at Rockwall, Kaufman co., to treat Files and Firtula; be is induced to say, that him and not cured, he will pended, but the following. J. P. BARNETT, M. D.

and I consider it perfectly BURRELL PARKER. 8, 1859.—Oct. 6, '59.

their Sight. f the Eye.

PLANTERS. DRSE-POWER! THERS'

E-POWER.

ny now in use.

AGES.

# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VII .-- NO. 39.

# GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

#### The Texas Christian Adbocate. Be champions for the right! OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON. TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars

JAMES W. SHIPMAN,

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

Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed. All Communications must be directed to the Edito

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

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

#### CAN A CHRISTIAN FALL FROM GRACE? NUMBER TWO.

The next passage I present for the affirmative of this question I can never think of without feelings of apprehension; nor can I hear or read of the final perseverance of the saints, without thinking of it, and trembling for the minister, who, in the face of such a charge, would attempt the propagation of what I seriously believe to be an error of fearful magnitude. But the testimony: — Ezekiel, iii. 20—"When a righteous man doth turn from his righteousness and commit iniquity, and I lay a stumbling block before him, he shall die; because thou (the minister,) hast not given him warning he shall die in his sin, and his righteousness which he hath done shall not be remembered; but his of this question I can never think of without die in his sin, and his righteousness which he hath done shall not be remembered; but his has blessed, and that souls have been converted has blessed, and that souls have been converted blood will I require at thine hands." And shall I fail to warn those over whom the Holy Ghost hath made me overseer, of the possibility of turning from their righteousness, and committurning from their righteousness, and committing iniquity, and dying everlastingly? Heaven

ting iniquity, and dying everlastingly? Heaven soul starts among them, he goes through. Such forbid! It has been gravely asserted by some, a thing as being a mourner to-day, and not comthat this "righteousness" is "ceremonial," and by others, "self-righteousness." How perfectly futile, and how lame the cause that demands such an interpretation for its support? This notion attaches a death penalty to the turning from a righteousness, to which God's own word affixes endless ruin, if not forsaken: and not such as a fighteousness, to which God's own word affixes endless ruin, if not forsaken: and not affixes endless ruin, if not forsaken: and not only so, but it makes the "watchman" responsible for the continued practice of "ceremonial" or "self-righteousness." Now to whom shall clement very positive, but too often infidel, skeptical, or rationalistic: let us meet it and convert the ment assertions of man to main. we bow-the mere assertions of man to mainwe bow—the mere assertions of man to main-tain an error, or to the word of heaven? Such Nashville, Louisville, and Mobile, furnish a Geran interpretation is solemn mockery. The doc- man population that justifies keeping a missionrighteous in the Bible sense-can "turn from his righteousness," the service of God, "and commit iniquity," and continuing in such a state. will "die in his sin," and "his righteousness which he hath done," all the service rendered "shall not be remembered," and that if the "watchman," minister, pastor, neglects to warn the righteons of the possibility of this, and he yields to sin through a mere persuasion that he

ing in and fostering a spirit of carelessness, and tourdering a spirit of watchfulness indispensably necessary to Christian warfare. The soul led off will be required at his hands. Fearful requisition! Two other passages, tantamount to this, by the same writer: chap. 18, verses 24-

I will present but one other passage from the Old Testament, not that evidence is, by any means, exhausted: Hosea, chap, 14, verse 1, " Return unto the Lord thy God, for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity." This is also an actual instance stated. They had fallen by their sine, and the prophet, like a true minister, calls upon them to return-to "repent and do their first works

26; chap. 33, verses 13-18.

over." No just criticism can set aside this ex-

lost this grace, this religion, have fallen, "wherewith shall it" the world "be salted,"

SUSTAIN THE RIGHT. We may not all, with powerful blow

But all with firm, undaunted brow, May stand unshaken mid the flow One word may turn the wavering scale One willing, honest hand Uphold the cause that else might fail, Although by gerius planned.

# GERMAN MISSIONS.

These are slowly growing, but with all the In New Orleans there are four flourishing churches, embracing 285 well-trained members. churches, embracing 285 well-trained members.
They built a first-class church a few years ago in the First District. Another church has been commenced, and is now nearly completed, in the Third District. The whole cost of the building will be nearly \$9000. About \$2000 have been contributed by the missions themselves, the past

year, towards building this church.

At that port of immigration, they not only care for the resident Germans, but receive those that come from Faderland, among whom, occasionally, is a Methodist. A German can build a larger house with \$9000 than an American. The most of our German work lies in Texas.— There is a whole district of them in West Texas. The Secretary of the Conference Missionary Society, Rev. I. G. John, in giving an account of them says:

It is a fact worth remark, that when once 23; members, 1078; churches, 12; Sabbath schools, 11; scholars, 461.—Nashville Adc.

# JOSEPH FRYE AND GENERAL JACKSON.

Joseph Frye was a large man, nearly six feet in height, with a strong and muscular frame, round shoulders, and a little inclined to stoop. He had a finely formed face, a brilliant eye, that served to illuminate his whole expression, light complexion, and brown hair; and his general will not die, because the pastor failed to warn him, the blood of the lost soul "will be required at his hands" I would not, for worlds, stand in the place of that minister who, in the face of such fearful words, instead of warning the righteous of the danger of sin, teaches them that there is no possible chance for them ever to deed by a collegiate education, but by a dili-

"fail of the grace of God," that "they are as sure of heaven as if already there;" thereby bring I cannot forbear here to relate an incident ill cannot forbear here to relate an incident illustrative of his remarkable power in this regard, of which I was myself a witness. It occurred in the Foundry Church in Washington,
while the Baltimore Conference was in session,
and during the administration of General Jackson. Joseph Frye was the preacher, and the
General was one of his audience. The discourse
was founded on the incident in the evangelical
history touching the Symphenician woman history, touching the Syrophenician woman. He threw himself into his subject—itself one of He threw himself into his subject—itself one of great beauty and tenderness—with such deep feeling and mighty power, that the effect was quite irresistible. The President sat so near me that I was able to watch the movements of his great and susceptible heart, as the preacher advanced; and it really seemed as if the old man's spirit was stirred to its lowest depths. The tears ran down his face; and indeed, in this respect, he only showed hi nself like almost everybody around him. When the services were closed, he moved towards the altar with his usual air of dignity and earnestness. over." No just criticism can set aside this explicit testim ony.

If a "veil" rest upon "Moses and the prophets," it is taken away in the reading of Jesus and the Apostles; and if the testimony of the Old is so explicit and satisfactory, we may well expect a voice of the most positive character in the New. And so it is. Here the sunbeams fall directly.

Matthew, 5, 13: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted." The Christian is the salt of the earth, in exerting a saving influence over ungodly men. This influence is the grace of God in the heart, his religion; but if the salt have lost his savor," i. e., if the Christian have lost this grace, this religion, have fallen, lost this grace, this religion, have fallen, lost if the salt have lost his grace, this religion, have fallen, lost prayer being a somewhat lively one, he shouted Amen at the close of every sentence. It was a scene which none who witnessed it would be likely ever to forget.—A. Griffith.

Institute that is the like the set in the close of every entence. It was already to the control of the control

third party we have not yet found, but the money will be expended according to the directions. Though it has cost us some labor, we shall not refuse at any time to carry out such practical demonstations of true Christianity.—

though we had acted the part before in another world. That we go through brain work unconsciously, we have therefore, no doubt; and we see no reason why we should deny the existence of a power seated in the brain, whose duty it is practical demonstations of true Christianity.—
Boston Zion's Herald.

## MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS FOR 1860.

Adding the white members and the white probationers together, the Nashville Advocate presents the average contribution in each Conference to the Missionary cause. The figures speak well for several of the Conferences, especially the Texas and the Rio Grande:

١	Kentucky \$3.534 00	\$0 18
	Western Virginia 1,275 42	0 101
	Louisville 5,817 35	0 241
	Kansas 1,049 00	0 721
	St. Louis 4,046 00	0 171
	Missouri 6 249 34	0 294
	Holston 4,773 19	0 10 1.1
	Tennessee 7,711 31	0 19 2-5
	Alabama	0 88 2 1
	Georgia28,938 08	0 50 9 1
	South Carolina24,780 00	0 62
	Mississippi 7,745 55	0 38 2-5
	North Carolina 9,837 66	0 304
	Memphis10,534 60	0 311
	Ouachita 5,318 00	0 451
	Arkansas 2,554 35	0 181
	Indian Mission 756 10	0 19
	Rio Grande 3,047 10	1 634
	Texas	1 081
	East Texas 2,921 98	0 181
	Virginia20,338 19	0 504
	Louisiana 9,499 95	0 924
	Florida 5,285 70	0 471
	Pacific 877 40	0 254
	U. S. Government 16,000 00	

#### \$236,531 67 BEAUTY A DUTY.

The London Review pronounces that "no man woman has a right to be ugly," said thus discusses the matter: "Men or women, what-ever their physical deformities may be, cannot be utterly ugly, except from moral and intellect-ual couses, and neither man nor woman has any right to be ugly; and that if either be so, it is is or her fault, misdemeanor, or crime; and tnat being ugly, they cannot expect the love of their fellow-creatures. No man can love an ngly woman; no woman can love an ugly man; and if fathers and mothers can love an ugly child, it is a very sore srtuggle, and may be duty after all, and not love. Take the case of Theodosia Perkins—fresh, fair, twenty-three, and passably rich. She has a face and a form that a sculptor

flirts; she has a bad opinion of her own sex and of the other; she has no education of the heart or of the mind; she has no taste for color, for tune, for propriety; she is 'fast;' she is 'loud;' she is eaten up with vanity and conceit, and thinks herself the very cream and quintessence of the world. In one word, she is ugly in spite of her face and form. To look at her is suffi cient to know that she will find no one to marry her except for her money; and to prophecy that It comes to this: that whatever physical nature may have done, or may have neglected to do for us, the power of being beautiful remains with ourselves.

"There are moral appliances that are better

than physical rouges and pomades to make man or woman lovely or lovable. It is mind that creates face; and that makes little David, strong in the Lord's grace, handsomer than great Goliath, who is only in the devil's favor. And the superiority of the kind of beauty over all others is this, that the older we grow the more beautiful we may become. 'There is one beauty of the stars, and another of the moon.' There is one beauty of youth, another of naturity, and another of old age. Excellent are they all; but from its completeness, as well as from its completeness, as well as from its completeness. from its completeness, as well as from its rarity, the beauty of old age is the divinest of the three —the crown and completion of all the rest. Youth is beautiful of its physical, maturity for its physical and moral, but old age is the happy

lectual qualities, that generally command love, respect, and homage. "I know an old woman of seventy-three years dant Primrose Hill. Lovely are the snow-white locks, neatly parted over her serene forehead; lovely are the accents of her sweet voice, that speaks loving-kindness to all the world; lovely is the smile that starts from her eye, courses to her lips, and lights up all her countenance. when she fondles a child, or gives counsel of wisdom to young man or maid: lovely is she even in her mild reproof of a wrong door—so more than half divine, that he or she who relapses afterward into wickedness is reckless and hardened indeed. I dislike ugly people. I said so at first. I say so now. No one has a right to be ugly; and if men and women choose to be nely, it is their own fault, and they must pay be ugly, it is their own fault, and they must pay

UNCONSCIOUS BRAIN WORK. Sir Benjamin Brodie has referred, in his "Psy chological Inquiry," to a very remarkable quali-y in the brain, a quality Doctor Carpenter terms neonscious cerebration. It often happens that after accumulating a number of facts in an in-quiry, the mind becomes so confused in con-templating them, that it is incapable of proceed-ing with its labors of arrangement and elabora-tion; dismayed at the chaotic heap, it backs, as is of no use cudgeling our dull brains any longer. After a little while, however, without having once consciously recurred to the subject, we find to our surprise, that the confusion which in-volved the question has entirely subsided, and every fact has fallen into its right place. It is possible that the brain can, without our knowl edge, select and eliminate, aggregate and segre-

silently to sift the grain from the husk in the immense mass of mental pabulum supplied to it by the senses.—Edinburgh Review.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A presiding elder in the Texas Conference writes to the editor of the Texas Christian Ad

lishing interest, with our church periodicals, to every Quarterly Conference on this District, and have been astonished at the interest the breth-ren at once seem to take in those matters, seeing how careless they have heretofore been. They sometimes unanimously adopt among other re-solutions one constituting themselves agents to assist their preachers in procuring subscriptions for our papers and the circulation of our books," If our brethren who have charge of districts in the Baltimore Conference would take a hint from the above, they would materially subserve the interests of our paper, as well as benefit the people; for no one denies now that a well concted religious newspaper is a necessity among

Our presiding elders will pardon us for making another suggestion. It would be a very trifling tax upon their time if they would furnish us, at least quarterly, with an account of the condition of the work in their districts; and such statement would be read with great interest, and no doubt excite gratitude to God. We are anxious to make the paper as interesting as possible to the community in which it circulates; and shall be thankful if our brethren will aid us in this good work, so far as they may have opportunity .- Baltimore Advocate.

#### THE LATE CENSUS.

From the State Journal, an able Southern paper, published in St. Louis, we copy the following interesting exhibition of comparative prosperity, as revealed by the census of 1860 : The only State which has stood still during the last ten years is the Black Republican "star that never sets," Vermont; her increase in population was only 996, less than one third of one per cent! Even Turkey, we believe, is not so worn out and decrepit as this poor abolition-

New Jersey increased 182,240—over 37 per cent.—the largest growth of any of the old States. This was the last of the northern States to abolish slavery, and she still retains, we be-lieve, a few slaves. It was the only non-slaveholding State that gave an anti Lincoln majority in the Presidential election. In South Carolina the free population in-

gain since 1850 being 98,000.

The free and slave population of the Confederracy each increased at a greater ratio than the
free population of New England, (or any single
State in it) the three middle States taken collectively, or New York or Pennsylvania taken singly, Ohio, the non-receded slave holding States taken collectively, or any one of them singly, except Missouri and Arkansas; they also each increased more rapidly than the slave popula-tion of the non-second slaveholding States, or any one of them except Arkansas. Those seven States increased their free population by a greater number (and at a very much greater rate) than Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee combined, while their increase of slaves was nearly three times as large in acof age, of a beauty as much superior to that of seventeen, as that of snowy Mont Blaue to ver-

ing States combined, and the rate of increase was more than twice as great.

