TRAVIS.

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ORSE-POWER!

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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.

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On advertisements inserted six months, 33½ per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 ner cent. those inserted six months, 3.5 per cent, of the column, 50 pr ct. extra. Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 pr ct. extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference control, two-thirds the abave 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.

For the Advocats. THE BEACON. BY GRAHAME.

Forward ! on ! that beacon high, Points to the cherished goal : Press onward, with a blanchless eye, And brave and daring soul.

Ne'er miss the shining mark; Be sure and steadfast, you will reach The ship ere it embark.

leave to the frowning sky; And ope their ever-yawning caves,

And never yielding will, Their wildest fury you may tame, And bid the sea " be still " The bark's frail timbers strain; You beacon o'er the billows hoar

Gleams on the watery plain. Thro' reef and breaker safely steer That beacon's e'er in sight; You'll prove at last, oh never fear, Th' omnipotence of might!

What the' the storm-king pipe his breath Into your very face; Above below, a living death. In sea and sky you trace. What the' the midnight sky look down,

And darkness in its suble frown, Look out beyond the billows blue, 'Twill brace your arm for fight ;

For on that headland full in view, You beacon gleams in sight. Remember then, that 'is the same,

Let your beacon be a noble sim,

CAN A CHRISTIAN FALL FROM GRACE? The affirmative of this question is susceptible of the clearest proof-both from Scripture and reason. This may be called a mere opinion or assertion, and as either on such a subject will have but little weight with the opponents of this doctrine, I shall marshal in array the evidence, not in a spirit of controversy, for this I detest, but of good feeling. I do this, because because I am fully persuaded that the negative of this question is a dangerous error; well calculated to destroy the happiness of many souls; and because God tells me, as his minister, (Eze-Niel, iii, 20.) that if I neglect to warn the rig tteous of the possibility of apostasy, and the rights ous, through my reglect, commit iniquity, and die in his rins, and be forever lost, that the blood of that soul shall be required at my hands. There is a so lemn obligation resting upon me, to write and preach on this subject; it is part of my work. I had almost as soon be found faithless in warning sinners, (Ezekiel, iii, 18, 19,) of their approaching doom, as to neglect to warn the righteous that it is possible to commit

iniquity and die in sin, and be finally lost, Before entering fully into , be subject, I want to premise a few things. I Lever was more fully satisfied, convinced of any touth, than that the doctrine of the final persever nee of the saints is not taught in God's word. It is simply a necessity of election, in any form. And why it was added to the creed, or put in a confession of faith, I never could divine. It is a gratuitous appendage. If elected unconditionally from all eternity, the saint will be compelled to persevere, forced, as it were, into Heaven; if elected conditionally, or specially, i, e., elected when converted, the very same deduction must be drawn. Why then was the negative of our question made a tenant? Hence, we are not indebted to the Bible for this doctrine, but to election. Nor are we indebted to the Bible for election, but to men. The overthrow of the one is the downfall of the other : notwithstanding, we have met Christians repudiating (and nearly all do now,) the latter, and

olinging tenaciously to the former. Again: the idea is quite prevalent that Methodists are in favor of falling from grace; recommend it, almost. On the contrary, we are decidedly opposed to falling. With the Apostle Buchanan circuit, embracing the county of Buchanan circuit, embracing the county of Buchanan circuit, embracing the county of Johnson, and a part of Ellis and Parker.—

Notwithstanding all our adverses, we are not dead to a sense of what is right—a long way it is true, from the more populous portion of Doyon the knowledge of Christ. Have you to-day the same estimate, the same estimate, the same spirit of self drial? Do you esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than all the treasures of the late session of the Texas Conference to the Buchanan circuit, embracing the county of you labor to extend his cause wherever it is assailed? Do you labor to extend his praise, and do all you can to spread the glorious Gospel of his grace? In the days of your first love you counted all things but loss for the knowledge of Christ. Have you to-day the same estimate, the same spirit of self drial? Do you abor to extend his praise, and do all you can to spread the glorious Gospel of his grace? In the days of your first love you counted all things but loss for the knowledge of Christ. Have you to-day the same estimate, the spirit of self drial? Do you abor to extend his praise, and do all you can to spread the glorious Gospel of his grace? In the days of your first love you counted all things but loss for the knowledge of Christ. Have you to-day the same estimate, the same spirit of self drial? Do you esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than all the treasures of the late session of the Texas Conference to the product of the late session of the Texas Conference to the discussion of the Texas Conference to the product of the late session of the Texas Conference to the late session of the Texas Conference to the late session of the Texas Conference to the late session of the mend it, almost. On the contrary, we are destandeth, take heed lest he fall." The true question has been lost sight of. It is not wheth- books exhibit the names of about 400 members, er the Christian desires to go back to the world; whether he w. ats to give up his peace hearts, heads, hands and pockets are at the serand happiness, but whether he can, whether it vice of the Master of the vineyard. is possible to commit iniquity and die in sin. It would do me good to mention the name We say that is possible; that the Christian can of some of the brethren in the bounds of the fall from grace; that he can , all to persevere. work, for their work's sake, but they are not They say he can't; that it is who.'ly impossible for him ever to be lost. In the language of the do they wish any one else to do so for them. preacher to young converts, "You are as sure We are improving this year in the house deof Heaven as if you were already there, the partment: have built two houses of worship, door locked, and the key thrown away." I one of which would grace a lot in the Island door locked, and the key thrown away." I one of which would grace a lot in the Island the Lord mercifully help you to lay it to heart! City. There is another in course of erection, feel now that I would have been willing, almost, which is a praise to the Pleasant Hill church. Remembrance of past experience. How much

pervious to light, I would be willing to rest the all were convinced, and therefore all would watch," and persevere unto the end. This would be gratifying, but instead of such a pleasant termination of my work, the painful conviction arises that there will be some who w viction arises, that there will be some who will refreshing from His presence. not believe after I have proven the fact by the plain, positive, emphatic Word of God. I will proceed, however, with the presentation of "thus saith the Lord": 1 Chronicles, 28th chapter, 9th verse: "And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers and serve him with a perfect heart and willing mind, . . . if thou seek him, he will be found of thee, but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever." Tantamount to this is, 2 Chronicles, 15th chapter, 2d verse: "The Lord is with you while you be with him; and if ye forsake him, he will forsake you." The idea of trial is here fully inclosed. The power of God is vouched for our final salvation, on condition of our faith, and our continuing his; on condition that we forsake him not. The faithful discharge of every duty, and firm, unwavering resistance to temptation to sin insures his peaceful presence; the neglect of duty, and yielding to sin, insures his absence. If we forsake him, and the possibility of doing so is clearly expressed, he will "cast us off forever." Says the same writer, giving an actual instance, "Because ye have forsaken the Lord, he hath forsaken you." No species of reason, or lame interpretation will ever convince me that if I forsake the Lord, which I can do, because a free agent, and on trial, that he will not forsake me; that there will be a "little spark" left. In the act of forsaking the Lord, there is great sin; sin is the trangression of the law, and its legitimate fruit is death. It always separates between God and the soul, (Isaiah, 59, 2,) and if a separation at all, there is a possibility of its continuing. God hates sip, and will punish sin-in the Christian as much or more than in one who never knew his love. How say some, then, that though the Christian fall, and became a miserable apostate, that God will not "cast him off forever," but that a little spark remains, to be kindled into a flame. If the mighty flame could die down to a little spark, I wonder if it is not possible for that little spark to go out entirely? Away with that God will not "cast him off forever," but that little spark to go out entirely? Away with CONCIONATOR. such an absurdity.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

ED. ADVOCATE :- Solomon spoke advisedly when he said, "train up a child in the way he should go," and yet very few, comparatively, even among Christians, seem to apprehend the important meaning of the language. So true is this that the lambs of the flock, in many instances, are but poorly trained, it at all, in the way of life. They know little or nothing even of the first principles of religion. We, indeed, have our family devotions-speak of God, of heaven, and of angels, and sometimes go so far bore all patiently, and counted it a joy as to teach our little ones that God is their father and the author of all things in heaven above per ideas of the Eternal Father into their minds, free and full? Do we not too frequently teach them only in part? For instance, if God be represented as seated upon his throne in heavenas the great light and Perfection of the eternal world of Glory-if He is represented as having unbounded control of the spirit-land, and nothing be said of his equal power and presence on earth, then we assert that the ideas of our children become confused; spiritual and natural ideas become associated with each other; God is compared to man-becomes a corporeal existence seated upon his throne, far, very far away from earth; and when they pray it is not to a cold, backsliding heart in connection with so present God, but to a Being situated far out in | much goodness! Are you in the same state of immensity of space, who may or may not hear. | declension? How does your present correspond Faith staggers, and the promises of God become of none effect. We asked not long since of a little girl, "Where is God?" She replied with God here? "No, sir." "Yes, God is every-me, O. Jacob! thou hast been weary of me, O. Israel!" where." "No, Sir, mother says God is up in the clouds." Here was a deeply seated convicpressions among children are erased. The mother was right as far as she went, but, unfortunately, she stopped short of the mark. Children should be taught to see God in all the works of nature, and to worship not only the God of heaven but of the vast universe. When this is done—when children are taught to realize that done-when children are taught to realize that formerly, nor study it with such a holy zest, "where I am, lo, Thou art there also," then, and nor hear it with so much pleasure and profit to not till then, will true devotion characterize the soul. their hearts. Train up your child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not de-JOHN S. GILLETT. part from it. Rancho, Texas, April, 1861.

A FRONTIER CIRCUIT.

Bro. Carnes:—I am in the midst of labors abundant, with my joy abounding on account of the goodness of the Lord. I was appointed at blasses of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the Lord. I was appointed at the second process of the tempter, and venture as near as you dare to the brink of the precipice?

In the days of your first love you were exceedingly jealous for the honor of Christ. Are you still so? Do you promptly rebuke those who blasses of the Lord. I was appointed at the late session of the Texas Conference to the Buchanan is an interesting work. The classand most of them are Methodists. Their

Pharisees, and consequently blow no horns, nor how earnestly.

point here—contented with the assurance that making large calculations for good times in the church; and they are commencing. We have

Yours in the truth, THOS. W. ROGERS. Fort Worth, April 7th, 1861.

THE CHURCH OF EPHESUS. From advance sheets of "Pulpit Cartoons," by Rev.

It sometimes happens with Churches, as with individual believers, that they lose the original ardor of their piety, and become backsliders in heart, even while they retain the form of godliness, and manifest much zeal for the purity of the faith. They have not fallen away suddenly, but have grown lukewarm by insensible degrees; and, before they are aware of their loss, their religion has suffered a sad decay. They have much of good remaining, but it is mixed and marred with evil. God still loves them, but he has somewhat against them. They are not utter apostates, but they have left their first love. Thus was it with the Ephesian Church, as her Divine Lord testifies in the language I have

I. COMMENDING HER GOOD: II. CENSURING HER EVIL; III. EXHORTING HER TO REPENTANCE; IV. THREATENING HER WITH PUNISHMENT.

I. HE COMMENDS HER. He commends her activity in duties. know thy works and thy labor." She did much that Christ approved, and did it for Christ's sake, and was not weary in doing. Christians need to be active; Christ observes their activity, and gives them due credit for their good

He commends her abhorrence of evil. "Thou canst not bear them that are evil." She felt the strong antipathy of good to bad; hated sin, and would not associate with sinners. Christ

but the characters.

He commends her exposure of impostors.

"The hast tried them which say they are aposties, and are not, and hast found them liars."

There were, at that early time, already many false teachers; but the Ephesian Church tested their claims, and proved the forgery of their "Thou hast borne and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast labored and hast not fainted. Persecution was rife every-where; it was a time of sore temptation, and ominous clouds hung in the horizon of the Church; yet she honor to share the sufferings of her Lord. Could we pass through the fiery ordeal unscath ed to which the faith and love of the early followers of Jesus were subjected? Have we even as much zeal as the Church of Ephesus?

Hear, therefore, with what tender fidelity II. He CENSURES HER. "Nevertheless, I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." See how far an individual believer or a body of believermay go in the service of Christ, and yet be found wanting. Notwithstanding all these good thing ourselves, and see whether we are not equally Ephesians first, as if he desired to set their faults before them in a stronger light by the contrast,

with your past?

In the days of your first love you delighted in communion with Christ. Do you now restrain prayer, and find it no longer good to draw artless simplicity, "In the skies." "But is not nigh unto God? "Thou hast not called upon

the clouds." Here was a deeply seated convic-tion that God was in heaven but not on earth, dear to your heart? Do you love as much as and we all'know with what difficulty first im- ever the music of that blessed name? Alas you converse much more of worldly matters, commercial, political, literary, artistic, all sorts,

In the days of your first love you were afraid to sin against the Spirit of Christ. Is your conscience as tender now, "quick as the apple of an eye?" Is the mere suggestion of a disc edient or ungrateful act unspeakably painful and revolting? Or do you listen well pleased to the

the world, and choose rather to suffer affliction with his people than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season? Or do you prefer your earthly interests, and give the Savior only the second

place in your affections? O, there is great reason to apprechend the some censure in your case, that Christ passes upon the Church of Ephesus: "I have some-what against thee, because thou hast left thy

"Remember, therefore, from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works." is most gracious and important counsel; may

The people are much encouraged, and all are shadow with great delight, and his fruit was lent child. Though young in years there were your coldness and infidelity? How can you bear ing: "O that I were as in months past, as in the days when God preserved me, when his can-dle shined upon my head, and when by his light of my youth, when the secret of God was upon my tabernacle, when the Almighty was yet with ne, when I washed my steps with butter and the rock poured me out rivers of oil!" Embrace, then, the prescribed condition of restoration

> Return to former diligence and duty. If by the aid of Divine grace, you shall recover. Hear the invitation and the promise; "Return unto me, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backsliding;" and let your full hearts reply, with penitent Israel: "Behold, we come unto these for they get the Israel of the control of the form of bly confessing your sins, and earnestly praying for pardon. Begin just where you began when first you sought the Mercy Seat. The method which was so successful then, shall be equally successful now. It is the same disease, and it wants the some cure. What can suit you better than the prayer of the penitent David?
> Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean;
> wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow;
> make me to hear joy and gladness, that the
> bones which thou hast broken may rejoice; hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities; create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me; cast me not away from thy presence, and take not thy Holy Spirit from me; restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, and uphold me with thy free Spirit: then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee." But if you will not heed the merciful counsel of Christ to his backslidden Church at Ephesus, then hear, at least, how solemnly

