the same regular sequence

achieve his resolved purposes.

The eminent mathematician, James Bernouill The eminent mathematician, James Bernouilli, in his posthumous work, the 'Ars Conjectandi' (Basle, 1713), p. 212, has a remarkable passage which contains the germ, and more than the germ, of all that has since been advanced as new on this subject. We subjoin a translation instead of the original:—

"It is certain that, given the position of the die, its velocity and distance from the table at

die, its velocity and distance from the table at the moment when it leaves the hand of the caster, the die cannot fall in any other manner than that in which it actually does fall; and so also given the present state of the air, given the the wind, the vapors, the clouds; given their position, their motion, their direction, with the velocity and mechanical laws by which all these act upon each other; the weather of the following day cannot be different from what in fact it ing day cannot be different from what in fact it is. So that these effects do not follow less naturally from their proximate causes than do the phenomena of eclipses from the motions of the heavenly bodies. And yet a habit prevails that eclipses only shall be counted as arising from necessary causes, but the throws of dice and the expectation of the weather from contingent ones; the reason of which is, that the circumstances which may be taken as data for the determination of future events exist in nature, but are not efficiently known to me, nor, if they are not sufficiently known to us; nor, if t were, have mathematics and physics t enough cultivated to enable us to calculate events from such data, in the same way that eclipses can now be predicted and computed from the principles of astronomy; which them-selves, before astronomy had reached its pres-ent perfection, not less than the others (namely, ferred to the class of contingent events. Hence it follows that to one man at one time a thing may appear contingent, which to others, or to the same persons at another time, may appear necessary when its causes are known. So that contingency depends upon our means of knowledge, inasmuch as we perceive no repug-nance in an event as one that is to be or not to

This is admirably put, and deals effectually with the popular notion of chance in things physical. But Bernouilli has limited his rephysical. But Bernouilli has limited his remarks to the class of events which are not under their obligations, the House will weather the present storm without difficulty; but if our dues are withheld, we will of consequence be put upon the "laboring oar." We then ask our brethren to consider well the interest of the institution, and put themselves to a little pairs to discharge their obligations.

THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

We have on hands a complete assortment of all the publications of our catalogue. These were manufactured to meet the fall and spring trade. But in these depressing times, but few,

Pope wrote his pamphlet:—
"If plagues and earthquakes break not Heav'n's design,
Why, then, a Borgia or a Catiline?" Why, then, a Borgia or a Cauline?"
—trying to justify the excesses of men by the outbreaks of nature—he could have little thought that this question would become the text of a voluminous treatise on the same subject, but with the omission of two important words in his lines—heaven and design.—London

WORDSWORTH AT COURT.

Here is Wordsworth's own description of one of his latest visits to London, and of his appear-ance at court, in a letter to an American corres-

endent:
"My absence from home lately was not The family of Advocates circulate much valuable information, religious and secular, and not a Methodist family in the whole Church should be without one or more of these valuable weeklies. Will our brethren in their respective Conferences press the claims of these journals of the Church?

The Quarterly Review is a most excellent work; every preacher and every intelligent member of the Church that has leisure to read should peruse its pages. Brother minister, Brother layman, do you read the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review? We are struggling hard to sustain this publication, and yet, when we see so few rallying to its support, we in a measure become discouraged. Brethren, come to the support of this noble work.

The Home Circle.—The Conferences praise it; the editor of the Church papers commend it highly; it is the only periodical of the kind published in our Church; yet but few compared with the vast memberahip of our Connection do

ed that Mrs. Everett was moved, as she herself described to persons of my acquaintance, among others to Mr. Rogers the poet. By the by, of this gentleman, now I believe in his eighty-third year, I saw more than of any other person except my host, Mr. Moxon, while I was in London. He is singularly fresh and strong for his years, and in mental faculties (with the exception of his memory a little) not at all impaired. It is remarkable that he and the Rev. W. Bowles were both distinguished as poets when I was a school-boy, and they have survived all Bowles were both distinguished as poets when I was a school-boy, and they have survived all most all their eminent contemporaries, several of whom came into notice long after them.— Since they became known, Burns, Cowper, Mason the author of 'Caractacus' and friend of Gray, have died. Thomas Wharton, Laureate, then Byron, Shelley, Keats, and a good deal later Scott, Coleridge, Crabbe, Southey, Lamb, the Ettrick Shepherd, Cary the translator of Dante, Crowe the author of 'Lewesdon Hill,' rand others of more or less distinction have discontinuous.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

All such events as are usually ascribed to chance may, and indeed must, really depend on some antecedent chain of causation hidden from our view. Kepler, writing on the new star which appeared in the constellation Cassiopeia in 1604, and refuting the opinion of those who asserted that it came by chance, expressed himself distinctly on the matter. His opponents took the instance of a set of dice supposed to be thrown an infinite number of times, and said it must happen that any given number must at last be thrown. But Kepler wrote:—

"Why does six fall in one throw and ace in another? Because this last time the player took up the die by a different side, and put his hand upon it differently, shook it, threw it in a different manner; or because the wind was blowing differently upon it, or it fell on a different part of the board. There is nothing in all this which is without its proper cause, if any one could investigate such niceties."

In the case contemplated by Kepler, however, no human volition is at work to determine a desired position of the dice. If, on the contrary, poor opinion of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the position of the dice. If, on the contrary, poor opinion of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the position of the dice. If, on the contrary, poor opinion of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of the dice. If, on the contrary, poor opinion of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of the dice. If, on the contrary, poor opinion of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of Scott's. His allusions to Rog-report of the late of the position of Scott's.

this which is without its proper cause, if any one could investigate such niceties."

In the case contemplated by Kepler, however, no human volition is at work to determine a desired position of the dice. If, on the contrary, any one wishes to place a couple of dice on the table, with the ace or any given side of each uppermost, he can do so as often as he pleases, and need never fail. But, in throwing the same dice from a dice-box, the chances are 35 to 1 against their coming up ace or any other given number: and the chances are against the same uppermant their coming up ace or any other given number: and the chances against the same uppermant the contrary to a contemporary poet in Wordsworth. His mention of Southey's verses is always reserved day take his seat in the Senate of the United States, and, like Polk, of Missouri, exhibit the rare spectacle of a Christian statesman in the nineteenth century.

My observation has compelled me to think that, aside from law and politics, lawyers are not great students. I meet them on the prometation of the chances against the same we must not only on the other hand, what he

PETER, PAUL, JOHN.

"Each of the Three has his distinct place in the first formation of the early Church. Peter is the Founder, Paul the Propagator, John the Finisher—Peter the Apostle of the rising dawn, Paul of the noon in its heat and in its clearness, John of the succet—first in the stormy sunset of the Probability of the same regular sequence occurring would be the same in the one case as the other. In human affairs men do not throw the dice, but endeavor to place them: and, although of thunght and action—the scattered writings of mande the sacred canon-the wild distortions of them every man is conscious of his own ability in a great measure to frame his own course, and achieve his resolved purposes.

in the heretical sects—clustered and crystalized. The whole world of Jewish Christians leaned upon St. Peter, as the whole world of Gentile converts leaned upon St. Paul, and the whole body of mixed believers turned, after the fall of Jerusalem, to the sole surviving Apostle at Ephesus. Each was connected with the sole authentic records of the life of Christ; whatever may be the explanation indetail of the origin of the twin gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, there can be little doubt that it was St. Peter's disciples who first received the representation which is preserved to us in the Prophet and Lawgiver according to St. Matthew, the human Friend according to St. Mark: whatever may be the account of the compilation of the Gospel and Acts of St. Luke, we need not hesitate to recognise in them St. Paul's view, first of the Suffering Victim, then of the Invisible Guide of ward historical form; Paul its inward and spir-itual freedom; John, that Divine end and ob-Stanleys Sermons.

HON, JORDAN STOKES-THE SUCCESSFUL

I. M. Julien asked me not long since, " Who is this Colonel Stokes of Tennessee? He seems to be the incarnation of eloquence; the orator of that crowd." My friend Julien had been of that crowd." My friend Julien had been reading of the demonstrations in Louisville and Columbus, in honor of the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. The Tennessee Legislature had gone over to Louisville, where they had been joined by the Kentucky Legislature, and where Col. Stokes made a speech so marvellously eloquent, as to astonish even the veterans of the platform. Both bodies proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where Col. Stokes grew so eloquent again, that the reporters were ceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where Col. Stokes grew so eloquent again, that the reporters were charmed into forgetfulness of duty! I quote from the published account: "The pioneers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio—a band of brothers, brave, honest and noble. May their descendants emulate their virtues. The response to this, by the Hon. Jordan Stokes, of Tennessee, was so eloquent in its terms, that we have to regret that no report of it was made or can be obtained. It was a most stirring appeal in behalf of the Union, declaring the fidelity of Tennessee to the Constitution and to the union of the people in one common national brotherhood."

of the people in one common national brotherhood."

I will answer the question. He was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, about fortyone years ago, of highly respectable parents. His father was killed by an accident on his way to the West, leaving the subject of this sketch only six months old. The widowed mother, with three small children, proceeded on the journey, and settled in Smith county, Tennessee. Here young Stokes was educated in a classical school, or "college," as it was called, by two gentlemen eminently qualified to conduct his studies. Tradition says that he studied from daylight until midnight almost every day, except Sundays, for years. No wonder he knows something outside of law and politics, and no wonder he is training up his family to the same rigid descipline. Col. Stokes had completed his education, read law with R. J. Meigs, of Nashville, been admitted to the bar, and elected to the Legislature, before he was twenty-one years of age! After this he settled in Lebannon, Tennessee, forming a law partnership with the Hon. R. L. Caruthers, now on the Supreme Bench. Here he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Jane Frazer, daughter of Dr. James and Mrs. Hannah Frazer, October 11th, 1842, a union that has been as happy and prosperous as the ideal of a novelist. With a sensible, pious, and polished wife, well bred, well managed, and well educated children, his family-room must be a domestic Eden.

"There woman's voice flows forth in song, Or childhood's tale is tole,

nounces well, composes well, discusses well, paints wall, declaims well, pleads well, reaches

of the peroration, he absolutely owns the jury.

Col. Stokes was on the electoral ticket for Scott, in 1852. I heard his last speech during this canvass, the day before the election. He made the most of the matter he had on hands; praised the old General hugely. The day was raw and rainy, the crowd not very highly flush ed with hope—"a hasty plate of soup" would have helped mightily; but the speaker elicited many rounds of hearty applause. The truth is, I never liked old "Fus and Feathers" much, and I cannot exactly write about this speech as I

Col. Stokes served in the Legislature in 1852, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again in 1860, as a member of the Senate. He was also a member of the Baltimore Con-vention that nominated John Bell for the Pre-

Col. Stokes has not sought Congressional hon Col. Stokes has not sought Congressional honors. He might have been elected in 1853 easily, but refused to run. In a word, I should say he has no great taste for politics. He sees the whirlpool into which so many have been drawn who embarked upon this dangerous sea. A family man, so quiet, so intellectual, so food of literature and law, and one so profoundly sensible of the value of religion, hesitates to venture upon its dark and stormy waters. I preure upon its dark and stormy waters. I pre-

nineteenth century.

My observation has compelled me to think that, aside from law and politics, lawyers are not great students. I meet them on the promenade or on the drive too often. Chestnut street in this city swarms with them. I see them surrounded by clumps of men, and thronging the returned and sulcone of bately too free. must be excepted. He is fond of the old sea-gods of literature. Plato and Bacon, Butler and Milton, Shakspeare and Bunyan, rule his spirit from afar. Nor does he dislike Parnas-

> And the cares that infest the day Fold up their tents like the Arabs, And as silently steal away."

Another book there is to which he is no strat ger-"The law of the Lord is perfect, convert-ing the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the our own mortality. at of the Lord is pure, enligh for ever: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteons altogether."—[From "Person-ages," by Rev. R. A. Young.

"THE PARADISE OF BRAZIL."

From John E. Warren's Para, or scenes as adventures on the banks of the Amazon. "The shades of evening were gathering fast upon the waters, when the little bark, in which we had safely crossed the wide expanse of ocean, now quietly anchored in the mighty river of the Amazons. Through the rich twilight we were able to discern the white sandy shore, skirting a dense forest of perennial luxuriance and beauty. Gentle zephyrs, fraught with the most delightful fragrance from the wilderness of flowers, softly saluted our sense; while occasionally the plaintive voices of southern nightingales came with mellowed sweetness to our serv. The moon un-Suffering Victim, then of the Invisible Guide of the universal Church; whatever may have been the immediate objects of the Gospel of St. John, we at once acknowledge that we there have the complete image of the Word made flesh, which the early Church naturally believed could have proceeded from none but the beloved disciple. Each has borne his part in the unfolding of the Divine economy. Peter, the Apostle of courageous and confident hope, Paul of faith, John of love; Peter, of power and action; Paul, of thought and wisdom; John, of feeling and of goodness; Peter clings to the recollections of the older world that is passed or passing away: Paul plunges into the conflicts of the present: John, whether as prophet, evangelist, or teacher, fixes his gaze on the invisible and the future: Peter gave to Christianity its first outriver, shrouding the beautiful foliage of the forest in a drapery of gold. Innumerable stars brightly glittered in the firmament, and the constellation of the 'Southern Cross' gleamed above us like a diadem. All around seemed to be wrapped in the most profound repose. Not a sound disturbed the silence of the interminable solitude save the hushed and mournful notes of evening birds, the distant howling of prowling jaguars, or the rustling of the wind through the forest trees. Nature appeared to us, for the first time, in her pristine loveliness, and seemed indeed, to our excited imagination, to present but a dreamy picture of fairy land.

dreamy picture of fairy land. "At an early hour in the morning we weighed anchor, and with a fresh breeze and strong tide rapidly moved up the noble river, gliding by the most beautiful scenery that fancy can conceive. The deep impenetrable forest which lined the shore was a deep emerald green, and consisted of exceedingly lofty trees, of remarkably curious and grotesque figures, interlaced together by nu-merous vines, the interstices of which were filled up with magnificent shrubbery. We observed, towering high above the surrounding trees, many towering high above the surrounding trees, many singular species of palms, among which the farfamed cocoa-nut probably stood pre-eminent.—
This beautiful tree gives a peculiar witchery to a tropical landscape, which those only who have seen can posibly realize. The trunk grows up perfectly perpendicular to a great height, before it throws out its curious branches, which bend over as gracefully as ostrich plumes, and quiver in the slightest breeze. Consequently, the general apperance of the tree at a distance is somewhat similar to that of an umbrella.