The rate of increase of our whole population is 354 per cent; that of the non-slaveholding States and Territories combined, was not quite 41½ per cent.; in actual increase, 5.590,465; that of the slaveholding States collectively, was 27½ per cent., or 2.642,467 in actual increase: their per cent., or 2.642,467 in actual increase: their free population increased at the rate of 29 per cent, the slave at 23½ per cent. A rate of increase of 29 per cent. On the free population of the non-slaveholding States would give an actual increase of 3,932,958; they gained, therefore, by immigration 1,657,507 more than the slaveholding States from the same source. Taking the rate of increase of the slaves, 23½ per cent., as the rate of the natural increase of the free persons, (and it is certainly not greater.) the natural gain of the non-slaveholding section was 3,178,949, and its gain from immigrants and their offspring, 2,411,516; the natural gain of the free population of the slaveholding section of the free population of the slaveholding section. free population increased at the rate of 29 per cent., the slave at 23½ per cent. A rate of intheir offspring, 2,411,516; the natural gain of the free population of the slaveholding section was 1,518,241, leaving 373,539 as gain from im-

is thus gaining on the slave at the rate of 5½ per cent, in ten years, or in actual proportionate gain in the last ten years, 373,539, as above stated. The whole increase was 1,891,780 or 1,141,093 more than the increase of slaves, which was 750,687. This does not look like a speedy overwhelming of the free by the slave population in the South.

Answer to Query, "What is the best method for conducting a Sabbath-school class of boys, from nine to eleven years of age?"

#### SENTIMENTALISM.

What is sentimentalism? Did you ever see the shudder of a withered and antiquated prude when somebody happened, inadvertently, to say "Legs?" That was sentimentalism. Did you ever hear a seedy old dandy, fallen upon the evil times of dingy linen and on the evil tongues of dunning laundresses, denouncing vulgarity and declaiming on refinement? That was sentimentalism. Were you ever told of fine ladies who enlarged the compass of their crinolines and hurried the making of their dresses, but who, while they sipped their lemonade, lamented the miseries of seamstresses? That was sentimentalism. Have you ever known women ed the miseries of seamstresses? That was sentimentalism. Have you ever known women who wept over the penitential sorrows of the fictitions Mrs. Haller on the stage, but who had only 'foul scorn" (we thank you, great Queen Ress for the trace of the tra only "foul scorn" (we thank you, great Queen Bess, for that magnificent phrase) for those of the actual Mrs. Haller in society? That weeping was sentimentalism. Have you listened to men eloquent for liberty, but whose own temper was the temper of tyranny? That eloquence was sentimentalism. Have you heard the rich hoarder, who never put a dollar in the poor-box, say "God help the poor!" That was sentimentalism. Have you heard the rich gournand, sitting by his bright coal-fire of a winter's evening, while he moistened his clay with Burgundy and whittled a pineapple, murmur to himself, "Alas, for the houseless and the cold! alas, for the hungry and the thirty!" her whose invertee. the hungry and the thirsty!" but whose interest went no further, and was like the interjection, a mere gasp of wind? 'That was sentimentalism. Have you heard the blooming and healthy maiden complain of her broken hopes and her despairing heart? That was sentimentalism. the worn out libertine eulogizes virtue-that i sentimentalism. When the discarded courtier mourns over the ponp, the luxury, the waste, the deceitfulness of kings—that is sentimentalism. When kings, themselves uncrowned and disenthroned, banished or imprisoned, moralize on the vanity of glory and the uncertainty of power, that is sentimentalism. When the compower-that is sentimentalism. When the com-panion of your youth, or the associate of your ughts, or the sharer of your plans, with whom ou have sworn eternal fealty at the altar of sa-

#### cred friendship, refuses you the loan of half a dollar-that oath of his, surely, was nothing but sentimentalism. - Giles.

A WOMAN'S POLITICS.

Yes, Mr. Crocus, I think it full time you were home! I'd like to know where you've been? Only to an anti secession meeting, eh! What business is it of yours whether the South sestate," as the land of the Palmetto is now frequently called is thus (contrary to the general opinion) gaining on the slave.

The seven Confederate States gained in free population 647,509, or nearly 33 per cent., and in slaves 549,592, a little over 31 per cent.—
Thus these States, instead of being Africanized by a disproportionate increase of slaves, have a free population which gains on the slave at the rate of about 2 pet cent, in ten years, the actual gain since 1850 being 98,000.

ence on the subject, I presume. The Personal Liberty Bill don't buy tea and sugar, at your grocery, I take it! People have a good deal too much personal liberty, as it is—if it was a law keeping decent men at home with their wives at night, I should think differently! The Union is tottering to its foundations? Is it? Well, let it totter! If it can't keep itself up without your running to the tavern to put your shoulder under, I say, let it go! The base firecaters of South Carolina are undermining our land. shoulder under, I say, let it go! The base firecaters of South Carolina are undermining our
Constitution! Indeed! I should suppose you
were undermining yours from the looks of your
nose! Pity the South Carolinians don't know
Caleb Crocus's opinion of them! They'd appoint a day of fasting and humiliation, probably! Don't tell me that I don't understand
the weighty interests involved! I understand
on't expanse. Street or if I didn't make stand
on't expanse. quite enough! Strange if I didn't, when you spend your whole time wrangling with drunken loafers, and whooraying at the silly speeches

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

This is beyond all question of some fool, who is a degree more fanatical than even you! I havn't any patriotism? My husband has enough for both, it seems! I hear of nothing but national concessions, and com-promises, and seceding, until I'm sick of the

ound of them!

Did you hear that clock strike, Mr. Crocus? ago? No use turning the conversation to Old Abe! If Old Abe can't take care of the country without your help, he must be a poor stick And, talking about sticks, there isn't a blesse kindling stick split for to morrow! Who did you think was going to split them? Old Abe,

The next time you go to save the Union, I'm going with you! It's very strange, if a man's

wife can't be a little patriotic, too! expand my mind by the study of politics! Oh! I havn't any patience with the men! Crocus! you shan't stir out of the house to-morrow night? How will I help it? I'll hide your hat! You guess you can go bareheaded? Then I'll hide your trowsers! You say you can go without your—oh, dear! I'm sure I shall dream of secession and Personal Liberty Bills all night! wish there was no such thing as politics!

Life Illustrated.

RELIGIOUS READING .- The New York Eco. gelist says:
Any minister who will take the pains to Any minister who will take the pains to investigate the matter, may learn some curious facts in regard to the supposed inability of Christian families to supply themselves with religious reading. He may find two or even three daily secular prints in a household where no scrap from the religious press is seen. He may find centre-tables supplied with "Parlor Annusls," or "Christian offerings," or other expensive ornamental books, which are never read, if, indeed, worth reading: while the religious paper. deed, worth reading; while the religious paper, at one fourth of their expense, and of ten thou-

Origin of Camp-Meetings.—The New York Evangelist says:

"The first camp-meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers—one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist—met in a village on the Sabbath where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon, and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest was so great that they continued their meetings for a day or two at the house. The attendance soon became so large that they ad-journed to the woods, and continued the meet-ing for a week. And this is the origin of the

# REVIEWS OF THE CATALOGUE.

Brief notices of some of the Books in the Catalogue of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville. J. B. McFerrin, Agent. And at any of the Depositories.

DUTY OF GIVING AWAY A STATED PRO of OUR INCOME. A short essay by the Rev. Wm. Arthur. This essay is greatly injured by its name, and it is remarkable indeed that so close a thinker as Mr. Arthur did not see that the pamphlet is not what the title states it to be. The essay is one of the very best ever produced on the subject of Christian benevolence. It

ECCLESIASTICAL CONSTITUTION. The origin and character of the Church of Christ and the Gospel ministry. In four parts. Being a com-plete refutation of all strange notions and sec-tarian heresies on the subject of the Church and ministry. By the Rev. R. Abbey.

A 12mo volume of 432 pages. Price \$1.

The Book Editor says it is "a book abounding

with strong and original views." It was very flatteringly received by the religious press generally, both North and South, and has had a good sale. The book is edited by Dr. Summers, and dedicated to Dr. C. K. Marshall.

Part I. treats of "The Primitive Church.'
Part II. of "Church Polity and Principles.'
Part III. of "The Apostolic Succession." And IV. of "Ecclesiastical Exclusiveness." The work is designed to be simple, philosophical, and practical. Most authors of note on these subdespairing heart? That was sentimentalism. Has an athletic youth, with the appetite of a lion and the digestion of a rhinoceros, sent you you his virgin volume of poems, informing you, in a confidential epistle, that his verses have been written with tears and blood? That was sentimentalism. When the sick sinner drivels about sanctity—that is sentimentalism. When the worn out libertine calogizes virtue—that is posed to say about it. OLD EDINBURG AND MODERN EDINBURG.

These are small thirty-cent books, and contain a well-adjusted synopsis of all the most impor-tant occurrences of this great and ancient metropolis from the days of Queen Margaret to the present; and give, in a condensed form, very much of the most stirring and exciting history. They are intended for the young, but they are very good books for any person to read. BEAUCHAMP'S LETTERS ON THE ETERNAL SON-

SHIP. Among orthodox writers there has been, first and last, no inconsiderable argument on the eternity of the Sonship of Christ. The argument of Mr. Beauchamp, on the affirmative side of the question, in opposition to Dr. A. Clarge in the negative, is one of the best the writer has seen.

writer has seen.

And although philosophic accuracy cannot perhaps be pleaded for all this essay contains, it In South Carolina the free population increased 17.748, or 6½ per cent, or more than twice as rapidly as that of New Hampshire, which increased 8.096, or only a little more 2½ per cent. The slave population of South Carolina increased 17.577, or a little over 4½ per cent; the free population of the 'Game Cock State,' as the land of the Palmetto is now free curs in the free population of the 'Game Cock State,' as the land of the Palmetto is now free curs on the applient 1, pressures. The Personal Liberty Bill is in danger. Caleb Crocus's private opinions wont make much difference in the free population of the 'Game Cock State,' as the land of the Palmetto is now free curs on the subject. I pressures The Personal Liberty Bill is in danger. Caleb Crocus's private opinions wont make much difference in the free population of the 'Game Cock State,' as the land of the Palmetto is now free curs on the subject. I pressure the free perhaps be pleaded for all this essay contains, it is codes or not? A pretty idea, that the poor i

designed to make it the most correct and beau-tiful reprint of Archbishop Whateley's Ele-ments of Logic issued this side of the Atlantic. FAMILY GOVERNMENT. By Bishop Andrew

This is beyond all question one of the most im-portant and valuable books in the Catalogue Napoleon was said once to have asked Madame De Stael what he could do for the good of the French nation. She replied: "Educate and teach nursery lessons to the mothers of the French people." Many persons think the great Did you hear that clock strike, Mr. Crocus? Did you know that it was eleven o'clock, and that you ought to have been home four hours and important matters of the world are national diplomacy, choosing Presidents and Senators, arranging States and constitutions, building cities, carrying on commerce, promoting agri-culture, industry and education. And these things are important in their place; but greater and more important that place; our greater and more important than all combined is the management of children. Suppose the children under fifteen, for the next fifty years, should be properly cared for and educated—what a state of human affairs would follow! The world would nove forward in everything valuable and in portant more in one single age than in all the ages of its past history. Bishop Andrew's little book, which costs 30 cents, will, no doubt, in thousands of instances, if its teachings be heeded, do more real good to a family than would another house, another farm, or another thou-sand dollars. Thirty cents will buy you one, and \$3 will buy one each for yourself and for nine of your poorer neighbors. It is highly probable you could not spend \$3 better. FANNY THE FLOWER GIRL is a very nice chil

dren's book for 20 cents.

FATHER REEVES, THE MODEL CLASS-LEADER Class-meetings will live forever; not because they are incorporated in the discipline or usages of any Church, but because of the place they occupy in the true philosophy of religion. This book is a biography of Mr. Reeves, an old and most successful and valued class-leader, with a very valuable introduction by Dr. Summers. Every man engaging in the important and val-uable business of class-leader should store his heart and his head well from this book, or some

CLERICAL COSTUME.—In the year 1525 Luther laid aside the monk's costume, and henceforth dressed according to the fashion of the world. He chose black clothes, and consequently this color has become the fashion of the clergy. His reason for choosing this cloth was, the Elector of Saxony took an interest in him, and now and then sent a piece of black cloth, being at that time the Court fashion; and because Luther preferred it, so his scholars thought it became them to wear the same color as their master. From that time black has been the color mostly worn by the clergy.

SENATOR Wigfall, of Texas, is in Charleston, and in a speech there referring to the Star of the West trying to reinforce Fort Sumter and the consequent firing upon the "Stars and Stripes," he said:

"It is a matter of gratification to me, as I have fought under it, and as I have fought under it, and as doubtless you have fought under the stars and stripes—it is a matter of gratification to me to know that flag never was fired at with impunity until it covered a crew of Black Republicans.—[Laughter.]

GATION IN JAPAN.—The report that Mr. Huestren, the Dutch Interpreter and Secretary of the American Legation at Yeddo, Japan, had been murdered, is confirmed. It appears he was attacked by Japanese highwaymen while riding through the street at night, in company with three government officers, and received a stab which caused his death in a few hours. "Tom-

journed to the woods, and continued the meeting for a week. And this is the origin of the modern camp-meeting."

Mormons.—The Valley Tan says the Mormons, including the Rigdonites, and others, branches of the Mormon family, number one hundred and twenty-six thousand. In Utah there are twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight men with eight or more wives; of these thirteen have more than nine wives; seven hundred with four wives; and twenty-four hundred with more than one wife. Recapitulation—four thousand six hundred and sevenlation—four thousand six hundred.

POWER OF A STRANGE WORD.—M. R. G. Mason, the lecturer on temperance, etc., tells his audience, by way of illustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding file strength in the son, the lecturer on temperance, etc., tells his audience, by way of illustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of a certain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of south it has the utmost the Republican party will ever submit to; and if the Border States want more actrain old, gardener, who, notwithstanding flustration, an anecdote of several south. The second of the fruit of his labor by a lot of young urchins, who heeded not his "notices." Setting his wits to work, the old man thought of the following, which he had printed in large characters, and nailed up in the most conspicous spot: "Whole the desired effect; none of the boys dared run the risk of knowing what it was to be spacificated." It had the desired effect; none of the boys dared run the risk of knowing what it was to be spacificated.

France, Germany, and

## GUESSES AT TRUTH.

WHOLE NO. 611.

LIFE'S DREAM.—He that is youngest hath not long to live; he that is thirty, or forty, or fifty years old hath spent much of his life, and his dream is almost done.

A man who strives earnestly and perseveringly to convince others, at least convince that he is convinced himself.

Man without religion is a creature of circumstances; religion is above all circumstances, and will lift him up above them.

Two persons can hardly set up their booths in the same quarter of Vanity Fair, without interfering with, and therefore disliking each other. They who have disbelieved in virtue, because man has never been found perfect, might a reasonably deny the sun, because it is not al

Most people, it is evident, have life granted to them for their own sake; but not a few seem sent into the world for the sake of others. How

many infants every year come and go like appa-Religion presents few difficulties to the hum-ble, many to the proud, insuperable ones to the

Moral prejudices are the stop gaps of virtue; and as is the case with other stop gaps, it is often more difficult to get out or in through them than through any other part of the fence.

