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VOL. VII.--NO. 29.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

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JAMES W. SHIPMAN. Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

divertisements of ten lines, on LESS, \$1 for the first insert, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, divertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each sequent insertion. TEN WORDS CONSTITUTE ONE LINE. To deduction made upon any advertisements inserted or months, a discount of 12% per cent, will be made; on se inserted six months, 33% per cent.; on those inserted a war. 50 per cent. one year, 50 per cent.
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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.

THE BLESSED LAND.

be made glorious summer." Soon "the Northbe made glorious summer." Soon "the North-ern wintry winds will cease to howl around our the national fast he discoursed on the cause of cot," and the voice of the Turtle dove will again be heard in our land. We feel that we in this favored land will be privileged to exclain "Winter is gone!" Aheady preparations are being made for planting. In a short time our vegetation will be putting forth and all nature will assume a spring-like aspect. Shall not the will assume a spring-like aspect. Shall not the cultivators of our moral and spiritual vineyards make timely preparation for their spring labors? Shall not ministers of the gospel, colporteurs and christian laborers of every denomination in the evangelical field enter upon their spring the evangelical field enter upon their spring agrowing influence. I ought not to pass by the most famous, though now the oldest ork in earnest, hoping, striving for and expect- | pass by the most famous, though n

A CARD.

REV. J. E. CARNES:-Since my return home I have seen the Advocate of Demcember 6th, in which I find an editorial paragraph headed, "The Ayres Case," from which your readers may have received an erroneous impression, to my

ed in active business all my life, and I never have involved a surety by my neglect or forget- the third is on death and the resurrection, a

The facts of the case are simply these: when at the North last summer, a suit was instituted against me on transactions that transpired some ten years ago, making me accountable substantial defense, I employed an Attorney to defend me in the suit in which I was involved.

Not hearing from my Attorney, I wrote, urging him to make a vigorous defense, and if he failed to defeat the Plaintiff, to inform me when I notwithstanding it. The action of fresh air on must return to relieve my bail, and I would

this will prove an instance. They have obtained true in spirituals as in temporals.—Strong Tower. no judgment, and your Attorney thinks there is no judgment, and your Attorney thinks there is no probability of it. However, he will see they few. The first we see noted in his Journal is

served on me, my bail would be liable. I promptly informed the officer that it was my duty to start immediately for New York, as we had not a day to spare, and if we were by any accident detained on our way, we would not be able to get there in time to exonerate my bailthat I must go with him, though I knew he had no authority to arrest me-I felt it my duty to

make no resistance, but to go with him. On my arrival in Brooklyn, I found that my Attorney had made no defense, and judgment had been rendered against me by default. I immediately employed Messrs. Warring & Sidell to undertake my defense. They applied to have the judgment by default set aside, and for me to have liberty to defend the case on its

City, the same which was cut out of the frame by Mrs. Madison, when the British sacked the Federal City. The second is in the possession of a gentleman in Boston; and the third, the one in question, is the property of Mrs. Clith-

SOME BOSTON PREACHERS.

From the Boston correspondence of the N. Y. Advocate and Journal:

A great change has come over the ministry of this city within a few years, particularly the Congregational portion of it. Fifteen years ago this large and wealthy body had hardly a single progressive or popular man. Mr. Rogers, a born Wesleyan, was their only orator, and he was ultra Southern in his proclivities. Mr. Kirk was the beginning of their modern pulpit influence, though he, till lately, was very moderate on the vexed question. The real forerunner of the modern orthodox pulpit here is the Rev. Mr. Stone, whose advent to Boston about twelve years since was a new era in this denomination. A great change has come over the ministry THE BLESSED LAND.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.
There is a land where beauty will not fade,
Nor sorrow dim the eye;
Where true hearts will not shrink nor be dismayed,
And love will never die.
Tell true,—I fain would go,
For I am burdened with a heavy woe;
The beautiful have left me all alone;
The true, the tender from my path have gone;
And I am weak, and fainting with despair:
Where is it? Tell me widere.

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before
The desolate paths of life;
Must bear in meckness, as he meckly bore
Sorrow, and toil, and strife.
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths has trod.
Think how the longed to go,
Yet tarried out for thee the appointed woe;
Think how the prayed, unaided and slone.
In that dread agony, "Thy will be done:"
Friend, do not thou despair;
Christ, in his heaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

EARLY SPRING IN TEXAS.—Already we feel that we are upon the eve of that auspicious season when "the winter of our discontent will be made glorious summer." Soon "the North-crn wintry winds will cease to howl around our the national fast he discoursed on the cause of the national fast

work in earnest, hoping, striving for and expecting a general revival of religion in Texas during the spring of 1861? What say you friends and fellow laborers? Let us hear from you.

One of You.

One of You.

One of You. Lloyd Garrison were born in the same town.
Is not this an analogy of the spiritual to the
natural forces? Dr. Adams is the most finished
writer of that order in Boston, and on everything else but this question and that of ultra
Calvinism, is an admirable man. No more precious contributions have been made to the religious literature of our land than his "Agnes and her little Key," "Bertha," and especially, Catharine. The first is on the death of little

most charming and original book.

main so till the doctrine of the religious condi-tion of infants is settled in the Christian mind;

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. AN ANTIDOTE.-Look at the sufferings of others, and try to relieve them. Look at the for the acts of a third person, over whose wants of others, and try to relieve them. Lock conduct I had no control: believing I had a good, substantial defense, I employed an Attorney to struct them. It is by doing good that we get must return to relieve my bail, and I would do so.

From my Attorney I received no reply, but I received several communications from my nephew, who informed me he was with my Attorney in his office. In his last on that subject he says: "I see by the tenor of your letters that your suit here is yet on your mind. We have all heard of borrowed troubles, and I think this will receive an inclusion. Then have obtained. the nerves, the action of God's truth on the

WESLEY AMONG THE PRESENTERIANS,-Wesno probability of it. However, he will see they do not; he will take the proper me sures to prevent it, and if they attempt to procure one, or any likelihood of their being successful, I will immediately inform you. I think it is as I before told you, 'dead,' "&c., &c.

Not hearing anything more from my Attorney or from my nephew, I rested perfectly easy until the morning I left Galveston, when I was shown by the Deputy Sheriff of King's county, New York, an execution against me in favor of the plaintiff, which execution would run out on December 2d, and if I should not, previous to that day, appear in the proper place to have it served on me, my bail would be liable. I

bath to Sabbath with the learned and unlearned, the old and the young, the rich and the poor.
The heart grows weary and sad under the pressures of life, and is often surfeited with the cares of the world. In the house of God it seeks a holy calm, and how cruel to offer it mere husks! Why will not professed ministers of the gospel be content to preach Christ, and him alone? We must, really we must, arouse ourselves to the necessity of preaching everyourselves to the necessity of preaching every-where, and to all the people, the pure, un-adulterated word of life, that is able to make them wise unto salvation. This, and this alone, can meet their moral necessities, supply their spiritual wants, and save the soul from death.

" O for a trumpet's voice, On all the world to call, And bid their hearts rejoice In Him who died for all."

[St. Louis Advocate. BIBLE CAUSE IN TEXAS.

From the American Bible Society Record for

anuary, 1861: Mr. Shotwell, of Eastern Texas, during the months of July, September and October, visited a large portion of his field, organized three new auxiliaries—two of them in Upshur, and one in Cass county-and reorganized with excellent prospects the various societies in the counties of Wood, Upshur, Harrison, Rusk, Hopkins, Panols, Titus, Red River, Bowie, Marion, Shel-by, Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, and Cherokee. He also attended the meetings of the Presbytery of Eastern Texas, and the East-ern Texas Conference. Books were ordered for the several societies, funds collected, and arrangements made for the speedy exploration and supply of many of the counties.

Mr. John, of Western Texas, during October labored in the counties of Hill, Ellis, Navarro,

Limestone, Freestone, and Leon. Milford Bible Society is actively employed in supplying its field, which is a part of Ellis county. The Ellis County Society is also efficient and thorough in its work. Navarro county has been partially explored by the excellent society at Corsicana; of 161 families visited, but ten were found de titute; the work will be thoroughly performed. The societies of Limestone, Freestone, and Leon counties, are all well furnished with Bibles for their work, and are prosecuting it with ommendable zeal.

CHARLESTON LETTER.

The following letter appears in the New York Christian Inquirer. We give the editor's ac-

CHARLESTON.-We publish to-day a letter from Charleston, S. C., addressed to us by a European gentleman now traveling in the South,

LETTER. Attracted by the great historical develop of which this city is now the theatre, and anxof which this city is now the theatre, and anxious, at the same time, to complete my tour of observation on this continent by exploring the South, which I had never extensively visited before, I arrived here ten days ago, almost on the eve of the expulson of the Star of the West from the harbor. The many descriptions which I have read of the city led me to expect a locality and the property of the star of the control of the city led me to expect a locality and the city led me to expe cality graced by the voluptuous beauties of a semi-tropical nature, and adorned by many stately streets and imposing public buildings. Yet nonstreets and imposing public buildings. Yet none of these descriptions does justice to the real aspect of the place, which must be seen, to be fully enjoyed. Meeting and Broad streets are noble avenues, resembling more those of the most celebrated cities of Europe than those of any other part of the American continent. In the former street are the principal hotels, the City Hall, the venerable and quaint St. Michael's Church, which counted among its early work. children; the second on infant baptism, which has fallen into so great descetude, and will re-Church, which counted among its early wor-shippers the heroes of the first South Carolina revolution. Harbis 13-11 revolution, Harbin Hall, the present temporary seat of the Legislature, and many other build-ings of note. In Broad-street is the Charleston

"Never did I see a people who appeared more ready prepared of the Lord."

CLASS MEETINGS.—Is regular attendance upon class-meeting to be considered as an actual condition of church membership?

If so, what shall done to render the class-meetings more attractive and useful?

Ought not some uniform iterpretation of the rule requiring attendance upon class meetings to be adopted?

The length of this article will prevent a discussion of these questions at present, but granting the affirmative of the first and the third, we would suggest that the revival of two of the Wesleyan customs would do more to reach a profitable solution of these inquiries than any other possible improvement. 1st. The establishment of regular leaders' meetings as often as once a month, withoot fail, and in our large societies once a fortnight, or even once a week.—
Some societies we know have these, but it is a lamentable fact that many do not. 2d. The revival for the support of the gospel weekly, in every class meeting, a certain specified sum, according to the ability and conscience of the in-

and can only be fully comprehended after the present excitement shall have yielded to dispas-sionate reflection, and the present passionate im-But although I would refrain from touching upon questions which, in their delicacy and forgive our sins, and save us through Christ magnitude, must tax and perplex the wisdom of the most competent minds of the age, I m y, without presumption, bear my testimony to the external condition of this city. It is important that it should be known in the North, that this external condition is exactly the reverse of what it has been represented to be. Instead of being in the hand of mobs, the city is under the influence of gentlemen, and has no mobs of any kind. Instead of famine and starvation, there is abundance of prosperity, and there is no other suf fering here excepting that which agitates the hearts of the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the city, who are filled with solicitude for their relatives who are engaged in military duties. The solders are not hirelings, but members of the best families of the country; and whatever may be thought of the issues of the conflict, they undergo its hardships with an ad nitable spirit of bravery, patience, and forbear ance. I have not heard words of anger or in male and female, bear about them an air of se rious, though quiet and cheerful resolution and

The bravery of Major Anderson is as fully recognized here as in other parts of the country, and the fact that the persons engaged in the confliet are gentlemen of good family standing, surounds the atmosphere of war with a rim of refinement, mitigating its ardor. No noble aim has ever been achieved by falsehood, and you uable service to all honest and virtuous people in the North, by dispelling the falsehoods which they have been induced to believe. I have been attending last Sunday morning's service in the beautiful Unitarian church in Archdale-street consecrated by the life-long and ever memorable services of the highly-gifted, high souled, and others. The fine flowers which decorate many of the monuments add much grace to this abode of the dead; and their fragrant freshness in an all evil; but it is vain sophistry. eloquent evidence of the devotion and affection with which the memory of those who rest there whose high character leads us to place the most implicit faith in his descriptions. We are rejoiced to be able to contradict, upon such high authority, the various erroneous or mischievous rumors which have been circulated in this and other Northern cities, in regard to the condition of the city of Charleston.

Leads us to place the most income in the afternoon, I attended Rev. Mr. Girardeau's colored church, in Calhonstreet, and felt much impressed by the carnest-ness and directness of his sermon. On beholding the many colored people there engaged in Christian worship, and on remembering that but Christian worship and death, and a century ago many of their ancestors were roaming in the wilderness of Africa, not much superior to the brate creation, the progress which this African race has made, in comparation, presents itself suggestively to the mind; and compared with this mighty progress of the Christianization of the African, the missionary efforts in Asia dwindle down into painful insig-

> The weather has been quite spring-like for several days, and the only danger which this city presents to the tourist consists in its many cinations, which make departure from it natter of considerable pain and reluctance. A STRANGER IN CHARLESON.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Extract from the London Times, Jan. 18: If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana follow; if a Southern federation be formed, and take its place among the powers of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the border slave States. These will be drawn by a natural alli-Club, one of the most graceful and gentlemanly clubs in the country; opposite to the club house is the principal private female seminary of the city, which numbers among its pupils bevies of charming little but spirited creatures; and clustering round Meeting and Broad-streets are placeful by affects and States. These will be drawn by a natural animate of the form the country is opposite to the club house in the country; opposite to the club house is the principal private female seminary of the city, which numbers among its pupils bevies of charming little but spirited creatures; and clustering round Meeting and Broad-streets are publicated the same by a natural animated that for terior and inconsistencies which it will not grant to others, certainly ought to have a name of its own infinited.