IV. HE THEATENS HER.
"Or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent." I will take away all thy means of heavenly instruction, comfort, and grace, and leave thee to the darkness which thou hast chosen, and the despair which thou hast deserved. This, if thou repent not, O Ephesus, shall be thy certain punishment. But Ephesus did repent, and like Nineveh of old averted the doom which menaced her, and flourished for a long time in great prosperity. But, as with Nineveh before her, the seeds of evil remained in her constitution, and wrought at length her utter ruin; and the Church which had enjoyed the pastoral care of Paul, and John and Timothy, to which the great spostle of the Gentiles had written perhaps the most complete and most profound of all his epistles, which had Rome, and fought bravely against many a heresy, and survived many a persecution, and grown
into metropolitan grandeur, was totally swept inc, he don't mean it!' No such thing. There
inc, and fought bravely against many a herehem and haw, and say, 'O, he's just laughing at
hem, he don't mean it!' No such thing. There
inc, and dashing at the rate of treesty fire hype. the construction of the Saneta Sophia at Con- and say, tantinople; and a modern traveler describes its streets as overgrown with grass and weeds, while a few miserable Greek peasants wander on, and the noisy flight of crows from the Christ faithfully, graciously, tenderly, adm es you of the rising storm, and fain would guide

you to the shelter. It is a real, not an imagin-ary evil; and the Great Shepherd and Bishop God said to Adam, "In the day thou eatest there of thou shalt surely die," he only put forth the merciful warning which his wisdom foresaw would be necessary; but man, heeding not the Divice counsel, and setting up his own self-suffi man's colored auditors, I cannot tell, but when ciency, fell "as one of the princes." And so fell the Church of Ephesus; and so shall finally fall every incorrigible backslider, whom all the tender threatening of the righteous mercy of our God can not recall from the error of his ways! O, how many methods has Heaven at com-mand of removing the candlestick out of his

hou instructed, O Jerusalem, lest my soul de part from thee!" I knew, some twenty years ago, a miserable wreck of humanity, who, in a ason of religious awakening, strove desperateagainst the grace of God, and suddenly went mad in one hour of blasphemy; and ever after his life was one long lamentation; and the lurid gieams of despair shot fearfully through the night of his lunacy; and often, as he met you, would be burst into tears, and beseech you, as you loved his soul, to help him "get the time back to yesterday!" O, it is terrible, when Satan thus enthrones himself in the desolate heart, and scatters its solitudes with the lightnings of hell! But what better is to be looked for, if unto them when I shall depart from them!" There is one thing worse, "the lake that burn-eth with fire and brimstome, which is the sec-

ond death!" "But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things which accompany salvation, though we thus speak." Heaven yet invites your return, and all the angels of God shall give you gladdest welcome. Hear, then, the call, and receive the proffered mercy. "Come and let us return unto the Lord; for he hath torn,

"THY WILL BE DONE."

"I have been forced," said Fletcher, "by many disappointments, to look for comfort in nothing but in the comprehensive words, THY WILL BE DONE. A few more trials will convince you, experimentally, of the heavenly balm they contain to sweeten the pains and heal the wounds that crosses and afflictions may cause."

been afflicted has corresponded to that of Fiet-cher. To one who is mourning over the loss of his first-born, how far from reaching the case are the topics of consolation often gested by unskillful friends! All utterly till the mourner can say from the heart, "Thy will be done." Then they are not needed. These all-comprehensive words convey all the An aged Christian was deprived of his only

son, to whom he had looked for support. A sudden and severe dispensation of Providence ook him away, and left the father alone and destitute of the means of support. His case awakened a wide spread sympathy, In a labored abundantly in the cause of Christ, believe them.

The var os more force of the Subbath schools in Christ, believe them.

But to the question: Now that it is possible for a Christian to fall from grace, is evident to all thinking minds, because his being converted and becoming a Christian to fall from grace, is evident to all thinking minds, because his being converted and becoming a Christian does not end his people would do will to examine for themselves, and the control fall in the world. Gold because and destroy of the state of t

good grounds to hope that the soul was pre-pared to dwell with Christ. It was hard, however, to part with the loved one, and it was

feared that sorrow would overpower the strong man. Friends pressed around to offer consolation, rejoicing that they could speak with such confidence respecting the condition of the dear departed one. They told him how much of sin and sorrow his child had escaped in consequence of her early translation, of the advantages for I walked through darkness; as I was in the days of her early translation, of the advantages for education in heaven beneath the Savior's eye. These remarks, though full of weighty truth, made little or no impression upon his mind. "God," said he, "has done it, and I am content." He had come to the same fountain of consolation. His words were but another form of the expression, Thy will be done.

There is no feeling more precious than that of resignation to the divine will. "We often improve more by one hour's resignation," said a man of God, "than by a month's reading." An improvement in spiritual life is the great end of our being; we should not fail to make thee, for thou art the Lord our God!" "Do the first works." Come as you came originally; with a broken, believing, obedient heart; hum we may not be able to read God's Word, or to sing his praise, or to minister to the saints, or warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come; but we can always exercise resignation. We can always honor God, and draw in abundant consolation, by saying from our hearts, Thy

SALVATION AS A FREE GIFT.

Colored preachors often have a rare facility in homely and pithy illustrations which more cultivated preachers might imitate with the best results. The simple style of the following ex-tract which we find in Challen's Monthly may be suggestive to some of our clerical readers who wish to reach the hearts of the people: I once found myself in company with a party of friends in the gallery of a small village church, listening to a discourse from a colored minister, or rather exhorter. After some preliminary exercises, a gray headed man, evidently quite a patriarchal personage, arose, and an-nounced as his subject the history of "Dives and Lazarus," which he proceeded to explain and enforce.

One illustration he used was so full of quaint simplicity, and at the same time so adapted to express the idea he meant to convey; that it struck me forcibly. He was trying to show a siener should accept the Gospel offers of salva-

coat, and should go to a white gentleman to buy one. Well, he has one which exactly fits you. one. Well, he has one which exactly his you, and in all respects just what you need. You ask the price, but when told, find you have not got money enough, and shake your head.
"No massa, I am too poor—must go with-

out, and turn away.
"But he says, 'I know you cannot pay me, and I have concluded to give it to you—will and most projound of all his epistics, which had resisted successfully the incipient corruptions of you have it."

You have it."

What would you do in the case? Stop to gregated 'lakes of the north' were enthroned and concentrated within a circumference embraced.

"Now, my dear friends, God's salvation is offered to you as freely as that; why won't you mong its ruins, and herds of goats seek shelter | take it as freely? You are lost, undone sinner, in their shade from the fervors of the noonday and feel that you need a covering from His wrath. If you could keep His holy law blame-O, what a warning for a backsliding people! less, you might purchase it by good works; but the standard of the

Prayers and tears are worthless. You are poor, indeed, and if this is all your depend don't wonder that you are turning off in despair. But stop-look here-God speaks now, and of our souls shows his goodness in threatening the punishment, and backsliders show their coursess, that will cover all your sins, and fit rickedness in disregarding the threat. When all your wants, and say that you may have it

> our group left the church, one of the ladies remarked to another: "What a strange idea that was about the

my state of mind, rough and unpolished as it was, better than all of Dr. ——'s elaborate you upon a bed of sickness, or blot out the blessed light of vision, or seal up the ear in sibere. This is the way I have been despairingly here. This is the way I have been despairingly to appeal a sterner spirit than mine; and I was seeking for years. How simple! Free grace glad to turn away and relieve my mind by lence, or obscure the noontide of the intellect, or withdraw the influence of his Holy Spirit, "Be alone! Yes, I will take God at His word— 'Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to Thy cross I cling.'"

SIGNS OF PROMISE IN MEXICO.

policy, which was received with universal sat-isfaction, excepting from the clergy. It was ops were circulating letters denouncing the gov-ernment decrees respecting reform, religious liberty, and civil marriage. As this interference could not be tolerated, and as the wealth and the revolutions that have afflicted that unhappy country, the government determined to strike a blow at the very heart of the trouble, and banished from the country the Archbishop, capacity so clearly to trace causes to their confive of the pricipal Bishops, the Spanish Amssequences, as visionary and absurd. Our dis bassador, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Charge of tinguished townsman, Dr. Boring, will furnish Guatemala. In circular letters, of great ability, an example illustrative of this position, addressed to their foreign legations, the government deciare that these persons were expelled ment deciare that these persons were expelled on purely personal grounds, because of their as a minister of the Gospel in this city, he was

"his disposition, and the general tone of the public, who to the greatest degree have stained of the ability of the speaker to do justice to any with blood the past revolution in this country under the pretext of religion." They add, that perly fixed, yet we seriously feared that an adverse to the pretext of religion. as the Mexican Republic has now, "in the exercise of its sovereign power, declared religious liberty, and the absolute independence of each other of Church and State," there is no each other of Church and State," there is no each other of Church and State, there is no each other of the each other of Church and State, there is no each other of the each longer any necessity for any official representa-tive of the Romish church.

These facts furnish ground for hope that a brighter day is about to dawn for Mexico. We have jost received a letter from a ciergyman now there, who gives many encouraging facts in regard to the opening for evangelical labors. He holds meetings every Sabbath, and has esin regard to the opening for evangelical labors. He holds meetings every Sabbath, and has established the first Sabbath school in the city where he is laboring. Several Mexicans have attended his meetings, seemed much pleased, as well as agreeably disappointed, having had very well as agreeably disappointed, having had very talent is not exaggerated, we copy the following the control of the co strange ideas in regard to Protestant worship.
The Alcalde gave him permission to supply the prison with the New Testament. He says there
"As a TEACHER of Medicine, Dr. Boring has

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I have seen, surveyed and communed with the whole!—and awed and bewildered, as if enchanted before the revealment of a mystery, I attempt to write. You asked me in your last for some detailed, veritable account of the Falls, and I should be glad to gratify you; but how and I should be glad to gratify you; but how sands attend her. We feel as if we could expand and sands attend her.

above, and dashing on, arched and pillared as it glides, until it reaches the precipice of the chute. and then, in one vast column, bounding with vited to deliver an address on Education, at the maddening roar and rush into the depths beneath, presents a spectacle so utterly appalling, on the that language falters; words are no longer signs, Meth. and I despair of giving you any adequate idea of what I saw and felt. Yet this is not all. The eye and the mind necessarily take in other objects, as parts of the grand panorama; forests, cliffs and islands; banks, foam and spray; wood rock and precipice; dimmed with the rising fog rock and precipice; dimmed with the rising log and mist, and obscurely gilded by the softening tints of the rainbow. These all belong to the picture; and the effect of the whole is immeasible. icture; and the effect of the whole is immeasurably heightened by the noise of the cataract, now reminding you of the reverberations of the heavens in a tempest, and then of the eternal roar of ocean, when angered by the wind! 'The concave bed of rock, from which the water falls some two hundred feet into the al-most boundless reservoir beneath, is the section

sents a something like the geometrical curve of the rainbow; and the wonders of the grand 'crescent,' advantageously thrown upon the eye in combination, and the appropriate sensations and conceptions heightened by the crash and boom of the waters, render the sight more sur-passingly sublime than anything I ever looked upon or conceived of. As it regards my thoughts and feelings at the time, I can help you to no conception of their character. Overwhelming astonishment was the only bond between thought and thought; and wild, and vague, and boundless, were the associations of the hour. all the fresh waters upon the surface of the globe! On the American side I behold a vast deluge, nine hundred feet in breadth, with a fall feet above the level of the gulf by a huge projection of rock, which seems to break the de scent and continuity of the flood, only to in crease its fierce and overwhelming bound. And turning to the 'crescent,' I saw the mingled rush desperate emplation-four bundred vards of the sheet rough and sparry, and the remaining green-rolling and heaving like a sheet of emer ald. Even imagination failed me, and I could think of nothing but ocean let loose from his bed, and seeking a deeper gulf below! The fury of the water at the termination of its fall, com-bined with the columned strength of the cataract and the desfening thunder of the flood, are at once inconceivable and indescribable. No imagination, however creative, can correspond with the grandeur of the reality. * * As I leaned over Table Rock, and cast my eye "My dear friend," was the reply, "it suited downward upon the billowy turbulence of the state of mind, rough and uppolished as it analysis depth, where the waters were tossing and sight of the surrounding scenery; bays, islands, shores, and forests, every where receding in due perspective. The rainbows of the 'crescent' and American side, which are only visible from the western bank of the Niagara, and in the afternoon, seem to diminish somewhat from the awfulness of the scene and to give it an aspect of rich and mellow grandeur, not unlike the bow of promise, throwing its assuring radiance over the retiring waters of the deluge.'

A clear and far-seeing intellect is not always calculated to render the possessor popular with quently too far in advance of his neighbors to be appreciated. His predictions of probable oc currences are pronounced by those who lack the

Not claiming to be a politician, and whilst as a minister of the Gospel in this city, he was earnestly solicited at a very early period in our present political disturbances, to give his opinions in a public speech more the issues that present political disturbances, to give his opinious in a public speech, upon the issues that were beginning seriously to distract the public mind. He accepted the responsibility, and a caused him to figure throughout the civil war as a partisan of the seditious clergy of the Reof the number; and although we were aware address was not a failure. It was a clear, distinct, logical and powerful—almost a prophetic announcement of events that have since transpir-

is not a city or town in Mexico that ought not to have at least one evangelical minister.

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PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE INAUGURATED.—
The Pacific Methodist College is a fact! It is located, has its own buildings, is organized, and with a tried, true and watchful pilot at the helm, ing winds of heaven are blowing fair; and as for some detailed, veritable account of the Falls, and I should be glad to gratify you; but how shall I essay to paint a scene that so utterly baffles all conception, and renders worse than fruitless every attempt at description? In five minutes after my arrival, on the evening of the fifth, I ascended the winding path from the 'Pavilion,' on the Canadian side, and for the first time in my life, saw this unequaled cascade from 'Table Rock:' the whole indescribable scene, in bold outline, bursting on my view at once. I had heard and read much, and imagined more, of what was before me. I was perfectly familiar with the often-told, the far traveled story of what I saw; but the overpowering reality on which I stood, deprived me of recollection, annihilated all curiosity; and with emotions of sublimity till now unfelt, and all unearthly, the involuntary exclamation escaped me: 'God of Grandeur' what a scene!'

'But the majesty of the sight, and the interest of the moment, how depict them? The huge amplitude of water, tumbling in foam above, and dashing on, arched and pillared as it clides metallic the precipic of the killer.