The laws of nature are just but terrible There is no weak mercy in them. Cause and consequence are inevitable. The elements have no forbearance. The fire burns, the water drowns, the air consumes, the earth buries. And perhaps it would be well for our race if the punishment of crimes against the laws of man were as inevitable as the punishment of crimes against the laws of nature, were man as

unerring in his judgment as nature. - True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a due estimate of them. Modesty is, then, only another name for selfknowledge—that is, for the absence of ignorance on the one subject which we ought to understand the best, as well from its vast importance to us, as from our continual opportunities of studying it. And yet it is a virtue.

God's work is carried on by oscillations; now the truth swings to this extreme, now to that; and between he weaves his steady and perfect

# VARIETY.

Wood, for fuel, sells in Paris for half a cent The St. Paul Pioneer puts down the fur trade of Minnesota during the past winter at \$200,000.

The Pacific Ocean covers an area of 83,000, 000 square miles. There is an oil well in Pennsylvanio 744 feet

Asiatic Russia comprises 5,686,000 square miles. It is the largest country in the world.

thousand physicians and eighteen hundred un-dertakers. The first of the new line of steamers will leave

Charleston, S. C., for Liverpool, in July. Up-wards of \$300,000 of the necessary \$350,000 has already been subscribed.

A wealthy gentleman of Decatur county, Ga., suthorizes the Southern Press to say that he will be one of fifty to present \$1,000 each to President Davis, to aid in fitting out a southern army. The mails recently burned near Pittsburg, contained, it is said, over a thousand applica-tions from office-seekers. "It's an ill wind that

Several skeletons of human beings, who were Several skeletons of human beings, who were buried alive between walls, in the Convent of St. Domingo in the city of Mexico, have been recently discovered. They are fettered hand and foot, and bear evidences of writhing with agony when they drew their last breath.

It is said that by actual measurement, there are now piled up in the Treasury Department one cord and a half of applications for office.—

Washington States and Union.

Washington States and Union.

This is a peculiar way the Republicans have of bringing back the government "to the prin-ciples of our fathers."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer-cial says that "every member of the Cabinet seems completely wropped in thought." Then label them all for some place in the interior of Africa, and send them to the express office.—

SHAKESPEARE'S house and garden have been restored, at considerable expense, to the condi-tion they were in during his lifetime. Prentice says: A Boston paper says that New England, if necessary, "will pour her legions into the South." If she does, she will bleed at

"A RRIGN OF TERROR."-The Boston Recorder says: "In truth, we at the North, for the last twenty years, have had a reign of terror— more mild, subtile, and invisible, than that which is said to pervade the South, but no less resolutions in ecclesiastical and ministerial bodies and benevolent societies, to manufacture a popular opinion that shall compel ministers in their pulpit to agitate against Slavery. And so far have these efforts succeeded, that in many places it has required more firmness than is al-lotted to poor human nature, for one who was convinced that the Scriptures do not allow such agitation—to hold his peace, and not join in it, against clear convictions of his conscience."

SENATOR Wigfall, of Texas, is in Charleston

Is the members of the Virginia Convention, if the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky or Tennessee, suppose that the North will ever give them what they call new constitutional guarantees, we can tell them that they are sure to be disappointed. The Constitution, as it is, the tree States will faithfully stand by. All the rights it secures will be maintained intact. Possibly, though not certainly, the constitutional amendment respecting slavery, which was adopted by the late Congress, may be ratified by a sufficient number of States to insure its incorporation into the Constitution. But that is the utmost the Republican party will ever submit to; and if the Border States want more than that, they must seek it where they are

JAMES W. SHIPMAN.

# A SPECIAL EFFORT.

Our preachers are now engaged in a special effort to increase the circulation of the Advocate. Under present circumstances, we must look to this special effort for the support of the paper. Old dues and new expenses are trying to come together just now, and nothing but money will avert a jam sufficient to take the breath away, for some time, if not longer. Dollars alone will prevent the upper and nether mill-stones from coming together. If our friends will drop them in, two at a time, right briskly for a while, we shall escape being ground out. This is no joke. "Open confession is good for the soul," whether it answers for the Advocate, we shall see. Let every man who ever had half a notion, a whole notion, or no notion at all of subscribing, subscribe now, adding "the wheels" to enable us to "roll on." Will you do it? Say yes, and come in.

"PULPIT CARTOONS."-On the first page of last week's paper we published a specimen from a matter what noise may be made about the pubforthcoming volume by Dr. Cross. The book will contain, we believe, about forty sermons and sketches. Price, one dollar. We need not for them to take the heart of a people, if the say that in the "Pulpit Cartoons" "things new Church is fully awake to the performance of her and old" will be brought forth in the manner o duties. Go into any city, town, or hamlet, the "well-instructed scribe."

REVIVALS .- The signs are good for a prosperfessions of religion."

THE last case of return from new ecclesias tical connections to the old, is that of Rev. T. P. Acherman, who left the Cumberland Pres- losophical infidelity with its own weapons. By byterian Church, some years ago, and took up no means. There is no fear that a work so inwith the Baptists. At a late meeting of a Cum- viting will be left undone. But we contend berland Presbytery, the brother went forward, that if skepticism can draw the Church away confessed his error, publicly adopted the con- from the application of her saving doctrines to fession of faith, and was taken back. He says the hearts and lives of the people, into a genthat he "feels at home now."

OPEN COMMUNION .- The opening of Mr. Spurgeon's great Tabernacle in London was announce ed for March 31st, the services to be continued during the present month. By the programme of arrangements it appears that a communion been sold in a few months than would otherservice was appointed for April 10, to be con- wise have been called for in as many years. ducted by clergyman of various denominations, Thus, by neglecting her own proper calling, to which Christians of all Evangelical commun- and attempting to run down error, the Church ions were invited. Open communion has thus contributes to the spread of false doctrine. been fully inaugurated.

# REMARKABLE.

A Maine correspondent of the New York Independent, says: If any one asks "What shall we do?"

Christian statesman will not find it difficult to there are but two courses left—to conquer the seceding States—or to let them go in peace. That we could conquer them, there can be no doubt—by blockading their ports, taking ad-vantage of internal dissentions, and finally co-operating with the disaffected among them to bring them to justice as traitors. If such were the settled, determined policy of the present administration, and it was so distinctly under-stood, the friends of freedom would not be dis-

posed to find fault with it.

The only other course is for Congress to submit a proposition to the States, to be ratified in the same manner as an amendment to the Con-stitution, recognizing the fact that such States have seceded, and authorizing treaty stipulations as with other governments. If the pres ent Administration would openly adopt this policy, it would probably meet the approbation

It sounds strange to say that the Northern people would be equally well satisfied with the conquest of the Southern States, or with the recognition of their independence. But the fact is, the North is without principle of any kind in this crisis, and is up for anything that may

NUMBERING THE PROPLE.-A correspondent of the New York Observer says the times of census-taking have always been times of trouble and "so the wall was finished," and the gates "The census of 1800 was completed, I be

lieve, amid prospects of collisions with France. That of 1810 was followed by difficulties with England, that soon culminated in war. The troublous times of the Missouri Compromise marked the enumeration of 1820. In 1830 pullification was rearing its defiant head. 1840 the country was in an abyss of financial bankruptcy, almost without a parallel in our history. The Compromise of 1850 scarcely stilled the tunult of passion that year, and Secession marked the close of the census of 1860. Have these coincidences no special meaning? In view of the chastisement of Israel, recorded II

The editors say :

bled now, as a great people were never humbled | selves sadly mistaken. before, in giving themselves up, body and soul. We are often visionary in our financia to the reign of one of the most fanatical and schemes. We build our colleges on paperwicked administrations of government that ever send the edifices out to the world, supposing bare rule upon earth. If they suffer it to the work mainly done. We resolve to endow plunge them into a war, their disgrace and ruin them, and are calculating their success upon will be complete.

ing Tools," "Short-horned and common Cattle,"
"South-down and common Sheep," "Fine and
common Hogs." "I will also hire out for a term
of years my Colored Servants."

THE New York Tribune is busily engaged spreading the opinion that "Southern soldiers

Another Division.—The Southern Presby-terian, Columbia, S. C., says: "We believe that it will be ultimately found desirable and proper for the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States to be completely organized separately and independently from the Presbyterian Church in the United States."

people in the main are the most loyal in protestant christendom. Yet that is no reason that they should have account the control of the control o

#### THE WAR OF DOCTRINES.

Our readers may or may not have heard of the present stir in the theological world, occasioned by the publication of a work entitled "Essays and Reviews," from the pens of various English writers, distinguished for learning and ability, and nurtured in the lap of the Established Church. The book has, of course, been re-published in this country, appropriately enough by the American Unitarian Association, its errors being chiefly of the kind which form the rather negative creed of that denomination-such, namely, as that Christ is not divine; man is not depraved; the death of Jesus was not an atonement for sin, etc.

The first thing that strikes us in the his of this affair, is the great noise which the publication has produced. Thousands of English clergymen are signing protests against the book : shops and Archbishops are agitated about it; pulpits ring with answers to it; and even pariament has had its grave attention called to

the new heresy.

It is well enough to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints; but it is also well to do so in the right way. Now, to our mind, it does not seem possible to answer a philosophical attack on Christianity by orthodox flurries or long clerical protests. The best that can be done by the orthodox church, in reference to infidelity is, first, to inculcate the ecessity of circumspection in forming new opinions; and secondly, to answer all false opinions either directly on their own philosophical ground, or indirectly, yet more directly still, by greater practical zeal in the cause of Christ. If doctrines are skeptical, they always fail most signally on the practical ground. No lication of infidel opinions, nor how industriously they may be circulated, it is impossible where the newspapers may have devoted approving leaders to a new infidel book, and where the booksellers, expectant of profit, have stocked ous year in the Church, notwithstanding the their shelves with it, go there, and preach Jesus trouble in the State. The last Nashville Advo- and him crucified, in the simplicity and power cate reports some four hundred accessions to the of the Gospel, and the result will be a triumph Church. Our Brother Ford, at Owensboro, of the cause of Christ, none the less conspicu writes under a recent date: "Our revival still ous on account of the new attack upon religion continues. Up to this date there have been one | The Church is not fully aware of the power of Church, and one hundred and forty-seven pro- as she should that there is no need of reconciling them to every new creed that comes along. In themselves they are spirit and life; all they need is an earnest ministry.

We do not deny that it is proper to meet phieral controversial contention about the doctrines themselves, it will have accomplished its work. This is the evil to be guarded.

Let skepticism win its own way. By the a tention which the Church has paid to the "Essays and Reviews" more editions of it have

The only point which we have seen in the introversy is this: the Bishop of Lonfor great learning or power of mind, but for evangelical or 'Low Church' views, for most unusual earnestness, great simplicity of character, piety, devotion to his Church, and Christian kindness of a generous and practical kind," -objects to any attempt to put down the skeptical book by a semi-persecuting sort of zeal Philosophy may laugh at the opposition of such a man-which would be shown, not so much in controverting false views, as in greater devotion verthrow the present political leaders, and to the practical truths and duties of Christianity. But philosophy, and all the rest, may depend upon it that such opposition threatens the greatest danger to skepticism and to sin. The 'knowledge of the truth" which comes by Christian experience, and by active efforts to spread the kingdom of Christ in the spirit of its own glorious and meek charity, is a very sure defence against all vagaries in Theology, however sustained by great names and philo sophical pretensions. The Christian feeling of the Bishop of London dictates to him the propriety of giving the Essays a decided letting alone, in favor of prayer, of more strenuous efforts to live godly in Christ Jesus, and of more enlarged methods of carrying the spiritual and physical benefits of the Gospel to the outcast and the poor, as in every way the most triumphant reply to the new skepticism. This was skepticism of "Sanballat, and Tobiah, and Geshem the Arabian," and the rest of his enemies;

FINANCIAL POLITY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

and doors set up, and men perceived that the

work was wrought of God.

Mr. EDITOR :- One of the measons I would offer for the proposed change in our temporal economy, is the fact that our preachers are not, in the main, financiers. I do not mention the fact so much to their blame, as praise. The most of us have been called to the ministry before we had any experience in the management el, 24 ch., and I. Chron. 21 ch., because of finances. We look now upon the necessity numbered the people, the inquiry seems of some great work requiring money, but have no well matured plan by which the money can The coincidences are not sufficiently obvious and striking to make the suggestions very impressive. That we do boast of our progress is true, and that we deserve to be humbled is also true. And that we are to be humbled now, is as plain to our minds as that darkness will follow the striking to make the suggestions very impressive. That we do boast of our progress is true, and that we deserve to be humbled now, is as plain to our minds as that darkness will follow the striking only to ask and receive. But also be raised, and have very vague ideas how that it is only to ask and receive. But alas, when we come to test the matter we find our-

the basis that the building is up, the endowment raised, the Professorships filled, the paying pupils all in, and everything working well. Alas, That Chief apostle of "higher-lawism," Cassius | while we have been at work on paper, the peo-M. Clay, being about to enter on his duties as ple from whom the money must come have Minister to Russia, puts forth a poster, offering not been consulted about the enterprise; they for sale and hire the following goods and chat- hear for the first time from an agent, of such an enterprise; but as it was not in their neighborhood, cared but little for it, and conclude that those who initiated it might finish it. They had not been consulted-had no representative at the Conference where the enterprise was projected, and consequently feel no responsibility in meeting its demands. So with all the enterprises of the Church. If the money to places of importance. carry them out must come from the people, then the people must be consulted about it, before they will open their purses to give. Again, under republican forms of government, representation and taxation must go together. Our

eral or Annual Conferences, especially in fixing | Indians have been in the country, between this | the allowance of the preachers, and making place and the Rio Grande, but have been driven other regulations concerning the finances of the out, suffering the loss of three or four of their Church. Our enemies charge that we lay burdens upon our members grievous to be borne. This plan would relieve us of that charge. At present we are bound to admit that there is an nequality between representation and taxation. I know that our own people have not complained of it, but who knows what might be in the future-especially if it becomes necessa-

ry to increase the tax. Now I will venture the assertion, let us have lay delegation in the General and Annual Conferences on the plan proposed, that they might levy a tax of fifty per cent. additional to the present claim in ministerial support, Mission fund, and every other benevolent enterprise connected with the Church, and it would be more easily raised than the present amount. Why? Chiefly because it originated with the people. The people would no longer enquire, what became of our money? They paid it into the hands of a lay treasurer of their own creation. This treasurer lives among them, and is responsible to them. Again, the enterprise originates among the people; the people's representative comes home from Conference warmed up with its importance, and agitates it until he enthuses them. He will get up a monied revival. And while the liberal laymen are at work in this department, the pastor may go on with his appropriate work of preaching the Gospel and saving

CIBOLO CIRCUIT-NEW APPOINTMENT. MR. EDITOR :- At the beginning of the present conference year, a new preaching appointment was made in a remote neighborhood, at a little country school house, in connection with the other appointments on the Cibolo circuit. This little school-house is about 14 feet square, built of logs, and stands about the center of a high rolling prairie. Its entrance is shaded by a small tree, which stands at a distance of one mile from any other. From the door of this now consecrated cabin, the Blue Knobs, (mountains bordering on the north,) are in full view, presenting a grand appearance, especially to one naccustomed to such views and objects. Turning the eyes southward, the evergreens, surrounding the three hundred gushing fountains which form the San Antonio river, attract our hundred and thirty-seven additions to the her own doctrines; nor does she feel so deeply attention from a distance of five miles. It is impossible to describe the beauty and grandeur here presented by Nature. While some of these springs are small, others send forth a volume of water 10 feet in width, and 18 inches in depth. This country, though beautiful, fertile, and peopled, has heretofore been destitute of a preached

> Early in January, I found my way, through chapparal and prairie, and over hills, and much of the time without even a trail to guide me. to the little house, where I found a goodly number of anxious hearers. After preaching to them the best I could, I left another appoint ment. The interest still increasing, I appointed a two days meeting, to embrace the first Saturday and Sabbath in April. Reaching the spot, in due time, I found the little house greatly improved. The neighbors had met, sawed out one entire end of the house, and built a neat, framed room to it, larger than the original. This manifestation of interest encouraged me to hope for a good time. I was not disappointed. The meeting was largely attended, and a number were in attendance who had not heard threatened with instant death by his officers if 16 years old, I was informed had never heard a sermon. Refreshment was brought on the ground, and two sermons preached, both days. That good impressions were made. I have no doubt; that they will be lasting, we can but hope. The visible result was: 1st, a Sabbath School organized, numbering twenty scholars. 2d, four probationers received, and two members from the San Antonio Society; consequently a new Society was organized, consist ing of six members. In the evening three children were brought forward and dedicated to God in holy baptism.

