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

VOL. VII .-- NO. 33.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

ghosts upon the ocean, stood sentry along its

houses have sprung up; quite a formidable depot

established, consisting of some 25 pieces heavy

ferent in circumstances, from the fact that I was

Among the on dits is, that the soldiers are

has returned, but Gen. Ford is still in negotia

The steamer Union is taking in ammunition

stream. The Arizona came in yesterday even

ing, with the Palmetto flag flying, which we

honored with a salute and many loud huzzas.

Last evening a general order was read, on full

parade, reinstating the Houston "Davis Guards,"

which company had been formally disbanded a

not only a good soldier but much of a gentle

man. No little credit is due Capt. McKeen, of

the Galveston Rifles, through whose intercession,

Yours, truly, Ewd. F. GILBERT

events of some interest to the people of Texas

generally, and the friends of those in the ranks

Col. Ford arrived at camp last night from

Brownsville, with information that Fort Brown

had very wisely come to the conclusion to sur-

render. The terms, I understand are, that the

U. S. troops shall be permitted to carry with

them the battery, or rather the portion of a bat-

tery in their possession, and also the side arms

of the troops. All other property shall be sur-

rendered to the Texas authorities. The forces

are on the point of embarkation on board the

Daniel Webster and will probably take their de-

parture to-morrow. Of this, however, I have

There being now no immediate prospect of

collision, only a portion of the volunteers here

will be retained in service, the balance return

ing home on the Rusk to-morrow. The gallant

Galveston riflies, Capt. McKeen, to which your

correspondent has the honor to belong has been

lisbanded; many of its members, however,

have joined other corps destined for active ser-

vice. The Rifles were principally made up of

some of the most respectable young men of your

city, in the various occupations of life, and for

good drill, good conduct, and soldier-like de-

ortment, bore the highest reputation in camp

Galveston may well be proud of her rifles. Bu

the officers and a majority of the privates and

non-commissioned officers, left lucrative em-

ployments and occupations, in a moment of

minent emergency, when there was a fair

rospect to test their mettle on the battle field

Ience the will must be taken for the deed, and

all due honor awarded them. To prolong their

stay in inactivity would be too great a sacrifice

and Capt. McKeen has very judiciously conclu-

ded to return with the remaining remnant of

the company, which will still retain its position

no positive information.

here, which I hasten to communicate,

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 11, 1861.

true it is I know not.

that Texas shall still be free.

tion with the U.S. commandant there. Should

WHOLE NO. 605.

The Cexas Christian Advocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Lards.

re, LAW,

ngton, Texas.

a. T. Kavanaugh
augh,
ORS AT LAW,

Edward Collier.

ON OF CLAIMS,

les Stewart, Jr.

OKS AT LAN.

RATLAW.

nty, Texas.

AND AGENTS.

Co., Taylor

AGENT.

AT LAW.

LAW,

and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars i

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

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INTER-CHURCH RELATIONS.

It is my intention to involve the Christianity and the Christian churches of these times and of these States in this discussion. The first brought into this discussion shall be the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States." It considers itself the church, and the only church in these States, and therefore will not socialize with any other Christians as religious equals and brethren. This we consider an evil to them, an evil to us, and an evil to the world; and we are satisfied that the reasons upon which they act are insufficient. Indeed, no reasons would be sufficient to justify these assumptions and rejections of others, except want, severe plain want, of piety in all other churches. This is not pretended as their reason of action. It is my intention to examine patiently and kindly some of the wrongs in this matter.

If a man be converted in one of the other churches, he may upon that conversion be admitted into the communion of the Episcop ! church. He is not a better man than the membership of that church in whose midst and under whose instrumentality he was converted. It is not believed by any party that simple admission into the Episcopal church has made him a better man, and if so, why fellowship him as a religious equal and brother, while you exclude from similar Christian fellowship that church among whom this man was converted? The act of admission is an endorsement of their religion, but a rejection of their church from equal religious fellowship is an endorsement of another without higher religious qualifications. He is not, however, admitted to their pulpits upon his old or former ordination. He must be in ministry of three orders, and he must be in the succession. I may ask, are you in the succession with any certainty? Who stands between you and the Apostles in that succession, and what special good could descend to your ministers through such a succession? Are we not in the same succession except the third order. and shall this very doubful matter divide Chris tian churches? In what part of the Bible is the succession said to be essential to the functions of the Christian ministry? Who in the Bible has said that we must have three orders in the Christian ministry, and that these orders are essential to its validity? It is more than doubtful whether these points are in the Bible, and it is very certain that the Bible does not render them essential indispensable elements in the

constitution of a Christian church. Episcopal brethren, let me ask you all to consider seriously. Is it the Bible or something else which causes you to deny other Christian that element which constitutes their Christian churches, and leads you to reject them from an equal inter-church communion with you? Is the act justified by the reasons rendered, and i it a brotherly act? Do you believe that God has rejected us for these reasons, and that the people in other churches are not Christians? If so, you do well to reject us too, but if not, how dare you treat us unbrotherly? You have indicated in receiving our ministers and members into your communion, that you believe that God has admitted us into his family as Christians and if so, how dare you refuse to receive us into equal brotherly relations with you as Christians and as churches? I am willing for you to have your notions, but I dislike your deductions, am willing for you to be churches, and would be glad for you to be Christians of the highes and best order, but I should be gratified if you would drop all sectarian, unsocial rejections of other Christians.

Suppose two boys to have had the same par ents, and to have been raised in the same house, and to have had the same education, and also to have been converted at the same church service. One joined the Methodist church and became a minister, the other connected himself with the Episcopal church and became one of its ministers. Each enters upon his ministry in the community where they were raised. Soon each has a large congregation and a large number of communicants. We will suppose these members of these two congregations, and the communicants in these two churches to be pear relations, or at least warm friends to these min isters, and also to one another; that they have always stood upon the same platform, and have been social, equal and kind among themselves, shall revealed religion disturb the natural, equal, just relations among these parties? I say let the relations established by natural religion be illuminated and confirmed by Christianity and all Christian churches, with higher and he lier sanctions.

The Methodist minister and his people would be willing to fraternize in all Christian com munion, with the Episcopal minister and his congregation, first in one church and then in the other, and the Methodists would be willing to co operate with the Episcopalians in any attempt to do good; but would the Episcopal ministe and his congregation be willing to reciprocate Reciprocation would be declined, and who is to blame in this very serious matter? I ask the parties concerned to consider seriously whether there is not an evil element in the organization and religion of that church, ander whose agency

these good relations have been so unsettled. Will the surplice and gown, the prayer-book and ritual, the succession and three orders, justify these assumptions to themselves, and render

have and use, and that we might exclude from TERMS.—Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars

> iastical equality? Between the Methodists and the Episcopalians unsocial excluding church assumptions. These being an evil to themselves and to all others, and a good to none, might be dropped. Please, Christian brethren in the ministry and in the Christ. This we have always offered, and may Heaven help us never to do less. This you have always declined. May Heaven help you to consider this fact in all its violations of natural religion and in all of its unbrotherly tendencies.

> Men of the best mind and of the largest mental cultivation believe much more than men of very small mind and little or no mental expansion. This is natural and perhaps it is unavoidable. Between these extremes there is a great variety, but is it rational that these differences should is it rational and christian for these sects to break communion with each other on these ac-

I am satisfied that the constitution of the human mind is such that agreement in opinions is impossible. Please trace the changes and variety of human opinions as detailed in human his- crops followed by the panic which the state of few days ago for disorderly conduct. I retory. Many varieties of civil government have been received and as many rejected. Many varieties of and in religion have met and do still meet the same fate. Many systems of philosophy and many varieties in the same system, have met and are still meeting the same fate. How unnumbered and unmeasured the variety and antagonistic opinions of Christians and Christian churches!

One mind loves the ancient, and another loves the modern. One loves history proper, and another loves biography. One loves the history of nature, while another loves the history of nations or of churches. One has a taste for logic and another for rhetoric, &c. One loves all of these or some of them, to the neglect of religion, while another loves religion to the sort and on the other side. If an able minister neglect of all or most of these. One loves a gay, is sown a much larger wheat crop than usual, in one of the other churches removes from his cheerful religion, while another wants it to be of which the prospect is now as promising as gloomy and ascetic. One is an Arminian and could be. Our people have been kept from suf the other. Who among all these is the fallible and who the infallible-who among them shall decide in these matters for us? Is there a church in the world whose opinions are all right, or a man whose notions are all true? We know n part only, and if so, our deductions should be

Among nations, one believes in monarchia overnment, and receives Greek christianity .-Another believes in mixed government, and receives the Catholic or a mixed religion. Another may receive a mixed or a pure republican government, and a divided Protestant religion These nations can and do meet upon the great platform of international law, and receive and treat each other as equals and brethren. This is just as true of the older as of the younger, of the smaller as of the larger nations. This is rational and noble. Why may not Christian churches go further in these gracious acts and

The violations of these brotherly relations mong nations are national evils and national isgraces, and such acts meet the disapprobation of all men. I believe that the assuming and inbrotherly should not meet less or lighter; but hould feel that these kind and brotherly relaions ought to be stronger among churches than any where else. Many of the men who meet on the great platform of international interourse so kindly, are the same men who stand n connection with ecclesiastical organizations. If they are tolerant and fraternal in the temporal. why not tolerant and fraternal in the spiritual? If kind and brotherly in their international in ercourse, why not more kind and brotherly in heir interchurch relations and communions?-Are you larger and we smaller? let the larger ove the smaller and assist them; or are we ounger and you older? let the older help the ounger, and let us all co operate to save ourelves, and if we can all other men.

We may, perhaps ought to live in different eligious families, but let us love and treat each other as churches and as individuals, as brethen beloved. Division in feeling and alienation n affection weakens all parties, and renders less necessful the great cause of Christ and of hurches. It is not christian opinions or church connections of one sort or another, that make nen good, contented, happy or acceptable to God. Intentional actual and practical submission of soul and body to God, kind, affectionate and brotherly relations with men, constitute men peaceful and happy within and among themselves. A man in this condition and in these relations must be peaceful in all of his inward

elations to himself. Christian reader, compare this view of reliion with that narrow, exclusive, sectarian hurch, which confines a man to his own chrisian communion and fellowship, and excludes others. I should like for all christians to agree in the adoption of this creed. God is my father and I am his child, and all good men are my brethren, regardless of church associations. May christian love be the godly gravity-the mystical binding of all good men together.

A. DAVIDSON. KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR-Dear Brother :- Your correpondent, after a long silence superinduced by ircumstances rather than a lack of interest in your excellent paper, resumes his pen to let the Texans have another opportunity of knowing some little of the state of things in this State. In the attempt—for now in no other light can And as politics is just now the absorbing topic we look to in the public mind, I shall try to tell you somethe tale. thing of how these things appear from the point occupied by your correspondent.

As men always desire to know what is thought very sand hills, some fifteen years ago, among

other Christians? These are matters about States farther South, generally think that disso which men might think and let others think in lution was precipitated by them, and that if kind toleration. These are affairs that you might patience had had her perfect work, the whole solitary shore. Now all is busy life; numerous matter might have been healed, and political our usages without affecting our Christian asso- abolitionism have received its death blow. ciations in any way. God is accepting and Again, the continuance of Kentucky and all the ordnance, including 24-pounders, 2 mounted 18s rendering men Christians outside of these usages, other border slave States in the Union, depends 2 mortars, 2 howitzers, and a large amount of and if so, they are not essential to salvation. wholly on the action of the new President as ball, cannister, &c., &c., an intrenchment thrown If God has and does still accept and render men Christians in the omission of some of your and in case of his favorable action upon the three steamers in the harbor, besides some usages, may you not and ought you not to ac- amendment of the National Constitution so as smaller craft. The place, however, can never cept them as Christians and fraternize with them to include unmistakable guarantees to the rights be anything beyond a military and commercial as brethren upon terms of Christian and eccle- of the Southern or slaveholding portion of the depot-rendered so alone by its good anchorage Union. If the action of the called session of and easy access; qualities not found extensively our Legislature lately adjourned, be a correct along our coast. In a commercial point of view, there is no difference, which should be a matter | index of the state of public sentiment, our State | from its contiguity to the Rio Grande, through of conscience with any good man, except their will immediately secede if our President should which a large amount of goods is annually shipbe so foolhardy as to initiate a system of hostili- ped to various places on that river. How dif-

ties against the South.