"As we gradually proceeded, we now and then

what similar to that of an umbrella.

"As we gradually proceeded, we now and then caught a glimpse of smiling cottages, with their snug little verandahs and red-tiled roofs peering from amid the foliage of the river banks, and giving, as it were, a character of sociability and account to the house of the river. animation to the beauteous scene. Perhaps the most interesting spot that we noticed was an estate bearing the name of Pinherios, which had been formerly the site of a Carmelite convent, but which was lately sold to the government for a 'Hospital dos Lazaros.' Here also was an establishment for the manufacture of earthenware tiles, which are extensively used throughout the

tiles, which are extensively used throughout the Brazilian empire for roofing houses.

"So low is the valuation of land in this section of Brazil, that this immense estate, embracing within its limits nearly three thousand acres, and situated, as it is, within twenty miles of the city of Paria, was sold for a sum equivalent to about four thousand dollars. This may be taken as a fair standard of the value of real estate in the reignity of Paria. That of the neighboring islands rair standard of the value of real estate in the vicinity of Paria. That of the neighboring islands is comparatively trifling; while there are millions of fertile acres now wholly unappropriated, which offer the richest inducements to emigrants who may be disposed to direct their fortunes thither.

thither.
"The city of Paria is delightfully situated or "The city of Paria is delightfully situated on the sonthern branch of the Amazon, called, for the sake of distinction, 'The Para River.' It is the principal city of the province of the same name,—an immense territory which has very appropriately been styled 'The Paradise of Brazil.' The general aspect of the place, with its low venerable looking building of solid stone, its low venerable looking building of solid stone, its massive churches and moss-grown ruins, its redtiled roofs and dingy-white walls, the beautiful trees of its gardens, and groups of tall banana plants peeping up here and there among the houses, constituted certainly a scene of novelty, if not of elegance and beauty.

"The natives of Para are very cleanly, and interesting the lattimes are detailed.

place the opinions upon which a republic is founded, and the sentiments which support it, in strong contrast with a government based and upheld as ours is. I am not, therefore, surprised that Mrs. Everett was moved, as she herself others to Mr. Rogers the poet. By the by, of this gentleman, now I believe in his eighty-third year, I saw more than of any other person except my host, Mr. Moxon, while I was in London. He is singularly fresh and strong for his years, and in mental faculties (with the exception of his memory a little) not at all impaired. It is remarkable that he and the Rev. W. seeing whatever takes place in the street with-out being observed in return. The lattice opens towards the street, and thus affords great facilithe fons lackrymarum at a stroke, and in his loftiest moods, when he reaches the white heat by stepping under this covering, can have an

harbor together.

"We noticed several strange spectacles as we slowly walked through the city. Venders of fruit marching about, with huge baskets on their heads, filled with luscious oranges, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, and other choice fruits of the tropics; groups of blacks, carrying immense burdens in the same manner; invalids reclining in their hammocks, or ladies riding in their gay-covered palanquins, supported on men's shoulders; and water carriers moving along by the side of their heavily-laden horses or mules."

In his excursions along the small streams

In his excursions along the small streams which penetrate the forests our traveller met with some magnificent scenes. Here is a description of one of them:

scription of one of them:

"Now the grassy table-land would extend away for miles to our left gemmed here and there with solitary trees, waving their branches mournfully in the wind, and looking like spectres in the mystic starlight. On the outer side, a gloomy yet splendid wilderness ran along the margin of the stream, flinging tall shadows across the water, and adding grandeur to the imposing landscape. As we advanced the brook gradually narrowed, and became more and more crooked in its course, until finally the thick clustering foliage met in a prolonged arch of verdure over our heads.

"While winding through this natural labyrinth, the sun emerged from his oriental couch, and be-prinkled us with a shower of luminous beams, which, falling through the interstices of the leaves, seemed like the spirits of so many diamonds. A more divine spectacle of beauty never was beheld. The most gorgeous creations of the poet's imagination, if realized, could not surpass in magnificence this sun-lighted arbor, with its roses and flowers of varied hues, all set like stars in a canopy of green. Sprightly humming-birds flitted before us sparkling like jewels for a moment, then vanishing away from our sight for ever. Butterflies with immense wings, and moths of gay and striking colors, ilew also from flower to flower, seeming like appropriate inhabitants of this little paradise. But the indefatigable mosquitoes, who were continually pouncing upon our uprotected faces and hands, as well as the mailed caymans, who now and then plunged under our canoe with a terrific snort, preserved in us the conviction of

COST OF WAR.

The Advocate of Peace says:

From 1816 to 1834, eighteen years of peace, the national expenses of the United States amounted to \$464,000,000, of which nearly \$400,000,000, or about six sevenths of the whole, were taken prisoners; in the evening mother went for war-purposes! The annual expenses and two of her children were retaken by a white went for war-purposes: The annual expenses of England for war purposes, including interest on her war debt, average more than \$220,000,000; and Richard Cobden, after careful and extensive inquiries, came, in 1848, to the conclusion that the support of the war system was then costing Europe, in a time of peace, one thousand million dollars a year! besides the interest on her war-debts, which amounted to ten thousand millions!

and two of her children were retaken by a white man.

"My consint was taken with me and sold afterwards. My brother died among the Indians north of Santa Fe; have three children; two of the mat home, one with me; she is three years old; named Te ish put (Prairie Flower.)

"All the Comanches get together in the Fall of the purposes."

ten thousand millions!

The war of the Spanish succession cost, in nine years from 1793, \$2,320,000,000. During the war against Bonaparte from 1803 to 1815, England raised by taxes \$3,855,000,000, and by loans, \$1,940,000,000—in all, \$5,795,000,000, or an average of \$1,322,092 every day! For 20 years from 1797, she spent for war-purpose alone more than one million dollars every day! Durning ninety days, before and after the battle of Waterloo, she is supposed to have spent an average of about fice millions a day. During seven wars, lasting in all sixty-five years, she borrowed \$1,70,000,000, and raised by taxes, \$5,949,000,000—\$10,119,000,000 in all. The wars of all Europe, from 1793 to 1815, twenty-two years, cost some \$15,000,000,000, and probably wasted full twice as much more in other ways, thus making a grand total of more than forty thousand millions of dollars!

Sweet Water fork of Red river, the fourth prong on the south side above Big Witchita; think there is about five hundred; the little boy the Indians took was killed, before they came to me; he fought the Indians and did not like to go, and they killed him."

It but remains for us to say, the above narrative was given by Mr. A. B. Mason, who accompanied Col. Parker.

When Col. P. requested the interpreter to ask her if she recollected her name. Cynthia Ann Parker, she arose before the question could be asked by him, and striking herself on the breast, exclaimed, "me Cynthia Ann."

She has remained among the Comanches near twenty-five years; was about nine years of age when captured. Col. Parker passed along near this place, late yesterday evening, accompanied

forty thousand millions of dollars!
All the contributions of modern benevolence are scarce a drop of the bucket in comparison with what is continually wasted for war-pur-poses. We stared at the first suggestion of a railway across the Rocky Mountains to the Pa-cific; but a single year's cost of the war system to Christendom would build that road, and two more round the globe.

Church of England and Dissenters.—The London Christian Observer has the following remarks, in regard to the relative attitude of Dissenters and the Established Church at the

present day : "The relations of the Church of England and Dissenters are undergoing a great though silent and unnoticed change. On the side of the Church there is not the same dread of Dissent; Church there is not the same dread of Dissent; on the side of the Dissenters, there is not the same hostility to the Church of England. We believe that no talent or popularity in any dissenting leader could now unite the vigorous and intellectual body of the younger Nonconformists, who are beginning to occupy their foremost ranks, in any formidable assault upon the Liturgy, or the constitution of the Established Church. All this has passed away, and will probably never be revived."

of immigrants during the past year was 103.521, the largest number being in the month of May, when 23,449 arrived. In the year 1858, 78,589 immigrants arrived, while in 1859 there were 79,322, showing an increase the present year over that of 1859 of 24,299, and over 1958 of 25,032 of 25,032.

The amount of moneys brought into the cour

dulge in daily abolations; nor do they confine their baths to the dusky hours of eveing, but may be seen swimming about the public wharves but may be seen swimming about the public wharves

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the Weatherford (Texas) " White Man," Jan. 24 Col. Isaac Parker's Niece Identified -- A Captio among the Indians near twenty five years— The Woman and her Child taken Home—An account of her Early History—Her History of the Indian Raids—Our Horses bought by Abolitionists - Where the Indians are, and their numbers-The fate of Hiram Gage. Upon the partial abatement of general satisfaction throughout the State, and the loud de-

attempts were made to get a clue to her identi-ty; all early associations were completely ob-

literated from her memory.

A tedious and tortuous investigation of weeks, which was resumed at short intervals, was abandoned without having obtained anything of a tangible nature upon which to predicate a

In the meantime the old Texian, Col. Isasc Parker, well and favorably known for the last Parker, well and favorably known for the last quarter of a century, alike on the tentless field, and in the councils of the Republic and State of Texas, was carefully preparing to visit the captive woman; upon the arrival of Col. Parker at Camp Cooper, an interpreter was directed to propound certain queries respecting matters that transpired twenty-five years since, and cautiously relate certain minor facts that occurred at that time thus carrying the mind back to the that time, thus carrying the mind back to the days of childhood.

ginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settlements of the north and Northern

She sat for a time immovable, lost in profound meditation, oblivious to everything by which she was surrounded, ever and anon convulsed by some powerful emotion which she struggled to suppress; after the lapse of a few moments, a flitting gleam of light would overspread her pallid cheek—it was transitory. During this interregnum her countenance denoted the intensity of the struggle that was going on between mothered emotions and mutilated memory. Who can imagine the excess of her joy

well as that of her venerable relative when the powerful light of long discarded recollections gained the ascendency, and the loved features of a dear mother were re-produced on the tab-

house, they had a white rag on a stick. My father went out to talk to them, they surrounded and killed him, then many other Indians came and fought at the house; several whites were killed; my mother and her four children

them at home, one with me; she is three years old; named Te ish put (Prairie Flower.)

"All the Comanches get together in the Fall and come down to get horses; the friendly Ru-

eleven years, more than \$300,000,000: the Spanish war of 1739, in nine years, \$270,000,000: the seven years war of 1756, \$560,000,000; the American war of 1775, \$680,000,000 come to help steal; take the horses to Santa F-and Kansas and sell them to white men; some in eight years; the French Revolution war of nine years from 1793, \$2,320,000,000. During Sweet Water fork of Red river, the fourth prong

She has remained among the Comanches near twenty-five years; was about nine years of age when captured. Col. Parker passed along near this place, late yesterday evening, accompanied by his niece and her child, enroute for his home at Birdville, Tarrant county, Texas. We may at some future day, give a full narrarive of her captivity, in the White Man.

* Mr. Paulkner, who has since died. † Mrs. Plummer, who was bought by the traders, and the account of whose expure, written by herself, occasionel much excitement a few years since.

DRINKING IMPURE WATER.—Set a pitcher of iced water in a room, inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room

nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This de-pends on the fact that the water has the faculty pends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pintof water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room awhile, is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason, the rater in a numer stock should all be pump.

Taking Down a Lawyer—A story is told. the water in a pump stock should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh water for domestic uses.

In stand whom he was trying to brow beat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat, it was necessary that Mr.

A. should impeach the witness. He endeavor-

ANOTHER ARITHMETICAL PRODICY .- A few ANOTHER ARITHMETICAL PRODICT.—A few days ago, says an exchange paper, we witnessed some astonishing displays of arithmetical genius, by a young man named Meredith Holland, from Monroe county, Kentucky. If asked to multiply any two numbers by each other, however great he would instantly give the result, as by intuition, and without any process of figuring. This he did in several instances, the numbers constitute rising to millions, and even hillions. Illy situated on on, called, for River. It is of the same has very lies of Brand the place until late in 1859 and the early of the the the theorem of the Clark-ville Chronicle has made the activities its red teatiful latens with the staten as start we hope that he may continue to grow the laten of which he grew in 1860! Big as the laten of the laten of the staten as start, we hope that he may continue to grow till he gets big enough to take care of himself. —Louisville Jour.

Lawyer—Your may years ago, is if Witness—I do not kk it is. Lawyer—State some circum, which cocurred, any twelve years rgo, a shall be able to see how well you reme. This he did in several intantes, the numbers sometimes rising to millions, and even billions, and even bill

THE "EXTRAORDINARY" NUMBER SEVEN. - On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of I-rael, who feasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the 7th year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things, and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th year there was a grand release from all debts, and bonds-men were set free. From this law might have originated the custom of binding young men to faction throughout the State, and the loud demonstrations of approval by the frontier people, occasioned by the gallantry of the youthful Captain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entain specific demonstration for 7, twice rigidle offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years. Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical are represented by the gallantry of the youthful Captain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entains and the loud demonstrations of approval by the frontier people, occasioned by the gallantry of the youthful Captain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entains and the loud demonstrations of approval by the gallantry of the youthful Captain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late entains and the loud demonstration for 7, twice rigidle offenders by transportation for occasioned by the gallantry of the youthful Captain, S. L. Ross and company, in the late engagement with the Comanche Indians, curiosity was aroused to the highest point, in reference to the white woman he had taken prisoner. Who were her parents? From whence she was abducted? how long she had endured the horridactules of a loathsome captivity? were questions asked for the thousandth time, over the length and breadth of our State.

The memory of every old veteran and matrom was taxed to furnish an answer to solve the mystery. Many instances of forcible abduction to childhood. At thrice 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and man becomes legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes graver and wiser, or never; at seven times 7 mystery. Many instances of forcible abduction mystery. Many instances of forcible abduction of white children by Indians, arose in their minds; associated with other horrid reminiscences of the early history of Texas. But the supposed age, complexion, color of the eyes and hair of the woman, did not suit the description of those of their acquaintance. Many fruitless attempts were made to get a clue to her identity.

