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LANTERS. ORSE-POWER! E-POWER.

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# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VII.---NO. 44.

tain an error.

This holy apostle seems to be filled with this

subject; his mind dwelling with serious appre-

hension for the continued safety and happiness

of his spiritual children. He enters minutely

others astray. From 2 Peter ii. chapter it is

evident the apostle had in view some who had

fallen very low; who were indeed blinded by

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 616.

The Texas Christian Advocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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CAN A CHRISTIAN FALL FROM GRACE !

intend to teach the danger of falling from grace,

of not continuing to look into the Gospel; of

being liable to have the eye attracted from

Christ by the vain allurements of the world .-

ile, and he only, who "continuenth therein, not

being a forgetful hearer," as many are, " but a

doer of the work," the duties enjoined by the

Gospel, will be "blessed in his deed;" will be

the recipient of the sustaining grace of God,-

The second passage is found in 2 Peter, i. 10

"If ye do these things ye shall never fall."-

Then it seems there are certain things to be

done in order not to fall! This is admitted

says one; "we must do our duty, or-well

we can't fall; I don't exactly know what will

become of us." The apostle tells us: you will

surely "fall," if ye do not these things; "but we

will do these things:" if that is true, why

would a grave apostle trifle with the world by

implying a doubt? What necessity for saying

"If ye do these these things," when he knew

that all would certainly do them. It is impious to charge the Holy Ghost, indirectly with utter-

ing foolishness. Let us look into the text a

little, and not stop to bandy words with such

cavilling. There is something to be done, in

order to our standing, in which there is an ex-

pressed warning to Christians, because of the

possibility of not attending to them. We learn

from the context what is to be done, what

athat by these," (promises, trusting in them, by faith realizing their aid) "ye might be par-

takers," being regenerated, "of the divine na-

ture, having escaped the corruption that is in

the world through lust. And besides this."

escaping the corruption that is in the world.

"add to your faith virtue, (or courage or forti-

tude) and to virtue knowledge, etc. For it

be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. But he that lacketh,"

neglects to cultivate these graces, "these things is blind," has blinded himself by neglecting

in the far off skies, "and hath forgotten," fallen

so low, gone so far in sin, as actually, at times,

to forget "that he was purged from his old sins,

sins committed before being converted, "where-

fore," in view of the foregoing considerations; of the danger of neglecting these things; of

"failing of the grace of God," and forgetting

that you were purged from your old sins, and

dying in that forgetfulness, and being eternally lost; in order to your abounding, and not be-

Christ,-"the rather brethren, give diligence,"

instead of being careless and indifferent as those

will be who imagine that there is no danger of

falling, "to make your calling and election sure,"

as this is your own work and not God's: as you

Let us continue in the Gospel.

NUMBER SIX.

a course closely imitated to the present day, that of endeavoring to lead others off. It is characteristic of all who "have forsaken the How can the "final, unconditional persever had allured from their steadfastness, those "that ance of the saints" be the truth, when it is so frequently and emphatically contradicted in the coming God's children, "them who live in much your lips from polluting blasphemy. Bible, as we have shown in all the preceding error," the wicked and debased. They allured articles? To the present number, every pasthem away by "speaking great swelling words sage presented, has amounted almost to positive declarations of the dangers and possibility of of vanity," a course pursued until the present day, and with equal success sometimes: "promapostasy, while there is not one, as we honestly ising them liberty, while they themselves are believe, to be found teaching the opposite. The Bible is consistent; we have proven and will the servants of corruption." They were evicontinue to prove the truth of our position from dently the servants of corruption, and incapable as servants, of giving others liberty, "for of the Bible; and, therefore the negative of this whom a man is overcome of the same is he question is not in the Bible. Notwithstanding. brought in bondage," having been overcome, all this, and the irrefragable arguments given in our last paper from Watson, on the case of and having overcome others by corruption, the the apostates, mentioned in Hebrews, vi. 46, enticements of a polluted and hopelessly corrupt and x. chapter; there are many who will not world, they became the servants, obedient ser vants of corruption, to walk in the ways, and receive the testimony. A felt necessity to confollow the devices of an apostate. Showing tinue the argument, after what has gone before the steps taken, and means employed to allure really gives us a feeling of uneasiness; to real-Christians from their steadfastness, the apostle ize that a dangerous prejudice has become so deep seated as to render it an herculean task to lays down a maxim of universal import, which is in keeping with the teachings of the scrippress truth upon its notice. But to proceed with the subject. While there are very many tures, and the experience of men, and which pas-ages that plainly imply and suppose the perfectly encloses the truth of our position; possibility of apostasy, there are a few yet to perfectly comprehends the danger and possibility of apostasy: "For if after they have esbe presented of the positive and emphatic character of these furnished in the preceding numcaped the pollutions of the world," which can only mean being converted, "through the bers. And in order the first of these is, James, knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ," the only i. 25: "But whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being, not entangled," as they were before conversion, a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work," etc. "therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse I suppose no one will object to the Gospel being here presented as the "perfect law of liberty," in with them than the beginning. For it had abouts; and as the duties of a camp life forbid ceived, to learn the sudden abandonment of its opposition to the law "which gendereth to bond age." The Gospel is set forth here in all its failness; a "law of liberty," liberating from the known it, to turn from the hely commandment bondage and condemnation of sin. Looking delivered unto them." And can you yet "into the perfect law of liberty," must mean an say, that it is wholly impossible to fall from experimental knowledge of its saving power; a grace? "Ye, therefore, beloved, seeing ye fall realization of its liberating efficacy from the know these things before, beware lest ye also," service and bondage of Satan. It must mean as were those mentioned above, "being led away conversion, a knowledge of sins forgiven, for to with error of the wicked fall from your own have a mere superficial sight, would give no steadfastness." With such language as this, too bless-duess, however long the one looking plain for comment, associated in intimate concontinued therein. Looking into the G spel, is | nection with actual instances of apostasy, star-"righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy ing men in the face, it becomes hard to conceive Ghost," "And continueth therein," which most of the character of feelings and views, leading assuredly amounts almost to an explicit decla- them to contend for an error so gross, so pal ration of the possibility of not continuing to pable so dangerous, look. If the apostle did not intend to express this fact he used the wrong language; such as is well calculated to lead us astray. But he did

A SHORT SERMON TO SWEARERS.

"Swear not."-James, v. 12. While in Eden, Adam was allowed unlimited idulgence in all its pleasures, save access to the fruit of a single tree. Dissatisfied with this robibition he was insensible to the charms of lawful enjoyments, until at last his rebellious spirit presumptuously appropriated the only thing the Almighty had denied him.

With no higher appreciation of what they already possess, many of his posterity still desire that which is wisely forbidden, and think their privileges incomplete while anything remains interdicted. The swearer heads this category Prohibited from profaning his Maker's name, it the spirit of reckless wantonness he impiously lisobeys, though to the want of enjoymen found in the transgression is added the guilt of a positive crime

Such conduct I.-Is OFFENSIVE TO GOD. 1. It defies His authority .- The Almight has a right to command obedience. How sense less in dependent man to engage in a contest with Him, that must end in ruin!

2. It insults His majesty. - Respect is due equals. The swearer, in every case of profanity. gnores this obligation and offers direct insult to the majesty of the Lord of all.

8. It violates His law .- The swearer, break ing the command "Thou shalt not take the name "things" we are to do. "Whereby are given of the Lord thy God in vain," becomes as much unto us exceeding great and precious promises; a transgressor of the Divine law as he who, in other's property.

The practice of swearing II .- Is DISGUSTING TO DECENT MEN. The swearer not hopelessly gone, acknowledges this by a forced restraint in the present of ladies and clergymen. Perfection in the art these things (in the category above) be in you however, gives one a balance which enables hi and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of pany with gusto, especially should a pious min-

ister be present.

1. It indicates a want of true refinement. He may have the name of gentleman, and wear duty, to watch and pray, "and cannot see afar off," with the eye of faith and hope, his home proves his claim to the name, and exhibits a base and rude vulgarity the most costly ves ments cannot conceal. That Chesterfield, himseif, condemns the practice is evidence enough

of its coarseness.
2. It manifests a brutal depravity.—We can sympathise with the unfortunate, overcome by ing barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of exhibits, by his senseless devotion to this vice,

sociating with the wicked, they cowardly imiare called by the invitations of the Gospel, and elect yourself to eternal life by looking "into are called by the invitations of the Gospel, and elect yourself to eternal life by looking "into the perfect law of liberty," and continuing the perfect law of liberty," and continuing the perfect law of liberty, and continuing the perfect law of liberty. The perfect law of liberty is a perfect law of liberty in the perf therein, "for if ye do these things ye shall never than another this deserves the palm.

This practice \*

fall," as you will be sure to fall if ye do not these things. The painful, distressing experi-III .- Is CERTAIN OF PUNISHMENT. ence of hundreds, daily demonstrates the truth 1. It is a grievous sin .- Whatever doubts may of the Holy Ghost, here speaking through the exist as to the true character of other evils, there apostle, and places the ban of refutation and is no room for doubt here. This crime is most condemnation upon those who labor to mainpositively prohibited -- "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

2. It is marked for rengeance. - While all sin in general is denounced, blasphemy is specially doomed to punishment, "The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain." into the subject, and warns them by a portrayal How guilty, and what the punishment, eternity of the means employed by apostates to lead alone can tell!

Are you a father? then do not swear. You cannot wish your children and sereants to in the darkness of an aggravated apostasy, and dulge in this horrid vice. They will certainly unwilling to live alone in their misery, pursued imitate you, unless you quit. Do so at once, and let your conduct condemn the vile prac

spirit? Then do not give sensible people the right to think differently, from hearing your great cowardly oaths. They cannot improve either your logic or rhetoric; but will corrupt your morals still more deeply, and more fatally

to God.

exhortation-"Swear not."

FROM CAMP.

CAMP, 6 Miles West of San Antonio, 2 means given for conversion, "they are again this to gratify my vanity, but my friends. I have many friends in East Texas and elsewhere, who I know would like to hear of my where presence of the people I have injured. I did ervices, and that I could be of some benefit to my company and others, as a preacher. Heave all the hands of my Heavenly Father, to whose will I know I desire to be subject,

> Last Sabbath I attended church in town and heard Dr. Boring preach-at least I presume it was the Doctor. My rough soldier clothes forbade an introduction. I had a letter of introduction from Bro. B. F. Perry, of Austin, to the stationed preacher, but, unfortunately, left it in camp: so I listened as a stranger to the pleasing doctrine presented by the preacher, that Christ is a Priest in the temple of God, whose temple we all are. He urged that Christ was the special Priest for each one of us-that every sinner might, through Him, present his offering to God, and based the humble boldness of the penitent on the earnest willingness of God as displayed

in the tragedy on Calvary. I stepped into the church just before the Sabbath School was dismissed; they were singing. their voices accompanied by a melodeon. Happy children! I soon burst into tears: for four Sun days ago I was surrounded by fifty or sixty smiling children—smiling on me; but here no smile greeted me; I was a stranger. My hands to me that the events of this crisis in our coun were filled with flowers in Palestine; but no flowers were here given. Nay, farther, my sm. flowers were here given. Nay, further, my sunburnt face and rough dress invited suspicion. I with other conservative men, to prevent it, nothing has occurred which I have not fore have friends, love them. Ye that cannot appreciate the sunny smile of a Sabbath School child enough to provoke it by a punctual and cheerful attendance, let the experience of a stranger blush you into duty. Though my eyes are filling now, yet hope is swelling in my heart that God will soon close this war, and then I will have my Sabbath School children, with their

smiles and flowers, around me again. I will not attempt a description of San An tonio-the strange contrast in buildings-its pretty river- its mingled population-its distant hilly surroundings, have all been perciled upon passed away—the sword must decide. Gracious God! must it be so? Except in the madness of the face of the probibition, "Thou shalt not newspaper canvass. But if I thought you would steal," feloniously appropriates to himself an be willing to insert the novelties of a ranger's life, I would take pleasure in turnishing a communication occasionally.

We leave in a few days: our destination is not known. There are so many ramors affoat that it is impossible to know what will be done. I had the pleasure of aiding in the bloodless victory over the U. S. troops, near this place, of which you have heard. We formed in battle order, within about 800 yards of the enemy, and expected every moment the order to charge, when the pleasing news of surrender was an nounced—the men all well pleased; whether from fear or philanthropy you will judge-and

I will not say which. Good bye.
WM. J. JOYCE.

PRECAHERS' Sons .- These, from all accounts are well represented in the Confederate army.
It is so about here, at least. The sons of Revs.
W. D. F. Sawrie and A.L P. Green are on the roll sympathise with the unfortunate, overcome by strong temptation. His weakness was ill matched against the strong incentives to evil. The blasphemer offers no such extenuation. Led on alone by the instincts of a depraved heart, he exhibits, by his senseless devotion to this vice, an unmitigated depravity.

3. It displays a mean covardice. — Many swear against the convictions of their.own conscience. They have been better taught, but as it is a strong of the list Tennessee Regiment. Rev. Dr. Hander of the 1st Tennessee Regiment. Rev. Dr. H E. Piats sends off two soldierly sons—one a Captain. Rev. A. P. M'Ferrin sends a son, and

O, it is hard to work for God, To rise and take his port

Ill masters good : good seems to change

To ill with greatest case; And, worse of all, the good with good

And doubts will come if God hath kept

His ways are far above, Far beyond reason's height, and reached

Workman of God ! O, lese not heart,

Is at cross purposes.

It is not so, but so it looks;

His promise unto men.

Only by child-like love.

Ah! God is other than we think

But learn what God is like

And in the darkest battle-field

O blest is he to whom is given

And blest is he who can divine

Where real right doth lie,

Wrong to man's blindfold eye.

God's glory is a wondrous thing,

Most strange in all its ways,

what men agree to praise.

As He can endless glory make

In His own world He is content

To play a losing game.

And of all taings on earth least like

From time's misjudging shame

Muse on his justice, downcast soul

Back wit . th ne angel to the field ;

For right is right, since God is God

And right the day must win !

To falter would be sin!

Mase, and take better heart .