I as my winds of heaven are blowing fair; and as she moves off, the hopes and prayers of thours and sattend her. We feel as if we could expand on the occasion of making this announcement to our readers. But we must forbear. The Board of Trustees met at Vacaville on the 27th Feb., according to appointment. A code of Rules and Regulations for the government of the College was adopted. Col. Ramsey, who was appointed at a former meeting of the Board a Special Committee to inquire into the title of the College property. Teported the title satisfactory. The Rates of Tuition were fixed as follows: Per session of five months, Primary Department, \$15; in Preparatory Department, \$25; in College of Property was increased by the property of the study of the property of the five months, Primary Department, was elected abo Property of the five months, Primary Depa opening of the first regular term of the College, on the second Wednesday in July next.—Pac.

BAXTER IN THE PULPIT.—"In preaching," says his biographer, "Baxter's heart burned within him; and while he was speaking, a live he called on all that was within him to aid him in his preaching. Being deeply earnest himself, he wished his hearers to be deeply earnest. Himself being a burning light, he to flash the hallowed fire into the hearts of others. He seems never to have studied action, or 'the starts theatric.' The only teacher that gave him lessons in action and attitude was feeling, real, genuine, holy feeling; and this taught speak. In preaching, as well as in every thing religious, he believed with Paul, that it is a good thing to be always zealously affected;' and consequently that earnest, fervid preaching is

THE TONATO. - In a communication received from C. Edwards Lester, containing an adververtising columns, he gives his mode of culti-

vating this fruit: Germinate in a hot-house, hot-hed or kitchen for very early fruit, transplanted when quite small, into pots. The tomato improves by every transplanting, and each time should be set deeper. From the time four or six leaves ap-pear, pinch or cut the larger or lower leaves and terminal buds, and continue this process of pruning, till the fruit is far advanced; so that when ripe, the bed will seem to be covered by one mass of large, smooth, even sized tomatoes, of the richest pomegranite color-and leaves

hidden by the fruit.
Set the plants three or four feet apart, in the warmest spot you have, and let them fall over to the northern frames twelve or fifteen inches high; or on pea brush; anything to sustain them; and keep them from touching the ground, which delays ripening, creates mould, cut worms and always gives the tomato an earthly taste. Try for only one cluster, (the first that blossoms) and cut everything else gradually away. This will give you tomstoes in perfection in the than they are usually ripened in our climate. If you wish late tomatoes, pull up each plant by the root just before the frost comes, and hang them on the south side of a building, top down, with a blanket to roll up days and let full nights. When ice makes, hang them up in a room that does not freeze, or in a dry cellar, and you will have fresh tomatoes all wintersomewhat shrivelled, but of a fine flavor .-

PLUM TREES. - The following varieties of plumtree are said to be greatly free from the depredations of that pernicious insect which makes its and poisoning the sap, and producing the excrescences which are so numerous on the late purple Damson, and on some other varieties. Bleecker's Gage; Blue Imperatrice; Brevoort's Purple Bradshaw; Cherry, or Myrobalan, red; Do., yellow; Chickasaw, early red; do, late red; Do., yellow; Coe's Golden Drop; Coe's Late Red; Duane's Purple; Elfrey; English Yellow Gage; Guthrie's Apricot; Huling's Superb; Imperial Gage; Imperial Ottoman; Imperial Violet; Italian Dama-k; Italian Prune; Jefferson; Magnum Bonum, white; Do., yellow; Nectarine; Orange; Orange Egg; Peach; Prince's Yellow Gage; Prunus Americana, all varieties; Prunus Maritima; Prunus Pubescens; Tomlinson's Charlotte; Washington. The following varieties are the least affected

by attacks of the curculio on the fruit; yet they frequently suffer partial loss:
Dowton Imperatrice; Lombard; Guthrie's Apricot: Italian Prune; Italian Gage; Small Drop d'Or.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY .- Among the acts passed by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, is one prescribing the rates at which certain commerated foreign coin shall be a legal tender within the States.

English sovereigns of the weight of five pennyweights, 3 grains, and a fineness of 9155, are

made receivable st \$4 82.

The French Napoleon (or 20 franc piece.) weighing 4 dwts. 3‡ grains, and of the fineness of 889, at \$3 82.

The American dollar, of standard fineness

weighing 4121 grains, and the Mexican dollar weighing 415 grains and of the flueness of 879 are receivable at 102 cents. The five franc piece, weighing 384 grains, of

American silver of all denominations is made legal tender for all sums under ten dollars. American gold is made current by the Confederate laws exactly as within the Federal Union; and all the United States laws for the organization, regulation and management of the mints at Dahlonega and New Orleans, are adopted and re-enacted.

THE Chicago Press represents the immense warehouses of that place as insufficient to hold the immense accumulations of grain. The receip's are from sixty to one handred thousand bushels per day, and the means of transportation are not enough to keep down the stock. At the last accounts there were in the city at least 4,300,000 busels of grain. The amount

he counties. But the adoption of a Federal

Constitution is not effected by a numerical ma-

jority of the whole people of all the States, so

considered. It is not adopted in any State, ua-

ent sovereignties.

with it in enduring splendor of results.

t as a "journal of civilization." Either it may

join Lincoln in attempting to put down our

'centralize" them and take both together.

An editorial article on the right of secession

with some reference to the Roman Empire

such as appears elsewhere in this number, was

seem cool for the times. But, so far as we can

determine, everybody in this latitude is cool-

It appears that the hordes are gathering. The

teeling is, simply, that they must be met. It

seems that a "dreadful need" has arisen. The

feeling is, simply, that a united, decisive blow

must be once more struck in the cause of hu-

With no disposition to misrepresent the

Northern people, we must say that, on their

side, the war will be one of capidity and con-

quest. On ours, it must needs be a war of re-

sistance. The result is certain, on the one con-

dition that the South be found true to the re-

quirements of an intelligent progress. That

is upon us, because the hope of rational gov-

condition will be fulfilled. The eye of history

present day and the Southern people have been

chosen as the witness and instrument of the tri-

ed sepulchre are with us. The battle-field on

which the final blow of the Revolution was

struck, is on the soil now dedicated to another

struggle for republican liberty. If that strug-

gle should be rendered bloodless by the speedy

withdrawal of the foe from his alleged objects,

it will be none the less glorious. But if the

North is not far enough advanced to admit the

peaceful right of a homogeneous people posses-

ing similar institutions, to form a government

suited to their character and interests, it is all

the more creditable to the South that she is far

enough advanced to become the representative

of the enlightened side of such an issue. If

that side were certain of failure, Southern men

would die for it freely, and thank God for the

privilege. Much more joyfully will they give

themselves and their all to it, under the inspira-

tion of the certainty of success. Despair in

such a cause could not weaken effort-hope will,

therefore, inspire action with that wisdom of

design and inevitability of direction and achiev-

ment, which always in all great successes in the

the moment before the match is applied.

AGENT.

MINISTERIAL BUSINESS.

A brother of large experience and undoubted practical talent, gives some advice to preachers: 1. "Never leave your charge till you are ready for Conference business." This might obviate the discussion about lengthening the pastoral term. At least, some gruff brother may be expected to say, "if our preachers did not leave their work until they were ready for Conference business, some of them would have to stay forever." We are not quite so certain of that; still, we must urge that the meaning of the advice is, make the whole year a preparation for Conference, so that when the time comes you may be ready to leave.

The practical brother continues: 2. "Have your collections all taken up and enclosed in envelopes, directed to the chairmen of committees." This direction of the collections is very little trouble, and a very great convenience. But, observe, the profound wisdom of the advice-let the collections be "all taken up," so that there may be somewhat to direct. The taking up is the major premise; the direction is the minor, and the conclusion will be a very agreeable state of things at Con-

The rest of the way the practical brother may speak for himself without comment:

3. Be in your place at the opening of Conference with all your moneys in your pocket.— Participate in the religious services with all your heart, and especially pray for the Spirit to aid your recollection, that you may not 'try' your unfortunate brethren, the committed by above what they are able to bear.'

When the committees are chosen, take the name of the chairman of each, and do your business with him before he leaves the house. Do not wait for him to dun you. Deposit immediately your stewards' certificate with the Chairman of Conference stewards; money for missions with Treasurer of Conference Missionary Society; money for American Bible Society, with Chairman of Committee on Bible Cause; money for Sabbath School Union and Sabbath School Report, with Chairman of Committee on Sabbath School; money for Preachers' Aid Society, with Treasurer of Preachers Aid Society. The Stewards of Conference, Treasurers of Mission ary Society, and chairman of each of the committees should make out duplicate reports, and pass one to the Committee on Minutes as early as possible. If you do not choose to heed this advice, pray for the committees, especially for

place at 21 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, at which Rev. J. T. Mitchell, Dr. D. W. Clark, President R. Allyn, and J. F. Wright participated. A funeral sermon by Bishop Morris, it is expected, will be delivered hereafter in Wesley Chapel. The remains were deposited in Spring Grove

Dr. Sprague's seventh volume of "Annals of the American Pulpit" is out. It is devoted entirely to the Methodist ministry. We have not seen it, but hope that the Doctor procured the sketch of Littleton Fowler, for which he was seeking some time since, in time for the volume. Articles on Asbury, McKendree, Collins, Gatch, Sale, David Young, Strange, Waterman, Christie and Cookman, were contributed by the late Judge M'Lean. The volume contains nearly two hundred sketches.

Mexico. - See the article on the outside, headed "Signs of Promise in Mexico." The days of crusades are past, as also the days when politics were prosecuted under the name of religion. But the days of the spread of the Gospel for the evangelization of the world are not past, until the pure story of the cross be preached among all nations, and the end come, Mexico has declared freedom of religion, and we should hasten to take respectful, single-eyed advantage of the opportunity to execute the Great Commission within her borders.

THE ADAM CLARKE MEMORIAL,-The London Watchman of March 6, states that this work is nearly completed. An Obelisk has been erected of splendid granite, at an expense of £515; a School Church at Portruck, Ireland, erected by Dr. Clarke, has been remodeled and beautified at an expense of £500; a School Church has been built at Port Stewart, the native place of Dr. Clarke, at an expense of £1,200, and a statue of Portland Stone has been ordered for £200. from money contributed by Methodists in the United States. The whole expense will be over \$12,000.

FALLS OF NIAGARA, -The editor of the Knickerbocker, a fine judge, says Bascom's description of the Great Falls, published on our first page, is the best ever written. It is certainly a noble piece of writing, well worthy of study as a specimen of inspired art.

"A Frontier Circuit" sends in a cheering report. See first page.

WE are indebted to Edward F. Gilbert, for merly a typo in this office, now a soldier in the Southern cause, for a box of handsome shells. gathered on the beach at Brazos Santiago.

ITEMS.-Gov. Price, of New Jersey, says that State should "go with the South, from every wise, prudential and patriotic reason,"

Gov. Clark, of Texas, has received a despatch from Hon, John H. Reagan, stating that Lincoln had ordered 5,000 troops to Texas at Brazos Santiago. The Governor has ordered the Texas forces to the coast to summon the U. S. troops at Indianola to leave without arms, or surrender, at discretion.

President Davis, it is said, has been tele graphed by Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, to come at once to Richmond. The President was to start on Friday night last.

The U. S. vessels loaded with live oak, were captured by a party of Louisianians, in Grand Lake, last week, in the name of the Confederate

days. Three new companies, numbering 87, 107, and 170 men have been enrolled within a few days. The last is a German company. A French company is also in process of formatton.

THE JOSHUAS.

"It is a little remarkable," observes Zion's Herald, Boston, "that the three oldest Methodist ministers in this country should bear the name of Joshua, the leader of the hosts of Israel. Rev. Joshua Wells, member of the Baltimore Conference, entered the Conference on trial in 1788, and was ordained deacon in 1790. He was placed on the list of the superannuated in 1821. Rev. Joshua Taylor, who has lately deceased, entered the Conference in 1791, and was ordained deacon in 1793. Rev. Joshua Hall. member of the East Maine Conference, entered the Conference in 1792, and, according to the Minutes, was ordained deacon the next year .-He was placed among the supernumeraries in 1832. Superannuated, 1835."

We may add to these another and not less distinguished Joshua, who entered the Conference on trial in 1799, and who served his first and second years in the same district with Joshus Taylor, and his third year on the same district with both Taylor and Wells. The first of these years, Joshua Soule was on the Portland work under the Eldership of Joshua Taylor. In a few years afterwards, 1803, Joshua Soule was the Elder, and Joshua Taylor was the preacher at Portland. Joshua Wells, according to the Herald, superannuated in 1821, five years after Joshua Soule had been elected Senior Agent of the Book Concern and Editor of the Methodist Magazine, and one year after he was first elected Bishop. Joshua Hall "was placed among the supernumeraries in 1835," about twenty-four years before Joshua Soule declared to the Tennessee Conference, in 1859, "I have never been supernumerary preacher; I have never been a local preacher."

Hall have been leaders of the hosts of Israel, Joshua Soule, has been pre-eminently so-not in labor only, but in counsel and influence. And to-day, though unable to gird himself and go whither he would, he is, in character, in historical associations, and in his conception of the constitution and mission of the Church, as well as in pure, enlightened devotion to her interests, her foremost man in all the world. Indeed, there has not at any time within the last forty years, been any leader of the hosts who was so truly a representative man as Bishop Soule. We speak "sentimentally," and in view torian; yet not without a recognition of the truths expressed by the Bishop in the speech above referred to: "In looking back upon my past life, I see defects and weaknesses. I have been an unprofitable servant. Yet by the grace

of God, I am what I am."

If Joshua Wells, Joshua Taylor, and Joshua

We do not discover the defects and weakness es:" vet we have no doubt that to his broader clearer view of responsibility they are evident But we do discover that without the grace of God, such character and such usefulness would be impossible. The same is true of the worthies mentioned by the Herald, and of all other men of might whom God has given to the Church. Let us be sure that we do not glorify them, but God in them. Not to recognize their greatness would be blindness, as well as a wasteful disregard of high example to stimulate our zeal in the cause of Christ; but to regard them as great men, merely, after the manner of the came a member of the Methodist Church in world, would be to ignore the clearest lesson big coarse wood-cut in the middle, and sandry early life; and no man was more steadfast to which they teach, viz: that greatness in the smaller coarse, obeisant wood-cuts around it. his Christian professions. He was buried on cause of God is distinctly different from great- Or, to change the figure, following and carry-Advocate says: "The funeral exercises took | bler and more enduring as it is different, and, | let us suppose the world to be full of Indians therefore, that it must be primarily the gift of in a state of barbarism. Under such circumthe cause rather than the self-evolution of the stances, it is to be supposed that each Indian others, is one fact; and another is, that all eleprecepts of the one perfect Teacher and Model Wesley will outlive the names of Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon; and the fame of Joshua Soule will bloom longer and more freshly than that of to a degree which made it convenient for them out subordinating himself and his labors to

OUICK WORK IN RELIGION.

