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# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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PEACE. "Peace," shall the world outwearied ever see Its universal reign? Will states, will kings, Put down these murderous and unholy things Which fill the earth with blood and misery? Will nations learn that love-not enmity-Is heaven's first lesson-which beneath wings Of mercy, brooding over land and sea,
Fills earth with joy by its soft ministerings? 'T were a sad prosdect—t were a vista dark
As midnight—could this wearied mortal eye

Through the dim mists that veil futurity.

"A WORD TO THE WEARY."

Discern not that beaven-bright though distant spark

Lighted by prophecy, whose ray sublime Sheds a soft gleam of hope o'er the dull path of tim

The work of Christ, as the great Teacher is characterized by the prophet Isaiah, in striking terms: "The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary. Let us briefly consider it:—

1. Christ speaks a word in season to him that is weary through the unsatisfying nature of sin. He awakens the ungodly to the conviction that sin dwells and reigns in them; that because it is sin it can afford no sufficing joy; that it is an evil and bitter thing; that the end of it is death. Thus, the true source of weariness is disclosed

2. Christ speaks a word in season to him that is weary of his captivity to sin. He makes known to awakened sinners, struggling against the power of evil, the glad tidings of deliverance. He points to his own agony upon the cross, as the price of human redemption—to faith in his blood as the ground of pardon for the penitent offender—to the work of his Spirit, as the fountain of strength for "those who have no might," and who can not, of themselves, break the yoke of iniquity. Thus the soul learns the one only method by which weariness

. Christ speaks a word in season to him Henry Giles in Christian Examiner. He reminds Christians, when ready to faint through the fiery assaults of Satan, how all his through the fiery assaults of Satan, how all his people have been subject to the same warfare, but have come forth "more than conquerers;" and on what an all sufficient helper we may cast our burdens, day by day; and in how short a time we shall be summoned from the field of battle to wear the crown of victory; and what in-flable glories shall enter into the reward of the faithful soldier. Thus, the soul is enabled hardly err in saying) the ransomed will experience perfect happiness, forgetting what it was to

you it speaks—speaks through his Word through the ministrations of his house, through the in-fluences of his Spirit. Nay, that the tongue speaks to you. It was given for that; and the mission cannot go unfulfilled. Then, despair

ot-droop not.

How precious must the words be which not-droop not. Christ's tongue speak! Should we not es-teem them 'sweeter than the honey and the honey comb?" There is no sorrow which they may not suffice to claim—no fear which may not be allayed by them. Let us welcome them to our hearts; let us delight ourselves in them.

Alas! for those who will not hear the words of Christ's tongue. No others can bring a true comfort, but the ear is made deaf to these. Nay, willing audience is given to false, deceitful tangues—the tongues of the world's unbelief and pride and desparation. How soon and utterly must their weariness deepen into wretchedness, and hopelessness shut them up in hell, where to be only weary would be a mitigation of their anguish. - Religious Herald.

SHAKESPEARE AND WOMAN.

There is one element in the genius of Shakespeare which we will distinctly notice; it is the femenine element. This is a security, perhaps, more enduring than any other, for the immortality of Shakespeare in literature. No genius that deals with human life is complete without including both the masculine and femenine elements. One away from the other issues into ments. One away from the other does not unfold its own fullest nature; each, by itself, is not only barren, but stunted. The genius which includes them both, and developes both, is like those plants that have the two sexes in the same flower, in which the blossom that gives delight by its beauty, gives, at the same time, the promise of coming fruit and of deathless seed. It may be said that this will hold as well for genius in woman as in man; and that if genius in man must include the feminine element, genius in woman must include the masculine element. We grant the position; but we grant it with a certain modification, it is this—that, as the masculine element should predominate in the genius of man, the femiof woman; a contrary order is not excellent, but unnatural—is not delightful, but disagreeabut unnatural—is not delightful, but disagreeable. Mere emotion and sympathy in woman, separate from sound thinking, leaves her a simpleton or a sentimentalist; mere intellect in man, separate from sensibility and intuition, leaves him a surly cynic or a reasoning machine; but we can hardly tell which is the more intolerable, a lachry mose man or a logical woman. The feminine element is not only important in literature for the completeness of genius, it is also important because it is by that element that genius obtains the sympathy of woman; and without the sympathy of woman in literature that deals with humanity can be said to live. The literature that can last, must have common interest for man and woman; but if it lean to either side, it should be that of woman; for the life of woman is always nearer to nature than that of man; her instincts and sentiments are more primitive; her-sense nearer to nature than that of man; her instincts and sentiments are more primitive; her sense of sex is more vigilant and tenacious; her thoughts are more spontaneous, rapid and direct; and the whole constitutes an inward character that maintains a wonderful unity amidst the numberless varieties of her sex, and a continued identity, which is neither lost nor observed, throughout the manifold changes of sayings of their master; and his maxims and sentiments are more primitive; here sense of sex is more vigilant and tenacious; her thoughts are more spontaneous, rapid and direct; and the whole constitutes an inward character that maintains a wonderful unity amidst the numberless varieties of her sex, and a continued identity, which is neither lost nor obscured, throughout the manifold changes of history or the world. The literature, therefore, which not only has no feminine element, but, still worse, which has ao feminine interest, wants the most vital element of humanity. If so it be with simple exclusion, what must it so it be with simple exclusion, what must it of the passions and of the senses? which not only has no feminine element, but, still worse, which has no feminine interest, wants the most vital element of humanity. If so it be with simple exclusion, what must it be with the literature which depreciates woman—scorns her, mocks her, ridicules her, and satirizes her? The one she will neglect; the other she will detest. What woman reads Rabelais? What woman reads Montaigne or Bayle? What woman reads Alexander Pope or Jona-

than Swift? And with all the genius of these writers, they can hardly be said to have any living interest in the world. What woman reads them?—but also it may be inquired, what man? To this question we reply, that if women read them, men would; and if women had read them, they would not so soon have become

