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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 613.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars i

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Publishing Agent, re whom all Business Letters must be addressed. All Communications must be directed to the Edite RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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INTER-CHURCH RELATIONS.

Christianity has done much less in the world great author, and it has done much less for Christian communities than it is able to do, and much less then these communities need to have done for them. This has been urged as an objection to Christianity by its enemies, and it has been deeply deplored by all good men of all creeds, whether they look on other men or

Why this partial failure of the Christian religion among men, is a grave question? and one that we may not fully answer in this article,-Is it because Christianity is incompetent or unadapted to accomplish the great ends it professes? we believe not; or is it be found in the slim agency of the human will, in a partial or a total nonconcurrence of the human mind with the gracious designs of its Maker as exhibited in the Bible? Partial or total concurrence with God, will render religion a partial or total success. Partial or a total nonconcurrence with the Divine will, renders religion a partial or a total failure. Partial success is a great blessing; total success would be a blessing so much greater. Partial failure leaves the world subject to great disorder, insubordination and misery; but total

failure is ruin beyond description. Suppose all men were religious, and co-operated with the Divine will, as fully as the best of Christians do, religion would be a success, and all men would be happy; but if all men nonconcurred with the Divine will, and concurred with Tom Paine in opinions, and co-operated now under discussion, is so old and so deeply State, after being agreed to by the Congress, his equals in habits, success and ruin would be synonymous without a synonym of difference. If these statements be true, then the cause of the partial success of religion is not in itself but is to be found ourselves.

physician there? why then is not the health of ed to know the truth and to feel its redeeming the daughter of my people recovered? Want of a seency upon their spirits; men who know and higher and holier religion in the membership of feel the necessity of kind and fraternal religious churches, is one of the main reasons of this state relations among men. Up to this time the of things. Want of that pure, genuine, inward parties have approached each other in ill not to goodness, love as an inward saving element say bitter spirit, and therefore the result. Up from God, love towards God and all men, so plainly taught in the Bible. This leaves the professor of religion in an abnormal religious tell what would be the result of large, long-concondition, and too feeble in religion to illustrate its strength; to be happy in its enjoyments, or useful in its promotion in the world. The churches are not in themselves what they ought to be, and, therefore, their agency for good is so lean

No little of this partial failure of religion is to be attributed to the Christian ministry .-Mental idleness, want of mental culture, leanness of study, want of religion proper-diversion from our proper duties, or attention to our duties under lean religious agencies, ill affect the interests of religion in the world, I know, and feel the want, and devoutly deplore it too. May heaven help us in these and all other parts of our ministry. The unsocial and unbrotherly spirit in Christians, and the unfraternal relations among Christian churches has weakened, great ly weakened Christianity in the world. Soppose all Christians were as much under the stronger and better agencies of religion as the best are, and all the churches in all the world as social and as brotherly as they should be, how strong would be the cause of Christ, of Christianity, and of Christians.

Another impressive reason why religion i so partial in its redeeming agency upon society is to be found deeply imbedded, and upon the very surface of the irreligion of a large portion of mankind. The large irreligious element in society of itself and by its own acts, not only renders religion a partial success, but intentiontionally antagonizes its success, and then taunts us with its partial failure. If the irreligious want to concur and fully co-operate with the religious element of society, the partial would be lost in the universal success of religion; and if all could be induced to take hold of religion in the right spirit, all would be happy. The men who complain that religion is too partial in its redeeming agency upon society are more at fault -are more deeply criminal in its embarrassments than any other men in the world. Christianity does not propose to take the human mind by storm, but it invites all men to a religious submission to God, which necessarily implies the power of rejection, and rejection renders religion a failure on the man rejecting .-Religion must be a failure in such a man, and on all such men, not because it is not adapted to their necessities and equal to their wants, and a remedy for their evils, but because it is rejected; and failure under such circumstances is not peculiar to religion. If all reject religion it is a failure if only a part of society reject religion, its failure is partial, if all reject it failure is universal; but if all receive it, and receive it in fallness of heart and faith, then would it be in its intended position, and then, and only then, would human society be in its normal state.-It is natural, rational, and unavoidable, that the human mind should entertain different and disdistinct views of the Bible, and derive from it different and distinct systems of Theology, it is also natural and rational that out of these should arise different and distinct religious organizations. We believe it best for men to connect themselves with the church, whose religious doctrines and whose published and pulpit I will be in earnest; I will, I will be in earnest

The Texas Christian Idbocate. of the mind and to progress in religion, than the reverse possibly could. Religious discussions widely divergent or in contradiction to one's own views in one's own church, and by his own ministry, is not promotive of religious progress, but it leaves the mind perplexed and confused. It is, therefore, more than probable that different and distinct churches are necessary and best, and to me it is certain that those churches now in existence without reference to origin or age, are under obligation, and will find it to their interest and to the interests of Christianity for them to cultivate towards each other feelings of kindness and relations social and fraternal.

"From time beyond which the memory of man runneth not" nations have settled their international troubles, established peace and good international relations, through eminent citizens as embassadors. This usage of nations has resulted in so much good as to command the sanction of all men in all countries. Christian churches might, and in our judgment, ought to do the same, or something much in resemblance

The churches in Protestant countries and the Roman Chtholic church, have been widely not to say bitterly at variance for several centuries. Is this state of feeling and church relations between these large Christian communities right and best, and shall they remain so always? Is not the settlement of this grave and great trouble worthy the united concern of the christian world, and do not the obligations of the parties and the interest of Coistianity demand the effort? It is felt as an evil of the largest magnitude in the whole family of Christian nations, and of Christian churches, too. It is an evil which disperses its bad agencies into all smaller communities also, and its evil ageny has been strongly felt by Christianity itself as

a whole. I should be more than willing for all Protestant churches to send one of their wisest and best men to the higher authorities of the Catholie church to offer and kindly invite them to a brotherly and fraternal conference in order to a settlement of these old and evil troubles existing between us and them. I should like for Protestant Christianity thus to ask the Catholic world in a kind conference, to admit that men of one country and of one variety of religion are about as fallible as men of another country and of another variety of the same Christianity, and if so, to deduce from these ascertainments full toleration to the religious thoughts, organizations and associations of all men in all Christian communities.

It may be said by some one that this trouble seated in the human mind, in Christian organizations, and Christian institutions, that it never can be adjusted; and that human experience is in confirmation of this view of it. Let us remember that Protestants and Catholics are men, men of reason, of conscience, and many "Is there no balm in Gilead? and is there no of them, men of religion too, who are interesttinued and oft repeated kind and brotherly conferences between these parties, and would not these be the best missions to these people, and more likely to succeed in doing good than a mission whose existence disparages and antag-

onizes strongly their own religion? I should be pleased it Protestant churches would send delegates with these kind and brotherly offers to the Greek church and to the Armenian churches and to all other old Eastern Churches, and that we should ask and receive such visits from those churches.

I should like to see the same indulged between all Protestant churches in all Protestant countries. These delegates could offer to each other's churches kind religious salutations, and cultivate good relations between them as communities, and these good relations thus inaugurated in these high places would soon reach the minutae of social religious life, and soon it would be seen that the result was good and very good .-

If in all things we cannot agree-and we cannot-then let us in firm and special understanding agree to disagree, and let us agree to be social and brotherly in all of our community and private religious relations, and to co-operate in all things in which we are in the main agreed. Nations do not neddle with each other's national creed, nor with each other's international policy; churches can and ought to do as much toward

one of these churches, and threaten to disturb and injure the interests of religion, and to unsettle the good relations of the great family of Christian churches, let the delegates from all other churches, at a suitable time and in a proper way, urge this church in whose pale this bad man or bad matter may be, to settle this whole matter of trouble in a proper way and by proper means. If such relations as these were established among all Christian churches in all established among all Christian churches in all christian countries, it would effect for good all of our public and private religious interests and enterprises. It would make us stronger, happier, and more useful at home, stronger and grees, as the Northern States gained preponder
grees, as the Northern States gained prepondermore useful in our missionary fields abroad. I should be so pleased to see all churches confederated into one great peaceful divided whole. until they could co-operate in most religious af-

fairs, as one great body in divided harmony. This is a very fruitful subject and very full of interest. It is too large for an article like this, and I therefore drop it. I trust it to the head, heart and hands of a brother in ours or some other church, whose better mind and deeper baptism of grace shall better qualify him for this great enterprise. I conclude these num-bers by subscribing myself the friend of all churches and of all Christinas, and eminently the friend of kind and brotherly relations among Christians, and to the promotion of these inte-

REV. CHARLES SIMEON kept the picture of Henry Martyn in his study. Move where he would, through they apartment, it seemed to keep its eyes upon him, and ever to say to him, "Be earnest be earnest; don't trifle, don't trifle;" discussions harmonize best with their own.— I will not trifle, for souls are perishing, and Such circumstances contribute more to the peace Jesus is to be glorified." MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

To the Special Session of the Congress Convene at Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS : -- It is my pleas ing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a Permanent Government of the Confederate States has been atified by Conventions in each of those States o which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the de-signation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States, identified in political principles and community of interest with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy, giving to its typical constellation increased splen-dor, to its Government of free, equal and sovereign States, a wider sphere of usefulnes, and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual exist-

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United tates, in his proclamation issued on the 15th day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the county.

The occasion is, indeed, an extraordinary one.

justifies me in a brief review of the relations eretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a secinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind

its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain inger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered severally into a firm league of friendhip with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pre-

In order to guard against any misconstruction In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration in a distinct article—that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation expectation of the United States in Confederation expectation of the United States in Confederation expectation of the United States in Confederation expectations and the United States in Confederation expectations are supported by the Confederation expectation of the United States in Confederation expectations are supported by the Confederation expectation of the Confederation expectation of the Confederation expectation of the Confederation expectation of the Confederation expectation expectations are supported by the Confederation expectation of the Confederation expectation expectatio Under this contract of alliance the war of the

Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent. The articles of Confederation contained resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Leg-islatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Consti

tution adequate to the exigencies of the Governnent and the preservation of the Union.

It was by the delegates chosen by the seceral States under the resolution just quoted that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the seceral States for ratification as above to the seceral States for ratification as above to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the seceral States for ratification as a second to the second to atification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWERN the States so ratifying the same."

I have italicised certain words in the quota

tions just made for the purpose of attracting at-tention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored in every possible form to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was nerged into one common government and na-ion, and the earnest desire they evinced to imhat of a compact between independent State The Constitution of 1787, baving, however,

omitted the clause already recited from the ar-ticles of Confederation, which provided, in exlicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Consti tution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished princi-

Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, chine for their control in their domestic affairs: the creature has been exalted above its creators;

the principals have been made subordinate to three fourths of the exports of the whole United the agent appointed by themselves. The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to ance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any

plausible advocacy of their rights as a majority to govern the minority without control: they learned to listen with impatience to the sugges-tion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural adlress delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as a maxim, which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the ma-ority shall govern: and in another memorable hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist beween a county and the State in which it is sitated and by which it is created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against the Confederate States. Inaddition to the long continued and deep seated resent-ment felt by Southern States at the persistent Congress for the purpose of enriching the man-ufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for

the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed; and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the d provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa, was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government. The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved un-propitious to the continuance of slave labor. hilst the converse was the case at the South Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interests by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited not only by want

from themselves. As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owner may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous serie of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of pro perty in slaves: fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents were secretly employed to entice them to

of constitutional authority but by good faith as

vendors, from disquieting a title emanating

abscond; the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty, men were taught that it was a merit to clude, disobey and vio lently oppose the execution of the laws exacted to secure the performance of the promise conined in the constitutional compact; owner of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained con-trol of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment, by rainous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citi zens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the clause whereby all alterations were prohibited unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every clearly expressed constitutional rights of the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the gress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation whosplay of a spirit of uitra fanaticism, and whosbusiness was not to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility, but to awaket the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States, by violent denunciation of their institu tions. The transaction of public affairs was in peded by repeated efforts to usurp powers no delegated by the Constitution, for the purpos

administration of the Government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participa tion in the benefits of the public domain ac quired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them enirely by States in which slavery should be pro hibited; of thus rendering the property in slave so insecure as to be comparatively worthlesand thereby annihilating, in effect, property worth thousands of millions of dollars. The party, thus organized, succeeded, in the month of November last, in the election of its candi date for the Presidency of the United States. In the meantime, under the mild and genia climate of the Southern States, and the increaing care and attention for the well-being an

by interest and humanity, the African slave had augmented in number from about six hun Constitutional compact to upwards of four mil-lions. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers ments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt the reservation by with careful religious instruction. Under the the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States been so directed as not only to allow a gradus by the Constitution.

Strange, indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Vorthern State of a political school which is a gradual marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and rapidly above and over the States. An organization, the adoption of the Constitution to more than created by the States to secure the blessings of 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the liberty and independence against foreign aggres—South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the sion, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs: labor of African slaves was and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly

comfort of the laboring classes, dictated

States, and had become absolutely necessary the wants of civilized man. With interests of such overwhelming magn most exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render a common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country of the subservence of the advances of the subservence of the subser

> terruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs as of the mod and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obviou that, under the law of nations, this principle

dent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the Constitutional com-pact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated, in its successful canvass in 1856, litical contests, that it would faithfully abde by and uphold the principles laid down in the Ken tucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Leg islature in 1799; and that it adopted those prin ciples as constituting one of the main found

tions of its political creed.