The religious world has lately been reading, with a relish, George Muller's Life of Trust. Muller was a very wicked boy; was converted at twenty, became a missionary, and, after some years of labor, was convinced that his life, though Christian in the ordinary sense, was not completely a life of faith. So convinced, he is altogether probable, especially one or two made a full consecration, and determined to live directly in all things unto the Lord. The can civilization of the North, with which the results have been remarkable. Although he is Weekly seems now so strongly fascinated. But and has always been poor, he has built up sev- the comprehensive Weekly goes farther, and eral congregations, erected churches and orphan asylums, circulated the Scriptures and religious books, collected largely for missionary purposes, sent out several missionaries and sustained them, without asking a cent either directly or indirectly from man. "God only has been appealed to; and he only has been esteemed the giver." Our inference, whether right or wrong, accept the discovery. If a world full of Indian is that this life was not intended by Divine Providence for a literal model in every respect, but rather as a means of calling attention to to us that barbarism would have one very strong the peculiar need and the wonder-working argument-that of convenience, namely-in its power of the higher Christian life. Faith was made absolute in this one case, in order that it might be raised to a higher relative and ordinary importance in the lives of many. Faith | ble Indian should most certainly and barbardrew out means in this case that it might gain an advantageous position for giving them out in others. Illustriously useful examples must, perhaps, be somewhat exaggerated in their external forms, that the principle may be more impressively seen.

A writer, noticing the conversion which

with which we cannot agree: Mr. Muller's change seems to me unprecedently easy. I would rather see one so doubtful in his antecedents pass through the awful fermentation of Bunyan. His throwing off his

sin, his bad habits, and worse company, as easy as a man doffs his jacket, would be a poor doc-trine to preach to a polluted world. This is a remarkable difficulty to exist in the mind of one who highly esteems Mr. Muller's thy with the glittering generality called Emvolume, and believes its publication to be great blessing. Such esteem and belief indicate that the critic regards "Mr. Muller's its estimation, are nothing, and government ev change" as a reality; yet he would throw doubt erything. If the Weekly's argument is of any upon this admission by questioning the possi-bility of the apparent ease and qickness of the change? This is a material judgment. How Empire have no excuse for their existence, and little, after all, do we know of mind, or of what it can accomplish or suffer in a short period of back to the old corrupt and corrupting "glory." time? Besides Bunyan's experience is not the Or, perhaps it might be more convenient for all model. This writer seizes upon the resemblance of badness in the cases of Muller and Bunyan, and requires that the experiences of the change all right of secession from her authority. This should be the same, especially in the elements of prolixity and trouble. But there was one ism of civilization. If it would not, then the great difference between Bunyan and Muller, which the objector to Muller's sudden change did not observe. Bunyan was troubled with false views of the Gospel itself; while Muller seems to have been thoroughly sound in doctrine. Therefore, the "awful fermentation" of

really a greater work than the speaking of a create the Federal Government. In the forma-

world from naught. Nor is quick conversion a "poor doctrine to preach to a sinful and polluted world," The full neaning of this charge is that it would be corrupting to preach immediate conversion because it may lead to false and dangerous security. But it is very plain that the world cannot take license to continue in sin from a misapplication of the doctrine of immediate conversion. The doctrine is not susceptible of such misapplica tion. The cause of the continuance in sin lies in the rebellion of the heart against God. And it is only by bringing the Gospel nigh unto sinners, as a present salvation, that they can be made to feel their rebellion. If the doctrine of gradual conversion is supposed to be salutary. ecause it makes men feel the necessity of comnencing at once to "work out their own salvaion," it is for that very reason a fallacy, and leads to mere formality. For such work is not possible except to the real believer. The duty of the sinner is immediate and thorough subnission to the will of God, and the exercise of penitent trust in His promise, upon the ground of the offer of present salvation in Christ Jesus This ideal of the Gospel plan-the presentation of salvation, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, on the one hand, and its immediate acceptance on the other, as on the day of Pentecost and many other days since that time,-may not be often realized : still, it must be cherished in the heart of the church, and be ought unto by the pulpit. So far from its being dangerous doctrine that the sinner may "come in this moment at the call," and that the believer may now experience the fulness of reemption, no other doctrine can properly interoret the Gospel, or effect the designed endthis, and this alone, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear," should constitute the burden of our preaching, its truth and efficiency being most clearly established by the language of Scripture, by the character of the Gospel, and by the entire history of the church.

ONE-WORDISM-HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Our Northern cousins have been occasionally accused, with some justice, we believe, of one ideaism. They are now in transition, it seems from this to a still more decided concentration of the unprejudiced judgment of the coming his- Not only will they have a single idea, to which everybody must bow, but they are determined to express that idea in a single word. What the word shall be is a matter of dispute. The preference of that lavish pictorial known as Harper's Weekly, appears in the following:

"In one word, civilization centralizes. Bar parism divides. When the Roman Empire was in its glory, all the civilized world obeyed im plicitly the decrees and the officers of the Sen-ate. When it fell into ruin every province. every proconsulate, every town, and every castle set up for itself. Shall it devolve upon the fu-ture historian to report that when the United States were in their glory, the acts of the Con-gress were obeyed from the frontier of Russia to the frontier of Mexico; but that the moment they broke up not only did each State deny the central authority, but many counties repudia-ted the power of their States, cities derided the superior control of counties, and strong places throughout the country arrogated to themselves an independent robber sovereignty?" Centralism is the word for the pictorial-one

men. That some men are naturally greater than | would rally, individually, under the motto, "Big Injun me!" and that, consequently, his ments of greatness find their grandest and largest | red right hand would be against every other usefulness in subordination to the example and Indian, and every other Indian's red right hand against him. After some experience of this of the race. The names of Paul, Luther and state of things, it may be supposed that two individuals of this vast belligerent barbarism might conclude that they were both big Indians any contemporary who sought reputation with- to live on terms of amity. This treaty of peace between two, might present so influential an example of profitable good sense as to induce as cool as the first load of powder in a cannon. a whole village to come together in convention and resolve that they were all big Indians. Supposing this to occur in all the villages, there would then be no more individual Indian fights, although a state of war might exist between the villages as independent communites. The benevolent and able Weekly imagines that progressive civilization would in time put an end even to this village fighting. This, we think, stages in advance of the present Dark Republisays that this progress necessitates centralismthat, in order to prevent a relapse into the barbaric fighting state, all the Indian villages would have to be united in one centralizing government! Satisfied with this effort of ingenuity, it proclaims the brilliant discovery that "civilization centralizes!" We cannot villages had all to be united in one centralism in order to prevent Indian barbarism, it seems favor. In one sentence, if not "in one word," if the issue were between no government at all, and one vast world-centralism, every sensiously decide in favor of no government at all. The Weekly sees a point in the Roman Empire. When it was "in its glory, all the civilized world obeyed implicitly the decrees and the officers of the Senate." Suppose it did, is that any reason why the civilized world should have obeyed? Robertson argues that this "impreceded this Life of Trust, makes a point plicit obedience" corrupted the nations that rendered it, to a degree even below that of a moderately decent barbarism. He boldly affirms that the inhabitants of Britain, for instance, were much more respectable as barbarian resisters of the Roman authority than they were as "implicit" obeyers of its will. The Weekly, however, supposes the rule to be just the notion, simply because it has more sympa-

thing more than centralize-that indeed, it

sometimes does the very opposite—divides.

The right of a complete State Government to

secede from a Federal Government does not, as

the Weekly seems to suppose, imply the right

interest of truth, have seemed to form the point pire than it has with the real nations who of connection between human effort and the groan under the centralizing yoke. People, in effectuating approval of God. MISSOURI .- The State Journal, St. Louis, pubforce at all, it proves that all those independent ishes extracts from the country press, which, nations which were formed out of the Roman t says, exhibit most conclusively that the heart of Missouri is right upon the question of States' Rights, and that a majority of the late Conventhat they should immediately centralize and go tion basely misrepresented the people whose views they were elected to express. The exthe nations of the earth to unite with England. tracts are very numerous and very decided. admitting her sovereign rule, and renouncing From the columns of the Journal, which strongnote the following paragraphs: ism of civilization. If it would not, then the Weekly must admit that civilization does some-

hoose whether they will live in peace and seconse whether they will live in peace and se-curity with their southern brethren, under a constitutional government affording protection to property and the blessings of peace and tran-quility to society; or whether they will be perpetually embroiled, threatened, insulted, and singled out for odium under a government which

"The citizens of Boone county have called a neeting for the 20th inst., to express their dis-percontion of the proceedings of the late State convention, and their unwillingness to be mis-

meetings are becoming very common in all parts of the State, and plainly exhibit the feel ion of a State Government, counties do not act as counties; on the contrary, the adoption or rejection of the Constitution is determined by a majority of the people, not a majority of the late State Convention.

INTER-CHURCH RELATIONS. NUMBER EIGHT.

ess the people of that State cast a majority in The Old Presbyterians, the New School Pres its favor. One State may reject it by a major- byteriane, the Congregationalists, the Cumberty of 500, and another may adopt it by a ma- land Presbyterians, and the Methodists, stand in ority of 10,000. But the surplus vote of the relations near, just and Christian. The relaadopting State does not pass over to the minor- tions betwen these Churches, however, are not ity of the rejecting State, and bring her into as fraternal, nor their associations as brotherly ubjection to the Constitution, against the will as one could wish. As branches of the same of her own majority. There may be a million great Christian family, they are not unequal, najority in ten States in favor of the Constitu- but equal, and stand on the same great Chrison, and yet that does not bring the eleventh tian platform. Their cause is one, their end into the Union against her own legitimate and and aim the same; and if so, they should all overeign majority of five hundred. If this unite to help each other in the way to the betould be done, it would of course follow that ter land, and co-operate in all prudent ways to the people of all the States constituted a nation- build up the good cause in the world. If one ality, and that the Federal Government was the of these Churches prosper, so much is done for xpression of national sovereignty, to be altered | the good cause, and all should be grateful, and or abolished only by a numerical majority of full of praise to God; but if all work, and all all the people. But as this could not have been prosper, how much more is done for the good done, and was not in fact done, it follows as cause, and how much more grateful should we conclusively that the old United States were be? We should be pleased to see these denominanot a nation, but a confederation of independ-

tions of Christians cultivate a higher and holier The doctrine of the right of secession from affection for each other. Let your inter-church uch a Confederacy does not need any safe relations be easy, affectionate and brotherly, guards. The dangers are all on the other side. all Christian effort and enterprise. This line The tendencies to centralism are so great, and of action will weaken no party or interest, but its corrupting influences so terrible, and at the it will make each-all stronger and much hapame time so fascinating, that nothing but that pier. visdom, and that purity, which are always jus-It is my intention to separate the Cumber-

tified of their own children, will ever resort to land Presby terians from this group of Churches, for the purpose of instituting special talk with Our secession will, if they permit it, induce them. I trust this talk will be kind, and that higher conception of the character of govern- it will be kindly received by them to whom it have lost all respect for him. He is surrounded nent in the minds of the Northern people, is addressed. for which they will always have reason to be If men entertain religious opinions so widely

grateful. On the other hand, it saved the different that they cannot conveniently and grateful. On the other hand, it saved the different that the call of the best, independence, the energy and the purity of our usefully harmonize, it is well, if not the best, joy and Sumner type.

"Such is your God! Oh, Israel!" sistory. Never was there a clearer instance of organizations; but where they agree, or nearly political salvation than that effected by the agree, it is best for them to be one. It is be te secession. No political movement of his- lieved by many that the Cumberland Presbytory will compare with it in moral and intellecterians and the Methodists differ so little, and nal grandeur, and none will bear comparison that little so unessential, that they might and ought to be one. We differ in Church govern- the bombardment of Fort Sumter, so long and All the elements of character were in danger | ment, but Church government is not a matter being engulfed by the muddy maelstrom of of conscience with either Church, and there-Juion politics; escaping which, our people fore should not be of itself a bar to union. Union politics; escaping which, our people breathe more freely and deeply, and experience a higher sense of safety and satisfaction, and believe that it is possible, but it is not an artihigher sense of safety and satisfaction, and believe that it is possible, but it is not an articenuine self respect, than they have ever known all their lives before. They have no more that these Churches differ as much in their own volcanic crater was illuminated with a line of genuine self respect, than they have ever known | cle of religion in our discipline. It is believed idea of ever going into the Union again, than communions as they do from each other, and if they have of congregating en masse and jump- so, these preferences should not prevent their as hell upon its sides; our citizens aroused to ing together into some illimitable mud-hole or uniting in the same communion.

hem, morally, intellectually and physically, longing to this Church. I have not heard from the bursting of bombs, and the roaring of and there, "in one word," they intend to any of them, at any time, a proposition that I nance, and before thousands of spectators, whose some tradition on their own authority, and according to world refuse to utter as a Methodist; and one home, and liberties, and lives were at stake, was and there, "in one word," they intend to any of them, at any time, a proposition that I home, and liberties, and lives were at stake, was enacted this first great scene in the opening this, my proclamation, convoking the Congress o their own ideas of the process; one of which of these men said to me that he never heard drama of what, it is presented this first great scene to opening is that there may be a true government, which does not include everything and everybody, and willing to subscribe. I asked him, if this be willing to subscribe. I asked him, if this be later of the process, one of the process, which specially excludes abolition communities. | true, why are we in distinct religious organiza-If our pictorial friend does not think such a tions, and walking in divided harmony? Ought lition "glory," there are two courses open to man do in such a matter?"

preaching in one house, and to the same com- jury sustained by any of its defenses, while barbarism by war, or it may secede from its acquaintanceship with the barbarous South. We care not which of the two courses it takes; good men is a Methodist, and the other a Cumings' Point—named for Mr. C. H. Stevens the membership, with outside help, is hardly able constructed under the direction of Capt Ham opposition with two distinct religious organizations. Is it rational and Christian for us to same great and good end? These Churches are kind and fraternal to each other as they are, be one. If these Churches were one, then one | izens in every department of this eventful day, minister could serve in the place of two. If this did not lighten the monied burdens of the people it would enlarge the support of the minister, and the one removed to another charge wish and constant effort was to reach the posts would find it better united and stronger for his support. This would be, and should be a great butted no little interest to the action of the day, gratification to both congregations and also to that from early in the forenoon three vessels of

both ministers.