And cares to take the side that seems

Thou shalt know where to strike

The instinct that tan tells
That God is on the field, when He

Upon this battle-field of earth, He hides himself so wondrously. As though there were no God; He least is seen when all the powers

Or He descris us at the hour The fight is all but lost: Just when we need Him most. O, there is less to try our faith In our mysterious creed, Than in the godless look of earth

APPLICATION.

Do you wish to be a politician? -go to Conright way, and gone astray," verse 15, "to gress? Then do not swear such vandal oaths speak great swelling words of vanity, alluring on the hotel gallery and at the street corners. through the lusts of the flesh, through much Your hoped-to-be constituency, even among the wantonness, those that were clean escaped rabble, will think none the less of you, and from them who live in error," verse 18. These others will certainly have as much respect for your wisdom and ability to represent them if were clean escaped," by getting religion and be- you venerate the God they worship, and keep

Do you aspire to be considered a man of

contaminate others. Boys, don't swear! Let hardened, dissipated ruined men, serve the devil this way if they will; but have respect for your mothers, and reverence enough for the God who made you, to abstain from this vulgar and degrading sin. Set your faces against it, and should your ignorant companions, unfortunately, swear, have the manliness to teach them better. Such a course will be honorable: it will secure the respect of the virtuous, the happy approval of your own conscience, and, more than all, will be pleasing

Finally, to all I say, suffer again the word of

LETTER FROM DR. BAILY. En. Apvocare:-- I do not ask you to publish AUSTIN COLLEGE, Texas, May 10, 1861. To the Editors of the N. Y. Observer: It is not without the deepest regret that I have taken up your paper of April 25, just re-It is now very near balf a century that I have of my course, but all I ask is that they will vote the Conference of 1862 to Palestine, so that I may receive my punishment or acquittal in the

found my mind so fully and satisfactorily ex-pressed in the N. Y. Observer and its pre-decessor, the Boston Recorder, that little else presence of the people I have injured. I did not then, I do not now, feel that I have done wrong. I thought my country demanded my whose name inherited, still gives currency to a oblication his wisdom adorned-Sidney E. lorse, a man who, as a publics journalist, has never be appreciated—who has said more of the right sentiment in the right way-less to be altered, and more to be admired-with not a vord too many or too few, irrelevant or amaguous, than any other writer of my acquaint ance, who has stood so long before the public Twenty-six years ago, its editors and myself

agreed in our estimate of that party which was then in a process of organization—now, in pow-er, at the north—with the declared object to exterminate slavery or divide the Union. My views were then given in a series of letters to abolitionists, afterward widely circulated in a little volume called "The Issue" In that little book, published partly at the time in the columns of the Observer, and fully in the Christian Mirror there will be found on record a remakable his tory of the present crisis and its procuring causes. No special wisdom is claimed, much less a spirit of prophecy, for this foresight. I lived and felt, and thought, and conversed and acted with men in that day, who believed as I did. that the effect was too distinctly foreshadowed by the cause to admit of a doubtful result. Noth ng exists to day that was not then the subject of apprehension, of conversation, of expectation quarter of a century in a most earnest effort seen, expected and prepared for, as I have

sought and labored and prayed to be prepared for death.
I am, therefore, not now surprised at the result of facts in our country's history and ruin, which I have so long feared, anticipated and followed from step to step till arrived at the precipice where we now tremble. I look and there is none to help. I ask the conservative nen of the north for the influence that has so often interposed to arrest o rturn back the crisis of fanaticism - for Everett, Dickinson, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan; for the National Intelligener the Journal of Commerce, the N. Y. Observer You say they are all fled—time for reason has fore has an issue been made by the party worse than disunion or abolition! Must it be insisted man disunton or abolition? Must it be insisted now that the sword shall achieve union AND abolition? Then you must decide by the sword, too, now much we shall love you, and how much our children shall love your children, who will reap the whirlwind, after we have sown the wind.

the wind.

I despaired of the Union at the breaking up of the P-ace Conference, and the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. Up to those memorable weeks, I believed the conservative men of the north and south united might have secured a reconstruction had the abolition party been se aside. After that, I still hoped there would b

a peaceful separation. Why not?

The world and posterity will not wonder that when with all the antecedents which will find a record in history, the northern States of the late U.S. made a distinct sectional issue, and elected a President on that issue, which was the triumph of a party whose motto has ever been 'Union without slavery, or disunion with it'—
it will be no matter of wonder, I say, that the outh have refused to submit; and when they have found the constitution violated, sacrificing their rights under it without redress, that they should have followed your advice to leave that government, and taking the constitution with them, should form a southern confederation, with a new oath of allegiance to "uphold the government, constitution and laws."

This is all they have done. They have only

asked the privilege pesceably to retire and leave you with what you have, taking themselves only the small "household stuff" in their possession. Leaving the imprudent and thoughtless declara

which I quote for certainty. Hear him: "We protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor. In independence, we seek no conquest, no aggrandizment, no cession of any kind from the States with which we have lately confederated. All we ask is to be let alone. The moment this pretension (to subjugate us) is aband-oned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually bene-

Now, from Arlington Heights, the President of the Confederate States, with sword in one hand and the overture of peace in the other, sends into your capital these silver tones. Will they be heeded? I fear not. More probably they will be flouted as dictated by fear, or as failing too far short of the great object and aim of the party now in power. They have contended for the slave—they now, you say, bring the entire north to the rescue. Let them succeed, and the man who won the elephant can tell how they will then feel!

Even now, if the north be convinced that the south is in earnest, we may have peace. If not, they must get their knowledge in the camp and upon the battlefield. Oh, brethren, I beseech you, let there be no more strife. Take the right hand or the left, and we will go to the other—the continent is before you—there is room for all. Let us alone,—"We solemnly protest in the face of mankind, that we desire

I feel authorized to make this admonition and appeal. I have passed through life under the banner of the Prince of Peace. Engaged professionally in a holy calling, I have never belonged to any political party, nor espoused political issues. Born and educated at the north, and for thirty-four years a resident of the south, and for thirty-four years a resident of the south, and for thirty-four years a resident of the south, and for thirty-four years a resident of the south. first from necessity and then from choice, with a filial yearning still for my native New England, never having been a slaveholder, though approving those who are, I may well deprecate this family quarrel. My children and children's children are here. Brothers and sisters, equally dear, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of relatives by blood, and and a long line of ancestry.

Chow and Suchow—have not yet been do yet bee line of separation between the opposing States, in hostile array, my kindred on the other side, may I not plead for myself and for them and for thousands of others in similar distress, and or the bleeding country in still greater distress? Oh, stay these hands seeking a brother's blood —rebuke this spirit of fanaticism you have been wont to rebuke so elequently, if not yet success

of strife. Like a ground swell, it will come of strife. Like a ground swen, it will collete upon you when the malignant and resistless spirit that has lashed our political elements into fury in sectional strife, shall be obliged to seek fury in sectional strife, shall be obliged to seek prayer, we should make known our requests almost any sermon which has Christ, fills them with pleasurable contions, even if the severe bonds. A Gospel that is nores, and a God slave population, and the scenes of the French evolution be re-enacted under the army you ave placed at command of the party in power

-the abolition party!
You cannot be unmindful that, in your politi cal creed now announced, to "Uphold the gov-ernment, the constitution and the laws," you have joined hands under the lead of a party that as spurped them all; that has supplanted the government of the country by a sectional government; the constitution they have declared to be a "compact with hell;" the laws enact ed under that constitution and that govern-ment, they have distinctly professed that they lid not feel bound to obey, and have open proclaimed their determination to subvert the U. S. Federal Court. You have now enabled the south have refused to take any part in your eds. You say they shall, and this is now th ssue which will soon bring a hundred thousand men on each side face to face in hostile array,

and will bring a million if necessary.

You and I would think alike on the subject of mob violence, disregard of law and general norals, and we should equally deprecate all acts that trench on social obligations, even in revo-intionary times like these. We should probably gree, too, in our views of the obligations of a overnment, and the sacredness of the flag thatepresents its power to protect and to punish; out we may duffer, it would seem, in the claim which ten millions of people might have to b heard in a demand for a separate government, even outside of the constitution itself, and the claims, too, of a national flag, to silence, in all cases whatsoever, the persistent call of this multitude for rights and possessions they claim

nder the laws of equity or necessity. o blame, or where the responsibility weighs nost heavily, it belongs to such men as you are, makers if there be any such, still to pursu measures of peace, and not of murderous ex-

Your responsibility is great. Unless boldly and promptly acquitted of it, let me remind you that your delinquency will involve other resn rampant infidelity and in advocates of the

higher law!"

With no sectional or party prejudices, so far as I can read myself, with a single and simple desire for the best interests of our whole land, and of every human being in it, of whatever color or sex, I teel authorized and constrained by my antecedents, my position, and my duty as a citizen and Christian man, thus to address the editors of the N. Y. Observer, whose friend whom I now part with great regret, R. W. BAILRY.

Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, mentions the follow ing fact:—"A youth in one of our school classes
—known as a writer of poetry in his own written a long Bengalee poem, showing how it was the mutinies which exhausted the treasury, and necessitated for a copy of the poem, and thought so much of it, that I had it translated into English; and on the final day of our session. I read the English and on the side. A young man, wishing the session is a second to the side. A young man, wishing the second to say that she was not afraid of anything, as long as she had the assurance that the Lord was on the side. A young man, wishing the second s the final day of our session, I read the English translation, while the author read his own Bengalee, before the assembled audience, much to the amusement and delight of all. Sir Bertle Frere thought so much of it that he begged a

copy in English and Bengalee, which he might forward to Lord Canning." A CHEAP POPE -On the occasion of a collection of Peter's pence made a few days ago in the Church of St. Polycarpe, at Lyons, the following note was found in one of the poor-boxes:

—"It is a shame to take from the poor a tribute used in paying for the luxury of the Court of Rome, and in carring on war in Italy. It is Rome, and in carring on war in many, not necessary to have so much money to fulfil all the spiritual duties of the Papacy. I undertake to perform the functions of the Pope for take to perform the functions of the Pope for chords are swept by kindness.

CHINA MISSION.

It is now twelve years old. If every Christian man in the United States were to become a missionary to China, the millions of that vast empire would not be as well supplied with gospel privileges as our country is. A reconnotering party has gone out, and they report the pel privileges as our country is. A reconnotering party has gone out, and they report the beathen there in full force. We have only be-examination of society he seizes upon a few gun. China is open now, as never before. Not-withstanding the internal troubles, there is work enough to employ a thousand missionaries if the Church could send and support them. If our readers have attended to the reports of the breth-ear there exhibited during the reset that we have a the before a character of the condition of society he seizes upon a few distinctions, rapidly generalizes, and as rapidly refers all men to one of the few classes which he has formed. Studying himself more minute-ly he finds differences (the existence of which he does not recognize in others) which exclude ren there, published during the year, they have about all the light that we can give them. Lately reinforced, we have there now ten missionaries, (five godly men, and their godly wives.)
The reports of the Superintendent, Rev. W. G.
E. Cunnyngham, are models. His last thus
describes the native Church which our brethren

have gathered in the Celestial Empire: 'The class-book shows twenty-five names—thirteen members in full communion, and twelve doubled our numbers during the pastyear. The class-book also shows a faithful attendance at class meeting during the year. class-book also shows a faithful attendance at class meeting during the year. I never saw at home as regular attendance. There is one young man, a scholar, who I think bids fair to make a good preacher at no distant day. He is the preacher at no distant day. home as regular attendance. There is one young man, a scholar, who I think bids fair to make a good preacher at no distant day. He is modest and humble, but not ashamed of his profession. We have not yet given him license. His wife is a probationer. I have a pleasing incident to relate concerning this young man, which you shall have soon—my space will not permit its insertion in this report. The General Rules and Articles of Religion have been translated and placed in the hands of the native members this, year. I trust they are growing in grace, as they

On account of the troubles of the Empire, the posts indicated by the Board a year ago-Hang-chow and Suchow-have not yet been occu

gret it; but so it is, for the want of money, the Society has not been able as yet to occupy either in their honored graves, are north of Mason & Central or South America. We hope the next Annual Report will show one or more stations in each of these fields. Japan has not yet been occupied by us. - Nash-ville Advocate.

THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN.

As far as my experience goes, it appears to me that believers generally have expected far fully. Place the issue where of right, you have been used to stake it, on the slave question, and children. There has been a hoping that the been used to stake it, on the slave question, and demand still that, since we cannot live together in peace, the south shall be permitted to retire and meet, as they are willing to do, their own and meet, as they are willing to do, their own many years only, the prayers which they offer many years only, the prayers which they offer peruse the works of master intellects and find peruse the works of master intellects and find responsibilities on the the slave question, while the north, in peace if they can, may meet their responsibilities at home.

many years only, the prayers which they offer up on their behalf. Now, while such passages as Proverbs xxii. 6, Ecclesiates xi. 1, Galatians beautiful land-capes or statues of exquisite sym-Gentlemen, I have referred to your responsidilities. I cannot enlarge, but I sgain venture a prediction. Once relieved from past issues, the Lord, in general, but also respecting everytains of feeling. Why is this? Because at some on will be called to meet other issues, in re thing which we do for the Lord, in general, but seasons that mind is burd-ned with cares, or gard to which slavery, the hobby of the day to ride a party into power, will be a mere circumstance.

Bible or no Bible, is a question which lies, a torpado force, underneath these agitated waters other victims for its remorseless tooth. The marriage covenant, the great conservator of hu manity, as an animal distinction, will give place to the heense of free love, while freedom of thought, of speech and of the press, will be put among us, and that I am looking out now for many more to be converted, and that not merely that sanctions slavery, will soon be voted down many more to be converted, and that not merely Then the Reign of Terror may come outside of the orphans, but of the Sunday and daylive in remarkable times, so in this respect also, that the Lord is working greatly among the children in many places.—George Muller's Life sician to draw a concord of sweet sounds from live in remarkable times, so in this respect also, of Trust.

PREACHING.