I was assisted on Sunday by the Rev. P. W. Hobbs, whose worthy labors will long be re membered by the people.

May God continue to bless our labors at this place, and build up a holy people at the foot ob these Knobs. W. R. D. STOCKTON. Lavernia, Texas, April 13, 1861.

# GOLIAD DISTRICT. RIO GRANDE CONF.

ED. ADVOCATE :- The first quarter having just passed, we send you some items to be disposed of as you may think proper.

This district is larger than districts usually are, both as to the number of appointments and territory embraced. Since leaving our the manner in which Nehemiah opposed the former home at New Fountaine, we have traveled, in making the first round, twelve hundred and ninety-five miles. Somewhat travel-worn as you may suppose. There are ten appointments. Accessions to the church, the present quarter of some fifty. Some seven Sabbath schools have been organized, and these have been supplied, wholly or in part, with books, and eighty-five copies of the S. S. Visitor ordered. As ministers of Christ, we ought, everywhere, to heed the exhortation, "Feed my lambs." The Sabbath school cause, I fear, is in many places neglected by our church. In

this department of our work the reward is sure.

subscribers to the Advocate on the district.— up into the faces of the soldiers. The police The scarcity of money has been, mainly, the cause, yet several subscribers have been obtained, and the way has been prepared (as we ed, and the way has been prepared (as we various attempts were made to tear up the think) for greater success in this district. We think) for greater success in this district. We make it a question in our quarterly conference business, "How many subscribers have been obtained for our periodicals?" and according to a resolution adopted at our last annual conference, we inquire especially after the Texas Advocate; and though our population is sparse, still we hope to do something quite handsome in the course of the year. We find it a good plan when seeking to introduce the Advocate to a stranger, to have at hand a clean, unworn copy of or exhibition. So of the Home Circle, Quarterly Review, etc. By adopting this plan we should succeed much better, accompanying of course, the presentation with such words of commendation as they severally merit.

Our prospects on the Rio Grande were never the police interfered on every occasion, but the county line was reached dash off into a break neck run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion, but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on for nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstruction upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track, where it makes a bend at the Washington road bridge. When the train went out, the mass of people had mostly returned to the depot. Shot and stones were acchanged between the military and citizens at changed between the military and citizens at changed between the military and citizens at the washing-ton road bridge. When the train went out, the mass of people had mostly returned to the depot. Shot and stones were exchanged between the military and citizens at changed between the military and citizens at the washing-ton road bridge. The police interfered on every occasion, but the areachinery in the Ordance and other shops, broken up and rendered utterly useless.

The Bof Poock.

Appearances indicated that it was intended to cripple this admirable and useful work, by a

our prospects on the Rio Grande were never more encouraging. Bro. Adams is doing well at Brownsville. The congregations are said to be better than for years. We have in Browns ville a very interesting Sabbath school. It was our privilege to address this school, 38 scholars present. Col. Ford desired we should supply chaplains at the two posts above Brownsville, Rio Grande city and Laredo. As we have no ministers to supply these places, we should be glad if some of our local brethren in the ministry would come over and help us; these are places of importance.

We would call the attention of the parent Missionary Board to the fact that we ought to have a school in Brownsville. Will not the Board appropriate enough to erect suitable buildings? It is the opinion of our friends in Brownsville, that the school would be self-supporting. We are gratified in being able to report the church in a prosperous condition,— Our prospects on the Rio Grande were never

ant christendom. Yet that is no reason that they should have no representation in the Genport the church in a prosperous condition.— The Sun closes to they should have no representation in the Genport the church in a prosperous condition.—

Gov. Hicks and Mayor Brown dispatched the all over the yard, and by one o'clock the bar-

Corpus Christi, April 16th, 1861.

## THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

CITIZENS SHOT BY NORTHERN MARAUDERS. The Baltimore Sun of the 20th gives full par

ticulars of the bloody affair which occurred in that city on the previous day. We extract such portions as our limited space will permit: The arrangement contemplated the passage of thirty-one cars, occupied by the volunteers, from President street depot to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the intervening space occupied by the Pratt street track.
Six of the cars had succeeded in passing or

their way before the crowd were able to accom-plish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors, lying in the vicinity, directly across the rails.

Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to lustily cheering for the South, for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina, and groans for sundry obnoxious parties. In the meanwhile, the troops delayed at the depot remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to face the music and

march through the city.

They accordingly evacuated the cars, and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to march, and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd still further in-creased by a body of men who marched down to the depot, bearing at their head a Confederate

Eight of the cars started from the President treet depot, and six passed safely to the Camden station. The other two soon returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets by anchors, paving stones, sand, etc., put on it by the crowd. Attempts had been previously nade to tear up the track, which the police by strenuous efforts prevented. A cart load of sand which was being driven along, was seized and thrown upon the track.

Just before the movement was made from the cars a large crowd of persons went down Prestroops as they emerged from the cars. The Southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton ave nue, they were greeted with a volley of stones. From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the figh with the soldiers who marched, or rather ran through the town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks, from every direction, the negroes who were about the wharf, in many instances, joining in the assault. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of hots, though without hitting any one, so far as ould be ascertained. After firing this volley, he soldiers again broke into a run, but anothe shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock everal of them down, the order was given to nother portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stooping and dodg-ing to avoid the stones, but four or five shots ook effect, the marks of a greater portion of heir balls being visible on the walls of the adacent warehouses, even up to the second sto Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded. As one of the soldiers fired he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he at-

tempted to rise another struck him in the face, them, which brought down three more soldiers, me of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few moments. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded with their comades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers rom this point to the depot, the crowd continning to burl stones into the ranks throughout

he whole line of march.

When it became evident that the Northern troops were firing with ball cartridge upon the citizens, there was an instant resort to fire arms, and people rushed frantically to their homes and the gun shops. The gun-store of Mr. J. C. Meyer, 14 West Pratt street, near Mill, was broken into by an excited, unarmed crowd, who armed themselves, assuring the proprietor that his guns would be returned to him, or full compensation made. A crowd rushed into the nas, No. 51, South Calvert street, and armed themselves with a number of the weapons in the store. At the first collision with the troops

he citizens were mostly unarmed. The Mayor of the city and the Board of Police Commissioners did their utmost to pacify the crowd, as well did other prominent citi-zens. Finally, crowds rushing pell mell from the lower streets towards the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived, one after another, drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in those not provided with blinds, the troops aid down flat to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks burled at them.

The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed n the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who almost breath this department of our work the reward is sure. less with running, pressed up to the car win-We have not been very successful in getting dows presenting knives and revolvers and cursed a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of

several points, with the result detailed else-

following letter to Washington last evening in charge of Messrs. John C. Brune, Esq., Judge Hugh L. Bond, and G. W. Dobbin, Esq., which was also sent in advance by telegraph:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.

Baltimore, April 19, 1861. Sir-This will be presented to you by H. Lenox Bond, Geo. W. Dobbin and J. C. Brune, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train, at my request, in order to explain fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of the highest degree by the page of the condition of gree by the passage of troops, and the citizens are universally decided in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain; and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred. Under these circumstances it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for

nore soldiers to pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust, and most earnestly request, that no more troops be permitted, or ordered by the Government to pass through this city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility of the bloodshed will not rest upon me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.
To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.
I have been in Baltimore since Tuesday eve-

ning and cooperate with Mayor G. W. Brown in his untiring efforts to allay and prevent the excitement, and suppress the fearful offbreak as indicated above, and I fully concur in all that is said by him in the above communica-Very respectfully, your ob't servant, Thos. H. Hicks, Governor of Md.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, Presilent of the United States.

This morning the following dispatch was received by Mayor Brown, from Messrs Bond, Brune and Dobbin, indicating the result of their

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore: We have seen the President and General Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the

Governor and Mayor, declaring that no more troops shall be brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view, and without interruption and opposition, they can be marched HUGH L. BOND, JOHN C. BRUNE, GEO. W. DOBBIN, This indicates a determination on the part of

the Government to keep the line of communi-cation open with the North through Maryland be brought on by the committee this evening.

THE NORFOLK TROUBLES. Burning of the Navy Yard-Destruction of Government Arms and Stores-Fire Federal Ships Burnt-Escape of the Pawnee-the Cumberland Towed Down and Ashore-Exciting Incidents, de., de.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. The rumor was Navy Yard, and preparations were made to pre-

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard, bearing a flag of truce, and was conducted to Gen. Talliaferro's headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held, which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Com. Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defense. This quieted the excite-ment, but it was renewed at a later hour, when was ascertained that the Germantown and Merrimse had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the Germantow

was lying had been cut away, and allowed to fall midships across her decks, carrying away the main-topmasts and yards.

The assurance of the Commodore, given by his officer at the truce-interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immedi-ate collision. But the continued stirring movehe refused to accompany them. He said one half of them had been forced to come in the same manner, and he hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city. He pleaded so hard that no about midnight, after two or three slight explofurther vengeance was bestowed upon him, and sions, the light of a serious conflagration was a full run, when some three or four parties is houses known as A and B, (the former contain-sued from the warehouses there and fired into ing the entire frame of the New York, 74, which has been on the stocks, unfinished, for some thirty-eight years,) and also to the long ranges of two story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning ma-terial was set by a south wind directly toward the line of the vessels moored on the edge of the channel opposite the yard, and nearly all of

these, too, were speedily enveloped in flames. The scene at this time was grand and terrible beyond description. The roar of the con-flagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance, and to this were added the old Pennsylvania, ship-of-the-line, as became successively heated. These guns, it is asserted, were double shorted and directed at different parts of the yard for the purpose of insuring its complete demolishment

As soon as the torch had been successfully applied to the ship-houses, the Pawnee, which had been kept under steam from the moment of her arrival, about nightfall on Saturday, was put in motion, and taking the Cumberland in reach of danger-freighted with a great por-tion of valuable munitions, &c., from the yard, won for themselves the inglorious distinction of destroying devils in accomplishing such a van-

The ships proceeded as far down as the barricades at the narrows, where the Cumberland was left at anchor, and the Pawnee continued

on to Fort Monroe. THE PROPERTY DESTROYED. As far as we could judge from a cursory ob-servation, the property destroyed embraced, bedes the ship-houses and contents, the range of uildings on the north line of the yard, (except ides the ship-he the Commodore's and Commander's residences, which are unburt.) the old marine barracks, and one or two workshops, the immense lifting water's edge, the sloop Germantown broken and sunk; the Plymouth scuttled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable engines and machinery in the Ordnance and other shops,

Portsmouth, April 22, 1861.—About one o'clock, or before, it was ascertained that the fine war steamer Merrimac was scuttled, the Germantown was crushed by the ponderous shears, and the small arms on board the ships shears, and the small arms on board the ships were being broken in pieces and thrown overboard. It was evident there was a panic among the remaining officers of the yard and of the ships. They were regarded as tokens of a felt necessity to surrender upon demand. Thus events were strangely thickening, when about nine o'clock a loud shout from a steamer as she passed our wharves up to the yard broke on our ears, surprising and saddening our hearts. It proved to be the steamer Pawnee, which had brought from Washington a large reinforcement of troops for Old Point. She was said to have on board near 500. As she fastened to the wharf, out poured her troops. In a few moments the sound of scores of sledge hammers broke on our ears, as they spiked the canon, battered them, and attempted to render them useless. It was evident a thorough destruction was intended. Soon powder trains were laid

racks was on fire.

But a very large amount of property has been unburt, and fell into our hands most opportunely. The cannon are very little damaged, and before the sun went down yesterday a number the sun went down to occupy the battery

of them were prepared to occupy the battery being raised on Hospital shore. Yesterday was a day of terrible excitement. Hundreds of men were working most vigorously and effectively.

This attempt to destroy the public works here

—and with them a large portion of our city, is a vandalism and cowardice which bespeak the neanness of Lincoln and his coadjutors. It will carry with it a moral effect worth more than millions to us. A feeling has been wrought among this people which makes them more than legions in war against the vile foe. It has enkindled universal hatred in this community. The world's sympathy, too, must be drawn out by this act towards a people thus visited by a malignant, yet impotent effort to destroy them by the doomed wretch who is called the Presiby the doomed wretch who is called the Presi-

one of the navy, were seized in their attempt to cross from the yard over the river. They were lodged in jail, as is reported.

We are busily engaged preparing batteries, and shall be well prepared in a few hours to give a warm reception to any attempt at at-NORFOLK, April 22, 1861.—The town is alive with soldiers. Military forces are coming in from all quarters, and the most general unnaimity of opinion exists as to beating back the Black Hawks of the North. The people seem to know nothing but fighting, and I tell you, we are the boys to do it.

The Grays, of your city, are a brave set of fellows, and will fight when the momentous time comes. They are quartered at the Virginia Hotel, Commerce street. The Petersburg troops are quartered at the

Fair Grounds.
Fortress Monroe has been reinforced strongly, and troops still continue to put up there, so report says. We will have it yet, just so sure as the sun shines to day. Yours, POWDER.