This same Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Lane and Pawnee, lay just beyond the bar, inboth ministers. preaches in another community where the Methedists have a society and a minister. The we knew was destined to triumph somewhere at the Cumberland minister about eight. The present the records of a bloody issue in our next.

Fort Sumter did not return the fire of our people and their ministers occupy the same house, and they are in easy and brotherly relations, but still more or less divided.

This people are paying two men for the same ervice, which is a double burden, and selfmposed. It is a hardship upon the people and the ministers are leanly paid, and this is a matter of affliction to all parties. It would be much better for the people, and the ministers too, if these parties were united and one.

The compromises necessary to be made in the union of these two Churches, involve no shells from Fort Moultrie have dropped into The compromises necessary to be made in good man in matters of conscience, so far as I can see. The Cumberland Presbyterians have been dismounted. A steamer, supposed to be dropped Itinerancy, and, I believe regret it.

They would be willing, doubtless, to re-connect themselves with it. Class-meeting and love-feast could not be seriously in the way of this union. But little change would be needful to accomplish this end, and none of that little is a matter of conscience. They could drop lay Elders and distribution of the sacred emblems by the lay Elders, without violation of conscience. Presbytery and Quarterly Conference, Synod and Annual Conference, General Assembly and General Conference have no differences that would be a matter of conscience with any good man of either Church. If so, why shall we not be one, and being one, be much stronger for good, and much happier among ourselves? Whether this is ever realized or not, let us as brethren cultivate good relations with great care, and co-operate more

and more. The Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church might and ought to be one. There is no difference between them now, nor ever was, that should have been, or should now be, a matter of conscience with good men. No people ought to conclude that any government of human origin is so adapted ly urges Missouri to unite with the South, we to the wants and necessities of human society, or if so adapted at its origin, will so remain, in "It now remains for the border slave States to all time to come, as to need no changes to meet the changes and various necessities of this ever changing world. Under this view, it would have been best, as we now believe, for the Methodist Episcopal Church to have made cerMethodist Episcopal Church to have made cerIn haste, yours. tain concessions to the Methodist Protestar element, and if this had been done, division might not, or at least, ought not to have occurred. One of their demands was lay delega-tion, and as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has now adopted this, at least in part, it

the appearance of an "easy" work to what is represented by their late delegate, John B. Hen- represented by their late delegate, John B. Hen- would seem that re-union was now proper and really a greater work than the speaking of a create the Federal Government. In the formation. These right.

government, and as the form and detail of Church government is not a matter of conscience with either party, they should not have divided, as we believe, nor should they remain separate on this account. There are as many differences and as much variety of opinion, in either of these Churches, as there are between them; and if so, why may they not unite and be one in time to come? The interests of their ministry, and the interests of their membership require re-union, and re-union would subserve the religious and other interests of all parties, and also the interests of Christianity in these

Dear brethren, we can, and we are more than willing to fraternize with you in nearer rela tions, in the great work of God among men.

LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT.

The following is an extract of a letter fro Ion. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginta, dated Wil lard's Hotel, Washington, March 1, 1861. It may seem a little coarse, but it is honest; and one may doubt whether fine limning could do justice to the subject. At any rate, the artist did not see through secession spectacles, being, as is well known, a strong union man: Lincoln is a cross between a sand-hill cran-

the weakest man who has ever been elected-worse than Taylor, and he was bad enough. Sumter, while the shot from Stevens' battery are breaching the fort rapidly. believe Virginia under his follies and pueriliti will seeede. It will take time, and she will act deliberately, and with her goes all the border Slave States. I was sent for by him. I speak what I know. He is vain, weak, puerile, hypocritical, without manners, without moral grace nd as he talks to you, punches his fist unde your ribs. He swears equal to Uncle Toby, and in every particular, morally and mentally, I by a set of toad eaters and bottle holders, and did not know what the Adams amendment was until I told him. In addition to this, I am perfeetly satisfied he is an Abolitionist of the Love

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 13th inst. As may have been anticipated form our notice f the military movements in our city yesterday. anxiously expected, has at length become a fact accomplished. The restless activity of the night before was gradually worn down, when two

as hail upon its sides; our citizens, aroused to furnace of fire. They experience all the pleasure of a happy escape into a position which suits several years with a number of ministers be-

its glorious name. It fired very nearly gun for If our pictorial friend does not think such a tions, and walking in divided harmony? Ought gun with Fort Sumter. We counted the guns centralization sufficiently enlarged to include its not our Churches to be one? To which he reidea of "implicit obedience" to Roman or abo- plied, "I wish it were so, but what can one forty-two to forty-six, while the advantage was wound received, not the slightest permanent in

nor, indeed, will we be offended if it should berland Presbyterian. The larger and stronger inventor, and the celebrated Floating Battery, to support the Methodist minister, and the other is less able. These men serve in the same pulpit, and their congregations worship in the pulpit, and their congregations worship in the favorable position theirs fell with effect upon same house; these men preach and their congregations hear, the same doctrines—all this in der the fire of the Stevens' battery, at nightfall if not actually breached, was badly day At this battery the honor of firing the first gun zations. Is it rational and Christian for us to was accorded to the venerable Edmund Ruffin have two ministers and two religious organizations. tions in the same community, and in the same the sound of the alarm on Monday night, and house, whose object it is to accomplish the who, when asked by some person who did not know him, to what company he belonged, re-plied, "to that in which there is a vacancy." It were vain to attempt an exhibition of the but how much better would it be for them to enthusiasm and fearless intrepidity of our cit-Boats passed from post to post without the slightest hesitation under the guns of Fort Sum-

ter, and with high and low, old and young, rich action.

It may be added, as an incident that contriactive spectators of the contest. Whether they will attempt to enter during the night and enbatteries for over two hours, and ceased firing

at 7 P. M., though our men continued to the hour of our going to press,

Annexed are the reports above referred to,

FLOATING BATTERY. The floating battery has been struck eleven times, but the balls failed to penetrate. Major ing battery, and the Dahlgren battery, under command of Lieut, J. R. Hamilton. No houses Fort Sumter, and one of the barbette guns has but, upon hearing the firing, put back to sea. FLOATING BATTERY, 10% o'clock. All right bere, not a man wound Anderson has concentrated a heavy fire on us. The battery stands well.

S. LOGAN, M. D. FLOATING BATTERY, 11 o'clock. Nobody hurt up to this hour. Three gune are working. One ball struck on the edge of angle of the roof, and perforated the planking. When a ball strikes the battery the shock is not perceptible CAMP BOMAR, Sullivan's Island, 1 P. M.

No fleet in sight yet. Sumter badly damaged in parapet, guns and buildings. Lieut. Rhett and Mitchel are at Moultrie in command of the battery bearing on Sumter. Capt. Hamilton has a Dahlgren gun at the Cove, doing great mischief, and gets, with the Floating Battery, commanded by Lieuts. Yates and Harleston, nearly all Anderson's attention. No one killed yet on our side or injured. Ripley is in his shirt sleeves, working his guns himself. The work is progressing finely. LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN COMMAND OF TH SUMTER GUNS ON FORT MOULTRIB.

FORT MOULTRIE, 4 o'clock.

I have great expectation of success. Ripley is every inch a soldier. Indeed I cannot speak in too high terms of our officers and men. Our gun practice has been fine. It has been satis-factory to Col. Ripley. Every now and then, while I write seated between two of my Colum-

We are all unburt: and if the war steamer

ow off the bar do not give us trouble to-nigh

To Lieutenant Mitchell, under my command

FORT MOULTRIE, 41 P. M. We commenced firing this morning at 4½ o'clock, and continued a steady firing until the present time, and are still firing. The balls from Fort Sumter are doing little or no damage, not a person having been injured. The Morris

of injury to their side of Sumter.

Major Anderson has one gun bearing on Fort Johnson, one on each of the lower batteries on this Island, and five on Fort Monltrie. At present there are three United States vessels off the harbor. All the guns bearing on them are loaded and manned, ready for action.

The batteries are doing great execution, and MORRIS ISLAND, 8 A. M. have received no injury.

STEVENS' BATTERY, Morris Island, 10 A. M. Everything going on well. The battery has been struck ten times without being injured.—
Everybody in good spirits, and no one hart. Morris Island, 12 M.
Two of the guns on the iron battery have been partially disabled, but no one injured.

Morris Island, 3½ P. M. We have repaired the injury done to the iron battery, and have commenced firing with the same success. No one injured.

FORT JOHNSON, 2 o'clock. Anderson has fired two shots, but without

The official reports made to headquarters last night from the several forts and batteries, state that no person was injured, and that four out of every six shells fired fell inside Fort Sumter. The schooner Petrel, J. L. Jones, commanding, while lying off the mouth of Hog Island Channel, was fired into from From Sumter, about half past 8 o'clock. One shot took effect in the bow of the schooner, and several passed over her. Captain Jones reports that the fire of Sumter is principally directed against the floating battery, the four gun battery, and the Dahlgren battery on Sullivan's Island, with little apparent effect. Most of the shell, from the mortar battery on Morris Island, are falling into

PROCLAMATIONS.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the agregate of seventy-five thousand to suppress said combination and execute the

I appeal to the loyal citizens to facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs that have long been endured. The first service assigned to the forces will be to repossess the forts, places and property that have been seized

The utmost care will be taken consistent with the object to avoid devastation and destruction or interference with the property of the country,

and I command persons composing the afore-said combinations to disperse within twenty days from this date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures which the public safety and inter

[Signed] ABR'AM LINC By W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion has occurred, rendering it necessary and proper that the Congress of the Confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon such commucations as may be made to it on the part of the Executive :

business at the Capitol, in the city of Mont-gomery, on the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby requested to take notice. Given under my hand and the seal of the

[L.s.] Confederate States, at Montgomery, this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini,

By the President, R. Toombs, Secretary of State

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has by proclamation an-nounced the intention of invading this Confederacy, with armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses and thereby subverting turing its fortresses and thereby subverting its independence and subjugating the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the Law of Nations and the usages of civilized warfare

place at its disposal— Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, Presiden of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service in private armed vessels on the high seas to aid this Government in re sisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonand poor, in uniform or without, the common | nage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State; And I do hereby notify all applicants aforesaid, that before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible securities, not interested in such vessel, it the penal sum of \$5,000, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of \$10,000, with the condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commis-sioned vessel shall observe the laws of these Confederate States and the instructions to then for the regulation of their conduct, that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her com mission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

And I do further specially enjoin on all per sons holding office, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto.

And I do moreover solemnly exhort the good

people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of their country, as they prize the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those now threatened, in aggravated form by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defense, and by which under the blessings of Divine Providence we may hope for a steedy, just and honorable preserved. hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this 17th day of April, A. D. eighteen

hundred and sixty-one, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

TEXAS ITEMS.

THE FIRE AT HOUSTON,-The buildings burned at Houston by the fire of 21 A.M., on the 17th, were occupied by C. J. Granger, carpenter; Mrs. McClin, milliner; Odd Fellows Hall; Mrs. Levy, fancy goods; Dr. Poland, Dr. Southworth, physicians; Mr. Charry, shoes; Mr. Parker, Grocery.

The loss was \$20,000, no insurance. The fire broke out in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The military spirit is rife in the interior. The State has been called on for 3,000 troops. Authorities say 6,000 are ready to obey any order Governor Clark may issue.

A gentleman from Guadalupe informs us that the prospects for corn and cotton are good in that region. A correspondent of the Houston Telegraph

says Dr. Boring, of San Antonio, "the great secession Methodist preacher," is at Montgomery, with a view of entering the Confederate army.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NORTH.—Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana Wisconsin, Vermont, all the Northern States, in fact, were being placed on a war footing, and were all offering men and means, in a very illimitable sort of way to the Lincoln administration. We look for a reaction Many of the people of these States have been deceived with reference to the attitude of the South. The North is being completely ruined by the Lincoln administration.

the Lincoln administration.
Washington, April 14 — The Black Republican Washington, April 14—The Black Republicans profes not to believe the dispatches from Charleston, asserting that they are entirely one-sided.

Of the troops which Lincoln will call for to-morrow. New York will be required to furnish 13.500, and Pennsylvania 5000. The remainder is to be furnished by the other States.

The excitement here is intense. A company of cavalry was sent to Fort Washington to-day.

The North is becoming infected with the war spirit.

Leading Democrats of New . York will publish

Leading Democrats of New York will publish a card sustaining the Government.

It is now understood that the Administration intentionally deceived the Southern Commissioners as to the policy to be pursued.

Washington, April 14.—President Lincoln last night told a member of the Foreign Diplomatic crops that he will exhaust all the power of the Government for the purpose of retaking Fort Sumter

SEWARD AND RUSSELL—RUSSELL'S REPLY TO SEWARD.

WARD.

In Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, has had an interview with Mr. Seward. In the course of conversation Mr. Seward state! that if any European Government should recognize the outhern Confederacy the act would be regarded by the Washington Administration as a casus belli.

Mr. Russell replied that perhaps it would look better for this Government to reinforce Fort Sumter before threatening Europe.

THE FERLING IN WILMINGTON N. C.

WILMINGTON April 16 —Lincoln's proclamation was received with perfect con empt. The Unionists denounce the Administration, and with the Secessionists rejoice greatly over the surrender of Fort LINCOLN CAN NOT OBTAIN TROOPS FROM KEN-

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Governor Beriah Magoffin, of this State, positively refuses to supply the Kentucky quota of troops as requesed in Lincoln's pro-

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILDELPHIA. Philadelunia, April 16 — The office of the Southern Monitor and general Pattison's residence have been threatened by the infuriated populace. Several prominent Southerners, of secession proclivities, have been warned by the so called Vigilant Com-

BUFFALO, April 16.—Ex-U. S. President Millard Fillmore presides to night over a meeting called, to aid the Federal Government in the enforcement of LARGE APPROPRIATION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

LARGE APPROPRIATION BY THE LEGISLATCRE.
ALBANY, N. Y, April 16—The Legislature has
passed a bill making an appropriation of \$3,000,000
to arm and equip the militia of the State.
DETACHMENT OF TROOPS FROM CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, April 16.—A detachment of 160 men
are on their way to Washington. Major Morris,
with 220 men, and Sherman's battery, follow im-

LANCASTER, Pa., April 16.—Ex-President Buchanan participates in the general determination to sustain the Government at Washington.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING. PHILADELPHIA, April 16 .- The excitement here

LARGE MEETING IN LOUISVILLE—THE CITY GOES

WITH THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, April 16—A meeting of 3000 citizens, held to-night, enthusiastically adopted resolutions unanimously that Kentucky would not permit the marching of troops against the second States through her territory—decouncing Lincoln's war policy—uniting her destiny with the South if war must come—endorsing Governor Magoffin's response to Mr Cameron. Secretary of War—sympathizing with the patriotic men in the free States, and recommending to arm Kentucky immediately.