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted. the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These prin-ciples were maintained by overwhelming ma justices of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison

which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union. Having done this they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of Confederation, which have been also ratified by Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments. The functions of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Magistrates are performed in accordance merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the en-thusiastic support of the Government thus es-tablished by themselves; and but for the inter-ference of the Government of the United States n this legitimate exercise of the rights of a peo

ple to self-government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land. That peace is ardently desired by this Government and people, has been manifested in every ssible form. Scarce had you assembled February last, when, prior even to the inaugura-tion of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for he appointment of Commissioners, to be sent to the Government of the United States, "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments, apon principles of right, justice, equity and good

It was my pleasure as my duty to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my ddress to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said that as a necessity, not as a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us to peaceably pursue our separate political career, my most carnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished itizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operation and that of the by their cordial co-operation and that of the secretary of State, every effort compatible with freely with his command, and was escorted to self-respect, and the dignity of the Confederacy, was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield

the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to he President who had just been inaugurated for the discharge of other pressing official duties, in the organization of his Administration, before

hey officially addressed the Secretary of State, nforming him of the purpose of their arrival, and and stating, in the language of their instructions, heir wish to make to the Government of the U States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States honestly desire a peaceful soation of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on the strictest justice, nor o do any act to injure their late confederates. To this communication no formal reply was erval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form, with the firm resolve to avoid war if possible; they went so far even as to hold, during that long period, unofficial in-tercourse through an intermediary, whose high status prejudicially to the Confederate States, specially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplaion, but that in the event of any change of in ention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washing-on. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for in extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These reparations commenced in secrecy, for an exbedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed; and on the 5th, 6th and 7th of April, transports and 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever, to re-

hold no intercourse with them whatever, to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to
make, and had profited by the delay created by
heir own assurances in order to prepare secretly
the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given has been
virtually confessed by the Government of the
United States, by its sending a messenger to
Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use
force if opposed in its intention of supplying roment of the United States towards this Conederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this noice. According to the usual course of navigaion, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the felief of Fort Sumter might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th of April; yet, with our Commissioners actually n Washington, detained under assurance that The notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this maneuver failed in its purpose, was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions provocation incident to the contemptuous re-usal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effu-sion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Samter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provi the expense of the South, there has existed for line the exercise of a right so ancient, so well line the exercise of a right so ancient, so well line the exercise of a right so ancient, so well line to generally half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendant magnitude as at all times to create apprehension in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs to have no directing our tions—will determine to ignore the usages of the sort and and are the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the sort and are the dark of the section of these persons persons are advanced in life, they have no tions—will determine to ignore the usages of the sort and are the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the sort and are the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine to ignore the usages of the exercise of a right so ancient, so well determine

the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union | which they had suffered and the evils with | was, reached that the design of the United States was to place the besign force at Charles-ton between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirtythree hours, our flag did not wave over its battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet in abstaining from the who commanded the fleet in abstanting from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the re-port of the Secretary of War and the papers accompanying it, for further details of this

brilliant affair. In this connection I cannot refrain from a wellsoldierly qualities of whose people were so con-spicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spec-tacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor as a standing menace against their peace and independence, built in part with their own money—its custody confided with their own

consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselve delegated for their own benefit-intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very Government which they had established for their protection. They had beeaguered it for months-felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impaence, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct-even in the very moment of triumph-they evinced a chivalrous regard for

the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer

who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultations were checked in his presence. Their commanding General, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibility of the commander of the fort; he was permitted to retire with the vessel in which be embarked with the highwas exhausted before I allowed myself to yield est marks of respect from those against whom to the conviction that the Government of the his guas had been so recently directed. Not United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this people, and that our cherished hopes but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this but the forbearance of her people and of this people. of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washon the 5th of March, they postponed, at

but the forbearance of her people and
Government from making any harsh use of a
victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest, to the fullest extent,

States received intelligence of the failure of the embarrassments and obstructions. of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthu-iastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States-over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area ex ceeds 500,000 square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be sur pre-sed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the mar-shals by law." He calls for an army of 75,000 men to act as a posse comitatus in aid of the pro-cess of the courts of justice, in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be not to execute the process of courts, sess, and through whom constant assurances forts and strongholds situated within the admit ted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisone ted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned ted States, of peaceful intentions; of its deter-mination to evacuate Fort Sunter; and, fur-her, that no measure changing the existing government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations afore said," to-wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their re

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States calls for an army of 75,000 men, whose locuments marked —, taken in connection at liberty to disregard because of my knowledge ate: first service was to be to capture our forts. I the President was usurping a power granted ex clusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the ex-ecutive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our de the 5th, 6th and 7th of April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, salled from Northern ports bound Southward. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th of March, and thereupon received, on the 8th of April, a reply dated on the actively engaged in levying troops for the pur-pose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the mo-ment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to call on the States for volunteers for the common defense, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper, ferther, to issue a proclamation inviting applications from persons disposed to aid in our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of persons and our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of preparations. issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have the power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will Fort Sunter. No more striking proof the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the sence of a fleet of public vessels it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by prinently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States the militia of the sea, and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I carnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received
I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without re terring to a proclamation issued by their Presi-dent, under date of the 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the Sth of April, the eve of the very day on which punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessels of the United States under letters of at as many points within our territory as possimarque issued by this Government. Notwith standing the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would by authority; but conceding this to be the case, so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations there has been made the payment of invalid pensions to our citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no

sions issued by an organized Government. It such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden innence of passion, and we may rest assured nankind will be spared the horrors of the con-

flict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the secretaries which accompany the message. The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of these powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European Powers, in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that Commissioners or other diplo-

matic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American Powers South of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appro-Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the States of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a

Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours and become one of us. This Convention together with the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your contitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with

our common safety. In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carry-ing out the policy indicated in your legislation, on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of the revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as posible in organizing the revenue service for the the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and a sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary

> were issued inviting subscriptions for five mil lions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight mil-lions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our Independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion ury, will be presented to you in a separate com-

> To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and

with the bureau of the public printing. Since your adjournment all the courts, with the exception of those of Missis-ippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of marshals and district attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named the gentlemen

confirmed as judges declined to accept the ap-pointments, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the sub-ects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of tend to our own citizens protection not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alten enemies.

The Patent Office business is much more ex-

tensive and important than had been anticipated.
The applications for patents, although confined inder the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organiza-tion of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular, volunteers, and provisional, raised and called for under the sev-eral acts of Congress—their organization and distribution; also, an account of the expenditures already made, and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to the report, also, for a full history of the occur-rences in Charleston harbor, prior to, and in-cluding the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for common defense on receiving the intelligence of the declaration of war against us, made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Palaski, 19,000 men, and 16,000 are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of 100,oon men. If further force be needed, the wis-dom and patriotism of Congress will be confid-ently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited far in excess of our wants.

been necessarily restricted by the fact that suffi-cient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased, have been named the "Sumer" and "Macree," and are now being prepared for sea, at New Orleans, with all possible dis-patch. Contracts have also been made at that city, which two different establishments, for the casting of ordnance—can on, shot and shell—with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence,

of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory of ordnance stores and the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made at the control of the secretary and the secretary and the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the secretary has been made at the secretary and the s

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

CAPT. M. M. GRANT, who has been in this office with me for more than two years, and now making a tour through the middle and northwestern counties of the State, is our duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and make collections for the Advocate. We trust our friends will give Bro. Grant a hearty welcome, and avail themselves of his presence to now, when the war shall have become a terri make payments to this office.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN.

DEATH OF MRS. M'ANALLY .- Our brother ed itor at St. Louis walks through the deep waters. But he has two great comforts: one in the fulfillment of the promise, "I will be with thee,' and the other in the assurance, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." A friend

Mrs. Mary A. P. M'Anally, wife of Rev. D. R M'Anally, the editor of this paper, died on Thursday, the 25th of April, at 7 o'clock. P. M. Her health had been very precarions for many years, and for several months she had been rapidly failing. Her death had been almost daily expected for several weeks. When the messenger came at last, he was no unwelcome nor un-

side. It may seem hard to pray for a people expected visitor.

She suffered calmly, patiently, nay cheerfully.

Almost the whole of her life had been spent in when we are just ready to fight them. But we are going to fight upon a certain condition. the service of God, and when the final hour The fulfillment of that condition will be a com came, she was prepared. She heard the Bride-groom's voice, and with her lamp trimmed, and oil in the vessel, she went out to meet him. Sister M'Anally leaves three children. Just plete triumph of depravity on the part of the enemy. Must the evil run its course in order that it may become its own punishment? We one half of the family have crossed the flood, and half are still in the wilderness. May God think not. Every special interference of God

rain upon them the unfailing manna, until they, ing is more rational, therefore, than that those too, enter into rest.

Doubtless a full obituary will be prepared who believe in such special interferences should ask one of them at present. It is not necessary

VALUE OF AN OLD PAMPHLET.—There are the public library of Hartford College, 50,000 pamphlets. It might be thought that such a collection must be nearly useless. Yet the librarian in a late circular letter gives some interesting instances of their importance:

"I have known," says he, "a journey to b made from New York to Cambridge in a storm in January, mainly for the purpose of consulting an old funeral sermon, of which another copy could not be found in the country. It had probably never before been asked for during the generation since it came to the library; but it was now wanted in a law case, involving nearly half a million of dollars." He gives some curious incidents respecting his discoveries of valuable literary documents in bags of refuse matter, barrels of litter and old closets, sometimes enabling him to complete files of newspapers and volumes of magazines. Once he found in a wagon load of this supposed worthless stuff a pamphlet which he had been hunting for eleven years. These show the importance of securing copies of all works, small and great, in some such place of safe-keeping.

PREACHER WARRIORS .- An exchange gives this glimpse of the military spirit at Nashville: "Gen. Harding, Mr. Overton, Mr. Douglas, and others -- some of them worth millions -- offered their all, if necessary. Drs. Summers, McTyeire and McFerrin, and other ministers, were enrolling as a home guard. Dr. Huston was forming a company of Flying Artillery, and Dr. Lee, of Nashville, had authorized him to mies, is when they are sufficiently revealed as draw on him for \$10,000 for its equipment."

We make no apology for publishing the admirable message of President Davis in fall .-Those who have read it will read it again, and those who have not, will read it, and join those who have in the opinion that it is as nearly perfect as a President's Message can be. The telegraphic synopsis published in many of the papers was very imperfect and incorrect, making the President sometimes exactly the opposite of what he intended.

Метноріят."—The Irish Evangelist, published at Dublin, recommends all the various branches of the followers of Wesley in Ireland to drop their specific names, and enroll themselves as "Methodists."

A DISPUTE .- Zion's Herald, Boston, notices the course of the Baltimore Conference in refusing to send missionary money to the General Missionary Board of the Northern Church. The Baltimore Advocate replies:

The sanctimonious self-complacency manifest ed in the above extract from Zion's Herald, would be pitiable if its unfairness did not jus tify a less tender feeling than compassion. It was well known to the writer that the action of the Baltimore Conference, of which he complains, was not caused by any loss of interest in our "Foreign Missions," but by the persist-ent perversion of funds raised for missionary purposes to the maintenance of anti-slavery preachers in Southern States, where there is no

The Herald rejoins, calling the act a "theft," and the members of the Conference "thieves." The Herald is evidently an able paper, but is often, as in this instance, far too uncharitable in its constructions and epithets.

While the South was in the Union, the abolition papers were mainly bent on proving that the was of no account to the Union. But as soon as she leaves, Mr. Lincoln exclaims, "I have no government; I have no revenue!"

OF COURSE NOT .- A Boston correspondent to the aid of aggressive war. of the New York Advocate says: "You will hardly expect much religious talk these times." Certainly not, from a people who talk of cutting throats as though it were a pleasant pastime, if not a positive luxury.

The New York Christian Inquirer, 27th ult., says: "The members of Dr. Osgood's Church were somewhat startled yesterday morning, on entering the church, by finding the pulpit, communion-table, and baptismal font draped with the American flag."

The venerable Dr. Humphrey, a Northern Presbyterian preacher of wide reputation, died on the 3d of April. In the last sermon preached by him, he said: "It is with the system of slavery per se, which is evil, only evil, and that continually, that I intend to grapple, as I never

PATRIOTISM AND PAINT .- We read in the N. Cabinet. Nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf States. My suspicion is this Y. Advocate, with feelings of profound admiration mingled with terror, that "the front of the that the administration dares not compromise Methodist Book Room at New York, which has been newly painted, was recently decorated with readers of the New York Tribnne. been newly painted, was recently decorated with miniature flags waved from every window by the young ladies of the establishment, who took a lively interest in the proceedings."