The prisoners taken this morning are Capt. Wright, of the army, and young Rogers, a son of Commodore Rogers, of the navy.

The enemy took two of our young men prisoners last night. They were reconnoitering on

their own account. The negroes are hard at work, and breastworks are being thrown up to prevent the Cumberland and Pawnee from getting back to the city, as it is feared they might fire on us.

The guns were all spiked with wrought nails, and are being unspiked in fifteen minutes each.

French Forrest has been appointed Commodore of the naval forces of Virginia by Governor Letcher. He now has charge of the Navy Yard, and is having a heavy battery erected with saud-bags at Hospital Point, which is in

Four large Columbiads have been unspiked and hauled down to the Hospital. They are now being mounted. The Yankees destroyed all the small arms of

modern make.

A splendid lot of shot and shell still remains. The brass pieces taken in the Mexican war are spiked with wrought nails, but not at all

The old ship Pennsylvania has been burning all day, and is now down to the water's edge.
Fortress Monroe has been largely reinforced vith men from Massachusetts, On the Norfolk side of the Elizabeth there is

much activity, and the people are busily forti-fying the approaches to the also. The Cumber-NORFOLK, April 11-11 P. M.—The Cumberland lightened herself by throwing overboard some of her besvy armament, and thus got over the obstructions and escaped. The Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Germantown Raritan and Dolphin were all burnt, and the

Plymouth sunk.

The most valuable portions of the Yard and machine shops, timber houses, &c., are all safe. Fifteen hundred of the best pieces of artillery have been secured.

Louis Republican publishes the response of Gov. Jackson to the demand of Mr. President Lincoln for four regiments of men to aid in subjugating the "revolutionary states," and adds :

he was taken to the police station to have his wounds dressed. As soon as they had fired at the point they again wheeled and started off in destruction was extended to the immense ship.

Nobody expected any other response from him, and the people of Missouri will endorse it. They may not approve of the early course of They may not approve of the early course of the Southern States, but they denounce and defy the action of Mr. Lincoln, in proposing to call out 75,000 men, for the purpose of coercing the seceding States of the Union. Whatever else may happen, he gets no men from the bor der States to carry on such a war.

> Whereas, Seven of the states formerly composing a part of the United States have, by authority of constitution and organize a government for them-selves, to which the people of those states are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the Pre-sident of the United States by all the formalities in sident of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the
> United States a separate, independent and foreign
> power; and whereas, the constitution of the United
> States invested Congress with the sole power "to
> declare war," and until such declaration is made,
> the president has no authority to call f-r an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and whereas, on the 15th inst, the
> President of the United States, in plain violation of
> the constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a eign power; and whereas, on the 15th inst, the President of the United States, in plain violation of the constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United Statee to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas the general assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its last session that the state of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and, subsequently, the convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this state, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with all has reaffirmed in substance the same policy with the southern state, in the wrongs they have substance the same policy with the southern state, in the wrongs they have substance the same policy with the southern state, in the wrongs they have substance the same policy with the southern state, in the wrongs they have substance to the part of the present of th through this unwarranted act on the part of the pre-sident; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the se-ceded states will be brought to bear upon this com-m nwealth, if she should exercise ler undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improand it is due to the honor of Virginia that an impro-per exercise of force against her people should be repelled. Therefore I, John Leicher, governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this state forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the recep-tion of this proclamation to report to the adjutant-general of the state their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact that they may be recorded.

companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the commonwealth to be [L. 2] affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the commonwealth.

JOHN LATCHER.

the eighty-fifth year of the commonwealth.

JOHN LATCHER.

The Missouri State Journal, alleding to Lincoln's requisition on that state for troops, says:

It is well to announce here and now, in justice to all, and in friendly warning to all who may differ with us, that so far from furnishing men to support the vile faction which has usurped and destroyed the government, that Missouri will never tolerate the dejarture from her borders of one single organized military association to fight under the banners of black republicanism; if such organized band of men clandestinely escape for that purpose, they will never see their homes again in peace, nor be permitted to dwell again on the soil of Missouri. This declaration is on record. Time alone can demonstrate its truth.

TENNESSEE -Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has is-

TENNESSER—Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, An alarming and dangerous usurpation of power by the president of the United States has precipitated a state of war between the sovereign States of America:

Therefore, I, Isham G Harris, governor of the state of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution, do hereby require the senators and representatives of the two houses of general assembly of said State, to convene at the capitol in Nashville, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M... to legislate upon such subjects as may then be submitted to them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be [L. s.] affixed at the department at Nashville, on this hand and caused the department at Nashville, on the Le St. affixed at the department at Nashville, on the the 18th day of April, A. D. 1861.

By the governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

#### TEXAS ITEMS.

BIG ITEM-SURRENDER OF 500 U. S. TROOPS. A fruitful theme of conversation, for some time past, has been the gathering of U.S. troops at Indianola, and the possibility of their being taken off to Fort Pickens, or some other post held by the enemy. Meanwhile, that active and efficient officer, Col. Van Dorn, of the Confederate army, was busily engaged in gathering Texas volunteers to prevent the debarkation of the U. S. soldiers. As usual, he succeeded. On Wednesday afternoon, 24th, the Colonel arrived at Indianola at the head of about 800 men, and found that the U. S. Troops, numbering about 500, under Major Sibley, were aboard schooners off Siluria, and nearly ready to sail for parts unknown. About this time one of our peculiar Texas institutions, a severe norther, came in. and gave Col. Van Dorn an opportunity to negotiate. The result was a surrender of the entire command of Major Sibley, with their arms and other military property. The officers were released on parole, and the men on oath that they would not take up arms against the Confederacy, and on agreement not to leave the State except by way of Galveston and the Mississippi river.

The steamship Gen. Rusk, with 150 yolunteers from Galveston, under Gen. Nichols and Capt. McKeen, left here Wednesday night to meet Col, Van Dorn at Indianola, and arrived there, most fortunately, in the very nick of time. Appearances at first indicated to this expedition a small prospect of a fight; and we understand that the men squared themselves to it like hungry stage-passengers to a warm breakfast.

The steamships Fashion and United States, and the steam-propeller Mobile fell into the hands of the Texas troops.

It was expected that nearly the whole of the U. S. soldiers would enlist in the Confederate army. Sone eight or ten of the officers had resigned; viz: Major Larkin Smith, Capts, Trevitt and Bradfute, Lieuts, Jones, Cone, Davis and Haskell, Assistant Surgeon Anderson .-Capt. Bradfute was sent by Col. Van Dorn as bearer of despatches to Montgomery. Major Smith is a Virginian: his resignation is doubtless owing to the secession of his native State. Lt. Washington, also a Virginian, has resigned and gone to Virginia.

TEXAS IN GENERAL .- We learn with surprise that people in the other States are wondering how things are working in Texas. Our reply is-beautifully. Everything is all right. The opinion is universal, among white and black. that Texas, "unrestrained by Divine grace," can whip any two of the Northern States. An invading Northern force would be hailed with indescribable delight, and "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." This is the fact. We hope nobody will infer from it that we are in favor of war as an amusement, or as the wisest method of settling differences. Let the strongest devotee of the Southern Confederacy ask himself, whenever he wonders how things are working in Texas, How would I have them to work? and then assure himself that they are doing better than he is able even to imagine. Crops are promising finely; the season so far has been excellent; and the determination that the Southern Confederacy must and shall succeed is allpervading and enthusiastic.

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO. - Cel. John H. Moore f this vicinity, has himself furnished an outfit. horses, fire-arms, amunition, etc., for one mess, which will be ready to start by noon to day.—

The same paper says: "All parties here have merged into one-the Southern Rights partywhich will do or die for their country." A meeting was held at La Grange Thursday night on hearing of the surrender of Fort Sumter .-Wm. S. Webb, Esq., showed that the session of Texas and her connection with the Confederacy was clearly the will of a large majority of the people. He thought the war a serious matter; expected a sanguinary, and perhaps a protracted struggle, and counselled unity and

promptness of action. W. H. Ledbetter, Esq., has been a Union man, but now buried past differences and united with his countrymen in defence of the South.

A. P. Harcourt, Esq , had not been a seces sionist; "but amputation had been resorted to. the noxious abolition scab had been cut off." a new and good government had been formed, and he was ready to defend it.

S. S. Munger, Esq., being called for, spoke briefly, but to the point. He was of the number who were born north of Mason and Dixon's line, but he had no desire to live there; his sympathies and his interest were here. He thought that with such men as Jeff, Davis, Stephens, Walker and Beauregard, at the head of affairs, the interests and honor of the South were in safe hands, and they could have his pile for their defense.

The next and last speaker was A. Niskern, Esq, who had before been repeatedly called-He had thought all along there would be no war. He was really surprised that the Northern people did not better understand the temper of Southern people, than to endeavor to drive them into measures. He was willing to do all in his power to defend the South and her institutions. He was at the service of his coun-

J. D. McAdoo, one of the first minds in the State, and a substantial fighting man, with peace proclivities, until fighting becomes necessary, writes us : " We now have such a government as we need, and my voice is, the last man will perish in the last ditch to maintain it! Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute!"

WHEAT .- The Waco Southwest says that fields n that region, which farmers offered a few weeks since for the value of the seed, will yield twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

A planter from Waco told us, last week, that he had offered his entire crop for \$500, supposing it to be almost destroyed by the rust. Now, he informed us with a grateful smile, his prospects were fair for 4,000 bushels. "The prespects," says the Southwest, "are equally extraordinary throughout the State. In this we gratefully recognize the hand of Providence in our

MAJOR ANDERSON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. -Below is Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War:

SIR-Having defended Fort Sumter thirtyfour hours, until our quarters were entirely burned—the main gates were destroyed by fire -the gorge wall was seriously injured—the magazine was surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat—four barrels and three cartridges of powder only bebarrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away my company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

Major First Artillery.

REV. HENRY SMITH of the Baltimore Couference, is now in his ninety seventh year, and is in the enjoyment of fair health. He is the oldest Methodist preacher in the United States.

erty. The officers were

d the men on oath that

arms against the Con-

nent not to leave the

Galveston and the Mis-Rusk, with 150 volunnder Gen. Nichols and Wednesday night to Indianola, and arrived in the very nick of time. icated to this expedition ht; and we understand emselves to it like huna warm breakfast.

on and United States. er Mobile fell into the

nearly the whole of the list in the Confederate n of the officers had rerkin Smith, Capts. Trents. Jones, Cone, Davis Surgeon Anderson .nt by Col. Van Dorn as Montgomery. Major is resignation is doubtssion of his native State. Virginian, has resigned

We learn with surprise States are wondering g in Texas. Our reply thing is all right. The mong white and black, ed by Divine grace," can orthern States. An inould be hailed with in-"welcomed with bloody ves." This is the fact. fer from it that we are in ment, or as the wisest ences. Let the strongest Confederacy ask himrs how things are work-ld I have them to work? that they are doing betto imagine. Crops are eason so far has been ex-ination that the South-d shall succeed is all-

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He was of the num-h of Mason and Dixon's sire to live there; his lerest were here. He men as Jeff. Davis, Steregard, at the head of honor of the South they could have his pile

been repeatedly called-g there would be no prised that the Norththe service of his coun-

to maintain it! Milt one cent for tribute! farmers offered a few

to the acre. told us, last week, that grateful smile, his prosbushels, "The prosest, "are equally extraorte. In this we grate-

HE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ects of the heat—four ges of powder only be-rovisions but pork rerms of evacuation of ernoon, the 14th inst. rums beating, bringing private property, and

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATER FROM CAIRO-MORE TROOPS-RAILROAD TATER FROM CAIRO—MORE TROOPS—RAILROAD
TORN UP, ETC.

Steamer Fanny Bullitt passed Cairo last night and reached here this morning. Her officers report that when they passed, it was reported and confiderably believed that the people of Egypt or Southern Illinois had torn about fifteen miles of railroad track at Jonesborough, Ill, about thirty miles north of Cairo. They also report that there were 850 soldiers at Cairo when they left there, all busily engaged in building fortifications, and that they already had two pieces mounted.

pieces mounted.

The soldiers at Cairo still disclaimed having any intention to interfere with the navigation of the river, and declared that they were there simply for the de-

fence of the city, if attacked.

The citizens of Cairo are represented as indignant at the presence of such a military force, and it is said that they harrass them in every possible manner. It is also believed that the military, after preparing for defence, and the lapse of Lincoln's twenty days space, will commence active hostilities against all boats passing at that point.—Memphis Bulletin,

PROBABLE FATE OF THE CINCINNATI RECRUITS. The Cincinnati Press of the 19th, alluding to the departure of a portion of the Ohio troops for Wash-

departure of a portion of the Ohio troops for Washington, say:

It is reported that Gov. Dennison has determined to forward the troops recruited in this city to Washington by way of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road This he has done in spite of some urgent remonstrances. The troops leave Columbus this morning, and as there is at least an even chance that by the time they arrive at Central Virginia, the road will be taken possession of by Virginia forces, we may as well make up our minds to learn that our fellow-citizens, who left us with high hopes of winning honor and glory in the tented field, have been laid up in ordinary in some rural district of the Old Dominion, there to await, with such patience as they can muster, the final settlement of the pending controversy.

THE FRESHET IN THE OHIO RIVER .- The river opposite Louisville, on the 20th, was "booming high," and still rising at the rate of one inch per hour.

water encroaching upon the sidewalks along Water street, below Fifth, and the only available wharf street, below Fifth, and the only available wharf space is the high water wharf above Fourth street Our patriotic citizens of the Ninth ward, formerly Portland, are pretty much cut off, for the present, from their usual share of trade, and the work along the new locks of the canal is invaded by the rising waters. The river has assumed formidable dimensions, with a sufficient depth of water on the falls to

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE. The following letter is from a respectable gentlemen

BALTIMORE, April 18 .- A humiliating day is upon Baltimore, April 18.—A humiliating day is upon us. An hour since four hundred of the most abject creatures you can imagine passed through Baltimore for Washington. These men were from Pennsylvania. Our people here are powerless, but to-day's scenes have unalterably fixed many wavering men, and our cause is being strengthened by the insults heaped upon us by this Government. I am mortified and distressed. Tell your Carolinians that these values to Northern valunteers are the seem of the earth. and distressed. Tell your Carolinians that these valuant Northern volunteers are the seum of the earth in appearance, and a whole regiment could be put to flight by one glance of a Beauregard Virginia is acting, and ere this letter reaches you the telegraph will have flashed the news to you Look upon Maryland charitably, as you would upon brave men bound and powerless. When she can act I may be prouder of my home. Our efforts will not cease, and a day of retribution must come upon those who have trampled us under foot.