The subtilty and the thoroughness with which The subtility and the thoroughness with which Shakespeare has comprehended the nature of woman, is one of the profoundest secrets of his genius. All the elemental germs of her nature seem to have been hidden in his own; and when his genius began to work, these germs unfolded themselves into all the types of womankind. The types so unfolded are mental mirrors, in which every representative woman may see the which every representative woman may see the reflection of her class. It is not that Shakesreflection of her class. It is not that Shakespeare dives into the depths of woman's passions; that he goes through dark mazes of her guilt, her cunning, and her crime; that he detects her concealed motives and her sinful schemes; it is that he is equally familiar with her innocence, with her guileless love, her girlish joys, her vanities, her sports, her tricks, her way wardness and wiles, the slightest motion that ripples the surface of her life, and with that pathetic and prophetic story of virgin fears and womanly hopes which she only whispers in her sleep. Thus is Shakespeare's genius interveined through all the inward life of womanhood, with a penetrating power, a discernment hood, with a penetrating power, a discernment of spirit, a truthfulness of feeling, and a fullness of sympathy which are almost more than natural. For this reason, Shakespeare has both enchantment and awe for the genuine woman's mind—such a mind loves him while it fears him; and this is the highest love that woman knows. The woman who is of any worth does not love the trifler, or the flatterer, or the weakling; she loves the man whose strength she can admire, whose insight makes her trem-ble, while she feels that it reads her secret thoughts; and who is of the serious integrity that will not degrade her or him by the base bribery of lying words; who is, at the same time, of the heroic and affectionate nature that moves her enthusiasm and that captivates her heart. If such a combination would be resistless to woman in the character of a man, in an-other way it must be as much so in the character of his genius. On these grounds, the genius of Shakespeare must be to women of soul a glory and a might such as no genius has ever been before to woman—such as, perhaps, no genius will ever be again. Some poets of modern times have wonderfully ingratiated them 30 cent selves in the admiration of women—Byron, by sentiment and passion; Schiller, by delicacy, feeling, and enthusiasm; Goethe, by a sort of demoniac magic: Scott, by a natural and massive manliness: Tennyson, by a certain witchery, half earthly, half unearthly, that brings together the sensuous and the spiritual in music and beauty, which have always entrancement for womanly susceptibility. But though these at first produce more excitement, Shakespeare has more lasting inspiration; he is, in truth, the kingly master of them all; he transcends them all, as Prospero the slavish sprites of his island, or rather as Solomon, in Eastern legends,

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

transcends the spirits and genii of air and sea .-

Lieut Maury, at the laying of the corner stone Lieut Maury, at the laying of the corner stone of the University of the South, said:

I have been blamed by men of science, both in this country and England, for quoting the Bible in confirmation of the doctrine of physical geography. The Bible, they say, was not written for scientific jurposes, and is therefore of no authority. I beg pardon: the Bible is authority for every thing it touches. What to look up, and on the blissful epoch, when weariness will have ceased forever—when (we would you think of the historian who should refuse to consult the historical records of the Bible because the Bible was not written for the science is true; when your man of science, with vain and lusty conceit, announces the disagreement between them, rely upon it, the fault is not with the Witness or his records, but with the "worm" who essays to interpret evidence

which he does not understand.

When I, a pioneer in one department of this beautiful science, discover the truths of science. reflecting light upon the other, and each sustain ing the other, how can I, as a truth loving knowledge-seeking man, fail to point out the beauty, and to rejoice in its discovery? And were I to suppress the emotion with which such discoveries ought to stir the soul, the waves of the sea would lift up their voice, and the very stones of

the earth cry out against me.

As a student of physical geography, I regard the earth, sea, air, and water, as pieces of mechanism not made with hands, but to which, nevertheless, certain offices have been assigned in the terrestrial economy. It is good and pro-fitable to seek to find out these offices, and point them out to our fellows. after patient research, I am led to the discovery of any one of them. I feel with the rstronomer old as though I had "thought oce of God's

thoughts," and tremble. CONFUCIUS.

The most noteworthy name in all Chinese sistory is that of Confucius. He was one of those who, unaided, except by the light of calm reflection, read more clearly than most, the les-sons conveyed in the unwritten book of God's law. A true sage was Confucius, one who reasoned soberly and practically on human dueration on account of his personal character, and the subjects and manner of his teaching. He lived in the sixth century before Christ, a hundred years later than Budha, and a hundred years later than Socrates. He found a religion already existing in China, with a very practi-cal system of morals, which first and last has always given it its special character. No char-acter in history is less mythological than Con-fucius. He is no demigod whose biography con-sists chiefly of fable, but a real person. The facts of his life, the personal aspect of the man, the place where he lived, the petty kings under whom he served, are all known. He was a critic of the ancient books composed by earlier sages. He wrote a history of the times immediately are continued in the continued of the sages. sages. He wrote a history of the times immediately preceding his own. He edited the national book of history, the "Shov-king," He published a collection of national poetry. He attempted to give a philosophical character to the ancient divining book called the "Yih-king," not sarely because he had any predilection for

the ancient divining book called the "Yih-king," not surely because he had any predilection for divination, but because he revered the memory of the celebrated men who had transmitted it. So high was his respect for antiquity, that he could not think slightingly of the system of divination which had been practiced by the best Chinese kings up to and beyond the boundary line between history and fable. He also edited a work upon State religion, which described the rites, popular and imperial, which are to be performed to the superior powers.