THE NAME. - The Northwestern Advocate. Chicago, says "Confederate States" is too long. and suggests "Baritaria," It is true, indeed, that in forsaking the abolition hobby-in the tail of which the Northwestern constitutes a way to the New York Independent : single, happy, consequential hair-the South, like Sancho Panza, forsook an ass for an empire; but whether, like Sancho, the South will ever in turn forsake the empire for the ass, remains to be seen. The appellation of "Baritaria," is therefore, to say the least, a little premature.

PRAYER FOR ENEMIES.

It is worth remarking that the apparently difficult duty of praying for enemies is easy now. The performance of the duty pre-suppo ses the enemy to be clearly in the wrong. This is evidently the case at present. And no matter how much of malignity may be mixed up with the wrong, there can be no doubt that there is an equal amount of error.

now to pray that they may be defeated in bat-

tle, but rather that their hearts may be turned

to peace. This is their interest as well as their

duty. Can we pray for it in that light? Do

we hate them so intensely as to wish them no

moral or physical good? We ask this question

because we know the temper of the South too

well to suppose that Southern men could stain

a prayer for peace with anything like a cow

ardly fear of war. The danger is on the other

in the affairs of men is a moral miracle. Noth

that evils should run their course. They may

be arrested by Divine power, and the good

which might result from their prolonged per-

mission can, if God please, be accomplished in

some other way. Let it be admitted that the

devil overreaches himself sometimes, and, by

tempting people into heinous sin, alarms them

into reformation; still there must be evil conse-

quences flowing from the crime, both to the

inners and to others, which would have been

everted by the conversion of the sinners before

he crime was committed. We do not doubt

that the war will have a tendency to humble

the North and to teach her a wisdom which she

as long needed. It might fail in this, however,

or afflictions are not always sanctified. But,

f while we clean up our guns in anticipation of

an attack, we could sincerely pray that the er-

ors which were precipitating the attack might

e revealed to the enemy, not merely because

he results of the aggression must be terrible

ut because the spirit which was dictating it

was sipful in the sight of God-that, as we un-

derstand it, would be a clear case of praying

for our enemies. It is a nice point to pray just

right. We cannot believe-our faith does not

run in that way-that one could pray for the

enemy in the midst of the fight. We must go

back to David, then, and pray, "let them be

out to shame, and perish," Between fights

again, we might pray for them sincerely; but

the best time for purging our hearts of wrong

motives, and for praying to the precise point

which seems to be implied in praying for ene-

A great many things are wrought by prayer

and we should like to know that every true

Christian of the South was trying now-a days

to put up one sincere prayer that the better por-

ton, at least, of our deluded, enthusiastic ene-

mies might be alarmed at the evils which the

war policy has already revealed among them.

BUGGING THE FACT.

the time, are abundant, Speculation is rife.

It is a fact that there are many people at the

It is a fact that the Confederate States made

very fair proposition to the people of the

North in the second section of the sixth article

"The Government hereby instituted shall take

mmediate steps for the settlement of all matters

ereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest

desire to adjust averything pertaining to com-

States forming it, and their late

of the Provisional Constitution-as follows:

constitute a powerful peace party.

who think that their peculiar

Mr. Phillips interprets the war, or the sho

"But there is a safe way to compromise

ter are only to frighten the north into a com-

Here endeth Phillips for the present, giving

"Henceforth the Cotton States are out

of it to be a preparation for compromise:

"Rumors of wars"-rumors set in motion by

and listen to the counsels of peace before it

action.

nationality now coming into existence, are legitimate objects of the war on our part." To pray for the enemy is different from pray-This we believe will be the "fact," whatever ing against him. The latter is sometimes nec may be the purpose. If, however, the Adminessary, and will be more so with us than it is stration at Washington has raised a storm which it cannot control, and must attempt the subjuble reality. But the evils which have long gation of the South, beginning with glorious old been brewing at the North have now taken rirginia, facts will be baptized in blood, and form, and yet have not become actually aggres Southern men will hug them all the more sive. This is the very point of time, therefore, trenuously on that account. at which prayer for our Northern enemies is most clearly demanded. It is not necessary

It is a fact that those people in the South who were longest for the Union, and for compromise save it, are now among the foremost in ardor and sacrifice for the Southern cause. But so it was in the olden time also. Says the Nashville Advocate:

Let those who have been secessionists, and thought strangely of others who were for ad-hering to the Union with the North under con-ditions, consider the times of the Revolution, when that long battle for independence was fought, which it seems is to be fought over gain. Previous to the battle of Lexington, e colonies did not contemplate a permanen separation from the mother country. Frank-in, not long before, had said to Lord Chatham, of I never heard from any person the least ex-pression of a wish for separation." In Octo-per, 1774, Washington wrote, "No such thing as independence is desired by any thinking man in America." Jefferson says, "Before the 19th of April, 1775, I never had heard a whisper of disposition to separate from Great Britain." Only thirty-seven days before the battle, John Adams, in Boston, published to the world: ence is the greatest slander on the province."

The editor of the Southern Christian Advo cate has been on a late trip to Tennessee, and saw more excitement than he had witnessed

even in Charleston." All differences of opinion are melted down n the fact that, whatever may have been the policy-the right or the wrong-of forming a Southern Confederacy, the North has no right o put it down by force. And this is the factthe distinguishing line between reflection and action. Had the North abstained from coercion, men at the South would have talked about the subject of secession like philosophers; but when the North takes arms, the men of the South act like patriots. The moment a Northern army crosses the line of a seceded State, it is actually wrong with reference to reason, pa triotism and religion, and all these elements will put on their armor against it. The men who thought about the subject in a general way, will then think about it in a special light-how to repel the invader will be the only question. Patriotism will sell its garment to buy a sword. And religion will pray for victory in secret, in the Church, in the camp, and in the midst of the fight. All this will be a simple hugging of the fact that armed defence is right, and armed aggression wrong. Granting, as our Northern enemies say, that our secession affects the stability of Government, it will still remain for them to prove to the world that their mode of establishing government at the point of the bayonet. in an instance like the present, is right: on their side they take the sword upon the faith of their own conclusions, it being uncertain whether enemies to leave no doubt, and before the time they ought to do so even if those conclusions were more certain than they are. If there be mind in the world which can see a reasonable or religious relation between the passage of an ordinance of secession in Virginia and the burning of the Gosport Navy Yard, or the marching of an invading enemy upon her soil, such a mind is certainly much farther behind the age than secessionists are ahead of it. On whichever side the speculative truth may have beenwith the North or with the South-the practical truth lay in the centre, with the Border States-and they decided that armed coercion would be a crime. There is the reality of the

North who recognize the right of the South to for the decision of the question, that the marform an independent government, and who be- ching of a Northern army upon Southern soil ieve that an attempt to conquer the Confederate | was not a discussion nor a compromise, but s

the envy, the ambition, and the duplicity of own opinion, but really upon the decision of an

We shall avoid both, and aim to give our readers arbitrators in the matter. They at once and

case, let philosophers say what they will. It

we fight on our own soil we fight not for our

umpire. The Border States were the natural

clearly decided against coercion; their idea was

that the Government had no right to an army

VIRGINIA. It is a sad thought that the State which did most to preserve the Union, should be the first to suffer in the cause of Southern independ ence. But it must be some compensation to the confederates of the United States in relation to old mother of States to find that her hour of the public property and public debts at the time trial sends through the whole South a determi their withdrawal from them; these States nation which nothing else could inspire. If mon property, common liability, and common obligations of that union, upon the principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

from other Southern States would march before them, on her own soil, to the conflict. Any-how, there will be a noble emulation among from other Southern States would march before It is a fact that these two grounds-the origi- the troops from other States for an equality of al right to form a new government, and the danger and duty with the sons of the Old Doisposition to do so fairly and peaceably, are minion in the war. And while it is certain giving more strength to the Southern cause than that Southern troops will fight more emulously all the falsehoods of the Washington Adminis on the soil of Virginia than anywhere else, i tration and all the venom of its organs can bring must also be true that Northern men will fight less effectively there than they would elsewhere,

It is a fact that those Northern men who if there be any truth in the supposed connechave no sympathy with the South, and who tion between cowardice and guilt. are ever and anon flaring up with the declara-All history shows that the men who had least respect for mere faction, were the most profound tion that she is to be relieved of slavery by fire and sword, are sometimes capable of ex- in their reverence for the sentiments and wishpressing a different opinion. Even Wendell es of a people. Everything that Washington Phillips had a lucid interval recently, and said:

"Here are a series of States girding the Gulf, proves clearly that he would be with the new "Here are a series of States girding the Gulf, who think that their peculiar institutions require Confederacy now. He believed in the strong a separate government. They have a right to arm within the limits of mere insubordina decide that question without appealing to you or to me. A large body of people, sufficient to tion; but that he never dreamed of the proprimake a nation, have come to the conclusion that ety of putting down some of the States by they will have a government of a certain form.
Who denies them the right? Standing with the a military force drawn from others, is made Who denies them the right? Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny the right? What is a matter of a few millions of dollars or a few forts? It is a mere drop in the forbearance with a faction within a State shows bucket of the great national question. It is what would have been his course toward the whole people of several States in a condition of disaffection to the central government. In his farewell address he points out, as the greatest "I do not believe Abraham Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the possible danger to the Union, the formation of parties' founded on geographical distinctions This he characterizes as "a fire not to be quenched," and says it can be managed only by preventing it " from bursting into a flame." Such a party as that which elected Mr. Lincoln is the unquenchable flame-the hell of politics-which is this: seem to provoke war, cannonade the forts. What will be the first result? New York commerce is pa'e with bankruptcy. The Washington deprecated. From such a party Washington would have retired within the lim affrighted seaboard sees grass growing in its its of Virginia, and had it crossed those bounstreets. It will start up every man whose live-lihood hangs upon trade, intensifying him into a compromiser. Those guns fired at Fort Sum-

Britain. No man can believe that the principles Washington have forsaken Virginia for New York, Vermont and Massachusetts. No; the Whenceforth the Cotton States are out of the Union. Henceforth we must 'acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, ene mies in war—in peace friends.' Nor is there and now she is going to fight as he would have side; and in that battle we are sure of this—we fought.

seceded States, and as many more as the provi-dence of God controlling 'the fortune of war' shall annex to them, are to run their own course As there were men ahead of Washington in precipitating the revolution, but none ahead of him in sustaining it after the refusal of Great apart from us, and to fashion their own destiny apart from ours." "A safe boundary is to be marked and established between us of the Uni Britain to make any concessions to the colonies; o there were States ahead of Virginia in startted States and those who have gone out from us because they were not of us. These, and not the conquest and subjugation of the now seceded states—these, and not the extinction of the new ing the secession movement, but it is proper that none should be in advance of her in opposition to the tyranny of invasion. It cannot be said that she left the Union; she was driven out by the most dastaidly policy on the part of cate and Journal wants a modern precedent, the Lincoln administration, that she might be we can easily help him to one. Let him come orced in again as a captive. She dared simply say to the Northern despot-"The Southern States are my children; if you judge them unrue to the principles of the compact, so be it: He shall be accommodated; and if he can suc to anything to make them obedient except to ceed in tolling the negro off, or in whipping shed their blood: that you cannot do without him, the whole case shall be decided against the hedding mine!" For this she is threatened with an invasive force under oath to commit and bring him captive into the Southern camp, frocities at which barbarism itself would turn let that be an end of the war in all its phases pale. It is never too late to preach against moral, intellectual and physical. This would such an invasion, until it has taken place; then, save much wrangling and bad feeling, to say as the Virginia preacher said, in the old revoluionary time-throwing off his robe, and revealing a military dress under it, as he concluded is sermon, "The time to preach is past; THE contest. With what invincible common sense TIME TO FIGHT HAS COME!

ABRAM. THE MAN OF PEACE.

We are indebted to Rev. R. W. Bailey, D. D., President of Austin College, Huntsville, Texas, for a copy of the National Preacher for April, containing his excellent discourse, entitled, 'Abram, the man of Peace." We had the pleasure of hearing it delivered by the author a this city, some time since, and were then very favorably impressed both with its matter and its style. This impression is deepened and confirmed by its perusal. The subject is well suited to the times; "And Abraham said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between and thy herdmen; for we be brethren. Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me; if thou wilt hen I will go the left."-GENESIS, xiii: 8, 9, North. Let the North do the same, and there awful. God grant it may not kindle among our will be no more strife.

As regards individuals, the prominent teachnot only in the prestige of the apcestor, but when the herdmen of Gerar contended for his of war in any case." wells, and in Jacob when he effected a recondillation with Esau.

and Gomorral. As the number of these in the church increases, the peace of the world shall e enlarged. The Lord hasten it in his time.

MISSIONARY.

The Advocates are publishing responses he appeal of the Missionary Board. An Alama itinerant's wife writes to Dr. M'Ferrin: These are hard times, and, if the Advocate i good authority, the missionary treasury is feel-ing it sensibly. In the family circle this morng we held a consultation to see what could be e. Our little girl consented to wear her old hat this spring; the next a boy, was willing to give a prize which his father had given him for tanding" in his class for a week; the little South has brought out Lord Lyons himself in oy (five year-) said, "Send my dimes," I a flat denial, able to give, we send you \$10, praying God to direct it properly. This is all we can do now, for we itinerants feel the pressure in the money in this war, until such time as the progress of parket.-Let the rich of the flock read and espond in a similar spirit.