SOUTHERN PORTS NOT BLOCKADED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—No orders have yet been

mails.

The President has issued orders to garrison the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, Forts Washington, Monroe

and others.

A Massachuetts and New York regiment goes to Fort Monroe.

The route between Philadelphia and Washington is to be guarded by the Western troops.

VIRGINIA HAS SECRED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18th, 3 P. M.—We have just received from Richmond, the imporant annoucement that the Virginia State Convention, at 2 o'clock P. M., passed the Ordinance of Secession.

The news creates great rejoicing here.

Lincoln and his Cabinet are open in expressing their indignation at the contemptuous manner in which the war proclamation was received at Montgomery. The White House is said to resound with phrases much more emphatic than elegant, but not more earnest than profuse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17 —The Intelligencer of this morning favors coercive mea-ures against the South This is very suggestive, as the Intelligencer has hitherto pursued a contrary policy, and has been known as a strictly conservative journal

The general impression now appears to be, that had the Border States acted promptly, no collision would have occurred.

would have occurned.

Many prominent Republicans seem to be startled at the effect of their own policy. DAVIS, PILLOW, BRECKINGIDGE AND BEAUREGARD

DAVIS, PILLOW, BRECKINGIDGE AND BEAUREGARD
TO TAKE THE FIELD.
MONTGOMERY, April 17, 1861.—It is now stated,
apparently on the best authority, that as soon as
Virginia moves, Davis, Pillow, Breckinridge and
Beauregard will take the field.
For-yth and Sanders are making strong efforts to
induce the Cabinet to invite Douglas to come to Montgomery. The Cabinet very sensibly declines the
Lyoposition.

INTERESTING FROM MONTGOMERY.
MONTGOMERY, April 16. General Pellow guarantees to raise ten thousand men in twenty days, if Pre-ident Davis will accept their services. There is no doubt of President Davis' accepting them.

Vice-President Alex. H. Stephens delivered a speech in Atlanta last night, in which he said it would require seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate us, and then it would not be done when an open \$125,000 of the loan is taken by one man in gold, at rear

Monroomery, April 17.—Of the thirty-two thousand troops called out yesterday, five thousand are from each State, with the exception of Florida, which is only required to furnish two thousand, owing to

fifty thousand Tennessee and Kentucky troops were offered this morning to the War Department.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April — The merchant's meeting held in this city to-day was of an imposing and enthusiastic character

Twelve hundred dollars headed the subsciption for Seventh Regiment on the spot. It is expected that fifty thousand dollars will be raised to-morrow. A mob has gone to compel the Journal of Commerce to hang out the American flag. The Express and Day Book have complied under the same terms. It is reported that Mr. A. T. Stewart has offered \$1.000,000 to the United States Government.

Recruiting is going on briskly, sailors in great numbers are applying for naval service.

Volunteering is progressing briskly in numerous Northern and Eastern localities.

FUNDS ADVANCED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

FUNDS ADVANCED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

BURLINGTON, April 17.—The Iowa Branch State Bank and the Indiana State Bank advance the Govrnors whatever amounted they deem necessary to quip the regiment called for by Lincoln.

IORTH CAROLINA AND KENTUCKY TROOPS REFUSED. NEW YORK, April 17—Gov. Ellis, of North Caro-ina, and Gov. Magoflin, of Kentucky, have both officially refused to respond to Lincoln's demand for roops from those States.

It is believed that all the Border States, except

faryland, will do the same.

In consequence of this refusal , Lincoln has order d double the number of Northern volunteers at first KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT.
"LOUISVILLE, April 17.—There is a great political

"Kentucky all right."

The City Council has passed a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 to put the city in a state of lefence.

A steamer from St. Louis, laden with Government thrus for Newport Kr. is likely to be attended to

rms for Newport, Ky., is likely to be stopped on CINCINNATI. April 17.—The city presented quite a

lively state of excitement to-day.

Several boxes, containing guns, marked for parties in the city of Memphis, were seized upon to-day by order of the Chief of Police. A heavy shipment of powder has been stopped.

All steamers are prohibited from taking provision

South.

Two steamers thoroughly armed are acting as police boats to stop and search all passing steamers.

SECESSIONISTS OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, April 17.—The secessionists here are overawed by the prevalent Union sentiment.

OFFER BY THE BOSTON BANKS,
Boston, April 17.—The Banks propose jointly loan the Federal Government \$1,000,000. FURTHER FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 17 —Mr. Saunders declives as postmaster under the Lincoln Admi

A Committee of Safety has been appointed. The resistance feeling is unanimous.

The casting of cannon has commenced, and be pushed forward with great activity.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

New Youk, April 19—Dispatches from Washington City, received here this evening, say the rebellion is very formidable in Virginia.

Several Northern men have been expelled from Richment Richmond.

The flag of the Confederate States with eight stars is floating proudly over the several public places. The stars and stripes are nowhere to be

Sherrard Clemens, Congressman from Virginia, Sherrard Collection.

Is held there as a prisoner.

Commodore Paulding says the Gosport Navy Yard can be held against 10,000 men.

No measures have as yet been taken to discontinue the Southern mails.

the Southern mails.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, April 19 — Lieut. Jones, commanding at Harper's Ferry under directions of the War Department, apprehending a large Virginia force, destroyed ail munitions of war and buildings, and went over to Carlisle.

NORTHERN TROOPS AT WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The troops from Massachusetts and New York have arrived. RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT. RICHNOND, Va., April 19.—Lieut. General Win-field Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, has resigned his commission and tendered his services to his native State, Virginia.

IMPORTANT.

PHILADELPHIA. April 16.—The excitement here has considerably subsided. Volunteers, especially Germans, are enlisting rapidly.

KENTUCKY—IMMENSE MERTING IN PADUCAII—
RESOLUTIONS THOROGUALY SOUTHERN.

PADUCAII, April 16.—The following resolution was passed to-day at an innuence meeting of the citizens of Paducals, Ky., irrespective of party, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in the contest now existing between the North and South, we are unbestingly with the South in sympathy, in interest and in action.

Lytt. Cook, Secretary.

LARGE NEETING IN LOUISVILLE—THE CITY GOES WITH THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, April 16—A meeting of 3000 citizens, held to-night, enthusiastically adopted resolutions unanimously that Kentucky would not permit the marching of troops against the secreded States through her territory—denuncing Lincoln's war policy—uniting her destion with the South if war must come—endorsing Governor Magoffin's response to Mr. Cameron. Secretary of War—sympathizing with the patriodic men in the free States, and recommending to arm Kentucky immediately.

March 19th in Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania troops on their way to Washing Baltimore at the 19th in Baltimore in the 19th in

lost.

The places of business are all closed, and a general feeling of terror prevails throughout the city.

The New York chamber of Commerce demands that the Southern ports be immediately blockaded, and has subscribed \$125,000 for the equipment of volunteers.

colunteers.

Gov. Letcher has had the Customhouse at Nor-folk broken open, and a large number of guns

Legislature of Tennessee for the 25th inst. He informed Lincoln that Tennessee would not furnish a man for coercion; but 50,000 for the South.

Cairo is to be the base of Lincoln's operations. It is said that President Davis is to take command

in person at Pensacola.

Gov Jackson, of Missouri, informs Lincoln that his requisition for troops illegal and diabolical, and will not be complied with—that Missouri will not furnish a man for such an unholy crusade.

can be precured.

The War Department has the defence of Galveston under consideration, and will act as promptly as possible. Major Whiting, Engineer, will be sent to Galveston at once

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 16.—The news of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens from United States vessels of war is confirmed by official dispatches to the Government. The Cabinet do not conceal the joy they feel at the event.

Orders have been issued from the War Department c untermanding the movement of 20,000 volunteers intended for this city.

The present trouble of the Administration is about Virginia. It is very much alarmed at the news from Richmond.

Lincoln and his Cabinet are open in expression which the war.

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Orders have been issued from the War Department c untermanding the movement of 20,000 volunteers intended for this city.

The discussion of the Roman question of the temporal from the spiritual power. Several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

Tuans, Thursday, March 28.

The discussion of the Roman question was resumed.

For Tonion the claimed with—that Missouri will not lumins ha man for such an unholy crusade.

I TALY.

Count Cavour has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies: that the Ministerial programme remins unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question the testing that the union of the consent of France. He said that the union of the consent of France. He said that the union of the temps an unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question that the Ministerial programme remins unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question that the Ministerial programme remins unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question that the Ministerial programme remins unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question of the Roman question of the testing that the union of the testing that the union of the testi

capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

Tuain, Thursday, March 28.

The discussion of the Roman question was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor Cheaves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count Cavour refoted the arguments brought forward He maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately proclaimed the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the Chamber without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law. We offer the spiritual power of the Pope all guarantees for its liberal and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in this matter.

The line of steamers by Berwick will run as long as possible.

Washington, April 20 —President Lincoln has
proclamation declaring all the ports of the South to
be in a state of blockade, and that it is his intention
to enforce it with all the naval force at his command.

The U. S. Steam frigates Pawnee and Anacosta
took their departure last night for the South. It is
supposed they have been ordered to Norfolk.

There is no mail communication beyond Baltimore,
owing, it is reported, to the destruction of a railroad
bridge near Baltimore, for the purpose of detaining
a large body of tsoops bound for Washington, at
Havre de Grace.

Lynchburg, Va, April 19.

"Messrs. Wilson, Massie & Co., New Orleans:

through, provided they are unmolestedly allowed to pass around Baltimore.

Boston, April 29 — The Boston Fifth Regiment, and the Boston Flying Artillery start for Washing-

About 1500 military are ready to march. the other Banks as much money as is required. The steamship Star of the West, arrived safely a New Orleans on the 20th.

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 17th to 23d of April, inclusive. C.-L. C. Crouse, 1 n s; L. C. Cunningham, \$20; G. W. Castles
D.-A. B. Duval, 2 n s.
F.-W. G. Foote.
G.-R. Gillett, \$7, 1 n s; Jas Grabam; H. A. Graves, \$250.
H.-L. B. Hickman, \$10; J. K. Harper.
J.-S. M. Jenkins, \$5. 1 n s.
L.-James B. Lentz, \$3.
P.-J. W. Phillips, \$450, 2 n s.
R.-E. Y. Seale, 2 n s; W. Spence, 4 n s.
T.-C. W. Thomas.
W.-J. B. Whittenberg, \$450, 2 letters. -L. C. Crouse, 1 n s ; L. C. Cunningham, \$20 ; G. W.

Rew Adbertisements.

G. W. McMahan & Tubb. Cotton and Wool Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Galveston. Texas, NEW BOOK.

JUST RECEIVED at the Texas Book Depository, TRA'
ELS IN EUROPE, EGYPT, AND PALESTINE, 1
Mrs. Thomas. Price \$1 25.

ANT TRAP. THE undersigned would call the attention of the public to the following certificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied himself by personal observation that the trap will do all that is claimed for it. We have determined to put the Trap at such a price that all may supply themselves.

An agent will visit the various counties of the State to the Authority of the Trap, give instructions how to use it, and to make arrangements for their manufacture and sale.

Dr. E. P. GAINES is our authorized agent for said purposes.

G. W. COTTINGHAM,
JOHN S. MENEFEE.

This is to cer ify that we were present on the 30th ultimo, in the town of Texana, when and where G. W. cottingham had four of his Ant Machines at wo k on a large cutting and bed, catching from one-fourth to one-half a bushed of the Ants in a few hours; and, from our observation at the time we believe with proper industry and attention that those auts can be destroyed by the use of said machines.

In witness whereof we sign our names.

B. G. C. LEMAN.

MAURICE K. SI FONS,

J. HIN R. SANFORD,

U. A. CLARY.

This is to certify that I have witnessed experiments made.

This is to certify that I have witnessed experiments may by Rev. G. W. Cottingham with his Ant Trap, and that catches the Cutting, and littleck or Gran ant very rapid to be properly managed is, in it-celf, a success.

Team, April 2, 1861.

BUCKNER HARRIS. Rev. G. W. Cottingham.—Dear Sir-We have winessed the demonstrations usede by you with your Ant Trap, and are satisfied that the Cutting Ant, as well as these known as Hillock or Grain Ants, can be destroyed by it Yours, respectfully, J M CHIVERS. E. ARRINGTON.

Marriages.

We are authorized to announce L. A ABERCROMBIE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, at the next cosming election.

We are authorized to announce HOWARD FINLEY, of Grimes county, a candidate for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

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

Jan. 21.

WILL BE PAID For any Medicine that will Excel COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!

Sprains, Bruises, Diarraca, Sore Taroat, and all similar complaints.

Touthache cared in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Cholic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore Throat relieved in ten minutes.

100 Cases have been cured by one Agent, in a single day!!

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Try it! Try it!! Try it!!! Try it!!!

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

The Aliberal discount made to Agents, and one wanted every town; also a few good traveling agents.

Alt orders and communications should be addressed

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyenly bring on your cases.

The steamer Matagorda arrived in our offing on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, with the New Orleans mail, which she transferred to the pilot boat. She returned immediately to Berwick's Bay.

The Matagorda brings the intelligence that in consequence of the appearance of U. S. war vessels off the mouth of the river, the main passes had been obstructed by the sinking ing of vessels.

The line of steamers by Berwick will run as long as possible.

Washington, April 20 — President Lincoln has proclamation declaring all the ports of the South to be in a state of blockade, and that it is his intention to enforce it with all the naval force at his command.

The U. S. Steam frigates Pawnee and Anacosta took their departure last night for the South. It is

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

and the Boston Flying Artillery start for Washington this evening.

New York, April 20 — The Chesapeake sails this afternoon, with two hundred and fifty seaman for the navy yard. The Monticello sailed this afternoon, with one hundred marines for Norfolk, from thence to Washington.

Newark, N. J., April 20 — The 1st Regiment, Lo00 strong, goes to Washington next Tuesday.

The Common Council provides for the lamilies of volunteers

About 1500 military are ready to march.

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

GOLIAD DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND, ueces Bay-and Camp Meeting. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

VICTORIA DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND,

> Mar 30, April 6, 20, May 4, 11, 25, A. DAVIDSON, P. E. GONZALES DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND,

Gonzales Circuit...
Gonzales Station
San Marcos and Colored Mission
Seguin Ct. and Colored Mission
Lockhart Ct. and Colored Mission
lia co Mission
Llano Mission.
San Saba Mission.
Juli RUSK DISTRICT.

