county, Texas. AL.

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any new in use.
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the ordinary powers new
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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VII.---NO. 35.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON,

JAMES W. SHIPMAN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

For the information of all whom it may concern, and especially for the gratification and en-

couragement of the friends of the University, in finding pleasant quarters in the kind family of sixter Evans to whose Christian courters I Hill is now being completed, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and will in a few days be delivered to the Board of Trustees. The house or edifice, which is the main building of the University, and is sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of three hundred and fifty (350) students, is built of rock, three stories high, and is a credit to the State as well as the Church.

My business here at this time is to procure a balance of material to finish the building; and I embrace this opportunity in behalf of the Board of Trustees of tendering, as the Agent, our grateful acknowledgements to the House of Rice & Baulard, of Galveston, for favors shown us in oils, varnishes, etc., and all kinds of glazier's and gilder's tools, all of which can be had at the lowest figures. Call and see for yourselves. We are also under obligations to that very polite officer and clever gentleman Capt. John H. Sterrett, of the steamer Diana, for favors shown us in making our bill of lime. His boat

and superior table need no commendation And now, Mr. Editor, with your permissio I will take the liberty of saying that the almost upparalleled success of Soule University is attributable, to a great extent, to the untiring energies and efforts of one of the most devoted, laborious, and self-sacrificing Board of Trustees I have ever known in any country. I congratulate the Church in Texas and the friends of the University generally in having such faithful stewards to watch over and take care of their great Southern Central Institution of learning. You may rest assured it is in safe hands. They are not only faithful and true, but they are men

ablest and most faithful faculties of which any Institution can boast, There are at this time about one hundred and (140) students in the University. We are confidently expecting two hundred at least at the opening of the next session.

of discretion and wisdom, all of which has been

clearly evinced in their selection of one of the

A PROPOSITION. At a recent meeting of the Board, a resolution University building, for which the Board of Trustees have become individually responsible.

The plan proposed to raise the amount neces-sary to pay this debt is to ascertain how many of our friends in or out of the State, will donate one or more bales of good merchantable cotton. to be delivered by the Donor to some House in will not be practicable for the Agent to visit

It may not be inappropriate to state that our excellent friend Hon, Gab, Felder, President of the Board of Trustees, who has endowed the lasting." chair of languages at \$12,000, and spent onefourth of his time laboring for the University, has become responsible, with the other members of the Board, for the debt that is now due. Brethren and friends lend a helping band in this great work. Do not suffer the Board of Trustees to be reduced to the necessity of having to pay all made liberal donations.

THOS. F. COOK, Agent. P. S. Papers friendly to the University will please copy, especially the Cotton Bale Propo-

INTER-CHURCH RELATIONS.

It is my intention to examine the baptism Christ in connection with the subject under discussion. The baptism of Christ is not represented in the New Testament as essential to the or as indispensable to the existence and administration of the Lord's Supper. On this subject the Scriptures are silent as the reader may

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations, bap-19. Can ye drink the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? With the baptism "that I am baptized tianity. withal shall ye be baptized," X. 38, 39. that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned," Mark. XVI. 16. Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John (though Jesus himself baptized not but his disciples) John IV. 1, 2. "Peter his word were baptized," Acts II. 38, 41,-"When they believed Philip preaching the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized both men and women. Then Simon himself believed also; and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip. They were baptized in the name

of the Lord Jesus," Acts VIII. 12, 13, 16. Paul "arose and was baptized." Acts IX, 18. "Can any forbid water, that these should be

were ye baptized? and they said unto John's fire, and they long to know more of God. They

by baptism unto death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father even so, we also, should walk in new-Father even so, we also, should walk in newness of life," Rom. VI. 3. 4. "For by one spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free, and have been made all to drink into one must not expect to attain to this blessing in a spirit are well as the first dawnings of grace in the heart are the brightest; that they with their own laws; if you co-operate with your most powerful will, with the good success you as have been baptized into Christ, have put likely to backslide into the same legging gait aised him from the dead," Col. II. 12.

These are all, or nearly all of the Scriptures | guishes. which christian baptism is mentioned in the New Testament? None of these mention or refer to christian baptism as essential to the gradually, and in saying that the joys of religion constitution of a christian church, or as essen- decrease after the first kindlings of love? By tial to admission to the Lord's Supper. These no means. He is sincere; he has been a protexts do not assert baptism to be essential to the fessor many years, and this is his experience. existence and organization of a church, and the He tells all he knows, for he has never sounded condition of admission among the family of the depths of Divine love, but has contented christian churches, nor do they deny it. They himself with occasional draughts from the surare silent on both sides of this whole question, and if so, let all christians and all churches be

ieved, and wished the world to believe, that mmersion only was baptism, and essential to selves as those to whom is committed the care the existence of a christian church, and the of souls, and use the talents which we have alcondition of sacramental communion, as strong ready received that we may gain more and y and as decidedly as our Baptist brethren now | more, increasing until the day when the Master do, is it probable that they would have left these questions as they are now found in the jewels." New Testament. If our Lord and his disciples had entertained the opinions on these questions now entertained by the Baptist, they would tention as evangelical Christians. May the Lord have been as outspoken as the Baptists are now.

On these questions the Baptists are not mis- us to glory." understood, nor will they be in all time to come; but if our Lord and his disciples were of their

Outside of Baptist churches and in religious communities where these special notions are not entertained, many are being converted to Christ, many christians are found, and much good is being done, and if so, is it not certain that these special notions are not essential in the judgment of heaven. If the Divine Being has Houston or Galveston, to be designated here- permitted us to dispense with these questions. after, by the first of November, 1861; and as it upon which you set so much estimate, without turning his compassions and mercies away from all who may wish to assist in this great work, us, why may you not do the same? If our Lord they will be so kind as to report to him at has received us into divine favor, in what you Chappell Hill, or to the editor of this paper, consider great omissions, ought you not to do as their names and the number of bales they will much? If you expect to meet us in heaven and donate, all of which will be published in the fraternize with us there, why not begin and Advocate unless otherwise instructed. Who cultivate that brotherly and fraternal relation will be the first to respond to the Cotton Bale and association in this life? I am willing for you to think for yourselves, and whether we think alike or not, let us love one another as brethren, and help each other "in the way ever-

> of the human race, demand of all christians in all lands, to be brethren in feeling and co-operative in association. The obligations of religion and the interests of these states demand of American christians to be brethren in feeling and co-operative in associations too. The obligations of religion and the interests of the South require all to be united in feeling and in effort as brethren. A. DAVIDSON.

HOLINESS.

No doctrine was held in more esteem by the fathers of Methodism, and no doctrine was ever assailed with more virulence by the enemies of Methodism, than that, in the present ;life, a Christian can attain to full salvation from inward as well as outward sin, and enjoy that "perfect love" which "casteth out fear." The Methodist fathers deemed it an evangelical jewel of rarest worth, long lost to the Christian world, but now restored to its setting; while existence and organization of a christian church | their enemies regarded it almost blasphemous, so little did they understand, or desire to understand, the evidence brought to its support. That eemed never to occur; or that Christian hutizing them in the name of the Father and of in the heart, the hope of glory," appeared to be a stumbling block to many Christians, and is remains one of the glories of Methodist Chris-

It is not my design, however, to prove the doctrine as one taught in the Word of God, but to regard it as now received in practice by our membership. It is proclaimed in theory from the pulpit, and is defended from all attacks by our ministry, and no doubt is enjoyed by many, said unto them, repent and be baptized every and yet how little does it enter into the experience of the vast body of our people. We enter mission of sins." "They that gladly received the class room, and the brethren give us the same experience week after week-they lament the neglect of duty, and if their souls are not things concerning the kingdom of God, and the languishing they do not appear to be adding to their stock, and if striving to attain unto more grace, they are looking for it at the next revival season, hoping then to rekindle the almost expiring flame. Complainings, or repinings at unfaithfulness compose the burthen of the experience, instead of "come and hear all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done baptized which have received the Holy Ghost, for my soul." With the church in this condias well as we? and he commanded them to be tion, it is no wonder that Laodicean professors baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus," Acts | may be found, and the soul-reviving doctrine of

baptism. Then said Paul, John verily baptized | have heard of "perfect love"; it awakens hopes with the baptism of repentance, saying unto of a closer intimacy with the God who has the people, that they should believe on him | manifested himself so precious in their pardon. which should come after him-that is on Christ | They seek; they groan and wrestle; clouds ap-Jesus. When they heard this they were bap-tized in the name of the Lord Jesus," Acts XIX. moved. The class room has proved delightful 3, 4, 5. "Why tarriest thou? arise and be bap- to their souls, and they visit it, hoping to gain ized, and wash away thy sins," Acts XXII. 16. some knowledge in the way to the attainmen "Know ye not that so many of us as were of this superior blessing; but the revival is over. aptized into Jesus Christ, were baptized into they hear nothing but the repining voices; they is death. Therefore we are buried with him hear nothing which would aid them in the efforts by baptism unto death, that like as Christ was to attain "perfect love," and they are discoufree, and have been made all to drink into one must not expect to attain to this blessing in a spirit," Cor. XII. 13. Else what shall they do moment, for growth in grace is gradual. What which are baptized for the dead, if the dead is the result? The search ceases; the infant rise not at all, why are they then baptized for Christian never puts off his swaddling clothes, the dead? I Cor. XV. 29. For as many of and if he does not fall away from grace, he is on Christ, Gal. III. 27. Buried with him in which marks those who are his seniors in the baptism, wherein also ye are risen who hath church, expecting to perfect in the flesh what was begun in the Spirit, and thus Zion lau-

> fines "perfect love" as a something to be gained face. He admits that the doctrine of holiness is scriptural, yet it is merely received as a part of his creed, not his experience. He is not competent to instruct, for he is "unskilful in the word of righteousness." We need to bestir our

Can we say the professor is insincere who de-

Brethren who are observant cannot but notice hat these are facts patent which need our at-"guide us by his counsel, and afterwards receive

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

sible; but it is impossible to give it the same beauty and force in English as in Castilian; I therefore send you a copy in Spanish, and you can publish both if you choose. Many of your western readers read Spanish. You will see that Reform is a prominent topic of the address, and this word Reforma among the Mexicans means much. In the present case it signiies abolishing the custom house in the interior, stablishing other civil courts not known before n this country, making marriage a civil conract, abolishing the custom of taking oaths on entering office; and, above all, religious toleraions, permitting and protecting all religious deominations. Mexico has thrown wide her loors, and by that act she invites us to come over and help her. What a field is here white to the harvest; but where are the laborers? It is astonishing that our church has not prepared men for this great field. We might have seen without prophetic vision that God would soon open Mexico to us, and we ought to have taken time by the forelock, and been ready to enter upor this great work. I hope the mission committee will turn their attention in this direction. would write much on the importance of sending missionaries here, but it is not necessary. But I do think Mexico should be preferred fore more distant lands. Would it not be well for you to call upon the churches in Texas especially to pray earnestly that God may raise up laborers for this work. God does hear prayer and He has plainly taught us to pray for the increase of ministers. The hearts of all men are in His hands. If the churches in Texas will unite in prayer, we may soon expect to see these promising fields occupied and yielding abundant fruit. My work is prospering and I am preparing the way for others,

Yours in Christ, R. P. THOMPSON.

TRANSLATED BY R. P. THOMPSON. The President Provisional Constitutional the Republic to his compatriots.

Mexicans! on reestablishing the legal Go ernment in the ancient capital of the nation, holiness is consistent with natural infirmities the rich fruits of the victories gained by you valorous hosts. In disclosing my sentiments seemed never to occur; or that Christian humility could be consistent with "Christ formed in the heart, the hope of glory," appeared to be a stombling block to many Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains one of the glories of Methodist Christians, and is now to many well-meaning persons. But it yet remains now to many well-meaning persons. plete the gigantic enterprise of Democracy in Mexico. You broke an audacious and powerful faction and threw its claims to the winds. Thanks to you, thanks to your immortal legions, there exists no more in the land of Hidalgo and Moreles an armed oligarchy, nor the other more awful of the clergy which appeared invincible by time, by interest and by prestige. Honor and glory to the warriors of the people and their illustrious leaders who fought until they succeeded, that their native land should be no longer ceeded, that their native land should be no longer an object of cruel anxiety for her sons, of com-passion for her friends, and of abuse and artifice for the speculators from her mistakes. In the future it will not be possible to look upon the Mexican Republic with disdain, for it will not be possible for many countries to be superior to her, neither in love and decision for liberty, nor in the development of her lovely principles, nor in the realization of confraternity with men of

in the realization of contraternity with men of all nations and all religions.

Mexicans! you have in the clamor of battles proclaimed the principles of liberty and reform, and improved your fundamental code by them. Reform was the palladium of Democracy, and the people have poured out their blood profusely to make it triumph over all its enemies. Neither liberty, neither constitutional order, neither progress, neither peace, neither independx. 47, 48. John indeed baptizeth with water but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost, Acts XI. 16. "And when she was baptized and her household." "He took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was baptized, he and all his straightway," Acts XVI. 15, 33.

Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all of his house, and many of the Corinthians hearing believed, and were baptized. Acts XVIII. 8. Unto what

such a happy end, and the Republic will be saved. The strife passed, that ad nirable union shall be formed with the States who gained the of means eminated from an administration which has sustained your cause in times of danger, Mexicans, the enormous difficulties of governing, augmented by war, shall be irremissibly con-quered. There shall be an amnesty as ample as a sound policy will permit, and which, by the same, cannot reach to those crimes whose impunity would be a most grave fault and by no means justifiable. Peace of mind shall be reestablished, and the dominion of morality ruined by seditions, shall be restored. Justice shall reign in our native land. Peace shall labor for her prosperity. Liberty shall be a glorious reality, and our nation shall attract and fix upon itself the considerations of all nations and the sympathies of all free people or those worthy to be so. So far as respects myself, within a few days I will deliver to the elect of the people the power which I have maintained solely as a Constitution. Two things will fully satiate my desires: first, the sight of your happiness, and secondly, to deserve from you to transmit to my children the title of good citizens.

BENITO JUAREZ. Mexico, January 10, 1861.