A careful study of Wesley, as apreacher, will orce upon us this conviction, that ranting and oud preaching, and a high degree of nervouexcitement, are not necessary concomitants of great pulpit power. It is not the thunder, the or the wind that kills, but the fiery bolt

from heaven.
\* Whitefield may be taken as a specimen of one class of pulpit orators. Nervous, excitable, and full of emotion, he rises upon the winds of ex-He is eloquent; he is powerful. The people flock to hear him sand by him many are turned to righteousness. But his physical system can-not long endure such excitement. Every stick of timber in that noble ship springs in the gale What is the result? Why, he dies, as many an earnest man like him has done, long before his

The cool, dispassionate, mighty Wesley moves on in the calm and even tenor of his way, hus banding all his resources, economising his ner-vons power, regular in all his habits, traveling through the United Kingdom everywhere, and turning the world upside down. When White field dted, Wesley was in the full vigor of his manhood, carrying on the great work commit ted to his bands, and planning new assults upon the empire of darkness. Wesley's power, it seems, may be wielded without imperiling health or life. If it were less effective then the of his compeers, we might question the propriety of sacrificing effective service for length f days; but as it is proved to be superior for not extinct, to the religious element, to peacemakers if there he are such still to peace-

> ted African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has re-visited the falls on the Zambesi river, and taken measurements of their proportions, and careful notes of their surroundings. From the descrip-tion given, the "Victoria Falls of Mosiatunya," as he has named them, must be of the wildest and grandest character, rivalling even Nisgara. The river, which is 1,860 yards wide, rushes with a deafening roar into a deep cut or gash nearly 100 yards wide, and over 300 feet deep, and then flows in a confined channel, turning and flowing in a forious stream, and by a suc-cession of falls in the gorge, until it is lost to view. At the bottom of the lowest fall in the chasm, the depth is 500 feet below the level of the river above. The spray of the falls is thrown up to an immense height, and the vapor descends in a never-cea-ing shower. The early morning sun painting the vapory mass with all the colors of the rainbow, presents a scene beautiful be-

> Took it Coolly.-In a neighboring town tion of Old Nick, for the purpose of meeting her on the bridge, in a lonely place on her return home from a prayer meeting. Accordingly, he posted himself and waited patiently for the old lady's return, exposed to storm and darkness.
>
> Presently, he heard her well known footsteps

making a slight noise, he attracted her attention. She suddenly stopped, and surveying him from head to foot; then drawing herself up to her full height, she asked: "Who are you,?" In a deep voice he answered: "I am the devil." "Well, all I have to say is, that you are a poor creeter," she answered, and proceeded quietly on her

PREACHING.

There are few men, if there be a solitary him from every class. All this is evidently a mistake, being based upon a classification which originates in ignorance. Many preachers act upon this mistake in this way; they wish to make their sermons beneficial to the largest number, and to that end select sucjects and ar-range arguments bearing upon generalities of the most extensive nature. The consequence is that they fail to be useful; and for the following reason. When men hear preaching which man. Pope says somewhere,—we quote with-out the book,—that attacking abstract vices is a very safe way of fighting, but it is fighting with shadows.

HEARING.

The effect of a delivered discourse depends as nuch upon the state of the hearer, as that of a written production does upon the state of the eader. In both cases the cause of the pleasure resides as much in the recipient as in the thing received. We know that in childhood there were romances and poems over which we bung with rapture. We are not able to criticise the language, the thoughts, and the construction.— Our hearts were alive to whatever in story and in song could stir our feelings. As our minds developed and our tastes became cultivated, that was disgustful which had formerly delighted.— Other faculties were exercised, and as we increased knowledge we increased sorrow. So

copper of dollars and cents make a coat of mail round the hearts which the arrows of the Lord do not pierce. The last sermon you heard and thought was a poor one,—tell me, was not the the strings of a cracked Cremona, or to ravish your soul into cestasy by any performance upon the keys of a shattered piane? Could the greatest of sculptors produce an admirable statue from a lump of magnesia? Now, the preacher may have, and may assiduously exercise, all skill upon your hearts without producing an impression, without moulding you in any degree into the image of Christ; but it is because you will not; the fault is in the materials and not in the artist. A sermon which makes discord in one heart produces delightful harmony in another. "Take head how ye hear!" Have your heart subsued, have it toned and tried in your closets before you go to church, and then the service will not seem dull, and you will not be able to complain of the preacher.

How TO E-CAPE BAD DEBTS - Has it ever occurred to the reader that the Lord only can preserve any one engaged in business from making bad debts? Has it also occurred to the reader that often because we do not use for him, as goods stewards, that with which he has been pleased to entreat us, the Lord is obliged to allow bad debts to be made? Consider these things, dear Christian reader, you who are engaged in business. If you are engaged in mer-cantile affairs connected with bundreds of thou-sands of pounds, you may, by the help of God, e preserved, year after year, from making bad debts, though several millions of pounds should be turned in the course of a few years, provided you keep before you that you are the Lord's stewards, and carry on business for him; whilst on the other hand, thousands of pounds may be out in one single year out of only a comparatively small business, because he who carries it on "withholds more than his meet, and therefore it tends to poverty," the Lord being obliged by bad debts, (as they are called.) which he uses as one of his rods, to deprive his servants of that which was not used aright.—George Muller's Life of Trust.

A POLYGLOT TOWN.-At Odessa, a Russian town bordering on the Black Sea, the publica-tion of a Greek newspaper has lately been authorized. One of the journals states that news-papers in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Russian, French, and German are already published there, and that they only want an Italian one to complete the representation of all the na-tionalities that compose the population.

REVIVAL IN AN ENGLISH TOWN. - An English paper brings gratifying intelligence of a revival of religion at Lowestoft, a scaport town of Engand, of about 7,000 inhabitants. The number of converts added to the different communions in the towns, within the last few weeks, is near-500. Numerous cases are brought to light of drunkards reclaimed, of swearers turned from cursing to praying, and of men sunk in immor-

It is asserted that Sir William Armstrong of the English navy, has a monster gun preparing which will speed its shot through the sides of the iron-cased frigates, La Glorie, the Warrior, and the Black Prince, all placed in a row.

THE LAUREL-CROWNED EMPEROR. - A DOW gold coinage has just come in which the head of the French Emperor appears encircled by a lau-rel wreath, "which was not so before." The battles of Magenta and Solferino are considered to be the justification of this addition.

Tue students of the Edinburgh University, scotland, have decided, 334 to 306 votes, against adopting any academic costume. THE large increase which is said to have arisen

in the number of lunatics in England, is attri-buted, by eminent physiologists of that country, to the deleterious substances mixed with the

THE population of Greece, in 1821, was 679, 647; in 1856, 1,067,216, almost twice as large

SPECIAL NOTICE.-Hereafter many inquiries of correspondents will be answered through the paper, in connection with the acknowledgment of the receipt of the letters making the inqui-AGENT.

READ IT .- Rev. J. W. Fields, P. E. of Palestine District, writes: "I also send you two dollars for E. Conway, Henderson, Texas. She is a colored woman, and receives the Advocate. and pays for it too." The abolitionists will please to put the fact in their pipes and smoke slave in this city takes the paper regularly and reads it. We wish we had a thousand more.

AGENT.

POST OFFICES OF THE BISHOPS .- Bishop Soule, Nashville, Ten.; Bishop Andrew, Summerfield, Ala.; Bishop Paine, Aberdeen, Miss; Bishop Pierce, Culverton, Ga.; Bishop Kavanaugh, Versailies, Ky., Bishop Early, Lynchburg, Va.

FROM MONTGOMERY. - The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: "From a party in a position to know, we learn that the military plans of President Davis are but very partially disclosed even to Congress itself. The President reposes perfect confidence in the capacity and qualifications of Gen. Lee. 'Men are proffered in abundance; of money there is enough for the present, and if the war should be protracted, which it is believed will be the case, favorable prospects are opening for the future. The utmost confidence exists of maintaining Southern honor and independence. Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, left Mont gomery amply satisfied on these points: 1st. The order, docility and loyalty of our servile population. 2d. The substantial unity of our people in this struggle for independence. 3d. The utter impossibility of reconstruction."

Good Stock .- There are some negroes in Texas, descendants of a faithful servant who was hung up three times by the British in South Carolina, in the revolution, to make him tell where his master was concealed. But they didn't make him tell. One of these descendants went west recently with his master, and has returned much disappointed because the Texians "could not get a fight." He is now anxious to go to South Carolina or Virginia on a similar errand, his high regard for the pluck of those States-from one of which he hails-conspiring with what he hears of events over there, to make bim hope that his organ of combativeness, roused to the fighting pitch by the yankee invasion, would there find an opportunity of making a practical demonstration of his sensible preference of Southern slavery to Northern free-

Good and wise people may fight when it is is a war man, notwithstanding his intellectual clearest intellect.

THE BLOCKADE AT THE MOUTH .- The British steamship, Gen. Miramon, from Havana for New Orleans, was brought to at Pass-a l'Outre, a few days since, by two shots from the U. S. Steamer, Brooklyn. A boat from the Brooklyn boarded the Miramon. The latter left shortly afterwards, but whether she was taken as a prize or not, is not known. It will be seen that the London Times does not acknowledge the right of such interference. The blockade will certainly embroil the United States with Eu rope; it and the Morill tariff are doing us good

P. M. General Reagan advertises for proposals to carry the mails between Louisiana and Texas, from 1st July, 1861, or as soon thereafter as contracts can be executed, to 30th June, 1863. Bids are invited for six times a week service, and for carrying the letter mails only, and for the entire mails, to be conveyed with due celerity, certainty and security. The time of bidding closes at 3 P.M. June 25, 1861.

JACKSON FUND .- A. D. Kelly, of New Or leans, has sent \$500 to the family of Jackson, of Alexandria. Other citizens are raising subscriptions for the same purpose. Mobile has

Gen. Ben. McCulloch and his aids left Little Rock for Fort Smith on the 23d.

Tug Ngws .- The telegraphic report of a fight at Hampton, near Fort Monroe, in which six hundred Federal troops and fifty of the Confederates were said to have been killed and wounded, turns out to be false. A row took place at Hampton on the day of voting on the ordinance of secession : some 300 Lincolnites entered the town and undertook to close the polls. They failed. The vote was almost unaninous for the ordinance.

The taking of Alexandria was not unexpected The place was approachable by U. S. war ves sels, and could not have been defended. We regret the humiliation of the Alexandrians, but the result of the movement will be beneficial to the Southern cause. Certainly it will arouse the Virginians; who are now expected to make efforts worthy of their name-such as will call out the best fighting of the whole South to their assistance.

A special despatch to the Charleston Couries

The report which prevailed here that a number of Lincolnites were killed on Sunday in an attack on Hampton, is authoritatively denied. The rumor sprung from the report of musketry dier at Old Point.

Ou Saturday the Lincolnites marched into Hampton, but met with no opposition, as the citizens retired on the approach of the mercenaries. Finding the town deserted, they left it, having burned the bridge and cut of communi-

About five hundred Federal troops left Old Point on Saturday. It is reported they propose to disembark on the coast of North Carolina. to disembark on the coast of North Carolina.

About thirty Federal transport steamers are reported at Newport — fifteen miles from Norfolk. They have landed an immense force of United States troops, It is supposed this force landed here will be supported by another body to be landed on Craney Island, and that they will both proceed simultaneously to attack Norfolk front and rear.

We have no communication whatever with Mayandria as the track of the Orange Road.

ria, as the track of the Orange Road been torn up.
is reported that the Federal troops at Alexia number 15,000 men. THE THIRTEENTH OF JUNE.

President Davis has issued a proclamation, in obedience to a resolution of Congress, appointing Thursday, June 13th, to be observed throughout the Confederate States as a day of fasting and prayer. What shall transpire before that time, and af

sible. The temple of Janus Quirinis is open. and may not be shut within the life of genera tions. Existing causes of trouble in the old world may be quickened by the war in the new; and those who think that the times of Gog and Magog have not yet passed, may see and hear and feel much to strengthen them i We have several colored subscribers. A that opinion. For ourself, we had hoped that the intelligence and morality of the people of North America were proof against the sins and follies of war. The present issue, we knew, was fundamental; but for that very reason we expected it to be peacefully adjusted. With orrow we confess that the Northern people have proved themselves much more contemptible than they have ever been represented even by the Southern writers who had manifested the least confidence in their boasted civilization. Self-conceit, fanaticism and the love of money has each attained, in the Northern character, a perfection hitherto unknown in the world. At least, the combination of those evil principles has never before been so complete. Madness is the result. The strength of our en emies is a lunatic strength; of the wallowing. foaming, gnashing, beastly sort, which the Sa vior told his Disciples they could not cast out but by prayer and fasting. The proclamation of President Davis is, therefore, scriptural and to the point. Let us conform to it, and see whether, by chastening our souls and faithful prayer, we may not be made the instruments in God's hand of restoring the Northern madnes to soundness of mind. God always honors those who yield them-

selves, in the proper spirit, as instruments for the benefit of others. If it be His will that we should whip the unclean spirit out of the North, a religious spirit will make the performance o that work inure to our own benefit. To be used changing the figure, as a whip of cords upon the backs of profane money-changers, and then to be thrown aside as a whip of cords, is not equal to our wishes in the premises. To be employed as a scourge, like those we read of in secular or sacred history, without any recognition of the hand that wields us, is not worthy of an intelligent and Christianized people. In such cases, the victors are themselves vanquish ed. To carry out the ends of Providence in such a manner as to secure our own good along with the benefit which we do to others, the laws of morality and the spirit of piety must be the informing power and the guiding counsel of our actions.

A day of fasting and prayer would be glaringly inappropriate among our enemies; it is in complete harmony, however, with the cause necessary. But we have recently had one in- , of the Confederate States. Our enemies fight dication that the popular mind regards war as on the lowest grounds which it possible to conegregious folly on the part of the aggressor .- ceive; the position they hold is so entirely in-We refer to the fact that Mr. Seward was re- consistent with anything like thought or moral garded as a peace man simply on the ground of principle that a day of fasting and prayer, on his intelligence, although it was well known their part, and for the benefit of their cause, ginia. Some of these Conferences, we are sure, and our sons, and husbands, and brothers on the that he was destitute of political conscience.— would resemble the jewel of gold in the swine's did pay something to the cause of missions tented fields—and will not God hear and an-In other words, it was believed that he would snout. The jewel would be desecrated, and through their Sunday schools, but we presume swer? be willing to attain an end by any means, not the essential rooting propensity of the snort these collections were blended with others in excepting falsehood and hypocricy, but that he could not be, by such means, made a whit more their general reports. reason that it was supposed he had sense enough | interests of human progress, it is altogether apto see the fatal impolicy of war, so far, at least, as propriate for us to show by the spiritualities of his own government was concerned. That he prayer and fasting that we regard human progress as essentially spiritual-moving, indeed, abilities, is a proof that mind without morals is through the sphere of nature, yet not connot always to be trusted. Hypocrisy and a de- ditioned upon nature, but upon the will of praved cunning may dull the brightness of the Him whose word shall remain when heaven and earth shall have passed away. Here, then, is a place where the Church of God in these Confederate States may express her mind and make berself felt upon the issue of the times, not by vain disputations, but by showing, in a voluntary fast, that something more than daily bread is involved in a cause which dare not tempt God by self-reliance, nor insult Him by bowing down to the spirit of evil for the sake of the "glory" of a kingdom.