MIGRATION OF THE BUFFALO .- There is feature in the migratory character of the buffalo not generally known, except to hunters, and it is, that the vast body of the herd is never found in the same district of country two seasons in succession. The buffelo of North America form an immense army marching in one continuous circuit, but perhaps three-fourths of the entire number of which are found within a range of from two to three hundred miles. Thus, where buffaloes are abundant one year they are fewer the next, until the great body, having comp'eted its circuit, again makes its appearance. This circuit is completed in about four years. Its western limit is the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and its eastern is bounded by a mar-Texas on the south. The range of latitude traversed has for many years been about twenty-three degrees, extending from the cross timbers of Texas to the tributaries of Lake Winnepeg on the north. The band travel southward on the eastern line and northward on the western, never crossing the Rocky Mountains. The comparative proximity to these lines, being at some points not over five hundred miles, account for the presence of buffaloes, in relatively small numbers thoughout the entire area embraced within the lines of travel .- Alta-Cabifor-

THE WISDOM OF WAR. - A certain king, it is said, sent to another king saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else-" The lets of her memory?

When sufficiently recovered from the shock, she was enabled in her beautiful language of intelligible signs and Comanche tongue, with a on which weighty cause they went to war for on which weighty cause they went to war for a large and intelligible signs and Comanche tongue, with a peculiarly sweet English accent, to give the following narrative:

"I remember when I was a little girl, being a long time at a house, with a picket fence all around; one day some I dians came to the around; one day some I dians came to the around; one day some I dians came to the around; one day some I dians came to the around; one day some I dians came to the around; one day some I dians came to the around the remember when I was a little girl, being the remember asked the second king of the first, "by sayingasked the second king of the first, "by saying—'send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else——?" "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. "But," retorted be, "What could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had ——?" "Why, of course if I had I should have sent it;" an explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

cordingly.

It appears to us that this fable not inaptly in general, and satirizes the foolishness of war in general, and the absurd misunderstandings which usually lead to it, as well as the mutual injury and loss lesson is peculiarly apposite to the present condition of our national affairs.—N. Y. Chronicle. ----

o large and nice onions ?" I asked of an lows and observing some on the table.
"Well," said he, "we spront the seed with boiling water, and then plant it early and in

good ground."

"Sprout the seed in boiling water!" I exclaimed inquiringly. "What do you mean, sir, by that? Won't boiling water kill the seed?"

"Not at all," he replied ; but it will sprout them in one minute's time."
"It will ? It looks incredible!" I replied with surprise.
"Well, you try it," he replied, grinningly:

"when the time comes to plant, and you'll find it just as I tell you?" And sure enough when spring came, and my neighbor was about planting his onion seed, and being present, I said :
"Jewell, last winter, there was a man told

me in Iowa, that to pour boiling water on black onion seed would sprout it in one minute. Suppose you try it?"
"Very well," said he. And taking the teakettle boiling from the stove, he poured the water thus boiling on the seed, which he had in a tea saucer. Looking closely at it for a moment, he exclaimed, "My conscience! you have told rightly. Only look a there!"

I looked, and behold the little sprouts, about

TAKING DOWN A LAWYER .- A story is told of a very eminent lawyer in New York receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to brow beat. It

ed to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued : Lawyer—How old are you? Witness—Seveuty-two 'ears. Lawyer—Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was 20 years ago, is it? Witness—I do not know but

have freedom, and perhaps also in a few eastern

and western pulpits, but in the main, slavery up to this very hour, has its padlock on the pulpits of Methodism."

We incline to think that too many of the pul-

pits of New York "are sealed against the word

of God on this subject" of slavery; and that if

the "padlock" were examined, the stamp of Abo-

We continue to receive evidences that the

the late elaborate article on slavery, in the

Princeton Quarterly. The True Witness and

nal is becoming so fully Black Republican.

Some of its positions lean strongly and sharply

As to the author, Dr. Hodge, the North Caro

lina Presbyterian reveals the fact now, "that

for several years past he has been an ultra free-

soiler—that four years ago he voted for Fre-mont, and again for Lincoln."

"A friend who reads the New York Times

regularly, and who, we are happy to say, is the only subscriber to that sheet in this part of the

country, has remarked to us that the article is a stale rehash of the editorials which have

oaded the columns of the Times for the last

twelve months. It would seem that Dr. Hodge

has made that journal his text book..... The country should know that Dr. Hodge does not

speak for the Old School Presbyterian Church of the North. If he does, both sections may as

well begin to prepare for what is inevitable, viz: a division."

away from conservative teaching."

The same paper says:

"We are sorry to see that this venerable jour-

titionism would be found upon the brass.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

THAT "BERF."-By reference to our paper of last week it will be seen that our Editor does not object to certain kinds of reinforcements .-It is now "our turn to speak;" and we are of the same mind, decidedly. We, also, have tried the Beef and Tongues, from the packing establishment on Dickinson's Bayou. For years past we have been trying "Boston Mess" occasionally; but we are now fully satisfied to let Boston pass. We can get better at home. We do not intend to publish just how we were "reinforced," but if you want the very best Corned Beefraised and cured right here in Texas-call on Messrs. Ladd & Amory, and they will soon put you in the way of a supply. AGENT.

Post Offices .- Agents who have not yet sent us a list of the post offices in their charges, will please do so immediately, so that we can send them the accounts.

THE YANKEE SLAVE DEALER .- One hundred of the "Yankee Slave Dealer" just to hand, and for sale at the Depository. The orders that have been on hand for some time, are filled. So look out for him according to your order.

THE CAUSE-THE REMEDY.

A friend has banded us a copy of an elaborate article by Rev. Sabin Hough, of the New Jerusalem Church, entitled "The Union: the last and true remedy." It is dated Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1861. The writer says, we touch "the murmurings of a coming earthquake, when we point to the denunciation of slavery as a sin. This deadly blow, aimed at the conscience and the heart, is what threatens to break asunder of sin is untrue, and traces the genealogy of the spirit from which it springs "as far back as can be safely done, without a minute inspection of the records of Satan's kingdom."

As to the remedy he says: "Here then is the remedy, the last and the true one: The Constitution must be so revised and amended as to permit, sanction and defend this institution, in every State and Territory-in every spot and place that is guarded by the American flag." He urges the Southern States to meet in Convention, and present this ultimatum, and says, "the Northern people, or the most of them, will fall in with this plan, so soon as the question is brought to a stern and positive demand, the reasons and advantages fully explained, and the conviction secured, that this or separation is the only alternative." Mr. Hough says that having been born in New England, and having had his home always in the Northern States, he would condemn himself, and ask no one to forgive him, if he could make this proposition without being fully convinced that justice demands the adoption of this remedy.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN D. PITTS .- The Austin Gazette of the 9th, has the following paragraph which will carry regret throughout the State:

"We deeply deplore the death of Gen. John D. Pitts, of Hays county, which occurred near this city, at the residence of Thomas F. McKinney, Esq., of apoplexy, on Tuesday last. Gen.
Pitts was an old and influential citizen of Texas, mortalize the privilege for good which a single and was greatly beloved and respected for the integrity of his character, and his generous and Many incidents of his control o tant General of Texas, and filled that respon-sible office with great credit to himself and utility to his country. It is a misfortune to have to lose forever so good and true a man, especially at a crisis when so much virtue is needed." Gen. Pitts was an old Methodist. No layman

in the State manifested more interest in the welfare of his Church. We met him first during the session of the Texas Conference at La-Grange, in the fall of 1859. One glance at his stalwart form and strong, benevolent countenance, was sufficient to convince you that he was a man of marked character, fine sense, decided convictions, and generous heart. He did not seem to be entirely pleased with lay co-operabetter; but he accepted his call to the Commitof the Whole, and went to work in it as who should say, whatever must be done had as well be done with liberal views and an earnest spirit. We shall not soon forget the Advocate speech made by him at LaGrange. "Put it through," was the introduction : "let us have no dragging in plain cases" was the argument; and "put me down for two hundred dollars," was the peroration. It was not easy to place the Conference too far off for him; he must see the preachers his life-history turned on the centres of seemtogether once a year, if possible; to that end, and with a view to usefulness, he was at Chappell Hill last fall, where we formed a closer acquaintance with him; and as we saw him and Bishop Andrew start off together for the Rio Grande Conference, on the coldest and most cheerless day of the season, the gleam of their gray locks through the misty air brought up the beautiful saying,-"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of

A proper obituary of Gen. Pitts will doubtless be prepared by the right pen; and, as conserva tive as we are on the subject of pictures, we advise our friend Huston to add the General's portrait to his Home Circle gallery, if there be a good daguerreotype or photograph from which it may be engraved.

REV. JAMES C. WILSON .-- We regret exceedingly to state that the Rev. James C. Wilson is still lying in a very critical condition. Up to Thursday last he was apparently improving and his friends entertained strong hopes of his recovery; but on yesterday morning it was evident that a change for the worse had taken place, and his life is now despaired of. We fervently trust that God in his kind providence may yet restore him to health and to long warrent. may yet restore him to health and to long years lness, - Gonzales Inquirer.

A letter received just as we were going to press brings the sad, sad intelligence of the death of Rev. J. C. Wilson.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION. - Letters from Washington say that the Peace Convention there will certainly prove a failure. A majority of the Northern Delegates, it is understood, will yield nothing to Southern rights on the territorial question. The Virginia Delegation have decided, in caucus, to oppose any adjustthe South in all territory now existing, or to be acquired.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT .- Dispatches from Montgomery, given in our news columns, state that the Congress of the seceded States had adopted a provisional plan of Government on the mode of the Constitution of the United States, and that Hon, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, had been elected President, and A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice President-both by unanimous vote.

REV. J. STAMPER.—We had supposed Mr. Stamper to be among the truly "worn out late session of the Illinois Annual Conference, was in every way equal to the pulpit efforts

mer times were better than these; but we are also commanded to inquire for the old paths. One of these which has been, to a large extent, forsaken, is the good old way of pious counsel.— Before the mourner's bench had become so prominent as it now is, it was customary for members of the church to be on the alert for penitents, and for penitents to seek, privately, the advice of religious people. Against the bench we say nothing: it is a good thing, and such to be commended. But we fear it is geting too common for men to think that they are absolved from the duty of becoming religious, unless, at the precise time when they "feel" on the subject, there happens to be a public call for mourners. Thus they suffer excuses connected with the absence of a mere form to stifle convictions which are as precious as the welfare of the soul. They will not inquire what they emain from year to year out of the Church, out | kind. We quote it on the current topic: of Christ, and out of the way to heaven.

We fear also that an almost total reliance on the revival system has nearly destroyed that constant reference to the salvation of sinners which was once manifest, not only in the pulpit, but also in the social life of the Church. That God may by various means awaken sinners, is still preached; but it seems to be generally believed that they can be converted nowhere but at the mourner's bench. Reliance upon the protracted meeting alone dims the vision of the Church, so that she does not see occasions of aggressive usefulness in the course of daily life: keynote to this discordant song, so like the deep it unnerves Christian zeal; and, in a word, deadens spirituality, which can be kept alive, whether in minister or member, only by constant endeavors to win souls to Christ. We glory in revivals, and freely admit that, at such this Union." He then contends that the charge times, the feeblest Christian may be unusually successful in persuading sinners to be saved. But the best revivals we have ever seen were in churches where there were frequent conversions at class-meeting and prayer-meeting, and at private houses where two or three of the members had met to pray with a serious neighbor, at his own request, yet not without such evidences of concern for him on the part of those invited as had induced the occasion. In some churches we have known revivals to make their appearance about twice a year, with wonderful regularity; but in those churches the intervening periods were devoted to picking up

the fragments, that nothing should be lost .-There, the rule worked both ways: awakened people, whatever may have been the instrumentality-affliction, bereavement, the regular sermon-found easy access to counselors, because these were seeking opportunities of usefulness. After many goings to and fro, under the convicting influence of the Spirit, a young man, afterwards a Bishop in the Church of God, reached the day of which he says, "I consider it the most eventful of my life, the pivot of the rest." Why? Because on that day, "that most godly man and best of ministers, Rev. William Gassaway, favored us with his company, and passed the night." We fear that many a minister might have done the same without making his visit an inestimable blessing to the Church.

erable Capers forgotten, when he wrote his charming autobiography; "the remembrance of that evening," however, he tells us, "is fresh to my heart." Three or four small, great things chamber, where, says the narrator, "after considerable conversation and prayer, he proposed to me to meet him at Camden, some three weeks to come, and accompany him around on his Circuit." From that ever memorable hour the young life moved steadily forward, "consecrated by the grace of God to one work-that of doing good to men," adorning its ministry by "eminent abilities and world-wide reputation," tion; was not a man for the new; the old was but still more by deep piety; "adhering to its work with a constancy which no toil could weary, no discouragements appall, no illusions beguile, no temptations allure"-during a period of fortysix years, blessed through all its progress with remarkable usefulness, and glorified at last by a

But such men as William Gassaway often im-

death "quite or the verge of heaven." "What thoughtful, religious man," asks the biographer of Bishop Capers, "can review the events of his own life without perceiving and noting how often the most important events in ingly small fortuitous events?" How, then, can any "thoughtful religious man" fail to make the best use of "seemingly small" opportunities of doing good?

LEADING CLASS.

We respectfully suggest to our brother Young. whose volume of "Personage," is elsewhere noticed in this paper, that the next edition should contain a sketch of Somebody, "the model class-

Richard Watson is said to have been a good leader. One reason given is, that he was thoroughly versed in Scripture, and very ready in its application to Christian experience. This is a necessary qualification of the model classleader. Whatever else he may possess, without this he is imperfect.

But Watson was a good leader because he gave his mind to religion. Too few teachers do this: many rely altogether upon feeling, and do not study to show themselves approved. The minuteness of Watson's prayers was noticeable. He did not stop at generalities in confession, thanksgiving, or supplication. When he led in prayer, everybody in the class could utter more than one heartfelt "Amen." So, when he spoke to the class, member by member, there was an adaptation in his counsels and consolations. He had made Christian experience a

Besides this, there was, if we mistake not, what must be called a peculiarity in Watson's experience, not that he alone of all Christians possessed it, but that in him it was fresher and livelier than you find it in more than one of a thousand. When a strong mind comes to Christ for healing, it fixes itself upon the central idea ment which will not guaranty the equality of of the cross as an atonement for sin, and never thence removes. A biographer of Michael Angelo remarks this in the religious history of the great Artist. So it was in the case of Wesley, who was fond of quoting hymns, and whose favorite quotation always was-

"I the chief of sinners am, But Jesus died for me."