Confucius taught 3,000 disciples, of whom the more eminent became influential authors. Like Plato and Xenophon, they recorded the sayings of their master; and his maxims and arguments, preserved in their works, were af-

REVIEWS OF THE CATALOGUE. Brief Notices of Some of the Books in the Catalogue of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville. J. B. McFerrin. Agent,

and to be had at any of the Depositories. SMITH'S ELEMENTS OF DIVINITY. This is considered by some to be one of our valuable the-ological publications. Dr. George Smith, an Englishman, as a theologian, as well as for ological publications. Dr. George Shath, and Englishman, as a theologian, as well as for learning, patient research, and orthodoxy, has a for ruins, and scarcely a man was left to tell the sorrowful tale. says our Book Editor-"as to render unnecessary any recommendatory observations." The work consists of thirteen Lectures, forming a synopsis of philosophic and practical Divinity.
The work has been revised and reprinted from the English, at the request of our Bishops, for the Course of Study. The Editor says it is not intended to supersede more elaborate works on the subject here discussed, but to prepare the way for the course of Study. way for their successful study, and to supply a convenient manual, to those who may not be able to extend their investigations in these departments of sacred literature.

The following are the subjects discussed in 1. The Gennineness, Authenticity, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and their authority and sufficiency as a rule of faith.

 The historical books of the Old Testament.
 The prophetic and poetical books of the 4. The New Testament books,
5. The being, attributes, and triune personality of God, as revealed in Holy Scripture.

6. The teachings of Holy Scripture concerning the rede ming work of Christ. 7. The doctrine of Holy Scripture respecting personal salvation. 8. The Old Testament Church.

9. The formation of the Christian Church and its progress to the time of Constantine. 10. The history of the Christian Church from the accession of Constantine to the great Reformation. nature, importance, and proper use of language.

12. Biblical criticism and interpretation.

13. On preaching. A full and minute syllabus is furnished in the able of contents. ni the hands of every Christian student. Price,

LONDON IN THE OLDEN TIME. This is a small 30-cent book, a reprint of one of those highly select publications of the London Religious Tract Society. The Editor says it is not Ameri Sunday-school reader.

Layre v in Modern Times. This is a twin-the history of the great city from the beginning of the Stuart dynasty, in the early part of the LANDEN IN MODERN TIMES. This is a twin-

LAURA EUGENIA ELLIS.—The review deemed

a large and much reglected class in the Church. I mean children of about ten years and under. and thought too young to receive religious in-struction. This is a great mistake. As soon as they are old enough to be sent to school, they are old enough to learn the science of salvation.

about ten years," etc.

There is much good sense in that remark, most unquestionably. Twenty cents will buy the book. It is a sketch of the life and death of a little girl who lived and died near Memphis, Tennessee.

Magic.-Pretended Miracles, and Remarkable Phenomena. This book is replete with valuable information. It explains, upon principles of reason and philosophy, almost all kinds of necromancy, magic, and astrology. On reading it, none will be at a loss to understand in some sort, or longer wonder at the mirac'es of either papists or spirit-rappers. The book is illustrated with cuts, explanations, etc. Price, 40 cents.

Mannon: or Covetonsness the Sin of the Church, By the Rev. Dr. John Harris, This, it is hardly necessary to say, is a most superior book. Its title is significant and expressive.— Coretousness the Sin of the Church ! This is an important subject, and Dr. Harris has studied it

sand souls professed sanctification," in 1841, 1842, and 1843. The claims set up in the title of this book are certainly sufficiently high and imposing. The probability is, however, that this title was given to the book not by the au thor, but by his friends at the North, who pre-pared the work for the press. But the work, certainly has very high claims. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Caughey is one of the most re-

A COMING ETERNITY -- And Paradise Paradise

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA, S. A. and bayonet; and there has been even a small The New York Herald publishes a letter from Valparaiso, dated April 3d, giving an ac-

count of one of the most fearful earthquakes of modern times. It occurred in the volcanic region in the Southwestern part of the Argentine Republic, on the 20th of March, and in a mo-ment the city of Mendoza with a population of The news was brought by Benigno Bruno, a mail rider. He stated that he arrived at Men

dozs on the morning of the 20th; that at halfpast eight, P. M., a brief but excessively violent shock of an earthquake, lasting but six or eight streets being narrow, the buildings high, and the inhabitants totally unused to such phenomena, were paralyzed with terror, and neglected to seek refuge in the open courts of their dwel-lings until too late. The Postmaster was buried beneath the ruins of the Post Office, the Gov-ernor was missing, and when asked why he brought no certificate that the mails were lost, the messenger replied, "There was no one left to write it, nor materials to write with."

The aspect presented by the city after the first shock was terrific. Hoarse subterranear thunders deafened the ear, animals of all kinds rushed frantically through the open spaces howl ing, the earth opened and vomited forth floods of water, while, to crown the scene of horror, flames burst from the ruins and consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, with its dead, its dying and its wounded.