States will be a direct blow at freedom itself; reality to be resisted. There we stand; and The editor of the Advocate at Charleston is and it is also true that these people will soon there we shall fight, if need be, to the bitter ecciving answers to the appeal. Some one who signs no name to his letter sends Twenty Dollars; another sends the same amount, and two others-one of whom had not long before contributed \$50 -sends smaller amounts.

The editor at New Orleans has lately received for the same cause, some several hundred dolars. We like to see this spirit in these times. it is a cheering sign. We verily believe our people are not going to permit the hard times o diminish their contributions to the cause of and other Northern cities, about their enlis her own brave sons would permit it, the soldiers Christ, nor the excitement to diminish their spirituality.

BISHOP SOULE.

The editor of the Southern Christian Advoate, met Bishop Soule at the late meeting of the Missionary Board in Nashville:

He is a little bowed by age, a trifle more deaf, and more feeble in voice and step, than when we last saw him. But his great heart still heats warm in the interests of Zion, and his mind eems to have lost none of its analytic power. It was our privilege to spend two or more hours in his company, and, in the course of our conrereation, he dissected most handsomely elebrated "New Chapter" of the Buffalo ral Conference, which has again divided the M. E hurch. The conservatives call it advice, said he: how easy to have so written it; but they say, "we affectionately admonish all our preachers and people," etc. The word has a wellknown meaning among Methodists, in the General Rules, and to "admonish" a Methodist of "the error of his ways" is to prepare the way for his expulsion from the Church, if, after being borne with for a season, he do not repent.—There are, he asserted, four counts against is alleged to be inconsistent with the golden rule; to be a violation of the law of God; to be a certain "rule" in the Discipline. Now, how absurd for a church to say, as some suppose has een done, to its preachers and people, ctionately advise you, brethren, not to break the golden rule; we affectionately advise you not to violate the law of God; we affectionately advise you not to infract the laws of nature; we affectionately advise you not to break this certain General Rule of the Methodist Church." By this and other like illustration did he expose the untenable grounds by which pean statesmen" will be the Conservatives hold to their interpretation parent a piece of cunning. of their own Discipline. We felt more than ever that when Bishop Soule shall be taken from us, a great man will have departed. May a merciful Providence give him health trength for years to come. daries he would have fought it more willingly than he fought the invading armies of Great

WENDELL PHILLIPS .- Elsewhere we publish ome extracts from a speech by Mr. Phillips, of Boston, which seem to place him on the side of the peace policy. A more recent deliverance, however, teems with the war spirit. Among old State has, in this contest, followed the foot other things he said: "I do not believe in the

A CHALLENGE. " How irrelevant the case of Abraham, wh armed his servants, three hundred strong, and

led them into the enemy's country. Dare Southern masters imitate him?"—Advocate and Journal. There were no abolitionists in Abraham's days, and this constitutes the chief irrelevancy of the case. But if the editor of the Advo down to the slave border and "dare Southern masters" to trust either his powers of logic or personal prowess with one of their negroes.

South; but if the negro should whip the editor nothing of blood. Freedom in the person of a leading abolitionist, and slavery in the person of a leading negro slave, would make a nice the colored champion would listen to the antislavery rhetoric of the Northern editor, and with what invincible eloquence of knuckle he would meet the editor's attempt to whip him into submission to the abolition notion of free dom. This is our faith; and we are entirely willing to see it put to the test. We do not propose arms, for a very simple reason : slavery is said to be an unnatural system, and we there fore think that the contest would be unfair unless decided by natural weapons alone.

CONSISTENCY.

The twistifications of the Advocate of Peace. Boston, are a spectacle. For some years it has ne and thee, and between my herdmen been arguing that war was never necessary, and always a crime. Now, it supports the war policy of Lincoln, thus: "It is not strictly war, but ful quiet government will be ours. ake the left hand, then I will depart to the a legitimate effort," etc. "The slaveholder's right; or if thou wilt depart to the right hand, rebellion"-"if a million of men were mustered to put down by force this climax, it would be As nearly as it is possible for a political com- in form, as it ought ever to be in spirit, a sim unity to imitate a great individual, the South | ple, rightful enforcement of the laws. It is, or as imitated Abram in her difficulty with the should be, a work of Justice, calm, impartial, people the fierce, vindictive passions of war!" And yet in other parts of the same number

ng of the discourse is, that great sacrifices | we find words like these: "There is hope now hould be made for the sake of peace; that the that the seconded States will be allowed to pronan who would act on that principle must have | ceed, and form a government in their own way. faith in God's providence: that all the struggles | Why attempt to force a Union, and thus withwith the natural selfishness and narrowness of drawing the whole lesson we have been hold the heart which such action may produce, are ing forth, make ourselves both abhorrent and ssential to the development of a noble charac- ridiculous? We may ravage the cotton States, er; that such character is "an inheritance, and leave them with little else than orphans and widows, mourning over burnt houses and in the spirit transmitted." The spirit which blackened fields; but will this make Union? Abram manifested to Lot, reappears in Isaac Let us teach the lesson that there is no real need

This shows clearly that there is a conflict in the conscience of the North. It is strange to "Peace on earth" is the ideal of the Gonel, us that every State in the Union does not see Nor can wars and commotions among nations, that the principles involved in the position of | To-morrow we expect to start for our destined or bitterness among brethren, entirely darken the second States are essential to its own safethe horse that God shall yet be clarified by good. Ity. Who can tell how long it may be before he hope that God shall yet be glorified by good- ty. Who can tell how long it may be before will among men. "There are those who have some central administration may drive New sessed at \$28,000. When we can convenie this peace; not without their cares and trials, England, or the Western States, to the issue of do so, we rest on the Sabbath, and have preach they have peace. They have no quarrels. They submission to some form of tyranny, or secesive in harmony with God and with all man- sion from the Union? Secession is only remekind." These are the salt of the earth; the dy against republican despotism, and the sooner terey, from which place you may expect to hear light of the world; the city on a hill; the all the States put it into their creed, the sooner from me again. Father and mother are in as mall remnant which averts the fate of Sodom | will a true republicanism be possible. ---

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

The New York Express, of the 2d inst, has the annexed brief, but very suggestive, article under this title. We think the Express has a Capt. Box, Durango city, Durango, Postage clear conception of the motives which will, in twenty-five cents. Direct to the house of Stillgreat part, prompt the action of the British Government. The Express evidently expectsand we think with good reason-that that Government will recognize the Confederate States:

The silly story, started by some Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and copied into other journals, far and wide, that the British Minister had tendered the use of his Government aid in putting down the revolution There is one thing we may as well make our

enough: and with what my husband feels | minds up to first as last, we think, and that is, in this war, until such time as the progress of hostilities shall disclose on which side its material interests lie, and as soon as it can discern that it will not be slow to act, and the action, depend upon it, will be adopted with a sole eye to ts own advantage, and without respect to any abstract anti-slavery sentiment. The very haste of the British Minister to deny the statement the Philadelphia journal imputed to him is, in itself itself, a proof of this position. Not to have deied it was to break with the South, and breaking with the South is, just now, not the thing desired in Downing street.

It will be a long time before the English forgive the North its Morill tariff, and it will be a still longer time before they consent to forget the muss we made in New York, Cincinnati, ment for the Crimean war. Yet forgiveness for the one, forgetfulness of the other must precede any such affectionate overtures as those ascribed to, but denied by, Lord Lyons.

But if any of our readers are still inclined to question the correctness of these assumptions, we may with perfect propriety invite the we may with perfect propriety invite their at-tention to the extracts we make from the lead-ing London, Liverpool and Manchester journals ust to hand by the Arabia. If there entiment of sympathy with the North in these ournals, we are unable to see them. The cot-London, the shipping merchants and shop-keepers of Liver; ool, all sing but one song, and that is, "Separation if it must be, Mr. Lincoln," but "under no circumstances civil men". but "under no circumstances civil war." One of them (the Liverpool Times) even goes so far as to characterize the President's declaration of a more vigorous policy towards the seceeding States as absolutely "diabolical," while another alludes to it in terms which would seem to indicate that the writer had been studying the re-cent style of the Charleston Mercury or the Richmond Examiner.

Mr. Seward writes to the new minister to France that "the thought of a dissolution of this ist in our country. The time will come when Union, peaceably or otherwise, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesmar here, and it is high time that it be dismissed

by statesmen in Europe." Even when he speaks of candor, Mr. Seware s uncandid. These words are intended to make the impression abroad that Southern statesmen themseves are laboring for something else than dissolution-that there is a mystery in our poliacs which the European governments cannot understand, and that this is a reason for non-interference on their part. We hardly think "European statesmen" will be deceived by so trans

The most absurd reports concerning the For Sumter affair are prevailing at the North-such, for instance, as that one thousand of the attack ing force were killed! etc., etc.

SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BY GOV HARRIS.—The Memphis Avalanche says that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has ordered the seizure of \$75,000 Tennessee bonds, and the same amount in cash, belonging to the United States, of the Collector at Nashville. It is understood that the seizure was conditional, the property to be held in trust until the Govern-ment restores the property of the State and its citizens involved in the seizure of the Hillman are sure to rebuild the Union down to the Gulf." by troops of the Federal Government,

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FRONTIER IN GONZALES DISTRICT.

DEAR BROTHER :- As impressions, and exag gerated reports of Indian depredations have gone out from certain quarters, and of the exposed and defenceless condition of the frontier since the U.S. soldiers have left; and of the alarming certainty, by land and sea, of Indians, Mexicans and Yankees - all well calculated to disturb and distract the public mind, and en gender dissatisfaction with the present state of government; let me say to you, as one that has suffered with you, and whose sympathies are keenly alive to all of your interests; and whose all is laid upon this altar: First, we have lost nothing by the removal of the U. S. troops; Secondly, Indian depredations have not been worse since, than before; Thirdly, invasions other than have been, are not at all likely. have visited the camps of the recruiting rangers; their officers and men understand frontier service, and are eager for the chase; they are well equipped, with both horses and arms, and have had an interview with Col. H. E. McCulloch, and have assurances that the very earliest moment at which the companies can move, they will be in active service. And the fact that the noble and brave old ranger, Col. McCulloch, is at the helm of affairs in this department, should give confidence to the entire frontier that they will be protected. He has done good service before-will do it again.

Col. Ford is on the Rio Grande. He will take care of the Mexicans. And there are a few old Texan ladies left, that we could name, that can head the cow boys with their long whips, and drive back all invasions coastwise. Do not leave your homes. Pursue your avocations. Trust God and the Government. God in mercy has again visited the land; the fruitful rains have fallen; the promise of the abundant harvest, and the blessing of a peace-

Yours, JNO. S. MCGER. ----

THE DURANGO EMIGRANTS. TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO. Five Leagues West Laredo.
EDITOR VICTORIA ADVOCATE - Sir and Friend

—After leaving the Banquette, our colony pro-ceeded westward on the Laredo road, and, after passing Lake Trinidad, about forty miles west of San Patricio, we had to go through a very dry region—one stretch of 45 or 50 miles, and another of 36 miles. There were some five or six oxen lost in passing through.

We frequently heard reports of Indian depredations, but saw none ourselves; there was per-haps more danger to be apprehended from rob-We arrived at Laredo on the 6th inst., and crossed a part of the train the same evening. We met a warm reception at

Laredo, and at New Laredo, on this side of the river, from the authorities, and Mexicans gener-ally. We have been detained here several days for the purpose of obtaining our clearance fro the Customhouse, and precuring other papers to pass us through to Durango, but everything necessary had been accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

men able to bear arms, and having property as Your friend.

April 15th, 1861. P. S. The amount for duties, pa the right of way through to Darango, is \$453 75. se wishing to write to their friends in the colony will direct their letters to the care of

ters will be forwarded to us, ---SEXSIBLE.

Mr. Kernan, of the New York Senate, made speech upon the bill to call out the military force of the State upon the requisition of President Lincoln, in which he said :

I am opposed to, and I trust the National rernment will not attempt to carry an aggressive war into the Southern States. step will neither preserve nor restore the Union. The people of every section of our country are brave. You may, if successful in an aggressive war upon the Southern States, inflict upon their people all the evils of war, but you cannot by ch means make them loyal to the Union ; yo cannot by such means restore the fraternal feel ing through which the Union was formed, and the restoration of which it can alone be preserved. If the General Government stands up-on the defensive; if its policy shall be to pro-tect and defend, even to the shedding of blood, if necessary; if it shall refuse to be led or aggressive war upon the people of the South, who have, in excitement, and under real or fancied wrongs, repudiated its authority; if it shall pursue, under all circumstances, a course marked by patriotic and fraternal forbearance, and free from passion, vindictiveness and re-venge, the Union may be preserved, or at least reconstructed; if we shall not be able in time to adjust our differences by negotiations and compromises, and without subjugation by either section of the other, then we never shall be a people living happily together under the same

Suppose we have war, after years of strngrle, after all the horrors of a civil war, what will have been gained ?-the Union will not be restored: we will not unite under a common go ernment; we will separate by a treaty of peace blood, under the cry of preserving the Union, when we must feel that in so doing we prevent the possibility of any Union—that civil war must lead to final separation.