How the Rantimorgans Foreguer—The Wash-

How THE BALTIMOREANS FOUGHT.-The Wash-Those in conversation with the Massachusetts soldiers to-day, say they accord a meed of praise to the bravery of the Baltimoreans. When they fired a volley into the mob, it was thought that they were scattered in every direction; but the smoke had barely cleared away ere the Baltimoreans closed on them and fought desperately, their weapons comprising paving stones and a few pistols.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Below is the governor's reply to Secretary Cameron:

RALEION, N. C. April 15

To the Secretary of War of the United States.—

Your dispatch calling on this state for troops is received, as d if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt. I have to say, in reply.

You can get no troops from North Carolina. I Will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

Governor of North Carolina
THE GOSPORT NAVY YAED.—The Norfolk Herald

of he 22d says:
The Flag of the Old Dominion.—Yesterday morn-

of he 22d says:

The Flag of the Old Dominion.—Yeslerday morning, Lieut. Spottswood of the Navy, a Virginian by birth, run up to the flag-staff in the Navy Yard the flag of the Old Dominion, with its well-known arms, the figure of Liberty tramping on Tyranny, with the glorious motto: "Sic Semper Tyrannys"—and there it continues in the breeze.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—Nine Men Killed. A telegram from Erie, Penn., April 18, says:

An awful catastrophe happened last night on the Buchanan farm, in the oil regions. The gas from a spouting well took fire and exploded, killing seven men. Among them was Mr. Rouse, an ex-member of the legislature. The Buchanan farm, on which 100 wells are yielding oil, is now in flames, as all the wells are now on fire. The loss in oil, derricks, &c., is immense.

the wells are now on fire. The loss in oil, derricks, &c., is immense.

INDIGNANT —The following characteristic dispatch was sent from the mayor of Fort Smith, Ark., to the mayor of Cincinnati:

To the Mayor of Cincinnati:
FORT SMITH, Ark, April 17. 1861.—Cincinnati stops Arkansas guns. Arkansas stops paying debte in Cincinnati It is the act of a cowardly enemy to steal arms of an adversary.

Mayor of Fort Smith.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner publishes the following dispatch:

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner publishes the local lowing dispatch:

Lykehburg, April 21.—Andy Johnson, late U. S. Senator from Tennessee, passed through here to-day on his way from Washington to Tennessee A large-crowd assembled and grounded at him, and offered him every indignity he deserved, including pulling his nose. Every effort was made to take him off the

his nose. Every effort was made to take him off the cars.

The demonstrations were first suggested by Tennesseeans. Great difficulty was experienced in restraining the populace. Johnson was protected by the conductor and others, who begged that he might be permitted to proceed home, and let his own people deal with him.

He denied sending a message asserting that Tennessee would furnish her quota of men.

The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday morning has the following in reference to the same affair:

Our citizens heard yesterday, with every demonstration of delight, the indignity offered Gov. Johnson on his way from Washington to Greenville. His presence in Virginians He was insulted at almost every depot. At Lynchburg his nose was most handsomely pulled, while he was hooted and groaned at by the large crowd. The traitor is meeting his reward.

reward.

We have heard since, from good authority that at
Liberty, in Bedford county, Va., Johnson was taken
from the cars, and a rope was placed around his
neck, preliminary to a proposed hanging. Some old
citizens of the county begged for him, saying that
Tennessee would do for him what they proposed to lo, and he was let off.

SEIZURE OF A FREIGHT TRAIN—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION OPEN.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 25.—A freight train has been seized at Slemmer's Run with provisions for the Massachusetts soldiers.

The Baltimoreans seized the Bremen ship Admiral, loaded for Liverpool.

The roal between Annapolis is reported open.

BOSTON, April 25.—Lieut. Brown, a resigned officer of the U. S. frigate Niagara, was arrested this day for uttering seditious langurge.

NEW HAMPSHIKE HARBORS.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., April 25.—Both branches of the Vermont Legislature have appropriated \$1,000,000 for military purposes.

APPEAL TO KENTUCKY BY INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—Gov Morton recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to purchase arms and munitions of war. He appeals to Kentucky to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—Thirty-nine thousand Pennsylvanians have responded to the call for volunteers, 19,000 of whom have been accepted.

John Sherman, a member of the U. S. Senate, is serving as a private in the Ohio military.

Large numbers of fleeing Baltimoreans have arrived in New York and Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York Markets.

New York, April 26.—The Cotton market is very firm. Flour has advanced 5 to 10c; sales of 21,000 bbls. at \$5 10a\$5 20 for superfine State. The market for pork closed dull with sales of 2100 bbls at \$18 37½ to \$19 50 for mess. Sugar dull; sales 415 hhds. at 4½ to 5½c. Molasses—Cuba is quoted at 22, and New Orleans at 30½ the gallon.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Tennessee sixes closed at 52 and Missouri sixes at 37.

### Marriages.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA-

ROPOSITION FOR PEACE FROM WASHINGTON

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE TANKY AND OTHERS-

ALTIMORE QUIET-PEACE PROSPECTS HOPEFUL

MILITARY APPROPRIATION IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 26 — Money to the amount \$310,000 has been raised for military purposes.

EXPORTATION OF FLOUR PROHIBITED.

Gov. Letcher prohibits the exportation of flour

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT NORFOLK - SEIZURE

OF VESSELS, ETC.

RICHMOND, April 26 —6000 volunteers are ready for service, 25,000 will be here at the end of the week.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS RAISING IN DELEWARE. WILMINGTON, April 26.—The Son of U. S. Senator Bayard took the oath of allegiance to day for raising

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

nent of troops northward.

he war to depositors.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS AFFER THE WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 26.—Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation, which will appear in a Miledgeville paper, prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of money into the State Treasury, to be refunded with interest at the end of the war to deceptive. At the residence of Mrs. S R. Adams, San Antonio, Texas, April 11, 1861, by Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss, Mr. D. F. NAGHEL and Miss SALLIE R. JACKSON, daughter of Mrs. S. R.

BROWN and Miss ELVINA FUNK. On the 24th of April, by the same, at the residence o RESIGNATION OF JUDGE TANEY AND OTHERS—
RICHMOND FULL OF SOLDIERS.
RICHMOND, April 26.—A proposition is making
for peace from Washington through third parties.
The resignation of Judges Taney, Campbell and
Wayne, is believed here.
The city is full of troops. Several more regiments
are expected to-morrow, including a South Carolina
regiment, which will probably be ordered to Harper's
Farry. RAH A. VAN BENTHUYSEN—all of Galveston.

# 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. BALTIMORE QUIET—PEACE PROSPECTS HOPEFUL.
PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A private letter says
Baltimore is quiet, and troops are passing from Annapolis to Washington without any interruption.
A conservative sentiment predominates, and the prospects of peace are more hopeful.
The commander of Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear-River, will not permit any vessels to pass the fort.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 24th to 30th of April, inclusive.

From 24th to 30th of April, inclusive.

A—R. T. P. Allen.

B—H. Beacham, \$150; J. K. P. Blackwell; A. M. Box.

C—H. W. Cumming, \$650, 2 n s; H. G. Carden, \$1250;

W. F. Cummings, \$2.

D—J. T. Daves, \$2, 1 n s.

E—J. A. Ewing.

E—J. A. Fisher, \$4, 1 n s.

G—Thomas W. Glass, 1 n s.

K—D. S. Kennon, \$2, 1 n s.

L—Samuel Lyuch, \$10, 1 n s.

M—W. K. Masten, 2 n s; A Mencely's Sons.

P—J. W. Piner; R. J. Patton, \$2; T. M. Price, 2 n s; J. C.

Porter; John Patillo, \$10; A. Peal.

R—Mrs. N. Raines.

S—J. A. Seruggs, \$5; W. R. D. Stockton; H. Smith; F. M.

Stovall, \$7, 1 n s. THE POTOMAC STRONGLY FORTIFIED-MARINE LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED.

New York, April 26.—The pilot of the steamer Baltic says the Potomac is strongly fortified on both sides, but thinks communication has been forced.

The steamer Maryland arrived at Annapolis Thursday, with naval officers, men and guns.
The lights on Capes Henry and Charles have been extinguished, and the light ship has been removed from the mouth of the Potomac.
The Columbia's officers fear that the Pawnee has Stovall, \$7.1 n s.
T—C. W. Thomas, \$6, 1 n s; M·s. A. Taylor, 1 n s.
W—L. B. Wairole, \$2, 1 h s; T. Wooldridge, \$10; Thos.
Whitworth, \$2.
Z—W. M. Zuber, \$4.

# Rew Adbertisements.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO., Storage, Forwarding & Commission Merchants and Dealers in STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 26.—22,000 stand of arms and ammunition have been sent to Springfield, Ill., to arm Illinois troops.

All the powder irr Laffin, Smith & Bore's powder magazine has been purchased by Missouri, to prevent its expected seizure

Two Germans were arrested to-day, charged with attempting to burn railroad bridges, to prevent the concentration of troops from the interior of the State. Alleyton, Texas.

PLANTATION Supplies, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Provisions, and all kinds of Groceries except Liquor. The Receiving, Storage and Forwarding business will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Alleyton, May 1, 1861. Alleyton, Texas. The fifth part of the Seventh Massachusetts, a company of infantry, one of Light Artillery and a rifle battalion, have arrived at Annapolis without being molested.

G. W. McMahan, Galveston. ..... Jesse Tubb, Leon Co G. W. McMahan & Tubb, Cotton and Wool Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Galveston, Texas, Liberal cash advances on Produce or Bills Lading april 25

has been seized here.

It is rumored that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered away. It is supposed near the ANT TRAP. It is rumored that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered away. It is supposed near the Capital.

CONSERVATISM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Sun indicates a conservative feeling now growing in Maryland. It favors the calling of a State Convention, and denies the right of the Legislature to pass a secession ordinance.

THE undersigned would call the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied at the attention of the public to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied to the following critificates to show what the ANT TRAP will do, but we ask no person to buy until he has satisfied to the following critificates to show what the

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Gen. Scott says that Washington is safe against present attacks. HARRISBURG, April 25.—Gen. Scott says that Washington is safe against present attacks.

MIDSHIPMEN LEAVING ANNAPOLIS.—MOVEMENT OF WAR VESSELS, ETC.

New York. April 26.—The steamer Yankee, with guns, left port to day with sealed orders.

The frigate Constitution sailed from Annapolis with midshipmen of the Naval Academy

The Keystone reports that no armaments are along the Potomac, nor cannon on the banks of the river as has been reported.

This is to certify that I have witnessed experiments made.

as has been reported.

The Cumberland and other vessels are at Fort Monroe.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS BY FORT MONROE.

This is to certify that I have witnessed experiments mad by Rev. G. W. Cottingham with his Aut Trap, and that catches the Cutting, and Hillock or Gran and very rapidly and that when poperly managed is, in it-self, a success.

Texana, April 2, 1861.

BUCKNER HARRIS. Monroe.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS BY FORT MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA. April 26.— Fortress Monroe stopped a tug and schooner and seized their cargo containing military stores for Virginia and a full light artillery battery.

POSITION OF TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

POSITION OF TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

Position of Troops are save that

10,000 men are in Richmond, at Harper's Ferry 3500, and at Norfolk 4000.

It is stated that President Davis will not issue letters of marque until the meeting of the Confederate Congress. SENATOR JOHNSON MOBBED IN LYNCHBURG.
NEW YORK, April 20 — Senator Johnson of Tennessee, was mobbed at Lynchburg on Sunday, while en route to his home. He denied the sending of a message that Tennessee should furnish her quota of men to the Federal Government.

We are authorized to announce L. A ABERCROMBIE, Eq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, at the next casuing election. We are authorized to announce HOWARD FINLEY, of Grimes county, a candidate for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

SEIZURE OF BREADSTUFFS IN GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN. April 26 — Flour to the amount of 25,000 berrels, has been seized here by order of the Government.

The Secessionists at Farmington Delaware, number 3000, though there are three Union volunteer companies there.

GEN. BEAUREGARD IN CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A gentleman who left Charleston on Thursday, says that Gen Beauregard was there superintending the repairs of Fort Sumter, anticipating an attack from the North on Charleston.

The same informant says there was no movement of troops northward.

\$1000 REWARD!!! For any Medicine that will Excel COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!!

TRUCPS TO DEFEND THE UNION,
WILMINGTON, DEL., April 26 —The Governor of
Delaware has issued his call for troops to defend the MEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Union.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 26.—There is great excitement here among the merchants and steamboatmen, caused by an unintelligible dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to grant no clearances for boats bound to Mississippi, Louisians and Alabama, such clearances never having been granted

Shipments continue to the South as heretofore.

TOR the Quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach. Painter's Choise or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarriboa, Sere Throut, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured five minutes. 4 holic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore Throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Caoce 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 Rottle. PERRYVILLE, April 25—Passengers who have arrived here by the evening train represent the city of Baltimore as being in an intense state of excitement.

Large amounts of money were being raised. The military were busily occupied in drilling. Arms were distributed among the citizens, to fire from the house tops if the troops go through.

HARRISBURG, April 25—It is currently reported that ex-President James Buchanan has sold his farm and field to Carnell in consequence of threatening.

Price 25 and 50 cents per house.

All orders and communications should be addressed

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,

Proposition of the control of the

124 S. 4th st., Philadelphia.

To the Sons and Daughters of Affliction. These things we prove on the spot and before your eye nly bring on your cases.

# GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Corrected for every issue by
JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand.
Kentucky Bagging 17½ a 19 Candles, aperm 45 a 48 full weight star 22 a 24
Bale Rope, machine 10½ Coffee, Java 19 a 20
Ex Family Flour \$8 00 10 00
S.F. St. Louis ... \$7 50 & — Molasses, extra ref. bbis 363 38
Mackerel, No. 1, hlf bbis \$10 | Mackerel, No. 1, hif bbls \$10 | Molasses, extra ref, bbls \$6a38 | Extra ref, bbls \$6a38 | Molasses, extra Eng. Dairy Cheese Irish Potatoes Choice Sugar

# Quarterly Meetings, &c.

GOLIAD DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.
Pleasanton Circuit.
Cibolo Circuit.
Medina
Sandies Circuit and Col'd M. ssion
San Antono Station.
Supportant Stations San Ant nio Station.

Sutverland Springs.

K rraville.

Uvalde.

Eagle Pass and Fort Clark

JOHN W. DEVILBISS, P. E. VICTORIA DISTRICT.

> A. DAVIDSON, P. E. RUSK DISTRICT

R. S. FINLEY, P E

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

Webb & Jarmon, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WANTED.

A SITUATION as TEACHER, by a young man who is

A Master of Arts, graduate of Randolph Macon College,
Virginia, and has had one years' experience in conducting
an Academy. References can be given from the President
and Faculty of Randolph Macon ollege, Va., Rev. C. B
Suuart, President of Mansfield Female College, La., Pref. J.
O. Wills, Greensboro', Alabama, and from present patrons,
Address, stating full particulars, TEACHER,
april 4-9w Biacks and Whites P. O., Nottoway co., Va.