In Broad-street is the Charleston but to detach themselves from the North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch and inconsistencies which it will not grant to others, certainly ought to have a name of its own infinited and inconsistencies with the detach themselves from the North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch and inconsistencies which it will not grant to others, certainly ought to have a name of its own inconsistencies with the detach have and inconsistencies with the tity and inconsistencies with the total to others, certainly ought to have a name of its own inconsistencies within the state of the control of the country of the tering round Meeting and Broad-streets are pleasant by-streets, many of which, in their snugness and cozy seclusion, resemble the elegant streets which communicate with some of the most fashionable squares of London. Kingstreet is the Cheapside of Charleston, and is continually crowded with shopping ladies and promenaders. Calboun-street, the seat of the Military Academy, Arsenal, and of the Orphan Asylum, the latter the most magnificent institution of its kind in the world, is one of the most interesting thereoughfares I have ever seen, compromenaders. Calhoun-street, the seat of the Military Academy, Arsenal, and of the Orphan Asylum, the latter the most magnificent institution of its kind in the world, is one of the most interesting throughfares I have ever seen, combining stateliness and repose with a fine prospect of the harbor and the forts from the roots of the fall the part of the saw of the and it was afterward to be governed according and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States. New Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions. Arizona will follow. Mexico must in a cannot judge, but Lord Saye, who, only a short few years be conquered, and the Southerners, lords of the most magnificent domain in the Quakers, can hardly be supposed likely to have world, would control the passage between the two oceans.

A PRAYER.

The third day's session of the Southern Congress, now in session at Montgomery, was opened on the 6th, by the following prayer from the Rev. Mr. Tickenor, of the Baptist

merits, which motion was granted, and I lave no fears but I shall ultimately defeat the plain plaintiff and throw him into costs.

February 12, 1861.

February 13, 1861.

February 14, 1861.

February 15, 1861.

February 15, 1861.

February 16, 1861.

February 18, 1861.

February 19, 18

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Terms.—Two dollars Per Annum, in advance; two dollars and gifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if and gifty cents if paid within six months and gifty cents if paid the gifty cents in and gifty cents in and gifty cents in an distance. These of these Sovereign States. These regard to this city, the better; for I feel confident that a kindlier feeling will arise, from the beseech thee, our Heavenly Father, if consistent moment it is felt here that a regard for truth is stronger in the North than the bitter suggestions of the hour.

with thy will, let peace be within our borders; but if thou hast in thy Providence determined otherwise—if it be needful that we should lay I have no opinion to pronounce upon the principles involved in the contest between the North and South. These are matters of history, servants—that thou wouldst give success to our armies in the day of battle, and that the conflict, sionate reflection, and the present passionate impulses shall have given way to philosophical and statesmanlike thoughtfulness, such as betits great And now, we look to thee, our Heavenly Father,

HEAVEN.

As distant lands beyond the sea, When friends go there, draw nigh, So heaven, through loved ones thither gone, Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the nearer grow When friends are long away, So heaven itself, through loved ones dead, Grows nearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see

But near, and in the very hearts

THE GREAT DELUSION OF INFIDELITY.

I understand that as the most dangerous be use the most attractive form of modern infihity, which, pretending to exalt the beneficence of the Deity, degrades it into a reckless infinitude of mercy, and blind obliteration of the work of sin; and which does this chiefly by dwelling on the manifold appearances of God's kindness on the face of creation. Such ndness is, indeed, everywhere and always

visible, but not alone.

Wrath and threatening are invariably mingled with the love; and in the utmost solitudes of nature the existence of hell seems to me as legibly declared by a thousand spiritual utter-ances as of heaven. It is well for us to dwell with thankfulness on the unfolding of the flower and the falling of the dew, and the sleep of the green fields in the sunshine; but the blasted trunk, the barren rock, the moaning of the bleak winds, the roar of the black, perilous whirlpools of the mountain's streams, the solemn solitudes of moors and seas, the continual fading noble hearted Dr. Gilman. Adjoining the church solitudes of moors and seas, the continual fading is the Unitarian cemetery, containing, besides of all beauty into darkness, and of all strength the monument of Dr. Gilman, a number of into dust, have these no language for us? We into dust, have these no language for us? We may seek to escape their teachings by reasonings touching the good which is wrought out of succeeds to the evil as day succeeds the night, with which the memory of those who rest there but so also the evil to the good. Gerigim and is cherished. In the afternoon, I attended Rev. Ebal, birth and death, light and darkness,

"And he suid, Come with me, and see my zeal for the ord," "But Jehu took no heed to walk the law of the Lord God of Israel with all his heart."

like Jehu in the church. They have a kind of zeal for the Lord, but they are strangers to practical piety. We know the case of one who is very zealous for a pure worship. All the church is going wrong. It is difficult for him to find a minister of the right stripe. No one can please him however evangelical may be his discourse, and holy his life, if he does not walk fathers. Yet this man never asks a blessing at his table, and, with a family growing up around him, he never worships God with them, morning nor evening. May the Lord deliver the church from such Jehus and give a zeal according to

knowledge.

[A correspondent sends us the above without That zeal which selects out of reli gion those things which suit the lancy and al-lows itself to deal in harsh censures of all who will not join in driving these things to every extreme, while at the same time it claims and needs that forbearance toward its own infirmi-

A curious piece of information has come to hand, setting forth the identity of relationship between the Puritans of this ancient town, Banlong secured liberty of conscience within his commonwealth."—English Cor. Advocate and Journal.

THE CANADA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE .- Signs of Trouble.- A dispatch, dated Toronto, Jan. 31,

From "My Father's Story," N. Y. World.

An Evening.—By-and-by the sun-light slopes through the western window: a goblin light that dances upon the wall, with its yellow sandals, for a little time, then dies into a round golden spot that moves slowly up the wall, workles upon the ceiling for a wearsh a provider of the ceiling for a wearsh and is sparkles upon the ceiling for a moment and is gone, and the twilight creeps on apace, deepen-ing and deepening, till the glow-worms start into life, spangling the grass and the bushes in the yard, and the reach of meadow on which the mist is beginning to rise like sacrificial jewels, and the wind strikes the tree tops and the slumbering vines upon the trellis as if they were harps, deftly strung, and it a gentle hand. People move to and fro in the street, dusky, uncertain of outline, and their foot-falls break the melody of the vines discordantly.

A Morning.—The rain roared all night upon the roof beneath which I slept. When I looked from the window in the morning it was driving fiercely in long slanting lines from the north-ward; the trees were all adrip, the leaves sodden and dead, and out upon the river the mist lay so thick that the water had to be guessed at or taken for granted. Angry little rivulets, covered with bubbles, swept down the street and over the river bank; the geese gathered and over the river bank; the geese gathered close together beneath the trees upon the common; the old mill, dark and drenched and sombre, with great plumes of mist drifting over it no higher than its roof; the hill beyond the river only just visible, vague as a cloud; the dull, leaden sky; the deep undertone of the dam, above which rose the stormy wail and whistle of the wind; the poor beaten bushes in the yard, their branches heavy with rosaries of rain; the sheep gathered in a huddle behind a projecting wall, made a picture of such desolu-tion that I was quite glad, as a relief, to see the miller, with his fat, crooked legs, and his green umbrella blown inside out, and his long white coat fluttering in the wind, as if it had estab-lished itself in life as a flag, and was doing a

mud and water in the direction of the mill. A DARK DAY .- It rained all day, and the storm roared onward into the night like one great woe. All day long we sat in the little parlor by the little fire, my mother and Janet busily at work stitching upon some little shoes, and I alternately looking from the window, and for the district shoes. lying stretched out upon the floor endeavoring to settle in my mind why seven times seven made forty-nine. The arithmetic was the ear-liest skeleton in my mental closet. All day long, while the fire winked in the chimney and the crickets sung from the hearth, the storm roared on. When the night fell it mouned a little, as if the day just dead were a relative whom it was bewailing with all its alien voices, and in memory of whom it had taken on a

good stroke of business, floundering through the

ANOTHER MORNING .- The next morning was clear. I was never partial to dawns, but on this occasion I was out of bed while yet the stars were in the sky, dead sacrificial jewels, and while gloom yet rested upon the graveyard and the river. I receilect how wan the east looked, and how at length the long, quivering arrows of light shot up the east, and the stars died one by one, as if the arrows had hit them vitally.

There is a subjected to a deduction for the "small stockings and pop corn" left in his house by a "donation party," and who was only paid for fifty-one Subbaths, though he could not proceed the other Subbaths. Then the red banners of the morning were lifted above the hill, and against them I could see the fringe of pines upon the distant summit, out lined black as fall. How black the hillsi to looked, as if to its heart it clutched a fragment of the immemorial night, and would not let it go. The river had risen fearfaily; where the dam had been, there was now but a long yellow scoop of water, without a shred of foam or a throb of sound. When the sun finally rose, and the light shivered across the hill upon the yellow water, the pines, that rooted themselves in the crevices of rock, pointed their arms downward, as if they feared the hoary river that raved at the base of their grim barbican. I was afraid of it, at any rate, for it came up al most into the village, and swept around the mill

with a moan and a gurgle. "Words are Things."—Yes, and sometimes very dangerous things, too. They are like fire-arms, and should be handled very carefully.— Have a care of your words, or you may hurt "grub" may depend upon his neighbor's gram-mar, and accusations of horrible sin may grow mon once came near losing his "living" in this way—and a man's living is the next thing to his life. It happened thus: The minister's name was mentioned in terms of enlogy one evening, at a social gathering in his parish,

when a person present, a solemn-faced, waggish fellow, of convivial habits, observed that he quite agreed with the rest in their praise of Mr. A.

"We have often drank brandy and water together," said the bon vivant, "and I conside him one of the pleasantest fellows I ever knew." A pretty compliment to a minister and teeto-taler! The story got to the deacons, and the deacons brought him up in church. The parson was arraigned and confronted his accuser, who clared that, what he said, was strictly true, but was obviously misunderstood.
"It is a solemn fact," said the witness,

your excellent minister and myself have drank brandy and water together—but then I drank the brandy, and he drank the water." And that was the whole story that made so much disturbance in the parish, and had well nigh ruined the parson. - Boston Post.

DISABILITY OF THE JEWS IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Wilmington Herald thus refers to a bill now before the Legislature of North Carolina; We are glad to see that Mr. Hall, the Senator from this county, has introduced a bill to amenthe constitution, by removing the disability from persons of the Jewish faith, who are now prevented from holding office in this State. The measure was advocated during the last State canvass, by Mesers. Meares and Poisson, the Union candidates in this county, and we are happy to see that it meets the concurrence of our Senator, who will be enabled, no doubt, as is party are in the majority, to carry the measure through the Legislature. We have always regarded such a religious test as contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and we congratulate our Jewish friends that those who have the

power to change the law have at length taken the matter in hand,

The New York correspondent of the Phila-delphia Press writes:—"Happening in at the publishing house of Harper & Brothers this morning, I was not a little surprised at a fact that transpired during my chat with one of the firm. The foreman of their bindery, Mr. Rosenquest, who has for some thirty years filled that position, came in with a bar of gold valued at \$307 44, accompanied with the assayer's certificate. This amount was the proceeds of gold dust swept up from the floor and wiped off on the rags used by the binders during three

distribution throughout Italy, and is said to be doing more in that field at the present time than any other Bible Society in the world. It acts through the Swiss Italian Committee, of which the celebrated Col. Tronchin and Dr. Merle d'Aubigne are members. The Bibles are printed in Northern Italy.

A little boy, kneeling at his mother's knee to say his evening prayer, asked leave to pray in his own words, and with a child-like simplicity said: "God bless little Willie, and don't let the house burn up; God bless papa and mamma; God bless me, and make my boots go on easy in the morning."

VARIETY.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS .- Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patrons, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composi tion, and general intelligence .- Daniel Webster

THE MYSTERY OF MCSIC -- What a mystery is music-invisible, yet making the eye shine; in-tangible, yet making all the nerves to vibrate; floating between earth and heaven; falling up pon this world as if a strain from that above, ascending to that as a thank-offering from ours? It is God's gift, and it is too lefty for any thing but his praise : too near the immaterial to be made the minister of sordid pleasure; too clear-ly destined to mount upwards to be used for nclining hearts to earth. O that the churches knew how to sing-making music a joy, a tri-umph, a sun-shine, a song of larks, as well as a midnight song of nightingales! - Arthur's Italy

VERY WELL PUT .- The New York Express

nys: " The Discontent of Two Millions of People should be Treated Candidly, and its Founda-tion Removed."—These words were uttered by Lord Chatham in the British Parliament, when the mutterings of the American Revolution first broke on the English ear. Truth is eternal. It never changes. What was true in 1776 is equally true in 1861. If the Republican politicians in the Rump Congress at Washington were not far greater statesmen and philosophers than ever Chatham was, one might venture, humbly, to commend that sentiment to their consideration, in desling with the discontent of a good many more than "two millions of people,"-not three thousand miles away-but near byhere, at home-within their own household-

Is THE gold of California likely to be exhaust-500 miles long, and from 10 to 150 miles wide. Its area is equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet. There is more danger that the wheat product will give out, than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, ted by six thousand miles of aqueduct, may pour out their wealth with-out stint; the three hundred quartz mills, that cost three and a half millions, may roar day and night, without fear of draining the yellow crop. It is said by some geologists here, that there are single quartz veins in the State, which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in all the world. If we could only get into it, and help ourselves!