No, sir, I vote for this bill that the General

Government may have the requisite means to protect our capital from attack, to defend the loyal States; but I do not do so to stimulate or aid it in marching an army into the Southern States to subjugate them.

I will not now discuss the causes which have

the people who are now to bear the burdens and evils induced by them, will hold those who have stirred up hatred between the people of the dif-ferent sections of our country, to a just account. ---THE FIRST MOVE ON THE BOARD, - Dispatches rom Washington, published in the New York papers of the 6th, indicate that the Government at Washington were on the point of moving in the work of carrying out the policy indicated in

Mr. Secretary Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton.

We quote: The first demonstration to be made in the vicinity of Washington will be to throw out advance posts a circuit of twenty miles, or there-abouts, around Washington, including Virginia and the city of Alexandria. This is necessary to secure the agricultural districts from which is derived a supply of fresh provisions for the is derived a supply of fresh provisions for the Washington market, and which have been cut off by the interference of a secession picket guard, stationed at the long bridge, and which has existed for more than a week.

The next movement of the Government will be to repossess the navy yard at Norfolk, and open and keep open the water communication thereto. At this point a formidable battle may take place if the people of Virginia will permit the troops of the seceded States to make wat upon the Federal Government. In the meantime, keep an ear to the ground, and the thunder of Federal guns will be heard at Fort Pickens, and on the Mississippi. INVASION OF TEXAS.

The news from the New Orleans papers, of an invasion of the Texas frontier by Kansas Montgomery at the head of 3000 men, noticed under the head of "Texas Items," is confirmed by advices from the interior. Fort Ouachita had been reinforced by the U. S. Government and the frontier was about to make an attack upon the fort with some 700 men, when the U. S. troops retired from Fort Ouachita upon Fort Arbucdle. Their number is reported to be about 800. It is also reported that some 700 additional troops, from Collin, Red River, Lamar and Dallas, had yet to join the 700 Texians before mentioned, and that the design was to make an immediate attack upon the enemy. Such is the substance of news sent to the Houston Telegraph, and despatched from Houston to this city on Tuesday.

The State Gazette of the 11th, says the threatened position of the State will soon be in such a condition of defence that an army of ten thousand Black Republicans will not be able to are now ready for the field. And finally, we force themselves through even the Indian Nation. We are preparing to give them a hot re-

TEXAS ITEMS.

THE REGIMENTAL PARADE on Monday gave general satisfaction. The rude man, who is pleased with a sight; the man of partial culture: who wants something to make him feel; and the man of complete culture, who seeks food

for reflection, were all accommodated. The following companies were on the ground: Galveston Rifles; Lone Star Rifles; German Island City Rifles, companies A and B; Wigfall Guards; Sherman Guards; Zouaves; German City Guards, companies A B and C; Galveston Guards, companies A and B; and Independent Rifles, making together thirteen companies, and numbering something over one housand men.

There are eight other companies in the city. making our military force about 2000 men. Those who are the best judges of such matters are warm in their praises of the fine appear-

ance of the regiment, and its drill. EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.-The N. O. Picayune of Sunday says:

We learn by the steamer J. M. Sharp, which arrived this morning from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that place Thursday last by that Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of 3000 men, had taken Fort Ouchita. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places for men, money, guns, powder and lead. Capt. Bill Young, with about 600 men, was on the march, trying to oppose Montgomery. The news was corroborated last Wednesday at Shreveport. The greatest excitement prevailed ing when the Sharp left Jefferson, for the purpose of calling a town meeting. Already large meeting had been held at Shreveport. The steamer Duke, due here to-morrow, will doubtless bring us fuller particulars.

The Waco Southwest of the 8th had received intelligence of a raid by Montgomery. If the attempt has been made, or should be, we shall in time hear of a fight between the Kansas ruffians and Comanches on the one side, and the Texas Rangers and warriors of the Indian Nation on the other.

Montgomery was reported to have been taken prisoner near Fort Smith, the other day, by some Arkansas soldiers.

Wheat is being harvested this week, and will countinue until finished. Never was there such barley are in a fair way to make the largest yield we ever saw. Corn will now be more without additional rain, but we are certain of showers after this. Providence has indeed favored as with his bountiful smiles, and as a Christian people, we should feel truly grateful.

—Belton Independent, 4th.

Masonic .- The Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter. Grand Commandery of Free Masons meet i this city during the second and third weeks of June this year. These bodies will embrace delegates from every neighborhood in the State, and are made up of the best citizens in it. Our people are anticipating no little pleasure from the expected visit of so many strangers to our city, and will we doubt not, give them a hearty welcome. The Grand Lodge has not been here before for many years, and has grown from a body of thirty to forty to ten times that number, and from seventy five lodges to over two hundred and forty lodges, embracing a membership of more than 8000 .- Houston Telegraph,

SCALP FOR SCALP, From the New Orleans Picayune:

Messrs, Editors-I see that in a speech recently delivered in New York by a Mr. Spinela, one of that State's Senators, the smiable rentle-man pledged the "Empire State of the North" to grant an annuity of \$5,000 to the New York volunteer who would return to the great commercial metropolis with the scalp of Jefferson Davis at his best.

Major Ben McCulloch, now here, has tender-

ed to the Secretary of War the services of a regiment of Texas Mounted Rangers, to go to Virginia, "provided there is any fighting to be

I think I do not go too far in pledging "the Empire State of the South" to a liberal grant of her lands-she has little money-to any of McCulloch's Rangers who will come back to Texas, not with Old Abe's scalp-for that would hardly be worth taking or keeping-but with that "cap and plaid" the valorous timbersplitter used in his celebrated march on Washington. What says McCulloch?

TASTE AND PATRIOTISM .- The Richmond Examiner says:

One of the most smiable and fashionable young belles of our city, on yesterday, placed in the bands of a friend her casket of jewels, valued at \$1200, which she instructed him to sell to the best account, and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of such volunteer soldiers of the State as might require it. This generous gift was not all, however; she prom ised to put by, from her "pin money," one dollar each day, as long as the revolution might continue, the aggregate to be handed over quar terly to some responsible party for the purposes the same as above. Lastly, she has patriotically ment of any kind, until the independence of the South is recognized by the Federal Government and the world!

Whatever else this worthy act may have sacrificed, we feel certain that it did not subject good taste to any painful self-denial.

The New York Tribune, encouraging Northern soldiers to fight, uses this way of looking

A military necessity is a good phrase, but what does it mean? The natural end of a ship is shipwreck, for she is made to go to sea and encounter its perils; and if she sails long enough the chances are, that in some of those perils which she must constantly encounter, she will go to pieces. So, the natural end of a soldier is death in battle, and he comes to a premature and unnatural termination of his career, pro-vided he continues a soldier, if he dies in his bed. The true military necessity, then, is fight, fight to the bitter or to the glorious end, but still fight, and fight only. Soldiers were made to go to battle, as ships were made to go to sea.

If the one "springs a fatal leak, or runs upon some rock," or the other comes to his death with sword in hand, or musket at his shoulder, both have fulfilled their destiny, and come to natural ends, as machines created for dangerous service with innumerable risks.

WANT OF ARMS IN NEW YORK .- The New York Examiner says:

We could not disguise the fact, if we would, from readers, of what is said and done here in New York, that throughout the whole Northern country, there is not one musket for twenty volunteers now ready to march.

ARRIVAL (

THE SOUTHERN NEW YORK, M Great Eastern, b Haven, to the aft this port to day She brings thre by the Africa.

speculators and for James Hewitt since Friday, and steady. They qu The advices from

Richardson, Sp The Comn Me srs. Yancey, England safely. Mr. Gregory's relative to the red federacy, had bee American vess four guineas, cov

STATE TH souri State troop St. Louis, and th Blair, are defend now, the Black with the aid of have tyrannized of be less than Mis and drive them o ago, had not Blai had guns pointed Sr. Louis, May

passed. The House is SOUTHER Washington, lerate troops with at Alexandria, V A large Confe Harper's Ferry.

TRAINS L BALTIMORE. MI tain forests on have been fired. erected a battery of powder to blos MOVEMENT New York, Ma

arrived here yest landed troops, pr ouement of REINFOR BOSTON, May to-day with rein of war, for Fort Col Dimmick on the land side VERMO

volunteers from WESTER WASSINGTON has been appoin

ed The Ohio Mr Ochitree, o ing the Con charge of and Mr Brooke ing a patent offi sequently of the Supren

tions with the Judge Camp between the gor charges Seward The whole co Another me in which he rec as Commission assurances that with the Confe Clingman w Congress during A resolution

ment, by the tmoops who se Many appo Marshals have AMERICAN AF New York. er Africa at the following The Americ The affairs o The insufre

pr-claimed in Military exe Italian soldier Disturbano Garibaldrans. MOVE INDIANAPO Regiment has Washington BALTIMORE.

provinces are

RALTIMORE. mittee on no v being wa ti-nal, symp Line dn to a Southern ind

Eagle was ASSAPOLIS States and the Butler. Some tween the part IMPORTA BALTIMORE.

stopped yester of Frederick, The same all trains con Virginians are A train of V one hundred b ed at Harper suspended.

WASHINGT

George B S firmer to-di

Pork is

says the threatoon be in such army of ten not be able to the Indian Nathem a hot re-

from Houston

on Monday gave man, who is partial culture: him feel; and who seeks food odated. e on the ground:

Rifles; German A and B; Wig-: Zonaves : Ger-B and C: Galnd B; and Inder thirteen comthing over one

nies in the city, t 2000 men. ges of such matf the fine appear-ER .- The N. O.

M. Sharp, which Jefferson, Texas, Thursday last by & J. C. Murphy, Fort Ouchita. arshall and other 600 men, was on ontgomery. The Wednesday at itement prevailed bells were ringrson, for the pur-ting. Already a at Shreveport. e to-morrow, will

8th had receiv-Montgomery. If or should be, we etween the Kansas the one side, and fiors of the Indian

o have been taken other day, by

s week, and will er was there such exas. Oats and make the large vill now be made smiles, and as a sel truly grateful.

Grand Chapter. Masons meet in d third weeks of will embrace del. ood in the State. tle pleasure from strangers to our dge has not been nd has grown from alges to over two bracing a memberuston Telegraph.

the New Orleans

the amiable centle scalp of Jefferson

here, has tender the services of a any fighting to be

money-to any of scalp-for that 's scalp—for that d march on Wash-och? W.

le and fashionable r casket of jewels, instructed him to ad appropriate the t require it. This handed over quar-

thy act may have If-denial.

de to go to sea and he sails long enough, ome of those perils ome of those peris-encounter, she will aral end of a soldier omes to a premature n of his career, pro-er, if he dies in his ressity, then, is fight, sity, then, is fight, e glorious end, but made to go to sea. l leak, or runs upon comes to his death sket at his shoulder,

fact, if we would. aid and done here in the whole Northern

ALEXANDRIA OCCUPIED BY SOUTHERN FORCES. NEWS OF THE WEEK. LOUISVILLE, May 11—A battalion of Louisiana roops left Richmond on the 8th on secret service. The city of Alexandria is occupied by one thous-ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

FOREIGN.

OTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL May 4.—The sales of cotton in Liverpool since the sailing of the steamer Africa amounted to 30,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken by

speculators and for export.

James Hewitt & Co. report an advance of id.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.
St. Louis, May 10 -The Western Pacific Rail-

TRAINS LAID TO BLOW UP BRIDGES.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT MONROE.

VERMONT TROOPS IN NEW YORK.

WESTERN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NORTHERN TROOPS.

been appointed Surveyor at Cairo.

Baltimore, May 10.—Thirteen hundred troops
from Perryville have moved towards Washington.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

HOSTILITIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE BY THE VIRGINIANS.

St. Louis, May 10.—Shipments of provisions &c., from this city to the second States, have been

VIRGINIANS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, May 11 — The Virginia troops are fortifying themselves at Harper's Ferry. Reinforcements are constantly arriving, including troops from South Carolina.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

It is reported that the Maryland Legislature will adjourn on the 13th, till the 4th of June.

FATAL AFFRA. IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 11 —Judge Buckner stabbed Dr.

George B Sanderson. It is thought the wound will probably prove fatal.

Probably prove Islan.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The cotton market closed firmer to-day, with sales of 2000 bales at 14c. for Midtling Uplands.

Flour is quoted at \$5 and 5 15 per bbl. for superfine State.

ne State. Corn is quoted at 55 and 67 cents. Pork is worth \$17 374 at d \$17 874.

since Friday, and say the market closed quiet steady. They quote Middling Orleans at 72d.

THE SOUTHERN COMMI-SIONERS IN ENGLAND-AN-CINCINNATI MARKETS. CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI May 11 — Flour was sold to-day self-barrel for superfine.