Our Legislature adjourned to the 24th of then enrolled under a flag now hostile to our in-March to await the inaugural declaration of his stitutions, a flag and a Union dear to me, and to membership, let us fraternize as brethren in policy and the decision of the slave suit of Ken | which I have clung till hope was hopeless, and tucky vs. Ohio, before taking action as to a Con- to which no true Southern man can longer cling, vention for secession. If the North would give or hold a shadow of allegiance. The South must us suitable guarantees, we think up here that the now be united. slave interests of the State, and perhaps of the farther South, would be better subserved by staying where we are than by going out of the Union, leaving behind us a nation of slaveryhaters and of slave stealers. Out of thirty eight he return before I close my communication I members of our State Senate, fourteen were in will apprise you of the result. favor of immediate secession, some seven or eight were in favor of blank submission, or as to be reshipped on the Rusk in the offing, for lead to the organization of as many sects, and some of the opposite side charge, would prefer Galveston. The Gen. Rusk is still lying in the union with the North to the retention of slavery. The civil elements must see no calm until this whole question is settled.

Financially our State is in a wretched condition, at least so much of it as lies south and west of Muldrough's Hill. A great failure in the politics has produced, has induced a monetary joice on Capt. Odlum's account, for he is condition which this country has never before been called to endure.

Notwithstanding the civil storms, there is another horizon about us which is, in some places, beaming with brightness. When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the land then the na tions learn righteonsness. In this circuit, which was one end of another until last Conference. are then a hundred have joined the M. E.

Church, South, while numbers have joined the Cumberlands and Baptists within the same bounds. Quite a respectable number of other charges have also been greatly blessed. Henderson and Owensboro particularly have witnessed about 60 conversions each.

We have had one of the mildest winters ever known in Kentucky. In this part of the State fering this winter in the western part of the State, only by the unusually abundant mast which has fattened the pork and preserved the cattle alive. Yours truly,

FROM THE RIO GRANDE EXPEDITION.

HEAD QUARTERS TEXAS VOL. ARMY, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 7, 1861.

The busy routine of camp life affords but poor opportunity for either newspaper correspondence or reflection at the best, much less to obtain anything like accurate information of transpiring events, even beyond the scope of an eye view. Hence romors are often rife, shaped upon the baseless fabric of the imagination, and truth should be cautious of its many tongues. Warfare would be an idle game if the whys and wherefores of an army were committed to every soldier; therefore, nothing is known definitely here, so far as I can learn, of our ultimate destination. We have now been here some five days, and many of our brave spirits are sadly disappointed at not having had an opportunity to cross swords with the enemy, as you are aware every one came here under the expectation of such a contingency, and that immediate-Indeed all are growing impatient for the fray, if the fray must come. For my own part I must say, may God avert the calamity-no that I would yield one jot or tittle of our honor or rights to save our little army from entire destruction, but war is a sad evil, if necessary at times, and those who have never witnessed the results of a battle field, can form but an indefinite idea of its miseries. I incline to the belief however, that Capt. Hill, who commands the U. S. forces in Fort Brown, will exercise that liscretion which most animals are endowed with for their own preservation, and accept the terms that have been offered him, i. e. to abandon the fort as civilly and speedily as possible. Im mediately on our arrival here on Saturday last. every preparation was made for the march to Brownsville. In the meantime an interview was had by Gen. Nichols with the haughty commander of the fort, which, I understand, resulted only in some bambastic threat to the effect that he would wipe out our position, and a refusal to retire. Our commissioner and the gallant Ford very politely gave him 48 hours to take up the line of march, with as little incumbrance of armand baggage as possible, or he would certainly have an opportunity to test the merit of his threat. On the following day, however, the U. S. steamship Webster arrived and anchored about 5 miles to the southward of this depot, where she now lies in view. Quite an excite ment followed, as it was believed by many that she came with a large reinforcement of troops. The report turned out to be incorrect, however, as I understood that she has come for the purpose of transporting the U.S. troops here out of the State, if the indomitable commander can persuade his valor to yield to the terms offered him; but here is a rub, the issue of which has not yet transpired. We shall see anon, 'Tis true, the odds are against us in some points, should that issue come. He has some 400 well disciplined troops, well fortified, armed and equipped with heavy artillery and field pieces; we have only two, which, from their heavy calibre, could hardly be transported and rendered available. But we have on the other hand. metal of a superior cast, in 700 as gallant hearts

as ever stormed a rampart-not hireling soldiers.

but heroes, who fight in defence of their home

and their honor. Here the odds are with us .-

How different the place, and how different

Under this heading the Methodist Protestant oublishes a long and lively letter from a "can-

To develop the minds of our young men, and incite them to study—to gain a correct knowledge of their character, that they might be rewarded according to their respective merits, was evidently the object for which this Committee was appointed in the first place, and for this it is perpetuated. Now, to gain this desirable end, the Committeemen should be capable of examiwe look upon them. A few days more will tell the circumstances under which I landed on these

murmuring breakers, which, mounting up like he made to feel that they are capable of conduc ting the examination. I do not say they are not capable. But I do say, the Committeemen should be capable of examining the young men on the same grounds that they expect them to stand an examination How is that? Why, without of Watson, or any other study imposed upon the candidate, when they refuse the candidate the same privilege. Understand, I do not contend for the privilege, but for the respectability of our Committee. The young men do not wish to take their notes with them, nor do they intend to consent that the Committee shall do it. The great reason why the practice should be abandoned is, that it humilitates the members of the Committee who follow it, in the eyes of their pupils.

If I undertake to instruct another, it is presumable, especially on the part of my scholar, that I am better acquainted with the subject than he. But if I draw from my pocket a key to the science, and rights. Without for the request on the part of the Grand Jury Room, Feb. 12th, 1861.

County of Rusk.

Sir:—I am directed on the part of the Grand Jury now in session to request of your Honor a copy of that portion of your charse delivered to us on Monday which alludes to Article 567 Criminal Code of Homicide, together with your views to us on Monday which alludes to Article 567 Criminal Code of Homicide, together with your views and then only when it is necessary, charge the unprotected by law, then it is not only his right on us on Monday which alludes to Article 567 Criminal Code of Homicide, together with your views and they of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and they of defending ones life to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and then only when it is not only his right able as such, and then only when the sable as such, and then only when the sable as such, and then only when the sub on the form of the Committee to up on the right and duty of defending ones life to up on the right and then only when the su

sumable, especially on the part of my scholar, that I am better acquainted with the subject than he. But if I draw from my pocket a key to the science, and rigidly adhere to it, and do not allow my pupil the same privilege, I become contemptible in his sight, and he has good reason to doubt my ability.

When a man makes out a compend of Wat-

and give me the book, you could not answer one in ten of these questions." And too often, rapidly deserting from Ft. Brown. Gen. Nichols sir, these speculations of the student's brain would prove fac's, if the matter was tested.

The Committeemen should be chosen from among the most experienced and able men in the Conference. And, if by chance, a man gets on the Committee who is incapable of doing his daty without a roll of "foolscap," well written over with Watson, then he should be displaced, and if he is ambitious that way, let him be placed under instruction until he is qualified for

Now I am aware that there will be many ar guments urged in justification of the practice. It will be said by some, as a good brother said to me once, "O, it has been so long since I pur sued these studies, that I have forgotten them and I must use these old notes." If this be so. then in the name of common sense, and for the sake of your own character, go back and "do your first works over again," and never make 2d. The permission must be exercise that excuse in the presence of young men. But it is urged that the Committeemen have

ot time to refresh their minds in this way. Sermonizing, preaching and visiting, occupy their time. Do they forget when they were boys? Had they more time then than now? Did they preach as often, visit as much, and principally, the reinstatement was effected. Such manifestations of a generous heart, ever ready to feel for the wounded pride or suffering of others, make more sermons then than now? Will it require more time to refresh their memories now, must meet the approbation of all true and brave A report is current in camp that Fort Brown than it did to impress Theology on their minds in the first place? Have the young men more time in which to learn Watson than the older has surrendered, or rather capitulated. How ones have to review it? Or have they more mind with which to learn it, than their teachers The mail leaves this moment, but you shall have to review it? All these questions may be ear from me again soon. I write this from the truthfully answered in the negative. The Committee should know as much without notes, as tail of an old war dog, which may yet have oc casion to tell in thunder tones to our aggressorthe students could possibly know with them.

THE OLD SAMARITAN MS.

We have already noted the recent discovery Dr. Levisohn, of Russia. Below will be found an account of his inspection of the still older of our little army in particular, have transpired MS. of Nazareth:

In the course of his Nazareth exploration Professor Levisohn also obtained access to the original manuscript, the most ancient, he thinks, of any extant. The existence of this manuscript for many years, but Dr. Levisohn is beyond doubt the first person who has had the opportu-nity to examine it. In fact, so jealous of it have been the Samaritans, that it was only through the present powerful Russian influence in this land, and by the payment of a large sum of money, that Dr. Levisohn obtained the privilege of ex amining it and of comparing with it his own copy, and also of waking a fac simile of a portion of it. The discovery of its extreme antiquity was one of the interesting fruits of these researches. He considers it as beyond all doubt that this identical parchment copy of the Penta teuch was made by a grandson of Aaron, and the grand-nephew of Moses. This is antiquity ndeed! quite equal in its way to the Assyria nscription discoveries of Layard and his co-la

Professor Levisohn gets his information of this point from what is technically known as a Tarreekb,' or historical inscription in the manscript. The old Nazareth manuscript embodie an inscription of this sort, and as I have been permitted to copy it, I herewith give it to the Eliazar, son of Aaron the priest, (may the good will of the Lord and his glory rest upon them.) have written the holy book in the door of the tabernacle on Mount Gerizim, in the thirteenth year of the reign of the children of Israel in the land of Cansan, in its boundaries round about. Thanks be to the Lord!"

THE CENSUS OF 1860.-Mr. Kennedy, Commisioner of the Census Bureau, has made up the following interesting table of the returns of the United States Census of 1860.

have an opportunity to do more active service than the present expedition has afforded them Without being invidious, I cannot speak too highly of the gentlemanly deportment of the officers of the Galveston Rifles, between whom and the men, there has existed the kindest feeling and respect to the last. Ever prompt and thoroughly conversant with their duties, they have spared no pains to render every possible comfort to the mu under their charge. Indeed. I have never yet heard the first harsh word passed between them, and when I say that they carry with them the respect and esteem of all, I speak as one who ought to know. I part with them the respect and esteem of all, I speak as one who ought to know. I part with them with no little feeling of regret, as I take up a higher position in the Mounted Rangers, probably for a six months campaign on the Indian frontier, should our services not be more immediately needed hereabouts. The companies under command of the following officers have been retained in permanent service of the Republic, which companies have been filled up from the disbanded corps: Capts. Redwood, Waller, Phelps, Edwards, Donnelly. One company left here yesterday morning. The balance this morning (12th inst) for Fort Brown. Yours truly, E. F. Gilbert.	the company, which will still retain its position	Assessed American Section	1			7088	9 .
have an opportunity to do more active service than the present expedition has afforded them without being invidious, I cannot speak too highly of the gentlemanly deportment of the officers of the Galveston Rifles, between whom and the men, there has existed the kindest feeling and respect to the last. Ever prompt and thoroughly conversant with their duties, they have spared no pains to render every possible comfort to the men under their charge. Indeed. I have never yet heard the first harsh word passed between them, and when I say that they carry with them the respect and esteem of all, I speak as one who ought to know. I part with them with no little feeling of regret, as I take up a higher position in the Mounted Rangers, probably for a six months campaign on the Indian frontier, should our services not be more immediately needed hereabouts. The companies under command of the following officers have been retained in permanent service of the Republic, which companies have been filled up from the disbanded corps: Capts. Redwood, Waller, Phelps, Edwards, Donnelly. One company left here yesterday morning. The balance this morning (12th inst) for Fort Brown. Yours truly, E. F. Gilbert.	as a volunteer corps of your city, and may yet					*	
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"A SCODING FOR THE EVAMINEDS" Total		District of Colum	nbia		•		75,321
	" A SCORING FOR THE EXAMINERS."	Total					406,346

FRESH OUTRAGES IN SYRIA .- Letters to the Patrie and Presse of Paris, dated at Beirut on didate for orders," protesting against the use of notes on the studies by the Committees of Examination, while the like privilege is denied to the classes:

To develop the minds of our young men, and incite them to study—to gain a correct knowledge of their character, that they might be residued in the control of the approach of their enemies, and sought safety in flight, some at Darajeh,

And proof is not wanting of the complicity of the Turkish authorities in these outrages, for to reach these villages the Druses were obliged THE RIGHT OF DEFENCE OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

To the Hon. C. A. Frazer, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District holding Court for the County of Rusk.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury :- In obedience o your request, I berewith furnish my views on You are privileged to dispose of the enclosed views in any manner you see proper. Respectfully,

C. A. FRAZER. [Art. 567. Homicide is permitted in the ne-

which the conclusion is unavoidable, that it will not be justified where it is not necessary, and without the assertion that such is the fact, the inquiry is submitted whether a homicide in the defense of person or property will be justifiable except where it is the only means whereby the one or the other, as the case may be, can be defended; for how can it be said that a certain act is the pecessary defense when other ways. act is the necessary defense, when other means

2d. The permission must be exercised under the circumstances, and subject to the rules herein set forth, whereby is meant the provisions of law on this subject, hereafter to be noticed. It would seem unjust to this subject to pass it by without a more extended notice.