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.-The N. Y. Evangelis tells of a minister, whose promised salary of \$600, was subjected to a deduction for the was undergoing repairs!

being without children, his patent of peerage has been transferred to his brother, in the following terms: "Whereas, in consideration of the eminent public services of our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Henry, Baron of Brougham and Vauxmore, especially in the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education, and the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have advanced and created him to the dignity, etc., etc., and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such issue, to our trusty and well-beloved William Brougham, Eq. brother of the said Henry, and the heirs male of his body," etc., etc.

Good Advice .- A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice of a faithful old African servant, who replied: "Massa, go where de most debble is!"

BISHOP SOULE .- Bishop Soule's personal appearance is very striking : about six feet in height, very erect, features blending intellectual expression with that of high courage and great determination, his locks still full and heavy, he I have, in the course of my extended observations, met many eminent men-some great

ones; but Bishop Soule, take him for all in all, pre-eminently deserves the title of a SUBLIME The Alps have lofty peaks, but Mont Blanc stands out alone in regal sublimity .- II. W. Hilliard.

African Slave Trade. - Subj-dued is the action of the Alabama convention on the subject of re-opening the African Slave trade:

Whereas, The people of Alabama are opposed, on the ground of policy, to the re-opening of the African Slave trade, therefore— Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in

convention assembled. That it is the will of the people of Alabama that the deputies to the Southern Convention to meet in the city of Montgomery, on the 4th day of February next to form a Southern Republicabe and they are hereby instructed to insist on the enactment by said convention of such restrictions as will effectively tually prevent the re opening of the African

"Sixo no hymns of your own composing" said the careful Wesley. It is not improbable that he may have heard of an attempt of that kind by a parish clerk in England, on the arrivai of a high Church dignitary : "Ye little hills why do ye skip,

Is it because that ye have come To see my Lord Bishop ?"

With regard to the booty made in China. inestimable conquests in an artistical and his-torical point of view are spoken of. The part acquired by France would alone suffice for the formation of an immense Chinese maseum.

Among other things mentioned is a clock of wonderful workmanship, with carved figures, representing the seasons, all the wardrobe of the Empress of China, &c. There has also fallen to the lot of the French an edition of Confacius, which belonged to the celebrated Emperor Kanght, the Napoleon I of the Chinese, and having notes in his hand writing. Among the other objects found in the summer palace, and which are in the part reserved for France, is an elephant of natural size, in gilt and enamel ed bronze, and most magnificent.

The following problem has arrested many a fellow in his way through old Babcock's arithmetic, partly by its difficulty of solution, and partly by its exquisite poetry:

A horse in the midst of a mendow suppose, Mede fast to a stake by a line from his nose! How long must the line be that, feeding all round, Will permit him to graze just an acre of ground!

The Maysville Express volunteers a solution as follows:

It's a very plain case, if you'll only "suppose"
That it's just seven feet from his tail to his nose!
For the line will be then (the rule cannot fail)
About seven feet less than if tied to use tail.

A little boy, kneeling at his mother's knee to

ERS. OWER.

H. NAYLOR.

in use.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861. 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 AGENT. 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 CHEAPEST BOOK.

NOW IS YOUR TIME. A letter just received from William T. Smith son, Esq., authorises a reduction of 50 per cent. in the price of the Methodist Pulpit South for cash now. It was not a high priced book before. It is now, we verily believe, the cheapest book offered for sale in the United States. Such as formerly sold at \$2 00 we now sell at \$1 00

If you want the book by mail add 30 cents to the above price, and we will send it to you. Remember we cannot sell them at those prices on a credit. We have about enough on hand to send one to each itinerant preacher in Texas. And at these greatly reduced prices, there is scarcely a preacher who could not sell a dozen, and some could sell a dozen-dozen, and make a fine profit. Let everybody who wants this valuable book send an order and the money at once and get one-at least let every itinerant preacher in Texas order one, and if you do not read it sell it-and let us at once forward the money to Bro. Smithson. The Book has fine steel plate engravings of Bishop Soule, Dr. Wightman, Bishop Pierce, and many others of our distinguished Southern preachers. The engravings alone, are worth more than Bro. Smithson now asks for the Book. Reading these sermons, you have the advantage of having a fine likeness of the preacher before you. Send and get one. JAMES W. SHIPMAN.

THE HOME CIRCLE FOR FEBRUARY has a portrait of Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, the distinguished head of the most successful school in the country-Science Hill Female Academy, Shelbyville, Kentucky. Contributors: A. W. Cummings, D. D.; Rev. L. Pierce, D. D.; Rev. C. W. Petherbridge; Prof. A. B. Stark, A. M.; Rev. R. Abbey; Mrs. M. M. Thomas; H. S. T.; Rev. M. M. Henkle, D. D.; Rev. A. D. M'Voy, A. M.; Lizzie M'Farland; A. Means; Rev. Felix R. Hill; N. C. Brooks, L. L. D.; Jane T. H. Cross, etc.

All our periodicals-the always entertaining and instructive Home Circle among the restagents, about this time. The subscription price of the Home Circle is "\$2 per annum, strictly in advance, in par funds." Agents are entitled to twenty per cent. (forty cents) on each subscription. In addition to this liberal discount, every agent forwarding the money for twenty subscribers shall receive, at the end of the year, free, per mail, a copy of the Home Circle, handsomely bound. Rather a pleasant and profitable way of making some twelve or fifteen

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ENGRAVING-Rev. that latitude, and gives "good satisfaction." So it does everywhere. Two things should be considered. 1. That an engraving like this grows more interesting with the lapse of time; in a few years, even, it will be worth more than double its present price. 2. The copies print-Those who do not wish to go the expense of framing, just now, should take advantage of the opportunity of getting the picture itself in its

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The total pew rent for 1861-Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn,-is \$29.735. Add to this the revenue derived from renting the house for lectures and concerts, and the entire receipts will be over \$30,000. ----

A copy of the General Conference picture has been presented to the New York Historical Society by Mr. G. P. Disosway, a correspond-

BISHOP A-BURY'S MS, ADDRESS,-The Historical Society of the South Carolina Conference has received, from Rev. J. W. Kelly, the MS. Address of Bishop Asbury to the General Conference of 1816, written by the Bishop while on his way to attend the meeting of that body, but which never reached the seat of the

A GREAT AGENT .- Rev. L. B. Davison, of the Louisville Conference, forwarded lately to the House at Nashville the following list of subscriptions: For the Advocate, 79; Home Circle, 21; Sunday School Visitor, 36; Quarterly Review, 1. Bro. D. is a working man. He can hold more protracted meetings, gather more people into the fold of Christ, distribute more books, get more subscribers to our periodicals, carry more sunshine in his face, shout about as often, and say "Amen" oftener and more heartily, take him year by year, than any man we

SITUATION WANTED .- We would refer those in want of an instructess in a school, or governess in a family, to the advertisement for such a situation, in our columns to day. A letter from a friend of ours, upon whom we can rely, authorises us to say, that the lady is thoroughly competent, and the best of references will be

CORVALLIS COLLEGE,-We have received a Corvallis, Oregon, paper containing the advertisement of the opening of the Southern Methodist College at that place, on the 19th of October last, under charge of Rev. Wm. Culp, assisted by Dr. E. B. Stone and Mrs. R. J. Fisher. Terms per session of five months, \$8, \$12, \$16. Board, from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per week.

DEATH OF DR. MURRAY. - Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., died at his home in Elizabethtown N. J., on the 5th inst., in his sixtieth year. He was widely known as the author of the Kirwan letters to Bishp Huges. He was born in Ireland. and came to this country in 1818, being then 16 years of age. He was called to the Frst Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown in 1834, where he continued till his death. The earth is poorer by the loss of a great and good man.

PATRIOTIC SONG .- We are indebted to F. D. Allen, Galveston, for a patriotic song, entitled "God and our Rights," dedicated to the friends of Southern Independence. Words by W. M. Johnston, music by A. L. Blackmar.

OREGON,-Albany, Salem, Portland, Corvallis Independence, Eugene Circuit, and Amity constitute the district of our pioneer presiding elder in Oregon, Rev. O. Fisher.

DUGALD STEWART AND ARCHDEACON HARE.

A curious instance of misapprehension found in the comment of Archdeacon Hare on a remark of Dugald Stewart, that "the object of a public teacher is no longer to inculcate a particular system of dogmas, but to prepare his pupils for exercising their own judgments, to exhibit to them an outline of the different sciences, and to suggest subjects for their future examination." To this the Archdeacon somewhat indignantly replies: "Would Columbus have discovered America, if he had been merely trained to fair weather, pleasure boat sailing? ty-five years ago." Could She speare have written Lear and Hamlet, if some Scotch metaphysician had 'prepared him for exercising his own judgment,' by 'exhibiting an outline of the different sciences to him, and suggesting subjects to his future examination ?" The little word which we have italicized is

cising his own judgment by exhibiting to him tried to establish, extend and perpetuate. So, an outline of the different sciences, but that the in reference to the first, we are a disunic exhibition of this outline was a distinct part of the system, subsequent in order to another part hood, which we have never repealed, and never will. No doubt, however, we should have been by which the pupil was taught to think. The Scottish philosopher designed to say a great is greater than those who are against us." It deal in a single sentence, and succeeded. A the other case, we are a Unionist to the ful fair comment upon that sentence would be: in extent of the meaning of the word, and we ex-

education (the higher education, of course,) the pect that Union to exist eternally. first thing is to teach the pupil how to think; the next thing is to give him some idea of the general course of thought; and the next and ast is to point out to him some ways in which his mind might be profitably exercised in attempts to enlarge the sphere of knowledge. We cannot believe that Archdeacon Hare

ever taught school, or ever wrote a school circular; if he had, he would have been prepared not only to understand Stewart's sentence, but to admit that it contained as perfect a presentaever put into the same compass. It is, indeed, one of those happy analyses which seem to be supplied by the inspiration of the subject itself, rather than by laborious and unilluminated effort. At least, in our estimation, the duty of the teacher has been most happily accomplished when his pupil has been taught how to exercise his own; "judgment"—that is Stewart's word, and it was most priced above the application open:

Rev. — was preoching at an appointment not so intelligent as Virginia audiences generally are. His text was (2 Cor. iv.) on looking not at the things which and it was most nicely chosen-and has been led to perceive the limits within which the huence to the work in which it might continue to knowledge of the sciences themselves. His meaning is: given, a student who is already invisible." well-learned in rules and their application, the

for its companions.

who had acquired some knowledge of the N. Scarritt, of westport, some sells finely in rules to their reasons. Next in order would object would be to teach his pupil to go beneath come an outline of the sciences, with the design of discovering, as far as might be possible, the philosophy of their relations: for instance, the tween intellectual and moral, and between physical and mental science. Thirdly, would come some suggestions of subjects for future examination—subjects which the teacher himself, either from want of data which others might attain, or because the times were not ripe, could not fully unfold or demonstrate. A subject for examination which, in Newton's time might have been suggested to the student, was the physical constitution of the atmosphere; a knowledge of that being needed to give full value and practical demonstration to Newton's solution of the problem of refraction. Subjects of a similar kind might be suggested in any of the sciences, mental or natural; but this could not be done until the pupil had learned to think, and had attained some knowledge of the relations of the sciences. Therefore, we think the Scottish philosopher was right, and that, taking his words for what they mean in themselveswithout any reference to what might be the Scottish interpretation of their meaning-they express the "object of the public teacher"-the philosophical teacher-in a very complete, orderly and useful manner. We do not know, indeed, where the teacher could turn for a clearer expression of what should be his design, or for better guidance in his immortal work.

> ----DEATH OF REV. J. C. WILSON.

Rev. James C. Wilson died at his residence near Gonzales, on the 7th inst., and was buried on the day following with Military and Masonic

The Gonzales Inquirer of the 9th is clad nourning. It says:

"We have not time this week to comment o the many virtues, the amiable qualities, and the high standing of the deceased. He was known throughout the broad limits of his beloved Texas as a true patriot, a sound statesman, and an accomplished Christian gentleman. He loved Texas even to a fault, and in her darkest days he was ever foremost in giving council and battling for her rights. Indeed, the history of Texas is his history, and it will be many a long day ere his place can be filled. His loss is irre-parable. But we must defer a more extended

when the sad news reached town yesterday norning, the lone star flag which floats over the public square, was very appropriately draped in mourning and lowered at half-mast, whilst deep sorrow rested upon the countenance of all. He was buried at 4 o'clock yesterday evening with Military and Masonic honors, large concourse of people attended his remains to their final resting place.

The Houston Telegraph remarks: "James C. Wilson, a pure patriot, a devoted Christian, and a man of brilliant mind, depart-

ed this life at his residence, near that town, on sons; one who has never hesitated at the call of his country; and who, in her dark days, shed his blood in its defence, and wore chains in Mexican dungeons for the love he bore it.

To-day the whole State mourns for the dead. and sadness is on the hearts of the people.

In years to come, when the history of this and of Texas is well written, the name of Wilson will brighten its fairest pages. His memory s in the hearts of his countrymen, who will

From the Columbus-Citizen:

" In the death of James C. Wilson, Texas has sustained an irreparable loss. He was distin-guished alike for his many Christian virtues and patriotic devotion to his adopted country. When, as one of the Mier prisoners, he was told by the Mexican officials that if he would acknowledge England as his home, he would be spared, he replied with heroic and patriotic when political honors were showered about him, and the highest office within the gift of the people of Texas, was laid at his feet, he

HIGHER EDUCATION - ITS THREEFOLD | threw them all aside, took up the Cross of Christ | We cannot but believe, however, that the men

From the Central Texian :- " Texas mourns her loss in the death of this great and good man. We knew him long and well, and only knew him but to love him. Terrible upon the battle field, he was the life of the social circle. Generous and liberal to a fault, he had no enemies. Λ whole people embalm his memory with their tears."