A greater than these lived his whole Christian life in a state of experience which was ever ready to express itself in-"God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." In this respect, at least, the strong mind should be an example for all.

a true dispenser of the milk and the meat of so his likeness was secured. If he was too repreachers;" but we learn with pleasure that a Christian doctrine, must himself feel profoundly Missionary Sermon preached by him at the that he is now a sinner saved by grace. The class-leader, like the preacher, is prone to sink into officialism, substituting routine for grace.
That sense of absolute unworthiness which

GODLY COUNSEL—SEEKING AND SOUGHT. brought the sinner to the point of absolute reliance upon the atonement, and which is equally

We are commanded not to ask why the fornecessary at all periods of the Christian life, needs to be sedulously guarded by the Christian instructor, else it will be totally destroyed by his very attempts to be useful to others. That is the only true experience which keeps the original principle sacred and alive. The only way to do this is to live from it, as from a vital centre, regarding everything else as nothing more than a mode of manifestation. This will make small gifts great, and great gifts greater still. Many things may combine to make a perfect class-leader, but none of them is worth anything without an experience in which the one "hope" and the one "plea" are ever living and all-absorbing realities.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Some of the papers we receive are edited ably | Sentinel, of New Orleans, is brief and pointed: and heartlessly. This conjunction is favorable must do to be saved, except in one way; and to a pseudo dignity minus self-respect, and to feeling that they cannot get along without in- frowzy argumentation, minus point. The Methquiry, they wait for "times and seasons," and odist Protestant, of Baltimore, is not of this

> "If the vexed question of slavery will admit of no adjustment in the Union—if a separation of the South from the North is inevitable, still may it not be done without fighting, just as well s with it? Can we not leave brute force for brutes, or at least employ it against those only who have so brutalized their nature, that they have lost all claims to be treated as human be ings, and must be restrained for the commo good of society. A civil war is not going t settle the slavery question. If it come, the probability is that after both sections of the land shall have been blighted by its desolations, and poverty, and suffering, and bereavement clothe all hearts in sackcloth, then we shall begin to look about us, and say, it is time to consult as to terms of pacification. Why not omit the bloody warfare and agree to disagree now? To talk of pacification now?—taking care to preserve to the utmost extent, possible, friendly relations between the North and the South, if they must be divided. We say, if they must separate-and who does not shrink from adu that fatal necessity-why not do it without the blood and carnage, and show to the world the sublime spectacle of men at variance, remer bering still that they are not brutes?"

The Nashville Advocate has some advice apropriate to the times-given in the editor's sual pithy manner:

"Brethren, bear ye with one another's pe tics. Have the charity, the reason, to show that your neighbor may differ from you as to what the interest of the country requires, and yet be as good a patriot as you are. The words yet be as good a patriot as you are. The words traitor on one side and tory on the other are harsh, unjust. Do not use them. They are not applicable to our fellow-citizens: they irriate, they sting. Let not your convictions come blind prejudices, so that one shall say, "I will not hear that preacher, because he is a sub-missionist;" another, "will not hear him; he

The Southern Methodist Itinerant, Parker. burg, Va., says, in reference to the propose removal of the word "South" from our denomi national cognomen: "We have done well with it;—are still doing well with it—hence we think we would do well to let well enough be substituted, otherwise we will be involved in inextricable confusion. As every exceptionable element has been removed from the discipline the term is only denominational,-if any sectional definition can be attached to it, it must be far less proscriptive than the term "Cumberthat have been fought and victories won in the

Undoubtedly "the field is the world." denomination should spread abroad into the the Lecturer; John Mitchell, the Revolutionist harvest. If a distinctive name is needed for the Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., the Pulpit Orator sake of convenience alone, many others would there is any principle involved, we should be truth which enters into our separate organization is vital; that is not, however, a complete loved Brother; Hon. Jordan Stokes, the Suc reason for a wholly suggestive name; our his the word "South" should hold its place unless

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE - LOCATION CHANGED. - The Methodist, of San Francisco

inconvenience, will answer its purpose.

"The location of the Pacific Methodist Co lege has been changed from Cacheville to Vaca-ville. This action was taken at the fullest meet-ing of the Board of Trustees that has yet been held, after thorough, deliberate and careful ex-amination and discussion. The highly eligible offer of the sale of the College buildings belong-ing to Mr. Anderson, at Vacaville, with other considerations of a weighty character, deter-mined the Board to make the change. The Agent will soon notify the public of the

The Agent will soon notify the public of the details of the recent action with reference to the College. We have only time to say, that the buildings at Vacaville have been purchased for \$9,600, of which all but \$1,300 has been subscribed, that we are to take possession of take possession of the property on the first of March, by which time it is hoped that arrangements will have been made for beginning operations under highly favorable circumstances.

Thus Providence favors us. We gain a whole year or more of time, besides other advantages rear or more of time, besides other advantag

The Advocate at Cincinnati "alludes" in the

the first page of the New York Methodist. the first page of the New York Methodist.

"These pictures would better suit a comic almanac. One represents Dr. Slicer as if he had been fighting, and got his eyes blacked. They have choked Bishop Janes almost to death, and skinned Bishop Simpson. Now, if these men have been guilty of any heinous crime, we humbly submit that charges should be preferred against them according to Discipline, and let them have a fair trial. But we must object to this kind of lynching. We are sure the conthis kind of lynching. We are sure the con-luctors of the Methodist will receive our sug-gestion in the same kind spirit with which it is given, and hope they will, at all times, kindly point out any thing which they may see in us detrimental to our prosperity."

Bishop Asbury was often solicited to sit fo his portrait. He always refused, until one day as he was passing through the tailoring estab- sive. Between the two extremes above noted, lishment of a Baltimore brother with whom he lodged, his host of the needle called his attention to a bolt of cloth, saying that it should be in the progress of the hero through slave-stealthat?" asked the Bishop. "That you let us but with the severity and simplicity of truth. who ever is a successful instructor of others, me at last," said the wonderful old man: and so his likeness was secured. If he was too re-luctant, we fear that the other extreme is now J. R. Lowell's illustration of the superfluity of ing too fashionable.

The Independent, Auburn, N. Y., is in a com-

Ir the anti-Southern portion of the North ly against the sin of slavery. All the pulpits in that cotton city are sealed against the word of God on this subject. What is true of New York is equally true of Philadelphia, and of most of the cities and States throughout our bounds. Just here in Western New York we have freedom, and not have had a more perfect display of poisonous impotence. From the first bitter laugh at South Carolina, by way of the New York coercion bill, down to the passage of an act the other day by one of the Houses o Congress, for the stoppage of the mail within the seceding States, the dominant Republican party has pursued a policy in which malice and stupidity have formed the principal ingredients. Not a Republican paper that we see has adhered to one and the same view of secession. Now the doctrine of State sovereignty was right, Presbyterian press of the South does not relish and should be provided for in the Constitution; anon it was a large fraction of the "sum of all villainies;" one day, the tune was " let them go;" the next, day the cry was, "whip them back." On the other hand, the seceding States have pursued an open, manly course from the first. They have violated policy in every instance where it has come in conflict with candor and consistency. Let the blockade of Southern ports be never so imminent, Southern navy officers would resign their positions; and as soon as the news of the secession of a State reached Washington, its Representatives in Congress left their places, in spite of the fact that they thereby threw power into the hands of their opponents. This may not have been politic, but it was, at least honest. Even the Northern papers have been obliged to notice this chivalrous consistency, but, as was natural to them they have attributed it to every cause but the right one-a disposition to do right and to submit to nothing less, whatever might be in hazard. Look at the legislation of some of the Northern States: one page of it blurred with a Nullification act, and the next glorying in a bill to force the States against whom the Nullification was directed, to remain in the Union Look at the Legislative record of the seceding States: There is not upon it any traces of the chicanery which would cling to the Union as a matter of dollars and cents, while it was viola-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Personages: A Book of Living Characters By R. A. Young, Nashville, Tenn. Printed for the author by J. B. McFerrin, agent, 1861.

Mr. Young is perhaps the only living writer of whom we can say we have read all that he has written. His sketches in the Home Circle, Letters in the Advocates, and even his revival and obituary notices, we are always sure to read, whatever else may be passed over for want of time or inclination, and now that he has ventured on the publication of a volume, we keep it by us, occasionally handing it to a visitor, and never waiting long for our reward in some such phrase as "good thing," "first rate sketch of McFerrin, anyhow," to say nothing of the broad smiles and wholesome laughs with which the reader accompanies the formation of to admit secession to be the only remedy. But his favorable judgment.

"Personages," as the author says of an ora tion by Everett, is "independent of criticism." The truth is criticism is beginning to be overrated now-a days; it does well enough for heavy works," but books in which an independent man like Mr. Young, who sees with his own alone?" "Remove it and something else must eyes, hears with his own ears, and expresses his own opinions-talks to the public from the genial side of a subject, were made not to be criticized but to be enjoyed. Even such a book is "Personages," It is none the worse, but much the better, for its liveliness; nor is it injured by the frequent characteristic indications land," which is used as a denominational definithat the author is an earnest man, who feels life it might sweep the popular heart; because, so tion with a very respectable organization of to be a reality. There are about thirty sketches far, in the South-and so may it ever bechristian people; and we never heard it em- in a compass of less than 350 not closely printed " Something" means the fairest, most candid, But, in any event, when we consider the battles | the reader a fair and distinct conception of the subject. We consider this quite a triumph of border warfare, with the term South as an ef- brevity. The subjects are: Edward Everett, they possess it, of course, in connection with to my heart," Three or four small, great things to my heart, "Three or four small, great things combined to make it memorable. The visiting preacher took the young man with him to his preacher took the young man with him to his who stand opposed to it ecclesiastically. We, as a church, are South either with or without the the Inspired Declaimer; Rev. Frederick J. Jobterm,—and with those to whom the term is exceptionable, we as an organization cannot be Traveler; Rev. Chas. B. Parsons, D. D., L.L. ery acceptable,-only under the force of cir. D., the Converted Actor; Rev. John Early, D. D., the Venerable Bishop; Thomas Francis Our Meagher, Esq., the Irish Exile; Henry Giles, Rev. Alexander Erwin, D. D., the Faithful do as well as the one we have. If, however, Preacher; Wm. M. Thackeray, the Novelist; Rev. Charles Taylor, M. D., the returned mis nwilling to give up the "word" South, except sionary; Jenkins and Cunningham, a Brace of for a substitute which would express the fact of Missionaries; Kelley, Belton, and Lambuth, a our withdrawal and distinction from such as Trio of Missionaries; H. R. H., the Prince of consent not to wholesome words, even the Wales: Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D., Editor words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doc- and Author; Rev. John McFerrin, D. D., Book trine which is according to godliness." The Agent; Hon, William T. Haskell, the Tennescessful Pleader; Major Uriel Wright, the Westtory can speak for itself; still, we think that ern Lawyer; Rev. George Copway, the Ojebway Indian ; Father John Hervey, the Wander something can be substituted which, without its ing Preacher; John G. Saxe, the Humorist; Hon. Trusten Polk, United States Senator; Cassius M. Clay, the Abolitionist; Rev. Benj. Tay-

lor Kavanaugh, M. D., the Pioneer Preacher. Mr. Young is of age, and has had good op portunities. Nothing, therefore, but a different mount of observation," could justify us in advising him not to carry any of his peculiarities to its full extent. He should not, in our opinion, permit his success in that line to confine him to sketches of living characters; nearly every striking quality which he possesses as a writer would receive tenfold value if it were employed so as to give due sprightliness to impersonal discussion. This, we apprehend, is the true use of his rare gift of making his pages readable. Important objects, neglected because they are so commonly treated drily, could, we think, be popularized by the picturesque style which few can attain, but which Mr. Young

has only to subordinate and control. The Yankee Slave Dealer-or an Abolitionis Down South : A Tale for the Times. By Texan. Nashville, Tenn. Published for the Author, 1860-has been handed us by the The Advocate at Cincinnati "alludes" in the following style "to the horrible wood-cut cariagent of the Texas Book Depository. The hero of the tale is a New England Abolitionist who comes South to gather material for a book against slavery, and who, after various fortunes, becomes a speculator in negro "property." His mood in the first chapter is—"O! my country, the curse of slavery stains thy bright escutcheon;" in the last, it may be inferred from his business-like manner at an administrator's sale. where he buys what he calls " a lot of niggers," (i. e. a family,) on speculation, announcing that he intends to sell them separately, unless the humanity of some one present should lead him to give an advance of several hundred dollars, for "the pleasure of keeping the family together!" The author's plan has an advantage ; it allows him to show up abolitionism in its true character, without seeming to be harsh or abumade up into clothes for the preachers of the ings, school teachings, and love-makings, is conference upon one condition. "What is sketched without exaggeration or malevolence, The point of the volume we take to be, that abolitionism is an effect which could be pro-

ting the Constitution upon a plea of morality and religion. The legislation of the seceding States, while they remained in the Union, was fully in accordance with the legal bond of Union; when it became necessary that they should act for themselves without regard to the interest of the North, they boldly and fairly declared themselves out of the firm. They might, perhaps, have remained in the Union, and endeavor ed to retaliate upon the North by a commercia policy; and this was sometimes proposed, less rom a revengeful spirit than from a reluctance as often as direct trade with Europe in the Union was proposed, it fell coldly upon the ears of the Southern people; the reason was that t savored of double-dealing, and seemed to concede the point that a Union based on fraternity might, for its own sake, be perpetuated by a ortuous and unfeeling cunning. To this the real sentiment of the South always said-to those who bad ears to hear its utterances-The Union as it is, or no Union at all;" and therefore, when the aggressions of the North reached a point at which every body in the South was ready to say " Something must be done," secession had only to be proposed in order that ous-thing that can be done. It is this spirit which has put seven States out of the Union;

THE SECEDED TERRITORY.

One of the most beautiful, fertile and salubrious portions of the earth's surface, is that which has just secoded from the Union. "The whole extent of sea-board from Cape Fear to the Brasos Santiago ; the magnificent territory between the Rio Grande and the Southern boundary of North Carolina; west of the Mississippi, between the Indian frontier of Texas, the Southern boundary of Arkansas, and the Gulf of Mexico; and east of the mighty river between the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and the At lantic Gulf, is occupied by the secoded States, and (says the N. O. Picayune,) is the seat of agricultural empire."