SADDLERY. COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE Leather, Hames, Collars, &c., Hendley Block, Galveston, Texas

Branch of the House of P. HAYDEN, N. Y "HE undersigned Manager for the above House, is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep always on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, Coach and Piantation Hardware of every description, viz: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Screws, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc.

with harness, skirting, bridle, calf-skin, seating and russe Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gi and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddiers' Tools, and every thing wanted in the line, Carriage Makers

pplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enam

supplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hules, Televier Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.

PLAN' KR = supplied with Plantation Hardware—
Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

To Orders promptly filled, and those for foreign importations received.

Addr. ss

J. R. SPRAGUE, Galveston

RAYED OR STOLEN

ROY my Rauch near Sweet Home, in Lavaca county, about the m ddle of December last, a BAY MARE, good stock, needrum size, about seven years old, branded on the right shoulder, BUX, and on one bip with an L in a triangle. She has also a notable white areas or ring round her neck, caused by a rope. I have reason to fear that she was stolen, and I therefore advertise her in the Advocace, as it is extensively a reulated and read throughout the state. Any infernation concerning her would be thankfully received; or for her delivery to me at Chappell Hill, Washing on county, Tesas, I will pay a liberal reward. My address is Chappell Hill, Texas.

feb.28.

A. M. BOX.

A. M. BOX.

JAPANESE WHEAT.

WE have a new kind of grain, known as JAPANESE 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 outs.

It is a most remarkable grain to stand severe drouth

It is a most remarkable grain to stand severe drouth.

It has grown the last season, by actual measurement, at the rate of three hundred bushels per acre. We know from actual experience that it will average from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per acre as a field crop.

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

fatted on the grain that will grow from five acres. It weighs fifty-six pounds per bushel.

Attention is called to the following Certificates:
Minonk, Woodford co, Ill. Feb. 18th, 1861.

We, the undersigned, having brown and used the peculiar kind of grain. known as Japanese Wheat, sold by E. W. Jones & Co., 49: live street, St. Louis, Mo., would recommend it as worthy of notice by the farmers and stock raiser-through ut the United States and Canadas, for the following reasons: It produces enormeusly; is equal to any other kind of grain now used for stock; well grow from fict to six tons to the acre of very fine folder, that is preferred by both horses and calt a to the best timothy or clover hay, after a v-ry large per cent, of the grain is thrashed off; it will stand the most secure drouth; it ripens while the stalk is yet green; it will mature in seventy days from the time it is sown consequently two crops can be grown in many localities the some season.

I W. CLARK, THOMAS CLARK, JOHN JAMESON.

We, the undersigned, know the farmers signing this cer-

JOHN JAMESON.

We, the undersigned, know the farmers signing this certificate to be mee of strict integrity

L. G. KEEDV & . O., M. A. CUSHING & CO.,
SAMUEL WORK, IRA TOOD, Ja.

CERTIFICATE AND APPIDAVIT.

SI Louis, Mo. March 9th, 1861.

I hereby certify that ' have ground in the Fulton M ils in his City, a quantity of "Japanese Wheat" for Messre. E.

V. Jones & . O., and find that it yields thirty pounds perushel of good flour.

ROBERT W. L.-ON.
Sworn and inscribed to before me this 9th day of March, 61.

(\*HS. GIR & LDIN, Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

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

The Any person, getting up a club of Pive, shall receive one rackage gratis
All letters should be addressed to

R. W. JONES & CO.,

Commistion Merchants, 49 tilive Street, St. Louis, Mo. mar.28-3 m

ROOK BINDERY

And Blank Book Manufactory,

Tremont St., next door to Palmetto House, GALVESTON.

DOOKS for Merchants, Banks, Courts, Inburace, Stermboat and Raillroad Companies, with or without printed headings,
manufactured of the best quality of paper, and

Ruled, Paged and Bound to any desired pattern, at reasonable prices, and workmanship warranted. Law, Magazine, Music and old Books substantially bound, in plain or fancy style, at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to packing and shipping orders from the country. [dec 13] M. STRICKLAND.

CHICKERING & SONS. (Successors to Jonas Chickering,)
Piano Forte Manufacturers,

EDDY & ADAMS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions and Plantation Groceries, Sabine Pass, Texas.

Strict attention will be paid to the Receiving and Fowarding of Merchandise. mar 28-1y SCHOOL NOTICE.

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 "higher law"—and further still, our daughters and sons must be educated by those ready to defend our social ard domestic relations in the light of Revialtin, as also from the teachings of history, because from our Schools and Colleges must go out a literature which shall correct the funaticien of the age, and distinctly declare Southern influence on modern civilization. The system of instruction will be extended, thorough and practical. Many of the "isms and objets" with which female schools abound, will be dispensed with, and a system a opted which, while it impreves the intellectual faculties, will refine the maral sensibilities and thus secure the highest object of an education— To Think Profoundly and Act Wisely.

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

The Galveston Musical Institution, under the direction of Prof. Aug. Buttlar, is connected with this School, where the best Musical Education, both vocal and instrumental, can be obtained. It is confidently asserted that no school can offer superior advantages in this department.

This school is not undertaken without a full knowledge of the difficulties that attend such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best institutions, from the highest siyle of schoolroom furniture to the latest improvements in apparatus.

Refers To,

WM. J. HANCOCK.

Revs. Dan. McNair; J. W. Shipman; J. E. Carnes; B. L.
Peel; Messrs. T. H. McMahan; Th. Mather; J. L. BriggsJus. Sorley; E. B. Nichols; J. S. Sydner; Dr. Simms—, Gal;

Jas. Sorley; E. B. Nichols; J. S. Sydner; Dr. Simms—, Gat; weston,
Rev. W. H. Seat; Messrs. B. A. Shepherd; S. W. Simms; Dr. Sayres.—Houston.
Rev. J. W. Phillips.—Chappell Hill.
Col. R. T. P. Alien, A. M.; Major John T. Stan'ey, A. M., feb-28-2m.

FOR RENT.

TWO FRONT offices in the Depository Building. One of them formerly occupied by Messrs. Strother & Stone. Apply at the Advocate Office to
J. W. Shipman.
February 14-44

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 leading thoroughfares of the State.—The Spring term'embracing six months, begins list Monday in January. This College is under the patronage of the M. E. Church, and supplied with an efficient corps of male and female teachers. emale teachers.
TERMS.—Board and washing, per month

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

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

feb.14-tf. W. S. HAMILTON, President

Bastrop Military Institute. COURSE of Study Collegiate, and unusually full, Instruction thorough, Discipline strict.
Eighth Semi-annual Term commences on 21st January.
Institute charge for Board and Tuition \$115, to be paid o satisfactorily arranged at the time of entering, and never retunded except in case of casualty or prolonged sickness.

Address at Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. Al.LEN, dec 29-17

SOULE UNIVERSITY, Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

I'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
men on the Sth of February. 1861. open on the Sth of February, 1861.

Faculty.

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

and Political Science.

JAMES McILHANY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do de

JAMES McILHANY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do de
Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor
of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor de do
WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.
W. J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics.
daj J. W. KERR, G. V. M. I., Professor English Literature
and Mittary Tactics
Rev EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography.
Rev. A. McKENNY, Principal Preparatory Department.
Rev THOS. F. COOK, Agent
P. H. SWEARENGIN, Esq. Attorney.

The duties of the Biblical Chair are distributed, and at
present discharged by the President and Prof. of Languages

EXPENSES.

EXPENSES. UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE. PERPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Elementary Studies, per term..... Classics, and Mathematics, ..... weeks, must be paid in advance.

For further info-mation apply to the Faculty, Agent, of Preachers of the Texas Conferences.

Property for Sale.

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

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, FANCY AND DRESS GOODS, very best description of all varieties of PLANTATION GOODS.

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nd the table is always a survived of the season.

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

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Galveston, Nov. 22, 1860-1y

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Cinesics and Linguages—Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and German.

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J. C. SPENCE,

Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,
O PPOSITE C. ENNIS & CO., and in front of the Steamhoat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a
well selected stock of general merchandise, consisting of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Hardware. Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, which he will sell at
small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wool and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to
call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton
or Wool for his friends.
Houston, Oct 1-ly

C. S. LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants,

Houston, Tex is.

Houston, Tex is.

Will. Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance on same for shipment.

Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroad, will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers.

REFERENCES : HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

No Drayage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale, till be received free of drayage.

HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors,
July 1, 1860-ly

Houston, Texas.

A. McGOWEN, Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas. MANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machine Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonance dec 29-1y

Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonance terms.

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

N. W. BEBH. .. W. O. C. WILSON. W. B. VOLNO.

fempstead. dec 29 lv K. W. BUSH.... W. O. G. WILSON.... W. B. YOUNG BUSH, WILSON & CO. (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS.
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Herapstead
March 2d, 1858.

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Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
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[47] Special attention given to shipping Cotton. Liber dvances on Cotton, Wool, Hister, and Produce generally, feb23-ly D. york & Phil. Idbertisements.

Insurance against Fire, FFECTED by the subscriber, in responsible City Companies, on Stores, Dwellings, Stocks of Goods, and the like.

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Refer to Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston.

New York, Aug. 31, 1800—sep 13

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Commissions on Sales or Furchases two and a half person.

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J. W. Shiponan, Galveston, Teras.

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Bacon, Flour, Pork, Lard, Corn, Hams, Candles, Lard Oil, &c. Sugar and Molasses. STEAM MANUFACTORY. Window Sash. Doors and Blinds.

ORDERS for any work in my line will be promptly executed. Sash and Blinds always on hand; Doors, Window Frames and Mouldings made to order.

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Orders from the country executed with despatch.
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B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., New York, REFERRING to the above card 1 eg to announce that have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S. W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call.

[july 12]

JAMES T. WARE. Call. [july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

B. NICHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sailing vessels,

B. L. Peel ... J. F. Dumble ... Jno. M. Brown Chappell Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO.,

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lete of Montgomery, Ala.

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Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, "HE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of doing a GenePactorage and Commission business in the city of Gal-

Auction and Commission Merchants. Strand, Galveston. Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday.-feble

COTTON FACTORS, Strand, Galveston, Texas

STRAND, GALVESTON.

ALL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of Insurance when shipmens are made on steamboats or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

To 'Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen, COTTON FACTORS,

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I IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us
for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and
Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons. John Dean Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord
Dean, Randle & Co.

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Agents for D. Pratt's Cotton Gins and for Plantation
Mills. Also, for Prattylite Geoaburgs and Linseys. feb759

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead. A. B. Block

K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every ar-ticle that may be found in a first class Wholesale Gro-cery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1)26

which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open policies; flat and keel boats are excepted.

To Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates; also on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the latter covered by open policies in Boston.

may 31

B. Boulds Baker,
Washington Co.

BAKER & HOLLING,
Cotton Factors, Gen'l. Commission & Forwarding
Merchants and Collecting Agents,

Vestion
Pledging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o
produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipments.
G. W. STRUTHER,
Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22
DEWITT C. STONE,

George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Sealy
BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO.

feb359

Galveston, Texas.

T. MATHER & W.N. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala Galveston, Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,

COTTON FACTORS,

Galveston.

Sorley Smith & Co.,

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Suppling Merchants and Collection Agents, Galveston, Telas Galveston, Telas July 1st, 1858

R. M. BILLINGSLEY,

GENERAL LAND AGENT,

WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every char

actor, in the counties of McLernan, Falls Bell

Ceryoil B. sque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limestons

The elder Adams, writing to his son, John Quincy Adams, says: "I don't perceive that you take pains enough with your bandwriting. Believe me, from experience, if you now in your youth resolutely conquer your impatience, and resolve never to write the most familiar letter, or trifling card, without attention and care, it will save you a vast deal of time, and trouble too, every day of your whole life. When the habit is once got, it is easier to write well than ill. But this habit is only to be acquired in

This principle in regard to writing may be applied to every duty. Whatever you have to do, do well, if you would look back with pleas-

ure upon what you have done.

I once knew a young girl who joined a large class in oil painting. Her first piece was small and not particularly attractive. But she endeavored to make every line and touch look like the pattern before her. pattern before her. Her class-mates laughed at her, and told her that if she took so much pains with that, she would never get it done, that she had better let her teacher do the hard parts, &c. She told them she had come to learn, and whatever she did she would do well. When the piece was finished it was almost a counterpart of the original. Having finished this, she pointed to a large, beautiful picture upon the wall, and told her teacher she would like to copy that. Her teacher replied, "Why Annie, that piece-has never been painted but by one in the class; but you have shown such perseverance in this your first piece, I will let you try the large one." She did try it, and ac-complished it greatly to the delight of both teacher and friends. She remained to paint but one more piece. At the examination, the paintings of all the young ladies were hung about the room, to be examined by those who were judges. One one side hung Annie's pictures, only three. She had taken lessons but nine months, while many had taken lessons for three years. But the last picture that Annie had painted was the best in the room, because what she had done, she had done well.—S. S.

omable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have fond, dear, kind friends, but never will you have again the in-expressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh, in my struggles with the hard, uncaring, world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when of an evening, nestling to her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never nother .- Macaulay.

THE TRUTHFUL BOY .- Dear Boys and Girls :- A little incident occurred at our Sabbath-school a short time since, which I wish to

tell you.

The teachers were inquiring of their scholars

ty," said Uncle Philip; "and come here, Peter. You have read your books and now I will teach you how to read the sky.
"When the sky is clear, it says, 'Love God;

when it is stormy, it says, 'Fear God;' when it is lit up with the sun, it says, 'Praise God;' and part cloudy, then it says, 'Love God, fear God, and praise God,' all at the same time." Little Patty said that she would read the sky every day; but Peter said if she did, she would

be sure, now and then, to read it wrong. She would fear God when she ought to love him.

"Never mind that," said uncle Philip; "never mind that, Patty; for you can not be much wrong while you love, or fear, or praise God."

—Christian Index.

BOYS OUT AT NIGHT .- The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings on the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely makes their course downward.-They acquire, under cover of the night, an un-healthy state of the mind, vulgar and profane anguage, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the streets after nightfall that the boys gene-

raily acquire the education of the bad and the capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents, do you believe it? Will you keep your children at home at night, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?—Genesee Republican.

It is seldom that more truth is compressed into so small a space. The thousands of boys, belonging to worthy, respectable families, who are permitted, night after night, to select their own company and places of resort, are on the cercompany and places of resort, are on the cer-tain road to ruin. Confiding parents, who be-lieve their sons are safe—that they will not associate with the vicious—will one of these days have their hearts crushed, as thousands have before, by learning that their sons, whom they regarded as proof against any evil, have been, from very early years, on the road to ruin.— Keep your boys home at night, unless you accompany them yourself .- Rochester Democrat.

this experience:-"I am one whose lot in life has been to go out into an unfriendly world at an early age; and of nearly twenty families in the lack of love as the lack of care to manifest The closing words of this sentence give us the fruitful source of family alienations, of heart-aches innumerable, of sad faces and gloomy home-circles. "Not so much the lack of love of miserv is suggested by this brief remark! Not over three or four happy homes in twenty, and the cau e so manifest and so easily remeand the cau e so mannest and so easily remedied! Ah, in the "small, sweet courtesies of life," what power resides! in a look, a word, a tone, how much of happiness or disquietude may be communicated. Think of it, reader, and take

"I shall go," cried a young man who was hastily deciding upon a course of life in opposition to his parents. "First consult the town clerk of Ephesus," said his aunt; "your grandfather would not act on an important proposition without first, he said, advising with the town clerk of Ephesus. His counsel you will find in the nineteenth chapter of Acts. It is to 'do nothing rashly."