RELIGIOUS PRESS

ENCOURAGING .- The Banner of Peace (Cumberland Presbyterian,) is encouraged by the reflection that "the proportion of Church members is now nearly three times what it was thir-

PREACHING ON THE UNION .- During the last thirty years the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate has been preaching on Union, and on nothing else, as it were :

1. The union of men with sin and Satan; 2. The Union with truth, righteousness, and the Savior. The first named of these Unions the sign of Mr. Hare's error. Stewart had not said that the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independ to the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independ to the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independ to the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independ to the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own independent of the pupil was to be prepared for exercising his own indepen 'coerced" long ago, but that "he that is for us

> There, now, you will know hereafter where to find us, on the "Union question." The above is our "platform."

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.—The Nashville Advocate was objected to at the last session of the Virginia Conference, because the editor was not ' visible" enough in the paper. The editor replies that his Virginia brother has fallen into the common error that an editor is visible only editorials. "Great mistake, and injustice too. An editor is visible, or ought to be, not on tion of "the object of a public teacher" as was one page of the paperonly, but on every page;" in the selections, contributions, condensations, and labors abundant which can be appreciated only by the observant and judicious.

We conclude with an incident that occurre

at the things which are seen-but at the things which are not seen—a good text, by the way, and we should like to hear Bro. Head on it. man mind has been employed, with some refer-ence to the work in which it might continue to visible and invisible. "Now, brethren," quoth be usefully engaged. Of course, Stewart, as already intimated, could not have intended to say that a student was capable of apprehending "the you see me now? Y-e-s. Well, this is risible." outline of the different sciences" without some Squatting down behind the pulpit—it was one knowledge of the sciences themselves. His of those old-time high ones—he cried out de profundis-"See me now? N-o. Well, this is

1844-1861.-The Richmond Advocate says : give him some conception of the extent and mutuality of the sciences; and to suggest to him some points of transition from what has been sorrows of their souls. The South made every done to what yet remains to be accomplished that is, to show him where discovery stopped because God had shut the door, and where the pioneering science had simply paused to wait religion had gone stark mad over the question And now the political prospect Suppose Sir Isaac Newton teaching a student for the troubles of the State.

r's first ENFORCE DISCIPLING.—This, from the Pacific "The privileges of the church are for the pious, and those who are desiring and pro-oring to become such. The immoral and prorelation between logic and mathematics, be- existence. The church is provided with disciplinary regulations by which to protect her-self against the unworthy. A mild but firm en-

our prosperity in some instances has tarded in consequence." THE CIRCULAR OF THE PEACE SOCIETY.

to the friends of peace," from the "Peace Society," an institution which does business in Boston, and calls itself "American" under the remarkable hallucination that the cowpath city is equi-distant from Cochituate and Cape Horn.

The circular, we regret to say, is a very Sewardean document, involving the question of peace or war with so many platitudes about olities that one can hardly tell whether the Peace Society is for peace upon any other cendition than the agreement of the South to remain in the Union, or, at least, to go out at such time and on such conditions as the North may choose to dictate. We quote the only passage in which the circular touches both sides

of the question : ing what the North is equally resolved not to grant, the adoption of slavery as a national in-stitution, to be sursed and specific and perpetuated, in every part of our country, through all coming time; then let us, in a peaceful, orderly way, take the steps requisite for such a change of the Constitution as will allow the withdrawal of those who wish to leave. We might deeply regret the necessity of such a measure; but, as a last resort, it certainly would be infinitely preferable to civil war.

We suggest to the Peace Society that in concentrating its attention upon the command "Thou shalt not kill," it is in danger of forgetting the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." The society's statement of the issue is conceived in a spirit of unfairness to the South, as indeed the whole circular, though disclaiming "partiality," resolutely refuses to see any cause for the crisis outside of the sentiments and actions of the

Southern people. Passing by the venerable pleasantry of calling us "brothers," in which the society indulges itself positively for one time only, we come to what may or may not be the chief object of the Circular. It is in these words:

"If money could avert such a doom, [civil war] better bankrupt the whole country for ages. We have heard of plans to buy off slavery by paying some twenty-five million dollars year for twenty-five years, to States volum tarily emancipating their slaves, more than six hundred millions in all; and better by far to pay all this, and ten times as much more, than plunge into war among ourselves."

We could have wished the society to omit any reference to these plans, especially since they have been woven by the New York Tribune and Mr. Seward into the policy of the Black Republican party—the real object, it is supposed, being to raise money to be used in bribery with in the border States. While this larger scheme is held out as a bait to the honest and unsuspecting, who do not see its total absurdity auxiliaries of the Lincoln administration are, it is said, to be employed, especially in Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, supported by collections from the faithful and by a special com mercial arrangement between the administra tion and some of the wealthiest houses in the city of New York. That such a scheme was suspected by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, is evident from marked insinuations in his late reply to

of the border, in stopping to parley with a wily and treacherous foe, have involved themselves n the possibility of cruel and hopeless betrayal. In fair, open conflict, physical or mental, the border States are equal to any emergency; how it may turn out with them in a contest where their candor and honesty expose them to the tricks of a desperate, smooth-tongued hypocrisy, time only can determine. To desert friends for the sake of conciliating enemies, is a dangerous policy; but, perhaps, there is none to which individuals and nations are more assiduously or successfully tempted.

PAST AND PRESENT.

If any of the Southern people entertained hope that Mr. Lincoln's administration would be enlightened and statesmanly, that hope must have been disappointed by his late speeches. His one question-" If the majority should not rule, who should?" is sufficient to show him to be a politician of the most thoughtless school.

Without making any comment of our own,

we design showing by a few extracts the views of an eminent statesman of the early days, not only upon the question of majorities, but upon the possibility of such a crisis as the present. In the Federal Convention, 1787, Mr. Madi son said: "In all cases where a majority are united by a common interest and passio the rights of the minority are in danger. In . Republican government, the majority, if united, have always an opportunity. The only remedy (he continues) is, to enlarge the sphere, and thereby divide the community into so great a number of interests and parties, that, in the first place, a majority will not be likely, at the same oment, to have a common interest separate from the whole, or of the minority; and, in the second place, that, in case they should have

We quote again from Mr. Madison, what eems like a prophecy of the present difficulties, and of the necessity of secession : "He concluded that the States were divided into difcipally from the effects of their having or not having slaves. These two causes concurred in forming the great division of interests in the could not find one which he was willing to proose, and left the question for the future to set. tle. It has arisen now; the solution has been

necessarily a Southern Confederacy. SONNET.

Uplift the flag in spite of wrath and scorn And let the shout go ringing round the world,

From shore to shore—"another nation born Chiefly, ye Andes! echo forth the strain, From Darien, where land unites with land, To the far Cape, where main embraces main And let the Amazon in thunders bland,

Sing to the Orinoco-and the sea Carribean, with all her island throng. Lead up the music, chiming to the key Round a new Argo, whence new harmonics Leap up to greet the rising Pleiades.

ERICSSON AND UNCLE BILLY.

We feel thankful to the writer who proved our satisfaction that machinery did not lessen the product of work for human hands to do, but only served to diversify and lighten it. As we bid our wheel-man, Uncle Billy, an affective but only served to diversify and lighten it. As we bid our wheel-man, Uncle Billy, an affective but only served to diversify and lighten it. As we bid our wheel-man, Uncle Billy, an affective but of the Southern Cross, which the great Creator has placed in the Southern Heavens by way of comtionate good-bye, the other evening, this thought occurred to us, and gave a gleam of comfort to the separation. It would have been a very sad oment to us, if we could have imagined that the stout, cheerful looking Uncle William was to grow less and misanthropic for the want of ladies—a religious idea—and although we have labor and of beef. Uncle William himself had not seen in the Heavens the "in hoc signo sinces" written upon the Labarum of Constanno fear upon that score. If he felt any resentment towards the Ericsson engine for relieving him at the wheel of the press, we venture to the think it was because he had become attached to his work, from long use, as well as to his friends of the Advocate concern, among whom he had established a character which commanded entire respect. Uncle Billy was not absolutely clear as to his next job; and when it was suggested to him that working and eating were correlatives, he intimated his entire willingness to do the former, and expressed unlimited confidence in the "old master's" capacity to provide for the latter. "Old master," he said, was always "de fust man" at market in the mornng, and as for himself, he continued, "I'm in gen'aily de last man away from de table—and lar attempt has been made within our day to so 'twix' us bof, do inside's mity apt to be kept encreach upon the liberties of a free people."gwine on, anyhow," whereat Uncle William Anderson is a negro; he escaped from Missonaughed and departed. The engine he leaves ri in 1853; while running away he killed a man behind is a much cheaper and faster workman named Diggs, who attempted to apprehend him; than he; but it has not his native wit and wishe has been recently discovered in Canada and dom, and sense of duty; nor will it ever bob demanded; the Canadian court decided for his at our office door on Monday mornings with the return to Missouri. Then came in the habeas light of Sunday's worship on its face.

KENTUCKY .- " My mind," said Ex Governor Helm, in a late address to the Kentucky Legisature, "at this time is, if driven to the last resort, to determine my position, to make a that nothing but an intention on the part of the government composed of all the slave States, Southern Confederacy to re-open the African and running up the Missouri line to the parallel of 37, pursue that to the Pacific, and proclaim that as our boundary." Senator A. G. Rhea, of the Logan District, recently said in his official place: "Our sympathies are with the South, and we will with them make a common cause, Geo. W. Ewing, Esq., of the House of Representatives said, Jan. 31, 1861, that "he was opposed to a Central Confederacy. Our interests are with the South; and if a disruption of the government must happen, he was in favor of going with the South. Beverly L. Clarke (a) soon to be followed by one of a permanent which while it surrenders none of Kentuckian) carried a slave to South America, character, which, while it surrenders none of and his rights were not molested; but dying in our ancient rights and liberties, will secure more Guatemala, his disconsolate widow left the domestic tranquility, that should be the object country to return home; but no sooner had she touched Northern soil than the Abolitionists stole her nurse, though she had a babe of but ment, the fate of this new Republic—will dea few months old. He could not join such a

Dr. Parsons,-We copy the following from the Presbyterian Herald of the 24th ult., published at Louisville, Ky .: AGENT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .-

been appointed Agent of the American Bible Society for Southern Kentucky, in place of the Rev. Mr. Lee, resigned. The Society, which all Christians should love to help forward in its noble work, is now compelled to curtail its opera-tions for the want of funds. Dr. Parsons will

Mr. Seward never uttered a truer nor a mor self-condemning sentence than when he said, in his late speech : "The different forms of labor, if slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an ele ent of strife in the confederacy." But this i what he and his party compeers have been doing-perverting slavery to purposes of political mbition by announcing an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor. Senator Hemphill, of Texas, delivered an able

speech in the Senate on the 28th ult., in defence

of the right and duty of secession. He said The dissolution of this Union is not an end of free government. Its power gives security and repose to the people; and this is the cause of heir rapid advancement in all the elements of rosperity and greatness. But this development and prosperity will flow in increased volume and grandeur under any free governments strong enough to repel foreign aggression and repress domestic dissension. The two confederacies would in a few years be each of them, more powerful than the existing Government; and if here be enmity between them, (there being no internal discord in either confederacy,) the progress and improvement of each would attain height of greatness of which history furnishes no example." His own State, he said, "will feel herself constrained to dissolve connection with this confederacy; fling again her glorious and triumphant banner to the breeze, and establish on secure basis the rights, the liberties, and the appiness of her people.

MR. TYLER TO THE PRESIDENT .- Mr. Tyler, a is known, was appointed peace commissioner to the President by the Virginia Legislature. The last note which Mr. Tyler, in that capacity, addressed to the President, asks for information concerning the reported mounting of cannon on such an interest, they may not be so apt to the landward side of Fort Monroe: "If this be unite in the pursuit of it." The present domi- so," says Mr. T., "Mr. President, is such a pronant party is precisely such a majority as Mr. | ceeding either appropriate or well timed-when Virginia is making every possible effort to save the Union, it is seemingly ungenerous to have cannon leveled at her bosom." THE NECRO AT THE NORTH .- The negro popul

lation of New York city, in 1850, was 13,851; ferent interests, not by their difference of size, it is now, 10.831-a falling of nearly 3,000 in but by other circumstances; the most material a single decade. At this rate of decrease, says of which resulted partly from climate, but prin- the New York Herald, the whole free negro population of the North will have vanished in half a century from now. Ont of the ten thousand, only eighty-five own any real estate, and United States," Mr. Madison goes on to con- not quite eight hundred own personal estate.fess that he had been casting about for some In the wards where they are the most numerous, Constitutional expedient which would meet they form the lowest stratum of society. There this difficulty. He candidly confesses that he are three thousand mulattoes in New York; more than five-sixths of whom were born in the free States, and most of them in that city .-These facts, says the Herald, prove that negroes in the much lauded condition of freemen are descending in the scale of civilization and diminishing in numbers. On the contrasy, the negro in the South, in a state of slavery, is physically strong, healthy and fruitful, happy and contented, and, in many cases, moral and religious, "This is the best answer that can be made to the fanatical outery about the right of the black man to equality," etc., etc.

SELECTING A FLAG FOR THE SOUTHERN CON-PRDERACY .- We give the following, from the late proceedings at Montgomery, as an item of news, leaving the reader to make his own comment:

men think they see gleams of light, but I fear that the Union is gone."