On the 28th a number of letters were received ed here and at Santiago by relatives and friends of Chilians residing in Mendoza, but the hope, until then entertained, that the earlier account were exaggerated, soon gave way to the dread ful certainty that the calamity had not yet beer painted in colors sufficiently vivid. The earth ill continued to tremble, the few walls that had resisted the first shock one by one fell, until now no vestige of a building remains. The mountain roads are in a most dangerous condition, not on account of the huge masses of rock that have already fallen and obstructed the The book is a very superior one and should be road, but because the vibration of the earth is still hurling them down from the heights above into the valleys.

The guachos, or natives of the surrounding country, hastened to the spot, not to assist the needy or aid in re-cuing the wounded from a lingering death, but to seek for plunder among Tract Society. The Editor says it is not Ameri canized in any way in the revision. London is from the wretched survivors. One gentleman the great city of the modern civilized world—
Its history, coming down from Roman London,
The history coming do Its history, coming down from Roman London, is matter of high interest to the family and the shall have no other law here than that of the poignard."

of the Stuart dynasty, in the early part of the 17th century, to the present time. Same price booters, and had gone, it was supposed, to the booters. The books should be in every family and Sunday-school. Of what vast importance is it to become acquainted with the kind of a world we live in! Let the boys family. They too had all perished on the 20th In the Jesuit church there was preaching most proper to be given of this work is to copy its highly practical and philosophical prefatory note by the author. He says:

"I deem it proper to state that this tract was undertaken purely for the sake of doing good to reached the plaza were saved, but the walls and reached the plaza were saved, but the walls and record of the building fell inward with a crash. reached the plaza were saved, but the walls and roof of the building fell inward with a crash, and priest and penitent together were hurried

into eternity.

The latest advices from Mendoza represent the suffering to be extreme, there being neithe food, clothing nor shelter for the survivors, everything being burned beneath the ruins.— They also state that San Juan and San Luis, two other populous cities of the Confederation, have shared a like fate, the San Juan river having, after the shock, left its bed, and swept over the town, utterly destroying what the earthquake had spared. This news not having been fully confirmed, I do not, however, vouch

for its correctness,
As soon as this disastrons news was rendered beyond question, the government and private individuals vied with one another in energetic efforts to send immediate relief to their suffer ing brethren. Without waiting for the comple tion of the work, on the 30th, a party of phy sicians and others left for the scenes of the diaster, bearing medicines, food and clothing, and accompanied by a small body of troops.

The gloom and terror spread throughout the

republic of Chili by this awful calamity may be imagined. Situated upon an eminently volcanic region, we have constant evidence of the insecurity of our tenure of existence. Separated but by a chain of mountains from the scenes of important subject, and Dr. Harris has studied it well, and drawn it out to most admirable advantage. The man who thinks he makes or saves money by keeping that which belongs to the Church, is most woefully mistaken. Price, 40 cents.

Methods in Earnest. By Rev. James Canghey. This book gives "the history of a Revival in Great Britain, in which twenty thousand souls professed sanctification," in 1841, 1841 rious visitor, who comes at dawn, at noonday or at midnight, and in a few seconds levels to the ground the proudest monuments of human

WALKING TARGETS.

Leaving for the present the question of pro doubted that Mr. Caughey is one of the most remarkable and successful revival preachers of the age. And though he does not appear to any thing like so good advantage in print as in pertaining like so good advantage in pertaining like so good advantage in pertaining like so good adv markable and successful revival preachers of the age. And though he does not appear to any thing like so good advantage in print as in person, yet this book has had a most remarkable demand, and has been read all over the country by multiplied thousands. It is a revival book, neither very literary, very classic, nor very philosophical; but, nevertheless, very good and quite readable. It is a large 12mo dollar-book of 456 pages.

METHODISM IN CHARLESTON is not so local a book as one might presume from the title. It gives a pretty full account of the first labors of the Wesleys in that region before "Methodism" began to be, and then of Mr. Whitefield's visits, Bishop Asbury's first visit, Jesse Lee, Henry Willis, etc., etc.; also some account of John Tunnel, Henry Willis, the visit of Dr. Coke, Tobias Gibson, and many others of the early times.

The book is an interesting reminiscence. It is from the pen of the Rev. F. A. Mood, of the South Carolina Conference, and was first published in 1856.

It has a neat frontispiece, representing the Spring stree: M. E. Church in that city. 18mo, 40 cents. at all over the continent. For it has been found that black is the most conspicuous color that can be worn in the field. It will not blend A Comno Etrennity—And Paradise, Paradise lost, is awaiting you, and stands before you with unfolded gates; and time hasteneth past, and eternity prepareth itself to roll on for ever And the body losest its strength for labor, and its reliable for sensual things; and both haste to an end; and rest comets, and erest ment in the presence of God; and every blessing of our first parents, with every superaded blessing which arises from the sense of dangers past, from the glorious knowledge of redeeming love, and from the certainty of salvation, and deliverance, and eternity of salvation of the lost of the of the los

rifled cannon made—a 4 pounder, we believe— which has terrible accuracy at a very long range, and which is used to pick off officers at

Under this changed circumstance of warfare, and since thought has been brought to bear upon the subject of dress, the very dark and the very bright positive colors have been rejected, by the best military authorities, as altogether unfit for service. They make the wearer a mere walking target. A small knot of men with red caps, or red trowsers, or red waistcoats relieved against blue, would surely be hit by a good marksman at the distance of half a mile, and in fact much further. They would form a clearly defined dark spot, which would also present a colors blend with those of the ground, of rocks, of the atmosphere; so that at the distance of a few hundred yards the outlines of the wearer begin to fade, and within the range of tolerable rifle shooting he becomes absolutely indistinguishable. Let us then see no more of this fatal finery, which dazzles the eyes of admiring friends at home only to fix the deadly aim of the enemy in the field.