The principle which underlies, and constites the basis of each branch of this provision,

has its origin in, proceeds from, and is sanctioned by the Divine and natural law—the former eing the revealed will of the Creator, and the latter being but a manifestation of the former, in the affairs of nature. The theory of this subect will be discussed without submission to exsting theories or opinions already promulgated In a state of nature, man has the right, both atural and divine, which is an essential attribute of his being, to protect by adequate means, his person and life from danger, for the preservation thereof, as the protection of himself in the use and enjoyment of any place which he may find unoccupied, whereon necessity may require him to recline for repose, or choice may prompt him to select, as a place of permanent and actual abode. The existence of this right vine to concede to all others the same right, and o refrain from encroachment upon their enowment thereof. The existence of a right es-entially discloses that of a corresponding and ommensurate duty of the same origin and sanction. The one cannot exist without the other but the right and the duty are not one and the ame; they are, however, of the same origin, coeval, commensurate, and applicable to the same subject. The existence of such right and duty necessarily presupposes a plurality of per-sons—the one to enjoy the right and the other to perform the duty of not encroaching upon it. As in a state of nature, no rule has been estab ished whereby the right is to be protected and the duty enforced; the right and duty are not only reciprocal, but the persons related to each other in regard thereto are necessarily equal. When the Creator made man and invested

im with such right, and imposed upon him such duty, he also imposed upon him another law which is equally an attribute of his very being, the necessary of living in a state of organized society, or under government. This necessity of man's nature being of equal grade and sancon with the right and duty under consideration they are in perfect harmony with each other, and the one in no respect modifies or conflicts with the other. Hence, a man has no more right to surrender the right of defence of person property, than he has to renounce the duty of observing the corresponding right of others, or to decline entering into organized society, as an integral part thereof, and living under govrnment. Either would be a violation of divine and natural law, upon the observance of which his being directly depends; for in the violation of either, he could not long exist. Therefore, when a man enters into organized society or government, and becomes an integral part thereof, he cannot surrender and the society or gov-ernment cannot usurp his right of defense of ither person or property, nor can be renounce the duty of respecting the right of either person or property in others; nor can society or govrnment release him therefrom. They are right and duties consistent with each other which originating in divine and natural law cannot be surrendered or renounced, usurped or released.

When man enters into organized society and

ecomes an integral part thereof, he places his on or of resistance to the aggregate will, which bes not, as some have supposed, grow out s connection therewith, as an artificial rela-on, but which is both natural and divine and the same grade and sanction of those before entioned; for the individuals constituting or mized society or government, form a net work ereof are united and bound together. arts are dependent upon the whole, and the hole upon its parts. In consequence of which, ach member of society or government is benecially interests in the safety happiness and well then one is wrongfully assailed, and the law annot be interposed for his protection, another hen resistance is necessary may, by adequated orce, repel the assault whether made upon his erson or property, without stopping to consid-r whether he will be able to protect himself Some have said, and not without sufficient

lausibility entitle the assertion to respect, that e law should not justify a homicide committed one in the defence of another, except where e law affixes the penalty of death to the crime bout to be committed. This view is untenable ad cannot be sustained; for after the commison of a crime, by law no more can be done han to impose a penalty to prevent its re-courrence; whereas the justification of a homile committed to prevent it in the first instance ill have a greater tendency to suppress crime, hile it will save the innocent and unoffending from injury, and society from the evils thereof; and it is better in morals and law, that he who s moved by malice should die, than that the un offending should suffer the consequences of uestioned whether it is not the duty of the tander by to interfere, by violence if necessary,

and prevent the offence.

Such being the reciprocal relations, dependencies, rights and duties of individuals in a state of organized society, the obligation of each to submit the exercise of the right of defence of erson and property to the regulation of such rules or laws as may be adopted by the society or government for that purpose, cannot be doubt ed. Laws enacted for this purpose do not, as

natural rights, or to any extent abridge them;

for, instead of this, they protect, develop, and enforce them. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the law will not permit a homicide in the exercise of the right of defence of either person or property, except against those injuries which by law are made an offence, and punish-

philosophy. Let those who entertain it stop and consider what they mean by natural rights, as attributed to a human being, and they will find that they can not attach the idea of either the subject of the right of defence of person and property as presented to you in my charge. You will perceive that the views of the subject as fact and philosophy, that society is the natural son, in questions and answers, and examines a young man by it, that young man says—in his mind—"if you would only reverse this system, from going more at length into the subject.

State of man, and therefore it is true, that by nature he has no right whatever which is inconsistent with, or cannot be enjoyed in a state of organized society; and instead of surrendering organized society; and instead of surrendering any of them, by becoming an integral part of society, he places himself in a situation in which, when his rights are assailed, he may of right call on others to aid him in the preservation thereof. The right of a man, when assailed, to call on others to aid him, imposes on him the duty to agree with them upon the rules whereby this right and this days are to be regulated and cessary defense of person or property, under the circumstances, and subject to the rules herein set forth.] It will be borne in mind that this provision is twofold.

1st. It permits a homicide committed in the necessary defense of person or property, from which the conclusion is unavoidable, that it will not be instified where it is not processary and of this subject, the practical rules adopted by the

A LETTER FROM GENEVA.

Geneva is pre-eminently the city of boarding schools. Their name here is legion. Every week or two I hear of the name of some school not before mentioned. The large majority of these schools are very good, as may be inferred from the liberal patronage which they receive from all quarters. In one of them almost every language of modern Europe is spoken. French, English, and German are the principal. But English, and German are the principal. But posides these one can hear there Russian, Italian, doldavian, Hungarian, modern Greek, &c .-Seneva is in fact the most central city, intel-ectually speaking, in Europe. It is the neutral ground of the continent. To Geneva come Geran and Hungarian refugees, Russian families, English and American travelers, forming a trange babel of tongues. In a large city, as Paris or London, this influx of strangers is not noticed. But in a small one like Geneva, which as, according to the census just taken, 41,700 nhabitants, it gives a more metropolitan air to the city than even to Paris or London. The babel of tongues is perceived and felt more here than elsewhere. It is on this account a good e to acquire a tolerable proficiency in severa inguages, for one who has not the means or the eisure to visit the different countries them

Moreover, Geneva is a very free city. Poical discussion is allowed here as in England d in America. The newspapers are indepenent in their tone and ably conducted. In fact, he letter from Paris, which appears every norning in the Journal de Geneva, is one of the best newspaper correspondences in Europe,— The writer whose name is kept secret, writes owingly. He is evidently a person moving in he highest political circles at Paris, for he writes with a confidence and an accuracy remarkle, to say the least. His political predictions, nlike some of "our own correspondents" nearer ome, are almost invariably true. One who nothing but his letters will have a good dea of all the great events in Europe. The de apartment, or, rather, suite of apartments, imply provided with newspapers and reviews in french, English, and German. A free entry

granted to strangers who come recommended Perhaps, reader, you may demand, why have ciety, the habi's of Geneva, and said nothing vet about its religious interests? All that has give some adequate idea of the causes which give Geneva such an importance in the world at large. How else will we explain the fact that a small city of 40,000, lying out of the general line of travel, with nothing special in its situa-tion to render it important, can exercise the innence that it does? Geneva is an influential ace, because it is a free, Protestant city, in the midst of powerful empires. Its freedom attracts to it all who love liberty, and they in their turn, cting and reacting upon each other, have there round. Geneva is a very energetic, liberal-ninded little city, which plays no mean part in the grand European drama. Above all, it is erfectly free in a religious point of view. The utmost liberty of discussion on all topics pre-vails. One can readily see, then, that a city thus situated with an intelligent, free minded, and in general, well informed population, can exercise, in many respects, a great influence up-on the surrounding nations, where everything looking towards free discussion is crushed imhe cosmopolitan character which that freedom has given it. Geneva would probably cease to

Geneva is, for an American, one of the most pleasant cities on the continent. The leading en of the city, almost without exception, speak English and German fluently. Let one come prepared with good letters of introduction, and will be sure of a hearty reception, and will feel himself at home in a week. The greatest interest is felt here in all that concerns the temporal and spiritual welfare of America. The accuracy and the fullness of the information possessed by the leading Geneves upon the polical and the religious condition of our country, have been to me most agreeably surprising. All he leading topics of the day are received and tion. During the week set spart for general union prayer meetings throughout the world, America was, I assure you, not forgotten at the meetings held here. But, at the last one of them all, held at the chapel connected with the Orstoire, (the independent church of Geneva.) Count Gasparin, who has traveled much in our country, and takes a great interest in it, rose for America, and that he would urge upon the meeting to remember America in her present roubles, and pray to God that he would grant her a prosperous issue out of them.

[Cor. S. S. Times.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AFRICA.-The Natal rail sy, the first railroad built in Africa, which connects the capital of the colony with Cape Town, was inaugurated June 25. The whole enterprise was carried through by the colonists without foreign aid. The natives were amazed to see a train in motion, and many of the Caffres tried their speed with the iron horse, but soon had to give up the race.

Hon, H. W. HILLIARD has consented to deliver the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the Wesleyan University, at

TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS .- The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The most beau tiful pocket edition of this highly interesting work that we have ever seen is- a twenty dol

METHODIST RELICS.

A correspondent of the Richmond Advocati describes some of the gatherings of the antiquarian zeal of Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore. Among them is a large collection of letter from John Wesley; one to the Principal of the management of the students, with a list of of programme. studies for every hour in the day. More interesting still, is a small volume of sketches of serclosely written.

Then, there is a portrait of Asbury, which was lost for many years. At length, by the exertions of Dr. Roberts, it was heard of as in the possession of an old colored weman, who of course knew nothing of its value. He went to her house, and found the portrait used as a firescreen, with the stove-pipe passing through the had it carefully cleansed and repaired.

One of the most precious articles in the colof his state-room on his passage to India. It is is written, in the handwriting of the Doctor, "Thomas Coke, City Road, London." This preservation.

CHRISTIAN UNION .- Our correspondent who makes a strong plea for "inter-church relations," as well as many others, will be pleased with the following noble confession by Dr. Tyng, a distingnished Eniscopalian minister :

"Sir, I have tried to be a sectarian. I can't be. I have labored to work out the principles on which people spent their lives in building up dividing fences between themselves and neigh bors. But, sir, I have always found that a summer spent in building fences brings a winter of startation without a crop. I prefer to think of those things in which, as Christians, we are united, and they constitute the whole truth which is necessary to save us from sin."

A New ILLU-TRATION OF FAITH. - A Northern religious paper, explaining and enforcing faith. exhorts its readers to have "just such" "loyal, loving, unreserved confidence in God, and in Christ the Lad," as they have in Mr. Lincoln ?

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. - This body met last week in Staunton, Va. We have no yet neeved any account of its proceedings The Baltimore Advocate of the 9th said :

That we ought not-cannot-maintain ou connection with the Northern Conferences, is conclusion already concluded, in the judgmen of almost all the preachers and people concerned About that we suppose there will be little de bate, and less difference of determination. It comfertable, indeed, to know that the only moral issue to be reached will be attained, or, rather, is virtually attained already, with great

The oals opestion about which there is diffe ence of opinion, and which the Conference well have to decide, relates to the manner in which the separation, already morally completed, shall be d clared, and invested with corresponding

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION .- Resolutions are before the Virginia Convention declaring that a state has the right to secode: the count rights of the States in the Territories, with an admissio however, that a partition of the Territories for the purpose of avoiding conflict between the free and slave States, might be made in a satis factory manner; that the Federal forts and arsenals are for the protection of Scates while in the Union, and, upon secession, revert to the States in which they lie; that Virginia will consent to no attempt to coerce or reinforce forts, or collect revenues in the seceded States. The resolutions propose that Virginia demand amendments to the constitution, embracing these prin ciples. If the Northern States do not reply favorably through Conventions or Legislatures the never tiring commonwealth will get weary and secede. In the meantime she asks a con vention of Commissioners from the eight adhering slave states, to meet at Frankfort, Ky., May

EFFECTS OF FREEDOM IN CHINA .- The anti slavery papers tell us of a monument erected in Chins, in 1625, to commemorate the diffusion of Christianity in the celestial Empire. Or this monument is an inscription: "They (the Christians) keep no slaves, but place upon an equality the high and low." China has im proved so splendidly under this code, that we colat in the universe. This reality is the founcannot wonder at the admiration of New dation of friendship, religion, poetry and art." England.