Upon the call of the States, Memminger prelina. His presentation remarks were fine.— Each flag had a cross upon it. In the course of

pensation for the glorious consellation at the North Pole. The imagination of the young ladies was doubtless inspired by the genius of a Dante, and the scientific skill of Humboldt.— But, sir, I have no doubt there was another idea associated with it in the minds of the young tine, yet the same sign has been manifested to us upon the tablets of the earth, for we all know t has been by the aid of revealed religion that we have achieved over fanaticism the victory which we this day witness, and it is be-coming on this occasion that the debt of the South to the Cross should be thus recognized." One of the flags had secen and the other fif-

The following committee was appointed to select a flag for the Confederate States:

Messrs. Shorter, Morton, Barton, Spooran,
Harris and Miles.

THE CANADA CASE.-The Toronto Leader of the 31st, says, "the issue of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Anderson, by the English Court of Queen's Bench, has fallen like a bombshell upon this community. Frobably no simicorpus; then the excitement of Canadian editors; and then long leaders in the Northern papers on the subject of the annexation of Canada to the Northern Confederacy.

slave trade can delay the recognition of the new nation by Great Britain.

serenaded at Montgomery, immediately after his election. He said :

"We are in a transition condition-in

pend upon ourselves. Six States only, at pres-ent, constitute it—but six stars, as yet, appear constitution of a permanent government we may have a number greater than the original thirteen of the original Union, and with more than three

times their population, wealth and power .-[Applause.]
With such a beginning the progress of the future presents strong hopes to the patriot's heart, for a bright and prosperous career. But what this future shall be, depends, I say, upon ourselves, and those who shall come after us. Ours is a Republic, and all Republics, to be per-Ours is a Republic, and all Republics, to be permissed and interest and liberal co-operation of all lovers of the Work of God in his field of labor. His postoffice address will still be Lousville, as herefield to learn from the Ranchero, (says the Goliad Messenger.) that a revival of religion is going on in the Methodist Church in that city. We learn through a private source, that 23 persons had joined the Church.

Ours is a Republic, and all Republics, to be permanent to be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people. These are the corner stones upon the temple of popular liberty must be constructed to stand securely and permanently. Resting ours upon these, we need fear nothing from without or from within.

With a climate unsurpassed by any one on earth, with staples and productions which control the commerce of the world, with institutions so far as regards our organic and social policy, in strict conformity to nature and the laws of the creator, whether read in the book of

inspiration or the great book of manifestation around us, we have all the natural elements essential to the attainment of the highest degree of power, glory and renown. [Applause.] These institutions have been much assailed. It is our mission to vindicate the great truths on which they rest, and with them to exhibit the highest On the 1st day of February, 1861, the Go type of civilization which it is possible for ernor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice of human society to reach. In doing this, our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and a large concourse of citizens being present. policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and a large concourse of citizens being present, and maintain peace with all the States and people. If this cannot be done, let not the fault lay at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel them, if made by others, come from whatever quarter it may. [Applause.] We ask of all others simply to be let alone, and to be permitted to look after our own safety, security and have in the property of the votes polled.

An act has since passed both Houses of the Legislature, regulating said election in perfect the property of the propert

they may mark out for themselves, we will rather invite them to a generous rivalent, in all rather invite them to a generous rivalship in all that develops the highest qualities of our nature."

This eloquent and patriotic address created much enthusiasm. Coincidence. - A Charleston letter-writer

I may note a most singular coincidence be- rights of the State will be secured, and tween the cases here and at Pensacola. At both places the very officers who had charge of the building up of the menaced forts, are now commanding the forces who hope to batter them down. Maj. Chase, who leads the Florida troops, is said to be the man that built Fort land to devote that day to his country, by go. Pickens, and Maj. Trapier, who has charge of ing to the polls and giving a free expression

VIRGINIA.-A well informed son of the Old Dominion writes: "The news from Virginia is calculated to make a false impression. There are two parties: one for immediate secession, and the other for secession after the Washington Convention shall fail." This accords with the views expressed by the leading papers of both parties in Virginia.

Charleston Sebastopol.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY is a fixed fact. Also it is a very comfortable and respectable Each of them give us ample assurance of fact. Its President and Vice-President, Davis | ardent desire of his State to stand with us, and and Stephens, are pure and able men: statesmen, not politicians; patriots in the true sense,that is, lovers of country and zealous supporters

and defenders of it and its interests. Capt. Charles Stone, the Inspector General of the District of Columbia militia and volunteer of the District of Columbia militia and volunteer force, has informed committees of Congress that some defection was anticipated among his troops, and therefore, he desired that by law a test of brothers and sisters, inviting us to join them their fidelity should be employed, in the way of an oath of fidelity to the Union Federal Govern-Gulf State, and our identity of Interests, must Gulf State, and state gulf State, and gulf State, gulf State, and gulf State, gulf S ment. Of course, the House passed an act accordingly. This oath was required, it seems, on account of some alleged of suspected plot for the seixure of the public buildings here by an irresponsible force from Maryland and Virginia, on or before the 4th March. The rumor of such an enterprise was revived here since the secession of Virginia began to be considered as certain.

SURPLUS OF WHEAT .- A committee appointed canvass the grain districts, have estimated the terity will bless them for the act. wheat crop of Wisconsin at tachiy, we millions of bushels, and the home consumption at six millions, leaving a surplus for export of 16 millions of bushels.

ME. EVERETT UPON THE UNION .-- Hon, Geo, Washington Warren read a brief note from Mr. Everett, dated Washington, at the Union meeting at Charlestown, in which the latter says; "Things are in a gloomy state. Some sanguine

A New Doxology .- In St. Paul's Episcopal cises on Thanksgiving day, the organist struck A despatch from Washington states that Chief Justice Taney had refused to issue processes up-on the affidavit of Mr. Treadwell, of N. York,

son and misprison of treason. LIPE MEMBERS.-Major Anderson and wife President Buchanan, Lieut. Gen. Scott, Gov. Hicks, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., were on Sunday made life-members of the Green street (M. E.) Church Missionary Socie-

each case. That was before Mr. Stephens became President of the Southern Confederacy. We presume the Green street folks will reconsider. OLD RELIC GONE.-That house in which Thomas Jefferson was born, at Sandwell Depot, in the county of Albermarle, Va., was burned

LITERARY ITEMS.

the tapis in England. It will be an exact copy of the original, "page for page, line for line, word for word," but being done with smaller type, the size will be diminished from folto to demi-octavo. Besides being a re-production of the antique type, it will contain fac-similes of the typographical ornaments, head and tail pieces, etc., and also of the Droeshout portrait. There will be a small edition on large paper for amateurs. All this is in prospective, and will be commenced at some future day, Festina Lente being the motto of the publisher.

Speaking of Shakspeare, in a recent lecture

Mr. Hudson said: All the opposite elements of characters which make up "The Tempest," wonderfully work together, and are so vitally interwoven that if one were cut away, the play would bleed to death. The celestial and the earthly are so commingled—not confounded—that we do not scarcely know how to separate them, and in both we are at home, and have a kindred fellowship for them.

Rev. Peter Cartwright gave a lecture which, we suppose, ought hardly to come under the head of "literary"-a few evenings since, at New York:

his former connection with Mr. Lincoln. When the state Constitution of Illinois was adopted, have seen Hyacinths, Roses, Verbenas and Chry-

INTERESTING TO SCHOLARS.—Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., proposes to publish, by subscription, an edition of a Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, and its Belations to the Principles and Practice of Christianity, by Dr. Stroud, a London physician. Price, \$1 25. Dr. C. resorts to this method because the booksellers of fine fat cattle and immense quantities of milk

"THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."-The reader curious to know exactly where runs this oft mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast, commences at the point on the Atlantic coast, where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences, passes along the line dividing those States, along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the territory of the Cherokee nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California, a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles.

on the island commenced putting out leaves several weeks since.

Horse Philosophy. — An exchange quotes some "maxims of wisdom" from Mr. Rarey's lectures on the horse: "Nature never lies."

"The horse is honest."

"The borse is honest."

"The mind of a man governs a man. If you wish, therefore, to get control of the horse's body, first learn to direct his mind."

"The gentle touch is more powerful than blows."

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

The Legislature being in session, and having

ted to look after our own safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to any other people.

Let then peace, fraternity, and liberal commercial relations with all the world, be our mercial relations with these periods.

An act has since passed both Houses of the Legislature, regulating said election in conformity therewith.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor of the State and upon both Houses of the Legislature, regulating said election in conformity therewith. motto. [Cheers.] With these principles, with-out any envy to other States in the line of policy tion of the Convention, and to invite their co operation; and all the departments of the St government have acted in harmony with question of secession to the people of the State. The Convention has adjourned to reconvene on the 2nd day of March next. The Legislature will reconvene on the 18th day of March.

By a continued harmonious action of the Convention and the State Government, the

order preserved in obedience to the will of

our most formidable land battery—that at Cumming's Point—laid the corner-stone and conducted the work upon the granite walls of our states have already second, and are now in consultation by their delegates in Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, to establish a provi fore long co-operate with them, so as to presen a united South. Our Convention sent delegates to that Con-

vention, who will attend to our interests an communicate with us by the 2d of March next. by us, as well in a common cause, as in the perrtion with them. Alabama had previously sent a Commissioner to Texas for similar object portion of our State is in direct commerce connection. With all the seceding States, o we turn our backs upon them in this cool heads of Texan freemen answer the quesanswer the question at the ballot box on the 23 of February. Let them say by their vote the they will not consent to live under Black Republican rule, as the people of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Ceorgia and South by the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society to | Carolina have already said, and a grateful pe

> With great respect, President of the Convention

Senator Hemphill has our thanks for Congressional documents.

A TEACHER. - A judicions friend writes us a complete recommendation of the young lady who advertises in to-day's paper for a situation as a teacher.

LORD BROUGHAM AND JOHN BROWN

An anti-slavery convention was to be held in Boston, December, 1860, for the discussion of the question, "How can American slavery be Invited Lord Brougham to step over and address the convention, say on the 2d, which, in their opinion would be a "peculiarly appropriate" time, being the the first "anniverrary of the death of John Brown."

In his reply, Lord Brongbam, speaking as the Brown "the widest difference of opinion with hem upon the merits of those who rper's Ferry expedition, and upon the fate of those who suffered for their conduit." He says that no one "will doubt hi nest desire to see slavery extinguished," but he adds, "that desire can only be gratified by lauful means-a strict regard to the rights property, or what the law declares to be property, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only suffers, but is witness to the truth; and he does not bear this testimony who seeks a langful object by illegal means. Any other course taken for the abolition of slavery can only delay the consummation we so devoutly wish, besides exposing the community to the hazard of an insurrection, perhaps less hurtful to the master than to the slave." a doubt that the indicial decision, which made slave free as soon as he touched British ground, would have been given had Jamaca touched upon the coast of Great Britain. He adds: "It is certain that the Judges did clare that all property in slaves should instantly cease, and yet such would have been the inevitable effect of their judgment in the case supposed, which somewhat resembles that America."

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the Letters of Santiago to the Jefferson Herald," We have had charming weather this week. The grass is growing finely, and stock are bewho will commence planting corn next week, With an early spring their labor may not be lost.—Gonzales Inquirer, 9th.

santhemums; Oleanders and Phlox in full bloom. sitution, but Cartwright ran against him for member of the Convention, and beat him on that issue. Afterwards they were opposing candidates for Congress, and Mr. Lincoln took the stump and gained the election. If Cartwright had also taken the stump, it is thought he would have been again successful, and Abraham Lincoln would not now have been the President elect. use of hot houses or stoves! The w

The Wheat fields never looked better than at present. Many farmers are now pasturing their orses are milch cows on them. For winter asturage the Texas wheat fields are incompacand butter will amply testify.

The prospect for an enormous yield was never better than at present .- Grayson Monitor. One of the handsomest boquets of flowers we have ever seen came from the garden of Mrs. A. Lewis, of this city, last month. Mulberry trees

on the island commenced putting out leaves

blows."
"Women are better drivers than men, be-"Fear or anger in the mind of his driver, is

and 9th. WASHINGTON. willingness to ca missioners from If the present would another. demanding a fin-impossibility in t ered in the Unio any amendments never recognize

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ROBERTS,

that they will go with the South if a blow is struck by the Federal Government. This would give the South a quorum in Congress, and break up the North.

Washington, Feb. 12.—It is generally conceded that the Peace Conference will recommend the reference of questions to a National Convention.

It is announced here on high authority that the incoming Administration will immediately take active steps to retake the Southern forts and blockade the ports. Much excitement prevails.

Washington, Feb 12.—In the Senate to-day, the amendment to the Navy bill providing for the building sloops of war was carried by 29 against 17. The bill passed.

Washington, February 13.—In the House, Mr. Garnett opposed Mr. Sherman's bill authorizing a

passed.

MR. LINCOLN EN ROUTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12 — Hon Abraham Lincoln arrived here last evening from Springfield, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In the course of his speech he asked, "Would marching an army into South Carolina be invasion! I think it would, and would be coercion also, if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the United Mongomery Feb. 21,

DAVID A. CARROLL. arrived here last evening from Springfield, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In the course of his speech he asked, "Would marching an army into South Carolina be invasion! I think it would, and would be coercion also, if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake her own forts, and collect her duties, or withhold the mails where they are habituelly violated, would any or all these things be coercion or invasion! If the professional Union-lovers resolved to resist coercion think so then

Mr Lincoln further took the ground that a State had no more right upon the principle to break the Union by withdrawal, than a county by withdrawal has a right to break the union.
Lincoln concluded that he was not asserting any-

Lincoln concluded that he was not asserting any-thing, but asking questions for the audience to de-cide upon what was right or wrong.