EFFECT OF MORALITY ON THE MIND.

The operation of the right moral feelings on the intellectual is always for the good of the latter, for it is not possible that selfishness should reason rightly in any respect, but must be blind in its estimation of the worthiness of all things; neither anger, for that overpowers the reason or outcries it; neither sensuality, for that overgrows and chokes it; neither agitation, for that has no time to compare things together; neither enmity, for that must be unjust; neither fear, for that exaggerates all things; neither conning and deceit, for that which is voluntarily untrue will soon be unwittingly so; but the great reasoners are self command, and trust unagitated, and deep looking Love, and Faith, which, as she is above Reason, so she best holds the reins of it from her high seat—so that they err grossly who think of the right developement even of the intellectual type as possible, unless we look to higher sources of beauty first. For there is not any virtue, the exercise of which, even momentarily, will not impress a new fairness upon the features; neither on them only, but on the whole body, both the intelligence and the moral faculties have operation, for even mind that governs them-and on the gentleness

Love of the human race is increased by their individual differences, and the unity of the crea-ture made perfect by each having something to bestow and to receive, bound to the rest by a thousand various necessities and various grati-tudes, humility in each rejoicing to admire in his fellow that which he finds not in himself, and each being in some respect the complement

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD .- The London American thus comments on the course of our flee, and incidentally speaks of the late U.S. Consul at London, Gen. Campbell:

The Southern Congress has wisely provided that there shall be no renewal of office except for good and sufficient cause shown by the Executive. This section of the permanent con-stitution will receive unanimous approbation. The inconvenience and demoralizing effect of making the minor offices of Government de-pendent upon political opinions have long been felt in America. This policy was not anticipa-ted by the framers of the United States constitution, and was not practiced during the first

thirty years of the Republic.

The next best thing to retaining an efficient and trustworthy public servant is the appoint ment of one who is both honest and capable, in short, to designate the "right man for the right place."

Those, resident of the States which form the Southern Confederacy would not feel inclined, under any circumstance, to retain office under the present administration. And as the char-acter and experience of foreign representatives verely wounded. Dickinson now e-minanded are especially important to a new government, the Confederate States will do well to avail themselves of the service of those who have command, was killed by the side of Dickinson, been tried in the foreign service of the United under the flag. Dickinson fell again, but now mortally wounded, and Gladden, placing the will have the happiest effect, in securing not only the recognition of Southern independence,

of the various governments. We know of no gentleman that is a truer representative of the generous chivalry of the south. During the official residence of Gen. Each man fought for the honor of Carolina. lampbell in London, we have never heard a whisper of complaint from any source. He some had not men enough to bury their dead, as not only faithfully performed the duties of or bear their wounded to the ambulances. The s office, but exercised towards his unfortu nate countrymen a noble generosity. His de parture from London will be regretted by a but the flag, bathed in blood, was always seize

is best to lay in. Certainly, we shall want a little money, for a destitute old man is indeed a sorry sight, and suggests to every one the suspicion that his life has been foolishly, if not wickedly spent. Yes, save money, by all means. But an old man needs just that particular kind of strength which young men are most apt to waste. Many a foolish young fellow will throw away on a holiday a certain amount of nervous away on a holida energy, which he will never feel the want of un til he is seventy; and then, how much he will want it! It is curious, but true, that a bottle of champagne at twenty may intensify the rheumatism of three score. It is a fact, that overtasking the eyes at fourteen may necessitate the aid of spectacles at forty, instead of eighty. We advise our young readers to saving of health

LAND CARLON SOME CONTRACTOR AS TO THE

THE BLOCKADE AND THE WAR. From the New York Observer :

A distinguished Professor in a college in Ala bama, a Northern born and educated man, writes to us, and in the course of his letter says "Blockade our ports four years, and we would be the most independent and happy nation on this globe. All that the world affords at all, we have, or could have, if we were compelled to develop our resources. Every growth, from the tropics to the cold mountains, is ours; iron, coal, salt, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, &c., are in exhaustless quantities. Cotton is a curse to us any how, and to raise only enough for our own use would be vastly to our interest. You are to gain nothing by this war. Suppose you could conquer us, do you imagine for one ment that we are ever to be towards you as we have been? We would take no part in your government; you could have no courts here, would be supreme, and our commercial inter-course could never be re-established. Now we are ready to let bygones be bygones, and make treaties of mutual interest. But let every home become a house of mourning, after a bloody war from Northern invasion, and then talk of treaties of amity, and scorn and defiance would be all the answer on our side that you would

Letters from all parts of the seceded States bring to us similar indications, and we get no intelligence from newspapers or private corresondence to encourage the belief that there is any Union party in the South. Some portions of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, where slavery is waning, are anxions to remain in statu quo, and their exposed condition, to-gether with the probabilities of the future, will help in making them neutral if not loyal to the general government.