Let us fast, though our harvests be abundant for man does not live by br-ad alone. Let us pray, although we have confidence in the purity and success of our cause; for that which is pure in its original design may be easily turned awry by a suspension of the Divine guidance. Some trust in chariots, some in horses; let us remember the name of the Lord our God, and D. Huston. He shall add the invincible strength which comes out of Zion to the courage and endurance of our armies, whenever and wherever they

" Strike for their altars, and their fires, God, and their native land."

PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPER OF THE CONFEDER-When a people, who recognize their dependperil and difficulty, it becomes them to humble

themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize his righteous govern-ment, to acknowledge his goodness in times past, and supplicate his merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of divine blessing hith-

erto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their de-vont and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of their gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the earth, and to invoke the continuance of llis favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the divine favor, we would implore the Lord of hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty. justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defense of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness; crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the re-

quest of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious servirecommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow his gracious benedict upon our Government and country.

(Signed) By the President: R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS One can hardly suppose that the Psalmist would have used the figure of stretching out the hands unto God to describe the prayers of Anglo-Saxondom. It is too natural and childlike in its suggestions to be an appropriate des-cription of the too formal and philosophical worship of the white race, anywhere this side of the Orient. But it is justly descriptive of Ethiopian worship everywhere, and will, we

trust, be so forever. Our religious exchanges exhort that prayers be made for the soldier, and inform us of some special meetings for that purpose. How they were gotten up we cannot tell; but we pre sume that Brother Pecksniff broached the subject to Brother Blifkins; that these two breth-

proposition; that, after considerable anxiety in tion of a night in the week when there was nothing else to be done-prayer-meetings in day-time being of course out of the questionone of these brethren was appointed a committee to consult with the pastor, and, finally, to secure a well-worded publication of the appointment in the newspaper. After such stateter, there is no prophet to predict. Universal ly and affecting preliminaries it would certainly peace is not probable; universal war is possibe very ungenteel and ungrateful in the prayerneeting to be anything else than a peculiarly

olemn and edifying occasion. Ethiopia manages differently. A Texas planter having responded in person to one of the late calls of Col. Van Dorn for service in the West, his negroes were left in the care of the overseer. One night, at a late hour, the overseer was awoke by a noise at the "quarter. He immediately arose and went in the direction of the noise far enough to ascertain that it was the voice of prayer. Drawing still nearer, he discovered that the prayer-meeting was a special occasion for the benefit of the master who had "gone to the wars." Earnest prayers as cended that his health and life might be spared, and that God would grant him a safe return. It is very unorthodox to say so, still it is true hat, in a tight place, we should have much nore confidence in such a volunteer prayermeeting than in one which was dignified with all the cut-and-dried gracefulness of the regu-

ar service. . Prayer meetings are subject to the laws of pace and time; and Sambo and Cuffy bow in nore brotherly proximity, and with more hearty simultaneousness than could be safely expected of Brother Mainspring and Brother Pecksniff. Besides, while the beloved pastor is waling an appropriate passage of scripture 'with judicious care;' or giving out the o-n-e h-u-n-d-r-e-d a-n-d i.f.t-v-f-i-r-s-t Psalm, highfaluting measure; or, while the chief musician in the organ loft is going through a series of introductory tootings, Ethiopila has prayed four or five times, and has gotten fully into the harness, a thing which Anglo-Saxondom may not have "realized' even in time for the doxology.

In the piping times of peace, the Blifkinsia method of prayer may be the best; but in the exigencies of the time of war we prefer the Ethiopian-which is nothing more than to say that very wise people may sometimes be none the worse for taking a hint from the simple,

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There are in the twenty-four Conferences of Carolina. Texas, East Texas and Western Vir- being constantly held in behalf of the country,

given at 25,184, against 12,219 in 1860, this exhibits a gratifying increase in a very important part of the work.

The Treasurer's Report acknowledges the receipt of \$6636.27, and gives an account of the of Memphia, various disbursements, by order of the Board, including the aid given to needy and destitute schools.

There is a reported increase in everything except the number of Visitors, and the amount of money collected for missions. Decrease of Visitors, 335; of money for missions, \$1777 76. This, we apprehend, is only an apparent falling off, owing to the want of complete returns.

The anniversary meeting of the Sunday-school Society was held at Nashville, on the 6th of last month. Dr. Summers, one of the Vice Presidents, presided; the religious exercises were conducted by Rev. R. A. Young : Rev. Charles Taylor, Corresponding Secretary, presented his report, from which the above statistics are taken; and addresses were delivered by Hon.

MR. EDITOR :- In an interesting editorial headed "Deaths in the Ministry in 1860," which appeared in the Advocate recently, and has also been republished in the Advocate at Nashville and New Orleans, you make a mistake in regard to the age and ministry of my brother, Rev. Wm. J. Cooley. " He is represented as being in ice upon God, feel themselves surrounded by the "Conference for twenty years, aged fifty two," He was born October 18th, 1818, was lincensed to preach and joined the Tennessee Conference in the fall of 1844, and fell asleep, December 11th, 1859. He had been in the

> ministry fifteen years. Aged 41. Yours fraternally, J. W. Cooley. Mission Valley, Texas, May 18th, 1861.

BEAUREGARD.

The Northern journals are not yet done dis cussing the taking of Fort Sumter, and making out a list of killed and wounded on the Confed erate side. The Boston Atlas reasons on this

"Everything goes to show that the General of the Confederate forces was killed. The fact accounts for the appearance of Wigfall at Sum-

accounts for the appearance of Wigfall at Sumter, declaring that 'enough blood had been shed,' and asking a cessation of firing. It accounts for the long delay in making the official report of that conflict. \* \* \* \* \* It accounts for the assertion of Jefferson Davis to Gov. Letcher that he (Davis) was about to take command of the rebet troops. It accounts for no attempt being made to attack the City of Washington, when it is positively known that the plan was to do so at the early. the City of Washington, when it is positively known that the plan was to do so at the earliest moment after the fight at Charleston. The fact is Beauregard is dead (!) and though every attempt was made to conceal it, it leaked out. The people knew it, and such a blow at the first step, frustrated their plans, and disordered their ranks. Hence the delay in all their operations."

The New Orleans papers of the 1st., publish the following correspondence:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army: General-The ladies of the mliitary fair held this city for the benefit of our volunteers, or ask your acceptance of the accompanying sword as a testimonial of the estimate we place upon your moral and professional fitness for the high and honorable position you fill as the military

and honorable position you fill as the military chieftain of our country's army.

We are assured that, in presenting it to you, we place it in the hands of a patriot and a general such as the exigencies of our beloved country imperatively demand.

May victory in the cause of the right ever crown your efforts, and the laurel wreath remain fresh and unfading upon your brow.

With great respect,

MRS. HARLOW J. PHELPS,

Sho''s Ladius' Military Fair.

Sec'y Ladies' Military Fair. HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL S. C. ARMY,

through you by the ladies of the military fair, held in New Orleans on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th ult., for the benefit of the Louisians warm acknowledgement for the very kind and volunteers. I tender to them and to you flattering terms in which their precious gift has been conveyed. To receive the commendation of his countrymen would be the soldier's highest reward, were it not still surpassed by approval of his country women. May the victory which is due them as the fairest and noblest among the interests we are contending for ever be upon the banners of the friends they

I remain, with the highest regard, your very Brig. Gen. Commanding. Mrs. Harlow J. Phelps, Secretary Ladies filitary Fair, New Orleans, La.

The Charleston Mercury, in mentioning eparture of Gen. Beauregard, says: In parting, it surely becomes us of Carolina give him a hearty God-speed. At the right time he came amongst us—the right man in the right place. It is no disparagement to his gallant compeers, and the illustrions troops he com-manded, to say, that no one could have been a greater favorite—and that our success, under his military administration, has been complete nd, what none had even hoped, bloodle

Regular officers are not usually favorites with colunteers; but Gen. Beauregard was not more listinguished by his victory over the enemy, than by the manner in which he won the hearts f his command. Few combine more of the ortiter in re with the suariter in modo. are very sure the parting excites mutual regrets with commander and people; and that the Gen. is not more desirous, as he is reported, of leading Carolinians than they to follow him. We speak what we know is the universal sentiment soldiers and people, in bidding him a kind and friendly farewell, and invoking for him, as well as for the great cause he champions, glo-

---BISHOP ANDREW ON THE WAR.

ous achievements in arms, and long life.

BISHOP ANDREW, writing to the Southern Christian Advocate, noting the "stern and defiant purpose" of Southern people, adds :

"The women of the South during the Revo ution were proverbial for their patriotic devotion to their country's weal. I am perfectly satisfied that their daughters have inherited the same spirit. Our people intend to fight to the death for their homes and their altars, and even should it so turn out that Lincoln's Government should succeed in "crushing" or "wiping out" the South-which seem to be the pet phrases now so freely used by our enemies in reference to us-it will have been a costly struggle, and fear of their success. 1st. Because our cause is the M. E. Church, South, 4,511 Sunday-schools, righteous, 2d. The people of the South-thanks Cotton will be to the New Yorkers what ne-31,980 officers, 206,906 scholars, including col- to Lincoln's folly and perfidy-are now very gross were to us. The great object we had in ored. The number of S. S. Visitors taken is nearly a unit. 3d. We are fighting at home put down in the report for 1860 at 21,288, ex- and for home. We ask only to be permitted to clusive of the Alabama, Holston, Rio Grande govern ourselves. We wish to relieve our late and East Texas Conferences which made no re- associates from all participation in the sin which turns under that statistical head. The number has so surely troubled their consciences, 4th. of volumes in libraries, exclusive of East Texas | We have soldiers enough-an army made up of and Rio Grande-which are marked "no re- the very best material, and commanded by offiport"-is 507,170. Money collected for Sunday | cers second to none on earth : and, finally, and school purposes exclusive of Indian Mission and above all, we look up for God's direction and South Carolina, \$32,249 36. Money collected blessing. Thousands of our soldiers are Chris in the Sunday schools for missions \$1522 33- tian men, who are not ashamed to confess Christ nothing reported from Arkansas, Florida, Hol- in the camp; and every day thousands of prayston, Indian Mission, Kansas, Louisville, North ers go up to God invoking his guidance and aid Carolina, Ouchita, Pacific, Rio Grande, South In many of our churches prayer-meetings are

OUR GENERALS.

devolve upon Gen. Beauregard, but upon Capt. B. Huger, an ordnance officer of experience and bility. Beauregard commands in the West, The Americans have fixed this law, which was his head quarters being, as is supposed, the city

President Davis has gone to Richmond to relieve Gen. Lee, thus giving that gallant officer the post of honor near the advancing columns of the enemy by way of Alexandria. This is a heavy responsibility; but Gen. Lee is a great officer, and the scene of his command embraces his own portion of the State. We expect to hear of great achievements in that quarter by the

Virginia troops and their able commander, Gen. Joseph Johnson, also a Virginian, com mands at Harper's Ferry. He is an officer of great ability. The N. O. Delta says:

"He was the author of the plan of the battle of Cerro Gordo, the most brilliant strategic wounded in the execution of that plan-but even after this misf-rune proceeded to give the rections for the prosecution of the masterly H. W. Hilliard, of Alabams, and Rev. Dr. L. Harking movements by which he conducted our army around the base of the mountain on which the Mexicans were entrenched, and completely enfiladed their lines. Other exploits of that campaign attested the brilliant soldiership of General Johnston. He now occupies a position st suited to his genius. How little of truth there was in the telegraphic story that he in ended to evacuate that position may be inferred from the fact that he has established himself at the Ferry with his family. His lady is the daughter of the distinguished Louis McLane.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION met at Frankfort. Ky., on the 27th ult. In addition to the delegates from Kentucky, one delegate from Missouri was present. Maryland and Delaware were not represented. Hon, John J. Crittenden was chosen President. The Convention then adjourned, in disgust, we suppose, to next day.

MR. RUSSELL-A FORGERY .- The New York Sun of the 15th ult. published a paragraph purporting to be an extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the London Times in which the se pession was pronounced causeless, a "wicked

treason," etc. Seeing the paragraph copied in the New Oreans Crescent, Mr. Russell addressed the editor of that journal the subjoined note:

Sir - With reference to a paragraph from the New York Sun, in your journal of this mornng, which purports to be an extract from a let er of mine, dated New York, 16th April, (the day of my arrival in Charleston.) I beg to cor-roborate your expression of belief as to its fic-titiousness, and to assure you it was never writ-

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D. New Orleans, May 23, 1861.

The Baltimore Advocate suspends "until God shall deliver us from civil war." The Editor says: " Darkness shows us worlds of light, we had not seen by day." We now have an opporunity to look at them."

The North Carolina Convention adopted the ordinance of secession on the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. NEW USE FOR HOOPS .- A correspondent

he Cincinnati Enquirer writes the following: Woman, Pistols and Strategy! - Abolition Republicans are frightened at the shadow of a ghost, as was Lieutenant Jones at Harper's Ferry and Commodore Pendergrast at Norfolk, the proof of which is now historic record. Let such men know that a fierce and bloody rencounter awaits them, when I tell you that I ever saw have been purchased in Cincinnati, at various times and places, within the last two weeks. (no thanks to the Eggleston vigilance mob.) and conveyed out of the city under the hoops of one of the fairest and most distinguished of Kentucky's daughters, and sent by trusty agents to her friends in the interior of the State. Oh, crinoline, thou art a jewel! THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISREGARDED. From the London Times, May 7.