RECREATION OF GREAT MEN .- Socrates did not blush to play with the children. Asinius Pallio would not suffer any busines to occupy him beyond a stated hour; and after opened during his hours of relaxation, that they

might not be interrupted by unforeseen labors. Tycho Brahe diverted himself with polishing ses for all kinds of spectacles, and making

Valerianus has written an eulogium on beards; and we had a learned one recently, with due gravity and pleasantry, entited *Eloye de Per*ugez—an eulogium on wigs. Erasmus, to amuse bimself when traveling in

a post-chaise, composed his panegyric on Moria, or Folly; which, authorized by the pun, he dedicated to Sir Thomas More. ----

LETTER FROM WITTENBERG. [Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

WITTENBERG, Dec. 11, 1860. We had forgotten, in the movements of the city, the monotonous road which leads to it. inland sea long since dried up. The only station between Berlin and Wittenberg which merits notice is Juterbog (pronounced Heterbok); po pulation 5000. The town lies some short dis-

tance from the railroad station.
In 1517 Albert von Brandebourg, Bishop of Mayence, sent the Dominican Tetzel to this place to preach and dispense indulgence to all comers. This being near Wittenberg, it may well be supposed that Luther was aroused to more than his usual fury. It was like the last hair which breaks the camel's back.

Luther wrote to the Bishop of Magdebourg.

begging him to put an end to this shameful traffic. Receiving no answer, he amount that he would preach on indulgence himself. The church was crowded. The friends of the speaker had gathered around him, and knowing the nature of the contest he was engaging himself in the contest had been contested as the contest had been contested as the contest had been contested as the co Receiving no answer, he announced self in, gave him encouragement in The sermon was a masterly answer to Tetzel, and being carefully revised and printed, was sent to him. This called out a rejoinder from the Dominican, who, feeling the weakness from the Dominican, who, feeling the weakness of his arguments, proposed that he and Luther should undergo the ordeal of fire and water in support of their respective doctrines. We cannot refrain from giving Luther's answer to this challenge; it is the type of good-natured bandinage: "I laugh at your yells as I do at the braying of an ass. Instead of water, I would suggest the enlivening juice of the grape; and in place of fire, snuff the fumes of a roasted goose, my friend. I, Dr. Martin Luther, am here in Wittenberg. Be it known to all inquirers after faith, eaters of hot iron and rock sulfters, that tenberg. Be it known to all inquirers after faith, eaters of hot iron and rock splitters, that they will find here open house, a well furnished table, and hospitable reception—thanks to the bountiful Prince Elector of Saxony."

We finally arrived at Wittenberg, situated on the right bank of the river Elbe, and having a population of 10,000. This town was one of the principal residences of the Electors of Saxony until after the battle of Muhlberg in 1549, when until after the battle of Muhlberg in 1949, when it fell into the hands of Charles V, and was converted into a strongly fortified post, and like most similar places, it has had various fortunes. It was taken in 1806 by the French, who, with the consent of their ally the King of Saxony, maintained a strong force here. They retained it until 15th January, 1814, when it was carried by assault, the Prussians being headed by Fauntzien, who for this act received the title Von Wittenberg. Although it belonged to Saxony at that time when the general squaring of accounts took place in 1814, the northern portion of that kingdom become a part of Prussia. A truly simple process of naturalizameans of semi-Jersey wagon, semi-omnibus. As we enter the town, which is hidden from view we enter the town, which is hidden from view by the earth works, and pass under the frowning battlements, a singular sentiment takes possession of us. The rude, angular fortifications, do they not in some sort resemble theological dogmas? Is there not a harsh, uncompromising spirit inculcated in our teaching, not at all in harmony with the divine doctrine of "love and good will to all men"? Wittenberg is indebted to the great reformer Martin Luther for its celebrity.

We first visited the Schlosse Kirche or church

"Ein feste Burg is unser Gott." (Our God is atower of strength.)

On the reverse, the following modification of verres 38 and 39, V Acts:

"Ist's Gottes Werk so wird's bestehen, Ist's Menschen, Werk; wird's untergehen."

If it is God's work then it will stay,
But if of man it will decay.)

There is an old mill hard by which was performing its humble duty during the time of Luther, it continues in the even tenor of its way, and many more generations may pass away leaving the old mill at its quiet labors.

was plain and secure, because a bold people walked in it. A thousand times more difficult would it have been to realize the criminal engagement of a defection. For my part the whole world could not have offered me a reward to equal the consciousness of having identified myself with the laws and fortunes of my country in the stormy days which have ended in so much glory.

Mexicans! immense sacrifices have sanctified liberty in this nation. Be as great in peace as you were in the war which you have brought to such a happy end, and the Republic will be monument to the great reformers: a trap door monument to the great reformers: a trap door monument to the great reformers: a trap door is raised, and the following inscription may be read-it is on a tablet of brass which covers the

WHOLE NO. 607.

It is said that after the taking of Wittenberg in 1547, by Charles V, this monarch visited the tomb of Luther. He was standing with his arms crossed upon his breast reading this inscription, when one of his officers approached him and asked permission to open the grave and cast the ashes to the four winds. "I do not war with the dead," said the Emperor, glancing con-temptuously at the officious soldier. "I have enough to do to contend with the living," and he slowly left the place.

The remains of Melanethon lie alongside of

those of his friend. There is a very fine bronze figure of the Elector, Frederick the Wise. The work is by the famous Peter Fisher, of Neuremberg; also a fine monument of the Elector John, by Herman, a son of Peter Fisher, which dates to 1534. There are the remains of a fine altar piece, which dates beyond the reformation. There are several portraits which, however, are

not worthy of special notice.

The beadle, more active than intelligent, takes more pains to introduce small objects of truly worthy of interest. We having, however, relieved his mind by laying in a supply of impressions from the seal of Luther, a copy of a letter explaining the device of the seal, &c., this seemed to inspire him with new life, and we started in great good humor to see the Conven of the Augustines. On our way we passed the house of Melanc-

thon, now a school. There is a tablet inserted in the wall, on which is the following inscription:

We finally arrived at the old Convent of the Augustines. Entering a passage through which we got access to the courtyard, once the well-cultivated garden of Luther, now desolate and glasses for all kinds of spectacles, and making mathematical instruments—an amusement too closely connected with his studies to be deemed as one.

D'Andilly, the translator of Josephus, after seven or eight hours of study every day, amused himself in cultivating trees; Barclay, the author of the Argenoes, in his leisure hours was a florist; Balza amused himself with a collection of crayon protraits; Peirere found his amusement among his medals and antiquarian curments among his medals and antiquarian cur-iosities; and Politian in singing airs to his lute.

Descartes passed his afternoon in the conver-eating as well. The room receives light from sations of a few friends, and in cultivating a little garden in the morning. two windows looking out on the courtyard.—
They are large and filled with small lozengestudies, found a social relaxation in the amuse-ment of a barge on the Thames, which was well writing table at which labored the great reformknown to the circle of his friends. There was er; it is square, haing a slight decline from the festive hospitality, with musical delight. It was resorted to by men of the most eminent talents and rank. His little voyages to Putney, Kew, resorted to by men of the most eminent talents and rank. His little voyages to Putney, Kew, and to Richmond, and the literary intercourse they produced, were singularly happy ones, "The history of the amusement cannot be told without adding to the dignity of bia character," observed Mr. Prince Hoare, in his very curious life of this great philanthropist.

Some have found amusements in composing treatises on odd subjects. Seneca wrote a burlesque narrative of Claudian's death. Pierins Valerianus has written an eulogium on beards; and we had a learned one recently, with due gravity and pleasantry, entited Eloye de Perway and the most eminent fails and the ravages of time are becoming more apparent. The two stools, dignified by the name of chairs, of Luther and his wife, are made out of boards, some two feet high, with a straight back of about fifteen inches. There are shelves in their sides, which were doubtless convenient for laying books, papers, or even beer mugs. A huge pile of church music is lying on one of these stools, said to be the composition of Luther. The curious have been busy pulling off portions of the covering of this music, and unless it is regularly done up, this treasure will have literally walked off. On the far side of the room is a walked off. On the far side of the room is a stove, such as is no longer in use in our degenerate days. It is about seven feet high, has a base of six by four feet, and narrows towards the top, pyramid like; not evenly, but in steps or stories. It looks more like a monument than a stove. There are a number of bassorelieve figures and raised texts, from the Scripture, covering it. Small ovens open into it, and as the interior is divided off into shelves, there is no doubt but it served to warm up many a dinner or cup of sack for the Reformer, here several portraits of Luther, Melancthon, and Frederick the Wise. Whilst the first is lanethon is a thin, vacillating-looking featured man. The Elector is a heavy, dull-faced looking person, and one feels astonished that he could have taken any interest in the turmoils of a religious controversy. These paintings are from the pencil of Luces Kornach, a Wittenberger and cotemporary of the Reformers. We will have something to say in regard to this artist hereafter. Here is a plaster mask, taken

of the great Reformer after his death.
In the next room, which was the bedroom, is a glass case containing many small objects, which belonged to the Reformer. A beer pot and the broken remains of a glass which had belonged to him. This glass Peter the Great was desirous of possessing—and having been refused it by the city authorities, who were ciceroning him—he threw it on the floor, declar-ing that none other should have the honor of drinking out of it. The eccentric monarch wrote his name with chalk over the door; the autograph is carefully covered with glass. The walls of this room are decorated with embroidery of the Sampler School, done by Catherine Bora, with that fidelity so generally with this class of workers, where dogs are several degrees larger than their masters, mansions which they watch, and birds of a proportion which banish-es all doubts of the truth of Sinbad the Sai-

Our next visit was to the place where the Bull was burnt. A tree had been planted to commemorate the act, but during the occupation of Wittenburg by the French, it was cut down. Another oak has replaced it, and looks in a thriving condition. It is protected by a railing, and in summer flowers enliven the spot.

From thence we went to the market place, where is the Rath House or City Hall. Here are several portraits of Luther from his friend Karnach, some dozen other portraits of electors and others whose fame died with them. We were Melancthon. The former wrote an apparently rapid and a very legible hand, bold and flowing. Melancthon's caligraphy is small, formal, neat and clean—indicating a tidy and somewhat sus-ceptible person. We have seen the sword of Luther, a formidable implement which we believe be never drew in a spirit of hostility; his hour glass, which was divided into minutes.

five minutes, hours and six hours, with which he measured his time.

We next visited the monument which was erected to the memory of Luther, in 1846, the three hundredth anniversary of his death. It is a bronze figure, of the great reformer, of life size, with his surplice and holding a book in hand. This is placed on a pedestal, on the one side of which is the following, being the first ine of his celebrated hymn, a parahrase of the

"Ein feste Burg is unser Gott." (Our God is a tower of strength.) On the reverse, the following modification of verres 38 and 39, V Acts:

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No deduction made upon any advertisements inserted for a less period than three months. On advertisements inserted three months, a discount of 12½ per cent. Will be made; on those inserted six months, 33½ per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 per cent. those inserted six months, 35% per cent; on the chose inserted one year, 50 per cent.

Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 pr ct. extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference control, two-thirds the above rates.

The cash must, in every instance, accompany the order for advertising; the amount of which can readily be ascertained by observing the simple rules above set down. LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW. MY DEAR BROTHER CARNES: - As it is possible some of my brethren and friends in Texas would like to know how I got along after leaving Chappell Hill, and as I can't write to all who might feel some interest in me, I have concluded to address them through the Texas Christian Advocate, provided you can find nothing of more importance to fill up your columns. You will recollect that I left Chappell Hill in very unfavorable weather; it was raining and the aspect of things was gloomy enough, but my friends, Gen. Pitts and wife, determined to go, and as the General's carriage presented the best prospect for a conveyance to the West, I resolved to share their fortunes. Our first day's journey was not the most comfortable; however we succeeded in keeping tolerably dry, and after a pretty heavy ride we reached just before dark the house of Bro. Wilson: kindly treated and no pay. But there was one drawback to the comfort of our night's repose; our escort, Bro. Coulson, was bound for home next day, and as this would require a very early start, he for fear of sleeping too late concluded that it would be most prudent to sit up most of the night, and as all the gentlemen slept in one room, David's early exercises roused us all so that sleep visited us very lightly that night. The next morning found us on the road before sun up. The morning was fair but there was a strong norther blowing which gave us a very uncomfortable blowing which gave us a very uncomortance day's ride. Our friend Coulson told us it was about forty miles to his house, but when after a belt home, I decided that we had traveled at able home, I decide able one, for as much of it lay through the open prairie, where the norther had ample sweep, I suffered a good deal from the cold. But at length a little before night we reached Bro. C.'s pleasant home, and rarely has a cordial welcome, and a good fire been more agreeable to me than this was. I need not say we passed a pleasant night, for all seemed glad to see us and anxious to make us happy. The next day was pleasant, and a ride of about 25 or 30 miles brought us to Austin. The next morning was dark and stormy, but we went to the house of God, and I endeavored to deliver God's message to a tolerable congregation composed mainly of gentlemen. My theme was prayer, and the preacher was profited, however the people may have fared. I had been quite unwell for a day or two with pain and infla numation in the ear, to which doubtless my Friday's ride through a severe norther contributed largely. I slept little on Saturday night and on Sunday evening felt so very unwell that I requested the attention of a physician who was visiting a patient in the family. Dr. Litten came cheerfully, and kindly rendered me every service in his power. One of his prescriptions for Sanday night was a respectable dose of morphine. It quieted me so that I slept tolerably well, and congratulated myself that I should be able to take the road for San Antonio next morning, but when I attempted to rise in the morning I found myself utterly unable to do so from violent nausea; so I had to keep my bed all day, and it proved one of the sickest days I had known for years. Towards night I grew better and thought of the road to San Antonio, but the Doctor said I must not travel, and besides, when morning came, it was raining. The next morning, which was Wednesday, I left my kind friends, Major Johns and his excellent wife, to whom I am under many obligations for their hospitality, for which may God's blessings descend richly upon them. And then, there was my good friend and fellow-laborer, Rev. Josiah Whippie, who stuck by me and nursed me like a brother-God bless him and his abundantly. We left on Wednesday morning, so that I had no time to explore the capital of Texas, though I greatly desired to do so, but my Conference was to begin next morning at San Antonio, nearly 80 miles distant. So, under the escort of my kind friend sister Pitts, I left for the Rio Grande Conference. We had to cross the Colorado river, which was too low for ferrying and too full for fording, for in attempting thus to cross it the water came into our carriage and wet our clothing, but we incurred no further accident or harm. The country through which we passed was a

beautiful undulating prairie, most of it. Some fine plantations appeared on the route, and the prairies were interspersed with pretty groves of timber. The soil I judge to be much of it rich, but the drought of the past season had borne heavily on the planters, largely curtailing the increase of their fields. The country, most of it, appears, at least at present, to be badly watered. Towards evening, however, we crossed the beautiful San Marcos, and my ears caught the sweet sounds of a waterfall. Just before night we reached the hospitable mansion of my old Georgia friend, Gen. Pitts, to whose kindness I was indebted for conveyance thus far: indeed, the original plan was for him to carry me to San Antonio, but he had business in court and could not leave. He said, however, that he would send his boy and carriage to carry me, but fortunately that evening, Bro. I. G. John, the Bible agent, drove up in his buggy drawn by two snug ponies, and said he had come on purpose to carry me throughout all my route: so here again Providence provided for me. The country around Bro. Pitts is a most beautiful one-a wide sweep of undulating prairie with