But the slaveholding States are as united in war for separation, as the free States are united in war for the Union The people of the South mals; and that the vast tracts of snow which are as cheerful in consecrating their sons, their property and their lives, as we are in the North. These facts ought to be carefully weighed in making calculations for the future.

A business man in Connecticut writes to a friend in Charleston, S. C., under date of the duced by millions of animals. 18th of May :

" Friend C .- It is war! war! war! About sil the movements and gestures, however slight, are different in their modes according to the fight. In fact, there is no class of people that mind that governs them—and on the gentleness and decision of just feeling, there follow a grace of action, and through continuance of this, a grace of form, which by no discipline may be taught or attained.

In fact, there is no class of people that have done more than the New England preach—bave done more than the New Engla taught or attained.

There is a certain period of the soul culture also, when it begins to interfere with some of the characters of typical beauty belonging to the bodily frame, the stirring of the intellect wearing down the flesh, and moral enthusiasm burning its way out to heaven through the ema ciation of the earthen vessel; and there is, in this indication of subduing of the mortal by the immortal part, an idea of glory of perhaps a purer and higher range than that of the more perfect material form.

the car who knew me. He came to me after the minister got out, and told me be was glad to hear me give it to him. I asked him first, the moral advantage of a quarrel with the perfect material form.

the car who knew me. He came to me after the minister got out, and told me be was glad to hear me give it to him. I asked him first, the moral advantage of a quarrel with the South; and then the commercial advantage? but as I neither seek nor wish an advantage, I the car who knew me. He came to me after notes were given in part payment for twenty-I told him that I would not go to fight, and wanted him to go-those who were so fond of fighting, let them go. H + very meek'y replied:

> the South go. The Stars and Stripes are as much her property as the North's. She bled as freely for that symbol as did the North. I now seek to destroy both their value and useas freely for that symbol as did the North. I have done all that lay in my power to perpetuhave done all that lay in my power to perpetuate our Union; but if we can't live together, the sale, restore to you your property, and let

paper back on me and I am used up. My creditors are shoving me to the wall, and God only knows where my bread is to come from. I now in force for these purposes," the second should be glad to hear from you. I don't wish to see newspapers. One day they come out with a string of lies, and the next day they charge three cents for another to contradic them. Let me hear from you.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS. Caliborne, in his life of Quitman thus speaks of the South Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista Butler left his sick bed, against medical adflag in the hands of Leonard, led the charge. There was no wavering as death swept through

the ranks. Shot and shell hailed upon them .at towards securing the respect and sympathy the storm raged:
"In the storm raged:
"In the whole history," says Claiborne, "there has never been a more striking example of in Several companies were almost annihilated uniforms of the officers were literally torn from as they fell and borne to the front. Proudly i floated through the tempest of death until the victory had been won, and then, all torn and Saving For Old Age.—No one denies that it is wise to make a provision for old age, but we are not all agreed as to the kind of provision it is best to lay in. Certainly, we shall want a little money, for a destitute old man is indeed a sorry sight, and suggests to every one the suspicion that his life has been foolishly, if not

ON A MISER. A little gold, and so his life was lost;
I fancy now he'd surely like to live
Could he but know how much his funer

DEAL PROPERTY OF

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

One of the most startling revelations of scientific research is, the existence of living beings everywhere—in water, in dust, in mould, in objects loathsome to the sight, no less than objects beautiful. The Cornhill Magazine has a fine

paragraph on this subject: Life everywhere! The air is crowded with birds—beautiful, tender, intelligent birds, to whom life is a song and a thrilling anxiety, the anxiety of love. The air is swarming with insects—those little animated miracles. The waters are peopled with innumerable forms, from the animalcule, so small that one hundred and fifty millions of them would not weigh a grain, to the whale, so large that it seems an island as it sleeps upon the waves. The bed of the seas is alive with polypes, crabs, star-fishes, and with sand-numerous shell-animalcules. The rugged face of rocks is scarred by the silent boring of soft creatures, and blackened with countless muscles, barnacles, and limpits. Life every where! on the earth, in the earth, crawling

creeping, burrowing, boring, leaping, running. If the sequestered coolness of the wood tempt us to saunter into its chequered shade, we are saluted by the murmurous din of insects, the twitter of birds, the scrambling of squirrels, the sartled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude. If we pause before a tree, or shrub, or plant, our cursory various inhabitants. We pluck a flower, and in its bosom we see many a charming insect busy at its appointed labor. We pick up a fallen leaf, and if nothing is visible on it, there is probably the trace of insect larve hidden in its tissue, awaiting their development. The drop of dew upon this leaf will probably contain its animals visible under the microscope. This same mi-croscope reveals that the blood-rain suddenly ap earing on bread, and awakening superstition mals; and that the vast tracts of snow which are reddened in a single night, owe their color to the marvellous rapidity in reproduction of a minute plant. The very mould which covers our cheese, our bread, our jam, or our ink, and disfigures our damp walls, is nothing but a col-lection of plants. The many colored fire which sparkles on the surface of a summer sea at night, as the vessel ploughs her way, or which drips from the oars in lines of jewelled light, is pro-

MAJOR ANDERSON'S SLAVES .-- We find, in the us to say, that the negroes were bought by

desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be sub-ject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came

"There are enough of the lower class that could into my possession.

go." I told him, that he was the class."

I feel justified in giving you and the public "I tell you it is awful. I am sorry to have this notice, as I do not consider it fair play that

then, I say, divide peacefully—shed not one drop of blood. But it can't be as you and I say. I did hope there was sense enough and humanity to save us from this awful end. This nation! The world's model!