The Emperor Antoninus made a very cele-brated declaration—that "Although the Roman Empire was lord of the earth—the law only was the ruler of the sea." Mr. President coln, who has been compelled to bate a little his pretensions on land, will, let us hope, be reasonable in his pretensions as regards the sea.— Compared with his immediate enemies, he, no doubt, is powerful on that element. He has which will speed homewards so soon as the news reaches them of what has already happened at Charleston and Norfolk. He still has manmoth steam frigates, which boast their power to blow everything out of the water which will come to contend with them, but which are not well adapted to the work of chasing little smugglers that can steal in and about the coast. He, no doubt, has the power to revenge himself upon the South by burning down their coast towns with shell and red hot shot, nor is there, perhaps, any limit to the amount of destruction which the United States Navy might inflict if its full power were exerted to this purpose. This, however, would have no effect upon the ultimate issue of civil war, except so far as that ruthless deeds, by exciting the sympathies of the world against their per petrators, react upon their authors.

There is no reason to apprehend that the great ships which have been paraded in every sea with so much pride will ever be put to so detestable a task. The Minnesota and her for-midable sisters have been visited on every station by the officers of other navies, and we have all been taught to admire the weight of their guns, their wonderful appliances for every exigency of war, and the curious mechanism by which labor is husbanded and efficiency in destruction is obtained with the smallest possible number of men. This war, however, promises to afford them no antagonist at all worthy of their prowess, and if they are not to be set to the task of bombarding the cities of the coast, it is not very easy to estimate by what means the possession of these monsters can be made to have a decisive effect upon the war now just bursting into fierce action.

The call for an immediate blockade of the

whole Southern coast has been so violent and it will be the first attempt energetically made by the Northern States. It is to their interest hat it should be so. The existence of New York depends upon this war being short, sharp and successful. The New York people are, as regards the cotton-growers, masters resisting a revolt of their slaves, creditors arresting the escape of their debtors, traders dreading the departure of their customers. We may depend upon it that they will not cease to cry aloud for strong measures, and especially for strong measures at sea, and a complete sealing of the Souththeir victory will rain them. But I have little ern coast. The coast of the Confederate States will be to the Northern States of the Atlantic ing exported from Africa; the great object they will now have in view, will be to prevent cotten from being exported from America. what was it which paralyzed all our efforts to wards our end? What was it which compelled our cruisers to look on inactive, while slavers were shooting across our bows? It was the sanctity claimed for the "star spangled banner." It was the claim put forward by the United States to resist not only a right of search, but also a right of visit, in the case of a vessel which chose to hoist the American flag. This instance of the Americans caused a principle favorable to piracy to become part of the mariican marine must now be ruled. The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederated States have only to hoist an English or a French flag, and the great war steamers of the United States Navy must, in bedience to the law their own Government has in other cases enforced, allow them to pass. Their holds may be full of warlike mrterials. being brought up at Liverpool, but if the tri color is flying at the mizen, the Minnesota to at sea without peril of a war with France, before their time loose and floating and unde fined, and they will now find it unexpectedly turned against themselves. It will, if we mis take not, greatly modify the advantages which

the North might reasonably expect to obtain from their possession of a regualr navy. We alluded yesterday to strange results of that left handed wisdom which prompted the United States to refuse the proposition of the great powers of Europe to abolish privateering in time of war. Never was a Nemesis more swift. Mr. Crawford, in the House of Commons last night, stated that intelligence has been received of privateers having already left the this moment upon the commerce of the North. Lord John Ru-sell, in his reply to a question as to the legality of the commission under which these vessels are sailing, can say nothing to enconrage the merchants of New York in their doctrine that the proceedings of these cruisers are piratical, because the Government from which they hold their commissions has at present no recognized existence as the executive by the Foreign Secretary is, we think, strictly in point, and the doctrine laid down in the mstructions given to Sir Stratford Canning good public law. When the Greeks were revolt, they covered the Ægean with cruisers, which made prize of Tarkish ships, under au-thority of letters of marque issued by the pro-visional government of Greece. The British Government recognized these commissions, and the Turks remonstrated that "to subjects in re-bellion no national character could properly be-

Lord John Russell does not stop to consider the distinction between subjects in rebellion against a sovereign to whom they had for many centuries paid aliegiance, and constituted State-retiring from a voluntary Confederacy, for it was not necessary for his purpose thus to strengthen the case. Admitting for the sake of argument, that the circumstances are identical. he shows that, even if the Southern States should be considered to be in the condition of rebels it is in accordance with the laws of nations that we should recognize their authority to place cruisers upon the high seas. The decision of the British Government upon the occasion to which Lord John Russell refers was that "the character of a belligerent is not so much a priniple as a fact, and a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of population engaged in war entities that population treated as a belligerent!" Acting upon this precedent, and upon the principles it recognized, Lord John Russell and his advisers have come to the conclusion, that "the Southern Confederacy of America must be treated as a bellige

This is a very grave decision, and must have great it fluence upon the conflict now commencing; but we cannot see any possibility of disputing its soundness. Upon the other matter of levying duties at sea, there is much more room for argument. Our own statutebook will afford some rather curious precedents upon this very subject; but we believe that no such right has ever been conceded or even claimed by a power whose dominion has de facto ceased upon the shore. The maritime law of nations, therefore, would seem to be adverse to the Northern States, and favorable rather to the position of the Southern Confederacy. As the United States insist that they are not at war, but only putting down a rebellion, it would appear that they have not the right of search or visit which has been sometimes conce search or visit which has been sometimes conce ded in time of war; as they are not in possession ded in time of war; as they are not in possession of the Southern coast, they cannot claim dominion over so much of the sea as may be appurtenent to the coast; and as their adversaries are "a mass of population having acquired a certain degree of force and consistency and engaged in war," the cruisers of the Confederate States will subject to any difficulties which may arise out of the treaty at Paris, be recognized by the governments and courts of law of foreign nations All these and other kindred questions which must unavoidably arise if this civil war proceeds, must be turned over and over and over many times, both by diplomatists and lawyers. We have only attempted to portray the aspect in which they at this early period present themselves.

THE OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

FULL PARTICULARS. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writing from Manassas Station on the 25th inst., gives the annexed interesting account of the on the North for breadstuffs. The same paper occupation of Alexandria by the enemy on the says that it is well ascertained that two crops of

Whether this movement was made to over awe the loyal citizens of the good old town, who, on the preceding day, had so handsomely sustained the action of the convention in joining the Commonwealth to the Southern Confederation eracy; whether to capture the Virginia troops stationed and the provisions stored there; or whether in connection with simultaneous at tacks upon Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, of

The Zouaves, from New York, constituted the principal part of the first installment of inwaders, and as soon as they were upon the wharf they separated into different portions, each of which took different positions. One proceeded up the line of the railroad to the demous Col. Elsworth in person, to the Marshall House, from the top of which proudly floated the flag of the Confederate States. As this last portion arrived opposite the King street door of the hotel, a squad, headed by Ellsworth, broke from the ranks and rushed up the stairs

They succeeded, but as Ellsworth was descending with his trophy under his arm, James Jackson, the proprieter of the hotel, who had been aroused by the noise of the rushing crowd, came from his room but half dressed with a ouble-barrelled shot gun in his hand, and as his eye caught sight of the prized and cherishe banner his gun came to his shoulder, and in-stantly the Colonel of a regiment, the leader of the Zouaves, the finest drilled officer in the Linoln host, was sent to his long account by a eaden messenger which went straight to his eart. Poor Jackson survived him but a mo-nent. He was shot through the head, but as he fell he discharged the remaining barrel of his gun. The body of Ellsworth was carried to wharf escorted by a file of soldiers march ing with reversed arms. What became of Jack son's body your correspondent does not know. On the Little River turnpike he met a carriage going to Alexandria for it. The United States flag soon replaced the Southern flag on the flag-

staff of the Marshall House.

A sailor from one of the ships, in attempting to place a United States flag upon the top of the pole at the market house, fell and killed himself. The death of the man who removed the Southern flag, and the death of the man who attempted to raise the United States flag, in a State which had severed its connection with the Federal Government, constitute a cu rious, and, may we not hope, an instructing co

A body of artillery, formerly commanded by Col. Magruder, was sent across the county above Alexandria, to cut off the Virginians, bu they arrived at the railroad about fifteen mir utes after our troops had passed. It is now rumored that this command is deserted, and is on its way to Richmond to join its commander. Capt. Ball's company of Fairfax Cavalry were unable to leave Alexandria in time, and were consequently taken prisoners. They were hand-cuffed and carried to Washington. A friend informs me that he saw them marched up Pennsylvania Avenue. Federal cavalry, artillery and infantry swarm

e streets of Alexandria, but it is said that no private property was disturbed A dispatch to the Richmond Whig, Manassas Junction, May 27th, says:

Persons arriving here from Alexandria report hat 12,000 Yankee troops are stationed in and around the city,

The stores and business houses, with one or two exceptions, are closed, and citizens are

leaving as fast as possible. The port is open, and steamers are making More than half the customhouse revenue against trips to and from Washington. Telegraphic communication is kept

A proclamation has been issued ordering all the liquor stores to be closed and all citizens to be in-doors at 9 o'clock, p. m. Evidences of bad discipline manifested. Several homes have had discipline manifested.

been broken into and robbed. A general order was issued last night be

THE Crisis, a paper published at Columbus by Col. Medary, an old and distinguished Ohio olitician, is alarmed at the encroachments of the Lincoln despotism:

Never in the history of State affairs have we heard such universal denunciation and com-plaints as now float in all directions in regard to he transactions going on in the executive department of the State government of Ohio. Favoritism and family cliques rule in secre and with a parti-an clannishness that would not be submitted to in times of peace. Yet we are in a state of war, with an army mostly of

tuons treatment.

The constitution and all military rule viola ted and trampled under foot to seize power, trample upon military officers whose politic differ with theirs, and places made for inexpe rienced youths, scarcely out of their mothers

emocrats, which are made to feel the contemp-

Everything is conducted in the greatest se cresy, as though freemen, the sovereigns of the land, the men who vote and pay the taxes, were unfit to be informed of what is done, or what is to be done-a sort of early drilling to pre pare them for a despotism in future. The tel-egraph wires are under surveillance, under the retext of stopping falsehood, and the power most unfortunately used to suppress the truth, so that the public is scarcely regaled any longer with the inventions of hired scribblers, nor enightened with the truths they should know. This is a most alarming state of affairs, and nervousness and fear takes the place of perhaps sadder realities. Who knows?

A SARBATH IN CAMP.—The editor of th Memphis Advocate spent Sunday, the 26th ult., in camp at Corinth. On his way, at the Grand Junction, he saw three large companies embark for Virginia, and a fourth for Union city. At the camp he saw a dress parade, the most mag-nificent display of military he had ever seen. United States, what are left of them, are not the camp he saw a dress parade, the most magsince the time La Fayette visited Nashville. Of strong enough to cope with the armies and the religious services he says :

While these volunteers united their clear, strong voices in the celebration of God's praise, a most delightful change came over our feelings, reminding us of camp meeting scenes of other and apparently interested congregation. The singing in the tents and prayer meeting held, singing in the tents and prayer meeting and carried our impressions still farther in the same

carried our impressions still farther in the same direction.

In the morning train there were several companies from Alabama arrived, to complete their regiment, all of whom we think are destined for Union city. One regiment left there on Saturday, while others were to leave as soon as they were properly organized.
On our arrival at Grand Junction, there we an immense concourse of people assembled, sev-eral companies from Mississippi had just arrived, en route for Virginia, while several others were

en route for Virginia, while several others were bound for Union city. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the vast assemblage. We believe our volunteers have deliberately made up their minds to conquer or die. They have enscribed on their banner "Victory on DEATH" There was a fine looking company trom Holly Springs, who compose a portion of the five thousand call, recently made on Missis sippi. This State, we learn, has already sent off eighteen regiments, and there are besides, one hundred and seventeen companies, ready to

ROUGH ON PARSON BROWNLOW .- Mr. James Liles writes a very scorching letter to Parson frownlow, through the Brandon Republican, in

You profess to be a Christian, and say you would not hesitate to choose between hell and secession. You need not trouble yourself to make the choice, for both will be forced upon you. Tennessee will secede while you live, and the devil will have you when you die.

The Picayune is certain that the blockade will help on the good cause of Southern independence, by freeing the South from reliance corn can be harvested in this region; that in many instances it will be done; and that it should be done wherever practicable. The overplus beyond what is required for bread can be profitably put into beef and pork.

No COMMUNICATION .- There is not now any mode of telegraphic, newspaper, or letter communication between the Confederate and the course it is impossible for one who escaped their clutches, with himself only scantily attired, to are now annulled in the South. We shall enjoy the arrangement; if it could be demonstrated that neither letter, nor paper, nor parcel of any kind would ever cross the line, we should, for

proceeded up the line of the railroad to the de-pot, one to the intersection of Fairfax and Prince streets, and one commanded by the fa-by the privateer vessels fitted out at this port: By the armed steamship Calhoun.—The ship Milan from Liverpool, with 1500 sacks of salt; vessel worth \$20,000; the bark ocean Eagl from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime; value \$20,000; schooner Ella, from Tampico, cargo of fruit, valued at \$5,000.

By the armed steamer V. H. Ivy.—Ship Martin, from Marseilles in ballast, valued at \$25,000; ship Albino, from Boston, cargo of ice.

By the armed steamer Music—The splendid new ship Marshall, from Havre in ballast, valued at \$50,000; ship John H. Jarvis, from Liverpool in ballast, valued at \$20,000 A prize, in the shape of a vessel from Boston.

worth some thirty thousand dollars, now lies it the harbor at Galveston. Georgia, it is said, will furnish 100,000 men if necessary, as good soldiers as ever pulled

The hordes of the North did not cross owns into Virginia until it was evident that the act of secession had been ratified by an overwhelming majority . It was a noble spectacle to see the Old Dominion going through the most striking form of free government with a relentless foe hovering upon her borders. What she voted for, under such circumstances, she will maintain under all circumstances.