low range of mountains extends far away in an-

The Texas Christian Adbocate. country consists. We left Bro. Pitts' early, the road was a little muddy for a few hours, but we had on the whole a pretty fair road, and after a hard day's drive we rode into San Antonio about TERMS .-- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars dark, and after some little difficulty succeeded of sister Evans, to whose Christian courtesy I was greatly indebted during my sojourn in this unique city. I found the Conference going on Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed. very well under the direction of Dr. Boring. Our session was pleasant; the public services of the sanctuary were well attended, several souls were converted to God and added to the church, and we left a good state of feeling in the church

when we closed. But what shall we say of this city-a singular one indeed. The San Antonio river runs directly through it, thus furnishing means for irrigating every lot in the place. It is quite an old town, and has been always a place of importance whether under the Spanish or Mexican flag; and it is now of increased importance under American rule. It has been for sometime past in a considerable state of improvement. It is to a great extent the depot of the trade from all the country west of it, both to the Rio Grande and in Mexico beyond it. Here is also a military station, possibly the head quarters of the military division embracing Texas. The place possesses also some historical importance in connexion with the Texan struggle for independ-

ence. Here Crockett, Travis and many other brave fellows fell after a hard fought battle. The Alamo which was the scene of this bloody struggle, a large stone building, is still standing and is used, I think, by the government as a store house. I looked in, but saw nothing except innumerable sacks of corn stowed away. There was formerly connected with this build ing a stone wall, a good deal of which has been taken away: it was within this wall that most of the desperate fighting was done, and there most of the gallant fellows who fell in the action met their fate. But to Texans I need say no-

thing on this subject. Our Conference closed on Monday forenoon and I dined with Dr. Boring at his pleasant residence, situated on the San Antonio river. about two miles below the city. He has a pleas ant lot of ten acres, the soil as rich as it can be, and every foot of it susceptible of irrigation, so that he can plant without the fear of drouth before his eyes, with the certainty of gathering, if proper cultivation is bestowed. Both himself and his excellent wife seemed pleased with their new home. They have all good health, and the dead. It is, however, still living, and gives evidence of increasing vitality. It is a most important enterprise, as it is, I think, mainly through our educational operations that we are to read the Catholics of Mexico. From all I could learn

I think there is among them an increasing de sire for the education of their children, and learned from some of the preachers that in many Mexican neighborhoods plenty of children might be obtained to make pretty fair schools. The parents wish their children taught, but they are too poor to pay anything towards their tuition if, however, there could be sent among them proper teachers, and especially if such teachers were preachers, there might be, after a while, rich harvest gathered from among these priestriden Mexicans, whose very religion has tended to increase the darkness which envelopes them And I am satisfied, further, that if we had half a dozen of the right sort of preachers, men full of faith and the Holy Ghost, who could preach in the Spanish language, that they could be at this moment usefully employed in the neighboring provinces of Mexico, where there is no legal obstacle in the way of establishing Protestar missions. Bro. Thompson, the Bible Agent, tells me that he has received a cordial welcome and every encouragement in his work of Bible distribution; and one or two preachers who had this debt out of their own pockets; they have traveled on the border inform me that they had several times crossed over and preached in Mexico without the least hindrance—that the people received them with great kindness and respect. learned that in the adjoining provinces of Mexico the priests, at least a large number of them, have had to leave the State because of some complicity with certain political movements, so that a large number of the people are without any religious ministrations, and it is believed would hail with pleasure, at this time. the advent of prudent, pious, faithful protestant

long upon it. With these views I not only regard the suc cess of the San Antonio Female College with great interest, but also the success of the Alamo College, for the education of males, which has been all along and is still regarded as an important part of the original programme. If I were a millionaire I would, in less than a month, have measures taken to have them placed be yond a peradventure, and regard myself as making the very best educational investment of my Lord's money which I could possibly make. What is the reason that the legislature of Texas does not employ some of its surplus means in aiding the cause of education at this point?-Surely they will hardly make for the State a more remunerative investment. The population of San Antonio is a heterogeneous collection of nationalities—Mexican, French, Spanish, German, American, and almost anything else which you can ask for. I doubt whether the German does not preponderate. San Antonio, be it re-membered, is the head quarters of German infidelity in Texas. Here they are not only numerous, but, as usual with their countrymen in this land, thrifty, and becoming the rich men of the place. There are among them, too, many men who have been highly educated in fatherland, and here, as is generally the wont of their class, they are bold in the avowal of their infidelity. I remember when riding through the

missionaries among them. The importance of

this subject must be my apology for dwelling so

city with Dr. Boring, "that," said he, pointing to a large stone building before us, "is the infi del school, where the pupils are taught to ignore everything like religion." The avowed object is to make them infidels. It is patronized largely, there being between two and three hundred pu-In my next I will give you some further not

of my journeyings in your Empire State. JAMES O. ANDREW. Summerfield, Ala., March 15, 1861. fine farms spread out in one direction, while a other—fine for pasturage for stock of various kinds, in which after all the great wealth of this him strong.

MINUTES OF TEXAS CONFERENCE-36 pages .-Send us 2 cents, and get a copy by return mail, or \$1, and get 50 copies. Circulate them, AGENT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE. We are requested from many quarters for the information of all, to publish once more, that the Sunday School Convention will convene in Tyler, June 17th, 1861, at 10 o'clock. The 15th and 16th previous is the time of the quarterly meeting for the station, and all are requested to be in attendance at the Methodist church, where they will be met, and conducted to their homes; and their horses cared for.

W. WITCHER. J. W. FIELDS. Tyler, March 15th, 1861.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. ED. ADVOCATE :- The Sabbath-school convention of the Texas Conference will be held in the town of Washington, on the 1st day of May. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all who may favor us with their presence. Persons visiting Washington to attend the convention will please call at the Female Collegiate Institute, where a committee will be in waiting to conduct them to their places. The church cannot place too high an estimate upon the importance of Sabbath-schools, and it is to be hoped that the members of the Conference, as far as practicable, will make it convenient to attend; and that the quarterly Conferences will send up their delegates. Superintendents of Sabbath-schools will find it in-

teresting and profitable to be with us. F. A. McSHAN. Washington, March 25, 1861.

CORRECTION IN THE MINUTES .- The name of Rev. B. Harris was accidentaly omitted in the minutes. It should have appeared in answer to question 9, among those who were elected and ordained Elders.

LIBERAL-NO TARIFF ON OUR BOOKS.

The following provision was inserted in an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States. in response to a letter from Messrs, McFerrin and Summers of the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, setting forth the fact that the House belonged to the Conferences in the Confederate States in common with those still in the United States:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That all books, pamphlets, and tracts, and other publica-tions printed and published by any Church or Benevolent Society whose organization extends to and embraces citizens of the Confederate States, shall be free and exempt from duty."

The act containing this section has been approved by President Davis. We must say that the spirit of this exemption is in keeping with the broad and enlightened views which mark the whole legislation of the Confederate Congress, and which have won for it a respect and confidence unparalleled in the history of legislation, since the early Congresses of the United States. Our Book Editor refers to the exemption in these words, which we most heartily

The friends of the Publishing House will not ren in the Confederate States will give the fore, and that all others will rally around it with

Bro. Fields, of the East Texas Conference, takes up an important subject, to which he has devoted much thought. Proposals of change in our Church polity should generally, almost always, come from the old and well-tried, either in the ministry or membership. Then they should be thoroughly weighed, and adopted or rejected; but they should never call forth crude earnestly considered, at least by all who, like that a knowledge of political principles, and of himself, are in the habit of thinking with direct the condition of his government, will enable reference to the good of the Church,

WHATELY'S LOGIC.-We thank the Southern litical sermon. Nothing which profoundly in-Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, for a terests men is forbidden to the preacher as a copy of Whately's Elements of Logic, printed student. A competent knowledge of many from the last enlarged and revised edition. The things which he never preaches about will be to editor, Dr. Summers, says: "In reproducing his sermons what the ballast is to the ship .this great work in the present form, we have Why should not the preacher study history? bestowed much care upon it, that it might be And how can he study history without studying which disfigure other editions. We have designed to make it the most correct and beautiful reprint of Archbishop Whately's Logic, issued this side of the Atlantic."

GETTING TO GOSHEN.—The new Goshen is in their time. They were, indeed, more than the Walker county, Texas. The way to get to it, men for their time: in one respect they were the Postmaster writes, is by way of Cypress for all ages. The church has tens of thousands City and Montgomery. "All mail matter in- of instructors in Christ, but she has not many tended for Goshen should come to Montgomery. fathers. It is as certain, to our mind, that We think it just as easy to send it the right as she must catch the key-note from the first minthe wrong way." "But one package of your isters, as that she must not confine herself withpaper," continues the impatient P. M. at Gosnen, in the limits of their early song; as certain that "has reached this office in four weeks." That our preachers must imitate the example of the seems a little hard, when we are informed, by the same authority, that Goshen is only 70 miles from Houston, and that there is a daily which characterized the fathers, would now be mail from Houston to Cypress City, and a triweekly mail from the latter place to Goshen .-Goshen explains that her mails should be sent as just indicated, and not, as at present, by Hollandale and Huntsville. Will the Posmasters concerned take a little trouble to put Goshen right with the rest of the world?

THE RATIFICATION.—The Texas Convention adjourned last week, after having ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States. There was but one vote in the negative.

PREACH TO THE POOR.—Some observation has convinced us that the poor do not always go to church—that they are sometimes kept away by the consideration of "nothing to wear," as well as by timidity and other similar excuses. One of the most interesting, laborious and remunerative parts of ministerial labor, consists in hunting up the outcast and the neglected .-Want of attentive diligence to this matter is a leading cause of declension in the church.

CLOSE GUESSING .- The New York Methodist says, "North Carolina decided by a majority of more than 1000 votes not to hold a Convention." The vote stood: No Convention, 46,603; Convention, 46,409. Majority against Convention, 104.

Market street, presents us a specimen of deci-

OUR PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

Training for the ministry is the rule in some churches; training in the ministry has been the rule in ours. The faults of our preachers and their excellencies are alike attributable to this be twice blessed. latter method. While we are fixed in the belief that the benefits of the system are far greater than its disadvantages, we are none the less certain that the two methods should be united, and that the Methodists have peculiar facilities for effecting the combination. How common is it for some one to tell you, after a powerful ser-all must bear a part. The circuits which want mon, that he heard that preacher on his first circuit, and that nobody, except a few of the older members of the church, could tolerate his beginning. If there is a single remark concerning the present generation of effective preachers which is made more frequently than another, it is the one we have just given. The experience which it embodies is not lost to the church. Our members are now, perhaps, more willing never be successful of themselves. The circuit than they ever were to bear with the stammerings and confusion of the young prophet in whom they can see any sign of outcome. But there is an occasional complaint that the young preacher is now more frequently than formerly placed in charge of the work. This is an im portant matter; it is central to the whole of our We fear to get any deeper than the surface of the question: a suggestion or two must suffice

as he should never, preach what is called a po-

why should he be ignorant of his own?

It is as vain to claim that the early Methodist

ples for every succeeding age, as it would be to

deny that they were peculiarly the men for

early preachers in the use of the flery doctrinal

The fact that the manner of the early minis

try was fixed, and the additional fact that it was

the reason why the plan of putting the younger

preacher under the older one on the same cir

Conference; Soule University is just beginning

a career of usefulness which will tell more di-

the pulpit is recognized.

mitted to them, are in the closest relation to the general improvement of the Church. They shall have, God willing, in good time young men of larger literary preparation for the ministry; but they can never have young men who present character as compared with our past.— will not need the assiduous nursing of the church. All that is essential in their complaint will soon be removed out of the way; but the church will never have a great and effective ministry Our church is now in a transition state. The old without having many young preachers in trainperiod is past; the new period is just beginning ing, nor without situations for them where they o dawn. By the old period we mean the days will be compelled to bear the yoke of responof the old preachers, from the time of the first sibility in their youth, subject to the affectionitinerants down to the time when Bishop Soule ate sympathy, the wise admonitions and the was in his prime, or, perhaps a little later .determined support of the church. Those ap-Those were days when the great preaching conpointments which are now served by pious, sisted of doctrine set on fire. The faith once studious and diligent young men, have the hope delivered to the saints was strongly stated, ably of the church with them. Let them see to it that defended and warmly applied in every sermon. they do their whole duty to their pastor. God This is a good style always; but it will be more will not hold them guiltless if they, through a emphatically the method of a religious movefalse pride or culpable neglect, discourage and ment at the beginning than afterwards. As the turn out of the way one of his little ones. Let church widens her sphere and multiplies her them rebuke, if need be, but let them also eninterests, and as the surrounding civilization becourage. Let them cherish an appropriately comes more complex, the manner of preaching good opinion of the excellent system which can will grow more various. The practical stylemake Durbins, Andrews and Bascoms out of by which we mean the bringing home of the young men who have "a great deal to learn" Gospel on a large and varied scale to the busiafter preaching their first sermon, feeling assurness of men as well as to their bosoms,—was ed, meantime, that the Conferences are progresneither so possible nor so common with the sing cautiously but certainly toward a higher fathers in the ministry as it now is with their standard of qualification for admission into the sons. In few words, our notion is that the itinerancy. Our system has a wonderful expanhearty, broad, unswerving doctrinal style which siveness; it is full of hope; let it be everywhere was almost the only one at the first, has still a maintained with courage and cherished with permant relation to results. But we believe that unremitting adherence to it is not now desirable. Every preacher should study it thor- LETTER FROM COL, WM. B. TRAVIS-TEXAS oughly, and very often recur to it in practice .-METHODISM-MORE ENLARGEMENT. It is for all ages and all times, the standard .-The following letter is copied from a file of Nevertheless, a way must be prepared for it, by he New York Advocate for 1835 : sermons which deal with the relations of men as citizens, as social beings, as accumulators, as spenders; and with the use of their faculties