Southern homes?—N. Y. Day Book.

Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has been removed from the office of surveyor of the port of Boston, by Mr. Encoln.

If Fort Sumter must necessarily be garrisoned, we should like to see the present garrison removed and Wm. Lloyd Garrison substituted.—

Louisville Journal.

whipping Oxen.—It is a cruel and generally a useless act of barbarism, to whip oxen. The best drivers use the whip the least. Upon this subject, hear what the editor of the Massachusetts Plowman says. It is good sense, and every farmer should think of it:

"Thoughtless men will whip, whip, whip. They do it from a habit—a very bad habit; and we find it difficult to correct that habit. We are trying to teach our hired men better manners than to put on the whip before giving

manners than to put on the whip before giving an invitation to the brute animals 'to go on.'
We have oxen that will 'go' as soon as they are
invited, without the endorsement of the whip.
Yet we find it a difficult matter to control the whip. It is surely a savage practice to apply the lash before inviting the animals to move by the proper words. Yet we see that this is a very common practice with those who are not owners of the cattle. When the common whip-lash is not thought to be hard enough for the backs and noses of cattle, the walnut handle, one inch in diameter, is used on the noses of oxen, to make them back a load up hill, before the cattle have ever been taught to back an empty cart down hill. Cattle must be made to obey—and the common lash, or a switch stick, will be sufficient for breaking in. But we ask for mercy on all cattle that are willing to do right as soon as the right is pointed out. Many drivers of oxen put the lash on first, before asking their patient teams to move. This is a species of barbarism which all owners of cattle ought to prohibit. It is so natural for people whom we hire from the interior, to use force in the first instance, and gentleness afterward, if at all, that particular care should be taken in regard to the treatment of their cattle. Proper driving is an important item in husbandry. So many farmers now depend upon their help to do the main work, it is important for them to see that the work is properly done. The merciful man is merciful to his beast."

A SINGULAR STORY .- A singular story is told of an apple tree planted over the grave of Roger Williams. This tree has pushed downward one of its main roots in a sloping direction, and of its main roots in a sloping direction, and nearly straight course, toward the precise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There, making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the backbone to the hips, and thence divided into two branches, each one following the leg bone to the heel, where they both turned powerd to the extremites of the both turned upward to the extremties of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make revoked to the outlines of the skeleton of Roger Williams, as if, indeed, moulded thereto by the powers of vegetable life. This singularly upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts—a loving mother! Read the unfathmode in which the contents of the grave have

THE ROTARY FORTRESS. - A French mechanic. by the name of Balbi, has lately invented a new kind of fortress, which works upon a plan that must astonish any hostile party that shail at-tempt to take it by assault. The new machine is in the shape of a round tower, surrounded by a gallery and regularly pierced for cannon, the motive power which regulates its movements being steam. It is to be eased in a cuirass of iron plates, and so managed that on the first atcan I forget her sweet glance cast upon when I appeared to sleep; never her kiss of peace at night! Years have passed away since the tower begins to revolve with a rapidity which renders it inaccessible, while, for the picking off, by an enemy, of its grave, and her eye watches over me as I visit defenders by the truest rifle becomes a matter of infinite difficulty. It can be propelled, like any conveyance moved by steam apparatus, from place to place, with similar speed. Its base is thickly set with spikes, which, once in rotation, would annihilate all who might approach it.

MIGRATIONS OF THE BUFFALO.-There is a feature in the migratory character of the buffalo the number of tickets which they had, when one of my little scholars told me he had two that is, that the vast body of the herd is never tickets with him, and one at home in his ques- found in the same district of country two seasons tion book. His mother happened to pass by at the moment, and confirmed her little boy's state form an immense army marching in one con This made me think more highly both of my little scholar and his mother. And now little Tommie, or Charlie, or Mary, who reads this, can your mother say the same of you? I hope so with all my heart. Such a character is limit is the mountain range on the Pacific slope. worth more than "thousands of gold and silver."

Think, dear children, how it will gladden the hearts of your parents to see you lovers of truth.

The control of the marginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settlements on the north to northern. Texas on the Recollect the wisest man that ever lived, Solomon, said "The lip of truth shall be estab-lished forever: but a lying torgue is but for a from the Cross Timbers of Texas to the tributamoment." You may deceive your parents and your teachers for a time, but your sin will be found out, and then what shame will be yours, the Rocky Mountains. The comparative proxand what anguish you will cause your parents.

And oh what joy it will be to them to see you over five hundred miles, accounts for the preopen and truthful, and how much pleasure it sence of buffaloes, in relatively small numbers. throughout the entire area embraced within the lines of travel .- San Francisco Alta California.

Pennsylvania leased his lands to an oil company last spring, on condition of receiving one-eighth of the oil produced. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the former began to think that the oil men ought to give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was to tell no one. All went on our friend was early on hand, to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men, and one for him. This did not suit him. "How's dish,' says he; I tink I was to get more as before; by jinks you make mistake." The matter was explained to him, that he formerly got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own proposition to take only one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self-reproach by indignantly remarking, "Vell, dat ish de first

large fee. As he was about leaving for home, a five dollar gold piece was put into his hand, with a pair of gloves for himself and another pair as a present for his wife. He was so vexed at the smallness of the gift, that he left both money and gloves on the hall table as he passed out. Judge of his chagrin when he afterwards learned that there was a ten dollar bill in each of the figurer of two pairs of gloves, designed. of the fingers of two pairs of gloves, designed

Amone the Dead Men.—An inspection of the bones of Charlemagne took place at Aix-la-Chapelle the other day. The remains were found in excellent preservation. Careful photographs were taken of the wrappers in which the remains of Charlemagne had rested for so many centuries; they were of beautiful silken design, was recognized as one of those draps de lit which were frequently mentioned by the Provencal troubadours, as well as by the cotemporary German Minnesangers, as Palia cotemporary Ge Provencal tronbadours, as well as by the cotemporary German Minnesangers, as Palia transmarina P. Suracenico. It is, no doubt, a product of industry of the Sicilian Saracens from the twelfth century. The second small wrapper, of a beautifully preserved purple color, has been traced to Byzantine industry; the Greek inscriptions woven into the silk texture make it probable the stuff was manufactured in the imperial gymnaceum at Byzanteum, in the tenth perial gymnaceum at Byzanteum, in the tenth

when they reach Canada they will be a thou-sandth part as well off as they were in their

Galbeston Adbertisements.

A.G. WEDGE'S Lone Star Gallery of Art, CORNER OF TREMONT AND MARKET STEET, CORNER OF TREMONT AND MARKET STEET,

(Entrance on Market Street) Galveston Texas.

MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, either plain or
co ored in oil, and all the improved styles pertaining
to Photography executed in the most perfect style of Art.
Photographs emarzed from small likenesses of deceased
persons, and colored in oil, presenting imperishable and
truthful ikeness of the "loved and lost" Ladies and
gentiemen 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 Department.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
R. Pront, the well known composer.
A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.
For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the subscriber.

WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
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PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Planos from CHRICKERING, GILBERT NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN-COTTAGE PIANOS.

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Galveston. Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will co Monday, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Morian Hall.

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

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

Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms, Tremont street, Galveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melamotypes, all sizes and prices.

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MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign an
Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varie
tock, have received from Europe and Northern manufact

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Bilster Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wikinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wikinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
100 Smith's Beliows 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 Hatomers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Piows,
1000 colls Annila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Piows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 bs. White Lead,
50 dozen Ground Hames, 10,000 bs. White Lead,
50 dozen Hind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
100 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spi's Turpi'n,
30 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spi's Turpi'n,
30 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spi's Turpi'n,
30 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls, Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls, Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls, Danar Varnish,
1000 bls. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Chrome Green,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—A Large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifes and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

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BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
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Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leafdo.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Marting,
White and Checked. 4xt. 5xt and 6xt.—Painted Window
Shades and binds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting Oil

Looking Glasses.
Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Pia Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mcuidings of ever-Giass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Meuidings of every description.

Chlina, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White Freech China I ca and Coffee sets, Gill Band Figured and Motto Cups and Sawcers, Mugs, Butters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bettles, Card Baskets, Vares &c., &c. White Granife Pinner, Tea and Coffee Sets Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

GLess Ware.—Gobiets, Chempagars, Wines, Cordials Plain and Cut Glass Table and far Tumblers, Decanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Casters, Habring Lamps, &c. &c.

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

Table and Desser: Forks, Butter Knives, Soap Balace, Lifters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

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Just Receives—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Wait ers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent fee Pitchers, etc.

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OCULIST AND AURIST; AVING located in the city of Galveston, desires to renew the tender of his services to the citizens 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 gained for him the confidence of the afflicted generally, he still hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He refers to some of his former patients, as annexed.

The Office at the Washington Hotel, corner of Centre and Mechanic streets, where he may be consulted at all times.

N.B.—As the times are hard, to person not having the money he will extend a short cred t, by their making a good note and giving a city reference. and giving a city reference.

Rev. George W. Baines, Grimes county, Texas.
Dr. D. C. Dickson, do do do
Col. II Fanthorp, do do do
James L. Collins, do do do
Dr. J. R. Mason, Milam county, do
Rev. C. J. Alston, Leon county,
Rockwood & Gliespie, Galveston, fel

BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galveston.

We invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for each or city and selected. ected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

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

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INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 So.

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FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit. \*\*Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELL-INGS and Contents.\*\*
Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

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

ian12 by E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston.

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At ALLEYTON, Colorade County,
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ton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be construed to us for sale.
We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon
COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a
large and commodious Warehouse, and are prepared to receive and torward goods and merchandise, which we promse shall be always done promptly; and from our general
acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in
transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as
great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have,
likewise, a Store connected with our business at that place,
where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hans, Boots and Shovs,

where we will always keep a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hints, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Hardware, together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries (except timpors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very layers trigger for Cash or country produce. use. Ail 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 grouse that they may pay the same to our House in Bastropor to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

The predicts series and give his personal assistance whenever required.

The predicts series, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.

The Preschedit 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 precure competent Professors.

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

The Desired Stevens at Alleyton, (the terminus of the Buffalo Bayon, Braros and Colorado Railfond, in Colorado Passification of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal assistance whenever required.

The predicts will have the more thank will be filled by the commencement of the Session, as the arrangements are now being matured to precure competent Professors.

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

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1850.

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

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Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

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

Rates of Tuttion, per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Mentel Arithmetic.
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
Spanish.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.

IIS Institution, under the superintendence of A. BAKER, M. D., (late of Greensbero', Ala.,) will be open or the reception of students on Monday the 17th of Se

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

Trabel and Transportation. Educational. Andrew Female College, SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Huntsville, Texas.

1 YHE next session of this Institution will commence on Friday, February 1st, under the patronage of the Superintendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., assisted by a full corps of accomplished, experienced and efficient teachers.

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

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U.S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season wa the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay wa the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows:

phished lady in the literary department, greater success will be secured.

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In which young ladies are introduced in the theory and art of tgaching 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. Thitton 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, Embrodery, Drawing, Wax Work, &c., extra. Vocal Music, gratis.

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

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W. T. Robinson, Sec. New Orleans to Galveston and

New Orleans to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8
A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Roleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Roleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Memberson, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Mew Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Rhilroad.—Leave New Orleans, Arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Rhilroad.—Leave New Orleans, Arrive at Mew Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Rhilroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 18 Eleve Indianola, TUESD

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

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

Medical Chemistry.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calcult, &c., with use of large compound microscope for examinations. The manufacture of ether, quinine, &c., and of gill the preparations directed in the U.S. Phamacopia: also the detection of poison.

Photographic Chemistry.—Practical instructions in the art of taking Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainnotypes, &c., of portraits, landscapes, &c., and in copying as well as in enlarging portraits to cabinet or life size, by means of the clamera. Also, in the manufacture and manupulation of the chemicals used. New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's. vin Rallrond, MONDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 m.

Lemicals used.

This branch is particularly useful to the Architecture of the control of the con New Orleans to Brazos Santiago. Via Indianola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE -These will be DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE—These will be company, the Battalion drill and evolutions of the line, in the recitation room and practically in the field; also, the Light infantry, Artillery and Cavalry tactics; military engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the science of war.

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

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

R. T. B. ALLEN,
Jan. 10-tf

Sup't. New Orleans to Havana, via Florida Ports. Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana via 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.

THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three miles west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will open on the first Monday in October next, and continue one term of forty weeks, without intermission. OTICE — After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. & C. Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will have Harrisburg at S. o'clock, A.M., on Tuesdays, Thurs enve Harrisburgat 5 o clock, A.S., and Assand Saturdays, On Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays, Trains will leave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Bichmond with single-for San Antonio, Columbus, &c., Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 20 clock P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steam-noats for Gaiveston.

Superintendant Rev. J. W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor Belles Lettres. Belles Lettres.

—, Professor of Greek and Latin 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.

\*\*Traition and Beart.\*\*

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"NEELES." G. W. TAYLOR,

"D. GODFREY." G. W. PANKER, Primary Department, per term, \$30.00
Preparatory 40.00
College
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60.00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60.00
Matriculation fee on entering College, 5.00
Incidental Tax on each student, 1.1
Ioard, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term
of forty weeks, 120.00
Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for
their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and
broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut
at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their
own ares and police their own room.
When neyment is made by note 10 per cent, interest from
date with be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first
month, from date of entrance till the close of the sexision;
and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except for
protracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in
which case the money will be refunded. " D. GODFREY...

MOTHERS! Thousands are daily speaking in the property of the RATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL. why? because it never fails to afford insta when given in time. It acts as it by magic, NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

Chappell Hill Female College. OMMENCED its 10th Session Oct, 1st, 1800, under Superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assistance of Mrs. Musical Department under the

BLOOD FOOD.

Higher English and do commenced 40
Preparatory 30
Music, with use of Instrument 50
Fae usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Fainting in Oiland Water Colors, Perspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c.
Incidental Expenses, per year 2
The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr.
and Mrs. Ecaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The
Principal will board in the family. The price of board for
the collegiate year, Including washing, lodging, fuel and
ights, \$125.00. ANALYZED

SLOAT & CO'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

oing away with that troublesome Leather Pad, and all the ojectionable parts of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, we aim that it is

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