"I have not much to say about \$13 000 in my business, and I have about \$20,000 southern there has no me and I am used up. My creduce the laws of the Union, suppress insurrecent the laws of the Union that the laws of the Union the laws of the Union that the l ecute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and to section of which confers these extraordinary

> United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combina-tions too powerful to be suppressed by the ord-inary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any State or States, as may necessary to sup-press such combinations, and to cause the laws be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if neces-sary, till the expiration of thirty days after the Commencement of the next session of Congress,"
> Under this act, which is still in force, the
> President has acted, and he is clothed with these powers, until thirty days after July 4th, when Congress meets. The subject will then come before them, and the responsibility now assumed by the President will be thrown upon the immediate representatives of the people.—

MASSACHUSETTS SUPPLYING US WITH ARMS .-The Nashville Patriot of the 14th inst., says: The tenth District Home Guards received vesterday a shipment of seventy revolving rifles, Warner's patent, from the Springfield (Mass.)
Arms Manufactory. These guns are of the best quality, and are admirable for the purposes intended. Capt. J. M. Hawkins can now boast of tended. Capt. J. M. Hawkins can now boast of one of the best equipped home companies in the State. In reply to the question to Capt. H., how he got the rides from Sprinfield, Mass., he placed his index finger in the corner of his left eye, and said, "that is the question." We asked if there were any "more of the same sort," to which he replied, "nary one." So far as we are concerned, therefore, the Springfield Arms Manufactory is "played out."

A CHRISTIAN CAPTAIN.-Capt. Kilpatrick, of the Tishomingo Raffemen, now encamped at Pen-sacola, preserves his Christian character amid the stirring scenes of the camp. Every night he assembles his men at his tent, and, with Bible

prayer.

It all the officers and soldiers in the Southern army, who were professed Christians at home, will adhere thus to the principles and practice of their profession, it will preach an eloquent sermon on the genuineness and value of Christianity, and neutralize the demoralizing influence of camp life.

Capt. Kilpatrick is an official member of the
Methodist Church, at Corinth, Miss.—Memphis

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

THE FAST DAY .- Our paper goes to press o the 12th. The appointments for the 13th are prayer meeting at 5 o'clock A. M., in the Methodist Church; prayer meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Presbyterian Church; preaching at 11 o'clock in the Methodist and Baptist Churches; prayer meeting at 5 P. M., in the Baptist Church. The Catholics and Episcopalians will also, we presume, have appropriate services.

1776 AND 1861 .- A Connecticut paper says: "Our forefathers revolted, as they believed against an unjust interference with their prop erty; the South revolt, as they believe, against an unjust interference with their property. In 1776 England said there was no just cause for revolt; in 1861 the North says the same. The revolutionists of '76 believed there was; the revolutionists of '61 believe there is: the threats. the proclamations, the gibes, the taunts of Parliament and King did not allay the revolution of '76; the bombastic proclamations of Mr Lincoln and the jeers of the abolition Repub licans of the North will not allay the revolution of to-day. The Abolition Republicans call it a rebellion; but it is confined to one section; that section is most solemnly united; it has been open; its acts have been published to the world; the revolutionists fear no enemies at home; they cover an immense and fruitful territory; nature has adorned them with advantages of climate and soil as compared with the North. These facts make the task of subduing them the more onerous, if not quite doubtful .-It is certain that the people at the North are too sanguine. The fact that we are the invading force more than counterbalances our numerical superiority. History furnishes no precedent to have two days in the week, besides the festivals: support a denial. During our struggle with England there was no time when she had not in the field three men to our one-and sometimes more. This did not secure to her the victory." So the Connecticut paper goes on, have done." He adds: "They who always comparing us to the old rebels who became the founders of a mighty Republic; and it concludes, justly enough, that we, having the same object in view, "will wade through the bloodiest fields for the consummation of such a glory."

THE FIGHTS .- At Fairfax Courthouse on the 31st., a company of 80 U.S. regulars, late from Texas, entered the town of Fairfax, Va.; they were met by the Warrenton Rifles, under Capt. Marr. On our side, Capt. Marr was kill- wagoning expedition, across the Blue Ridge to part in the fight on the Southern side.

twice by several U. S. steamer on two succes- ards, passed us that day. But how our horse

tillery; our men had no canon.

KENTUCKY .- Dr. Summers writes to the Advocate at Charleston, as follows:

"The Corresponding Secretary of the Sur day-school Society, Dr. C. Taylor, has just returned from Russellville, Ky., where a Sunday-School Convention was held this week. He reports it a pleasant and profitable meeting; some fifty delegates were in attendance, including many of the leading ministers of the Louisville continue. Let us eschew Sunday parades as a in a very important sense, that Christ 'came Conference. Our brethren in Kentucky are not vanity and a sin. Let us also avoid Sunday disposed to let the cause of Sunday-schools languish, troublous as are the times. Dr. Taylor says the Confederate flag is flying at Russellville; our old friend and ex-Book Agent, Dr Stevenson, has one over his Academy. A distinguished Kentuckian has been in Nashville this week comfort to the recreant sons of that noble State, Frankfort as he was at Nashville."