The number of square miles is 550,000, about equal to twelve States as large as Pennsylvania. Some idea of the resources of this territory, yet to be developed, may be formed from the fact that even in Georgia, not more than seven millions out of about forty millions of acres, are improved. As far back as 1850, this seceded territory produced between two and three millions bales of cotton; 117,000,000 bushels Indian corn; about 2,500,000 bushels wheat; rye, oats, barley, etc., in proportion; about 440,000,-000 pounds of rice; 250,000 hogsheads sugar; nearly 3,000,000 pounds wool, etc. Since 1850 a very large progress has been made in all these

From Cape Sable southward, and from Braso Santiago westward, the Southern Confederacy will have a magnificent out-look. The head will be between the Ohio and the Gulf; the Gulf itself will be the heart, and the extremities-weil, as it is just as easy to make a Colossus as any other figure, we will put one foot down on the Rocky Mountains, and the other on some convenient peak of the Andes. Within these limits we shall have not only the necessaries and luxuries of life, but the great commercial staple of the world, a sufficiency of the metaliferous, an abundance of water privileges, and a few lively volcanoes. In a few years our merchants may know as much of the Casa de Moneda, of Buenos Ayres, as they now know of Wall street. Our tourists may soon talk familiarly of the natural bridge of Pandi and the cataract of Tequendama, and our valetudinarians prefer the generously bracing atmosphere of Aconcagua to the nipping and eager air of the White Mountains. Japheth needs persuading, and the star of empire moves over realms where the curious and the useful, the beautiful and the rugged, combine in the precise proportions best adapted to attract attention and to provoke

A FRENCH PAPER ON DISUNION.

Some facetious individual, who has had the nisfortune to learn French, has been amusing himself in translating a gratuitous and mistaken article from the La Presse, of Paris, on the secession of the Southern States. The article is gratuitous in the intimation that the Southern States desire special alliance with France, and it is mistaken in supposing that the Dryasdust of European politics can get himself recognized in the affairs of this continent. It is possible that, in the first movements of secession, France has been invoked to an imprudent extent by some of the seceding States; but this invocation will not be sustained by the settled public opinion of a Southern Confederacy. That Confederacy.

on her." That high position, so far it applies to this country, is self-determined, and remains to be recognized. It is not probable that the

Southern States will consent to maintain a relation to Europe similar to that which Europe imposes on the East. Externals are much af-fected by internals, and differences of spirit in people create differences in politics. The duty of France, as interpreted by La Presse, "is to labor with all her power to prevent dissolution;" her duty, as interpreted by the Southern people, is to keep clear of all interference in the matter. There is nothing even in the historical relations of France to the territory of Louisiana, which will warrant the present French government in looking up " precedents," or "stipulations." That territory passed from France to the United States, in 1803, and although we are reminded by La Presse, in a supremely anxious manner, that "the treaty of cession guarantied to the French colonists and their descendants the enjoyment of their property and of their civil and religious rights," it is very evident to us that this guaranty applied only to the transition state, and can never be appealed to as a ground of demand on either side. The words of the treaty are-" in the mean time,"-that is, pending their incorporation into their new condition-"they shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.' The opinion of La Presse, that dissolution is suicide to be a cherished French institution and that the vivacious and enterprising nation would rejoice at any evidences of its inauguration or progress among other people. Perhaps, however, it may be unjust to form conclusion of any kind upon the article in La Presse, since it was evidently written by some one whose

suicide, and that, therefore, France cannot "lend a hand," is amusing. We had supposed political sagacity has been chiefly trained in discussions pertaining to the relation between official speezing and the rise and fall of the stocks. If its sentiments are, however, as it is "convinced, the sentiments of our (the French) government," we have only to say, that the French Emperor's European successes have done but little to enlighten him with regard to Am-Presse represents the Emperor, because we cannot for a moment suppose any sensible Euro-pean authority capable of imagining that the Southern States need foreign advice, or that they will not always shrink from foreign alliance as from the touch of political death. They will stand on their own ground and maintain their own institutions; at least, receive no assistance, except that with which Providence may choose to help those who honorably and courageously help themselves.

TREASURER'S REPORT. ASA HOLT, in Acet, with East Tex BAN AGUSTINE DISTRICT. San Augustine circuit Shelbyvilie mission Milam mission Jasper circuit Newton mission Carthage mission Carthage station Melrose circuit 12 50 200 30 00-44 50 MARSHALL DISTRICT. Marchall station Harrison Colored : Dangerfield circuit Coffeeville circuit CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.

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RECAPITULATION. San Augustine District Marshall District Clarksville District Dallase District Greenville District Palestine District Palestine District Woodville District Woodville District Aggregate

Amount sent to General Tressurr
by Dr. Abbey
By bale cotton unsold and estimated at Balance on draft remitted to Gene-ral Treasurer Error

\$2,036 90 370 33 And we have the sum of the above account is in the difference between the counting of Bro. Williams and myself. He

handed me the calculation in bulk, remarking

that if he had made no mistake there were \$208 90. Something might be said by way of comment ing upon the exceeding meagerness of the above report. I am quite sure that in some instances drought and incendiarism have been slandered. No money was reported because none was

asked for. A great many of our preachers excused themselves at conference for not making the call, because they did not think they would A. White. Gen. Twiggs, it is said, proposes get anything. No disgrace, sir, think you, if they had; until the cause is so presented every member of the church, as to cause him either to respond, or peremptorily refuse, I shall for one think they are inexcusably delinquent. What say you, brethren, to this plan, suppose you try it for one time; call upon every member and friend of the church, either in person or by some efficient agent of your own ASA HOLT.

THE CHARACTER OF JESUS .- Mr. Charles Scribner has published in a neat miniature book, eracy will not be an "oppressed nationality," the chapter of Dr. Bushnell's Nature and the at least, to an extent requiring it to remind France of "the obligations" which, in the language of La Press, "her high position imposes the spirit and the matter.

"Eyr and Ear."—Se the card of Dr. A. C. Scott, occulist and aurist. The Doctor has been practising, successfully, as we learn, in the interior, for some time past.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY .- There is in the Asor Library, New York, a copy of "Cicero De Officiis—the offices of Cicero; in small folio, printed at Mayence, by Johanne Faust, in 1466. This is the second edition of the work, and came from the printing press of the veritable Dr. Faustus himself. As a specimen of printing, it s equally remarkable; for this book, printed nine years after the invention of printing, can challenge comparison with its fellows of nearly four centuries later.

A Useful Man .- The copyright of Webster's Dictionary yields \$30,000 a year; and of his Elementary Spelling Book, 35,000,000 copies have been sold, the annual issue now being upward of 1,000,000.

ANOTHER COMMENTARY. - Rev. J. Lomas. Wesleyan minister, formerly President of the British Conference, and now superintendent of City Road Circuit, London, is engaged in the reparation of a new commentary on the Bible.

The Emperor Napoleon's long announced work, "The Life of Casar," was expected to be out by the middle of January.

LITERATURE AMONG THE TRIBES OF INDIA .-The first tract ever printed in the language of the Red Karens has been issued by the American missionaries. The Red Karens are the most savage of the tribes, and have not yet allowed the establishment of schools among them .-Christianity has won its triumphs chiefly among the Bghai, Sgau, and Pgho tribes. These three tribes alone, savages who ten years ago had no written characters, have used 12,000 separate printed tracts or books, issued by the Maulmain nission press, during the past twelve months.

MESSRS. NISBET & Co., London, announce 'The History of Christianity in India, from the commencement of the Christian Era," by the ate Rev. J. Hough, formerly Chaplain to the Honorable East India Company at Madras, edted by his son.

THE public library of Boston now contains 85,082 books and 20,707 pamphlets. During the past year there have been added 6,989 volumes and 1,452 tracts-more than half of them gifts. Expenses of the library, almost \$30,000 erican affairs. But we do not believe that La per annum. Jonathan Phillips's bequest of \$20,000, and Theodore Parker's of his superb collection of 18,000 volumes, are among the acessions of the past year.

MESSES. MACMILLAN & Co., London, have in preparation, "Lives of the Sheridans," by the Honorable Mrs. Norton, the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

THE second volume of Professor Cornelius's 'History of the Rebellion at Munster-the Anabaptist Rising," has appeared at Leipzig. The first volume was published in 1855, and the third is announced for 1863. A MADRID paper asserts that 30,000 tracts

and other works defending Protestant doctrines, had been printed at London in the Spanish language, and that sixty smugglers had undertaken to introduce them into Spain.

Tug first volume of a singular work, entitled. "The History of Shoemaking and Illustrious Shoemakers," has just appeared in Paris.

A Spanish weekly newspaper is now published in London.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Houston is soon to be lighted with gas. The first Baptist Church in San Antonio was organized on the 20th ult.

There have been many rains in the interior. The brass-lock mail-bag for Galveston, from Austin, was washed away in Terry's Creek on the 31st. At Columbus the river rose seventeen feet in one night.

Houston Telegraph. -- See the card of this excellent newspaper in our newspaper in our advertising columns.

W. D. Westcott, traveling agent for the house of McStea, Value & Co., was murdered in bed at the Hunter House, in Palestine, for his money, by a negro, on the night of the 30th ult. His pistols and a ten dollar gold piece were found where the negro confessed to have secreted

LATEST FROM THE BUFFALO HUNT .- On the 26th ult., says the White Man, the expedition organized by electing Col. John R. Baylor to the command, "On the morning of the 27th the expedition moved off in perfect order, * * to avenge the many wrongs and cruelties that have been so long inflicted upon a powerless people with impunity." The same paper hopes that a company from Austin, which was a little behind time, "may succeed in reaching Col. Baylor before the grand attack is made on the

"Jno. Pollard, Esq., writes his brother that the spy company of Col. Baylor's command, have found a village of Indians, and communi-cated the glad intelligence to Col. Baylor."

FROM BELKNAP .- The White Man says the citizens of Young county know nothing of the great political moves of the day, in this State, except what they can glean from California and Missouri papers, the Overland Mail being the only one received there.

"This is a deplorable state of affairs. They will probably learn some time during next month, that there was a convention held in Austin, and for the next month after wonder what it was for.

SMALL GRAIN Crors.—The present small grain crop is far the most promising we have ever seen in the county. A very large proportion of the cultivated lands of this and the adjoining counties, have been sown in small grain, experience for a series of years having proved this to be the best small grain country in the known world. One good crop year, attended by peace and quiet, and we venture to say we will be the most independent and happy people, to be found anywhere.—Ib. The cars are making regular trips to a point

within three miles of Victoria. THE CONVENTION adjourned on the 5th, to

meet again on the 2d of March. Messrs, Wig-fall, Reagan, Hemphill, Waul, Oldham, Gregg, and Ochiltree, were elected to represent Texas in the Southern Convention, at Montgomery. RESIGNATION .- Capt. H. E. McCulloch has forwarded his resignation of the office of U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas.

THE 23D .- The vote of the people on the Orlinance of Secession, will be cast on the 23d of this month.

GEN. Twiggs,-It is reported that General Twiggs has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the military department of Texas. The command devolves on Col. C. to resign.

member of Congress from Western New York." writes to the editors of the N. Y. World: "More or less consultation has been had upon the border State propositions for an adjustment of the present difficulties, and it looks a little more favorable. It is very desirable that the border States should stand firmly by the Union, and there is a strong disposition to conciliate the Union men in those States."

WASHINGTO was in the Ho Northern and He said V guarantee than ded that his S this demand w WASHINGTO Senate and Ho of an unimpor

Boston, Fe NEW YORK, NEW YORK,

Washington is now taking proceed to To Crusader will a few days. The resigna Com. Wm. MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERI United States Congress, with all the world. The Congretact of Alabam dred thousand Government of But a very The commi The commi ernment press sion. After a tion adjourned It is said th Nothing els Montgomes

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is now taking in coal, and as soon as ready, will proceed to Tortugas and Pensacola. The steamer Crusader will take her departure in the course of a The resignation of Capt. D. N. Ingraham has been Com. Wm. B. Shubrick will probably retain his A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Montgomery, Feb. 7.—The constitution of the United States has been adopted by the Southern Congress, with the sole addition of free trade with all the world.

The Congress has been adopted by the Southern Congress and the world.

all the world.

The Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama, making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to support the Provisional Government of the seceding States.

But a very short time is spent in open session.

The committee on the plan for a provisional government presented their report while in secret session. After a discussion of five hours, the convention adjourned over till 11 to-morrow.

It is said that thore is great unanimity in the congress on the plan reported

Nothing else of interest has transpired.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8—The congress sat in secret

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The Governor of Massachusetts has issued orders to the military to prepare itself for

TREMENDOUS GALE NORTH. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—This city, Philadelphia and Baltimore were last night visited by a tremendous gale, unroofing houses, prostrating trees to the ground and doing other serious damage.

GEN. WOOL IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gen Wool passed through
this city yesterday, en route for Washington, as a
member of the Peace Convention.

LATEST NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — The U. S. steamer Mohawl

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8 — The congress sat in secret session four hours to-day. It met again this evening, and it is probable that imporant results will be made during the night or to-morrow morning.

Only a half hour was spent in public session. The early portion of the morning was consumed in prayer and in the introduction of some formal usiness resolutions. Gen. Henningsen is at present in the city.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA. sacola represent matters as being at a stand still. COMMISSIONERS FROM WISCONSIN.
MADISON WIS., Feb. 8.—The Legislature of Wis

consin has appointed commissioner to the peace con ference now in session in Washington city. RETURN OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER WASINGTON, Feb. 8.—Messrs. Hayne and Hall, the Commissioners to Washington from South Caro-lina, to negotiate with the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, left this city to-day for the surrender of Fort Sumter, left this city to-day for Charleston. The result of their joint mission is CHARGES AGAINST THE MOBILE POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The postmaster at Mobile positively denies the violation of letters in his office. COLD WEATHER AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb 8 — Meteorological dispatches from the North represent this day as being the coldest experienced for several years. CONCILIATORY PROMISES FROM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — Letters have been received

here from Mr. Lincoln, in which he expresses his approbation of Senator Seward's conciliatory course, and promises to take some steps towards bringing about an amicable arrangement so soon as the electoral votes shall have been counted out. REFUSALL OF LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Some of the Northern capitalists have decided to loan no more money to the Federal Government, until such time as a final settlement shall have been

NO ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 —Col Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, left for home to-day He says no attack will be made upon Fort Sumter, till the convention in session at Montgomery shall

Several secessionists are meditating a demonstra-tion upon the Tehuantepec Transit route, on which Senator Benjamin and others claim to have a lien un-der the grants. SECESSION PROCESSION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8, 9 P. M.—An immense secession torchlight procession, the largest ever held in this city, is parading the streets to-night. The ut-most enthusiasm prevails.