Pork is quoted at \$16 50 per barrel for mess.

Lard is selling at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$9c\$, the pound. New York, May 11.—The mamnoth steamship Great Eastern, bringing Liverpool dates, via Milford Haven, to the afternoon of the 1st inst., arrived at She brings three days later news than was received by the Africa.

CONFEDERATE ARMY APPOINTMENTS .- The Montgomery Advertiser says:

D. H. Todd, of N. O., and brother in law of Abraham Lincoln, has been appointed first lieutenant in the army of the Confederste States.

Mr Todd is a daring young man, of good charactory for the confederate and the south of ter, fine talent, and an ardent friend of the South—his home by birth, education and choice.

Walter R. Bullock, of Kentucky a nephew of

John C. Breckinridge, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Confederate army. He is a The advices from Manchester and other manufac-turing districts were of favorable character. gallant Kentuckian, and left a lucrative prac-tice in law to aid in our cause, to which he is BREAD-TUFFS AND PROVISIONS.
Richardson, Spence & Co., say flour declined 6d.
in prices Wheat steady. Corn dull. warmly devoted.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE .- The Lexington, Ky. State-man gives a report of a late speech by Mr. Breckinridge:

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States, Me srs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, had all reached England safely.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons, relative to the recognition of the new Southern Confederacy, had been postponed two weeks.

American vessels, homeward bound, are insured at four guineas, covering war risks. Mr. Breckinridge:

After reviewing the past and taking a comprehensive view of the the existing facts, he advised the earliest assembling of a Convention of vised the earliest assembling of a Convention of the people. He advised this as a peace measure. He believed the only means by which a general civil war could be prevented is to confront Mr. Lincoln with fifteen united, compact States to warn him that his unholy war is to he waged against thirteen millions of freemen he wag STATE TROOPS INVESTING ST. LOUIS.
WASHINGTON, May 10—It is rumored that Missouri State troops under Gov. Jackson have invested St. Louis, and that some eight thousand men, under Blair, are defending that city.

[There is nothing improbable in this. For weeks now, the Black Republicans, under Frank Blair, and with the aid of German mercenaries from Illinois, have tyrannized over St. Louis, and the people would be less than Missourians, did they not rise en masse and drive them out. It would have been done long ago, had not Blair had possession of the arsenal and had guns pointed on the city.

Eds. Pic.]

PROCLAMATION OF LINCOLN SUPPRESSED. -- It is stated from Washington that the proclamation of martial law in the District of Columbia, and in Maryland, was suppressed, "from motives of policy," immediately after it was posted up. The proclamation divided Maryland into a number of military districts, which were also to be under military rule, and the offence this gave is said to have been the cause of the suppression.

SOUTHERN TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Large numbers of Confederate troops with heavy ordnance are concentrating at Alexandria, Va.

A large Confederate force is marching towards THE New York Day Book, of the 4th, says: "The invasion of the South is not popular at the North, but the cry among our Republican papers is, that the North is to be invaded. Harper's Ferry, it is supposed, to force its way into Pennsylvania, to cause a diversion of the Federal Such are the means used to excite the war fever at the North, and upon such pleas as this our troops have been hurried off to defend Washington from attack, and to keep the Confederate flag off the Capital. Davis's message, just received, will doubtless tend to dissipate BALTIMORE. May 10.—It is reported that the mountain forests on the Maryland side of the Potomac have been fired.

Eight hundred Kentuckians and Virginians have erected a battery at Jefferson Rock, and taid trains of powder to blow up the bridge at a moment's nothese delusions. We understand that the calm tone of this document displeases our warlike Republicans exceedingly."

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTS.

New York, May 10—The steam transport Illinois arrived here yesterday from Fort Pickens, where she handed troops, provisions, &c.

She reports matters at Key West as being in a quiet state. The people were caimly awaiting the denouement of events.

Boston, May 10.—The steamer Pembroke sailed to-day with reinforcements, provisions and municions of war, for Fort Monroe.

Col Dimmick is mounting columbiads, on barbette, on the land side of the fort. To our northern readers we say, STAND FIEN
Do not be carried away by this insane excitement of fighting for the Stars and Stripes when they are simply the emblem of the Chicago platform, and not of the Constitution of the United States. So long as we live under the present Constitution, they are the flag of our country, but we are not called upon to follow it, when it leads us to slaughter our friends and brothers.

This is to certify that we were present on the 30th ultima, in the town of Texana, when and where G. W. outlingtain had four of his Aut Machines at we ke to a large cutting out had four of his Aut Machines at we ke on a large cutting out had four of his Aut Machines at we ke on a large cutting out had four of his Aut Machines at we ke on a large cutting out had four of his Aut Machines at we ke on a large cutting out we helieve with propor industry and attention that those ants can be destroyed by the use of said machines.

In witness whereof we sign our names.

Dr. Colleman,
MAURITER STONS,
John R SANFORD,

E. A CLARY.

This is to certify that I have witnessed exper ments made New York, May 10.-The first regiment of volunteers from the Green Mountain State has

but we are not called upon to follow it, when it leads us to slaughter our friends and brothers.

Our Flag.—The Nashville Advocate, May 2, says:

The last flag of the old stripe disappeared from Nashville more than a week ago. The Confederate flag waves on every street. "Speaking artistically," said an artist to us the other day, "the new flag is a great improvement on the one that now is degraded into a symbol of Black Republicanism." "Wherein?" said we.

"In the broader stripes. This gives effect and contrast. The old one is like a checked apron: the narrowness of the stripes runs them together when seen at a distance, and the effect is destroyed.

Prostration of Business in New York.—The Washington May 10—Gen McClellan, of Ohio, has been appointed commander of the Department of Ohio, comprising Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

NEW YORE, May 10.—Col Fauntleroy has resign-MONTGOMERY. May 11—In Congress yesterday, Mr Ochittree, of Texas, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the propriety of the Confederacy taking charge of and providing for the Indians upon the

charge of and providing for the limitation of the reserves in Texas.

Mr Brooke, of Mississippi, reported a bill establishing a patent office for the Confederate States.

The Congress then went into secret ression. Subsequently the veil of secrety was removed, and a message from the President communicating a copy of a letter from John A Campbelt, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was addressed in regard to seveal pending negotiations with the Commissioners at Washington.

Judge Campbelt acted as voluntary intermediator between the governments to prevent a collision. He between the governments to prevent a collision. He of the stripes. This gives effect and contrast. The old one is like a checked apron: the narrowness of the stripes runs them together when seen at a distance, and the effect is destroyed.

Prostration of Business in New York.—The New York Herald, of the 4th, says:

Such is the general prostration of business that the failures in New York since the 22d of April number over two hundred; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on the banks PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald, of the 4th, says:

Such is the general prostration of business that the failures in New York since the 22d of April number over two hundred; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on the banks

Jackson co., Texas, April 11, 1861.

Texana, March 20, 1861.

REV. G. W. Cottingham.—Dear Sir :-We have winnesses the demonstrations mide by you with your Ant Trap. are the demonstration of the demonstr Judge Campbell acted as voluntary intermediator between the governments to prevent a collision. He charges Seward with duplicity.

The whole correspondence is very interesting.
Another message was received from the President, in which he recognizes ex U. S. Senator Clingman as Commissioner from North Carolina, and conveys assurances that North Carolina will seen experate with the Confederacy.

stuffs will keep them up, because they know that the war and the demand in England will en-able them to command high prices. It is neces-sary, therefore, for all classes of citizens to prac-A resolution was adopted providing for the payment, by the Confederacy, of the South Carolina through who served under Gen Beauregard.

Many appointments of Judges, Attorneys and Marshals have been confirmed by Congress. AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.-INSUREECTION-

THE EFFECT IN AFKANSAS OF LINCOLN'S PROC-AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—INSUREECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

New York, May 10 — By the arrival of the steamer Africa at this port, we are put in poss-ssion of
the following additional summary of European news:
The American crists engrosses the public attention on the European continent.
The affairs of Poland are without change.
The insurrectionary movements in the Neapolitan
provinces are spreading. Martial law has been
preclaimed in Abruzzi and other places.
Military executions had taken place at Teneso.
Italian soldiers have been repulsed at Montevideo
Disturbances had occurred at Coursa, caused by
Garibaldians. Reinforcements had been demanded
from Turin. LANATION TO THE REBELS TO DISPERSE.—The Vicksburg Whig remarks with great force that when the delegates to the Arksnas Convention were elected a majority were Union men, and that when the convention reassembled on the 6th inst., but one vote was cast against the secession ordinance.

Such was the effect in Arkansas of Lincoln's

prescription for preserving the Union. INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY,-The Rich-

mond Whig. of the 4th, says: We take occasion to inform the Federal Gov-ernment at Washington that between 1000 and 100,000 troops are now quartered in and near Richmond, and that a large number of guns and munitions of war have been forwarded Indianapolis, May 10.—Col. Wallace's Zouave Regiment has left for Evansville. Washington, May 10.—Mr. James C. Sloo has

regard to the blockade question, we have to state that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe; which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Baltimore, May 10.—In the Legislature the Committee on Federal Relations reported that the war now being waged against the South, was unconstitutional, sympathized deeply with the South, implored Lincoln to accept the olive branch held out by the Confederate States, asked a peaceful recognition of Southern independence, says the present military occupation is a flagrant violation of the constitution, and advises the citizens not to molest Federal troops. it might gratify the passions, would not serve the interests of the North. * * President Lincoln has the interests of the Union to pro-tect, and Lord Lalmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former cannot be allowed to blockade our fisg out of Southern ports, or the latter stimulated by any partisan advocacy of Northern ambition,—London Tele-

DAVENDORT, I-WA, May 10—The steamer Grey E-gle was cut in two by the railroal pier to-day, and sunk. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Annapolis, May 10.—A skirmish took p'ace last night between sympathizers with the Confederate States and the Massachusetts picket guard at Camp-Butler. Some twenty shots were exchanged be-The Memphis Committee of Safety have au-thorized the organization of a volunteer com-pany composed of patriotic free men of color, of that city, for the common defence.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, left Montgomery on Thursday evening last for New Orleans. He will be welcome in IMPORTANT SEIZURE BY THE VIRGINIANS.

Ball'IMORE, May 10—The Western train was stopped vesterday by Virginia troops, ten miles west of Frederick, and examined

The same course is hereafter to be pursued with all trains coming from the West. Four hundred Virginians are strongly posted on the route.

A train of Western cars, with a lot of horses and one hundred beeves bound to Baltimore, was capturally. Harper's Ferry. a city which has more intimate and more im-portant relations with his own country than any other on the American continent.

The Natchez Courier says the army saddles for the Adams Troop ran the gauntlet very successfully at Cairo. By a smart manœvre they were shipped from St. Louis as tobacco, and the befogged lieutenants at Cairo were none the wiser when, under that guise, and in tobacco casks these manifests of wars and in tobacco casks these manifests.

Rew Adbertisements.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES! THE undersigned offers for sale his ENTIRE STOCK OF AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

freight, insurance, etc., added. Call on Strand Street, Galveston, Texas. T. A. E BOHNSTEDT. Agt. Chickering & Sons Pianos. BOOKS, BOOKS.

Pork is worth \$17 37½ and \$17 87½.

Sugar rules firm at 6½ cents.

Molasses—Sales of New Orleans at 34½ cents.

RIVER INTELLIGENOR.

Louisville, May 11—The Ohio river at this point was failing this evening, with 12 feet 6 inches in the canal by the mark.

\$5 REWARD.

\$5 REWARD.

\$5 REWARD.

\$5 REWARD.

\$5 REWARD.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. We are authorized to announce L. A. ABERCROMBIE Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, at the next ensuing election. We are authorized to announce II J. JONES, of Grimes county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election Jan 31

Marriages.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. H. Stone, Mr. MORRIS L. LOCK and Miss MARY HIMS-al' of Austin county.

Agent's Hotices.

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

be waged against thirteen millions of freemen and fifteen sovereign States. He was for a united South and a common cause with the people of the South. His words of wisdom elicited enthusiastic response from the people, and fastened conviction upon the whole assembly.

F-J. C Finney, \$2, 1 n s.

H-II.G Horton.

L-J B. Landrein, 2 n s; S. C. Littlepsge, \$30.

M.A. McKiuney; A J. Moun; A. B. Manion, 3 n s, 2 letters; John Matthews, \$2; A. R. Morris.

P-Mrs. O J. Price, 1 n s; J. S. Payne, \$2, 1 n s; W. J. Popham. \$1, 1 n s.

No. Simpson, \$1, 1 n s.

S-M. C. Simpson, \$1, 1 n s.

T-A. N. B. Tompkins, \$4.

T-A. N. B. Tompkins, \$4.

W-W. Witcher; Wm. Whitlock.

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

Alleyton, Texas. PLANTATION Supplies, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Snoes, Crockery, Hardware, Provisions, and all kinds of Groceries except 1 iquor. The Receiving, Storage and Forwarding business will be carefully and promptly attended to.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Alleyton, May 1, 1861. 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 i

Republicans exceedingly."