Webb & Jarmon, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LA GRANGE, Texas

Sunday School Books at Houston. Till E subscriber keeps on hand a GENERAL SUPPLY of such books as are most commonly used in Union and Denominational Sunday Schools.

[Orders will receive prompt attention. 1 JAMES BURKE. SADDLERY. COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE

Leather, Hames, Collars, &c., Hendley Block, Galveston, Texas Brauch of the House of P. HAY DEN, N. 1 HE undersigned. Manages for the above House, i constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep always on hand, a full supply of Saddlery oach and Plantation Hardware of every description viz: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees Saddle Trees, Pad Serews, Cockeyes, Terreta, Swivels, Trac Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc.

with harness, skirting, bridle, calf-skin, seating and russe Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gi, and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every thing wanted in the line. Carriage Makers supplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enamel

PLAN ERC supplied with Plantation Hardwareioes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

Torders promptly filed, and those for foreign importaions received.

J. R. SPRAGUE, Galucaton STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN

TROM my Rasch near Sweet Home, in Lavaca count
about the middle of December last, a BAY MARE, gostock, we drum size, about seven years old, branded on it
ight shoulder, BoX, and on one hip with an Lin atriangle
She has also a notable with the steak or ring roun ther necl
caused by a rope. I have reason to fear that she was stole
and it therefore advertise her in the Advence, as it is extensively a reulated and reset throughout the state. Any infe
mation concerning her would be thankfully received, or
for delivery to me at Chaptell Bill, Washing on count
To as, I will pay a liberal reward. My address is Chappe
Hill, Years.

FINE STOCK OF HORSES

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

WE have a new sind of grain, known as JAPANES! WHEAT, which has many qualifications that should recommend it to every Farmer in the United States and Canada.

It matures in about 20 days less time than onts, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

It has grown the last season, by actual measure-ment, at the rate of three hundred bushels per acre. We know from actual expe-rienc: that it will average from one hundred to one hundred

Attention is called to the following CERTIFICATES:

Minouk, Woodford co., Ili. Feb. 18th. 1861.

We, the understaned, having rown and used the peculiar kind of grain. known as Japanese Whea', soid by B. W. Jones & Co., 49 'live street, St. Louis, No., would recommend it as worthy of notice by the farmers and stock raisers through at the Ugite States and Chandas, for the following reasons: It produces enormously, is equal to any other kind of grain now used for stock, will grow from five to six tons to the acre of very fine funder, that is preferred by both horses and cattle to the best timothy or clover hay, after a very large per cent, of the grain is thrashed off; it will stand the most sweet drouth; it ripens while the walk is yet green; it will mature in seventy days from the time it is so an consequently two crops can be grown in many localities the same searon.

THOMAS CLARK,

JOHN JAMESON.

We, 'he undersigned, know the farmers signing this cer tificare to be mer of strict lategrity

L. G. KEEDY & CO., M. A. CUSHING & CO.,
SAMUEL WORK, IRA TOOD, JR.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT.

S. Louis, Mo., March 9th, 1861.

I hereby certify that I have ground in the Fulton M lis it this City, a quantity of "Japanere Whoa" for Messers. E.

W. Jones & C., and find that it yields thirty pounds posshel of good flour.

Sworn and inscribed to before me this 9th day of March 1861.

(H.S. GIRALDIN, Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

To any person that will send us one dollar in g ld, or currency, we will see d by mail, rostage pard, a sufficient amount from which he can raise enough to grow the following year at least three hundred to four hundred bushels — Directions well accompany rach package.

The Any person, getting up a club of Five, shall receive one package gratis.

All letters should be addressed to

40 PRIZE MEDALS!!! CHICKERING & SONS,

Will will thou
Baltimoreans.

Win D. Miller.

Baltimoreans.

A Sa an evidence that we still continue ther ranks among Plano Forte smants. It for some and saveries the first of ealing the steen the first of the readers of this advert semant to the variety of ealing the steen the first of the readers of this advert semant to the variety of ealing the steen the first of the readers of this advert semant to the ranks many plano Forte easers. Nich.

Gradell for past favors we would solicit a continuancy of them, which we shall endeavor to deserve by the views and the fortherad, branched on the ranks in the forehead, branched on the first of the readers of this advert semant to

Z. Wms. Eddy EDDY & ADAMS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions and Plantation Gree Sabine Pass, Texas. Strict attention will be paid to the Receiving and Fowarding of Merchan-ise. mar 28-1 y SCHOOL NOTICE

warding of Merchan-ise.

SCHOOL NOTICE

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

School for Young Ladies,

In Galveston, on the 4th of March.

A positive necessity is upon us to keep our children from schools and communities where the dictates of a perverted conscience are magnified into he demands of a "nigher law"—and further still, our daughters and sons must be educated by those ready to defend our social and domestic relations in the light of Revelati-n, as also from the teachings of history, because from our Schools and Colleges must go out a hierature which shall correct the funaticism of the age, and distinctly declare Southern influence on modern envillization. The system of instruction will be extended, thorough and practical. Many of the "issue and ologies" with which female seho is abound, will be dispensed with and a system a opted which, while it impreves the intelectual taculties, will refine the maral sensibilities and thus secure the highest object of an educaci n—

Fo Think Profoundly and Act Wisely.

Each Department of the Scho ol will be in charge of ompotent Teachers, who have be no engaged, and will enter upon their duties we are required.

The Galveston Musical Institution, under the direction of Prof. Aug. Buttlant, is conhected 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 efficulities that attend such affenterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best Institutions, from the highest syle of schoolroom furniture to the latest improvements in apparatus.

Wh. J. HANCOCK.

Refers To.

Rev. Dan. McNair; J. W. Shipman, J. E. Carnes; B. L. Pect; Messers. T. H. McMahan; Th. Mather; J. L. Briggs-ins. Sorley; E. B. Nichols; J. S. Sydner; Dr. Simms. Or Sayres.—Houston.

Rev. J. W. Phillips.—Chappell

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

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

emale teachers.
TERMS.—Board and washing, per month
Tuition 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 respectively solicit a share of public paironage.

feb. 14-tf.

W. S. HAMILTON, President

Bastrop Military Institute. OURSE of Study Collegiate, and unusually full, Instruction thorough, Discipline strict.

Eighth Semi-ansual Term commences on 21st January.
Institute charge for Board and Tuition \$115, to be paid or 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 29-16

SOULE UNIVERSITY, Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

HE 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 Sih of February, 1861.

Faculty.

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

and Political Science.

IAMES M. ILHANY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do do Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor 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 Mathemat
Maj J. W. KERB, G. V. M. L., Professor English Liter
and Wistery Tactics
Rev. EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography.
Rev. A. McKENNY, Principal Preparatory Department
flew THOS, P. COOK, Agent.
P. H. SWEARENGIN, E-q., Attorney.

The duties of the B-blical Chair are distributed, and a resent discharged by the President and Prof. of Languages EXPENSES. UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Elementary Studies, per term Intermediate

Classics, and Mathematics,

Board, per month.

Property for Sale.

A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Unior Allil, Washington county, Texas. A good location for Physician or Merchant.

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MORSE & MOORE, Proprietors MORSE & MOORE, Proprietors.

THIS new and elegant Hotel, on Magazine street, has rea cently been furnished, and is now open for the reception
of guests. The location is the most destrable in the cityeither for families or busin as men. The rooms are with
ventilated and pleasant in every respect. The entire housingited with gas, manufactured on the premises Persons who may faver us with a call can rest assured that
every effort will be made to pleaso.

We have Now on Sale our

Fall and Winter Stock

STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS. FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,

These goods have all been marked at the lowest pricees.

o will the times.

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

Nov. 29

HOWARD & BURKHARDT. F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,

sep 20] 44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. nd the table is always provided with the submantine as uries of the season.

For those emply-yed about the wherves and shipping these the most convenient hotel in the city.

Ferms moderate.

CHAS. LEMMERMANN,
Gaiveston, Nov. 22, 1860-19

FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE MARKET STREET. (Next door to the Post Office.) NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT.

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Special Partners. PEFERRING to the above card I eg to announce that have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S. W. Piphin in the house of Block. Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account,

E. NSCHOLN & C.D., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steambeats and sailing vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open policies, flat and ket boats are excepted.

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Co-Partnership Notice-W. STROTHER,

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BTROTHER & STONE, Cotton Fectors and Commission Merchants, Pedging prompt and personal attention to all business in-trasted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment, G. W. STRITHER, Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C, STONE,

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**ALO, NCIENNAS COUNTY TELAN.

WILL crompily attend to Land matters of every char acter, in the counties of Velorman Falls Bell Crysli Be-que. Erath. Palo Pinto, Hill and I impostone

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

00 troops. Auobey any order informs us that

on Telegrap "the great seat Montgomery, ress in the acquisition of knowledge. It be came necessary after awhile that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticeed to'a cabinet maker in the neighborhood .-There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclinanished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he male large attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and other branches. After being in this situation a few years, sitting at tea with the family one evenng, he all at ouce remarked that he wanted to go to France. "Go to France!" said his master, surprised

that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation; "for what?"

situation; "for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly. At tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts, in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.
"In the time of Napoleon," said he "a prize was offered by the French, government for the was offered by the French government for the simplest rule of measuring plane surfaces, of whatever outline. The prize has never been rarded, and that method I have discovered." He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of in-troduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our minister to the Court of France. He was in troduced to Louis Phillippe, and in the presence of the king, and nobles, and plempotentiaries, the American youth, demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly

won, besides several presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize, offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefits of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit. He complied with the invitation, repaired to

St. Petersburg, and is now professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias.—

THE ADOPTED BIRDS. -- "Switch, switch," went the scythes, as the men, early in the morning, were moving the tall grass. grasshoppers that leaped in terror, or the meadow-mice that scampered in the thickest grass. By-and-by the owner of the field came to them, when one of the men pointed to a little stick which he had stuck in the ground, and said with a laugh, "we cut ail before us."

"No harm, I hope."
"Nothing of consequence." But see.
The gentleman went to the stick, and the off by the scythe! She was on her nest keep ing her little young birds warm, and thus the

with them he knew not. So he carried them home, and on his way recollected that near his hardy pioneers of Texas, and with them shared its had just begun to set.

On reaching the tree where the nest was, to

ed her. In a few hours she flew off to get her gentleman climbed up and took out the four little blue robin eggs and put the four little larks in their place. Again he took his place to

to her nest. She went straight to it, and was just going to hop into it, when she looked in.—
She raised her wings and stood in utter anoazement. A few moments ago she had left eggs. and now they were birds! She stood and look ed, turning her head one way and then the other, and seeming to scan them very closely. Afand in a few moments came back with the male robin. Then they both poised themselves, one earnestly, with raised wings. Sure enough it was even so! They were birds and not eggs! was even so! They were birds and not eggs!
Then they began to to chatter, as if talking the he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

WE. BARNETT. matter over, and explaining the state of things, How they looked, and peered in, and talked! tleman feared it was now all over with the lit-tle orphans. But no! In a very few minutes they both returned, each bringing a worm, with which they began to feed them! They had adopted them, and from that hour they took care of them and raised them.

Does God take care of birds? Yes. And he

has promised to take care of his people and their Methodist church; in 1822 was married to F. B. little orphan children, as birds take care of their | Pankey, and 1835 they moved to Tuscaloosa, Ala,

Hot WATER UPON TREES.—At a Farmers' Meeting, Solon Robinson read a letter from the Rev. J. S. Weishampel, sen., Baltimore, Md., trees. He alludes to a letter read some week

by pouring boiling water upon the limbs and stems, or by conducting a stream of steam from from a hose or pipe, from a movable boiler, to kill both eggs and insects.

Prof. Mapes-I have used hot water on peach trees, and I am satisfied myself that a peach tree Mr. Carpenter said that lime was the best

PECULIAR SHEER.—In the Punjaub, India, there is a breed of sheep so small that a full grown one is not larger than one of our lambs about four weeks old. These creatures have small bones, a full fleshy carcass, and the mutton is excellent. Each ewe has two lambs per annum and yields three pounds of fine wool. This sheep would be excellent for our country, and some spirited stock raiser should import a flock of them. The habits of the sheep are as domesticated as the dog; it feeds on every kind of vegetable, grass, grain, and fruit, and takes brightens as some new impression is made on the tablets of the soul. With what thrilling interest the mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the little tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the tablets of the sheet patter of the tiny feet; but "mother would listen to the sweet prattle of the tongue, and the soft patter of the tiny feet." She has run her short patter of the

fruit parings from the hands of its master. The country which this sheep inhabits has a climate similar in temperature to that of the United States.—Scientific American.

Gbitnaries.

"As the wave dies along the shore, As the gale sinks when storms are o'er, So gently heaves the expiring breast. So sinks the Christian's soul to rest."

Mrs. JANE B. BAKER, wife of Mr. Isaac Baker, r., and daughter of Col. Lucian and Mrs. Parmelia W. Pinkston, was born in Coosa co , Ala., Jan. 20th 1837; accompanied her parents to Texas in 1850; was married in 1852; received into the Methodist Church, by Rev. J. McLend, in 1858; and died a Plantersville, Grimes county, Texas, April 4th. 1861 In her parents sister Baker was peculiarly blessed Their first desire for their children was to rear them religiously-and in their child they were blessed, for she gave evidence of religious impressions even in nfancy As a child she was distinguished for her conscientiousness no less than for her sprightliness of mind. As a school-girl she was admired for her rapid mental improvement, and loved for her docility propriety and amiability. As a daughter she was dutiful and kind. As a wife she was tenderly devoted. As a mother she was fond and faithful. As a neighbor and friend she secured and retained the friendship of all.

It was my privilege to have been but one time her society, and yet was decidedly impressed that her intellect was clear and strong, her mind cultivated and richly stored, her heart pure and her disposition gentle and kind.

More than one community testified to her worth and mourned her loss with sighs and tears. Five lovely children, to be trained for God, are spared the bereaved husband May he, by his own example, lead them to their sainted mother in heaven May the God of all grace sanctify this mournful ispensation to his own honor and glory in the sal-THOS. W. BLAKE. vation of souls.

The Montgomery Mail and Advertiser please copy SARAH LONGBOTHAM, daughter of Peter and Delilah Bays, of Bee county, was born Feb. 28th, 1836, in Sabine Parish, La.; from thence her father moved to Texas in 1845. She was united by marriage to John Longbotham in 1835, and died of putrid sore throat, Nov. 4th, 1860.

She was early taught the way to heaven by a pious father and mother, and at ten years of age embrace religion and joined the M. E Church. She continued faithful and died a triumphant death.