TRAITORS TO LINCOLN .- The New York Tel. bune says there are at least three hundred officers in the Lincoln army and navy who will betray the cause at the first opportunity. It argues a speedy and thorough expulsion. Exportation of Cotton.-The New Orleans

Price Current of the 20th ult., remarks: Notice has been taken of a small shipment of cotton recently by the river and railroad to the North, and some of the papers at the Nor h are beginning to discuss the advantages and disadvantages that may result from the blackade of all the Southern ports by the Federal Govern-ment at Washington. But so far as regards any benefit to the North, they will undoubtedly be disappointed, for there is no probability that a bale of the growing crop of cotton will be per mitted to find its way to the seaboard towns of the Northern States, either by the inland route or by sea, while the present war lasts, nor that any cargoes will be allowed to leave for Europe until the blockade of all the Southern ports is raised, and exports and imports alike pass without the slightest inference on the part of the Federal authorities.

REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY .- Under this heading the New York Daily News, of the 20th, has the following brief but telling article:

and the Lincoln blockade threatens to cur American tobacco entirely from France, Five from the daily labor of spinning cotton, see these five millions have many other millions de pending upon their industry of trade, and the Lincoln blockade threatens to cut off American cotton entirely from Britain. In order to espe cially enrage our European neighbors, the Government of the United States enacted a tarif Gen. Scott, stopping all entrance into or exit from the city. It has caused great inconveniducts at the North. To make the work str more complete, we have now nearly establish. a blockade, which, if effectual, will utterly prohibit the import of their products at the South. This is the way we have been conciliating

foreign powers. Our Government now closes the chapter by virtually telling Great Britain and France that if they dare, in self-protection recognize the seceding States, it will lead to war between us and them. Have the United States lost all their statesmen, in this secession of the South and have we left none but lunatics!

Cannon are being cast at Aberdeen, Mississippi. The foundry and machine shops are of capacity to turn out two finished pieces, with their carriages, per week.

The Montgomery Confederation says that a vessel from Europe reached Savannah on the 20th inst, laden with rifled cannon and other munitions of war.

A VIRGINIA PATRIOT .- The Danville Register of the 5th inst., has the following:

We noticed some weeks ago the fact that James C. Bruce, E-q, had pledged his whole fortune to the defence of the State of Virginia and the cause of the Southern Confederacy Most nobly is he redeeming that pledge that Mr. Bruce, although in wretched health setively engaged in canvassing the county for the pyrpose of enlisting a company of volun-teers to be commanded by one of his sons, and that he proposes to fully equip the company for service at his individual expense.

RECOGNITION .- The New York News of the 20th alt., says:

We do not apprehend that the foolish blaster of Mr. Seward and the Black Republican organs in this city, which are threatening to go to war with every European power that shall recog-nize the Southern Confederacy, will deter the Governments across the ocean fro n doing what navies of all Europe, and even Mr. Lincoln will not probably attempt it. Judging from the tone of the French and British presses, we should not be astonished to see European Embassadors to the South coming across the ocean in a very few weeks. Will Mr. Lincoln attempt to stop lays. We never preached to a more attentive, them from entering the Confederacy? If he should do so, then there will be war!

> The New York World, 22d just, says : "Unfortunately, there is no longer any room to doubt that it is the present purpose of Lord Palmerston's Government to accord to the Southern Confederacy the usual rights of belligerents. The intention to issue a proclamation by the Queen, cautioning her subjects not to interfere in the hostilities between the North and the South, does not, in any degree, modify or soften the expression of this intention." or soften the expression of this intentio

TEXAS TROOPS MUSTERED IN .- On the 18th ult., at New Orleans, the following Texas Vol- .

unteer companies were mustered into the C. S. service for twelve months: The Marion Rifles, Capt. H. H. Black, three

Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals and 82 privates.

The Livingston Guards, Capt. D .D. Moore,

the same number of other officers as the Rifles, and a full number in the ranks. A third company, also from Polk county, was to be mustered in the evening of the 18th, and the three companies will form a battalion.

Capt, Thos. S. Lubbock informed us vesterday that he had sixty five men engaged for his company of Texas Guerrillas, and that more names pany of Texas Guerrinas, Fig. 11.

are being received every day. This company
wil, without doubt, be one of the most efficient
companies in the field. The Guerrillas leave
Houston on the 5th of June.—Telegraph 31st.

A liberal pro signed by several rate States one is cotton. They ob to any agent the receive it, at the Columbus Demo We learn that celebrated revolv Lamar, on our Sc

fourth interest l other claims, - G The four item ferson Herald of The Star Rifle ing upwards of a for New Orleans They are said to and gallant youn A. G. Clopton cor

Capt. Bass' M. Orleans to join and organize a b THE EXPEDITIO who commanded Indian Nation force of about forts Washita, Ar commander of t in getting safely ooo in specie, and and military store stroyed, in obec Washington. A and provisions ar uniforms were le

proper authoriti commission and ernment of the ( The Dead-Shot on the 16th inst. Arbuckle. A NEW BRAN mule team, heav from the norther in Jefferson on To being fully suppli to New Orleans we hope, Texas South with fresh the necessity for Dr. Keenan, owritten Mrs. Jer recovering, and

we learn from t NEWS BALTIMORE, Ma uards, resultin the capture of for Fortress Menroe The city of Nor

route. LEAVESWORTH. Emory has resign CRITICAL CO Chicago, May : GENERAL BALTIMORE, spent Monday a

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Parties sent out and destroyed. tody.

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RICHMOND companied by here to day. Mr Berja of the Gove also 6000 tr There is KNOXVIII A re-olu A resu substance.

is not now any or letter comderate and the mail contracts We shall enjoy e demonstrated or parcel of any we should, for private thanks-

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H. Ivy.—Ship last, valued at on, cargo of ice, The splendid from Liverpool I from Boston,

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Da the 18th Texas Vol-

county, was he 18th, and ttalion.

more names

The Southern rights men here are determined to

TEXAS ITEMS.

We learn that Col. Colt, the inventor of the

THE EXPEDITION TO THE FORTS.-Col. Young

the necessity for the import of rancid grease from Yankeedoodledum will thus be stopped.

Dr. Keenan, of the Lunatic Asylum, has written Mrs. Jewitt that Judge Jewitt is fast

recovering, and will soon be himself again. So

we learn from the Texas (Centerville) Times.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

APPROACH ON FEDERAL HILL.

Fortress Mentoe

The city of Norfolk is threatened by a circuitious

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. COL. EMOLY.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 31—Lieut. Col.

Emory has resigned his commission in the army of
the United States.

ferson Herald of the 20th ult:

A liberal proposition has been started, and signed by several of our wealthy planters, to the effect that that they will loan to the Confederate States one half of their incoming crop of cotton. They obligate themselves to deliver it FORT PICKENS .- A Baltimore correspondent FORT PICKENS.—A Baltimore correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:
I was shown a letter received here to day from an officer now at Fort Pickens, to his father in this city. He says that the fort cannot possibly be held out against the Confederates for twenty-four hours, as Bragg has so arranged his batteries that he can lodge shells into the fort every minute. to any agent the government may appoint to receive it, at their usual place of shipment.—
Columbus Democrat. the fort every minute.

celebrated revolver, has purchased the town of Lamar, on our Southern coast. He owned one-fourth interest before, and gave \$18,000 for the other claims.—Goliad Messenger.

The four items following are from the Jef-Arms in Tennes-ee.—A Nashville paper says there are already public arms enough in Ten-nessee for 25,000 men, and 25,000 more will be received very soon. This is independent of forty thousand rifles in the hands of individuals. Gen. D. E. Twiggs has been appointed Major General, commanding the Military District of Louisiana.

ferson Herald of the 20th ult:

The Star Riflemen, of Cass county numbering upwards of a hundred men, expect to start for New Orleans in the early part of next week. They are said to consist of the most respected and gallant young men of the county. Hon. A. G. Clopton commands the company.

Capt. Bass' Marshall Company is expected to leave to-morrow, or Monday next, for New Orleans to ioin the Texas troops already there and organize a battalion for service in Virginia or some point on the Mississippi river. MACHINERY FROM HARPER'S FERRY. - Most o the machinery from Harper's Ferry has arrived in this city, under the charge of accomplished machinists who will proceed at once to put it in working order in this place. With this machinery, old Virginia will be able to turn out as fine muskets and rifles as any that are to be had in this country of Europe.—Richmond Enquirer. HE DENIES IT .- Col. Wilson of the New York Zouaves, denies the rumor so generally circulated, that he is compelled to march fifty paces in front of his corps to keep them from picking his pockets.

The Expedition to the Forts.—Col. Young who commanded the recent expedition into the Indian Nation has returned after leaving a force of about eight hundred men to garrison forts Washita, Arbuckle, and Cobb. Col. Emory, commander of the U. S. forces, has succeeded in getting safely into Kansas with about \$200,000 in specie, and the most valuable of the arms and military stores of the forts. The arms and powder which he could not carry away he destroyed, in obedience to orders received from Washington. A considerable quantity of forage and provisions and several cases of new U. S. uniforms were left at the forts. It is reported CAPS.—The North Carolina percussion caps have already been tested and found to be of a superior quality. The war has scarce commenced and the best of manufactories are springing up like magic all over the land. The postage stamps for the Southern Confederacy, which we will soon have among us, are represented as very beautiful, and quite in contrast with the old. The size is a trifle larger,

uniforms were left at the forts. It is reported that Col. Emory, after delivering up to the proper authorities his command, will resign his and in the centre is an elegant steel engraving of Washington, (a front view) taken from his commission and offer his services to the Govwell known portrait painted by Stuart. ernment of the Confederate States.

The Dead-Shot Rangers were at Fort Washita THE WAY THEY DO IN VIRGINIA. - The coun-

The Dead-Shot Rangers were at Fort Washita on the 16th inst., and were about starting for Arbuckle.

A New Branch of Texan Trade.—A six mule team, heavily loaded with Texas butter from the northern portion of the State, arrived in J. ff-rson on Tuesday last. The market here being fully supplied, the entire lot was shipped to New Orleans by steamer Fleta. Hereafter, we hope, T-xas will be able to furnish the South with fresh butter from her prairies, and the necessity for the import of rancid grease.

The Way They Do in Virginia.—The county court of Albemarle has appropriated \$50,000, and the county court of Shenandoah \$30,000 for arming and equipping volunteer companies raised in those counties for the defence of the state.

An English paper reports the death of Charles Lever, author of Charles O'Malley," "Harry Lorrequer," etc. He was nearly 55 years of age.

The Charleston Courier copies the N. Y. Evening Post's story of the killed at Fort Moultrie, and says: "Very plausibly argued—but The Charleston Courier copies the N. Y. Evening Post's story of the killed at Fort Moultrie, and says: "Very plausibly argued—but false. There was not one killed." WONDERFUL SAGACITY .-- The Boston Traveller,

in reviewing President Davis' message, comes to the conclusion that "Mr. Davis is no fool." FINANCIAL. - Correspondents from New York write, under date of the 25th ult., as follows : There is nothing new in money. The bids for the \$9,000,000 loan are to be opened at Washington to day. It is thought that about half of this loan will be bid for in the shape of BALTIMORE, May 31.—Disorderlies approached the pickets on Federal Hill, but were fired upon by the guards, resulting in the wounding of one man and the capture of four. The troops pushed towards

Treasury notes at par, and the balance in a 6 per cent, loan at about 86.

The stock market is very unsettled by the aggressive movement of the Federal Government in marching troops into Virginia, and prices are very nominal. Bank stocks are suffer-

impudence to assail the wavering public for its want of patriotism in not rushing into the arms of the "Government," so called, with all the money it demands for the payment of swindling contracts and the continuance of the unholy strife.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, May 31 — The writ of habeas corpus in the Merriman case has been suspended, as will also probably be the functions of Judge Taney.

The correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs that scouting parties report immense forces at Manassas Junction and fifty miles this side, but Gen Scott believes that only 4000 or 5000 are there.

LINCOLNITES UNDER MARCHINO ORDERS.
Last night nearly every regiment in Washington City was under marching orders.

Before the Southern troops can get within reasonable fighting distance, 37,000 men will be concentrated on the Heights west of Alexandria

STILL LATER.

STILL LATER.

STILL LATER.

STILL South Carolinians ment's necessities, and shaving the Government's necessities, and protects them.

STILL LATER.

It is since understood that the South Carolinians are holding Manassas Junction, and that the Federalists, especially the Massachusetts portion, are anxious to meet them. ment that shelters and protects them. POST OFFICE R-TABLI-HED.

A post office has been e-tablished by the Federal Government at Fort Pickens
THE NEW YORK 7TH REGIMENT.

The celebrated New York 7th Regiment, which has been Lincoln's body guard for some time past, took their departure from Washington, their destination being New York, their home. tons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist, and widening towards the shoulders. Pantaloons of sky-blue cloth, made full in the REMOVAL OF TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, May 31—The camp at Paroquet
Springs will soon be moved to Muldrough's Hill,
which point, it is thought, can be held against any
force, as it commands the railroad, and is forty-five
miles from this city.

Pantaloons of sky-blue cloth, made full in the leg. The different corps of the service to be distinguished by the color of their trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three quarters of an inch in diameter. In the artillery corps, the buttons to be stamped with the letter A; and in infantry and cavalry, the buttons will bear only the number of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant-Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and a horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

For General and the staff officers the buttons

ant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

For General and the staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will will be a reised E in German text. For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the button will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c.

The exterior diameter of large sized button, seven-eights of an inch; small size one-half inch.

No cap has yet been adopted.

wall exhowledge the independence of the Confederal as Sales.

Shares not to be surrendening the independence of the Confederal Shares.

Shares not to be surrendening the independence of the Confederal Shares not the Shares not the

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. A. M. BRANCH is a candidate from this (the 3d)
Congressional District, at the August election.

Marriages. On the 1st of May, by the Rev. Wm. B. Hill, at the residence of Rev. Henry Ware, Dr. EUGENE B. BLOCKER and Miss FRANCIS A. WARE—all of Harrison county. May 6th, by Rev. R. M. Overstreet, at the residence of the bride's mother, Georgetown, Texas. A. S. WALKER, Esq., of Georgetown, and Miss ANNA J. WILBARGER. On the 21st ult., by Rev. Quinn M Menifice, at the residence of the bride's father, John Woods, Esq., Lavaca co., Dr. JOHN SUITON, of Round Top, Tex., and Miss MARY C. WOODS.