Washington, Feb 13, 1861—The speech recentty made by Mr. Lincoin, on the occasion of his visit to Indianapolis, is universally pronounced by mode-

prepare for war."

These sort of things are destroying what little prospects the Peace Conference had of amicably arranging the existing difficulties. However, the counting of of the Electoral vote will be characterized by the

of the Electoral vote will be characterized by the greatest decorum and dignity.

Cincennari, Feb. 12—Abraham Lincoln arrived here to day and was cordially received.

In speaking, he repeated what he said to the Kentuckians in Ohio about a year ago, that by nominating Mr. Douglas they would have postponed the result longer than in any other way. He added that there was no more difference between the Kentuckians and the Northerners than difference in circumstances surrounding them.

there was no more difference between the Kentuckians and the Northerners than difference in circumstances surrounding them.

He meant to remember that they had as good hearts as other people, and would treat them thus and according to the example of Washington and Jefferson.

Tills Institution is saturated in one of the most healthy and beautiful villages in Texas, and is in communication by daily stage, with the leading thoroughfares of the State.—The Spring term embracing six months, begins its Monday in January. This College is under the patronage of the M. E. Church, and supplied with an efficient corps of male and female teachers.

ernment launched, all Executive powers are confided to the Congress.

The African slave trade is positively forbidden,

and power is given to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a mem-

Montgomery is fixed as the seat of the Provisional Government.

PRESIDENT DAVIS. President Davis visited Jackson, Miss., on the 12th. He was enthusiasically received. The

Vista. How the heart of the soldier-President must have swelled as his eyes rested on that old banner, and how fondly must memory have recalled the scenes and the friends of other years! THE BROOKLYN AT PENSACOLA,-The United

Review of the Cotton Market. vith a tendency slightly downward.

Advices from Liverpool to 29th Jan, are rather discour Washingness to call a general convention. The Commissioners from Virginia pronounce this frivolous If the present Convention can not agree, neither would another. The Southern States are firm in demanding a final settlement. They recognize no impossibility in this. Twenty-seven States remain. Twenty-six are required to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution, if the seconded States are considered in the Union. But twenty-six will never ratify any amendments to the Constitution. Congress will never recognize the seconded States as out, and so there will be a dead lock.

Congress is pushing through measures looking to hostilities.

Tyler has assurances from two Northern States.

Tyler has assurances from two Northern States.

Galveston, Feb. 19th, 1861.

At New Orleans the demand is limited by increased difficulty in passing Exchange, and prices, (more particularly for the lower grades.) are reported easier.

The receipts at all the ports, from 1st Sept. to latest dates, are 5×1,675 bales less than for the same period last week—a large portion from the Trinity river. Sales of the week sum up over 3000 bales.

We reduce our quotations. It is, however, proper to remark that holders are not generally disposed to sell except at the highest figures:—Ordinary 7&8c, Good Ordinary 8½ 49c. Low Middling 19½ (Middling 10½ 411½ (M

Galveston, Feb. 19th , 1861. Cotton Factors.

Mew Adbertisements.

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of the State of Texas.

WHEREAS, by the several acts of the Legislature of the State of Texas, hereto appended, it is declared that an Ordinance dissolving the connection of Texas with the Federal Union, shall be submitted to the people of Texas, for their ratification or rejection; and whereas, it is also declared, that an election shall be held on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1861, at which the qualified electors of the 'state shall vote upon the same, and it is made the duty of the Governor to inssue Proclamation for the same.

NOW THEREFORE, I. SAM HOUNTON, Governor of the State of Texas, in obedience to law, do issue this my Praclamation, directing the Chief Justices, of the various counties of the State, (or in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or the failure or inability of that officer to act, then any two of the County Commissioners) to give due notice and caus' poils to be opened at the several preciocts of their respective counties on the said 23d day of February, A. D. 1861, at which the qualified electors will signify their approval or disapproval of said Ordinance, by the use of the words, "FOR SECESSION," "And the Chief Justices or County Camissioners, as the case may be, shall cause returns to be made to them of said election on or before the 26th doy of February, A. P., 1861, and they shall on that day make duplicate returns of the same, as prouded for in the two acts of the Legislature here to appended. By the Governor of the State of Texas. same, as propided for in the two acts of the dappended.

Given under my hand and the Great seal of the L.S. State at Austin, this, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States, the Eighty-fifth, and of Texas, the Twen-fityfth. By the Governor, SAM HOUSTON.

E. W. CAYE, Secretary of State.

PEELER PLOW. Both Houses met to count the electoral votes. Vice-President Breckinridge rose and said; "Hon. Abraham Lincoln having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, is duly elected President for four years, from the 4th of March. A. D. 1860. Hannibal Hamlin is duly elected Vice President for the same term."

A committee was then appointed to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their electron to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and postponed for consideration till to-morrow.

Mr. Hindman, of Ark., suggested that Gen. Scott be informed that there was no further use for his mercenaries around the Capitel

The bill to carry out the New Grenada treaty

NOTICE.

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still hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He refers
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Col. H. Fanthorp, do do do
James L. Collins, do do do
Dr. J. R. Masson, Milane county, do
Rev C. J. Alisson, Leon county, do
Rockwood & Gillespie, Galveston, fet

THE spring session of this Institution will co

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Receipts for and Shipment of Books From February 5th, to February 19th, 1861. This mark (*) indicates that the books have been shipped or forwarded as ordered.

From 13th Feb., to 19th Feb. inclusive.

A—O. M. Addison, \$2, 2 n s, 2 letters.

B—J Bishop, \$1; T. B. Buckinghom, 1 n s; N. Brown; H. Beachan, \$4.

C—H. W. Cumming, 1 n s; B. S. Carden; Mrs. L. Carr, \$2, 1 n s; L. C. Crouse.

D—D. W. Daily.

E—A. B. Eldridge, \$2.

F—T. B. Ferguson; O. A. Fisher, \$2, 1 n s; J. D. Fly, \$7 50; C. D. Fontaine, \$2, 1 n s; G. W. Fleming.

G—B. H. Glaze, \$2; H. M. Glass, 1 n s.

H—Wm. T. Harris; P. W. Hobbs.

J—W. J. Joye, \$2, 1 n s, 2 letters.

L—Samuel Lynch, 2 n s; W. C. Lewis, \$2.

M—Dr. S. D. McLeavy, 1 n s; Mrs. E. P. McClellan; J. H. McLean, \$1, 5 n s.

N—M. H. Necty, 4 n s.

P—P. Phillips, \$2, 1 n s: P. M. at Butler, \$2; P. M. at Montgomery, \$2; F. J. Patilio; P. M. at Moulton, \$2.

S—W. C. Reager, \$5, W. Rees; R. Rountree, \$2.

S—F. M. Stovall, 1 n s; S. R. Stovall, \$4, 2 n s; M. C. Simpson, \$2; W. R. D. Stockton, 1 n s.

S—R. W. Thompson, 1 n s; E. F. Thwing.

W—J. M. Whipple, \$2; R. B. Wamack, \$10, 2 n s; W. W. Whitby, \$2. From 13th Feb., to 19th Feb. inclusive.

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Extract from Report of the Judges.

The instruments from the factory of Chickenine & Sons, in the opinion of the Committee, fully main tained the high superiority which their instruments have hitherto held; and judged from whatever point of view, musically gave the most satisfactory proof of their right to be ranked among the very best of the kind.

Your Committee desire especially to call atention to No. 23,302, a Square, with over-strung bass, and to express their unanimous and decided opinion that in this instrument the makers have made a direct step in advance, over all their previous exhibit ins. It should out in contrast with the others of ite kind, in bod relect, and was as near what a perfect plane ought to be as can well be made. It is to be hoped that she makers will more thoroughly cultivate this department of tour work, since in so doing they send out a class of instruments, which at a comparatively low price, will fill the place of any but the first quality of Grand Planes.

Your committee also desire to record their commendation and plan are for the degree of excellence which has been

To Harring Origers, New York, for their Square Fiano Forts, the first
To N. M. Lowie, for his Square, the second Silver Medal.
To Wm P. Emercon, tor his Square, the third Silver Medal.
To J. W. Brackett, for his Orpan Piano, a Fronce Medal.
To T. Gilbert & Co., for Piano, with Eolian attachment.

To J. E. McNiel, for his Square Piano, a Bronze Medal.
To G. A. Milier & Co., for their Square, the first Diploma.
To Wm. Bourne, Square Piano, the second Bronze Medal.
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II. S. __HRALL, P. E. HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

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January 26, 1861. GOLIAD DISTRICT. FIRST ROUND.

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J. E. George, Justice of the Pence and Notary Public dec.20] Address, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas. the makers have made a direct step in advance, over all their previous exhibit ns. It stood out in contrast with the others of its kind, in bod relief, and was as near what a perfect plane ought to be ase can well be made. It is to be hoped that she makers will more thoroughly cultivate this department of Lear work, size in so doing they send out a class of instruments, which at a comparatively low price, will fill the place of any but the first quality of Grand Planes.

Your committee also desire to record their commendation and pea ure for the degree of excellence which has been a department of the degree of excellence which has been in a long been a cesideratum in this country to produce good instruments, which would sustain themselves in time and tone. They are elegant as a ruicle- of furniture, a consideration, which, secondary though it bett the chiefenal of the mechanism, is nevertheless to be duly weighed; an accupying much less space than other form of the piane, or a Grard could be put. Your Committee folt that the utmost encouragement should be given for what has already been accomplished, and are hopeful that fuure exhibitions will show an increased improvement.

Your committee regret that they deem it a dury once more to call attent on to a matter which has been alluded to in a previous report. Everything which toads to divert the attention of the player during the performance should be most carefully avoided. Under this head came all sorts of decorations of the key-board, and unusual forms of keys, which are not only of no said to the players, but a source of positive annoyance. A Male and Female Teacher Wanted,

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be secured.

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During my absence Rev. J. W. Shipman will attend to the business.

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Fayette co., Aug. 10, 1860-ang16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

FOR TAPE-WORM.

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Genlemen:—Some years since I recommended B. A.
Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my relative, Mr Charles West,
Jefferson county, Mississippi, for a child, eighteen months
old, which was supposed to be dying from fits. He gave it
two or three vials, which brought from it a tape-worm
twenty-one feet long, and cured the child. This worm I preserved, and have shown it to planters in this and adjoining
counties. I have sold thousands of bottles of your Vermifuge with perfect satisfaction to the purchasers. If this will
be of any service in calling attention to your valuable remedy,
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Purchasers should look well to The Initials on the
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Orders or information relative to any of the above will always receive prompt attention.

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Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce, REFER TO—T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Baker & Bolling — Galvaston. A Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John Adriance, J. W. Brooks, Judge J. H. Jones, Dr. R. M. Collins—Columbia.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Our telegraphic dates last week were the St

South a quorum in Congress, and break up the North. What will they do!

Mr. Buchaman spent an hour with ex-President Tyler last evening. The prospect of there being no collision and no bloodshed till after the 4th of March, has made the President quite light of heart.

The Commissioners from Virginia and Kentucky have urged the withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Sunter. The Commissioners ask why force protection on those who deserve no protection. The President declines complying with their request.

It is understood that Col. Anderson will resign should Kentucky secede.

The President has issued a proclamation calling a executive session of the Senate after the 4th of WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is generally conceded

Washington, February 13.—In the House, Mr.
Garnett opposed Mr. Sherman's bill authorizing a
coupon loan, on the ground that Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech indicated coercion, and the inauguration of a military despotism '(Suppressed hisses)
Both Houses met to count the electoral votes,
Vice-President Breckinridge rose and said; 'Hon.
Abraham Lincoln having received a majority of the
whole number of votes cast, is duly elected President
for four years, from the 4th of March, A. D. 1860
Hamilton Hamilia is duly elected Vice President for

meteenaries around the Capitol.

The bill to carry out the New Grenada treaty

Union-lovers resolved to resist coercion think so then their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and

rate men to be puerile, preciptate and unfortunate.

Mr. Lincoln asked a distinguished Kentuckian, in of Kentucky could possibly be really in earnest in passing their anti-coercion resolutions, to which the gallant Kentuckion promptly replied, "They undoubt-

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The rumor that the Congress at Montgomery had declared free trade was not true.

The general powers and restrictions are in the man the same as in the old Constitution—but and the President is inaugurated, and the government of the president is inaugurated.

introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confedreacy.

A President and Vice President are provided for, and the salary of the former is fixed at \$25-000 per annum. His powers are nearly the same as under the old Constitution.

One Judge is to be appointed for every State, and those Judges constitute the Supreme Court. These are the principal matters in wich there is any departure from the old Constitution.

The vote upon the Constitution was unani-

The vote upon the Constitution was unani-The machine will be in operation in ten days. This is the most momentous event of the cen-

Delta contains a brief report of his remarks; "He deprecates war, but he does not fear it. If it entmes, he will meet it with the stoern serenity of one who knows his duty and intends to perform it. But, when it does come, you may assure yourself of one thing—there will be no war in our territory. It will be carried into the enemy's country. Our wives and little ones will sleep as peacefully as of yore, while the ruin, the devastation, and horrors of war will be transferred to the States of the North. If fields are to be ravaged, cities sacked, and dwellings wrapped in flatnes, it will be the fields, the prond cities and the stately dwellings of the insolent and aggressive North, not ours! This will be the fields the policy of the new Government; and those who know the President need not be told with what energy that policy will be inaugurated.