THE CONVENTION .- It is generally admitted, we believe, that the present Convention of Texas | Revelation. Let us who are of the Church is one of the ablest, most dignified and trustworthy bodies ever convened in the State. Gen- it be with bare feet, hungry stomachs, and tlemen in whose judgment and disinterestedness we place implicit reliance, and whom we know to be well acquainted with the character of the Convention and its mode of doing business, have spoken in the warmest terms of its serious and committed to its trust. It will, of course, be body, but that it will succeed in expressing the of the people who have no wishes to gratify out of its going beyond the action necessary to con summate the act of secession. We may expect, indeed, that some members, now and then, will make motions which involve a claim of too much power, but there is no apprehension that passing the ordinance of secession and appoint ng delegates to the Congress of the Confederate be, marked by unusual confidence. Whenever the people see any one very diligent in picking after light without regard to heat. He now not, generally, trace the objecting spirit back at | ed by Priscilla. least as far as original opposition to the secession of the State.

PAYING DEBTS.

There are complaints that the Methodist Discipline against "Borrowing without a probability of paying or taking up goods without a probability of pay

ing for them"is occasionally violated. For breaking the first clause there is no extenuation worth offering the second may be broken once or, perhaps, twice without positive guilt. We mean to allow a man a little time for an experimental definition of the difference between "probability' and possibility. Many men are inclined to be too hopeful in business matters; but, we think, one or two failures "to come to time" on that Cokesbury College, giving minute directions for principle, should be sufficient to induce a change

The seller is a buyer on a large scale which includes promptness in the most exact meaning mons in Wesley's handwriting, very neatly and of the term. The smaller buyer is tempted to excuse himself for a failure to meet his engagement on the plea that a little failure is not so bad as a big one. The principle is precisely the same. And Christians should be the last men to excuse even the appearance of a loose regard for promises, or to wish to disunite morality from eligion in even the minutest particular. It is moreover, extremely discreditable to the Chris right hand, which is slightly raised, as in tian to acquire the habit of unwillingness to preaching. The Doctor at once secured it, and look facts directly in the face. He professes to have a high interest in the truth. Let him show it in looking steadily at the probabilities lection is the pocket Bible of Dr. Coke, which of payment and regulating his purchases ac was found by his side as he lay dead on the floor cordingly. If he is too timid and vacillating to do this, who can trust his judgment in higher a small volume, with red lines enclosing the things? If a man is hap-hazard in his mopage and dividing the columns. On the fly leaf, rality, how can it be supposed that he is precise in his religion? If Christianity does not enable a man to prefer a low grade in the scale of life, little book is said to be in an excellent state of without debt, to a high grade, with debts which be is unable to pay, it has not converted him so thoroughly as it converted Paul.

But the seller is not always as honest as he should be. He is anxious to get custom; he advertises and displays his wares in the most empting manner, is exceedingly courteous, obiging and patient-"no matter about the money now; we'll see about that; anything else to-day;" (rubbing his hands, as a spider rubs his fangs when it is watching a fly in the first ring of its net,) until he gets the victim well entangled. Then he comes down upon him with vim, and all the more heartily if he happens to e "a member of the church."

Baron Bunsen once drew a frightful picture of the evils likely to be produced by our Amerian way of doing things. He was asked, What emedy do you propose? His reply was, with he wise and earnest to see the evil is more than half the battle against it? So we say in refernce to this matter of "taking up goods without probability of paying for them," so far as Christians, and especially Methodist Christians, re concerned. Let them remember that the world is for sale; that on all sides spreads one rast temptation to buy; that they have often een entrapped by considerations of cheapness. by the politeness of the seller, to get on credit hey found it difficult to pay for when the time ame. And let them say, with serious resolve, in that way I have done wrong, but in that way I shall do wrong no more." Christianity

fren means cash. Doubtless the seller has his excuses as well as ake no sale: "nothing doing" is an unpleasant notto: if there is a probability that a customer will prove finally "good," he sells to him, makes ollection with interest after so long a time, neanwhile, if the buyer be a church member, enoying the luxury of abusing religion for the lelay. Still greater is that loxory, if the over has suffered himself to become involved that he cannot pay at all. Some sellers cannot see the good of this policy, and avoid it alogether, acting fairly and openly with those who buy, and expecting these to do the same

Whoever expects to engage as a Christian in in this world's affairs, either as buyer or seller. without carrying into that business the best elements of his religion-watchfolness, fairness, -elf-decial, charity-stultifies himselt. If a man is a Christian, he most buy and sell, as well as ing and pray, as a Christian. Christianity is the doing of the fair thing, in the right way, and at the right time. Conveniences desires. opportunities must all be subjected to this law. entiments are no substitute for actions. The true Christian must always be able to say :-Show me thy faith without thy works; and I will show thee my faith by my works."

An instructive writer says: "I look upon the imple and childish virtues of veracity and honesty as the root of all that is sublime in charscier. Speak as you think, be what you are, pay your debts of all kinds, I prefer to be owned as sound and solvent, and my word as good as my bond, and to be what cannot be -kipped, or dissipated, or undermined, to all the

That last is a very comprehensive sentence, nd it is as true as it is comprehensive. There is Scripture for it, all through, from Genesis to patched elbows.

MOTHERS IN ISRAEL.

The mother in Israel is the mother of the intelligent devotion to the important matters whole community. She has a church and thinks more of it than all its ardent controversialists impossible for the Convention to please every. put together; nevertheless her religion is not bounded by its pale. Having received a bapwishes of a very large majority of that portion tism of the spirit of Him who set the example. she "goes about," as well as she can, "doing side of the prosperity of the commonwealth, we good," as careless of the circles of society as she do not entertain a doubt. There is no danger is of the mathematical circle. In many houses of monrhing and destitution her face is known. and in the light of her countenance many a little wilderness clothes itself with blossoms. She goes ahead of the pastor, and enlarges his sphere of operation. She has a tact of finding such motions will be favorably entertained. The the needy which he admires but strives in vain Convention is fresh from the people, and that it to imitate. He soon finds that, leader as he is in sympathy with them, is evident from the may be, he must be content to follow an old overwhelming majority by which its action, in lady in the search for the stricken and sorrowing. He soon learns that it is his first duty to assist the "succorer of many in whatever business she States, has been sustained. That it feels its re- hath need of him;" the first few hours half responsibility, is evident from every line of its re- | luctantly given from his studies to that work ported proceedings. It represents the people having been sufficient to convince him that she more largely than their regular legislative bo- is a better "helper in Jesus Christ" than he dies; its objects are such as to inspire the most can find in the Commentary. From a morning assiduous circumspection; it is fully aware that round with her he goes to his study with new eyes its action is watched with intense interest: for his books, and new views of what constitutes everything conspires to make its deliberations a sermon. The philosophical does not stand so and conclusions worthy of its important relation | high in his estimation, and the practical much to the interests of the State. A careful survey higher. He shakes his head dubiously at the of the whole matter convinces us that the pub-lic feeling toward the Convention is, as it should Christian Perfection. His studies for preaching flaws in its proceedings, they should pause to sees and feels that the union of the two is best. think whether his opinions are as clear of pre- In coming to God's method he comes to God indice as they should be, and whether they can- himself. Thus Apollos has been often instruct-

of Christianity than can be found in the books; whose life is a living epistle, and whose death will bring angels to the earth. Israel should be as respectful to them now as heretofore, but we sometimes think that our want of large reverence as a people robs us to some extent of the joy of recognizing the beauty of aged piety, as well as of the practical profit that might be de rived from its example. Where the "aged women" especially the poor ones, are ignored, and left to feel that they are of no use in the church, there can hardly be anything like real religious

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

There are several good features in the new Constitution adopted in Montgomery: 1. The provision that the President shall b

elected for six years, and not be re eligible, will meet with general approval. If that election be held too seldom the general policy of the country does not come often enough before the whole people; if too frequently, politics become a trade or a scramble. Six years is a nice medium.

2. The only causes for the removal of officers. other than the principal officers of the depart ments and diplomatic service, shall be "dishon esty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, o neglect of duty," and must be reported to the Senate. This is excellent. It effectually de stroys the bad practice of removing men from office on account of their political opinions, and of making the offices the reward of partisan services. This single provision is worth more than his weight in gold to every citizen who hasand who has not?-an interest in the moral character of his government.

3. Congress is not allowed to levy duties for protection. Had this provision been in the old Constitution it might have prevented a dissolu tion of the Union. The protective policy i hardly less responsible than the anti-slavery policy for the election of Lincoln. Probably neither would have succeeded without the other

4. The members of the Cabinet are permitted to hold seats in Congress. Under the old ar rangement, the Cabinet was a distinct power in the State. This arrangement will, we think, go far to prevent the President from making party back of himself. It will throw the re sponsibility of framing policy more directly up on Congress, and will make the line betwee executive and legislative duties more distinct The Cabinet will advise in regard to executive duty; but when it attempts to cross that line to drag the President into support of a legisla tive policy, he can easily point it to its prope legislative outlet. The provision will at once limit the power and enhance the respectability

5. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Thi act, done by a slaveholding Confederacy, mus have the effect of establishing slavery upon surer basis and in a different manner from those which the advocates of the slave trade have in view. Other parts of the same constitution are framed on the admission that slavery is to be what they could have done without, and what | perpetual. How does this prohibition concerwith that admission? We answer. The princips fear of the advocates of the slave trade is that the false moral opposition to slavery will keep up a pressure in favor of freedom, which, co pperating with the kindred idea that chea labor is the desideratum, no matter how much he buyer. He is in haste to get rich; trade is more costly it may be in the end, must drive slavery from the border States into the cotton is less profitable into those portions where it i more profitable, and that, thus concentrated, it must perish by being placed on a basis too small to control general legislation in its favor. But the African slave trade is a distinct question; many who strongly advocate slavery as strongly oppose the trade. The opening of it would make slave labor cheaper only where it is essen tial, without materially affecting that matter i those portions of country where free labor would now be cheaper, but where slave labor is still largely employed, and where a re-action in its favor has taken place within a few years past as a result of enlarged views of its conservatism humanity, and convenience. By these means a foundation has been laid for the increase of slavery beyond the mere ca-h estimation of its cost, as compared with free labor. This foun dation the slave trade might destroy, both by it moral effects and by its tendency to decrease the value of slaves. Slavery is undoubtedly the in terest of those communities where its relation to the cash value of labor is the weakest. Bu that interest might readily be misunderstood in the new agitation which would follow the open ing of the foreign trade. All other means for the protection of slavery will be rendered moreffectual by the refusal to open the trade, and these means, thus enhanced, will, we believe, be

> If prudent counsels prevail among the true friends of slavery and the slave, we do not be lieve that the institution will ever be abolished in any place where it now exists. The over stimulation of legislation in its favor must, how ever, be diligently guarded. Finally, if for the sake of the Africans, and our own, we must, it time, have more slaves, fresh from the sand, let us wait until the coming battle between labor and capital is fought in the free communities By the time that battle has been fought and won, some of those States which are now most horri fied at the thought of the slave trade, may see an "opening" of Providence inviting them t relieve us of the responsibility of its re-inaugu-

There are several other points which we cannot notice now: but we should not conclude without referring, approvingly, to the invocation of "the favor and guidance of Almighty God," in the preamble. According to the alleged testimony of Alexander Hamilton, the name of God was omitted from the old Constitution by forgetfulness! In reading the history of the United States, we have observed that there was more appearance of piety connected with the revolution than with the following efforts to form a government. If we are not mistaken, Franklin noticed this, and called the attention of the framers of the Constitution to it, charging them with inconsistency in neglecting to evince dependence for direction in forming the Constitu tion, upon the wisdom of that same God whose power they had formally invoked for victory in the struggle for independence.

SELF-DEFENCE.