On the 27th of May, at the residence of the bride's mother by Rev. P. Philips, Mr. D. C. BURLESON and Miss LOUISA WEIR, of Travis county, Texas.

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers.

REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, ist, the letter containing the remittance be addressed to the Agent. 2d, The remittance must be enveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained.

A TEACHER WANTED, TEAUMER WANTED,

To fill the President's Chair of Andrew Female College.—
Duties to commence let of Sept. next. None but gentlemen
of capacity and experience need apply. The College is now
in a flourishing condition, and is a pleasant and profitable
position.

J. A. THOM SUN,
President of the Board
(Tucket, carried)
(Tucket, carried)
(Tucket, carried)

A SEAL, RING, and HEAD of a waten-chain, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisemen. J. W SHIPMAN. 40,000 Ordered for Connecticut. Helper's Impending Cris's Dissected!

BY M. WOLFE, ESQ , OF VIRGINIA. T is the most powerfully written work in the English language! Endorsed by 3.0 members of the U sted States Senate and House of Representatives! 230 Svo pages, cloth, \$1; half calf \$1 25; paper editions, 25 cents, according to quality of paper. Sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of price \$2 10,000 Agents wanted. \$2 10,000 Agents wanted. \$2 1, T. BOYD, Publisher.

Philadephis, Pa.

Cotton and Wool Factors COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. HON. A. M. BRANCH is a candidate from this (the 3d)
Congressional District, at the August election.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

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

We -re authorized to announce HOW -RD FINLEY, of Grimes county, a cand date for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce II ... Junes, of Grimes county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election Jan 31.

JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand.

Kentucky Bagging 17 % a 19 Candles, sperm 45 a 48 full weight star -a 25 college, Java 19 a 20 c

Quarterly Meetings, &c. WOODVILLE DISTRICT. WOODVILLE DISTRICT.

THIRD ROUND.

Livingston Circuit, at Swartwout June 1, 2
Hardin Mission, at M nk's Charel 8, 9
Waliswille Mission, at Walisville 22, 23
Liberty Circuit, at Liberty 29, 30
Woodville Circuit, at Liberty July 6, 7
Besumont Mission. 13, 14
Sab'ne Pass M ssion, at Sabine Pass 20, 21
Orange Circuit ACTON YOUNG, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT. JAMES W. SHIPMAN, BOOK Agent.
To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed. Bastrop Circuit and Colored Wission ... 20, 2
Austin Circuit and Colored Wission , Camp
August 8-13
Meeing ... J. W. WHIPPE, P. E.

| December | Columbus District | Bell | Bell

RUSK DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND R. S. FINLEY, P E.

Rusk, May 14, 1861. GONZALES DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. Col. EMOLT.
Lavarwaran, Kussas, May 31—Licut. Col.
Emory has resigned his commission in the army of protested paper they are known to hold. If the war is to go on, and such appears now to be a certainty, the financial and commercial distress will be unparalleled. Never was the prospet is for the worse.

General Buttler and Newport, Value of the infatuated people of the North the infatuated people of the North the infatuated people of the North the infatuated people of the Substituted people of the Substituted people of the Substituted people of the North the infatuated people of the Substituted people of the War is to go on, and such appears now to be a certainty, the financial and commercial distress will be unparalleled. Never was the prospet is for the worse.

When the infatuated people of the North the infatuated people of the North thrusca, and suffering previated in consequence of distress will be unparalleled. Never was the prospect of giving the South Jessie, and furnishing the since and suffering previated in consequence of the wast amounted their momentary hallucination of the yoke they were gridding about their necks; the work to push on the "glorious work," they lift will be safe to pile on the agony.

And how is this hesitation met? Why a loadiest of their own hands, and hesitate mest decidedly whether it will be safe to pile on the agony.

And how is this hesitation met? Why a loadies to the War and the wavering public for its in the "Who Pandle Makess corners case," was not ask.)

PIENNOS AT WAR PRICES!

EDDY & ADAMS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Sabine Pass, Texas. Strict attention will be paid to the Receiving and For arding of Merchan ise. mar 18-19

These goods have all been marked at the lowest price

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Brown's Concordance 35 a 45
Baptism, Summers on 6
Baptism, Summers on 6
Baptism, by Chapman 1
Baptismal Demonstrations 56
Barlism, by Chapman 1
Baptismal Demonstrations 56
Ball was Live on, 25
Bible Gleanings, Mrs Cross
Bible Gleanings, Mrs Cross
Bible Gleanings, With marriage certificate 30 to 45
Bible Gleanings, With marriage certificate 30 to 45
Bible and Blossoms 6
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Beautism of Pleaning with marriage certificate 30 to 45
Bible and Blossoms 6
Bible viories 125
Bible Need's for everyday 2 5
Bible for ex. Barr, 10
Bramwell, Lite of 15
Bible Need's for everyday 2 5
Bible Need's for everyday 2 5
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General Commission Merchants,

Warehouse Corner of Third and Rai're ad Streets, Term of the Central Rain ad, Houston, Texts

WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance on sar-e for shipment.
Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroad, will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers.

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From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale-rill be received free of drawage. HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, July 1, 1860-1y

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Houston. Texas,

ANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills
all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other
work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machin
shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most re-so-manerms
dec 29-1y Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most re-sonnondec 29-1y

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touston, Parris co., Texas would respectfully solice the
atronage of planters and merchants generally. All busius entrusted to us will be promptly attende 'to.

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COTTON FACTOR, Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Mere'ant, Ga reston. Texas. JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER,

Special Partners,

REFERRING to the above eard 1 eg to announce that
nave bought the entire interest of A B Block and S.
W. Pipkin in the house of Block. Ware & to., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account,
at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have in Friends
call.

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

B. NICHOL. & CO., Cotton Frictions and Commission Nerchants to layerson. Texas. All consignments to our acideses from Brazes as at Trinity Rivers and Matagorias Bay, on good steamwoats and sailing vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by insurance in our open policies, flat and keel boats are excepted.

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

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by open policies in Boston may 5

8. L. Post J. F. Dombie Jno. M. Brown
Chappels Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS,

COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.

Cotton and Sugar Factors, RENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

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A LL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of insurance when subjuments are made on steamhouts or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

Left triders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

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ING MERCHANTS,

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IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to use
tor sale or shipment to our triends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and
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Dean, Randle & Co. (Late Dean & Cramer,) COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CONTS. Galveston. Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,
COTTON FACTORS,

and the peasant says, "That has come of the lightning." But why came it from that? I will relate what the sparrow told me, and the sparrow had heard it from an old willow-tree which stood, and still stands, by a buckwheat field. It is a very legge and yearshle willow. field. It is a very large and venerable willow, but gnarled and old; it is cleft in the middle, and grass and blackberry vines grow from the opening. The tree bent over, and its branches drooped quite down to the earth, as if they were

long green hair.
Upon the fields round about grew grain, not only rye and barley, but oats also; yes the beautiful oats which, when they are ripe, look just like a multitude of little yellow canary birds upon a bough. The grain stood so blest, and the richer the ear, the lower it bowed in willing

humility.

But there was also a field of buckwheat, and this lay just over by the old willow-tree. The buckwheat by no means bowed itself like the other grain, but paraded stiff and proud.

"I am indeed as rich as the corn ears," it said; "besides, I am far prettier-my flowers are beautiful as the flowers of the apple tree; it is a joy to look upon me and mine. Didst thou ever see anything more splendid than we, thou old willow-tree?"

And the willow nodded with the head, just as if it would say, "Yes, that is understood."

But the buckwheat paraded with more open arrogance and said, "The stupid tree! it is so old that the grass grows from its trunk."

Now a frightful storm came on. All the field flowers folded their leaves together, or bowed them; but the buckwheat stood upright in its "Bow thy head like us," said the flowers.

"I am by no means accustomed to that," answered the buckwheat.
"Lower thy head like us," cried the grain. "Now comes the flying angel of the storm. He has wings which reach from the clouds even down to the earth, and he will break through thy

"Yes, but I will not bow," said the buck-

burnt coal-black by the lightning: it was only a dead weed upon the field.

And as the branches of the old willow-tree stirred in the wind, great drops of water fell from the green leaves, just as if the tree wept, and the sparrows said, "Why weepest thou? It is so blest here. See how the sun shines; see how the clouds withdraw! Dost thou not breather the freezenage of the flowers and shraps? reathe the fragrance of the flowers and shrubs? Why weepest thou, willow-tree?"

And the willow told of the pride of the buck-

wheat of his arrogance and the punishment that always follows it. I who relate the history heard it from the sparrows. They told it me one evening when I asked for a story.—Hans Christian Anderson.

A FABLE FOR THE YOUNG .- THE SPI-DRR.--Ernest had accompanied his father into the vineyards, which were rich with promise for the coming autumn. There he found a honey-bee struggling in the web of a large garden spider which had already opened its fangs to seize upon its prey; but Ernest set the bee at liberty, and destroyed the snare.

The father, observing what had passed, in-

the skill and ingenuity of the little artist, so as to annihilate its work in a moment.

der those slender threads were interwoven? How could'st thou then, be at the same moment But the boy excused himself, saying: "Is there not evil in the spider's art? for it tends to

wax within its cell; so I gave freedom to the bee, and destroyed the spider's web." The father was pleased at the decision of a simple child, who saw no beauty in ingenuity

when its aim was destruction. have been unjust towards the spider. See how it protects our ripening grapes from the flies

tention of protecting our grapes, or merely that it may satisfy its own thirst for blood?"

"Truly," replied the father, "it troubles it-self very little about our grapes." "Wherefore," inquired Ernest, "does the spider sit so solitary in its web, whilst the bees live sociably together, and work in union?— Why might not the spiders also make a huge web, and use it in common?"

object alone can insure friendly co-operation. The bone of wickedness or selfishness contains fore, wise nature never attempts that which men too often learn by their own experience to

be vain and impracticable."
On their way homeward the father observed:
"Hast thou not learnt somewhat from the spider to-day, my boy? Remember that in this world we shall often find good and evil mixed together -our friends and foes side by side, so that what is good may, from the contrast, appear all the more beautiful. Thus we may learn a lesson of our deceased Brother the Jewels of this Lodge be even from what is evil in itself .- From the Ger- draped in mourning, and that the Brethren wear the

MERRY BUT NOT WISE .- Poor clown His business is to dress like a fool, act like a fool, talk like a fool, and laugh like a fool. Poor fellow! Other people laugh and talk nonsense to amuse themselves. He has to do it for a living. What is other people's play is his work. What hard work it must be to be a second of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, the Texas Free Mason

clown!

When I was a boy, I thought clowns were really happy fellows. I did not know then that mirthful faces may have very heavy hearts beneath them; but I know it now, and I tell you it is so, that you may not be deceived by appearances, as I was

pearances, as I was.

One of these clowns once went to a doctor, and asked for medicine that would cure his gloom and melancholy; "for," said he, "my heart is very sad."

cure gloom; so he said:

"You must go among gay people, sir. Go, also, and see Carlini, the clown. He can cure you, if anybody can."

"Alas!" said the gloomy man, "Iam carlini!"
So you see the clown who made fun for others could not make in y best its reservance.

So you see the clown who made fun for others could not make joy beat its merry music in his own breast. He traded in laughter, and found that by much laughter he sowed the seeds of much sorrow. His face was funny, but his heart was a grave in which joy was buried.

Now, the only way to be truly merry, is to be good and wise. "Merry and wise," must be the motto of the happy child. He must be wise enough to avoid wicked people, wicked places, wicked words, wicked acts, and wicked things. His wisdom must lead him to love Jesus, and then his heart will always be merry, his lips

then his heart will always be merry, his lips wear plenty of smiles, his looks be glad, and his pleasures will endure for ever.

See to it that such be your wisdom, and you will live with happiness and die with joy.

Steps are being taken to drain Loch Spynie, in Moray, Scotland, and to convert it into arable land. It covers from 1,500 to 2,000 acres.

INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT.—A manuscript of the celebrated Huss has, it is said, been found in

Prague, which it appears is of sufficient value to be thought worthy of an English translation. The curious man goes about to gratify his curiosity, but he will never travel far enough to find anything more curious than himself. Tue human heart, like a well, if utterly closed

#### SWISS INDUSTRY.

One who has not traveled in Switzerland One who has not traveled in Switzerland can with difficulty form any just idea of the patient industry of the Swiss. The traces of this industry are evident enough at Geneva. But they are really marvelous in the Canton De Vaud. Let the traveler turn his back resolutely to the beautiful Alps, and regard carefully the Jura side of the Lake. After passing Rolle, or particularly after passing Lausaune, the shore is quite steep. The general aspect is by no means pleasant either. The whole country looks as if it had been lying in fallow for several years. The eye rests upon innumerable little walls,

The eye rests upon innumerable little walls running in all directions, but generally horrizon tally. Evidently there has been considerable labor spont there; but what for? He inquires and finds that those little pieces of land are nothing but so many vineyards. The walls have been built to keep the soil from being washed away by the heavy rains which occassional y set away by the heavy first winch occasional y set in and deluge the country. But that is not all. The earth is continually slipping down from the tops of each of these patches of ground to the bottom, and is there arrested by the wall. But instead of being left there, it is carefully carried up again in baskets, and deposited in its proper place. I must confess that such patient pursue. place. I must confess, that such patient perse vering industry is worthy of imitation by our own impatient, reckless countrymen. One can own impatient, reckless countrymen. One can scarcely imagine an American farmer willing to work in such a way. Clearing forests, rooting up stumps, any work that requires "driving," is all well enough; there is even a certain glory in laying whole forrests low, or in turning up a deep, broad furrow in some rich meadow; but to carry up dirt on one's back like a mule, that is rather too hard for American pride, if not for American shoulders. The whole Jura side of the lake is lined with little villages, evidently very old, but in general very clean in their appearance. Everything bears the mark of old and ice. Everything bears the mark of old ance. Everything bears the mark of old and thorough cultivation. As the boat reached Vevey, we could distinguish a perfect crowd of peasants, chiefly market women, who had come that day from farther up the lake and were then on their way home, after having disposed of their produce. They came trooping into the boat by scores, until one began to think that the number never would diminish. The Swiss peant is empired were the control of the sant is a curious specimen. Very independent, often crossed-grained, but still kind-hearted at bottom, and thoroughly attached to his country. midst before thou canst pray him to be merciful

MESSES. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Boston, ar wheat.