SAN FELIPPE DE AUSTIN. Texas, Aug. 17, 1835. My DEAR SIR :- I take the liberty of addre as readers, lookers, hearers and thinkers. The ing you from this distant quarter of the world fault of the more cultivated pulpit outside of for the purpose of requesting you to receive my our own church is that it altogether forgets to name as a subscriber of your widely circulated be doctrinal. It shows most admirably the relation of Christianity to business, to philoso-phy, to art, to culture in general; but it does the circulation of your paper here will be greatnot recur from those out goings, to the great ly beneficial, in the absence of the stated preachcentral doctrines of repentance and faith, of the ling of the Gospel. Although the exercise of new birth and the influences of the Holy Spirit. religion in any form is not prohibited here, but Some of our own most admired preachers are, is encouraged by the people, yet but few preachhe Publishing House will not be liberal policy of the Conhe libe earnest, liberal culture. We want ability to tute souls. I regret that the Methodist Church, ruin." "The legislation of the North is oppres- Circle; still the hint that the Southern church give the gospel its legitimate application to the | whose excellent itinerant system has hitherto skeptics of life and the skeptics of learning.— sent the pioneers of the Gospel into almost every Church will allow us to forbear no longer. tionism in Mexico, is not only just but complidestitute portion of the globe, should have neg-These two classes are increasing in our congregations. One of them is composed of men who lected so long this interesting country. I wish doubt whether the world as a business machine | you would do me and the good cause the favor can be regulated by the Gospel; the other is to publish such remarks as will call the attencomposed of men who have hiding places in | tion of the reverend Bishops, the different Conbooks and systems with which the preacher is ferences, and the Board of Missions to the subunacquainted. The world of action and the ject of spreading the Gospel in Texas. About world of mind are both unknown regions to five educated and talented young preachers many of our ministers. The late crisis which | would find employment in Texas, and, no doubt, induced many of them to take an interest in would produce much good in this benighted and self-conceited criticism. Bro. F. has had public affairs, will, for that reason, do them good land. Texas is composed of the shrewdest and full opportunity to become acquainted with the as preachers. Observe, we do not say that a most intelligent population of any new country practical working of our Church polity. His preacher should be a politician; we are sure on earth; therefore a preacher to do good must suggestions will be respectfully received and rather that he should not; but we will say be respectable and talented. In sending your heralds in the four corners of the earth, remem-WM. B. TRAVIS. ber Texas. Thus wrote the heroic Travis, the Leonidas of him to preach better, even though he may never,

them, but we should be pleased to make them

more intelligible to themselves. They are an

indication of a general improvement, in which

older preachers must look at the general ad-

vancement, and consider that if all circuits could

ones coming on. New ones must grow up in

istry. That plan is being enlarged by methods

of training for the ministry; but these can

college will still be necessary. Those circuits,

therefore, which have the most training com-

Texas story, about six months before he "received a shot and fell, cheering on his men," at the battle of the Alamo, March 6, 1836. The letter reveals, happily, that Texas heroism sprung from an intelligent love of country, embracing not only her material but also her moral and religious interests. It exhibits but one of many proofs that those who laid the foundations free from the numerous typographical errors government? And if he studies government, of this State, in troublous times, were men of large views and pure public designs-that they were, in a very eminent sense, worthy champions of a true progress. Among other things which preachers were, in every respect, perfect examthe circumstances of the forming State gave them, was a clear, strong view of the necessity of Christianity as a hero-making, citizen-forming power; and when some good portion of the things they said and did and wrote, to evince theirs could do so; that we will no longer subinit to the jurisdiction of said General Conferthings they said and did and wrote, to evince the world, the record will not only be creditable ence, but hereby declare ourselves separate and to them, but it will, if that be possible, form a fresh testimony to Christianity itself. Nor will any historian ever be able to evade the fact that | ance with the spirit of the foregoing preamble when this need was thus honorably and pres- three fourths of the several annual c singly feit, Methodist preachers were recognized as the most available instrumentalities for supplying it. The truth of history will require the admission that Texas owes much to the early discourse, as that the exclusive devotion to it introduction of the Gospel by Methodist itinerants, and to the self-sacrificing zeal with which they maintained the cause of religion, in times peculiarly the manner for the time, constitute that were as well calculated to try the soulsand bodies too-of preachers, as they were to try the pluck and bottom of any other class of

cuit worked so well. But at present the manmen in the country. ner of preaching is not fixed; a new and Since the letter of Travis was written, the broader era is upon us; our preaching must be Methodist Church has been divided, and a new adapted to the exigencies of the age; and we must, therefore, do as the fathers did-grow to and Southern centre for its operations has been inaugurated, to which, through its various inthe age, be banged about by it, and meet with strumentalities, appeals are now being made for organization of another General Conference.

3. Resolved, That this conference has taken many educating failures, until the new scope of farther enlargement in the direction of the Paci-One side of the want is to be supplied by our fic coast, and towards the land's end where the Atlantic and Pacific meet. The empire to which Theological Schools. This will not be done all Travis asked that five Methodist preachers might at once, but gradually. The influence of those be sent, now contains nearly 700 such preachers, schools upon the literary character of our ministry is even now apparent; it will be still more of whom about 250 are regular itinerants-and a membership of about 40,000. Within a few so in the next ten years. Randolph Macon years a new Conference has been formed, em-College is doing a great work for the Virginia bracing the spot where in death Travis became deathless—which has thirty traveling preachers and a membership of nearly three thousand. One of those preachers publishes in our paper this week a call for help to extend the Gospel fitto Mexico, from which, together with the accompanying address of the Mexican President, rectly and profoundly upon the church in Texas through the ministry than in any other way. Meantime, there are other signs: we know laymen in Texas who watch for every publication of the "Course of Study" as eagerly companying address of the Mexican President, our readers may infer, as the New York Adreas though they were themselves preachers of the first or the second year. To what end? _ | cate inferred from the letter of Travis, that still Simply that they may buy the books and have them in their library, so that if a young preacher opening for Missionary labor." Think that State of the Church reported resolutions declar-

preacher's mental requirements. What an out prophetic vision that God would soon open lations upon the subject. The Committee refer leftent might thus be produced in the culture of Mexico to us." Verily, this is true, and we to the action of the Baltimore Conference in SOUTH. the growing family. A library for the preacher | should have seen it more sharply, if we had in- 1846, in which the purpose is avowed, "not to would be a good library for the boys and girls of the household. This is a liberality which must The complaints of many of the circuits about young preachers being placed in charge, we do not regard as a bad sign. We are glad to hear

Let Bro. Thompson press prudently forward. Let Bro, Thompson press prudently forward.
We believe his position is providential; we believed so when he took it, although we could ference now in session here adopted a res not then foresee the events which have since conspired to give it so much importance. A conspired to give it so much importance. A translation, or an original communication from have old preachers, there would be no new him, for the paper or for private posting, will always be highly acceptable. Meantime, he the work; and, as usual, our circuits are a part will be glad to see that Bishop Andrew meets of our educational plan for training in the min- him in this number of the Advocate, giving him one hand heartily to cheer him in his work, and beckoning with the other to the Church in eneral; but especially in Texas.

When a Church is called regularly and consecutively to vast enterprises, she should greatly ejoice. Such evidences of Divine approval should render her faith invincible, and arouse all her ministry and membership to the pleasing task of making the zeal of apostolic times a liv ing reality among the enterprises of to-day.

THE BORDER CONFERENCES.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. A Laymen's Convention, properly called and onstituted to consider the duty of the Conference in view of the slavery agitation, held its session at Staunton, Va., during the late meeting of the Baltimore Conference at the same place. On the fifth day, March 10, the Convention adopted, by a vote of 91 to 32, a memorial reuesting the Conference to separate immediatey from the Northern Church.

The Conference met on the 13th, and at one took up the question of separation. After the adoption of a motion to restrict each speaker to hirty minutes, Bishop Scott remarked that the only exhortation he would address to the Conerence was that of St. Paul: "Let brotherly ove continue." Then followed a catechism which should be handed down as a specimen of cornering a Bishop. We quote from the correondence of the Baltimore Advocate:

Rev. David Thomas requested an answer fro the Bishop on this question:—" Does the New Chapter interpose any barrier to the ordination of local preachers holding slaves?"

Answer: -"It does not !"
Rev. N. J. B. Morgan inquired if "the Net Chapter prevented slaveholders from being received as members of the M. E. Church?" Answer :- "In my judgment it does not."

Question 3 :- "Is there anything in the Dis pline to justify the arraignment or expulsion a slaveholder from the Church?" Answer :- "In my judgment there is not,"-. Scott. Question 4:—"Is there any process authorize

y the Discipline to try or expel members hold-ig slaves for purposes of gain?" Answer:—"In my judgment there is no such rocess."—L. Scott.

Question 5:—" Is the New Chapter to be re

garded as containing the doctrine of the M. Church on Slavery?"

Answer: -- "It is to be so regarded."-I

Scott.

Question 6:—"Is not every man a sinner against God, humanity, &c., that holds a slave in the sense of the New Chapter?"

Answer:—"He is in the sense of the Discipline, whatever that sense is."—L. Scott.

Rev. N. Wilson followed in favor of imme-Action of this kind (secession) is the only means | mentary. by which the fanaticism of the North can be

Rev. E. P. Phelps was "a Southern man and stood firmly by the rights of the South," but he did not believe the New Chapter was law, and, the South will permit her to assume her indetherefore, was willing to stand it. He resumed his remarks next day, and leaned towards sepa-

Rev. Geo. W. Israel did not care whether ssion in any of its forms-

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take, Are big with mercy, and shall break In blessings on your head.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Israel referred to an incident of the day previous: "Rev. Edward F. Herrick declined the ordination orders, to which he had been elected. He could not conscientionsly subscribe to a false doctrine, and returns to his people unordained." The action of the Conference follows:

1. Be it resolved, by the Baltimore Annua Conference, in Conference Assembled, That we hereby declare that the General Conference of by its unconstitutional action, has sundered the ecclesiastical relation which has hitherto bound us together as one church, so far as any act of independent of it, still claiming to be, notwith-standing, an integral part of the M. E. Church. 2. Resolved, That nevertheless, if, in accordto be held prior to the next session of the genera the subject of slavery, and shall unite in a de mand that the most thorough and satisfactory redress shall be given, and shall instruct their lelegates so to vote in any convention that may

Second, by transferring the subject of slavery to the exclusive jurisdiction of the annual con-

be called for the purpose of a more perfect

ferences, where it exists.

Third, that a fair proportion of the periodicals of the Church be placed under the charge and direction of said Conferences; then, and not

the action expressed in the above resolutions after much long suffering and reproach, to give freedom to our preachers, in the discharge of their duties in our Territory, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the day may speedily come when agitation and strife shall speedily come when agitation and strile shail have ceased among us, and the great Methodist family, East, West, North and South, be again united in the common effort which engaged the hearts and lives of our fathers—that of spread-

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE,-This body met in Chambersburg, Pa., March, 13; Bishop Market street, presents us a specimen of decidedly neat and convenient note paper and envelopes, stamped with the beautiful flag of the Confederate States.

The Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, for 1860, have been tecsived. They present items of interest to which we shall refer.

State of the Church reported resolutions declaring them in their library, so that if a young preacher is sent to the circuit, he may have facilities for sent to the circuit, he may have facilities for studying to show himself approved. Men who sults which have followed that discovery, so largely in excess of all that was then timidly hoped even by the most hopeful, and then read the change in the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sent to the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sults which have followed that discovery, so largely in excess of all that was then timidly hoped even by the most hopeful, and then read the change in the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sent to the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sults which have followed that discovery, so largely in excess of all that was then timidly hoped even by the most hopeful, and then read the change in the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sults which have followed that the change in the chapter on slavery was "unnecessary and injurious, and ought, there is sent to t

terpreted the shadows of coming events by the hold connection with any ecclesiastical body light of our past progress. There must now be that shall make non-slaveholding a test of meman awakening upon this matter. Reasons are bership in the church. In the judgment of the combining upon us, and longer delay will be- Committee the East Baltimore Conference was come sin in our consciences and weakness in our still legally and willingly bound by that action. The report was adopted: 180 to 10.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Brownsville, Texas, says, religious toleration is now a fixed fact on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. There is Protestant worship every Sunday in Matamoras. The first Sunday-school was opened there in February last. One of the Mexican journals of the city noticed these meetings favorably, and remarked that, so far from being displeased, the citizens of the reality of the law granting toleration. The same writer refers to the efforts of Rev. R. P. Thompson, of the Rio Grande Conference, at Monterey-"preaching, and, at last accounts, preparing a house for public worship." Other items are given, viz: the knights of

into Mexico. "Mr. Lewis, from the San Anruary, on his way to the State of Durango, where one hundred families from Texas are going to give themselves to the ministry of the word." settle, and of course to begin a slavery establish

or missionary operations, are undoubtedly orrect; but the inferences are rather too faretched. "Now, Messrs, Editors," he says, "I sope you understand what is needed, and, unerstanding, you will act and save this benight-Providence now speaks in a voice of thunder the genuine Christian churches throughout the world, and especially to those of the Northern churches of this land."

that there are throughout the whole of this fy a layman in voting. And no modest layman well and Mr. Wilcox, being in advance of the hand powerful doubts of the usefulness of men who correspond with the leading abolition editors of the North. Speaking of the intended as the above would greatly relieve our traveling mile and a half or two miles they fought. Un-Mexican efforts of the knights, this writer says: ministry? At present we have our financial fortunately the rifles of the boys got out of or-Mexican efforts of the kinghts, this writer says.

"of course the Southern church (meaning the system so complicated with pastoral duty, that der, so laying them aside they charged with Methodist) will afford him all the aid and com- it is next to impossible for the pastor to sepa- their revolvers. The fight was now hand to sive to other sections. The interests of the may, perhaps, be in the way of Northern abolt-

"RUMORS OF WARS."

It is not to be supposed that the enemies of pendence without some show of resistance,-Treachery of every kind will, of course, be at a premium among them, for a time. The Linthe New Chapter was law or not; anyhow it Mexico and other foreign powers into a threat- served during the Mexican war. He was twice was new doctrine, and that was far worse. ening attitude, as well as to promote internal brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct We cannot honorably remain under the juris- discord. But the whole attempt will prove a in the field"-first as Captain for the battle of diction of the General Conference." He con- miserable failure. Even if such a scheme could Contreras and Churubusco; and again as Major cluded with a verse of a hymn which may be be gotten well afoot, it could never accomplish for the battle of Chepultepec. He was wound- equal to the distance between this mission and sung by all who have trembled unnecessarily at any harm, except to its projectors. It is very ed in the assault upon the Garita de Belen in the your sanctum, you would discover a lonely foot-

quarter to destroy the new Confederacy could | Major Beauregard. only have the effect of making it more clearly triumphant. If our enemies know this, or fear t, they are not quite without hope that threats which can never be executed may have the effect of making the cowardly, and the still larger class who are for quiet at any cost, look back wistfully to the old condition. In this they are mistaken, as they have been in everything else pertaining to the secession movement. All the opposition to that movement has so far been actuated by the belief that the Southern people are mere enthusiasts, who act only in passion, and react in the lucid intervals; and all further opposition will be influenced by the same error.