THE spring session of this insulation will commence on Monday, June 12th, and Carling with continue to Monday, June 12th, 18cl.

Monday, June 12th, 18cl.

Miss Fortos, Miss Haswell, and Mrs. Thrail continue to superintend their respective departments.

TERMIS:—Board and Washing—everything furnished—superintend their respective depar "He deprecates war, but he does not fear it.
If it comes, he will meet it with the stoern serenity of one who knows his duty and intends the policy of the new Government; and those who know the President need not be told with what energy that policy will be inaugurated.

"Among the interesting incidents of the reception here, was the flag borne by the Mississippi Rifles—a tattered, time-worn banner which waved amid smoke and slaughter at Monterey, and was baptized in fire and blood at Buena Vista. How the heart of the soldier President

THE BROOKLYN AT PENSACOLA.—The United States sleep of war Brookly arrived at Pensacola on the 6th. She was immediately boarded by Capt. Barron the specian messenger from Washington, with orders to her commander not to enter the fort or land reinforcements at Fent Pickens, neither of which she will of course, attempt to do. Capt. Barron returned immediately to Washington.

FORT Washington

On the 6th of February, by Rev J. W. Whipple, at the residence of Charles Cottingham, Travis county, Mr. D. M. JACKSON and Miss N. E SCOTT.

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

shipped or forwarded as ordered.

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B—W. D. Barbour, \$1*; H. M. Burrows, \$2*
C—S. M. Carter, \$3*, C. M. Carpenter, \$5*; J. L. Crabb*;
B. S. Carden.
D—B D. Dashie!*
G—P. S. Gamble & Son, \$1*
H—L. B. Hickman, \$1*; W. T. Harris
J—W. J. Joyce, \$3*
L—M. Lowe, \$1*
M—Wm. McMahan
P—W. A. Parks, \$13 90*; B. F. Perry*
R—Mrs. Martha Raggedale*
S. J. W. Shapard, \$14*; D. M. Stovall*
T—A. Tibout*
W—J. M. Whipple*; Don A. T. Wood*

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE

TWO FRONT offices in the Depository Ruilding. One of them formerly occupied by Messrs. Struther & Stone. Apply at the Advocate Office to J. W. Shifman. February 14-14

positive annoyance.

JUDG SCS.—William Reed, J. Baxter Usham, George Derby, Samuel Jennison, tharles J. Caren, Carl Zerrahn, James C. D. Parker.

The following instruments were offered for examination, in competition for awards, viz. Thirty-nine Pianos, &c.—All of them were examined by the Committee. The Piano-Ports were contributed as follows:—

1615. Chickering & Sons, Roston. Five Pail Grands, two Semi-Grands four Uprishts, tour Squares.

1596. Timothy Gibert & Co., Boston. Two full Grands, two Parlor Grands, two Squares, one having the Æolian attachment.

1570. Hazelton Brothers, New York, by C. R. Adams & Co., Roston. Two Squares.

1529. Wm. P. Emerson, Boston. One Semi-Grand, two Squares.

1529. Wm. P. Emerson, Boston. One Semi-Grand, two Squares.
1522. N. M. Lowe, Boston. Two Squares.
1601. G. A. Milier & Co. Two Squares.
1601. G. A. Milier & Co. Two Squares.
1575. J. W. Brackett. One Organ Piano, having an organ pedal attainment, for organ practice, 1604. John E. McNeil. Two Squares.
1507. Wendad P. Marvin. One Squares.
1507. Wendad P. Marvin. One Squares.
1611. Wm. Bourne. Four Squares.
1611. Wm. Bourne. Four Squares.
1612. To CHICKERING & SONS, FOR THE BEST Semi-Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, (especially 1 officing No. 73,802.)

The Blighest Premium, a Gold Medal., AND THE ONLY PREMIUM, A SILVER MEDAL, FOR UPRIGHT OR COTTAGE PIANOS.

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New publications by every steamer.

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Classics and Languages—Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and German.

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Paper—comprising a series of Caps, Letters, Baths, Notes, Commercial, Packet, Legal, Biotting and Bill. Also, a full assortment of Fancy, Cream Laid, Mourning, Colored, Tissue, Drawing, Gold, Silver, Post Office, Wrapping, &c., Envelopes—Buff, White, Canary, Parchment, Post Office, Bail, Emblematic, Mourning, Embossed, Wedding, and Fancy.

Cards—Visiting, Wedding, Enameled, Bristol Board, Mourning, Tinted, Embossed and Illuminated.

Stereoscopes and Views—Foreign and Domestic.

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Almanacs, Bills of Lading, Blotting Paper, Sand,

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A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union Hill, Washington county, Texas. A good location for a Physician or Merchant.

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

STEAM MANUFACTORY. Church street, [near Catholic Church.] Galveston.

MIS new and elegant Hotel, on Magazine street, has re-cently been furnished, and is now open for the reception guests. The location is the most desirable in the city, ther for families or business men. The rooms are well entilated and pleasant in every respect. The entire house, lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises Per-sus who may layer us with a call can rest assured that very effort will be made to please.

Fall and Winter Stock STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS.

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

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

Nov. 29

HOWARD & BURKHARDT. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the District Court in which Galveston
is situated, as well as in the Federal and Supreme
Cours of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and
Centre (21st) streets, Galveston.

sep 20) 46 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. PORT SUBINGA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the first
Monday In Sept, under the Presidency of Rev. J. L.
CARBER, A. M.
Mrs. HELLS L. CARBER, Proceptress of the Female De-

Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, 4c., 4c.

A printed list of all the different makers kinds and prices, sent free. Proprietor of

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K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grocery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [jy26]

COTTON FACTOR, Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas. JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER,

Special Partners.

R have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S. W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Windessie Grocery business, on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call.

[july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno, M. Brown Chappell Hill Houston Washington COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.

J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART. Land Locators and Gerc. J. rai Agents, Market street, (nearly opposite the Post Office) Galveston, T. kas.

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

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

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A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry
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Hardware, Table and Pocket Cultery, Furniture, Wood and
Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries,
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Cotton Factors, Gen'l. Commission & Forwarding
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Will. give personal and prompt attention to business intrusted to them #20 Liberal advances made on consumments for sale or simpnent.

All consignments by insurable boats or vessels will be covered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed,—(ap 12)

Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Texas.

THE undersigned bave 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.

Piedging 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.

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

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Carriage Repository.
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D. St. Cyr's,
Galveston, Texas,
Where Carrisges, Huggirs, and every description of vehicle
can be had. Double and single Harness slways on hand,
All those in want of Carrisges would do well to call at the
Repository before purchasing elsewhere.
Uld carriages painted and tritomed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.
Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly
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IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to use for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orieans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons.

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GENERAL LAND AGENT,

WILL Promptly attend to Land matters of every char
acter, in the counties of McLennan, Palls, Bell,

Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Palo 1 Into, Hill and Limestone.

Amy held in her hand a huge bouquet of wild flowers that she had gathered, and the ground at her feet was covered with beautiful blue violets. She stooped down picked one of them, and sat looking thoughtfully at it for a moment. "Auntie," said she, at length, "I think I love the blue violet better than any of the other spring flowers. It always seems to be looking up to heaven and thanking God for having

"Yes, dear, it is a sweet little flower, and so are all these beautiful blossoms that He has strewn around our pathway. Did you ever think of the lesson that flowers teach?"
"I don't know that I have. Some teach humility, I believe, and trust, do they not?"

"Yes, and then there is another great lesson that is taught us: It is this: 'God is love.' When we look on the mighty ocean, when we see the lightning, and hear the thunder, we are reminded of the power of God, but when we look on the little flowers all around us, we think of His goodness to us. You remember those familiar lines of Mrs. Howitt's:

"God might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small, The oak tree and the cedar tree, Without a flower at all "

It was because He loved us, and because He wanted this would where He had placed us to seem beautiful and pleasant to us that He gave us so many lovely flowers. They all speak of God's love and kindness, and every little child ought to study their teachings, and thank the Almighty for His bounties.

Another thing is brought to our minds when

we see the flowers. Jesus loved them. He used them as texts for his sermous and pointed them out to His disciples, as examples for them to follow. When you walk in the woods and in the green fields, you must think about these things, for there is nothing that God has made, be it ever so lowly, that you cannot learn some good lesson from, if you will but try.—S. S. Times.

CATECHISM QUESTIONS.—Mr. Brook-field gives a very interesting case of a sharp young Londoner of eleven years old, to whom the catechism questions were put. Here is the

examination :-"Tell me of any state of life to which it may, perhaps, please God to call you."
"A waterman."

"Well, how would you do your duty in that "Take no more passengers than the license

says."
"Well, anything besides?"

"Land em dry on the other side."
"Anything clse!"
"Ask no more than the regular fare."

"Anything else?" "Keep some of the money for my father and

"Anything more ?" "Try to lead a good life."

We doubt (says the Globe) whether better answers could be given by the College of Cardinals, or the "collective wisdom" of the House of Commons, even with Mr. Gladstone and Sir Cornwall Lewis as "best boys."—Lon-

THE FIRST HINDOO CONVERT.

It sometimes happens that the first convert from heathenism becomes, as it were, a representative man for his race, and that his faith and zeal are embalmed in history, and transmitted to future generations as a priceless ber-itage. This is especially true of Krishna Pal,

the first Hindoo convert.

The English Baptist missionaries at Scrampore had labored on in faith and patience more years, before their arduous lat were rewarded by the hopeful conversion of one soul. At length, toward the cose of the first year of the present century, the mind of Krish-na Pal became so enlightened by Divine Truth, that he renounced caste, and publicly declared himself a follower of Jesus. On perceiving his faith and hope in Christ, Mr. Ward observed, "The chain of caste is broken; who shall mend

At the close of the ballowed day that wit-nessed his union with the Church, the new happy any where without Him: I charge thee to keep close to Him." In speaking of himself shortly afterwards, he said: "I was the vilest of sinners. Christ hath saved me. Now this oners I will say this word : Hear sinner, brother; without Christ there is no help. Christ, the world to save, gave his own soal. Save, love was never heard; for enemies Christ gave his own soul! Such compassion where shall we get! For the sake of saving sinners he forsook the happiness of heaven. I will constant-

people, English, French, Portuguese, Brahmins, Inssulmen and Hindoos, he was ever active in eading souls to Christ. At the market-place, in the Zayat, and, as occasion would permit, i the city jail, he would warn and exhort people of every grade and rank, to repent of their and believe in Jesus Christ; and in these labors he was instrumental in bringing scores, perhaps indreds, to a cordial and sincere embrace of

the dear Redeemer.

Dr. Carey in speaking of his labors, says:

"Krishna labors at Calcutta with great success. He is a steady, zealous, well informed, and I may add, eloquent minister of the gospel. He preaches on an average, twelve or fourteen times every week in Calcutta and its environs."
In 1812 he visited Eastern Bengal, where the

gospel had never been published. His labors there were signally ble-sed. Great numbers were hopefully converted and baptized; and several churches established. In writing from there he says: "You will understand my prayer. The favor of God has fallen on this country; seven persons have been baptized." After mentioning their names, he adds, "All these persons have received the mercy of God, and others are hearing the word."

On one occasion, at a heathen festival, he

read and expounded from the 15th of first Corinthians, the doctrine of the Resurrection. The Brahmins disputed the doctrine, and asked— "Are our Shasters then false?" To this Krishna answered, "Oh! Brahmins, hear this comparison. The corn which you sow is not quickened except it dies; and that seed which is sown, the same springs up; how then can you imagine that after eighty lacs of transmigration, you will be again born in the human shape, and that during these births you will be jackalls, dogs and other animals. How can this be? Therefore, your own observations devour your time made known; and the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ is now published throughout the four quarters of the globe."

After preaching the gospel for over twenty years, and being instrumental in bringing hundred the control of the statement of the stateme

proaching. He was anxious to retire to niet retreat, where he might speak of his Savsoon evident that he could never recover. The missionaries and native Christians gathered around his dying bed, and all who visited him seemed to say, "It is good for us to be here. Let my last end be like Krishna's." He requested those who prayed for him, not to pray for his recovery; and once or twice asked if his grave had been prepared. All fear of death was taken away. His sun went down as gently as a summer sun, without an intervening cloud.

Death to him was peaceful sleep.

Thus passed away Krishna Pal, the "First Hindoo Convert," the first fruit of a most glorious harvest. And oh! how different is his death from that of the dying heathen on the banks of the Ganges, exposed in the agonies of death, to the chilling damp by night, and the burning sun by day—calling out to his priest, or rela-

tions, and asking, "Where am I going? What is there beyond this wretched existence? Am is there beyond this wretched existence? Am I going into some reptile or some animal body; or shall I at once plunge into some dreadful place of torment? I see the messenger of Yuma, the king of death, coming to seize me. O save me—save me! O mother Gunga, give me a place near to thee! O Ram! O Naragun! O my Gooroo, how dark and heavy the cloud that envelops me? Is there no light to guide and comfort me in my departure?"

How different this from the dying words of Krishna. "My Saviour has sent his messenger

Krishna, "My Saviour has sent his messenger or me and I wish to go to Him." Permit me in conclusion to remind your readers that Krishna Pal was the author of that eautiful hymn so often sung in our public as emblies, commencing

> " O thou, my soul, forget no more The Friend who all thy sorrows bore ; [Condensed from N. Y. Chronicle.