THE New York Day Book sticks to its denurciations of Lincoln's war policy. It says:

Repeated threats have been made against us, but as the cowardly scoundrels who urge this on know very well that they cannot intimidate us, we doubt whether they will go so far as to try mob violence, as it will be sure to re-act upon themselves.

ANT THE A.F.

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

A a gent we visit the various countries of the State to exhibit the Trap, give instructions how to use it, and to make arrangements for their manufacture and sale. Dr. E. P. GAINES is our authorized agent for said purposes.

JOHN S. MENEFEE. ANT TRAP.

\$1000 REWARD!!!

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

OR the Quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumat Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomace, Pain oile or Cramp, Frossed Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh C rains, Bruises, Diarrhera, Sore Throat, and all sin molaints. 100 Cases have been cured by one Agent, in a single day!!

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Try it! Try it!! Try it!!! Try it!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle. A liberal discount made to Agents, and one wanted in the liberal discount made to Agents, also a few good traveling agents.

All orders and communications should be addressed

C. S. COLIERT & CO.,

To the Sons and Daughters of Affliction.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes DIRECTIONS FOR USING Colbert's Balm in Gilead.

For Toothache, apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat it not cured. In extreme c. ses, wet cutton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums.

For Headwide, buthe the temples, and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a numbler of water. weetened.
For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty dro For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops nternally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe throat feely and bind on a famed.

For Headache, Rhematism, Neuralgia, I ame Back or Side, bathe freely with Bai'm in Gliead, and generally take mernally.

For Burns, mix one part Baim in Gliead and two of water and flour, to make a paste; cover the bur-with the same For Cholic, take from ten to torty drops to hot water; but the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above, the snaller dose is for chudren, and the larger for aduits: vary seconding to age and circumstances.

C. bert's B-im in G-lead is harmless. Colbert's Baim in Gliead sives satisfaction.

C-thert's B-im in G lead is narmiess. Colorer's Baim in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Baim in Gilead will not be without it. Agents wanted. For terms, address

C S COLBERT, & CO.,

No. 123 South Fourth Street, Philia., Pa.

LON. B —Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice. [April 18]

Defence of the Confederate States.

Defence of the Confederate States.

THE undersigned, Commissioners for the State of Texas, appointed under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America," approved February 28th, 1861, give notice to the public that Books of Subscription for the Loan authorized by said Act will be opened at the office of Sorley, Smith & Co., Galveston, on the 17th of April.

This loan presents the highest claims to public favor, as an investment, apart from considerations of patriotism which address themselves to every loyal Southern heart. The security is beyond all question, an Export Duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on Cotton being s ecially laid, and pledged for the payment of principal and interest. The rate

of a cent per pound on control series. The rate of interest is high, and payable semi-a nually.

It can hardly be doubted that the Bonds will pass current in all ordinary transactions, thus possessing the unusual

Strayed or Stolen.

Nov. last, TWO AMERICAN MARES—one seven years old, about sixteen and a half hands high, dark Bay or Brown, with a white star in the forehead, branded on the left shoulder twice with a small letter L, but looks more like a sear than a letter, had on an old bell when she left. The other a bright Sorrel, with a star in her forehead, about fif een hands high, ten years old very weak eyes, with same brand; no other marks recollected.

Any person who will give information enabling me to recover them, or will return them to me at M dissonville, Madison county, Texas, will be liberally rewarded.

april 4-5t

OHN R. STEEL.

Quarterly Metings &c

Quar	ierth	Mitternings,	ut.
G	ONZA	LES DISTRICT.	
	TH	IRD ROUND.	
Gonzales station			June 15.
		red Mis	
eguin circuit an	d colored	1 Mis	" 29,
ockhart circuit a	and colo	red wis	July 6,
San Marcos and o	colored is	ils	" 13,
stane Mission			" 20,
dano Mission			
san Saba		JNO. S. Mc	CEC P F
		3NO. S. MC	GEE, P. E
Washington			June 1.
		RD ROUND.	
washington			June 1,
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			4 29.
Montgomery			July 6.
Chappell Hill			11 13.
Innteville			66 20.
Crinity			" 27.
Parkingtons Prai	ric		August ',
Cold Springs		R. W. KEN	3,
		R. W. KEN	NON, P. E.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
V	ICTOR	IA DISTRICT.	
	THE	RD ROUND.	
Vistaria Ctation			Inna 15

29, 3
July 6, 7
20, 21
27, 28
August 3, 4
A. DAVIDSON, P. E. GOLIAD DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND. Oakville Nucces Bay—and Camp Meeting Brownsville SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

Cibolo Creuit
Wedina
Sandies Circuit and Col'd Mission
San Ant no Station.
Sutherland Springs
K rrsville NEW BOOK.

UST RECEIVED at the Trans Book D-pository, TRAV-ELS IN Et ROPE, EGYPT, AND PALESTINE, by Mrs. Thomas. Price \$1 25. Wm. G. Webb, Webb & Jarmon, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LA GRANGE, Texas.

WANTED. MANTED.

SITUATION as TEACHER, by a young man who is

Masser of Aris g adoute of R and dph Macon a oliege,
Virginia, and has had one years' experience in confuctin,
an Academy, Reteriores can be given from the President
and Faculty of Randolph Macon oliege, Va., Rev. C. B
Stuart, President of Mansfield Famale College, La., Frof. J.
O. Wills, Greensboro', vlabama, and from present patrons.
Address, stating foul particulars. TEACHER,
april 4-9w Blacks and Whites P. O., Nostoway co., Va.

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

Brauch of the House of P. HAYDEN, N. Y. HE undersigned MANAGER for the above House, it seonstantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep aiways on hand, a full supply of Saddler, oach and Plantation Hardware of every descriptionize: 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 russet Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gig and coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every-Carriage Makers

Carriage Makers

supplied with Beat Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Ename Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.

PIAN ER supplied with Plantation Hardware—
Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

loss, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

La Orders promptly filed, and those for foreign importations received.

Addr. as PRAGUE, Galucaton 128 STRAYED OR STOLEN STRAYED OR STOLEN

ROM my Raach near Sweet Home, in Lavaca county,
about the modile of December last, a BAY MARE, good
stock, we drum size, about seven years old, branded on the
right shoulder, Butx, and on one hip with an L in a trangle.
She has also a notable whote streak or r ng round her neck,
caused by a rope. I have reason to fear that she was stolen,
and I therefore advertise her in the Advocate, as it is extensively a reulated and read throughout the state. Any infermation concerning her would be thankfully received, or foher delivery to me at Chaptell Hill, Washington county.
Testas, I will pay a liberal reward. My address is Chaptell
Hill, Iexas. fill, Fexas, feb.28. A. M. BOX.

JAPANESE WHEAT. WE have a new kind of grain, known as JAPANESE WHEAT, which has many qualifications that shoul-recommend it to every Farmer in the United States and

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Some say that they believe one hundred hogs can be we'
faited on the grain that will grow from five acres. It weight
fifty-six pounds per bushel.

Attention is called to the following PERTIFICATES:

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

We, the undersi. ned, having rown and used the peculiar kind of grain. known as Japanese Wheav, sold by E. W. Jones & Co., 49 hive surest, 8t. Louis, Mo., would recommend it as worthy of notice by the farmers and stock raises: through ut the Uniter States and Canadas, for the following reasons: It produces en-rinously, its equal to any off riting of grain now need for stock; will grow from five to six tons to the acre of very fine fodder, that is preferred by both horses and call e to the bast timothy or clover hay, after a vry large per cent of the grain is thrashed off, it set stand the most severe drouth; it ripens while he saik is very stand the most severe drouth; it ripens while he saik is very across the will matter in seventy, days from the time it is so an consequently two crops can be grown in many localities the some scaron.

1 W. CLARK,
JOHN JAMES N.

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

JOHN JAMESON.

We, 'the undersigned, know the farmers signing this certifica e to be me- of strict lategrity

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

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT.

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

I hereby certify that I have ground in the Fulton M lis in this City, a quantity of "Japanese Whea" for Messrs E.

W. Jones & O., and find that it yields thirty pounds per bushel of good flour.

ROBERT W. L. ON.

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

1861.

(HS. GIRALIAN,

Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

To any person that will send us one dollar in g ld, o currency, we will send by mail, ostage pad, a sufficient amount from which he can raise enought to grow the following year at least three hundred to four hundred bushels—Dieterions well accomp ny rach package.

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

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Grateful for past favors we would solicit a continuance of them, which we shall sudeavor to deserve by the closes attention to the wishes of our friends, and a determination to please them.

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

Sole Agent for the State of Texas,

Narand, Galveston.

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Z. Wme. Eddy Sam EDDY & ADAMS, Bouston Adbertisements. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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In Gaineston, 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 suil, our daughters and sons must be educated by those ready to defend our social and domestic relations in the light of Revialt in, as also from the teachings of history, because from our Schools and Colleges must go out a hierature which shall correct the fanaticism of the age, and distinctly declare Southern influence on modern civilization. The system of instruction will be extended, tho ough and practical. Many of the 'issue and ologies' with which female schools abound, will be dispensed with and a system a opted which, while it improves the intelectual faculities, will refine the maral sensibilities and thus secure the highest object of an education—

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in money," one dolrevolution might rty for the purposes e has patriotical

encouraging Norththis way of looking a good phrase, but natural end of a ship

estiny, and come to eated for dangerous York .- The New

The Postmaster General has already succeeddin organizing his Department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs on the occurrence of the con-tingency contemplated by the act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner, if desired by Congress.

The various books and circulars have been prepared, and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, envelopes, mailbags,

locks, keys, etc.

He presents a detailed classification and arrangements of the clerical force, and asks for its

An Auditor of the Treasury for this Department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his bureau.

The great number and magnitude of the ac-

counts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its fluances. I call your attention to the additional legisla-

tion required for this department-to the recom-mendation for charges in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspaper and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service. In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major Gen-erals, but in the army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General; hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with nilitia, the General selected for the command and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia, not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate army, and denouncing in the policy of having but one grade of General in the army of the Confeder-acy, I recommend that the law of its organiza-tion be amended, so that the grade be that of

General. To secure thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age, and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieu-

the law organizing the army, in relation to millitary chaplains, and recommend that provision be make for their appointment.

that in every portion of our country there has been exhibited the most parriotic devotion to been exhibited the most parriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with does as ladies do."
States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, "Then a gentle and munitions, but veluntarily proffered to re- kerchief when it fell off the seat?" ceive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose about it?" of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence.

Requisitions for troops have been met with

such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age, the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defence; and though at no other that you are not the 'gentleman' in your class sure and discomfort of service, with a relution and fortitude such as to command the of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birth-right of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity. A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for

the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply other staple productions of our soil afford a zealous Christian, a loving mother, and an affecson has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we

protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind federated. All we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must resist, to the direct extremity. The moment that this pretention is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually benefiwith a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, right to freedom, independence and self-govern-JEFFERSON DAVIS. Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

Child's Corner.

TRUE COURAGE .- A company of boys in - street, Beston, one day, after school, were engaged in snowballing. William had made a good hard snowball. In throwing it he "put in it too hard-and it went farther than he intend ed, right through a parlor window. All the Bill, run!" They then took to their heels. But the brave William straightened up and looked Church. started directly for the house where the window his regret. He then gave his name, and name of his father, and his father's place of bu-

t is cowardice that would lead a boy, when he has done an injury like that, to sneak away and How noble and brave it is to see a boy confess a fault, and not be afraid to

danger, while they will sneak. Wellspring. LITTLE MARY.—Away in the west lived a Catholic family, in which was a little girl,

even years old. She was induced to go to s Protestant Sunday school. The father became very anxious about his soul. His distress in hour he arose from his bed in agony. He be ged his wife to pray for him, as he said he did him she could not pray no better than he could. "What shall I do, then?"

So the father went up to her chamber where she was fast asleep, and took her up from her bed in his arms and bore her down stairs, and

putting her down gently said to her, with great

"Our Father, who art in heaven," going through with the Lord's Prayer. Then she prayed for her father in her own language, asking God to love him and have mercy upon him,

Galbeston Adbertisements.

"Mary, can you read in your Bible?"
"O, yes, father, I can read. Shall I read to you in my Bible?"

"Yes, read to me?" "Yes, read to me?"
So she began at the third chapter of the Gospel according to John. She read along, until she came to that verse:
"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."
"O, Mary," said he, "is that there?"
"Yes, father, is here. Jesus Christ said so."
"Well, that is just what I need—what your poor father needs."
"Yes, father, and hear the rest of it:

"Yes, father, and hear the rest of it: "For God so loved the world that he gave is only begotton Son, that whosoever believeth him might not perish but have everlasting

"O, that is for me—for just such as me; 'who-soever believeth in him;' I can believe in him; I do believe in him." And from that hour the father went on his

way, rejoicing in Christ Jesus with great joy.
So gather in the children—all childern—into
the Sabbath school, of all classes, from all con-THE LOWEST ROUND .- "Sir," said

roud, imperious Brahmin to a missionary, your converts are the poorest, the most ignorant, and the most contemptible men in the whole population." "You see that ladder," replied the mission-

ary, "if you wished to ascend that ladder, what would you do?" "Why, I should place a foot on that step, and then on the next, and next, and so on."
"Very well," continued the missionary, "the
Lord Jesus, my King and Lord, has placed his foot on the lowest round, and he will surely rise higher and higher till he has placed it on the topmost round, even your proud head, O Brah-

So it is in the Church of Christ. The Sunday School work is "the lowest round." Let the feet of our Divine Master be firmly placed in the hearts of oll the little ones, and he will surely and swiftly rise to be not only Lord of all saints, but King of all nations.