The simple truth of the matter is, that the prospects of the new Confederacy are now as glorious as they are secure. We are, by God's | Church, held last month in St. Louis. His only good providence, in a position to which any- son, Rev. F. A. Morris, is stationed in that city thing that can possibly happen must bring as pastor of the First Church of the St. Louis and if we are opposed we shall succeed. If it other things resolved by the said Northern were not that Christianity requires us to regard | Conference was that it had no "grievances all who advocated secession, and it was uniwar as an evil, we should be ready to wish, for to be redressed, no complaints to make," but versally believed among them that the new the sake of the South, that her enemies might | that it was satisfied with its present abolitionforce her to take the field. In that event her | ized relation. We presume the Conference is external success would be more immediate. - composed mostly of Northern emigrants, who before enjoyed. Before secession, every incur-But in the length of time which it would re- came Southward for the purpose of preaching quire to recover internally from the effects of a the Gospel of satisfaction with abolitionism. victorious war, the same external success would have been secured by peace. As a matter of policy, therefore, as well as morality, we are for peace. It is useless to say what we should advocate if the alternative should be war or recession, because such an issue cannot be made, and because, if it could, an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, by our enemies, would leave us no other choice.

A TESTIMONY .- The Eighth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society of New York gives a fearful picture of juvenile vice in that city. Speaking of the means of reformation which have been most approved by experience the report says:

The great preservative of society, an great reformer, is Religion; for this class, above all, it is the great lever to raise, and the power

NUMBER ONE.

MR. EDITOR:-It must strike the mind of lated system of finance in our church than we I meet with, that Tennessee is, in consequence of have at present.

The laity have felt that they were merely tacked suing farther steps looking to a reconciliation. on, or wedged in, not by law, but mere expeeral Conference has left each Annual Conference at liberty to adopt its own mode in the The question of North or South is quite another management of its finances. But this does not question. This question was not entertained in satisfy our intelligent laymen. They do not the late election. The impression was not entertained in regard themselves constitutionally members of conciliation was still possible; and only when the body; and therefore act when present under that would appear to be quite impossible, would extreme embarrassment. I know that when we the question of North or South come up. That propose constitutional charges in long-standing governments, we touch a delicate subject. But of federation North or South will, before long, were glad to have Protestant worship as a proof remember that church government is but a become the palpable alternative. When Tenhuman arrangement made to meet exigencies; that as the state of human society changes, church government or polity must change, and adapt itself to the wants of human society.

I propose such a change in the constitution of the M. E. Church, South, as will place her he Golden Circle are preparing to carry slavery | whole financial operations in the hands of the laity. I think I have, in Acts vi. 1-4, full tonio river, passed through Brownsville in Feb. | Scriptural warrant for the change. The reason for this was obvious, that the apostles "might

I propose then that the General Conference ment. Mr. Lewis works twenty hands, and he be composed, (in addition to its present repreis the pioneer of the emigrants"-who, we be- sentation of ministers) of one lay delegate lieve, have recently started for the new pro- from each conference, elected by the confernised land. Durango is said to be one of the ence; these laymen to constitute a commitinest countries in the world—the valleys fertile | tee on finance—to fix the allowance of the and beautiful, well-watered and timbered. The Bishops, and all the traveling preachers—to alliance. The only difficulty on this score that and beautiful, well-watered and timbered. The bishops, and an tile bastone with as many mountains abound in cedar and pine. "Every constitute a joint committee with as many I can anticipate is, that political demagogues prospect pleases," but unfortunately "man is travelling preachers on Missions; and to form at prospect pleases, but unfortunately man is careful and in the General that a square presentation of this question may so snume and mix up irrelevant issues as that a square presentation of this question may These statements of the opening in Mexico nected with it; to be entitled to a vote on every no serious danger. question of finance coming before the General

I propose further, that the Annual Conferences shall be composed of one layman from it is a fair presentation of the case. each Presiding Elder's District, to be elected by ed land from Popery and from slavery." "The the District Stewards, annually. These laymen pread of true Northern principles here would shall constitute a committee of finance for the the greatest possible blessing both to the Annual Conference, who shall carry out the and and all concerned." "The Boston Tract provisions of the General Conference on minisociety cught to send on an agent to Mexico, terial support-act with a joint committee of well supplied with evangelical and anti-slavery traveling preachers as a board of managers of cracts—of course in Spanish." "Just to make our Conference Missionary Societies. Also, form of my preaching places, by Mr. Von. They the matter short, send two or three true-hearted a part of the committee on Sunday schools, men to explore, and then prepare to follow." Education, in a word the most important business committees where money is to be handled, such as Conference Stewards, &c. And that trail and again passed Mr. Von, who was conthey be allowed to vote on every financial ques-cealed. After the Indians disappeared, Mr. Von tion that may come before the Conference. Of We respectfully inform this spy that there are course the Bishiop could decide which are fiwe respectfully inform this spy that there are could be some that would justinary yeomen started in pursuit of the red men.

After trailing some four or five miles, bro. Caldnext we will enlarge upon some of the reasons in the shoulder. James Caldwell was also offered. Let none condemn us till we are wounded. The Indians fled. The men, sick J. W. F.

MAJOR GENERAL BEAUREGARD,-Gen. P. G. is now about forty-three years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1838, taking the T. Beauregard was born near New Orleans, and second honors in a class of forty-five, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the first Artillery, and, a week afterwards, was transferred to the corps of engineers. He was promoted to the first coln adminstration will endeavor to stir up Lieutenancy, June, 1839, and in that capacity likely, however, that "rumors of wars" will city of Mexico. On his return home he was man, with revolver belted to him, and saddle form a part of the policy of reconstruction—that | elegantly sworded, and appointed master of the | bags on his shoulder, and in this lonely traveler they will be concocted, with an industry wor. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, as you would recognize the person of your missionthy of a better cause, for the benefit of the old | well as of the fortifications on or near the mouth | ary. The Indians, or some mean white man, Union party-composed now of about one per- of the Mississippi. About two months since, he with whom this country abounds, have stolen son to every thousand-within the Confederate | was ordered to West Point as superintendent of | his horse, leaving him to walk the mission. the Military Academy, but was relieved by Some say, stop until you hear of your horse; Now, if toreign interference could be made a President Buchanan, within forty-eight hours, but God says, "go preach my Gospel," without reality, the South need have nothing to fear as a rebuke, it is alleged, to the secession speech qualifying the way of going. So I follow the from it. The very first actual effort from any of Senator Slidell, who is a brother-in-law of

Gen. B. is in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier, well made and re-markably active. There is great spirit and de-termination in his look, and he evidently possesses great muscular power. The great characteristic of the General is perfect method in all his plans. He is regarded as one of the ablest officers that was ever in the American army. Brave, upright, and of incorruptible he is one of those few characters that circ stances could never change. Eminently social simple and affable in his manners, it is, indeed, a great eulogium that can be passed upon him, when it is said that he is equally liked and respected by all who know him.

We condense from a sketch in the Delta. Bishop Morris presided at the session of the Missouri Conference of the Northern Methodist

CHARITY AND SELF-CONCEIT.—Some of our Northern friends find charity too expensive an. no defence worthy of the name. One of the indulgence, except when it renumerates them by generous contributions to their vanity. A Northern preacher, Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., tion was the defence of the Texas frontier. of Mass., recently said in a sermon, referring to That government has ten times greater reasons the South:

That side is the weaker one in reason, in morality, in absolute justice, and in all physical and substantial resources; and they know it to be the weaker side in all these respects. Therefore the burden of charity and conciliation about the with resources.

The Northern papers, having given up the ansuccessful search for a rival cotton region in-Africa, have now turned their attention to "the union sentiment in the South." We may soon expect to find them filled with learned essays on hog's wool and hen's teeth. JAPANESE WHEAT. -- Much has been said, re-

JAPANESE WHEAT.—Much has been said, recently, in some of the leading papers, in regard to this new article. Of its precise merits, we know little; but, from the specimen shown us, and from the certificates attesting its excellency, we think it worth the attention of farmers. We would, therefore, call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.—

St. Louis Advocate,

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE.

The Book Agent hands us the following from an observant friend at Nashville:

You ask me: "Is it possible Tennessee is with the North?" &c. And I reply, that I believe every business man that we need a better regulit is the opinion of almost all men of intelligence the last election here, greatly misunderstood, both North and South. I believe the election council to make its impressions where the did not test anything as to Northern or Southmoney must be raised. The principal reason ern proclivity in Tennessee. Those who voted why we have failed in our lay delegations in what was, I think, not very correctly called the what was, I think, not very correctly called the some of the Annual Conferences, is the fact "Union ticket," merely meant by such vote that that the whole measure is unconstitutional.— we are not now ready to secede, but prefer purdiency; an experiment. 'Tis true that the Gentenths of those who so voted. I have heard question must soon come. The direct question nessee, in her slow progress, arrives at that point there will be, I reckon, no hesitancy. I am myself too much of a stranger here to

form decided opinions as to the political complexion of so large a people in these rapidly changing times especially. But I have no hesitation in believing that it is the opinion of all, or almost all, of the best informed men in this quarter, that there are very few in the State. perhaps one in ten or one in a hundred, who will not readily prefer a Southern to a Northern federation. I think it certain-morally sothat Tennessee is as decidedly South finally as any other State. This is the uniform belief here, so far as I hear it expressed. In truth, I have never heard of but one or two persons in the State who preferred a Northern to a Southern may so shuffle and mix up irrelevant issues as Conference where the subject of finance is con-

I have read the foregoing to two very intelligent men, who are counted decided Union menthat is, were so at the late election-and they say Yours very truly, &c.,

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Bro, CARNES: -On Tuesday, the 26th ult., a party of Indians were discovered on the head of Grape creek, within a mile and a half of one passed within a hundred yards of Mr. Von. which brought them in full view of Bro. Caldwell's house. They then turned back on their hurred to bro, Caldwell's. Immediately six the spiritual, the laity the temporal. In our with an arrow. Mr. Wilcox received an arrow from their wounds, were compelled to return home. This is the first time that the Indians have been roughly treated for six years.

stuck until it was pulled out, or broke off as you see. Bro, Caldwell thinks that five of the Indians were wounded.

Some of my brethren advise me to quit the work for a while, but I cannot consent, I would rather trust God, and keep my powder dry. Comanche Springs, March 2d, 1861.

ED, ADVOCATE: - Had you the power of vision teachings of the Spirit rather than those of men.

If I have a horse I ride, if not I walk. If cir-

cumstances are not accommodated to me, I will

accommodate myself to them. The Indians are still committing their depredations among us. At present, they come in small companies from seven to ten together, Since the State has seceded some of the inhabitants of the frontier think of giving it up to the Indians. My opinion is that we had better hold on to it, as possession is nine points in law. Our property is here; our growing grain is here; and if these are not sufficient reasons, our wives and children are here. Let us protect them, and hold to our rights. Brethren and friends, never give up the frontier. Let us meet the foe and drive him back or fall in trying.

PETER W. GRAVIS. Westbrooks, March 23, 1861.

We warn our friends on the frontier not to listen to the croakers who tell them that their strength. If we are let alone we shall succeed, | Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Among | situation will be made worse by the secession of the State. That matter was well considered by Southern government would afford more efficient protection to our frontier than it had ever sion of Indians was apologized for by those very persons who now, since secession, point to every such raid as a result of our changed relations. The old U. S. Government afforded the frontier very first subjects to which President Davis and the Congress at Montgomery turned their attenfor defending our frontiermen than the old one had; let it have a little time and it will give a defence which will make the frontier rejoice. and put all its enemies-who are also the enemies of Southarn advancement-to shame. The most vigorous measures are now on foot to give the frontier a military force any one man of which will be worth more than a whole company of those forted U.S. drones who have just left the State for its good. They were like a broken tooth or a foot out of joint. Every reliance placed upon them was painfully disappointed. In every respect, from the centre to all parts of the circumference, the prosperity of Texas will be a thousandfold advanced by her new relationship.

Northern merchants are already making arrangements to import goods in Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, in order to avoid the duties of the Morrill tarriff.—Boston Post.

Miss Jasper, o The S a State itor says remove Govern Grayson foul slar sist, nor THE R Civilian A repo the Mex 3000 Me Brownsy port of now is on all gostandard sent by Col. For

A FRE

Christian that pape the seces living su that dead

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early day I to the ex Southern Different the Ameri

Mr Clie attempts a WASHIN Mr. Breck Mr. Ric substitute

over by by they had t their righ After fe lution, as There b

The Projudge of t The P ground o MEMPH troops par sacola, or welcome

Gen. S

posed of C. Davis, Committee

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

GONZALES DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

Webb & Jarmon,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

EDDY & ADAMS,

and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions and Plantation Groceries,

Sabine Pass, Texas.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

100 meet the increasing demand for a higher Education a home, I will open a

STRAYED OR STOLEN

And Family Residence for Sale.

THE unders gued has about 600 head of Stock Horses, collisses, collisses, collisses, collisses, collisses, collisses, and You liveses and Stalilous, also about 30 half-blood Jacks a Jennetts, and 3 Maltess Jacks, also a fine Family Resider in the town of Richmond, with one hundred acres of fined attached. The whole will be sold very low for Caror a part Cash, or good negro property. Here is a char for a bargain.

Dolbear Commercial College

ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

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James M. Edney,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
147 Chamber Street, New York.

148 and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2% per cent. Commission. Dealer in

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OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louis
with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments—
Capital Stock \$250,006:

In the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as STORY BUILDING,

mar 1 . LA GRANGE, Texas.

Wm. G. Webb.

JOHN S. McGEE, P. E.

R. S. FINLEY, P E.

Saml. S. Adams

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JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand.

Kentucky Bagging 17% a 19 Candles, sperm
India 16 full weight star

Bale Rope, machine 10% Coffee, Java

Ex Family Flour \$8 00 10 00

Ex F. St. Louis . \$6 50 \(\alpha \) 6 675

Mackerel, No. 1, hlf bbls \$10

ery correctly called the ant by such vote that secede, but prefer purto a reconciliation. the meaning of ninevoted. I have heard ation of their vote. South is quite another was not entertained in npression was that re-sible; and only when quite impossible, would South come up. That The direct question outh will, before long, ernative. When Ten-

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ing to two very intelli-d decided Union men election—and they say the case. R. ABBEY.