How to Approach a Horse.—Never run at a horse, says Mr. Rarey. Most people, in attempting to catch a horse, grab at him, thus, tempting to catch a horse, grab at him, thus, (here suiting the action to the word Mr. Rarey rushed violently at the horse, that naturally jumped back.) Rarey then feinted a grab at his bridle, which he also resisted. Then catching the bridle, he pulled with all his might, while the horse pulled stifly in an opposite direction. This was kept up perhaps five minutes, till the horse not knowing who, what, or where he was pranced and kicked, plunged and reared, and shied one way and then another, as if he was distracted. That, resumed the lecture if he was distracted. That, resumed the lecturer, is the popular way of catching and quieting a horse. How would you like it if, meeting a friend in the street, you should be caught by your nose? [Laughter.] Not much. Well, the horse is just as sensitive about his nose, as you are about yours. Treat him kindly, use him gently, and you can handle his head with perfect impunity; and not only that, but he will rest it against you, will smell of you, and put his head in your pocket, if it's big enough.

I DARE say Alexander the Great was some I DARE say Alexander the Great was some-what staggered in his plans of conquest by Par-menio's way of putting things. "After you have conquered Persia, what will you do?" "Then I shall conquer India." "After you have con-quered India, what will you do?" "Conquer Scythia." "And after you have conquered Scythia, what will you do?" "Sit down and rest." "Well," said Parmenio to the conqueror, "why not sit down and rest now?" "why not sit down and rest now?"

Bbitnaries.

EPHRAIM L. HALLMARK, son of the late George Hatlmark, Esq , of Georgia, died at the residence of Thomas Mattocks, Esq., Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, of typhoid fever. Deceased lay sick but nine days, and during that time, although suffering from intense pain, was never heard to complain.

He was a native of Houston county, Texas, and in the bloom of youth, being but 22 years of age.— Thus, we are admonished again, that in "the midst of life we are in death." The deceased was possessed of a high-toned moral principle, and was universally beloved for many noble traits of character. An only brother left mourns his loss, but not as those who have no hope. Deprived of both parents, an orphan, the writer, now deprived of the companionship of his only brother on earth, looks forward with a pleasurable anticipation to a happy re-union of kindred spirits in that land that forever blooms in immortal youth, where father, mother, brother and sister shall meet to part no more. "Weep not for those

Who sink within the arms of death, Ere yet the chilling wintry breath Of sorrow o'er them blows. But weep for them who here remain The mournful heritors of pain ; Condemned to see each bright joy fade, And mark grief's melancholy shade;

JANE E. CHAMBERS was born in Clark county Church, South, in which she lived a faithful and con-

and prepare to meet her in the better country.

20 days, died on the 8th inst., near Hempstead.

The precious little one is gone. "Our dear little babe is no more upon earth, God has taken him."—

Sorrow not fond parents as those who have no hope.

He has gone and will not again return to you; but life and immortality hath been brought to light. "That once loved form, now cold and dead, Each mournful thought employs; We weep our earthly comfort's fled

And withered all our joys. Hope looks beyond the bounds of time, When what we now deplore, Shall rise in full, immortal prime,

And bloom to fade no more."

JAMES W. SHIFMAN. Galv ston, February 11th, 1861.

He was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, 14th, 1799. Remoyed to Texas in 1851: has been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, South, Brother Hutchison, as a citizen was highly esteemas a member of the church he was useful. He lived in the enjoyment of religion, and often expressed to the writer his readiness to depart and be with the Lord. His afflictions were lingering, and his sufferas he reduced and became weaker, and his confidence in God still remained firm and unshaken, and on the was anxious to depart and be with the Lord. He re-mained perfectly in his senses, and just prior to his death, he bade his children and friends farewell no more shalt thou suffer the afflictions of earth, but

She was born in Chester district, S. C., November 20th, 1799. The date of her conversion and connection with the M. E. Church is not known to the nection with the M. E. Church is not known to the writer. I have known her intimately for nine years, and always regarded her as a consistent Christian; though rather timid-and self-distrustful. Yet she looked to the cross of Christ as her only hope of salvation. When death came, she was ready to depart and be with Christ. Her last illness was short, but intensely painful; so much so that she could only converse at intervals. Her devoted son, at whose house she died, talked with her with reference to the future. She gave him and her friends assurances of

Galbeston Adbertisements.

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, SOLE AGENT FOR

JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and

WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square PIANOS.

Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS.

Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Planos from CHI DC MERCING, GILBERT, NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. Sole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS;
Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS.
All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publicers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,

Oct 18, 1860-1y Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commet Monday, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Morian Hall.

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

sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL. Principal COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

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 Saddery, Coach and Plantation Hurdware of every description, viz: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Screws, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc.

thing wanted in the line.

Carriage Makers
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.

PLANTER's supplied with Plantation Hardware—
Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

10026

J. R. SPRAGUE.

Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

Photographic and Amortotype
Tremont street, Galeeston.

A LL STVLES of Photographs taken plain or colored in
Oil, from miniature to life size.
Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.
Perfect satisfaction warranted.
Amberson & Blessing, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

jan 26

L. H. WOOD & CO.,

Brown & Kirkland,

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 " Shovels,
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 Shet, ass'd;
4000 bbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Ilail's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. Spiris Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. 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 Piste, 2 bbls. Damar Varnish,
1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
100 pounds Chrone Yeilow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Wood-

10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Carona.
100 pounds Chrome Yeilow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety and at low prices.

L. M. Hircacocci. DAARBLED & ARD.

ALLEN & CO.,

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Birect from Italy.

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas STONES, AND MANTLE WORK.

IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED

NEW FALL STOCK,

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

PURNITURE.

DEDSTEADS, Reservoed, Mahagany and Wainut.
do. do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Puer do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tries. Sideboards, Washatands, etc.
Mattlag.
White and Checked. 4xt. 5xt and 6xd.—Painted Window
Sindes and blinds, Transparent Snades, Cords, etc., etc.
Curpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil
cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Wagons, Cabe and Bashets o
all descriptions.

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

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

China, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Mosto Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Butters, Candiesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Granite Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Tollet Sets, &c., &c.

GLISS WARE.—Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Plains and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Pocanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Cantors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Sterling Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladies, Pic Lifters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Just Received—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Paient lee Pitchers, etc.

Binuk Books, Statlonery, Cap, Letter and Job Printing Paper.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.

Country orders solicited. For sale by

ROOT & DAVIS.

No. 5, Strand

neserted
30 doz Ames Spades,
20 doz long handle shovels,
20 Straw Cutters
20 Cultivators,
20 doz Scythes,
500 bags Shot, asserted

1000 dor Loose Joint Butts
300 Steel Corn Mills, 200 doz Locks, assorted
Also, a large assortment of Tin and Japaned Ware, wood
on Ware, Saddlery, Guns and Pistols in great variety—
Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, a large secortment, an
20 dozen Clocks, assorted. For sale low by
January 1, 1858-jy E. S. WOOD, Strand.

Desirable Property For Sale.

M NOW offering for sale, in the town of Chappell Hill

exas, a No. 1 residence, with every necessary improve 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. Refar to Peel, Dumble & Co., Galveston and Houston. aug 26m M. W. BAKER, Chappell Hill, Texas.

"The East Texas Clarion."

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

New Fail and Winter Goods, OLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD,

Tremont Street, Galveston.

WE invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low ates for each or city acceptance.
Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing depart nent will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS, &C., in every variety.

A large assortment of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S ARO
MATIC TANNINO or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH.

dec 12-60

BRIGGS & YARD

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

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and emimently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2,-030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

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

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

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Puld at Agency where Policy is issued.

jan12-ly E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston. L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S

COMMERCIAL NOTICE. we have established a
FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

FOR WAR DING & COMMISSION HOUSE

At ALLEYTON, Colorado County,
where we will receive and forward Cotton and other produce
to any port in the United States. We have made very advantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sale.
We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon
COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a
large and 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 feamsters 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,
itsewise, a Store connected with our business at that place,
where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hais, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Hardware,
together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries
(except figuors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planners'
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 expose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop,
or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

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

il 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 addition 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.

July 10, 1860.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

GALVESTON PRICES PERLER PLOWS.

Cotter and Clamp.
Guage wheel and side
Stee Bull-tongue blade...
Shovel blade...
Cotton aweep, 15 inch...
Wing sweep, 36 inch...
Side scooter...

an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, p SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilities the process of teething, by soften
the guns, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PA
and spasmodic action, and is

energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Gripping in the Bowels, and Wind Colle, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE W. RLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHIGS AN 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, NOR 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, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER BOTTLE. ap 12-1y1 At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orleans

A. O. CRAWFORD,

Crockery, China and Glassware, WOULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Planter and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Good mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE—CHINA WARE,

ystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR t GENERAL USE: Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chimis, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, 'Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

lirect from the Staffordshire Potteries, England; park with a special view to the requirements of the Country True which will be sold at Northern Jobbing Prices by the origin

utter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Juge, Jare, Stolues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.

f every day use in every family, usually kept by similar es

Osnaborgs and Lindsoys-PROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company. For eall by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, PETUTY 50, 1655.

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute.

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

Aralytical Chemistry.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, linestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

Medical Chemistry.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calcult, &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 teking 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.

The This branch is particularly useful to the Architect and Engineer, from the case and facility of copying maps, drawings, architectural plans and of diminishing and enlarging the same by the Camera.

Electroplating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

Department of Military Science—These will be

d electricity.

Department of Military Science - These will be DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY 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 infantry, Artillery and Cavalry tactics; military 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 sflats. 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.

Jan. 10-11

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 on the irst Monday in October next, and continue one term of forty weeks, without intermission.

| To be part in ADVANCE, exact | Security | Security | Primary Department, per term, | 40 0 | Preparatory | 50 0 | College | Diana, with use of Instrument, | 60 0 | 6 0 | Primary Department, per term, \$20.00
Preparatory 40.00
Celiege 50.00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60.00
Mustic on Piano, with use of Instrument, 50.00
Mustic on Piano, with use of Instrument, 50.00
Matriculation fee on entering College, 5.00
Incidental Tax on each student, 10.00
Board, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term
of forty weeks, 10.00
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. Pirewood 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 omouth, from date of entrance till the close of the session; and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except for protracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.

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

The professoriships 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 public patronage.

Press. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarkwille, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.

P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jefferson, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be import-

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

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

eparatory
usic, with use of Instrument
usic, with use of Instrument
e usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Perspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c.
eldental Expenses, per year

Incidental Expenses, per year.

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The Principal will board in the family. The price of board for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, \$125,00.

Students will be taken for a half session, paying 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, 1969—1y

M. C. HALSEY. THE THIRTEENTH TERM OF THE

Union Chapel Institute,

Payable at the end of the Session.

Pethography, Reading, and Writing,
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compation, &c.,

attin, Greek, Algebra, &c.,

Bastrop Military Institute
A College Charter with University Powers.

July 5, 1860.

Palestine Female College. THE Second Session of this Institution, under the Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of 2 and close the 11th of June, 1861. Terms of Tuition.

Music on Plano Forte...... WM. P. BISHOP, A. M., President, and Profession to Languages and Natural Science.

Miss A. C. BISHOP—Modern Languages and B.
Miss M. S. BISHOP—Mothernatical Department
Miss M. M. WEBB, Principal of Preparatory De
Mrs. J. B. TULLIS, Professor of Music.

Students entered during the first month are et
the beginning; those entering after the first in
date of matriculation.

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

"HE Second Session of this Institution will commence of
the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superin
dedence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compe

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

New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola. From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUN-DAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at In-dianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURS-DAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. At 8. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 F. M.

From Berwick's, via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans. WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 F. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 14 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THUSDAYS, at 10 A.M.; arrive at Melveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A.M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 18 M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's, New Orleans to Galveston, Via

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Borwick's, vin Railrond, MONDAYS, at 2 M., arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 6 A. M., leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TIURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TIURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave 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 Santingo,
via Indianola.

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

Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana, in Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

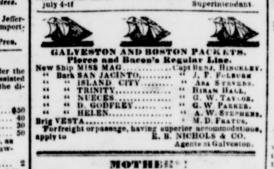
E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.
I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans.

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

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains willloave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Bichmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 2o'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steamboats for Gaiveston.

J. A. Williams, july 4-tf



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dapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases, for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitie, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, see No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Companies and Appetite, and for all Chronic Companies arising from Oversuse, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Dyspepsian. Being aiready prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immedituely into the circulation, so that what you gain, you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Hysterin, Weaknesses, &c. See special directions for this. For Sail Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bindder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Pood 41 per buttle.

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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 Leon of the 13th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milan, Bell, McLenkan, Bosque, Coryell and Erath, of the 3d and 19th Judicial Districts. We will also attend the Supreme and Federal Courts held at the city of Austin.

References.—Win. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palimer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

June9-1y.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE, Cameron County, Texas.

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Austin:—Col. S. Crosby, S. M. Swenson.

Memphis:—Sam Tate, Pres. M. and C. Railroad; Jas.
Poan, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn.

Nashville:—John L. T. Sheed.

Somerville, Tenn.—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

Mans.——Hon. Thos. Rivers.——Hon. Thos. Rivers.——

James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, REPERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W.

CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. John T. Harcourt John H HARCOURT & ROBSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS. WILL practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La and Gonzalez in the 18th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Gaiv ston and Ana C. HOWPTH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mad 2 son, Crange County, Texas. Will practice in the Sixib. Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives. Particular attention given to bust nease entrusied to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance

Nov. 2, 286, 1 1

W. E. RENDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Bichmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend o business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and course Courts of the Sinic. Also, will act as land agent, Fort Bend, Brazeria, Wharton, Colerade, and Austin. (Sept. 13th 1856. DUFUS F. DUNN, Auerney at Law, Athens

Ben. T. Harris, Peliville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts a Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin, Hyaneria, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Wharton and Washington counties.

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

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