New York Vessells Selfzed at Savannah, Savannah, Feb 9.—Five vessels, owned in New York, and now in this port, were yesterday seized here by order of Gov. Brown, of this State, in re-taliation for the seizure of Georgia arms and muni-

THE PERUVIAN CORRESPONLENCE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Buteler's resolution was alopted, asking the President for the correspondence between the United States Government and Peru, since 1853, regarding the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

respondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of January 31, writes:

The debate in the Senate to-day, between Senators Seward and Mason, of Virginia, on the presentation of the petition of New York merchants, is regarded by the more moderate men of the South and North—who are anxious to bring about a speedy and amicable adjustment of political differences—as most unfortunate. It will have an injurious effect, and will precipitate the action of the convention which nate. It will have an injurious effect, and will precipitate the action of the convention which meets at Richmond on Monday next. Mr. Mason, by an adroit and cunningly devised interrogatory, drew out an admission from Mr. Seward that when all other means fail to preserve the union of the States, it was his policy, as well as the policy of the Republican party, to do so by the sword. In other words, a coercion policy is to be adopted by the incoming administration.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The steamer St. Louis was ordered from the Gulf squadron December 22d, and the frigate Sabine, January 9th.

There are at present eleven naval vessels on our coast, viz: one is at Cuba, another at Tortugas. The fleet is now distributed, because there is now no prospect of a demonstration on the part of Spain against Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY. tion of the Provisional Government JEFF. DAVIS, OF MISS., PRESIDENT. STEPHENS, OF GA., VICE-PRESIDENT.

GOV. LETCHER'S REPORT FROM VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, was in the House yesterday, and greeted by both the Northern and Southern Representatives.

He said Virginia would not accept any other guarantee than Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and added that his State would ultimately secede unless this demand was complied with.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Montgomery, Feb. 9.—The Congress of Southern States which have seceded, last night unanimously agreed upon the constitution for a provisional Government.

A strong and vigorous Government will go into immediate operation with full powers and ample funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives yesterday were of an unimportant character.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MASSACHUERTTS.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MASSACHUERTTS. Neither propositions for compromise or a re-construction of the old Federal Union, will be The Congress will remain in session to make

all the necessary laws.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, has just unanimously been elected President of the Confederate States of North America. Hon.

A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was elected Vice-President by a similar vote. President by a similar vote. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, charged Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, with indecency, in a spicy speech. Mr. Fessenden retorted that he had

speech. Mr. Pessenden retorted that he had placed himself on a par with Mr. Douglas or anybody else in this regard.

The President's message, accompanying the correspondence with Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, was then brought in, and ordered to be printed.

The tariff bill was then taken up and discussed at length, but no conclusion was ar-

sed at length, but no conclusion was ar-In the House, Mr. Hatton protested against Tennessee being dragged into the wake of the cotton States.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said the Union must and shall be preserved, no matter what the abandonment of a party or platform may cause,

if honor is preserved.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, strongly advocated the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden for an djustment of the existing difficulties.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President's communication concludes by saying if, with all the multiplied proofs of the President's anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina assail Fort Sumter and cause the peril of the lives of the handful of men therein, thus engendering civil war upon them and those they represent, on whom must the responsibility rest? LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

A MILLION IN TREASURE COMING.

FORT REARNY, Feb 8 —We are in possession of San Francisco dates to the 23d ult., by the arrival of the overland California pony express at this point to day. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Uncle Sam sailed the 21st ult., from San Francisco for Panama, taking out \$1,044,000 of treasure on freight.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO. Business in every branch of trade was quiet. Candles were worth 20c per lb. There was no charge in the prices of sugar. Provisions closed dull and with a downward tendency. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. A grand Union military demonstration was adver-tised to take place the 22 inst.

A vast number of shipwrecks are reported to have taken place in Northern waters. Advices from Oregon and Washington Territory are of no importance.

Late Sandwich Islands advices state that the sugar crop is coming in promisingly, but business was extremely dull.

extremely dull
THE LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) ARSENAL.
Van Buren, Ark., Feb. 8.—The conductor of the
overland mail coach says, the report of the seizure of
the Little Rock Arsenal is totally false. ANNOUNCEMENT We are authorized to announce Mr. W. S. DEATS as a andidate for CITY MARSHALL, at the ensuing March

We are authorized to announce H. J. JONES, of Grimes county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election. Jan.31.

Bew Adbertisements. Gaudalupe Male and Female College-

Tills Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and Tuition from
Music, with use of instrument
No Extras.

The course of study extends from the elementary to the highest literary, mathematical and classical branches, taught in first class College. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

[bb.14-tf. W. S. HAMILTON, President

TWO FRONT offices in the Depository Building. One of them formerly occupied by Messrs. Strother & Stone Apply at the Advocate Office to J. W. Shipman. February 14-4t

CHICKERING & SONS
PIANO FORTES,
at the NINTH EXHIBITION, 1860, of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.

Here by order of Gov. Brown, of this State, in retaliation for the seizure of Georgia arms and munitions in New York.

MEMPINER OF FORT ROCK ARENAL.

MEMPINE, Feb. 9.—Intelligence has been received here that the U. S. Arsend at Little Rock, Ark, was vesterday quietly surrendered, on demand, to the authorities of the State. It contained forty cannon, including Capt Brag's batter, 9000 stand of arms, and a large amount of ammonition. It is at present garrisoned by a company of 100 men.

SOUTHEN PORTS PREE TO FOREIGS COMMERCE. In consequence of the seizure of New York ships at Savannah, and the obstruction of internal commerce at New Orleans, a declaration has been made by the Montgomer's Southern Congress, in from the opening of Southern ports free to foreign commerce.

EXECUTION OF THE FEDERAL REVENUE LAWS. Mr. Cochrane, of New York will call up on Monday, in the House, to press its passage, the bill the heretofore introduced, providing for a thorough execution of the federal revenue laws.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

NASHYILLE, Feb 9.—As far as heard from, all the Union candidates are elected by a large majority.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—As far as heard from, all the Union candidates to the convention. The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates to the convention. The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates to the convention. The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates to the convention. The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates to the convention of twenty-five millions of doil lars for the Federal Government.

THE PREVIAN CORRESPONLENCE.

THERVIAN CORRESPONLENCE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Buteler's resolution was alopted, asking the President, for the correspondence between the United States Government and President, was been seen to all statements were coffered for examination, it companies to the president of twenty-five millions of doil lars for the Federal Government.

THE PRE

THE PERUVIAN CORRESPONLENCE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Boteler's resolution was alopted, asking the President for the correspondence between the United States Government and Peru, since 1853, regarding the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

TENDER OF TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Letters have been received here, from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston, tendering to the President the services of twenty-six regiments, for the protection of the Federal capital in case of an attack. The troops are described as being ready to march at a moment's notice.

A Coercion Policy.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of January 31, writes:

The debate in the Senate to-day, between Senators Seward and Mason, of Virginia, on the presentation of the potition of New York merchants, is regarded by the more moderate men of the South and North—who are anxious to bring about a speedy and amicable adjustment of political differences—as most unfortument of political differences—as most unfortument of political differences—as most unfortument of the sum as process of the company of the presentation of the potition of New York merchants, is regarded by the more moderate men of the South and North—who are anxious to bring about a speedy and amicable adjustment of political differences—as most unfortument of political differences—as mo

EYE & EAR. Dr. A. C. Scott,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Marriages.

ENS and Miss SUSAN PHIFER-all of Limestone county On the 29th of January, at the residence of the bride' Agent's Aotices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, lst, the letter containing the remittance be addressed to the Agent. 2d, The remittance must be exveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 6th Feb., to 12th Feb. inclusive. B—Jno. Ballew; D. G. Bowers; Wm. P. Boughn, \$2, ln s. C—J. Coulson, I n s; J. L. Crabb, \$2; T. F. Cook, \$2, I n s; W. J. Chalk, \$2, I n 5, D—R. Dolbear, \$2; J. T. Dares, \$5, 2 n s, 2 letters; T. J. Dillard.
1. M. Freeman, \$4; J. Fisher, \$5; J. W. Fields, \$10, —I. M. Freeman, \$4; J. Fisner, \$5; 1. Ins.
Ins.
Jno. G. Gooch, \$7; R. Gillett, \$2, 5 n s.
L—W. S. Hamilton; Wm. Holder; W. T. Harris, \$15 05;
L. M. Harris.
I—W. J. Joyce, \$7; J. G. Johnson.
L—C. J. Lane, \$7, 1 n s; J. C. Littlepage, \$16, 3 n s. J. W.
Ledbetter, \$2, 1 n s.
M—D. Marston, \$2; Ino. McClenon, \$2. 1 n s; W. T. Malone, \$2; J. M. Murchison, \$2; F. A. McShan.
P—J. W. Phillips; P. Phillips, \$46, 2 letters.
S—J. Stancel, 35c.; J. A. S. haper, 1 n s.
W—J. W. Whipple; W. Witcher, 2 n s.
Letter from Meridian without signature, containing, \$4, 2 n s.

The Houston Telegraph.
The Largest Paper in the State.

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Weekly, three dollars, invariably in advance.

Tri Weekly, eight dollars. "

It is now universally acknowledged that the various issues of this paper, reach nearly every town in Texas, with the latest news, an average FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS IN ADVAN. E OF ALL OTHER PAPERS. This the publisher has been enabled to accomplish by aid of the electric telegraph from Galveston to Houston, by which he is placed in possession of intelligence in advance of the mail. He is determined, regardless of expense, that the readers of the Telegraph shall be the first posted in all important intelligence. Whenever anything important is received, between the days of publication of the Tri-Weekly, it is always issued in an Extra and sent to all Tri-Weekly authoribers by mail.

The paper is also devoted to the Dissemination of Intelligence regarding this great State, to Railroads, to Commerce, to Home Janufacture, to Agriculture, to Education, to the Encouragement of a high meral tone in the Community, to the Wants and Independence of the People, to State Rights Democracy, to whatever may be to the advantage of the South, &c., &c.

Its corps of extrespondents is now everywhere regarded as unsurpassed, by that of any other paper in the country: comprising the wise, the witty, the grave, the gay, statesmen of acknowledged standing and ectolars of existed attainments.

The publisher pays more money for correspondence and

ments.

The publisher pays more money for correspondence and telegrapting, than it costs to support many papers of the State. He is determined to merit the assurance now constantly received from his patrons that it is "THE BEST PAPER IN TEXAS," and moreover, to make it the best that can be published in the State.

B. H. CHSHING.

Address, E. H. CUSHING,
Editor and Proprietor, Houston, Texas. SOULE UNIVERSITY. Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

THE Academic Yearembraces one Session of forty weeks, and this session is divided into two Terms of twenty weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will open on the Sth of February, 1861.

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GEO. W. CARTER, D.D., President and Prof. Metaphysics, and Political Science.

and Political Science.

JAMES MelLHANY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do do Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Profess of Ancient and Modern Languages. Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences. W. J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathem Maj J. W. KERR, G. V. M. I., Professor English Li and Military Tactics

Rev. EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography.

Rev. A. McKENNY, Principal Preparatory Departme
Rev. Tilos, P. Cook, Agent
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present descharged by the President and Prof. of Languages

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J. E. George, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

dec.20] Address, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas. A Male and Female Teacher Wanted A Male and Female Teacher Wanted,
A TSAN VARCOS, Texes The citizens in and around
A this place for the purpose of promoting the cause of
education, building up a permanent Male and Female School,
and of securing first class teachers to take charge of the
same, have formed themselves into an Educational Stock
Association; purchased a commodition two story framed
building to be used as an Academy, and have placed themselves under the patronage of the Quarterly Conforence, on
San Marcos Circuit. And, are now, exceedingly solicitous
to secure the services of a Male and Female teacher, who
are classical scholars, thoroughly educated, with experience,
and of Southern birth and sentiment, to take charge of the
same. Confidently believing that such teachers can build
up a prominent, first class paying school at said place.
And, for the information of those applying, I would say
that sam Marcos is situated in one of the most desirable
portions of Texas.

The land for richness and productiveness, is inferior to
none; the country around, for beauty and variety, is all that

The land for richness and productiveness, is inferior to none; the country around, for beauty and variety, is all that heart could wish; the people, for hospitality, sociability, enterprise and general intelligence will compare favorably with any community of people in the State. Morality and vital godliness being decided in the secendency. San Marcos, and the country contiguous, for health, cannot be surpassed; for eligibility it is peculiarly blessed, being situated on the public highway, and stage route from Red river, via Austin of San Antonio, with a tri-weekly mail to and fro.

And from what I can learn, there is a fair prospect of opening a school with sixty schol ars; and in the event of the employes giving general satisfaction of their competer cy to teach, the school will increase to near one hundred scholars. And I regard it a favorable opening, a desirable location for any one wishing to build ud a permanent paying school. For farther particulars address, Gen. John D. Pitts, San Marcos, chairman of the committee; or apply immediately in person, as the patrons desire to have the school opened by the first of February at farthest.

January I, 1860—17, 4t.

PRESTON PHILIPS.

Andrew Female College, Huntsville, Texas.

THE next sess on of this Institution will commence on Friday, February 1st, under the patronage of the Super-intendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., asintendenc of MacON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., assisted by a full corps of accomplished, experienced and
efficient teachers.

The Trustees are peculiarly gratified in being able to state
that the success of the Coilege, under the present administration, has not only realized, but even surpassed the most
sanguine expectations of its warnest friends, and in securing the permanent services of Prof. Patton and his accomplished lady in the literary department, greater success will
be secured.

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HENRY JOURNEY.

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R. T. P. ALLEN, dec 29-1f

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

Nov. 29

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL practice in the District Court in which Galvestor is situated, as well as in the Federal and Suprem Courts of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and Centre (21st) streets, Galveston. nov 1 '60 F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,

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The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
R. Paout, the well known composer.
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5—In PRONUNCIATION.—"Is received as supreme as thority for the origin, spelling, pronunciation, meaning an use of words by seven-eighths of the people of the Unite States."—Five Principals of Academies in Washington April, 1860. fpri', 1860. 6-in ORTHOGRAPHY.— It is almost universally T.

e theory and special attendant and Texaus
and Texaus
and Texaus

below the first and the standard of the standard of orthography and pronunciation."—H. H. Van Dver, Superintendent Public Instruction State of New York.