In response to the request of the Grand Jury Judge C. A. Frazer, of the Sixth District, for nishes for publication a portion of the charge delivered by him at Henderson on the 11th of last month. Owing to the pressure upon his time, the Judge was unable to write out his views except in a much abridged form. We are obliged to a friend for a copy; and publish the on as a matter of general interest to our

A large amount of this world's error proceeds from the multiplication of fanciful distinctions. This document, however, traces principles to the depth where they coincide. Nature and morality, privilege and duty, have often been treated as though they were in some way opposed to each other. The abstract conception of man in a state of nature has been held to be equally A large amount of this world's error proceed

dim; whose smiles of peace is a better evidence | valid with his real condition as a member of so | tions of that law, or that Tennessee will soon ciety. Barbarism, instead of civilization, has een supposed to be the original law of humanity. This mistake has made governments op pressive, and introduced innumerable absurdi ies into law. But Hobbes was right in the position that man must live in society, and that his cannot be sustained without political regu-

ations. So far Judge Frazer agrees with Hobbes ont, it will be seen, that he does not, like lobbes, consider that man's natural, or rather, ndividual rights, are absorbed by political regulations. Hobbes held that the citizen was bound o "unquestioning obedience." This would be true if the individual was nothing and the government was all. No man can be bound to 'unquestioning obedience" except to an abso utely perfect authority. This, civil government s not; and, of course, Judge Frazer is correct n saying that the member of organized society does not yield "his right of defence, either o person or property." He simply submits the exercise of that right "to the regulation of such ules or laws as may be adopted by the society r government." But when those rules fail to protect his person or property, or the person or property of his neighbor, it is not only his right out his duty to protect himself and his neighbor the full extent of his ability, subject only to he law of necessity. Necessity alone can justify n individual in an act of self-defence; but when necessity does so justify, the act is not contrary to law, but in strict accordance with

It will be seen that the tendency of Judge Frazer's remarks is not to undermine the auhority of law, but to base it firmly upon the louble foundation of intelligence and responsi oility. We are to be intelligent enough to now that law is not arbitrary power, holding is in subjection for its own ends: but that its nterests are our interests, and that, therefore we are in the highest sense personally responsi ole to it, so much so as to be inexcusable for neglecting any of its forms where they are avail

he spirit and design of law.

We understand the charge to impress the idea hat the true right of self defence coexists with he strongest sense of responsibility to law-with he purest virtue and the clearest intelligence; and that a denial of this right, to the man of ociety, upon the absurd ground that it is a bararous right which he gave up on his entrance nto society, has in it no tendency to make law nore respectable or to prevent the commission f crime. On the other hand, a clear admission of the right of self-defence as inherent in the inlividual everywhere, suspended as to its exerise, however, except in cases of necessity, in leference to the rules of society, is regarded by adge Frazer-and we entirely concur in the loctrine-as not only in perfect harmony with aw, but as the source of legal authority itself. No man can transfer to society the exercise of a ight which he does not possess. If he has no ight to defend his own life and property against riolence, he has no right to seek protection from ociety. If he has the right of defence, it is lear, according to Judge Frazer's reasoning. Nashvelle, March 5, 1861. hat he holds that right in connection with duty. o himself and to the State, and that when he exercises it properly as a duty to himself he does ot come in conflict with any true idea of govrnment. Still, every man must consider himelf bound to labor for such a perfection of the law as may lessen the necessity for self defence. The less able he is to defend himself, the more ble he is to defend himself, the less should be be oclined to exercise a right fraught with temptaions to the abuse of power. With all its deects, law is much more efficient and reasonable in the punishment of crime than the individual can be. For this reason, the individual acts properly in sacrificing as much as he can to the naintenance of its authority. Besides, the law operates more decisively in preventing crime han the individual can do; and, therefore, by plarging its activities, the individual protects imself and others upon a larger scale. If a nan by helping to sustain police regulations, nay aid in keeping down or in detecting thiev ng more efficiently than he can by acting on hi wn responsibility, it is his duty to sustain the olice. In this way he enlarges his vigilance ver his own property and that of others. But uman law cannot be made absolute, least of all o account of its deficiencies, which is the case when the rights of self defence and of resistance re wholly denied. If this idea of absoluteness ould prevail, law would corrupt instead of parifying; the best men of one description would hen be tempted to become outlaws, and the best of another would be tempted to become veophants.

Cases of self-defence should be recognized learly, firmly, candidly. No mere policy in avor of some obscure, undefined authority of aw should cause them to be treated as a species f semi-outlawry. That is demoralizing. Its hilosophical absurdity seems to be the conanding of the distinction between submitting. or good reasons, the general exercise of a right o society, with the utter alienation of the right, Duty requires the one, and forbids the other.

THE CHURCH PAPERS.

Speaking of the prohibition of the slave trade, he Charleston Christian Advocate says: "We ave no doubt this action of our Congress will ive general satisfaction. We dare venture in chalf of our own large constituency of forty or ity thousand readers, that it will meet with their almost universal approval." The same paper has a good article on

ne man power," suggested by the anxiety with which "men everywhere waited to hear what Abraham Lincoln would say." The President of the United States is no longer a mere "executive" officer-he is a dictator. The Senate and House of Representatives no longer make law: they receive it. They do not shape the policy of the government-they are obsequious to the Chief Magistrate, or else must give place to those who are. This evil has grown out of investing the President with such an amount of patronage. The yearly public expenditure was \$60,000,000. This divided out to the government employees would support a large army of public servants-but the condition of their sharing the spoils is, that they shall be obsequious to the President and favor his policy. Heaven forbid that we should see a repetition of this

madness in our Confederacy." Dr. Summers writes to the N. O. Advocate hat "it must not be hastily concluded that Tennessee will remain in the Northern Union. when it shall be found that a reconstruction of the federal government is impossible." He thinks no lover of the Union can deny that its spirit has fled. Of the Publishing House at

Nashville he says: I wish to allay the fears of some of our best friends in regard to this institution, by assuring them that come what may the interests of the Conferences within the Confederacy in the comrelieve us of the embarrassment by joining the Southern Confederacy. Meanwhile, our brethren must be patient. Rally around us. Give us a more generous support than ever. Set our wheels again in motion. Cancel all obligations entered into with the House, by full and prompt payments. Let us have peace, and a United South, and I predict for the Publishing House a career of renewed and unprecedented encess. career of renewed and unprecedented Our Depositories within the bounds of the Confederacy, I believe, are well supplied with ooks. Brother Early, the Agent at New Oreans, availed himself of the margin allowed by the Southern Congress for the importation goods without paying the duty.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

MR. EDITOR: After many delays I have suceeded in procuring returns from all the Conferences, and the Minutes are at length in type.-The general recapitulation exhibits a gratifying ncrease. Please exhort the preachers to buy the Minutes, and to circulate them among the nembers. The cost of printing is not inconsiderable, and the Book agent ought to be at least ndemnified in publishing them. Besides, the statistical information is of immense importance to the connection. I send you the general recapitulation, which gives you some suggestive igures on which you can profitably descant.-It is as follows: , 440 6 1 8 6 6 7 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 F F

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Number of Bishops, 6.

Thirty-six thousand one hundred and eightytwo is certainly a very encouraging increase for one year. This is about 15,000 over the in-

souri Conferences? South Carolina too reports nobly; nor will the world think any the less of her enlargement when it is told that the onehalf of her 2.840 additions is composed of "the servile progeny of Ham." In colored member ship she nearly doubles Georgia, the first of the remaining Conferences in this department of the service; although in the number of "colored probationers" she is pressed closely by Alabama and Georgia, to say nothing of Mississippi with her 4.845. The net increase of colored membership may be set down at 10,000.

We like the motley character of the report The great company above is to be composed of all kindreds of people. In view of that mixed multitude it is pleasing to see a church on earth gathering largely of all kindreds within her reach. In regard to one of these varieties, we have a mind to venture the prediction that next year's increase will be even larger than the last, provided that the abolition excitement does not break out in a fresh place. Of this, however, we have no fear. Some semi Southern lady wrote an account some time since of the extravigilance required in the South, on account of the excitement about the Presidential election. What her inference was, we can only guess; for our part, we concluded that an election which could produce such a result was an election not fit to be held. Being, as we now hope, delivered from all fear of our enemies, our negro congregations will soon show that the deliver-

ance was for their good to edification. We wish the little Jacob over in China also reported. He will have arisen, we hope. by next year, in such proportions as to dema more attention.

What encouragement to our labors is afforded by the visible and undeniable fact that God is blessing them! These minutes should refresh the zeal of the whole church. Nothing but a voice from heaven, and, perhaps, not even that, could more legitimately inspire fresh gratitude and renewed courage. The most perfect appli ances are paralyzed by discouragement; but the slightest evidences that the Divine power is still in the means should send a new impulse from end to end of the host. How much more then should this abundant manifestation of the Divine resence in every part of the church, during the past year, awaken everywhere, in ministry and embership, humble, hopeful desires and efforts to make the present year much more abundant.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We see by the newspapers that an atten was made at the late extra session of the Legis lature to abolish the State Geological Survey. We do hope the survey will be continued, because now more than ever the resources of Texas need to be developed. Let the future be as it may, the mineral resources of the State should be known. The survey will at least direct individual enterprise, and teach where useful ores covery by the present State Geologist, Dr. Moore, of an iron mountain in Llano county, equal in extent and quality to the celebrated iron mountain of Missouri, is by far of more value to the State than the entire coast survey. The iron mountain of Missouri gives millions of wealth not only to its own State, but all the States lying on the waters of the upper Mississippi.

What would the great State of Pennsylvan be without its treasures of coal and iron? We say let the geological survey of Texas be con-tinued by all means. While specimens of min-erals and fossils are being collected for the State cabinet, enough duplicates should also be gath-ered to supply the leading Universities and Colus all still more directly interested in a contiRELIGIOUS ITEMS.

THE WALDENSES .- Rev. Dr. Leyburn, now traveling in Europe, in a recent letter to The Presbyterian gives an interesting account of a visit to these Protestants of the Vaudois valleys. They are now enjoying a greater measure of liberty, under the wise administration of Victor Emanuel and his able premier Cavour, than has fallen to their lot for many generations. Their humble churches dot the valleys of Piedmont, and they are well filled with earnest and sincere worshipers. La Tour, which has been hereto-fore the headquarters of their religious institu-tions, having a College, Theological Seminary, a Female Seminary, an Orphan Asylum, and an Hospital, is to lose a part of its former prestige. In the present condition of Italy, it is in-dispensable that their ministers should preach in Italian, and receive their instruction in that language. Hitherto their training has been wholly in French. So the Theological Seminary s to be removed to Florence, and henceforth to furnish a Gospel ministry to the Italians. The standard of morals, Dr. L. says, is very high. Intemperance and licentiousness are almost en-tirely unknown, and the magistrate's office is

MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN .- Of the six Protestant missionaries now in Japau, two are engaged in making dictionaries, one is at work up on a grammar, and a fourth upon a lexicon and vocabulary, while all are studying to acquire the use of the spoken language. To their teachers, and some few others, with whom we have been brought into intimate relationship from time to time, a considerable amount of religious truth has been communicated in conversations with them, and upon a few of these minds it has made a marked impression. A pretty large number of books published by missionaries in China, and in the language of that country, have been put in circulation among officials and the common people, but more particularly the former. HEATHEN TEMPLES DECAYING .- A traveler

from Madras to Jaffra states that but few of the heathen temples he passed were in good order-those regularly repaired and used are comparatively few. Many of the temples are gradually going to ruin—towers, walls, and rooms where the idols sit, are broken; many of the idols that were formerly carried with great parade are so neglected that they can only be used for fuel. The impression is steadily saining ground among the people that their idol system has had its day, and that the religion of the Gospel will event-ually fill the whole land.

THE LAST THROE OF MOHAMMED.—The Krim Tartars are continuing steadily to evacuate the Crimea en masse. They are said to be actuated by a tierce religious enthusiasm, led on by their Mohammedan priests, and their object is a grand slaughter of the Christians. It is thought by many that the Indian mutiny and the Syrian m-s-acres are only the preliminary outbreaks, giving warning of the last final blazing out of Moslem fanaticism and fury against Christianity. If so, there will be bloody work in the East ere

A correspondent of The News of the Churches,

thority, that the Russian Government has given the various religious sects, other than the Na-tional Church, liberty to receive proselytes from its Mohammedan and Pagan subjects. This is a most important step, and may open the way for resuming missionary operations, which the Basle and the Scottish Missionary Societies were compelled, soon after the accession of Nicholas, to relinguish.

one year. This is about 15,000 over the increase of the previous year.

Georgia Conference has the greatest increase, Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will not rejoice to see the cheering report of nearly four thousand increase in the St. Louis and Mississippi next, Tennessee next, and who will next the reject of the second in rance of any kind. It is estimated that above a million persons have contributed toward rearing this gigantic edifice. The sum spent will have raised, and the remaining £2,000 there is every prospect of obtaining. The "last effort" is now being made.

REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.-The London News of the Churches published an address de-livered by Rev. Professor Hofmeyer of the Dutch

SPECIAL SERVICES .- Great crowds attend the

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRIA.-The new law lative to Protestantism in Austria, which has een submitted to the Emperor and is about to be promulgated, confers on the Protestant Church complete independence as regards all natters affecting public worship, but it does not make any change in mixed marriages, as absolute equality between Catholics and Protestants is for the little folks. The monthly circulation annot be established without a revision of the

Rev. E. W. Cushman, D. D., who, accompanied by his wife, is now traveling in Europe, has been invited to preach a sermon on the occasion of the dedication of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's

THE WORD OF GOD ABIDETH FOREVER .- OF n everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion en dureth throughout all generations". Though the name of Christ has been regularly blasphemed, and the disciples of Christ regularly cursed for twelve bundred years within it, the inscription ing the long reign of Mohammedan intolerance and oppression; but when religious liberty was partially restored, and the missionaries were encity, it was again brought to light, encouraging them in their work of faith and labor of love.

Forty-two young Persians between the ages f fourteen and thirty, are now pursuing the to Durango. They are to take up the line of regular course of studies in the various colleges of France. The Shah and many of the highest countrymen to send their sons to be educated

THE Northern papers speak of those slave tates which remain in the Union, as "our loyal to furnish the frontier with protection by means Southern States." This is a little too fast; those of mounted Rangers. It is confidently believed States do not yet belong to the North, nor is that the new government will give our frontier the North yet crowned King. When it has much more effective protection than it ever enbeen so crowned, by the submission of any of joyed under the old. the slave States to Lincoln's administration, it may then significantly enough talk of the "loy-case may be.

Be as scrupulous as you will, says a successful man, but do not be over sensitive. He tells us one of the articles of his faith in these words "There is scarcely an old man-an old success may be found and where not. The late dis- ful man-who will not willingly admit that he was made by his failures, and that what he once thought his hard fate was in reality his good fortune".

TRUE .- A Cincinnati paper has the credit of

er. It is not nearly so meritorious as the represervation. No one, we believe, can account for these remains. They might have belonged leges with specimens illustrating the geology and mark of the child, who, when asked what it was to an extinct race, who centuries ago, perhaps, and mineralogy of the State. This would make beautiful night, said: "I was thinking if heaven fought near the spot, and the dead of one of the was so pretty on the wrong side, what must the contending parties deposited in one common tomb.—16

ng is a report of the debate on the case of Senator Wigfall, referred to in the telegraphic des-

WASHINGTON, March 11 .-- Senate .-- The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foster's resolution for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall and

ernment happens to take up arms against this Government, and seizes its property and expels from its territory, by force, the troops of the United States, it becomes a very serious objection, and it was inconsistent to allow one so cir-

Texas said on this floor, and he said if Mr. Fos-ter thought that Wigfall ought not to occupy his seat because he was not a citizen, he ought to move to refer the subject to a committee, so that if the facts warrant it, the seat might be

that if the facts warrant it, the seat might be declared vacant.

Mr. Foster asked whether after the Senator from Texas had been duly elected by his State and admitted as a member here, they could inquire into the legality by which he held his seat, by a new fact arising which did not exist at that

tor was not entitled to his seat, it could be vacated whenever a fact warranting such a course should be disclosed. He defended the course of Wigfall, and said: If it be a punishable offense to allege a constitutional truth, then the resolution may be well founded. For one, he recognized no allegiance to this Government—none whatever, and took his position alongside the Senator from Texas. He owed allegiance to Virginia and nowher else. Did the Senator from Connecticut resist the doctrine of Senator from Connecticut resist the doctrine of constitutional law, and hold the Government of the United States still sovereign? If he did, God nelp him. So far as the Senator from Texas has committed any offense by saying that he owed no allegiance to the Government, he stood by his side, and should be unfaithful to Virginia if he did not. Allegiance here is that which is due from a citizen to a sovereign power, and he knew no sovereign except the State. He denied that the act of separation was a nullity, and said that not only Virginia denied it, but six States denied such a doctrine, and have formed a Government and prepared to sustain it if attacked.

Mr. Hunter considered the resolution as one

censure for the mere expression of opinion

RUSSIA-LIBERTY TO RECEIVE PROSELYTES .-

says:
"I have recently learned, I hope on good au-

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.-This edifice is now very nearly finished. During the last month the friends of Rev. C. H, Spurgeon,

deformed Church in Cape Colony, giving an P. S. It is with pleasure that I inform you recount of a remarkable revival of religion which that this circuit is in good condition, and but

special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. 8,000 is the number attending at the

great chapel, which occurs early in April.

the door of the old mosque in Damascus, which was once a Christian church, but for twelve for the seven seceders, or at least South Caro centuries has ranked among the holiest of the lina. Mohammedan sanctuaries, are inscribed these remarkable words: "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is and the disciples of Christ regularly cursed for twelve hundred years within it, the inscription has nevertheless remained unimpaired by time and undisturbed by man. It was unknown during the long reign of Mohammedan intelegance. When the long reign of Mohammedan intelegance. abled to establish a Christian church in that

families in Persia are using their influence with great perseverance in inducing their wealthy

saying a good thing at the right time, in these words: "Reconstruction is chronic anarchy".

SECULAR ITEMS.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WIGFALL .- The follow-

f Clingman's substitute.

Mr. Foster had offered the resolution neither as a party nor personal question, but had acted in accordance with his duty, considering the avowal of the Senator. He said that the Senate owed t to itself not to allow a seat here to one who avowed that he was a foreigner, and owed no allegiance to the country to which he belonged, but to a foreign Government; and if that Gov-

cumstanced a seat here.

Mr. Mason contended that the resolution was one of expulsion for what the Senator from

Mr. Mason was very certain that if the Sens-

the Senator from Texas having done nothing more than declare his belief in secession, and Mr. H. continued at length, advocating State The Senate then went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

WANTS TO COME IN .- We find the following n the New York News : Whenever the Southern States arrange their Government and Constitution exactly to suit themselves, it will doubtless suit every Democrat and liberal man of the North. We care not in what manner they shield their right's to property in negroes-care not what mry be their views of the African race, or whr,t they

engraft on our own Constitution to protect themselves in full and undisturbed post ession of this class of property. When this is complete, and the South is satisfied with it, we shall advocate this and other Northern States joining the Southern Confederacy. The Tribune may scout at this idea, but we can assure the Repub-

PINE TOWN, CHEROKEE Co .- From this department of the East Texas Conference we receive the following "P. S." to a letter containing the names of nine new subscribers. We understand, by the way, that the list is increasing very cheeringly at this time. This is mentioned only as encouragement to increased effort, which, we assure our friends, the agents, is still greatly needed:

P. S. It is with pleasure that I inform you as taken place in certain large districts, Tulbagh, for the monetary pressure I could send you many more new subscribers. Those already obtained have cost but little trouble.

Respectfully,

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine acts as the official organ of the Church, containing news of interest to ministers and others interested in Church matters. The Christian Miscellany addressed to the humbler classes. The Sunday-School Magazine, which is very popular, has speof these is probably beyond that of any other denominational magazines published in England. The first has a circulation of 26,000; second, 60,000; third, 30,000; and fourth, 50,000. Total, 166,000.

The New York Observer says there is "no hell for States." We reckon the North wishes there was one, hotter than Nebuchadnezzar's furnace,

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF America.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, say that England will certainly receive a Commissioner from

TEXAS ITEMS.

Ho FOR DURANGO !- About fifty families, we nderstand, are now concentrating across the river at Labahia, with the view of emigrating march on Tuesday next .- Goliad Messenger. About four hundred horses have lately passed

through this place for the East. Several buy-

ers, we understand, are in town. We also hear of other caballados on the way. -Ib. President Davis has taken preliminary steps

VOTE ON THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.—The following is the official result—115 counties

Majority for Secession,31.297

Several counties have not yet been heard from. Their returns will increase the majority for secession.—State Gazette. THE ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING A NEW OFFI-CIAL OATH—Our readers will find this impor-tant ordinance in another column. The first who was qualified under its provisions, was our friend Mr. Edward Lynn, the accomplished Spanish translator in the Land Office. The oath was administered by Judge Devine, of the Bexar District, a member of the State Convention.—

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.—We learn from our friend Col. John Banks, the able President of the Austin and Brenham Air Line Railroad, that in a cut of the road west of Brenham, at the depth of fourteen feet, and under a stratum of his chariot wheels.

The above is attributed to an eloquent preachtage of the road was found a large quantity of hyperstrangers. The above is attributed to an eloquent preachtage of the skulls was in a good state of the skul

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FALL .- The follow -

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Executive session. nd the following:

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R. C. BRIGMAN.

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DINANCE.—The

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA. NEW YORK, March 16.—The royal mail steamship rabia, Capt. Stone, of the Cunard line, arrived at Arabia, Capt. Stone, or the Cunard line, arrived at this port this evening.

Liverpool. March 3—The quantity of cotton sold yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 10,000 bales, 5000 of which were taken by speculators and for export. James Hewitt & Co. say the prices were somewhat firmer. The Canada's news had imparted more tone to the market, which closed with an upward ten-

dency.

Breadstuffs closed quiet at unchanged rates. Provisions dult
London, March 3—The English funds have some-

what improved since Friday

The Arabia brings intelligence of the death of the

Duke of Sutherland. Duke of Sutherland.

Prince Napoleon justified Piedmont's policy, but would deprecate an untimely attack on Venice. He is opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the Pope's independence

nust be pre-erved

The Sardinians occupy the heights commanding

the Citadel of Wassina.

There have been fearful inundations at Galitz. A rumor is accredited in certain quarters that Prince Metternich seat a note to M Thouvenel, say-ing that Austria will not recognize Victor Emanuel Prince Metternich sent a note to M. Thouvenel, saying that Austria will not recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, but if France withdraws her troops from Rome, Austria will replace them, and if the Revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia and Hungary, she will cross the Mincio.

In the British House of Lords, Normanby and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government and denounced England's policy.

La Patrie asserts that the French army is not to quit Rome.

DOMESTIC. MONTHOMERY, March 12 —Mr. Wright, of Georgia, in a speech in the Congress, declared that the South would never surrender its rights in the territories acquired by the common treasure and blood. It is confidently stated here that there will be great reductions in the present tariff.

A dispatch has been received here from Washington, stating that Anderson will abandon Fort sumter to-morrow.

FORT PICKENS TO BE REINFORCED. New York, March 12—The Washington correspondent of one of the city papers telegraphs that Ft. Pickens will be reinforced, and that an extra session

Pickens will be reinforced, and that an extra session of Congress is likely to be called.

THE WIGFALL AFFAIR IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12—The resolution introduced by Mr. Poster, of Conn., and the substitute offered by Mr. Clingman, of N. C. relative to Senator Wigfall, were both referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Fort Johnson with cannon and provisions.

Another schooner is loading at Governor s Island. Another schooner is loading at Governor's Island.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13—Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate to-day, offered resolutions calling on the President to report the entire policy of the new Administration in relation to the occupation of the Federal fortresses in the secening States, and all other matters having reference thereto.

It is reported that the President declines an interview with the commissioners from the Confederate States for the present.

Stares for the present.

The Paris Pays continues still to advocate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on account of the important agricultural products of the South which Europe cannot afford to lose

It is stated that Hon. Cassius M. Clay has declined to see improved of H. S. Minister to Socio. and

the appointment of U. S. Minister to Spain, and Hon. Thomas Corwin that of Minister to Mexico. The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Pawnee is still lying off the Washington Navy Yard, with her officers and supplies on board.

In the Senate Mr. Douglas offered a resolution

asking information of the Secretary of War whether it was necessary that she should remain in her present position. Messrs. Wilson and Mason objected to the olution, which now lies over. THE POWHATAN AT NEW YORK.

Court bench.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

NEW YORK, March 13—A special dispatch from Washington says Mr Cameron, the Secretary of Wor, favors the collection of the revenues outside the

ARMY APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION,
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Col Ellsworth has been appointed a lieutenant in the army of the United States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE ELECTION.
CONCORD. N. H. March 13 — The Black Republican candidates for the State Legislature and Representatives in Congress are all elected.
The Black Republican candidate for Governor is also elected by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, March 13 —The contract has been signed for a daily mail to California by the central route and a tri-weekly pony express. The time by the former is to be 16 and by the latter in 8 days.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND. March 14 — Ex-President John Tyler's speech in the Convention to-day was conciliatory, but unequivocally favored Southern rights demanding that Virginia should put forth her ultimatum.