She became conscious of her approaching dissolu ion about five hours before she died, and requested her father-in-law to pray for her. A short time be fore she died she called for her children, bade each farewell. Then, bidding all present farewell, she exhorted them to meet her in heaven. Her husband being from home, she said to his parents, "tell my dear husband to meet me in heaven" After giving her wishes with regard to her children she repeated tell my dear husband to meet me in heaven." Her last words were, "Home, home, home," then closed Her name was spoken to see if she yet wished to

speak; she opened her eyes, turned her head gently, and the spirit took its flight. An infant child, aged about six months, has since gone to meet her.

To her parents I would say, you have have "ar hundred fold in this life," for all your labor in "training up your child in the way she should go.

ENOCH BRINSON died at his residence in Harris county. Texas, of a tumor on the neck, on the morning of Feb 23d, 1861. He was the son of Rev.

1824, in the prime of manhood, he came to try his fortunes in the wilds of Texas; the following year he was

trials, adversities, and prosperities. Many an old Texian have I heard speak in terms of grateful re-membrance of having shared the hospitalities of

Father Brinson was a firm believer in the Bible and had a strong confidence in the Saviour of men. He was led to believe in the Saviour under very peculiar circumstances. About the year 1832 he went

Father Brinson believed in the Calvin Baptis faith, but did not belong to any church, as he had no opportunity of joining the church of his choice, bu ten prayed with fervency in his last illness, and fre quently expressed his strong confidence in the Saviour. The last words that were ever heard to escape his lips were, "My glorious Redeemer!"T hus

San Jacinto, March 25, 1861.

Dinwiddie county, Virginia, May 10th, 1800; died March 5th, 1861, after a long and painful disease.— She was a daughter of Cornelius and Nancy Wain-

In her 18th year she was converted and joined the and was a member of the church there till 1840, when they removed to Montgomery county, Texas been an acceptable member of this charge ever since. New as the country was at that time, she was one of the few who endeavored to sustain the Cross and support the Church. Though possessing a large share of benevolence for others, her Church was first. where the country was at that time, she was one of the few who endeavored to sustain the Cross and since, about scalding wheat, and then says:

"This scalding process destroys the egg of the fly, and the same process has been known to destroy the eggs of, and the grabs themselves, that injure the peach, plum and other trees so greatly. Scald the stem of the tree well, letting the hot water get well into the ground around the tree, where the grubs do most harm and a destruction of both eggs and grub follows; and in addition to this, the scalding appears to add to the vigor of the trees.

"An old lady in Berks County, Pa., had a plum-tree that for many years bloomed and brought forth crops of fruit till half ripe, and then shed them. She often besongth her husband and remained them stand another year." At length one Spring, after she had boiled her soap, she heated the kettle-full of the refuse lye to a boiling degree, and poured it all down the stem of the tree, untending to "scald it to death," as she said. It soon blossomed more abundantly, and bore a profuse crop of plums which it brought to the greatest perfection, which greatly pleased the dollady. This same principle could be applied to the destruction of every kind of destructive insect upon the various choice froit-trees, either by pouring boiling water upon the limbs and stems, or by conducting a stream of steam from from a hose or pipe, from a movable boiler, to

ELLEN MOORE, infant child of Bro. L. W. and Sister Annie Moore, of Fayette county, late of Bas-

by Bro J. W. Whipple last summer, and finished her thing he ever tried round peach trees.

Mr. Wheeler said that lime will not kill the time above named.

Dear little Ellen was in that very interesting pe-Mr. Smith of Connecticut—I have found no remedy except manual labor, though wood ashes are valuable.

Dear little Ellen was in that very interesting period of life when reason begins to dawn—when the soul begins to reach out after ideas, and the eye

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Lone Star Gamery of Art, CORNER OF TREMONT AND MARKET STEET,

(Entrance on Market Street) Galveston Texas.

MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, either plain of coored in oil and all the improved styles pertaining to Photography executed in the most perfect style of Art.
Photographs emarged from small likenesses of deceased persons, and colored in oil, presenting imperishable and truthful tikeness of the "loved and lost" Ladies and gentiumen are invited to call and examine specimens.

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. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female De ratment.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. F. R. Prout, 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 Suilivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

AUG. SACHTLEBEN,

SOLE AGENT FOR
OHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P EMERSON'S Grand and Squar PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Pianos from CHISC KERING, GILBERT. NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

Sole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS; Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED-IAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS. All kinds of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Shect Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of pub
ers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Deale
Catalogues gratis.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Oct 18, 1860-1y
Galveston. Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will common Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

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

sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal Anderson & Blessing's

Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms, Tremont street, Galeeston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfaction warranted. Anderson & Blessing, dealers in Ambrotype and Phot graphic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly atten-ed to. jan 26

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

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varies ock, have received from Europe and Northern manufacto A Domestic Hardware. In adoltion to a large and variestock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron, 5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel, 5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills, 2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers, 50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd, 100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters, 50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes, 120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd; 4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers, 500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows, 1000 coits Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows, 50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zhuc Paint, 50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead, 50 dozen Hird Bridles, 10 bbls. Raw Linseed Oll, 50 dozen Gotton Cards, 10 bbls. Raw Linseed Oll, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spt's Turpt'n, 50 boxes Tin Plate; 2 bbls. Damar Varnish, 1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown, 500 boxes Tin Plate; 2 bbls. Damar Varnish, 1000 clbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green, 100 pounds Chrome Yellow.

ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety and at low prices.

L. M. Hitchicock

MARBLE VARD.

ALLEN & CO.,

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct frem Italy. Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK. IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
do.
do.
do.
do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chaire.
Tete a Tetes Sideboarie, Washstands, etc.
Manting.
White and Checked. 4x1 5xi and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Bankets o all descriptions.

Red Fixtures.

Looking Glasses.

Fine French Looking Glasses. Looking Glass Plate.
Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Meuldings of every

Candiesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars-Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Sterling Silver Table & Ten SpoonsTable and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, PiLitters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Silver Pinted Ware.

Just Receives—Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, Wait
ers, Ten and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent Ice Puchers, etc.

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

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

Country orders solicited. For sale by ROOT & DAVIS.

No. 8, Strand

Also, a residence suited for a small family, and 40 of very desirable Lots, suitable both for residences and business purposes.

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

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

M. W. BAKER, Chappell Hill, Texas.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

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

OCULIST AND AURIST, AVING located in the city of Galveston, desires to renew the tender of his services to the estizens of Texas, in the treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Having practiced successfully in many counties of the State, in these branches for the last two years, which has stated for him the confidence of the afflicted generally, he still hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He refers o some of his former patients, as annexed.

Toffice at the Washington Hotel, corner of Centro and Mechanic streets, where he may be consulted at al. times.

N.B.—As the times are hard, to persons not having the noney he will extead a short credit, by their making a good lote and giving a city reference.

Reference-by Permission. New Fall and Winter Goods,

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galussion.

To be invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and seeded from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low ected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low ates for cash or city acceptance. Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing depart uent will be found full and complete the very particular. LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS A large assortment of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S ARO
"ATIC TANNINO or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH. dee 13-60

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

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive an eminently successful business for the past FORT YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS 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 Premptly Adjusted and Paid at Agency

where Policy is issued.
E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston. L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that we have established a
FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSI

where we will receive and forward Cotton and other prode to any port in the United States. We have made very a vantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galiw ton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us ways to obtain the very highest price in either of these lat kets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sa We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances up COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have large and commoditions Warehouse, and are prepared to

where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Roots and Shoes,
Crockery and Hardware,
together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries
(except injuors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters'
use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the
very lowest prices for Cash or country produce.

Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the
convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we prepose that they may pay the same to our House in Bast-op,
or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

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

Complete Stock of Goods,

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW,

SOOTHING SYRUP.

which greatly facilities the process of teething, by soften he guas, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL Pa SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS

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

A. C. CRAWFORD, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Crockery, China and Glassware,

Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Galveston, Texas. WOLD invite the attention of House-keepers, Piant and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Go mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE,

A full and complete assortment, new styles. FRENCH CHINA White and richly decorated DINNER, TLA, and TOLLE WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vascs, Mon Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE.

Crysial and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TAELE, BAl and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chin neys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jan Bar Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.

direct from the Staffordshire Potteries, England; packet with a special view to the requirements of the Conntry Trad which will be sold at Northern Jobbing Prices by the origin Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Cloth ket and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes crintions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Paile, Pig gins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Goak Well Buckets, covere Pails, Clothes Dryers. SILVER PLATED WARE. A large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, fee Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg B Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladies, Spoons, Knives—COMMUNION SETS. afing Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Mould ilet Wars, Water Coolers, Cash, Deed, Cake and Spa xes, Lanterns, Ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, &c., &c.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.

of every day use in every family, usually kept by similar

New Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Just recieved, direct from Boston, a large and well lected assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Oils, Pent Medicines. Fancy Articles, etc., etc., all genume a fresh, which are offered at prices corresponding with times. Everything is warranted what it purports to My stock is now large and complete, and a mquite what lean offer better inducements to those who may we articles in my line than any other establishment in Tex Doulors, Planters, Physicians and the public generally respectfull invited to call and examine for themselves and in their nedges.

Educational.

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., assted by a full corps of accomplished, expe sisted by a fuz corps of accompanies.

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 accompled.

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 Piano, \$30.

Painting. Embroidery, Drawing, Wax Work, &c., extra. Vocal Music, gratis.

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

J. A. THOMPSON, Prest Bd. T.

W. T. Robinson, Sec.

Brastrop Military Institute.

Department of Practical Chemistry.—Instructions will be given daily in the Laboratory from 1st January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

Analytical Chemistry, viz.

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

Agricultural Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, 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, Melaimotypes, &c., of portraits, landscapes, &c., and in copying as well as in enlarging portraits to cabinet or life size, by means of the Camera. Also, in the manufacture and manupulation of the chemicals used.

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

Electroplating and gidling practically taught; also medical electricity.

Department of Military Science—These will be Bastrop Military Institute.

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

The Superintendent presents these specialities of the Institute to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public sflairs. Fupils may enter both or either of these departments, without entering the regular classes of the College, at a charge of 49 doltars per session of 20 weeks.

R. T. P. ALLEN,

Jan. 16-tf

McKenzie Male and Female College. Gf the East Texas Conference.

THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three mile west of Clarksville. Red River county, Texas, will ope on the irst Monday in October next, and continue one terr of forty weeks, without intermission.

of forty weeks, without intermission.

Faculty.

Rev. J. W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor Belies Lettres.

Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Modern Languages.

Modern Languages.

SMITH RAGSDALE, Prof. Mathematics.

J. R. PARKS, Tutor in Preparatory Department.

S. J. McCOY, Teacher, Female Department.

Mrs. M. E. RAGSDALE, Teacher instrumental Music.

Extern of Tailing and Banavi.

To be pain in ADVANCE, ether in cash or by note with Primary Department, per term, Preparatory

Primary Department, per term,

Preparatory

40 00
Preparatory

40 00
Preparatory

50 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,

60 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,

60 00
Mariculation for on entering College,

500
Road, washing, room rent, bedding, dec., per term

of torit weeks,

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 ares and police their own room.

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

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

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

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

J. W. FIELDS.

competent teachers. Musical Department under to stion of Mrs. E. S. N. Cook. TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

lussical and Mathematical Department......

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mi and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation are eminently quantified to take charge of young Ladies. The "rincipal will board in the family. The price of board for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel an ights, \$125.00.

Union Chapel Institute,
Fort Bend county, Texas.

PHIS Institution, under the superintendence of A. C.
BAKER, M. D., (late of Greensbero', Ala.,) will be open
for the reception of students on Monday the 17th of Sep Payable at the end of the Session.

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

Latin, Greek, French, either or all.
Music on Piano Forte.
Use of Instrument.
Embrodery and Wax Work, exch.
Contingent Fee.

Contingent Fee.

Paculty.

WM P. BISHOP, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.

Miss A. C. BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belieslettres
Miss M. S., BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belieslettres
Miss M. M. WEBB, Principal of treparatory Department.

Mrs. J. B. TULLIS, Professor of Music.

Students entered during the first month are charged from
the beginning; those enering after the first month, from
date of matriculation.

Board can be had, in pleasant and respectable families, on
as easy terms as the country can afford.

UNIFORM.—A plain pink gingham or calico dress for

Thompsom ille, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commence Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintendence of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuttion, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,

Mental Arithmetic.

Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.

15 00

Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and Spanish.

20 00

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

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 Systes Mails, as follows:

New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 18 A. 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, via Railroad.—Leave New Or-

at 8.4. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, vin Balirond.—Leave New Orleans. WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; are at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 5 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 6 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 6 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; from Levee, vin Hiver.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A.M.; arrive at Malveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indian

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

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago. VIA Indiamoia.

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 TifURSDAY, 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 Havans a Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accom-E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.

I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans.

NOTICE —After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. & C.

Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will leave Harrisburg at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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

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

J. A. Will, JAMS.

Superfusedant

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Pierce and Bacod's Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MAG. Capt Bers, Hisckler

Bark SAN JACINTO. J. F. FOLBURN

" " ISLAND CITY " ASA STEVENS.

" " TRINITY. " Himas Hall.

" " NUECES " G. W. TAY.OS.

" " D. GODFREY. " G. W. PARNER.

" " HELEN. " A. W. STEPHER

Brig VESTA " M. D. FRATUS. Brig VESTA

MOTHERS! Thousands are daily speaking in the

INFANTILE CORDIAL.

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities

BLOOD FOOD.

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

improvement on whereier a witson, doing away with that troublesome Leather Pad, and all the objectionable parts of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, we claim that it is

The most Simple, Durable, and most Reliable Machine in Market,
and offer it to the public at the Low PRICE of \$75.
It sews from the original speed, and makes a stitch alike on both sides of the cloth, it will not ravel or pull out; it gives better satisfaction than any machine ever offered to the public.

we can produce testimonials from parties that have used Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines, and have set them aside and are now using Stoat Machines, and with one voice they proclaim it the most reliable machine in market. Country orders promptly attended to M. H. BLUDWORTH Agent, Indianola, Texas. Also for sale by MARSHALL ATWOOD, at the Texas Sewing Machine Depot, Tremont street, Galveston. GEO, P. DREW, Traveling Agent. jan26 Portable Corn and Flouring Mill Factory.

MONTGOMERY, TEXAS.

E. ELLIOTT a BRO. Manufacturers of Corp and Flour

Montgomery, Montgomery County, Texas,
would respectfully inform the citizens of Texas, that they
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References.—Wm. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

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