PRONTIER.

esday, the 26th ult., a overed on the head mile and a half of one by Mr. Von. They yards of Mr. Von, ill view of Bro. Caldturned back on their r. Von, who was con-disappeared, Mr. Von l's. Immediately six pursuit of the red men. or five miles, bro. Caldin advance of the fight. The enemy in pursuit, and for a es they fought. Unboys got out of orthey charged with cox received an arrow Caldwell was also ed. The men, sick compelled to return

at, or broke off as you as that five of the Inadvise me to quit the nnot consent. I would p my powder dry. rch 2d, 1861.

shot at James Cald-

f his saddle, where it

you the power of vision reen this mission and discover a lonely footd to him, and saddle in this lonely traveler erson of your mission-me mean white man, abounds, have stolen walk the mission. u hear of your horse:

my Gospel," without ing. So I follow the ler than those of men. not I walk. If cir-modated to me, I will bem.

mmitting their depre-present, they come in even to ten together. In depresent the some of the inhabitof giving it up to the at we had better hold nine points in law. growing grain is here; ent reasons, our wives Let us protect them, Brethren and friends. Let us meet the foe

in trying. PETER W. GRAVIS.

on the frontier not to b tell them that their rse by the secession of as well considered by ion, and it was uni-them that the new nld afford more effintier than it had ever ion, every incurized for by those very sion, point to every changed relations. afforded the frontier name. One of the President Davis and ry turned their attenthe Texas frontier. times greater reasons nen than the old one me and it will give a ho are also the ene-ent—to shame. The now on foot to give rce any one man of than a whole comrones who have just They were like a of joint. Every revas painfully disapfrom the centre to

TEXAS ITEMS. A FRIENDLY WISH .- The Houston Telegraph

A sour Austin subscriber of the Galvesto Christian Advocate, stops his subscription to that paper because it has patriotically favored the secession movement. We trust twenty good living subscriptions will come to the funeral of

Miss Lizzie Houston was burned to death at Jasper, on the 9th. Her dress took fire, acci-

The Sherman Patriot publishes a diagram of a State proposed to be made out of north Texas and the Indian Territory. The Sherman Monitor says it is rumored that Gen. Houston will remove to Grayson county and run for the Governorship of the new State.

The Telegraph has correspondence from Grayson declaring that "any intimation that the county is not sound on the question is a foul slander." "The people do not wish to resist, nor do they desire a new State."

Civilian says:

A report reached this city last Saturday, that the Mexican General, Ampudia, at the head of 3000 Mexicans, was 60 miles off, marching on Brownsville, and that Ampudia had issued proclamations, declaring that Texas of right belonged to Mexico; that she has no longer the support of the U. S. Government and army; that now is the time to take her back, and calling on all good patriots and soldiers to come to his standard for this purpose. This report has been sent by Col. Ford to the authorities of Texas. Col. Ford has some 400 Texas volunteers at Brownsville, and will doubtless be able to repel any attack the Mexicans may venture to make, A report reached this city last Saturday, that any attack the Mexicans may venture to make, though we think they will make none. We suspect that they are a good deal more troubled by apprehensions of invasion from Texas than interested in invading this State.

Mr Clingman proposed adding, to abstain from all attempts at collecting the revenue in those States.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Senate this day, Mr Breckinridge moved to take up his resolution.

Mr. Rice favored it, but thought Mr. Clingman's substitute went too for. He asked Mr. Breckinridge it his resolution extended to Key West and Tortugas; if so, he would never withdraw the troops theore.

Mr. Breckinridge supposed his resolution smoraced those points, but he would except them rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution. He did not consider the withdrawal of the troops from Key West and Tortugas essential to public peace.

sider the withdrawal of the troops from Key West and Tortugas essential to public peace.

Mr. Rice said if the secoded States were determined to remain out of the Union, he favored their going in peace, and would give them the forts and arsenals for the sake of peace; but they were not in possession of Key West and Tortugas, and never will be; Northern commerce needs these points—not they; and he would not give them up under any

Mr. Douglas was willing to give up Forts Sumter Mr. Wade said the seven States were domineered over by by the usurpation of military despotism. If they had the power they would invoke us to vindicate

their rights.

After further debate, a vote was taken on the resolution, as follows; ayes 19, nays 10

There being no quorum, the House adjourned till

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following appointments by the President.

Mr. Saunders, Postmaster at Memphis.

Mr. P. Hassureck, Minister to Ecuador. Mr. David K Carter, Minister to Bolivia.

Mr. David K Carter, Minister to Bolivia.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Scott and other military officers have remonstrated against a change of cierks in the bureaus of the War Department.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALABAMA.

The President has nominated Mr. George W. Lane Judge of the Northern and Southern District of Alabama.

bama.

MAJOE ANDERSON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The President declines to communicate Major Anderson's correspondence to the Senate, on the ground of inexpediency.

TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA.

MEMPHIS. March 27 — Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through this city to-day en route for Pensacola, on active service. They were enthuisastically welcomed and met with a military reception.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE Mississippi State Convention assembled at Jackson on the 25th. The Permanent Constitution of the Confederacy was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Glenn, Yerger, George, Jones and C. Davis, with instructions to report on the 27th. A Committee on Military Affairs will report an ordin ance authorizing the Government to comply with President Davis's requisition for 1500 troops, to serve 12 months, unless sooner discharged. The Governor has issued a proc. amation calling for the troops.

The Special Committee reported in favor of the immediate ratification of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Gen. C. Clarke is M. vjor General of Mississippi, to succeed Van Dorn. Over 2000 volunters have offered to go to Pensacola, and part have started.

On Friday evening the virig N. Stetson left New Orleans for Tampico, with a vood freight and 36 emigrants, for a colony near that place. They go out like those who preceded them, at the special invitation of the Liberal Government.

At Fort Morgan, Ala, the garri son is to be raised to 1000 men. A number of compounes from North Alabama, for Pensacola, passed through Mobile last Wednesday. Over 1000 more were expected in a day or two. The Steamer for Pensac ala took down on Wednesday 5000 stand of arms and 200,000 cartridges.

In Flerida companies are rapidly organizing to go THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

on Wednesday 5000 stand of aims are 200,000 cartridges.

In Florida companies are rapidly organizing to go to Pensacola. Gen Bragg rigidly enforces the order to cut off supplies from the U. S. squadron outside. Com. Ingraham, on the 25th, entered on his duties as Naval Commandant at Pensacola.

A. U. S officer at Fort Sumpter wrote on the 18th to the Baltimore American that they were actively engaged preparing to leave—Anderson ordered to Newport. Kv.

wise been fined by the Collector of that port, and their captains have paid the fine under protest. In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution in favor of the enforcement of the laws of the Union in all the States. No action was taken

on it, and the Senate adjouned sine die.

Secretary Chase is confident of obtaining the new
U. S. loan of \$8,000,000, easily.

Mr. Forsyth is in New York The Commissioners

Mr. Forsyth is in New York The Commissioners are in constant communication with Mr. Seward through third parties They are perfectly befogged as to the policy of the Administration.

ACCIDENT TO THE SHIP DANUBE.

New York, March 29.—The ship Danube, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, put into this port to-day, having lost her rudder head during the passage. age.
STERLING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.
New York, March 29.—Sterling exchange rules
firm to-day at 108.
MISSOURI STATE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 28.—Legislature, by a vote of 62 against 42, passed a resolution deeming it inexpedient to call a National Convention for amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by the State Convention previous to its adjournment.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE FROM EUROPE.

New York March 28.—The steemer City of Bal.

the county is not sound on the question is a foul slander." "The people do not wish to resist, nor do they desire a new State."

THE RUMORED MARCH ON BROWNSVILLE.—The THE RUMORED MARCH ON BROWNSVILLE.—The

STERLING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

THE CANNON SHIPPED TO RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The cannon recently sent from Bellona to Richmond were contracted for some three years since.

Loss of the ship Hammond.

Boston, March 30.—The British ship W. Hammond, from New Orleans bound for Cork, Ireland, was abandoned at sea on the 16th inst., in latitude 35, longitude 65. Her crew were brought here in safety.

AMORE

AM

of Collecting the Revenue.

Washington, March 27.—In the United States
Washington, March 27.—In the United States
Senate yesterday, Mr. Breckinridge, in reply to Mr.
Douglas, said the Republicans had yielded nothing
Douglas, said the Republican Senators wheth-

During the last week the demand has been unabated, quantity offering small, and rates somewhat advanced. The

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1861. Corron-The market continued quiet to-day, and th sales comprised 6000 bales at previous rates.

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair, 526c. per pound.
FLOUR—Superfine \$5 10: choice \$7.25
CORN—Yellow 56c.: White 62c. per bushel. CATTLE MARKET.

Marriages.

On the marning of Marca II, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Perry, Mr. T. D. LEWIS and Mies E C. CARSON—sill of the town of Westherford.
On the 20th ult., by Rev. Wesley Smith, (Elder Green who had spoken to, having failed to attend,) DAVIS GUR LEY SMITH and Miss MARY C. CONNOR—all of Colo

On the 26th, at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, Galveston, by Rev. J. E. Carnes, Mr. JAMES B. DURANT, and Miss E-MA WILSON: and at the same time and place, by the same. Mr. EDWARD R. RANDLE and Miss JENNIE C. CARR.

Seventh Judicial District.

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

Jan.31.

Rew Adbertisements.

Methodist Books at Houston. THE subscriber has on hand and will constantly keep a

A general supply of METHODIST PUBLICATIONS, Including Sunday School Hooks.

He keeps, also, a general assortment of THEOLOGICAL Books suived to ALL denominations.

Youston, March 31, '61-3w JAMES BURKE.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a GENERAL SUPPLY of such books as are most commonly used in Union and Denominational Sunday Schools.

Corders will receive prompt attention.
Houston, March 31, '61-3w JAMES BURKE.

duty.

The steamship Bienville, seized at New York for irregular clearance, has been released, and will positively sail, on her return trip to New Orleans, Monday ne at the 1st prox. The owners previously gave bonds for the payment of any fine that may be imposed upon her.

The foreign goods on board the Bienville are still had been authorities.

York from the South, Manual President of Mansfield Female College, La., Prof. J. O. Wills, Greensboro', Alabama, and from present patrons. Address, stating full particulars, TEACHER, Address, stating full particulars, TEACHER, Prof. J. O. Wills, Greensboro', Alabama, and from present patrons. Address, stating full particulars, TEACHER, Prof. J. O. Wills, Greensboro', Alabama, and from present patrons.

Agent's Motices.

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 Mar. 27 to April 2, inclusive.

From Mar, 27 to April 2, inclusive.

A—J. H. Addison, \$1; Miss N. Ayer, \$2.
B—H. Beacham, In s; R. H. Beivin, \$2; C. W. Boren, \$2,
In s; Mrs. M. E. Bennett; Wm. Barnet, \$6.
C—I. E. Chalk; J. F. Cox, In s; B. S. Carden; J. W. Cooley,
\$7, 2 n s, 2 letters; J. Crawford.
D—Mrs. H. Davis.
F—J. W. Fields, \$5, 1 n s.
G—Thomas A. Graham, \$2, 1 n s; C. Gillett, \$2; Themas
W. Glass, \$2; N. W. Gann.
H—A. Hinkle, \$2,25; L. B. Hickman, 2 n s.
L—J. R. Leather wood, \$2,50.
M—G. M. McWhirter; W. K. Masten, 2 n s; F. A. McShan.
O—James Overton; J. Ogburn, \$5.
P—Thos. H. Pointer, \$6; J. Perry, 2 n s; P. M. at Ft, Worth,
In s; P. M. at Sumpter, \$2,50; W. J. Popham, In s.
R—W. Rees.

 W. Rees.
 W. R. D. Stockton, 1 n s; J. W. Shook, 1 n s; J. H. Shapard, \$5, 1 n s; T. J. Stell, \$1; U. C. Spencer, \$5; B. Shapard, \$5, 1 n s; T. J. Stell, \$1; U. C. Spence J. Scott, \$5. —Mrs. M. Trewell, \$2, 1 n s; W. Thomas, \$5. V—W. G. Veal, 2 n s.
W—T. Wooldridge; John R. White, 1 n s; J. M. Wesson, \$2, 1 n s; W. Witcher, \$5.

NEW CASH BOOK STORE at HOUSTON. The subscriber has again embarked in the ROOK AND STATIONARY RUSINESS. BOOK AND STATIONARY BUSINESS.

He has just received from Publishers and Manufacturers a full assortment of all articles usually found in a Book and Stationary Establishment.

Beloving that the Cash System is the best for all parties he has determined on its adoption. Being content with small profits, he hopes to be able to sell at prices which will attract cash purchasers. While he does not design to keep an exclusively Theological Book Store, he intends giving special attention to religious works, such as are in demand by all denominations, giving a preference to no particular sect.

ticular sect.

An assortment of both Union and Denominational Sunday School books will be kept on hand. He will keep a general supply of such Text-Books as are embraced in the schools of Texts—especially such as are embraced in the National series National series

Any book or other article not on hand, and which may be Any book of other article not on hand, and which may be desired, will be promptly procured to order and forwarded by any mode of conveyance indicated. A share of the patronage of his old friends and customers as well as of the public gederally, is respectfully solicited. Houston, March, 1861. JAMES BURK. mar.25-3t.

as a field crop

Some say that they believe one hundred hogs can be well
fatted on the grain that will grow from five acres. It weighs
fifty-six pounds per bushel.

Attention is called to the following Congressance come permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade, and New York will
suffer terribly. Our merchants have capital
enough to justify them in making their purchases in Europe, and shipping to New Orleans,
and in that city, because of the difference in the
tariff, goods can be bought cheaper than in New
York. With these advantages, we shall be able
to sell cheaper than any other city in the Valley
of the Mississippi.

Review of the Cotton Market.

During the last week the demand has been unabated.

We, the undersigned, having grown and used the peculiar
kind of grain. known as Japanese Wheat, sold by E. W.
Jones & Co., 49 three street, St. Louis, Mo., would recommend it as work as to the intended part of the following reasons: It produces enarmously, is equal to any
other stand of grain now used for stock; will grow from five
to sell cheaper than any other city in the Valley
of the Mississippi.

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We, the undersigned, know the farmers signing this ce ficate to be men of strict lategrity L. G. KEEDY & CO., SAMUEL WORK, M. A. CUSHING & CO., IRA TOOD, Jr.

To any person that will send us one dollar in g-ld, or currency, we will serd by mail, rostage pad, a sufficient mount from which he can raise enough to grow the fo low-ing year at least three hundred to four hundred bushels—
Directions will accompany each package.