"Is Outmodarny has gradually come to be settled upon as authoritative by a large majority of American authors and publishers."—Washington Evening Star. April. 1850.

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forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.030,423 80) is principally invested in U. S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most occure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States.

FIRE ANIMALAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Wesleyan Female CollegeTHE twenty-third annual session of this institution will
Commence on Monday, October 1st, under the superintendence of the following corps of teachers:

REV. J. M. BONNELL,
President, and Professor, Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c.
Rev. C. W. Smitu. Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. F. X. Forsters, Professor of Ancient Languages,
Rev. W. C. Bass, Professor of Ancient Languages,
Rev. W. C. Bass, Professor of Matural Science,
C. Schwartz, Professor of Modern Languages and PsintingMiss M. E. Carlton, Assistant in Academic Department.
Miss C. M. Sanle,
Miss M. E. Carlton, Assistant in Academic Department.
Miss M. Matthews, Innior
Miss L. Guytzenseyer, Assistant in Music.
W. S. B. Matthews, Innior
Miss L. Guytzenseyer, Assistant in Music.
Miss M. A. Matthews,
Miss L. Guytzenseyer, Assistant in Music.
2210 will meet the annual expenses of a student for board and tutition, if no extrass are taken. The expense of furnishing a room varies from \$5 to \$12.

In addition to the regular college classes, there will henceforth be an Academic and a Primary department, all under the charge of the same general faculty.

Letters on financial business should be directed to Prof.
C. Schwartz, Accountant of the Faculty; on other matters, either to the President, or to W. C. BASS, Secretary,
Aug 23—cow Nov 11

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Hayden's Sacred Melodeon

TWO HUNDRED

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Souston Adbertisements.

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OPPOSITE C. ENNIS & CO., and in front of the Steamboat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a well selected stock of general merchandise, consisting of Fancy and Stape Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware. Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wood and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton or Wool for his friends.

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Will Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sel on commission or advance on same for shipment.
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dec 29-1y

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New York, Aug. 21, 1860—sep 13

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

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

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Proprietor.

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Business Cards.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 26 Front street, New York. Consignments and orders solicited. mar31 R. E. Cox..... Z. P. Clough B. Stroud COX, CLOUGH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER,

Galveston, Texas.

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., New York,
Special Partners. DEFERRING to the above card I eg to announce that EFERRING to 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 ewn account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends [july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

B. NICHOLS & CO., Cotton Fractors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sailing vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open policies; flat and keel boats are excepted.

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Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care. County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished on the

Co-Partnership Noticew. strother,
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BTROTHER & STONE,
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Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Cotton Factors and Commission Ecremants,

Galveston, Texas.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership

under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston.

Fledging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o
produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment.

G. W. STROTHER,

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE.

Carriage Repository.

Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D St. Cyre,

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Where Carriages. Buggies, and every description of vehicle can be had. Double and stojle Harness aiways on hand. All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the Repository before purchasing chewhere.

Old carriages painted and tritemed in a nest and fashionable style at the above establishment.

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to

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

For Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to. J. L. & A. C. M'Keen,

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his, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bugging. Rope and
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February 3, 1860.

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WACO. NCLENNA "IN MILL promptly attend to La. "Clennan, Palls, Bell,

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r. MATHER & WN. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala C. R. HUGHES, Gaiveston, Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,

COTTON FACTORS,

DEAR CHILDREN-The grace of God, our father in beaven, assisting me, I intend to speak to you through this paper, from week to week, of God, His laws, and instruct you in your duty to Him, to your fellow men and neighbors, and to yourselves. I will commence this week by telling you

OF THE CREATION OF THIS WORLD. By this expression-world, you will understand the heaven and the earth, with all that is therein. To this world belong all that you see with your eyes and hear with your ears, in short all that you feel and observe with your senses around, above and beneath you. This world was not from ever, but had a beginning; namely, when God, moved by His extreme goodness, created it about six thousand years ago; that is to say, God called this world into being out of nothing, by the power of his will and word alone; therefore, men sometimes speak of Him as the CREATOR of the world, the CREATOR of heaven and earth, and in speaking of the things belonging to this world, they call them the creatures of God.

Holy Writ, a book better known to you as the Holy Bible, teaches you regarding this creation of the world. This Holy Bible is a collection of many books, all of which contain the most perfect and clearest information respecting God, and respecting all that is necessary for you to know for your welfare and salvation.

This holy, blessed Book of God, which every one of you, who read this, my letter, should read, (and that too, with the understanding,) day by day, chapter by chapter, verse by verse, and line upon line, tells you that in the beginning, that is before the commencement of time, this world: everything was confusion, (commonly known and called "chaos,") desolation, a vast waste and deep darkness rested upon all. But God said to the world-" Be thou !" and it had existence immediately.

Yet, God in His never erring wisdom, did not permit all creatures to come into being at once, but each in its own appointed time, in a certain arrangement, as it pleased Him, in six days following in order, namely :

On the first day Light, on the second Heaven, on the third Earth, with all her herbs, shrubs, trees and other plants; on the fourth. Sun, Moon and Stars, those bright and beautiful lights you see day and night in the heaven peace. above you; on the fifth, fishes and every thing that liveth in water; also the birds that fly in the air; on the sixth, all animals that live on dry land, and also man.

Children, the ways of God your creator, are not as the ways of men, His doings not like ours, and it is not necessary for the creature to ask the creator why hast thou created me?

Yet theology, or the science which teaches us of God, and things pertaining to Himwhich has its source in the Bible, upon which it rests, as a building raised by man for his own benefit as upon a sure foundation-that science presumes to teach that God had two chief reasons for creating all this beautiful world in which you live, and of which reasons If will speak to you the coming week. Farewell, my dear young friends, may God

FRIEND.

A BRAVE GIRL.-There are not many brave girls about in these days, let the girls sa been watching how they manouvre, and this is the conclusion to which we have come. Many of them are real cowards—they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of the dogs and spiders,

ligent, sprightly, lovable creature, sitting by her mother, who was trimming her winter bonnet with gay ribbons and beautiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her playmates, call-

"Is that your bonnet?" inquired Nellie.
"Yes," replied Hattie. "Isn't it pretty?"
"It is very pretty, indeed, I think. Mine is a poor-looking thing beside that."
"Are you not going to have a new one?"

"No; mother says my old one must answer this winter with a little repairing, and I think it will, myself." "You will be the only girl in the meeting

house with an old bonnet on," continued Hattie,
"and that will make you feel badly." "No, it will not make me feel badly at all," said Nellie. "I like your new bonnet very much,

and at the same time I am contented with my

laugh at me when everybody else had new bon-nets," responded Hattie. "I want to look as "Mother says it is cowardly to be afraid of what people will say about us, if we are doing what we think is right."

"Then there are a great many cowards in the the world," said Hattie, "and I suppose I'm one. But you mean to be brave, and wear your old bonnet." And Hattie smiled as she aid it, for she evidently meant to ridicule

"I don't think it is necessary to be very brave to wear a last year's bonnet," replied Nellie. "I am sure that it is not a great cross to me. although I don't like to be laughed at any better than you do. Mother says she can't afford a better one, and that is enough for me to know, to be satisfied with what I have."

Now Nellie really did not know that she was a brave girl in deciding to wear the bonnet that she had worn for a year. But she was the bravest girl in the neighborhood. Hattie—poor little mincing coward—was afraid somebody would laugh at her, if she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peacock's tail, and be in the height of fashion. She had no courage to say, "Let

the limits of Hampshire county sat listening eagerly while their grandmother was telling them the Bible story of Elijah going up to heav en in a whirlwind with a chariot and horses of fire, when little Willie interrupted her with, hesitated a moment and replied. "No,

An Obtuse Doctor.—Rayer, the eminent Parisian physician, was lately called to attend the child of wealthy parents, and under his care the little one rapidly recovered from a most dangerous illness. A few days after Raymost dangerous illness. A few days after Rayer had discontinued his visits, the mother of the little invalid called on the doctor. She said—
"My dear doctor, there are services rendered in this world which money cannot pay. I know not how we could adequately reward you for your kindness and attention and skill to poor Ernest. And I have thought that perhaps you would be good enough to accept this little portermonnais—a mere trille—but which I haps you would be good enough to accept this little portemonnaie—a mere trifle—but which I embroidered." "Portemonnaie!" roughly replied the doctor. "Medicine, madame, is not a sentimental profession. When we are called in to visit sick people, we want their fees, and a sentimental profession. When we are called in to visit sick people, we want their fees, and not their gratitude. Gratitude—humbog! I'd like to see gratitude make the pot boil; and I have not only to make my pot boil, but I have got a horse to feed, madame, and a driver to pay, madame, and daughters to portion, madame—and gratitude won't aid me to do any of these things. Money is what is required—money, madame—yes, money." The lady was, as you may well imagine, confounded by this burst of indignant talent, and she could only stammer: "But—doctor—what is your fee?"

"My fee is two thousand francs—and I tell you, madame, there is no use screaming about you, madame, there is no use screaming about it. I will not take one sou less. The lady did not scream. She quietly opened the portemonnaie "I embroidered," unrolled the five bank notes in it, gave two to the doctor, placed the other three in the portemonnaie, and the latter

in her pocket, and bowing profoundly, "Good

THE FIRST ORGAN—FIRST PEWED CHURCHES.

The first organ introduced into any Methodst church in the United States was that of the Chestnut-street church, Portland, Maine, July, 1836. The event was the occasion of over a column of editorial comment and censure from the pen of Dr. Elliot in the Western Christian rocate, September 9. 1836. Among the firs Methodist churches whose pews were held as private property, were two which were opened in New York city in 1835.—Western Christian

As it regards pewed churches, the above i a great inistake. The Bromfield street church, Boston, was a pewed church as early as 1807, and nearly all the Methodist churches in New England have been such from the beginning of the 19th century. The Methodists hereabouts from the first have thought that they could succeed best in their great work by building their churches on this plan.—Zion's Herald.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS .- Thus she was always balancing her bargain with the Majesty of heav-en, posting up the entire to her credit, strictly keeping her set-off, and claiming her due. their varied manner, every day .- Dickens.

Gbitnaries.

An old Texan, one of the first three hundred, is one. Mother BURNS was a native of Kentucky, emigrated from that State to Missouri, (was soen fter married to Capt. A. Burns,) and from thence Texas, settled in Dewitt's colony in August, 1827, and departed this life December the 27th, 1860. For forty-five years she was a consistent member of the Baptist church Her house was always a home for the preachers, and Methodist preachers were as welcome and shared as largely of her hospitalities as any others, and many of our pioneer preachers will nothing existed of all this that now belongs to never forget Mother Burns and her comfortable ome. She was extensively known in Western Texas, and to know her was to love her. "Truly a Mother in Israel is gone!" She seemed to be just waiting for the Rev. T. F. Cook to remove the renains of her daughter, (his sainted wife,) from Basrop county to her home, which he did soon after our last Annual Conference, for which she seemed much gratified, and asked Brother Cook on which side of her daughter she must have her grave. " Take choice, Mother," was his reply. She was soon afer taken sick, and when they spoke of sending for a physician, she told them it was not worth while, she would die, and that she had no desire to live longer. She was sick but a few days. Death to her was a welcome messenger. Her end was A. A. KILLOUGH. Brushy Creck, Lavaca Co., Jan. 23, 1861.

The Texas Baptist will please copy.

Rev. NATHAN S. JOHNSON, died in Danger field on the 9th of November, 1860. He was born in Virginia, 1802, emigrated to Tennesee when a small boy, and settled in Sumner county; professed religion in the twelfth year of his age, and united with the M. E. Church. Was licensed to preach in 1824, and was received into the Kentucky conference; traveled two years and then transferred to the Tennesee conference, and traveled seven years, and located on account of bad health; and came to Texas in 1851 : was received into East Texas Annual conference, of which he remained a uceful and zealous member up to the day of his death. Bro. Johnson was a lovely companion, a kind father, a devoted Christian, and a good preacher .-He was a traveling preacher for a number of years, who made you, bless you, as wisheth your de- often in want, but always faithful and efficient -This last illness was characterized by perfect comp sure, and his death was a scene of triumph .-Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory. He ives a wife, several children, and numerous friend Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

daughter of Major and Elizabeth Cutts, died at the She was born the 7th of February, 1814, in the State of Georgia, Emanuel county, was married to Mr. John Goodwin in the year 1829. About the year 1832 she embraced the religion of Christ and consistent member until 1841, when, with her husband, she immigrated to Texas. She then united

a faithful member until death. Mother Goodwin had her full share of earth's sorrows. Some time last fall she lost her husband and a lovely daughter just grown up to womanhood, her-self at the same time confined to a bed of sickness; on him. With one of old she could say, "though he slay me yet will I trust in him." After a long and painful spell of sickness she quietly yielded up her spirit; the name of Jesus being the last word on her WM. BURNET.

Georgia papers please copy.

which she discharged them. Her kindness, vivacity an igenial wit made her ever a welcome friend. In paying this last tribute to her memory, we feel as the poet has beautifully said:

Where summer's day declines along the hills, So falls the fulness of our heart and eyes When all of genius which can perish dies.

ELIZABETH MITCHAM, youngest daughter of Rev. Hezekiah and Mary Mitcham, was born in in Clark county, Alabama, September 1st, 1842, and died December 22d, 1860, at her uncle, William Clark's, in Henderson county, Texas.

The writer received her into the church as a seeker of religion in 1855. She professed religion fn 1858. From a personal acquaintance of seven years, I am able to testify that she was truly of a meek and quiet spirit, kind and loving to all, and especially attached to her parents, to whom she never spoke a cross or angry word. She would seldom be separated from her mother for a day. On Thursday before Christmas in company with her parents and other friends she went to her uncle, Wm. Clark's some 12 or 14 miles from home, to attend a wedding party. On Friday morning her parents returned home leaving her with two of her brothers to return on Saturday. Near midnight Friday night she awoke her aunt, complaining of a violent pain in her head, which, in 20 minutes, threw her into spasams, which continued.