WHO WAS THE GENTLEMAN?-"I was the gentleman in our class at Sunday-school, Johanna; don't you think I looked better than any other boy in school? Look at my new jacket! and I had these fine frills all around my collar and down the bosom, which mamma crimps so nicely, and gold sleeve buttons and all. There wasn't a boy there that looked so well as I did. Walter said he wished that he

had gold buttons."
"Dress doot make a gentleman. Isn't your mamma a lady in the morning, in her plain dress, just as much as she is when dressed for dinner?"

"Then a gentleman is a gentleman, because he always does as gentlemen do. Did you do as ly reduced largely the rates heretofore demand-ed for mail service and conveyance of troops day school? Who picked up Miss Dale's hand-"Why, John Blake did that. Who told you

> "And who had the best lesson? and who moved the seat for the teacher, and sat the most quiet, and talked the least, and sat the most quiet? and talked the least and was the kindest to poor little duli Josy Wynn?"
> "Why, John Biake does all these things always. I know Charlie or pappa told you about

"No matter who told me. I have found out been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne,

Dbituaries.

Mrs. NANCY E WHITINGBERG, consort Elizabeth Wilson, died of consumption at home,

to Texas, with her parents, at an early day; embraced religion and joined the C Presbyterian Church in 1852; was married to Bro. Whitingberg, April, 1853. In Oct., 1859, her husband embraced religion. when they both joined the M. E Church, South -From the time of her conversion she was a pattern of heavenly smile on her face, and was one of the most

She said the religion of Christ made her happy in affliction. She was willing and ready to die-said the Saviour would be with her to destroy the sting of death, drive back the gloom of the grave, and cor duct her to heaven.

She leaves a husband and four small children mourn their loss. May the Lord bless them-may the children be trained for God, and parents, childr and relatives all meet in the world of bliss,

"Where the river of peace, as it murmurs along, Is joined by the breath of the seraphim's song." Wazahachie April 22, 1861. W. G. VEAL. Nashviile Advocate please copy.

Bro, JOHN A. STEWART was born in Hanove county, Virginia, Dec. 20th, 1822; professed religion

and the same year moved to Harrison county. Soon a consistent and useful Christian, acting well his

ing able to save sinners through Christ.

Could the skill of his physician or the anxiety of his friends have detained Bro. S. he would to-day be

with us-but "Death enters, and there's no defense;

His time there's none can tell." ferson, where he served as class-leader six or seven years, beloved and respected by all his neighbors is called for, rather than all those boys together who cried, ""Run, Bill, run!"—He'll face the little boys, and at last bring them to dwell with their father and husband, in heaven.

> Mrs. JANE GRAHAM, wife of Gen. Charles Graham, of Cass county, died of cancer, on the 26th

Mrs. G. was born April 11th, 1801, and came Church about twenty years. Having lived out her three score years, she left this world of affliction and death to join the redeemed above, leaving a large circle of friends, with a husband and several children

to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mrs. JULIA FRAZIOR was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, April 20th, 1804; was married to E. Frazior in 1819. They moved to what is now "Will you kneel down and pray for your poor known as Bowie county in 1833, and in 1839 to Cass

joined the M. E. Church, South. We learn that she

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

Lone Star Gallery of Art.
CORNER OF TREMONF AND MARKET STEET, CORNER OF TREMONT AND MARKET STEET,

(Entrance on Market Street) Galveston Texas.

MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, either plain to Photography executed in the most perfect style of Art.

Photography emarted from small likenesses of decease persons, and colored in oil, presenting imperishable at truthful ikeness of the "loved and lost" Ladics at 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. F. R. Pront., the well known composer.
A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President. For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T. Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

AUG. SACHTLEBEN, SOLE AGENT FOR
OHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P EMERSON'S Grand and Square

PIANOS.

Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand, Square Pianos from CHICKERING, GILBERT, NEWHALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS.

HAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS.
All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publish ers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers—Catalogues gratts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Oct 18, 1860-ly Gaiveston. Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will community, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Mortan Hall,
Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.

sep20-tjanl 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 Metainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfaction warranted.

ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Phot graphic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attented to.

jan 26

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

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

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

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Bilster Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mille,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Monse Hole Anvils, 50 or Shellers,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lobs Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Jbs. White Lead,
50 dozen Blind Bridles, 10 bbbs, Boiled Lindseed Oll,
100 dozen S. Ceillin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbb Spy's Turpt'n,
50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbbs. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Vellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls. Danner Varnish,
1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 — Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodroware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

ALLES

ALLES

L. M. Herencoes

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy. Centre Street, Gaiveston, Texas

STONES, AND MANTLE WORK. IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. Orders promptly executed on the most erms. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

N. R.—This establishment is entirely independent

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

ill descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Serews, Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Fringling, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Netting.

A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy.

Stardware.

Iron Bedsteade, Iron Feuders. Plated and Steel Knivind Forks, Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cover. Wire Cloth, etc.

Glass for Pictores, Picture Frames, Meuldings of every description.

China, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motte Cups and Saucera, Muzs, Butters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. &c. House Chante Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchera, Toilet Sets, &c., &c. &c. Glass Ware.—Goblets, Champaignes, Winer, Cordials Plans and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decamers, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Castors, Banging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

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

Just Receives—Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent ice Pichers, etc.

Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commerce ost, Letter and Nore Paper, Bath Post, etc.

Country orders solicited. For sale by ROOT & DAVIS.

No. 5. Strans

and the same year moved to Harrison county. Soon after his arrival in this comparatively new country he re-united with the Church; since which time he lived a consistent and useful Christian, acting well his part in whatever position he was placed by the Church.

I was with the deceased several days during his afflictions and notwithstanding they were intense he ever expressed unwavering confidence in God as being able to save signature through Christian and the save signature through Christian and the save signature through Christian country he country he country he country he country he country he can already and the comparatively new country he created and Swedes Bar Iron assorted.

20 carn Shellers, 2

"The East Texas Clarion." W. A. LEONARD, Jusper, Texas. THE Clarion has a large and increasing circulation in Eastern Texas, and particularly in the counties of Jasper Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, An gelina, Tyler, Orange, and Jefferson, and is offered to business men as an excellent advertising medium.

Agent in Galveston, T. H. O'Callaghan, News Office, api 19-4f W. A. LEONARD.

Magnolia Cotton Gins,

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

OCULIST AND AURIST. 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 Disenses of the Eye and Ear.

Having practiced successfully in many counties of the State, in these branches for the last two years, which has stand 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 first of the streets, where he may be consulted at all times. N.B.—As the times are hard, to persons not having the money he will extend a short credit, by their making a good note and giving a city reference.

Reference—by Permission.

Reference-by Permission. Rev George W. Baines, Grimes county, Texas.
Dr. D. C. D. ekson, do do do
Col. H. Fanthorp, do do do
James L. Collins, do do do
Dr. J. R. Masson, Milan county, do
Rev C. J. Alston, Leon county, do
Rockwood & G Hespie, Galveston, New Fall and Winter Goods,

OLOTHING EMPORIUM

BRIGGS & YARD,

Tremont Street, Gaiveston
Tremont Street, Gaiveston
The invite the attention of the public to our New une
Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER
LOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and
ected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low ceted from the best manufacturers, and a cates for eash or city acceptance.

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

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

The Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S ARO MATIC TANNING OF MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH.

INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819.

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

HE Ætna Insurance Co, has transacted an extensive at eminently successful business for the past FOR P EARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the accessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2,-930,423 80) is principally invested in U. S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

"B" 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.

Loures Promptly Adjusted and Pald at Agency

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that

we have established a
FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE At ALLEYTON, Colorado County,
where we will receive and forward Cotton and other product
to any port in the United States. We have made very ad
vantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galves
ton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us al
ways to obtain the very highest price in either of these mar
kets for any produce which may be construed to us for sale
We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances u or
COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a

where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shees,

Crockery and Hardware,

together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries

(except injuors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planner

use, All of which we will sell at wholesaic or retail at ic

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 pro
pose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop,

or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

The We shall continue our business in Bastrop as hereto
fore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a

very

which we are offering to seli, for Cash, at very reduced prices. The business at Alleyton, (the terminus of the Bu-rillo Bayon, Brazos and Colorade Railroad, in Colorade county,) will have the constant personal attention of L. C.

CHILDREN TEETHING.

SOOTHING SYRUP, thich greatly facilities the process of teething, by soft e gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

A. C. CRAWFORD, Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Galveston, Texas.

WOULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Planter and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Goods mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of

Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE: Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chim acys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars Bar Tumbiers, Beer Mugs, Decamers, &c. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.

common STONE WARE. Flues, &c., &c.
WILLOW WARE.

Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, MA A K E.

Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, MA Chairs; Clothes ket and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, a crintions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

A large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, Urns, lee Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Botlers, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladles, Spoons, Forks Knives—COMMUNION SETS. FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.

d by machinery. DOLLS, a large assortment FIRE WORKS.

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

New Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

UST recieved, direct from Boston, a large and well a
lected assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Oils, Pa
Medicines. Fancy Articles, etc., etc., all genuine a

Educational.

Andrew Female College,

Hunisville, Texas.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Friday, February Ist, 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 lacy 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 teaching and administration, they call especial attention, as a feature, in which we, as Southerners and Texamare 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 satisfact n. Tuition per session of five months in Literary Department from \$15 to \$30. One half invariably in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

Music with use of Plano, \$30.

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

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

J. A. THOMPSON, Prest Bd. T.

W. T. Robinson, Se. . Jan. 31—3m.

Bastrop Military Institute.

Brstrop Military Institute.

Department of Prai Tical Chemistry.—Institutes of structions will be given daily in the Laboratory from ist January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

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

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

Medical Chemistry.—Analysis of wine, bile, blood, urinary calcult, &c., with use of large compound microscope for examinations. The manufacture of other, quinine, &c., and of all the preparations directed in the U.S. Phamacopia; ilso the detection of poison.

Photographs.—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 Camera. Also, in the manufacture and manufaction of the chemicals used.

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

Electropiating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

Department of Military Science—These will be saught in this d-partiment the school of the soldier of the company, the Battaion drill and evolutions of the line, in the recitation room and practically tractics; military engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the Science of wat, the lattice to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public rafia's

Fupils 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.

Mal Vanzie Male and Female College.

McKenzie Male and Female College, Of the East Texas Conference.
THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three mile west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will ope on the first Monday in October next, and continue one terror forty weeks, without intermission.

Rev. J. W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor Belles Lettres. - Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

Modern Languages.

Modern Languages.

SMITH RAGSDALE, Prof. Mathematics.

Prof. Natural Sciences

J. R. PARKS, Tutor in Preparatory Department.

S. J. McCOY, Teacher, Female Department.

Mrs. M. E RAGSDALE, Teacher Instrumental Music.

Eates of Tuition and Board.

To be paid in ADVANCE, ever in cash or by note with security. Primary Department, per term,

protracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.

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

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

Believin; that this institution will afford as good facilities for study as any other college we ask a share of the public pairconage.

J. W. FIELDS,

Clarkstille, Texas, Aug. 22, 1850.

P.S.—The Bourd of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer-

P.S.—I he heard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffe son, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be important business to transact. Chappell Hill Female College.

DMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, und
superintendence of Mrs. WARY C. HALSEY, a
Masical Expartment under

paratery sie, with use of Instrument usuri extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Perspective, Draw-ing, Needlework, &c.

ental Expenses, per year

Terms, per Session of Five Months, Payable at the end of the Session.

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

Latin, Greek, French, either or all ... WM P. BISHOP, A. M., President, and Professor of An cient Languages and Natural Science.
Miss A. C. BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belleslettres.
Miss M. S. BISHOP—Mathematical Department

Asbury High School, Thompsont ille, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will comme Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintendent the Texas Conference. Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.

Pithography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Mental Arithmetic.

eography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition

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New Orleans to Galveston and

Rew 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 Salveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Salveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Membroad.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Hallrond, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Babine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive New Orleans to Brazos Santiago,

Vin Indiamola.

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

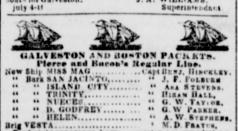
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DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Attenta, Bender & son county, Texas, References—David Ayres, Est Gaiveston; J. O. McGoc & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-O ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

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References-1. G. Williams, F. H. Sterriman, E. P. Hunt, Capi, John G. Todd W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & Co., Rev. Daniel McNair. DANIEL DEALY, Montgomery, Texas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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