TRANSPORTATION OF FEDERAL TROOPS,
Washington, March 15.—The Administration
deny that any unusual display is intended in the
Southern waters. Vessels at New York are to be put
in the transport service, there being upward of 2500
troops in Texas awaiting conveyance northward.

APPOINTMENT.

New York, March 15—The Tribune announces that Etijah Hamlin, a brother of the Vice President, has been appointed Commissioner under the British

NO ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

Washington, March 15—Messrs Crawford and
Forsyth say there will be no attack on Fort Pickens
till they have reported to President Davis. NEW YORK, March 15 -This city was last night

visited by a very severe snow storm REPORTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

NEW YOR, March 15.—The Post's Washingt New Yok, March 10.—The Post's Washington correspondent says startling rumors are affoat of a collision at Pensacola. It is reported that Lieutenant Slemmer's forces have been attacked by Floridians resulting in a serious conflict. Other vague reports say the outbreak took place not near Fort Pickens, but near Pensacola. Nothing definite has been received, but the excitement is intense.

received, but the excitement is intense. SAILING OF THE MOHAWK AND CRUSADER.

New York, March 16—The U S stramers of war Mohawk and Crusader took their departure to-day for the Gulf. The revenue vessels added to the fleet are intended to augment it to a respectable coast guard.

Coast guard.

In case of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, the steamer Philadelphia will probably bring the garrison to Old Point Comfort.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 16—The Congress of the Confederate States to-day confirmed the following appointments by President Davis:

District Court Judges—For South Carolina.—A.

District Court Judges —For South Carolina.—A.
Magrath.
Georgia.—H R Jackson.
Alabama—Wm. G Jones.
Mississippi—Wm Lanier Harris.
Louisiana—Thomas J Semmes.
Texas—John Hemphill.
Florida—Jesse J. Finley.
Congress also confirmed the appointment of McQueen McIntosh, as Judge of the Admiralty Court Key West; of David Hubbard, of Alabama, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alex. B.
Clitherall, of Alabama, as register of the Treasury; and Boling Baker, of Georgia, as auditor of the Treasury.

Treasury.
Congress adjourned to-night to meet again on second Monday of May.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER UNCERTAIN.

Washington, March 12.—Inquiry from a proper quarter warrants the assertion that no order has as yet been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Armstrong court martial is organized—
MOVEMENTS OF CHARTERED VESSELS.
NEW YORE, March 12.—The steamship Empire City is still anchored at Quarantine.

The Star of the West has sailed for Brazos Santiago.

The schooner M. P. Hudson has also sailed for Another schooner in the substitute of the tocks of the Confederate States for U. S. Sigcks. It allows the issue of two for one. Foreign citizens nor corporations are allowed to hold stock.

Two members of Congress were elected to supply resignations H. C. Jones, of Launderdale and Nick Davis, of Madison, are the elected.

Washington introduction to adjourn on Wednesday next.

An ordinance passed altering the free banking substitutes of the stocks of the Confederate States for U. S. Sigcks. It allows the issue of two for one. Foreign citizens nor corporations are allowed to hold stock.

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dressed a written communication to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and he has promised a reply.

The Senate will adjourn next week, but strenuous efforts are being made for an extra session of both Houses of Congress, to revise the tariff and clothe the President with powers to meet the national crisis.

sioner of Pensions.

STRELING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

THE POWHATAN AT NEW YORK.

New York, March 13 — The steamer of war Powhatan arrived opposite the city to-day.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 13 — The action to be taken by the Virginia State Convention is still doubtful.

ABANDONMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Washington, March 13 — Prominent gentlemen of this city assert that Fort Sumter will be abandoned Monday next, in accordance with Gen. Scott's peremptory opinion.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME COURT. A report prevails that ex-Senater, of Kentucky, is almost sure for the appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

New York, March 13 — A special dispatch from Washington axis Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of Patents.

PAGIFIC PROMISES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Patents.

PACIFIC PROMISES OF THE PRESIDENT.

New York, March 16 — The Heraid's Washington correspondent says the President told member of Virginia convention yesterday that no vessels would be sent South with hostile intentions; that nothing would be done regarding Southern affairs, for sixty days; and that his purpose was to restore peace and prevent the shedding of blood.

A special dispatch says the Cabinet did not decide yesterday on the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The cotton market is quite firm. The sales to-day consisted of 2400 bales at 12c. the pound.

Flour advanced 5c.; sales 12,000 bbls. at \$5 05@\$5 12\frac{1}{2}\$ for superfine State.

Wheat has advanced 1@2c.

at 65@68c. Pork firm; sales 610 bbls, at \$16 50@\$16 75

Sugar steady; sales 890 hhds. Cuba at 44@6c., and 160 boxes Havana at 6c. the pound. The sales of New Orleans Molasses comprised

The Arabia arrived at New York on 16th Inst., with Liver-pool dates to 2d. Prices were somewhat firmer. Middling

Aew Adbertisements. Webb & Jarmon, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

H. L. FLASH, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WESTERN PRODUCE, Strand, Galveston.

New Orleans Markets. NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1861.
COTTON-There was a pretty fair inquiry to-day, but ope-

rations were restricted by the poor assortment and stringent preteosions of factors, and the sales did not exceed 7500 bales, at figures teaning to our outside rates. air Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 4½ 25½ c. per pound. Flour—Superfine \$5 30 c cice \$7. Cors—Yellow 56c.: White 62c per bushel.

CATTLE MARKET.

ANNOUNCEMENT We are authorized to amounce H .. JoNES, of Grime county, as a cambdate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election. Jan.31

Agent's Aotices. JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed Special Inducements to Cash Dealers.

REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, the letter containing the remittance be addressed to the Agent. 2d, The remittance must be enveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained. LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 13th to 19th Mar. inclusive.

B-R. C. Brigman, 13 n.s., 2 letters,
C-I H. Cog; B S. Carden, 1 n.s; J. L. Crabb, 2 n.s; C. M.
Carpenter; John R. Cox, 1 n.s.
D-W. Dean; L. H. Dilliard; J. T. Daves, 4 n.s.
F-T. B Ferguson, 1 n.s., J. W. Fields, \$5.
G-A. W. Goodgion, 1 n.s.; John R. Griffith; H. M. Glass, 3 n.s. 2 letters.
H-J W. H. Hamill, 2 n.s.; L. B. Hickman, \$4, 6 n.s., 2 letters.

Paine, \$2, 1 n.s.; W. J. Fopnam, I n.s.
R.—W. Rees, 1 n.s.;
S.—M. C. Simpson, \$1; J. M. Stringfield; Wm. A. Shegog,
I n.s.; James A. Scruggs, \$12; John F. Schwing, \$8; W.
R. D. Stockton, \$2, 1 n.s.; W. Spence, 7 n.s.
T.—C. W. Thomas; John E. Tailon, 1 n.s.
V.—W. G. Veal
W.—W. G. Webb; R. H. Wilkins, (1 n.s.; 1. H. Wright.

FINE STOCK OF HORSES And Family Residence for Sale.

THE unders gued has about 600 head of Stock Horses, cona sisting of Brood Mares, Coits, Yearlings, and Young
Horses and Stallions, siso about 30 haif-blood Jacks and
Jennetts, and 3 Maltese Jacks, also a fine Family Residence
in the town of Richmond, with one hundred acres of fine
land attached. The whole will be sold very low for Cash,
or a part Cash, or good negro property. Here is a chance

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Davis, of Madison, are the elected

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is understood that the Senate will adjourn the coming week.

The Navy Department has is used orders for the sailing of several ships of war, the destination of which has not yet been announced.

No business of importance was done in the Senate to-day.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS URGED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President has declined an interview with the Commissioners from the Confederate States. The latter, however, have addressed a written communication to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and he has promised a reply.

The Senate will adjourn next week, but stremuous efforts are being made for an extra session of both Houses of Congress, to revise the tariff and clothe the President with powers to meet the national crisis.

Houses of Congress, to revise the tariff and clothed the President with powers to meet the national crisis.

DESTINATION OF THE U. S. GLEET

WASHINGTON. March 16—The fleet of U. S. ships of war, which sailed from New York yesterday and the day before for the South, are destined for Key West and the Tortugas. They had reinforcements, stores and provisions, for forts Taylor and Jefferson.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON. March 16.—Wm. Hellick, Esq. of Ohio, has been by Mr. Lincoln appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

This Profoundly and Act Wleely.

Each Department of the School will be in charge of competent Teachers, who have been engaged, and will enter upon their duties were required.

The trialveston Musical Institution, under the direction of Prof Aug. HUTLLER, is connected with this School, where the sale of the difficulties that attends such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with be set Institutions, from the highest style of the difficulties that attends such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best Institutions, from the highest style of the difficulties that attends such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best Institutions, from the highest style of the difficulties that attends such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best Institution, under the direction of the largeston Musical Institution, under the profession Musical Institution, under the largeston Musical Institution, under the profession Musical Institution, under the largeston Musical Institution, under the profession Musical Institution, under the

Refers To, STERLING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.—Sterling Exchange ruled here to-day at advanced rates, in consequence of the large arrivals of gold and the scarcity of cotton bills. The market rules firm at 106½.

COMMISSIONERS FROM THE CONTRIBUTION OF SAFES.—Houston.

Rev. J. W. Pauling.—Changell Hill.

Lone Star Gallery of Art.

CORNER OF TREMONF AND MARKET STEET,

(Entrance on Market Street) Gaivesion Texas.

of the city of New Orleans, unded in 182—Chartered by the Legislature of Louislar with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments— Captral Stock \$250,000: the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as

ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

PACULTY.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

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

ENGLISS DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., late
Sup'l. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.
PERSON DEPARTMENT—MARGE ROUX, Prof.
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Tre beether have I understand that the time between the Douglass and Shelb wille, and San Augustime is own a to the fact that I wish to attend the "abbat" School o vention at Tyler, June 17th, and some temporal ingagement I a distant county.

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On the evening of 28th Feb., by the same, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. V. L. HAZLEWOOD and Miss L. A. MASSY—all of Richmond.

On the 12th inst., at Egypt, Taxas, by the Rev. Quinn M. Menefee, Mr. GEORGE F. WHARTON and Miss HENRIETTA CLAY DAWSON—all of Wharton county.

On the 26th of Feb., by Rev. John W. Philips, Mr. WILLIAM H. KING, of Perry co., Ala., and Miss MARTHA E. TOLAND daughter of Mr. Joseph To'and, vicinity of Chappell Hill, Texas

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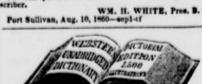
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R. NETHOL.—A CO., Cotton Fractors and Commission Mercanats, Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trimity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamnousts and sailing vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the "adveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open policies, flat and keel boats are excepted.

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February 3, 1860,

FAMES SORLEY

Galveston.

Sorley. Smith & Co.,

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

They used to say to one another sometimes : "Supposing all the children on earth were to die, would the flowers and the water and the

sky be sorry?" They believed they would be sorry. For, said they, the buds are the children of the flowers, and the little playful streams that gambol down the hill-sides are the children of the water, and the smallest bright specks playing at hide and seek in the sky all night must surely be the chil-dren of the stars; and they would all be grieved to see their playmates, the children of men, no

more.

There was one clear shining star that used to come out in the ky before the rest, near the church spire, about the graves. It was larger and more beautiful, they thought, than all the others, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at the window. Whoever saw it first, cried out:

And often they cried out both together, know ing so well when it would rise, and where. So they grew to be such friends with it that before lying down in their beds, they looked out once again to bid it good night; and when they were turning round to sleep, they would say:
"God bless that star!"

But while she was still very young - oh! very, very young—the sister drooped, and came to be so weak that she could no longer stand in the window at night; and then the child looked sadly out by himself, and when he saw the star, turned round to the patient pale face on the bed: "I see the star!" And then a smile would come upon her face; and then a little weak voice used to say, "God bless my brother and the

And so the time came, all too soon, when the child looked out alone, when there was no face upon the bed, and when there was a little grave among the graves not there before, and when the star made long rays down toward him, as he

saw it through his tears.

Now, these rays were so bright, and they seemed to make such a beautiful shining way from ear h to heaven, that when the child went there to mingle with loved ones gone before. She solitary bed, he dreamed about the star, and dreamed that lying where he was, he saw a train of people taken up that shining road by angels. And the star opening, showed him a

their beaming eyes upon the people who were to join your angel child, where parting is no more. carried up into the star, and some came out from the long rows in which they stood, and fell upon the people's necks, and kissed them tenderly, and went away with them down avenues of light, and were so happy in their company, that lying in the bed, he wept for joy.