Where death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died.

Galbeston Adbertisements.

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, SOLE AGENT FOR
OHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS.

Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand quare Planos from CHICKERING, GILBERT, NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of pure prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dea WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Oct 18, 1860-1y
Galveston. Galveston Male Academy.

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

Rooms in Morian Hall. Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month, sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal. SADDLERY. COACH and PLANTATION HARDWARE Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, Coach and Plantation Hardware of every description, viz: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Screws, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc. Saddlers supplied

with harness, skirting, bridle, call-skin, scating and russes Leather, drait and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gig and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every-thing wanted in the line.

supplied with Bent Stuff, 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.

PLANTERS supplied with Plantation Hardware—Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.
pan26 Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

P*Perfect satisfaction warranted. Perfect satisfaction warranted.

ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

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

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varied ttock, have received from Europe and Northern manufacto-

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Bilster Steel.
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
20 tons Shab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 '' Iron '' Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbls, Boiled Indisced Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbls, Roiled Indisced Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbls, Roiled Indisced Oil,
50 dozen Gotton Cards, 10 bbls, Roiled Indisced Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbls, Boiled Indisced Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbls, Boiled Brids Turpt'n,
50 dozen It Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Syt's Turpt'n,
50 dozen If Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbls, Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls, Vellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls, Damar Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 '' Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 bs. Paris Green,
10 roils Sheet Lead, 100 bs. Chrome Green,
10 pounds Chrome Yellow,
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety
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MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy. Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer supe-TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

Orders promptly executed on the most favorablems. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

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BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
SOFAS, do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Failing Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
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White and Checked, 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window
Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.

Shades and the case, txt, 3xt and oxt.—rainted window
Shades and brinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
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A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil
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An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets o
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An assortment of value of the state of the s

Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mcuidings of every description.

Chlina, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Butters, Candicaticks, Inkstands, Cologue Bottles, Card Baskets, Vasce, &c., &c. &c. White Granite Pinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

Glass Ware.—Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Piain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decanters, Candiesticks, Lamps, Butter and Freserve Dishes, Jars, Cantors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Stering Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladies, Pie Litters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Silver Plated Ware.

Juar Receiver—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Weiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent fee Pitchers, etc.

Blunk Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Job Printing Paper.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commerci Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc. Country orders solicited. For sale by ROOT & DAVIS, nov11

E. S. WOOD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and Build
er's Hardware. In addition to a large Stock, has received
by late arrivals—1,000 kegs. Nails and Spikes, 150 tons re

n, 1000 boxes Window of assorted 30 doz Ames' Spades, 20 doz long handle shov 20 Straw Cutters 20 Cultivators, 20 doz Scythes, 500 bags Shot, assorted 2000 lbs Bar Lead, 900 M Percussion caps 1000 Plows. assorted 18000 lbs Zine Paint, 10 bble Linseed Oil

very desirance Lots, suitable both for residences and consess purposes.

Chappell Hill is located in the most desirable portion of Texas, is the site of Soule University and convenient to the Railroad. Any person desiring a bargain would do well to call, as I am determined to sell.

Refor to Peel, Dumble & Co., Galveston and Houston, aug 26m

M. W. BAKER, Chappell Hill, Texas.

"The East Texas Clarion."

PUBLISHED WERKLY.

W. A. LEONARD.

Jusper, Texus.

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

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

api 19-tf

W. A. LEONARD.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S Vould respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS d MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that

ORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE At ALLEYTON, Colorado County,
where we will receive and forward Cotton and other product
to any port in the United States. We have made very indvantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us inways 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 hiberal Cash advances upon
COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a
targe and commodious Warchouse and are prepared to re-We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a large and commodious Warehouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, likewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Handware, together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries (except liquors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters' use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices for Cash or country produce. Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop, or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

**Limit Cambridge Cash of Cash on the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop, or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

**Limit Cash and All Continue our business in Bastrop as heretore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a very

Complete Stock of Goods,
which we are offering to sell, for Cash, at very reduced
rices. The business at Alleyton, (the terminus of the Butalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, in Colorado
ounty,) will have the constant personal attention of L. C.
unningham, who will spare no pains to give satistaction to
ll our customers. ll our customers. We are also Agents for I. M. Singer & Co.'s Sewing Ma-nines, which we will sell at New York prices, with the adlition of freight only.

Likewise, we will buy and sell Land in Western and Middle 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.

GALVESTON PRICES

PEELER PLOWS. Seed Planter

Plow Stock, No. 1

No. 2

Bars, Bolts, Catch, Clevis and cast Land Side

Bars, Bolts and Catch, for subsoiling

Octor and Clamp.

Juage wheel and side

Steel Built-tongue blade

Stock Built-tongue blade

The above Plows are for sale at the store of John P.
Davic, Galveston, and J. C. Spence & Co.,
Houston. Specimens of the same can be seen in the
hands 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.

Galveston, Dec. 18, 1800-27

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW,

experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

end upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Mealth to your Infants. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic,

Giriping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE W. RLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND BIARRHIGA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, Noth THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes. ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, it timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-simile of CUR118 Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. S

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER BOTTLE.
ap 12-1y) At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orleans

A. C. CRAWFORD. Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Gaiveston, Texas.

Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAK and GENERAL USE: Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chim-neys, Lanterus, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumblers, Beer Mags, Decanters, &c.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. rivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full sup of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand.

etter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jare WILLOW WARE.

WOODEN WARE.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.

lled by machinery. DOLLS, a large assortment.

every day use in every family, usually kept by similar

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisian Agricultural and Mechanical Departments—

STORY BUILDING. ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO, B. BRACKETT, Prof.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer,
and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor. and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., late
Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.
FRENCH DEPARTMENT—MARC ROUX, Prof.
DEPARTMENT FOR PERMANSHIP—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof.
SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MAUEL MARINO, Prof.
GEPMAN DEPARTMENT—GEO, GESSNER, Prof.
LATIS AND GREEK DEPARTMENT—M. MARINO, G. GESSNER, Professors.

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute. DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—In-ist January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of soils, rocks, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, limestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary cdeuli, &c., with use of large compound microscope for examinations. The manufacture of ether, 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, Ambrotypes, 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 manipulation of the chemicals used.

shemicals used.

This branch is particularly useful to the Architect
and Engineer, from the case and facility of copying maps,
frawings, architectural plans and of diminishing and enlarging the same by the Camera. opinting and gilding practically taught; also medi DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE -These will Department of Millerry Science—These will be taught in this department the school of the soldier of the company, the Battalion drill and evolutions of the line, in the recitation room and practically in the field; also, the Light Intantry, Artillery and Cavalry tactics; milliary engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the science of war.

The Superintendent presents these specialities of the Institute to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public affairs. Pupils may enter both or either of these departments, without entering the regular classes of the College, at a charge of 50 dollars per session of 20 weeks.

R. T. P. ALLEN,

Jan. 10-16

McKenzie 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 the first Monday in October next, and continue one term forty weeks, without intermission.

ev J. W. P. McKENZIE, President and Profess

Primary Department, per term, - -College 50 00 Matriculation fee on entering College, 50 00 Matriculation fee on entering College, 50 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 Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their own fires and police their own room.

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

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

The professorships in blank will be filled by the commencement of the Session, as the arrangements are now being natured 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

to so for study as any other college we ask a share of the ubite patronage.

J. W. FIELDS,

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860. P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer-on, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be importsept20-ly J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

paratery
see, with use of instrument
usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Ferspective, Drawtop, Nordiework, &c. ing, Needlework, &c., idental Expenses, per year. The Boarding Departs

nent will be under the charge of M leaumont, who, by experience in this vocation only qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The sail board in the family. The price of board for ate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and 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, 1260—19. THE THIRTEENTH TERM

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

Terms, per Session of Fice Months. Payable at the end of the Session. rthography, Reading, and Writing, nglish Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compo-sition, &c., uin, Greek, Algebra, &c.,

Bastrop Military Institute A College Charter with University Powers.

FOR PREPARATIONS
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Thront or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Computer actions arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2 for Liver Compitation. No. 3 for Dyspepsin. Being aiready prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried impediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysrerin, Wenknesses, &c. See special directions for this. For Sait Rheum, Eruptions, Secondous, Kidney, and Blindder Compinisto, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food 41 per bottle. July 5, 1860.

Terms of Tuition, ollegiate Course, each class ...

Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas. Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Mental Arithmetic.
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition,
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
Spanish
Drawing and Painting, each
Music on Piano or Guitar.

2 Cocal Music

PRESSLER'S NEW MAP OF TEXAS,

THE Map is 44 feet square, on a scale of 16 miles to the inch. It contains two smaller Maps, one showing the original land districts, the other the boundaries of the old colonial grants; also a table of counties.

The map is remarkably accurate, full and complete—one that, for the first time, laid down our water courses and divisional lines, indicating counties, land districts and colonies correctly. It is on a large scale, beautifully executed and worthy of public confidence. The late Legislature apprepriated money to purchase 200 copies on rollers, one of which is to be furnished to each County Clerk's office for the public use. Mr. Pressler, the chief draftsman of the Land Office, has bestowed all his spare time for four years upon the work, and deserves a liberal recompense for his zeal and personal sacrifice in endeavoring to accomplish so important an object.

For sale at Jones, Roor & Co, Galveston, Foregred & Burk, Houston, Wm. M. Armstrong & Bro. "F. T. Duffan, Austin, Pentenreader & Blersch, San Antonie Jones, Root & Co., Publishers, 1908.

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

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 was the Mississipin River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opelousas Railroad, earrying the United States Mails, as follows: New 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 F. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 18 M.; leave Indianola, TiURSDAYS, at 18 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 F. M. New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, vin Rulirond.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; terive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; terive at Rulirond, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; terive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 M. or 12 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 M. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 M. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; teave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 M. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 M. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 M. M.; cave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 M. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 M. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 M. M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

Fram Revwick? via Rulirand.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4P. M.
From Berwick's via Rallroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 6 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Raifrond, Mondays, at 12 m. arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 9 a. m.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 m.

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, via Indianola. VIR INCHMENDIA.

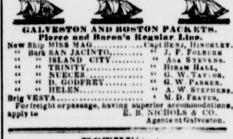
FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY.

New Orleans to Havana, via Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana in Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accounted and accounted accounted to the state of the state

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.
1. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans. aug18-ly

NOTICE—After July let, Trains on the B. B. B. & C. Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will eave Harrisburgat 6 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thurstays and Saturdays.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains willience 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San antonio, combous, except Sanday)
Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday)
at 20 clock P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steambouts for Galveston.
J. A. WILLIAMS,
july 4-tf
Superintendant



INFANTILE CORDIAL, and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous tief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one alone will convince you that what we say is true. It cont

For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable pre-paration now known for Children Teething, Dinrr-hen, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Hend, and

BLOOD FOOD.

FIVE PREPARATIONS

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

West Troy Bell Foundry,

MEDICAL.

DENTIST, Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street, South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

DANIEL DEALY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS and STATIONERY,

PREMIUM HORSE-POWER.

Crawford & Allen, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, General Land Agents,

Harris & Kavannaugh. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, BELLVILLE, Austin Caunty, Texas. WILL practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining counties Prompt attention paid to the collection ap 12

Professional Cards.

LAW

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. their care. All letters and promptly answered.

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western dec 15-29

Aycock & Stewart,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW. AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS, Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

We will give prompt and particular attention to claims sent us for collection in the counties of Madison, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Hill, Navarro, Freestone, and Leonof the 13th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milam, Bell, McLenkan, Bosque, Coryell and Erath, of the 3d and 19th Judicial Districts. We will also attend the Supreme and Federal Courts heid at the city of Austin.

Reference.—Win. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. L. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE,

Cameron County, Texas. Wm. G. Webb. Wm. R. Jarmon. Webb & Jarmon. LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS.

LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS,

LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.

Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis,
Caldwell, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharton, Fort Bend, Austin,
Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galiveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made: Lands located,
bought and soid; patents obtained, titles perfected, and
taxes paid all over the State

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New York:—E C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes,
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Haddon & Co. Boston:—Pierce & Bacon.
Galveston:—Carress & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co.,
Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard
Houston:—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dumble,
Austin:—Col. S. Crosby, S. M. Swenson.
Memphia:—Stata Tate, Free, M. and C. Raliroad; Jas.
Point. Cashier P. Bank, Tenn.
Nashwile:—John L. T. Sneed.
Nomerville, Tenn:—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

Bard

James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT. HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James

CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS,

WILL practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the lat Judicial District—in the counties of La and Gonzaies in the 18th Judicial District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvaston and Australia C. HoWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Grange County, Texas. Will practice in the exth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which be lives. Particular attention given to bus ness entrusted to him, and especially in the case of these at a distance W. M. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counseller at Law,
Richmond, Port Bend county, Texas, will attend
business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and
Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land significant and perfecting titles in the counties of

buying, selling and perfecting titles in the country Bend, Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austi DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens

Bellville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts a Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts a Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Mata gorda, Wharton and Washington counties.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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

Drs. Heard & Welch ENDER their professional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on Tremont street near the Tremon

References-I. G. Williams, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt apt. John G. Todd W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & c., Rev. Daniel McNair. EDWARD ING, D. D. S.,

Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Soriey, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Ballinger & Jack, Fucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman.

Montgomery, Texas,

THE undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kaufman co.
Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Fistula
and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, the and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, the for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, be widefray all travelling expenses of the patient to and from an during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forthis charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the knife or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. Timere quired to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from the commencement of the treatment.

Numerous certificates could be appended, but the following will suffice.

J. P. BARNETT, M. D. Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

OFFICE

VO

TERMS.-Two and fifty cents if JAM

To whom all less period than three months, a those inserted si one year, 50 per Advertisement Advertisement The cash m

dvertising; the There is a la Where true Tell me,-The beauti The true, And I am v Friend, thou Must bear

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that we are

season when be made glo ern wintry v cot," and the be heard in favored lane " Winter is being made vegetation ! will assume cultivators of make timely Shall not m the spring

I have seen which I fir "The Ayres have receiv injury. I am now ed in activ have involv at the North against me

conduct I h

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Rev. J. E.

to defeat From my received se torney in he says: prevent it, or any like will imme I before to ney or fro until the n shown by

December served on promptly accident d able to get Attorney to under merits, w

the plaintiff

WASHI The Mont which the its session Clitheral The ge