Let Any person, getting up a club of Pive, shall receive one package gratis

All letters should be addressed to

(BY AUTHORITY.)

OAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. RUFUS DOLBEAR. President.

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

ESOLISM DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., Inte Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial Law, &c., and M. B. McCarthy, Prof. Faench Department—MARC ROUX, Prof. DEPARTMENT—MARC ROUX, Prof. DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof. SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof. GEPMAN DEPARTMENT—GEO. GESSNER, Prof. LATIM AND GREEK DEPARTMENT—M. MARINO, G. GESSNER, Professors.

LALIM AND BEPARTMENT—

CONFEDERATE STATES.

IVE MILLIONS of this most advantageous investment will be offered to the public on the 17th April ensuing, and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of taking a share of the benefit, and at the same time sustaining the cause of his country.

Bonds with Coupens will be issued in sums from \$1000 to \$30, and where it is preferred, stock certificates in the usual form may be had. The interest is at zeour pera carry pr annum, psyable every six months at all our principal cities

The debt has the very unusual and important security of a duty of one-cighth of a cent per pound, or about 62 cents per bale on all cotton experted. This duty under all circumstances of p-ace or war, secures the punctual payment of the laterest, and furnishes a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. The Coupons, when due, are receivable in payment of the duty on cotton, and are thus made available as cons, everywhere in our country. In order to enable all portions of our people to take part of this valuable investment and to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns, five per cent must be paid in cash at the time of subscription, and the remainder on or before the 1st May—interest to run from the date of such payment. Persons desirous to secure their subscriptions may pay in cash the whole amount and take a receipt for the delivery of bonds or stock. To equalize the rate of subscription, preference will be given first to those who pay down their whole subscription: next to subscribers of \$100. (C. C. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of Treasury. Montomery, March 16th, 1861.

Andrew Female College, Huntsville, Texas.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Friday, February 1st, under the patronage of the Super-intendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., as-Thriaty, rebruary ist, under the parformer of the Superintendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., as sisted by a full corps of accomplished, experienced and efficient teachers.

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

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In which young ladies are introduced in the theory and art of teaching and administration, they call especial attention, as a feature, in which we, as Southerners and Texans are deeply interested.

The Ornamental Department is under the direction of an accomplished lady, who gives her entire attention to that department.

The Musical department as heretofore, is under the control of Mrs. Mary C. Overton, who gives universal satisfaction. Tuition per session of five months in Literary Department from \$15 to \$30. One half invariably in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

Music with use of Plano, \$30.

Painting. Embroidery, Drawing, Wax Work, &c., extra. Vocal Music, grat's.

Foarding can be had in good private families at reasonable rates.

J. A. THOMPSON, Pres' Bd. T.
W. T. Robinson, Sec.

Jan.31—3m.

Uvalde. " 29, 36 Eagle Pass and Fort Clark. " 29, 36 JOHN W. DEVILBISS, P. E. PEELER PLOW.

TMHE subscriber feeling the infirmities of age, and much of I has time being unable to attend to business, wishes to reture from all business, and will do so when he can be relieved from the Agency of the Peeler Plow.

He wishes to find some one who has the command of some cash capitsi, to take his place. He is authorized by the assignee to sell the Patent Right for the entire State of Texas (except 42 counties) on favorable terms.

For the present he is authorized to sell the right to counties and plantations. The right of a county gives the purchaser the exc usive right to manufacture and sell in the county and procure the Plows at the manufacturers prices.

Plantation rights gives the Planter the right to make all the Plows he wishes to use on his plantation, or to procure them at the factory at the manufacturers prices.

A large stock of 'the above Plows are constantly for sale, for cash at Johu P. Davie's, Galveston, and J. C. Spence, in Houston.

teb.21 DAVID AYRES, Agent. TWO FRONT offices in the Depository Building. One of them formerly occupied by Messrs. Strother & Stone Apply at the Advocate Office to

J. W. Shipman.

February 14-4t

Gaudalupe Male and Female College. Seguin, Texas.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful villages in Texas, and is in communication by daily stage, with the icading thoroughfares of the State.—
The Spring term embracing six months, begins 1st Monday in January. This College is under the patronage of the M. E. Church, and supplied with an efficient corps of male and female teachers.

TERMS.—Board and washing, per month
Tuition from.

\$2, 10, \$5, 20, \$5,

Thition from
Music, with use of instrument
No Extras. No Extras.

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

W. S. HAMILTON, President

Bastrop Military Institute.

COURSE of Study Collegiate, and unusually full, Instruction thorough, Discipline strict.

Eighth Semi-annual Term commences on 21st January. Institute charge for Board and Tuttion \$115, to be paid of satisfactorily arranged at the time of entering, and never refunded except in case of casualty or prolonged sickness.

Address at Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN.

dec 29-tf

Superindent. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT Strict attention will be paid to the Receiving and For warding of Merchanolse. mar 28-1y

SOULE UNIVERSITY. Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

The Academic Year embraces one Session of forty weeks, and this session is divided into two Terms of twenty weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will open on the 8th of February, 1861.

Faculty.

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

School for Young Ladles,

In Galicaton, on the 4th of March.

A positive necessity supon us to keep our children from schools and communities where the dictates of a perverted conscience are magnified hato he demands of a "higher isw"—and further still, our daughters and sons must be educated by those ready to defend our social and domestic relations in the light of Revialit—n, as also from the teachings of history, because from our Schools and Colleges must go out a hierature which shall correct the funnticism of the age, and distinctly declare Southern influence on modern civilization. The system of instruction will be extended, thorough and practical. Many of the "isms and ologies" with which female scho- is abound, will be dispensed with, and a system a coppeted which, while it improves the intellectual faculties, will refine the maral sensibilities and thus secure the highest object of an education. and Political Science.

JAMES McILHANY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do de Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A M., M. D., Felder Professo of Ancient and Modera Languages. Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do

Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do
WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.
W. J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics,
Maj J. W. KERR, G. V. M. I., Professor English Literature
and Mintery Tactics
Rev. EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography.
Rev. A. McKENNY, Principal Preparatory Department.
Rev. THOS. F. COOK, Agent
P. H. SWEARENGIN, Esq. Attorney. The duties of the Biblical Chair are distributed, and at present discharged by the President and Prof. of Languages.

EXPENSES.

UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Elementary Studies, per term. \$10
Intermediate 15
Classics, and Mathematics, 20
Board, per month \$1210 15
The fees and one half the expenses of tuition of forty

lectual faculties, will refine the marsi sensibilities and thus secure the highest object of an education—
To Think Profoundily and Act Wisely.
Each Department of the School will be in charge of a ompetent Teachers, who have been engaged, and will enter upon their duties when required.
The Gaiveston Musical ristitution, under the direction of Prof. Avo. Burthan, is connected with this School, where the best Musical Education, both vocal and instrumental, can be obtained. It is confidently asserted that no school can offer superior advantages in this department.
This school is not undertaken without a full knowledge of the difficulties that attend 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 schoolroom furniture to the latest improvements in apparatus.

WM. J. HANCOCK. The fees and one half the same weeks, must be paid in advance.

For further information apply to the Faculty, Agent, or Preachers of the Texas Conferences.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

By order of the Board of Trustees. Property for Sale.

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

Apply to G. W. NEELY, M. D., Union Hill. FRAYED OR STOLEN

TROM my Rauch near Sweet Home, in Lavaca county, about the m ddle of December last, a BAY MARE, good stock, n-edium size, about seven years old, branded on the right shoulder, BOX, and on one hip with an L in a triangle. She has also a notable write streak or r.ng rount her neck, caused by a rope. I have reason to fear that she was stolen, and I therefore advertise her in the Advocate, as it is extensively e reulated and read throughout the state. Any inferioration concerning her would be thankfully received, or for her delivery to me at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Tevas, I will pay a liberal reward. My address is Chappell Hill, Jexas.

Jeb. 28.

A. M. BOX, ST. JAMES HOTEL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MORSE & MOORE, Proprietors

Fall and Winter Stock

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, sep 20] 44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

This establishment is now open for the reception of tranistent and permanent boarders. It is situated at the head
of the Brick Wharf, in the large and commoditus brick building intely-occupied by E. B. Nichois & Co., and has been
elegantly and comfortably furnished and arranged. The
rooms are large and airy, the servants polite and attentive,
and the table is always provided with the substantials and
haviness of the season. and the table is always provided with the substantials and a varies of the season.

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

Ferms moderate. CHAS. LEMMERMANN, Galveston, Nov. 22, 1800-1y Proprietor.

FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT. MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

on its own merits alone.

Board can be had with the Professors, or other good families, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$5 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students Intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months. Students can attend any course they desire, and receive their Diploma accordingly. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent. will be deducted from tuition.

Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading man of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing this office, or RUFUS DOLBEAR, President. MARKET STREET. (Next door to the Post Office.)

a full assortment of Fancy, Crean Late, Nourning, Conces, Issue, Drawing, Gold, Silver, Post Office, Wrapping, &c. Envelopes—Buff, White, Canary, Farchment, Post Office, Ball, Emblematic, Mourning, Embossed, Wedding, and Fancy.

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

Stereoscopes and Views—Foreign and Domestic.

Musle and Musle Books—A large assortment.

Gold Pens—Warranted in every particular.

Steel Pens—Gillot's, Amaigam, Albata, Washington, etc.

Chess Men—Ivory, Ebony, Rosewood, Boxwood, and Bone. Chess, Backgammon and Chequer Boards.

Albums—Uifferent sizes and styles of binding.

Standard Poets—Pocket 12mo, and royal Svo editions

Bibl. ES—All sizes and in all styles of binding.

Prayer Books—A large variety. Episcopal and Catholic, together with denominational HYMN BOOKS generally, Savenile and Toy Stooks, For the "Little Ones at Home," of all varieties, sizes styles and colors.

Jouston Adbertisements.

J. C. SPENCE,

Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,

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

Houston, Oct 1-1y J. C. SPENCE,

C. S. LONGCOPE & CO.. COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants, Varehouse Corner of Third and Railroad Streets, Termi of the Central Railroad, Houston, Tex 18. Houston, Texts.

WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; so on commission or advance on same for shipment. Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroa will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantatic Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied will Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to cutomers.

REFERENCES: Houston.
T. W. House & Co.,
B. A. Shephere,
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T. M. Bagby.
Galveston.
Galveston.
R. & D. G. Mills,
E. B. Nichols & Co.,
A. J. Burke,
J. Shackelford. (aug30-ly HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

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

Houston, Texas.

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

MANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machine Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

D. JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Houston, Harris co., Texas, would respectfully solient the patronage of planters and merchants generally. All business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to.

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

REFERENCES:

REV. R. Alexander, Bell County; Rev. J. E. Ferguson. Houston; Peel & Dumble, Houston; Rev. R. Long, Springfield: E. B. Nichels & Co., Galveston; Hubby & Wickes, Hempstead.

N. W. BUSH. . . W. O. G. WILSON W. B. YOUNG BUSH. WILSON & CO.

BUSH, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS,
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Ratiroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead March 2d. 1858. L. ALLEN.... ALLEN & FULTON

(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co...)

OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission of PARKER SMITH & CO.,

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DANIEL GORREN. Importers of 4 Wholerale Dealers in Hemen's Farnishing Go SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c. 51 Warren Street, New York. nevil

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

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April, 1860.

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February 3, 1860.

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WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every char

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oryell, Bosque, Erath, Pale Pinto, Hili and Limestone.

J. E. George,
Justice of the Pence and Notary Public.
dec.20) Address, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas.

guessing.

That young man that dresses in broadcloth, carries a cane, and is so extremely polite to all his acquintances—especially the ladies—is the son of a man in moderate circumstances, who finds it difficult to sustain himself with a moderate income. His son wishes to be a gentleman. and lives without labor. The father in his folly refuses to put him to a trade, or send him to work on a farm, hoping that something may turn up by-and-by, when business will be better, for his son to obtain a good living without work. He is now obliged to dispense with the luxuries of life—perhaps with some of its comforts—for his son to keep up appearances, and get into good society, as that kind of company is term-ed, where young men have nothing to do but to dress according to the latest fashions. He is quite independent, and uses language to his seniors that might be considered uncourteous in a king. He faces all classes and conditions with-out a blush, and dares to look with contempt on the honest apprentice, whose generous sou would outweigh a thousand as light as his own. The companions he chooses are like himself, puffed up with vanity, swelling with importtance, and who make a pretence of doing some-thing, by occasionally visiting a lawyer's office. to read a page or two of Blackstone. The end of such a youth it needs no prophetic vision to see. "It is as plain as the way to market," as Dr. Franklin would say, that he will be a low, despised, and miserable tool. Perhaps the Pententiary will bring him up—perhaps the gallows. But if he escapes these, it will be to hang like an incubus on those of his friends, who for pity's sake, have not the heart to send

to ruin!" exclaimed a wretched youth, as he lay tossing from side to side on the straw bed in ter taught me better; my Bible taught me bet-

Perhaps he said, "It is not pleasant to be cooped up in church. What harm is there in taking a stroll into the woods? What harm in he named, his dying message was, "Tell them I am carrying my fishing tackle, and sitting on the bank to fish?" What harm. Why, the harm is that God is disobeyed, who says, "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." The moment a youth determines to have his own way, choosing his own pleasure before God's will, that mother, "Weep not for me; I am fast sinking into Heaven," and calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

To the afflicted payers we would say that your ment he lets go his rudder, his compass, his chart; nothing but God's word can guide you safely over the ocean of life. Give that up, and you get bewildered; you are drifting; you will be lost.

THE VITALITY OF SEEDS .- The science of Botany teaches that not a seed falls to the ground without the knowledge of the great Creator. Some seeds are furnished with wings to sail on the wind to distant regions, and some

to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of the series of tion to whatever interests were committed to suffered long, but bore his sufferings with patience his care, attest the more than Vestal vigilance. Every day appeared to indicate the near approach of the committee of the provider of the committee of the committe his care, attest the more than Vestal vigilance with which he obeyed the maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illuminated his whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no circumstances so minute as to absolve him from follwing its guiding ray. The marginal explanation in his account-book, in regard to the explanation in his account-book, in regard to the coverence of his wife's annual visit to the the exigencies of his country had cost him furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual

May God bless his wife, and give her go exactness. The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the other-

I taught him in his childhood. He has been a "high twelve," gloom hovered around. The Master good boy. He has never brought a tear to his has called for Jane, and she has sped her way through

Boys, of how many of you can your mothers say the same? And if any of you feel that it could not with truth be said, who will resolve to-day—"From this time I will do nothing which shall bring tears to my mother's eyes?"