But there were many angels who did not go Sister B. was the daughter of Claiborne C. and

with them, and among them one he knew. The patient face that had once lain upon the see February 21st, 1830. She made a profession of bed was gl-rified and radiant, but his heart religion at home, in July, 1846, and joined the M. E. found out his sister among all the host. "Is my brother come?"

And he said, 'No."

upon the stars as on the home he was to go to her husband and children. She is, no doubt, gone did not belong to earth alone, but to the star are at rest. She leaves a husband and two little chil-Charles Dickens,

said Arletta. "I am so glad grandpa gave us these just now, especially."
"So am I too." said Fanny, "for to-morrow is missionary Sunday in our school."
"I don't think I shall give any of this to the missionaries, Fanny. I want some Shetland wool, and another crochet needle, and ever so many things. You don't think a person is ob-

liged to give, do you?"
"I think so, if they wish to obey the commands of Christ, I think, if we do not give omething when we have it, we disobey him He commands us to give liberally, without grudg-ing either, and lay by something for the purpose

every week as he has prospered us."
"But I am giving away all the time, Fanny. Every few Sandays we are called on for some-

"Remember all we have is the Lord's, and struggle or grown only lent to us, cousin. Besides, if you were to the Lord, and in another the dimes you spend for yourself, you would be surprised to find how "But how can I tell how much I ought to may she

"I will tell you my plan. Whenever I have money given me, the first thing I do is to lay aside one tenth for the Lord. Then I am not tempted to spend it. That is the very smallest Wazahatchie, Texas, March 1, '61. W G. VEAL sum I should dare to offer. If it varies at all, it shall be to make the gift larger. I will give away one of these six quarters grandpa give us, It seems selfi-h, indeed, to spend more than nine times as much for ourselves as we do for

"It does seem so, Fanny, when you look at it in that light. I really thought I was very benevolent. But I am afraid I have been very selfish."

do to others, a great deal longer than that we do for ourselves. While the Bible rule is "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."-S. S.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of his country—one who, when loaded with the galling that confidence." They are right. It is a law-ful and just ground to build upon. And that is replied, I am a Texan!" a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors tempta-tion may betray a child into, so long as brave open truth remains, there is something to depend at the centre. Men of the world feel so about one another. They can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the feeling of the citizens of Lamar county, relative the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it. If we cannot believe what others say extent that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend we vindicate it, we vindicate our own foothold. C. Wilson, it is but just that his countrymen express When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the in some suitable way their high appreciation of his air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit a lying man, it is like putting your ing heen identified with the history of his adopted

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.-A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Japan, gives the following account of the Japanese method of restoring the beauty and freshuess of a faded

edies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its glory by a very simple and seem-ingly most destructive operation. I had received some days ago a delightful bunch of flowers of the wise are so much needed, who has removed from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in all their beauty for nearly two weeks, tions. when at last they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman (Japanese gentleman) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers, and told him that though him the faded flowers, and told him that though lasting a long time, they had now become use less. "O, no," said he, "only put the ends of the stems into the fire, and they will be as good as before." I was incredulous. So he took them himself and held the stems' ends into the fire until they were completely charred. This them himself and held the stems' ends into the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning; at evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week. What may be the true agent in this reviving process, I am unable to determine fully; whether it be the heat driving once more the last juices in to every leaflet and feel. Step 1961, aged 4 month c and 28 days.

vein, or whether it be the bountiful supply of carbon furnished by the charring. I am inclin ed, however, to the latter cause, as the full ef fect was not produced until some eight hours afterwards, and as it seems that, if the heat was the principal 'agent, it must have been sooner followed by visible changes.

Obituaries.

Mrs. CAROLINE VIRGINIA DURANT, wife o J. W. Durant, died of consumption on the morning of the 8th of March, 1861.

She was the daughter of Irvin R. Sherrod, Esq. of Tipton county, Tennessee; was born on the 25th of August, 1825, and united in marriage to her bereaved hu-band on the 7th of November, 1844. She leaves three children, two daughters and one son. In early life she embraced religion, joined the M.

E. Church, and ever maintained an unshaken fidelity in all its principles, dectrines, and usages; never failing, amidst the roughest storms of life, to manifest and exemplify that fidelity by the strictest observance and constant discharge of every duty, as well as the enjoyment of every privilege; and the result was, that in all her relations and associations of life she was known, and "read of all," to be a Christian, and above all, to die a Christian's death, and meet a Christian's home. She was a woman of fine sense and cultivate

mind, with a high sense of propriety; yet liberal and condescending, generous and charitable in all things save the compromise of her moral integrity. Her husband, children, servants and neighbors, al

mourn her departure, will cherish her memory, and try to profit by her example. The Memphis and Southern Advocates will please

Mrs. DELILAH C KEAHEY, wife of Daniel B. Keahey, died Nov. 2d, 1860, in New Salem, Rusk county, Texas, in the 21st year of her age. Her death is lamented by all, and will be seriously

felt by her relatives and numerous friends. She wa much beloved and respected by her neighbors, and as greatly cherished by her bereaved husband and now therless little one as ever wife and mother could be. She was from an early age, a consistent member of the M E. Church, South, and well did she adorn the profession she made. We feel assured that she

"Has journeyed where emerald isles Are clad with weeds more bright and beauti ul. Than fancy's fairest vision,"

leaves a bereaved husband and one small child to mourn this irretrievable loss.

Mourn not, disconsolate husband, but heed her last great world of light, where many more such request, and propare to meet her far above, in yonder angels waited to receive them.

All these angels, who were waiting, turned for you, too, will soon reach that happy shore, there SAM'L LYNCH.

Mrs. MARGARET A. R. BABER, wife of C. C Baber, of Marion county, Texas, died February 3d,

Frances W Bailey; born in Dickson county, Tennes-Church, South, of which she continued an humble and faithful member until her death She was taken She was turning hopefully away, when the child stretched out his arms, and said, 'O sister! I am here; take me." And then she all the time. She bore it with that Christian fortiturned her beaming eyes upon him; and it was tade which becometh the followers of Him who hath night, and the star was shining into his room, making long rays down toward him, as he saw sake us in the seventh. She expressed herself as through his tears.

From that hour forth, the child looked out being well prepared to die, and only regretted to leave when his time should come; and he thought he where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary too, because of his sister's angel gone before .- | dren to mourn her death; but they serrow not as those who have no hope. John R. Geiffin.
Hickory, Marion co., Tex, Feb. 19, 1860.

Memphis Christian Advocate please copy. He was born in White county, Tenn., Oct , 5th.

where he lived two years, then to Texas. Bro. Rhea was a good man—he embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Veal's Sta-tion, Parker county. Texas, Jan. 1st, 1860 He lived his proper mind, gave his companion advice concerning his business, the future welfare of the family, &c then with a smile on his face passed away without a

strangers.) to mourn their loss. May the Lord bles them; may the broken-hearted widow find suppor

But trust Him for his grace ; Behind a frowning providence He shows a 'miling face.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the civizens of Lamar co., Texas. N. K. Reccord appointed Secretary.

explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief and forcible manner. He said--

"Fellow Citizens :- We have assembled to-day, for the purpose of commemorating the death of one of everything solid How common it is to hear chains of Mexican oppression, chose rather to remain be speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on the country of his adoption! And when urged to do

On motion of Hon. E. J. Shelton, the president proceeded to appoint the following named gentleman mondson, Jerry Crook, Rev. James Graham, and Judge J, F. Adams, to draft resolutions expressive of to the deceased.

Whereupon the committee retired for a short time.
and reported the following preamble and resolutions,
which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the all-wise Disposer of
events to remove, by death, from our midst, Rev. J.

60

events to remove, by death, from our midst, Rev. J. ing been identified with the history of his adopted and beloved country-Texas-both during her adversity and prosperity; therefore

Resolved—That in the death of Rev. J. C. Wilson Texas has sustained an irreparable loss, by the removal of one of her purest patriots, ablest statesman, and gitted sons, and the Church one of her most efficient and teleprote ministers.

cient and talented ministers.

Resolved—That while we sincerely deplore the loss the country and Church sustain, we how with humble submission to the irresistible dispensation of Divine Providence, in these days when the councils

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WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square

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Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand, square Pianos from CHICK ERING, GILBERT, NEW HALL, etc., etc., and
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Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED-HAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS,
All kinds of Musical instruments.

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Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publishers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Oct 18, 1860-ly

Gaiveston. Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will co Monday, Oct. 1, 1860. SADDLERY.
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Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

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THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, to ach and Plantation Hardware of every description, viz. I snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Serews, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc. etc.

saddlers supplied with harness, skirting, bridle, call-skin, scating and russ-Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gi and 4 coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every thing wanted in the line.

thing wanted in the line.

Carriage Makers
supplied with Bent Staff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enamel
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Carpenters supplied with a superior quality of all kinds
of Tools for their use, Bench Serews, etc.
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tock, have received from Europe and Northern manufacto

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Bilster Steel,
5 tons Spring Stee, 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,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Outrivaters,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes, 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 bbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Capp, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 Zhe Paint,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 Liss. White Lead,
50 dozen Blind Bridles, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindssed Oll,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Raw Linesed Oll,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Raw Linesed Oll,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Raw Linesed Oll,
50 dozen Et Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis. Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis, Dannar Varnish,
1000 tbs. Block Tin, 3 bbis. Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 " Japan
60,
61 Coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
61 orolis Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
61 orolis Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
61 Orolis A Liese.
62 Land Player Southern of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

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Centre. Card and Pier do.,
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Marting,
White and Checked. At 1 Sxi and 6x4.—Painted Window
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A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting. Oil
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Bed Curtains, Serves Keys Springs, Red Lace, FringSimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and dusquito Neating
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Iron Bedstends, Iron Fenders Pinted and Steel Entre
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Fine French Looking Glasses Looking Glass Plass for Pictures, Picture France, Mculdings of et

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White French China tes and Coffee sets, Gitt Band Fig. ured and Votto Cups and Sancers, Mugs. Hutters, Candlestreks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Graspie Pinner. Ten and Coffee Sets Butters, Mugs., Pitchers Trifee Sets &c. &c. &c.

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Silver Plated Ware.

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t tons German bi steel
2 tons Spring steel,
3 tons Spring steel,
5 tons Hollow Ware,
45 Mouse-house Anvile,
45 Smith's Bellows,
55 do Vices,
120 Stocks and Dice assorted
4000 lbs Smith's Hammers,
100 pr Trace clains,
10 casks Ox chains,
400 dozen Hoes assorted,
60 do Axes,
150 do Curry combs,
60 do Grass de fron Sieves,
10 do Horse brushes,
10 do Horse collars,
11 do Horse lammes,
12 do Plow bridies,
13 do Coffee mills,
15 do Coffee mills,
16 Delive Spring Spr

2 doz long handle shovels,
30 tons Hollow Ware,
45 Mouse-house Anvils,
45 Smith's Bellows,
55 do Vises,
120 Stocks and Dies assorted
120 Marcussion caps
120 Marcussion c

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

W. A. LEONARD, EDITOR

THE Clarion has a large and increasing circulation it
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Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, An
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Jan. 10-tf

rimary Department, per term, - - - \$30

Chappell Hill Female College.

time they enter to the c'ose of the year. All payments to made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, dror or otherwise. For further particulars address the Princip Oct 10, 1860—19 M. C. HALSEY.

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OF THE

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BAKER, M. D., (late of Greensboro', Ala.,) will be of

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HE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will com
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Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
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Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
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At ALLEYTON, Colorado County, where we will receive and forward Cotton and other produce to any port in the United States. We have made very advantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be construed to us for a sie. We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances u.on 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 promae shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teams'ers 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 obspatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, tikewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clething, Hans, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

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

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarisville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.

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

Sept20-ty where we will always keep a complete stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,
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Payable at the end of the Session, rthography, Reading, and Writing, nglish Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compo-sition, &c., atin, Greek, Algebra, &c., SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. which greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmedic action, and is

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FRENCH CHINA Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE: Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chim-eys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Turchlers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

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HABITS.—Dipping snuff, and all kindred habits, are to KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. rivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full sup of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand.

A large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, ce Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Bo Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candiesticks, Ladies, Spoons, Knives—COMMUNION SETS. ating Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Mouldi ilet Ware, Water Coolers, Cash, Deed, Cake and Spic xes, Lanterns, ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, &c., &c.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

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MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calculi, &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.

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Pupis may enter both or either of these departments, without entering the regular classes of the Coliege, at a charge of 50 dollars per session of 20 weeks.

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New Oriends to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Rialiroad.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 18 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 18 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; McKenzie Male and Female College.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Railrond, Mondays, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Salveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; tarrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at 1

Vita Indiamola.

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.

New Orleans to Brazes Santiago.

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

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James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W. Jan 6

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

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