"Shut thy flowers and lower thy leaves," said the old willow-tree. "Look not at the lightning when the cloud bursts. Even men dare not do it, for in the lightning one can look into God's heaven, but this sight might even blind the men; but what would not happen to us, the plants of the earth, if we dare it—we, who are far inferior?" said the buckwheat. "Now I who are far inferior?"

"Far inferior?" said the buckwheat. "Now I will look straight into God's heaven." And it did it in its arrogance and pride. It was as if the whole world stood in flame, it lightened so.

When the storm was over the flowers and the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onict six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onic six greaths are greated as the great stood in the glear onic six greates are greated as the great stood in the grain stood in the clear, quiet air, greatly re-freshed from the rain, but the buckwheat was burnt coal-black by the lightning: it was only Such a collection should be kept intact for a State

priestly vestments in crimson silks and green velvets, richly embroidered and worked, repretwelth century; old books, with embroidered covers, bearing the owners' names, among them some which were the property of Edward VI., Charles I, Francis I. of France, the famous Di-ana Poictiers, and Henry III.

#### @bituaries.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. To the W. Master, Wardens, and Brethren of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 117:

of our worthy Brother, REUBEN ANDERSON, who departed this life at his residence, in Robertson

er our Masonic community has received an irrepar

mare association with our departed Brother we look back to a long list of kindnesses and benevolence that marked the man and the Mason; for never was ponse; our Lodge, our Church, and our educationa

derson, and we, his surviving friends, are well aware and can never forget the grasp of his unfailing and never exhausted regard, for none 1 ut [these in his immediate association can truly appreciate the warmth and wide grasp of his regard; and as a devoted patriot, the post of Chairman of the Committee of Safety shows the estimate placed on him by those who knew and delighted to honor him; and though deep in the vale of years on the call for volunteers to resist coercion, we find his name enrolled among those pledged to sust in Southern Rights.

Bureaus and Tollet Tables,

Suffas, do. do.

Suffas and Pier do.,

Centre. Card and Pier do. when the pressure of sixty-seven years, with its consequent debility, would have caused enthusiasm t-

usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the e resolutions spread upon the Minutes of the Lodge, and a cop

Port Sullivan, Texas, May 4, A.D. 1861, A L. 5861

WILLIAM H WHITE, F M. WHITE, F. M. WHITE, F. R. PROBL, Attest, Revben A. Smith, Sec.

Angelina county, INFANT Son of Dr. G. M and Sarah J. Wallace, aged 2 months and 27 days This is the second one of the family that the Good

Shepherd has taken to the upper told as incentives to those left behind. Bereaved parents, they cannot visibly come to you

but you may go to them.

E. P. Roors.

BENJAMIN F. ROZELL, son of James and Sister Lucretia Rozell is no more. He died in the triumphs of a living faith. He was born in the State of Tennessee, moved with his father to Alabama, from thence to Texas in 1846, professed religion in 1854 at Shiloh Church, and was united in marriage to Sister Sarah Miller in 1856. He spoke of his departure with Christian fortitude and much composure

Brother Rozell leaves many relatives, a kind wife and two little children to mourn his loss, though our loss is his eternal gain. May the good Lord bless his bereaved widow and give her grace to raise his.

Wm. and L. J. Dunlap, was born Sept. 14th, 1859, and died April 21st, 1861, of inflammatory croup. While the parents were at church in Millican the

me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom The family above."

## Galbeston Adbertisements.

A.G. WEDGE'S

Lone Star Gallery of Art. (Entrance on Market Street) Gaiveston Texas.

MELAINOTYPES, PHOT: GRAPHS, either plain or cooled in oil and all the improved styles pertaining to Phot-graphy executed in the most perfect style of Art. Photographs emarced from small likenesses of deceased persons, and colored in oil, presenting imperishable and cruthful inkeness of the "loved and lost" Ludies and gentiemen are invited to call and examine specimens. feb.21-ly

Port Sullivaa Institute.

THE. Third Session of this Institution will open on the first

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, Proceptress of the Female De partment.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof
F. R. Proble, 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-

Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sepl-tf AUG. SACHTLEBEN.

SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P EMERSON'S Grand and Squar Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Pignos from CHICK ERING, GILBERT NEW HALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. Sole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS; Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED-HAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS. All kinds of Musical Instruments.

All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of publisers' 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, 1860-1y
Galveston Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will commence

Moudny, Oct. 1, 1860.

Rooms in Morian Hall.

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

sep20-jan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfact on warranted.

Anderson & Blessino, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

jan 26

New Fall and Winter Goods, OLOTHING EMPORIUM

BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galveston.

Tremont Street, Galveston.

Tremont Street, Galveston.

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

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

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GA!TERS A large assortment of superfor PERFUMERY, TOILES ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

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

dec 13.60 Rivers & Varb

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

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign at

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Stee, 200 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Sjab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 "Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Cape, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 colis Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Billo Blides, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen S, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 15 bbls. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls, Vellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls, Spanish Brown, 400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls. Damar Varnish,
1000 bbs. Spanish Brown,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 " Japan do,
20 colls 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, Woo
enware, Sadiery, Guns, Riftes and Pistols in great varie
and at low prices. july 21
A. ALLES ... L. M. Hitture

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MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Birect from Italy.

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas TURE MARRIE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTIE WORK.

IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabe and Buskets of all descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Screws Keys Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Netting A Few Patent Musquite Frames and Canopy Hardware.

Iron Bedsteads, Iron Feeders Plated and Steel Knive and Forks. Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes. Table Curtery, Wire Cloth, etc.

Looking Ginsses. Looking Glass Plate. Glass for Petures, Picture Frames, Mcuidings of every ieseription.

China, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China iva and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Signed and Motte tups and Saucers, Mugs. Butters, Candlesticks, Instands, Cologue Bottles. Card Baskets, Vases, &c. White Grante l'inner, Tea and Coffee Sets Butters, Mugs, Pitchers. Toilet Sets &c., &c.

Glass Wars.—Goblets. thampaignes, Wines, Cordials Plain and Cur Glas a Table And Star Tumbiers, Decanters. Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes. Jars, Easters, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Aline assortment of Sterling Silver Table & Tea Spoons. Cable and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pic Litters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

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

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

Country orders solicited.—For sale by ROUT & DAVIS.

No. ", Strane

B. S. WOOD,

MPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and Built er's Hardware. In addition to a large Stock, has receive by late arrivals—1,000 kegs Nails and Spikes, 150 tons reined and Swedes Bar Iron assorted.

30 corn Shellers, 2 tons Cast & Eng. bi Steel, 1000 boxes Window Glass Tone Cast & Eng. bi Steel, 1000 boxes Window Glast Lions German bi steel, 2 tone Siph steel, 2 tone Siph steel, 30 doz Ames Spades, 30 doz Ames Sp

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 80.

THE Ætna Insurance Co. hus transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over .

TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the recessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2,030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury, Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States.

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

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

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

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

ian12 by E. PHUNT Agent, Galveston.

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Sand Boxes, Time Books, Transparent States, Wafers, Wal
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All orders prompily attended to, and Hooks forwarded by mail, free of postage, on reception of attentised prices.

Magnetines and Newspapers. Subscriptions received, or single copies for sale, of the one ing Magazines and Literary Newspapers of the day. Galvest n. Teras, Peb. 1861 FRANCIS IN ALLEN TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

It matures in about 20 days less time than oats.

ment, at the rate of three kundred bushels per acre. We know from acrual experiene: that it will average from

and fifty lushels per acre
as a field crop

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

Attention is called to the following Centificates:
Minons, Woodbrd co., iii. Feb. 18th, 1861.
We, the undersigned, having srown and used the poculia kind of grain. Anown as Japanese When, sold by E W Jones & Co., 49 live siret, St. Louis, Mo., would recommend it as wortny of notice by the farmers and stock raises through as the Uniter States and Canadas, for the following reasons: It produces enormously, is equal to on the rising of grain now used for atock; will grow from fir to six tone to the acre of very fine folder, that is preferred by both howers and call e to the best timothy or slover hay, after a v ry large per cent of the grain is threshed off; it mis stand the most severe drooth; it ripens while he walk is ye green; it will make these it is for the time it is will make the me it.

Willow and Wooden Ware, &c.,

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W OULD invite the attention of House-teepers, Piante
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White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, in sets and separate, Ornaments, Vases, Motte Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE. GLASS WAKE.

Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAF and GENERAL USE: Lamps. Globes, Shades and Chimneys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners Jara Bar Turnbiers, Beer Mugs. Decanters, &c.

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Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Sto-Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE.

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PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE. TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

SUPERIOR GREEN and BLACK TEAS

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MECHANICAL TOYS

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Gaudalupe Male and Female College THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful villages in Texas, and is in communication by daily stage, with the leading thoroughfares of the State.—the Spring term embracing six months, begins ist Monday in January. This College is under the patronage of the M. E. Church, and supplied with an efficient corps of male and female teachers. TERMS.—Board and washing, per month

Thition from Music, with use of instrument No Extras. The course of study extends from the elementary to the ighest literary, mathematical and classical branches, taugh in first class College. We respectfully solicit a share of SOULE UNIVERSITY.

Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

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

Paculty.

GEO. W CARTER. D. D., President and Prof. Metaphysics, and Political Science. Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Profess of Ancient and Modern Languages. Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do

Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences. W. J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics, Maj J. W., KERB, G. V. M. I., Professor English Literature and Wittery Tactics.

Rev. EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography. Rev. A. McKENNY, Principal Preparatory Department. Rev. Tiflos. F. COOK, Agent. P. H. SWEARENGIN, E. q., Attorney.

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

EXPENSES.

UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE.

UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Elementary Studies, per term | \$\\ \text{Intermediate} \\ \text{Classies, and Mathematics,} \\ \text{Board, per month} \\ \text{Board, per month} \\ \text{12 to 15} \end{array} The fees and one half the expense weeks, must be paid in advance. For further information apply to the Faculty, Agent, or Preachers of the Texas Conferences Preachers of the Texas Conferences By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. C. WALLACE, Sec .- jan31

Andrew Female College, Huntsville, Texas.

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

sisted by a full corps of accomplished, expensed to state collicient tenchers.

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 surpossed the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends, and in securing the permanent services of Prof. Patton and his accomplished lady in the Literary department, greater success will be received. TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

The Musical department as heretofore, is under the control of Mrs. Many C. Overston, who gives universal satisfact in. Tunton 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.

Panning. Embroodery, Drawing, Wax Work, &c., extra. Vocal Music, grat seconding can be had in good private families at reasonable rates.

J. A. THOMPSON, Prest Bat. T.

W. T. ROBINSON, Se.

Bastrop Military Institute. BUSITOD Military Institute.

PEPARTMENT OF PRA TICAL CHEMISTRY.—Instructions will be given dayly in the Laboratory from ist january to list June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

Analytical Universal Chemistry, viz.

Analytical Universal Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maries waters, gases, &c.

Aonn Churchal Labourstry.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, originary calculi, &c., with use of large competend microscope for examinations. The manufacture of ether, quintine, &c., and of all the preparations directed in the U.S. Pharmacopia; also the detection of poison.

Photographic Chemistry.—Practical instructions in the art of taking Photographs, Ambrovypes, Melainnotypes, &c., of operative, inadecapes, &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 manufulation of the chemicals used.

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

P.S.—The Reard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer on, on Thursday, 52th of October, as there will be import at business to transact.

Sept20-ly

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

COMMENTED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1850, under the superintendence of Mrs. WARY C. HALSEY, assisted youngetent teachers. Musical Department under the discretion of Mrs. E. S. N. vook.

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

ssical and Mathematical Department......

Incidental Expenses, per year.

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are enimently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The Principal will board in the family. The price of board for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, \$125,00.

Students will be taken for a half session, paying from the time they enter to the cose of the year. All payments to be made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draff or otherwise. For further particulars address the Principal. Oct 10, 1860—1y

M. C. HALSEY.

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Indianola.

From Levee, via River,—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 6 a. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 p. M.; arrive at Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 a. M.; arrive at Salveston, SundayS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 4 p. M.; arrive at Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 a. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, STURDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola,

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

at 12 M.

New Orienns to Brozos Santingo,
vin Indianola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola
SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or
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June9-1y.

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THE undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kauft-ance Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Poles and Firthly and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, the for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he widefray an travelling expenses of the patient to and from an charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the kinfe or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. These quired to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from commencement of the treatment.

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

Rockwall, September 18th, 1859. will suffice.

Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

I hereby certify that I was addicted with piles for five years, during which time I was unable to do a day's work, and confined to my bed a great part of the time, suffering intensely. I spent five hundred dollars with deflerent physicians, and received no benefit, but generally was made worse. It houly applied to Dr. Barnett, and in a few days he cored no as sound as I ever was. It has now been two years, during which time I have not felt the least vestige of the desense. I have known him to treat several cases, without failing to care a single one. The treatment is almost free free pain, and I believe it perfectly devoid of danger. Persons aducted with Piles would do well to apply to him immediately.

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To whom all Busines All Communicat

> his universal reign' Put down these mu Which fill the earth Will nations learn th A - midnight -- co Discern not that he

"A WORD T characterized by the terms: "The Long

tongue of the learn

speak a word in . Let us briefly con 1. Christ speak is weary throng sin dwells and t Thus, the true so to the soul. 2. Christ speaks is weary of his known to awake the power of evil, ance. He points faith in his blood the penitent offers

speaks to you. honey comb

> comfort, but the willing andience

that deals with

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not be allayed

ments. One awa not only barret is like those pla the same flower gives delight ! well for genius the masculine e of woman; a separate from simpleton or a in man, separate chine; but we more intolerable portant in literati element that gent woman; and with no literature that have common nearer to nature and sentiments of sex is more amidst the num a continued idea