—Child at Home.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITHOUT A
FATHER?—Never shall I forget these words, once spoken to me by another sister. I was then a little girl, eight years of age: We were hurrying to the room where lay our only surviving parent—a dear father—struggling with the last enemy, death. In my childish simplicity, I put the same question to him. With a countenance glowing with the light of heaven, countenance glowing with the light of heaven, he laid his thin white hands upon our little heads, averaged as a superstance of the same of

sake you."

How that answer soothed our anguish! And when our father was gone, and a sense of lone-liness would creep over us, the remembrance of that sweet promise, repeated to us by him when dying, always seemed to relieve our desolate

Little orphan children, these promises are made by our heavenly Father, who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. If you ask him, he will guide you safely through this wicked world, and finally take you up to dwell with

The Idler, the Lounger, the Spectator, the Rambler and the Tattler, are all classical works, but many a fellow is all those in characters in one, and yet no student at all.

Obitnaries.

Mrs. AMERICA B. SAWYEARS, wife of C. A. Sawyears and daughter of Col. Ely Tool, died Feb. 27th, at her father's residence, in Bexar county, in the 21st year of her age.

She leaves an affectionate husband, relatives, and many friends to sorrow—though not as those who have no hope—but, more than all, she leaves two small children, one but a few days old. Will the Church join me in praying that these little motherless children may be kept and nourished as the tender lambs of Christ's flock, and that the bereaved husband may have wisdom and religion to guide him in the discharge of his responsible duties toward them

and grace to support him in his affliction.
Sister S. was born in Lauderdale county, Miss from thence her father moved to Alabama, where, by the ruthless hand of death, the wife and mother was snatched from their embrace to Abraham's boson (for she "sleeps in Jesus,") 1851; thence her father emigrated to Texas in 1856. Sister S. was converted to God under the ministration of Rev. J. L. Harper, Cibolo Circuit, 1858 So far as we are informed she lived a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, from that time till death. My personal acquaintance with her justifies me in saying she was a lover of Jesus and His cause. She was an obedient wife and cherishing mother. Some of her las rational words were, "I am not afraid to die." The sight of Christ destroys the pain of death.

W. R. D. STOCKTON. Lavernia, March 19, 1861.

BENJAMIN D. FINNIE, son of J. C. and M. L. Finnie, died of consumption, near Sweet Home, Lavacca county, Texas, March 1st, 1861, aged 18 years and 12 days.

Benjamin had been a child of affliction nearly all his life; and never was a sufferer more patient Re-ligious teaching had early shed its benign influence upon his heart. In the life and death of the poor olind youth we have additional evidence of the truth FIRST STEP TO RUIN.—"My first step of Christianity. When he was no longer able to sit ter. I didn't believe them, but I didn't think it would come to this. I am undone. I am lost!" as he could raise his feeble voice, and exhorted his parents to praise the Lord, as long as they lived; and

To the afflicted parents we would say that your

Where friends beloved small Nor-loveliness decay; Where not a pang, nor parting sigh, Shall dim eternal day.

A. A. Killough. Where friends beloved shall never die,

A. C. PARMER died March 15th, 1861, in the to sail on the wind to distant regions, and some are thrown from the parent stem by the bursting of an elastic pericarp. Not only do birds carry seeds in their annual migrations, but animals, such as squirrels, bury them in the ground. The development of the vital principle depends on outward circumstances—moisture, heat, and air being essential in exact proportions. Moisture and warmth without air, rot seeds; and warmth and air without moisture, parch them. Darkness is more favorable than light for german and the second of the stem of the second of the se Darkness is more favorable than light for ger-mination, and a thin depth of soil is best for the in Jasper county he was converted to God many fructification of small seeds, while the heavy varities require a greater depth. Clover and years since. He was truly a good man, having wild turnips have been known to retain their vitality after being buried scores of years; rye faithfully; his death has produced a vacuum in our nate that correct knowledge of the laws of vegetable life on which the farmer's success so greatwas filled when Bro. Wesson administered the sacra-

JOSEPH M. RUSSEL, son of John and Nancy G.

Russel, died December 13, 1860.

to which it was affixed, supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.—Mr. Winthrop's Address.

On Friday she was in the school-room; Thursday following she was buried. On Saturday she was RARE PRAISE.—"My son is now twenty-five years old," said a mother to her friend, at the same time wiping tears of gratitude from her face, "and he has always remembered what the hearth of her father's house; Wednesday, at

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us; Here thy loss we deeply feel; But tis God that hast bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal."

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the supreme Architectof the Universe to remove from this earthly lodge to the Grand Lodge above, our well beloved and muclesteened brother, ANTHONY C. PALMER; therefore he is

Little orphan children, these promises are made by our heavenly Father, who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. If you ask him, he will guide you safely through this wicked world, and finally take you up to dwell with him in heaven, where you will meet your dear parents and friends who have loved Jesus while on earth, and you will live with wim and them there forever.—Ib.

A clergyman at the West insured his Mss. sermons in the Ætna Insurence Co., some ten years ago. In moving into another house his log hut, in which the Mss. sermons were left behind, was burnt. He went to the company for the insurance money, which was refused and an action resulted. The defence was that the sermons were valueless. The clergyman produced witnesses who testified that the sermons had done them good; and the jury gave a verdict of \$2,000.

Resolved. That in the death of our esteemed brother the community has lost a useful citizen, society a valuable member, the church to which he belong. Ca long tried and useful supporter, his family a fond an faithful father, his wife a devoted and in dulgent husband, and this lodge a zealous Mason.

Resolved. That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence at this irreparable loss, and that while we sympathize with them in this dispensation of our Divine Master, may it serve to strengthen the ties brotherhood in those who survive him, and lead us so to live, that when the last sound of the gavel shall call us from earth, we may gain admittance into that Celestial Lodge above with our deceased brother, and find never ending refreshment.

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother the community has lost a useful citizen, society a valuable member, the church to which he belong. The church the wife a valuable member, the church to which he belong that long tied and useful supporter, his family a valuable member, the church to which he belong that he will useful usef

Galbeston Adbertisements.

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feb.21-1y

A. G. WEDGE, Artist.

Port Sullivan Institute. THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L. CARMER, A. M. Mrs. Hellen L. Carmer, Preceptress of the Female Department.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
F. R. Pront, the well known composer.
A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.
For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T. Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

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sep20-tjanl C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal. Anderson & Blessing's

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ries—
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5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Spring Steel, 300 corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 " Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Seythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Siedge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 ceils Mantis Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen S, Cellin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis, Sqr's Turpa'n,
50 dozen Binds Findses, 5 bbis, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis, Damar Varnish,
1000 lbss Block Tin, 3 bbis, Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 " Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs, Paris Green,
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ALSO—A large assorument of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety
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Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate Blass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Menidings of ever

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

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20 dez long handle shovels,

30 tons Hollow Ware,
45 Mouse-house Anvils,
45 Smith's Bellows,
55 do Vices,
120 Stocks and Dies assorted
120 Des Smith's Hammers,
120 dez Chains,
120 Des Smith's Hammers,
120 dez Chains,
120 dez Hoes assorted
120

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

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

M. W. BAKER, Chappell Hill, Texas.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

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

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Reference-by Permission. feb 14-6n

New Fall and Winter Goods, CLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD,

Tremont Street, Galveston.

Tremont Street, Galveston.

Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing department will be found full and complete in every particular. nent will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., in every variety.
A large assortmen of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

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

BRIGGS & VARD

INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 SO.

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (S2,-030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

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

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

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

Losses Prompily Adjusted and Paid at Agency where Policy is issued.

in 12-1y E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE. Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that we have established a FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE At ALLEYTON, Colorado Courty, 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 Gaives ton, New Orleans and New York, which will camble us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sile. We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a large and commodious Warchouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter curselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, likewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hints, Boots and Shoes,

where we will always keep a complete stock of
Dry Goods, Cleihing, Ents, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Hardware,
together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries
(seept liquors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planners'
use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the
very lowest prices for Casa occountry produce.
Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the
convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop,
or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

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

Complete Stock of Goods,

CHILDREN TEETHING.

an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, hich greatly facilities the process of teething, by softering a gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN do spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

carrgy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Rowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remested, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE W. RLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHESA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes. ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, it timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CUR IIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Droggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER ROTTLE.

ap 12-1y] ** At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orleans

Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c.,

WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE,

Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Stor

Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Piggins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Ooak Well Buckets, covered Pails, Clothes Dryers.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

A large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladies, Spoons, Forks Knives—COMMUNION SETS.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES

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

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute. Bastrop Military Institute.

Department of Practical Chemistry.—Institutions will be given daily in the Laboratory from Ist January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, marls, limestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

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.

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

Camera. Also, in the manufacture and manupacture of chemicals used.

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

Electroplating and gilding practically taught; also meditated the control of the con Electropiating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE—These will be taught in this department the school of the soldier of the company, the Battalion drill and evolutions of the line, in the recitation room and practically in the field; also, the Light infantry, Artillery and Cavalry tacties; military engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the science of war.

The Superintendent presents these specialities of the Institute to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public effairs.

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

R. T. P. ALLEN,

Jan. 10-tf

McKenzie Male and Female College, Of the East Texas Conference.

THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three miles west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will open on the first Monday in October next, and continue one term of forty weeks, without intermission.

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

Primary Department, per term, . . . \$30 0 diege asic on Piano, with use of Instrument,

College

Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,
60 00

Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,
60 00

Matriculation fee on entering College,
500

Incidental Tax on each student.
Board, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term
of forty weeks,
100

Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for
their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and
broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut
at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their
own fires and police their own room.
When payment is made by note 10 per cent, interest from
date will be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first
month, from date of entrance till the close of the session;
and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except for
protracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in
which case the money will be refunded.
The President will have immediate control of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal assistance whenever required.
The protessorships 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.
J. W. FIELDS,

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.
P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffertes or Thurstees will please meet at Jeffer-

P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer-on, on Thursday, 23th of October, as there will be import-at business to transact.

sept20-1y

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College. Commence the first semant voltage of the Commence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assist to competent tenchers. Musical Department under the rection of Mrs. E. S. N. Cook.

TERMS OF TUTTION for Collegiate Year.
Classical and Mathematical Department.
Higher English and do commenced.

Treparatory
Music, with use of Instrument.
The usual extra Charges for Ornamentel Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Perspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c.
Incidental Expenses, per year The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr.
The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr.
and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation,
are eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The
Principal will board in the family. The price of board for
the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and
ights, \$125.00. \$125,00. ents will be taken for a half session, paying from the me they enter to the close of the year. All payments to be nade in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draft of thereign. For further particulars address to Principal Oct 10, 1860—1y M. C. HALSEY.

THE THIRTERNIH TERM Galveston Female Seminary Will Commence Sept. 17th, 1860.

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

Asbury High School, Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

"HE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will common Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintendent the Texas Conference.

Rates of The Conference.

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the supertendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a commence of the commence o

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED.

that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows:

New Orleans to Galveston and

New Orleans to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, vin Blver.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, vin Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, 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 12 M. M.; arrive at

New Orleans to Galveston, via Sabine.

From Berwick's, via Rallrond, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, via Indianola. Via Indiamolia.

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

New Orleans to Havana, via Florida Ports.

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

For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accordations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Gaiveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Gaiveston.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola. I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans

NOTICE.—After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. & & Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) we eave Harrisburg at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thur eave Harrisburg at 6 o clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thurs-lays and Saturdays.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains willience from minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 20'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steam-boats for Gaiverton.

J. A. WILLIAMS, july 4-tt.

Superintendant

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Pierce and Bacca's Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MAG. Cspt Best, Hiscrley.

Bark SAN JACINTO, J. F. FOLGURA

'S ISLAND CITY ASA STREES.

TRINITY BEAR HALL,

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B. G. W. PARER.

HELEN A. W. STEPMERS. Brig VESTA. M. D. FRATUS,
For freight or pussage, having superior accommodations
E. B. NICHOLS & CO.
Agents at Galveston.

MOTHERS! Thousands are daily speaking in the cret

INFANTILE CORDIAL NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhen, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomarch. Wind, Cotal in the liced, and Cronp, also, for softening the gums, resucing inflammation, regulating the lowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spannoide it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you walks the life and health of your children, and wish to success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. A you value the tife and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for infantile Compirints are composed, take none to Br. Enton's Infantile Cordini, this you can rely upon it is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicat infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 400 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD. ANALYZED

SLOAT & CO'S

Portable Corn and Flouring Mill Factory.

West Troy Sell Foundry,

ESTABLISHED in 1826. — The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortiment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Be.l's, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells for the Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, july 23

Professional Cards.

LAW M. C. McLemore,

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

G. W. Crawford Hardy Allen

Crawford & Allen, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, General Land Agents, Washington, Texas. Chas. T. Kavanaugh

Harris & Kavannaugh, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
BELLVILLE, Austin Caunty, Texas,
Will practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining
counties. Prompt attention paid to the collection
of claims. R. V. Cook. Edward Collier. Cook & Collier,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to heir care. All letters addressed to the firm will be groupfly answered.

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville. aromptly answered. References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western Texas. dec 15-59

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

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

REFERENCES.—Wim. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galvesion.

June9-1y.

Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

BROWNSVILLE, Cameron County, Texas. James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REFERENCES.—Peci & Dumble, Houston; James W. Jan 6 CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.

HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the lat Judicial District—in the counties of La aca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston and Australia. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madde son, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latte of which he lives. C. Particular attention given to business entracted to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance

M. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend a business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Send, Brazeria, Wharten, Colorade, and Austin.

RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, fitnder Galveston; J. G. McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-Orleans. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Beliville, Austin Ceunty, Texas.

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

Tarver and Metcalf. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Drs. Heard & Welch

Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

'ENDER their professional services to the citizens Gaiveston. Office on Tremont street near the Tremo nov 20 A. M. POTTER & W. S. CARRUTHERS,

hurch street, (south side.) three dorrs east of Tremont street Galveston, Texns.

References—I. G. Williams, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt, apt. John G. Todd, W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & Jo., Rev. Daniel McNair.

DANIEL DEALY, Montgomery, Texas,

Piles and Fistula.

The undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kautman co.,
Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Firtula;
and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, this
tor every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he will
defray all travelling expenses of the patient to and from and
during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forfeit all
charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the
kuffe or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. Time quired to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from
commencement of the treatment.

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

Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

To all who Value their Sight. Spectacles Accurately G. B. NEWMAN,

Pebbles and Glasses fitted to old frames.

Next door to the News office, Tremont St., Galveston Nov. 29-4w

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS'

TERMS.

paid after

ed me fi many pl ly desire day me greatly McGee of the l made a