"It were better," says a Northern religious paper, "that every Northern man should die than that the curse of slavery should continue to pollute our soil." Surely this is putting it a little too strongly; and certainly, the sensible people of the North will not be long in discovering that this recklessness of life and interest is the animating spirit of the invasion. Nor can we suppose they will be long in finding out that this spirit is diffused by men who, whatever may be their merits as mere theoretic theologians and sensation preachers, are utterly unreliable in the practical affairs of life. None but a fanatic could have written the sentence we have quoted. God help the North if it come under the control of such men; for then life, property, and opinion will be subjected to the ender mercies of a wild borde which has already shown that it prefers sacrifice to mercy, and that it can exact conformity at the expense of everything else.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE advertises for Principal. It is situated at Huntsville, Walker county, one of the most intelligent, moral and prosperous communities in the State. The building is large and good, and occupies a commanding and beautiful eminence. A complete new philosophical apparatus was purchased last year. We regard the position as one of the most inviting within our knowledge. See the port (Connecticut) Farmer, of May 17, says: letter of Rev. Mr. Philpott, pastor of the Methdist Church at Huntsville

SERIOUSLY FUNNY .- The 14th New York Regiment was addressed recently at the Academy of Music, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the the stage in military uniform, and sword by his side. He said he did not know that he should use it, unless somebody should impose upon him, but thought he should in a short time be stated, the dissolution of the Union, as an in support and sympathy."

tre Licoln to Moses is not to be much feared en his legs and tilting him over.

SUNDAY IN STIRRING TIMES.

The New Testament doctrine is that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. This means two things. It is opposed to the Pharisaic strictness which will not do or permit works of mercy and necessity on the Sabbath day. The Jews suffered from this strictness in their wars. Opposing generals ook advantage of the Jewish unwillingness to fight on the Sabbath, and gained important and conclusive victories. Not to fight on Sunday in war time, if the fight offer itself on that day, would be the greatest folly. The Sabbath was made for man, and whenever he is threatened with serious danger on the Sabbath, he would reverse the order of God by neglecting the duty of self preservation on account of the acredness of the day.

But, in the second place, the doctrine that he Sabbath was made for man, means that the bservance of that day is important to our best nterests, and is not to be too hastily set aside even in times of distress and danger. Other hings being equal, the army which rests on the sabbath will gain the greater number of victo ies, both because the spirit of Sabbath observance is approved by God, and because the day vas appointed with regard to the highest effiiency of man, by Him who knows us and needs not that any should testify to Him, what is best for the creature of His hands.

Burke, in his letter to a member of the French National assembly, attributes the failures of that body in part to its neglect of the Sabbath. He says: "In England, we cannot work so hard as Frenchmen. Frequent relaxation is necessary to us. You are naturally more intense in your application. I did not know this part of your national character, until I went into France, in 1773. At present, this your disposition to labor is rather increased than lessened. In your assembly you do not allow yourselves a recess even on Sundays. We and besides five or six months of the summer and autumn. This continued unremitted effort of the members of your assembly, I take to be one among the causes of the mischief they labor can have no true judgment. They never give themselves time to cool. They can never survey, from its proper point of sight, the work they have finished, before they decree its final execution. They can never plan the future by the past. \* \* These are among the effects of unremitted labor, when men exhaust their at tention, burn all their candles, and are left in the dark." We once went with a pious farmer, on

ed, and one soldier badly wounded. Five of Richmond, a distance of one hundred and fifty the U. S. troops were killed, several wounded, miles. Sunday found us several days' drive nine prisoners taken, besides several horses and from the city. We lay to in a piece of woods some arms. Col. Elwell and Gov. Smith took by the road-side, and rested. Many teams, some of them, we remember, driven by long The batteries at Aquia creek were attacked bearded, sober-looking, money-loving Dunk sive days. Several U. S. troops are known to were refreshed against Monday morning; how have been killed, and some of the steamers keenly they then took the road; and how the badly injured. In one of the fights the steam effects of the rest extended through the whole ers fired 599 shots at the batteries without ef- remaining distance, may be inferred from the fect. One of our shots carried away the flag of fact that, without pushing, we entered the city about a day in advance of the foremost team At Phillippi, near Grafton, on the 3d, a body that passed us on Sunday. That rest, besides Of course, I could not get excited till I had of U. S. troops, 2,300 strong, attacked 1000 affording us time for self-collection, enabled us consulted the authorities, else I had done dis Southern troops. The Federal account is that to drive twenty-five miles a day with more case honor to the conservatism of the profession, etc. The Confederates say they made a retreat- This holds as good on the long trip as on the nicality of even Tonchstone's code, and have ing fight, killing seventy and losing six men. short one. A Lieutenant in the U. S. service, patiently waited for "the lie seven times remov-The Federals were well provided with light ar- some years ago made an observation upon two ed." I floundered in unimaginable seas of Vatcaravansowhich left an Atlantic State for tel, Kent, and the Constitution, the Union, and Oregon at the same time. One of them lay by the enforcement of the laws, and urged, dripon Sunday, the other travelled all the time: the ping with the conviction, that Mr. Lincoln is former reached the destination at a much earlier date and in much the better condition.

We have gone into this war in the fear of God, quoting his word as authority for our position, recognizing him in our Constitution, and agreeing in a day of fasting and prayer for His blessing. As we have commenced, so let us drilling, unless there be cases in which it is necessary. There may be such cases; but there cannot be a necessity for constant Sunday drill.

be allowed to officers by religious people. - divisions and conflicts in the earth. But we are Soldiers are not always Christians; and will not quite sure that he did not intend to teach that -the object of his visit was not to give aid and always make appropriate use of Sunday's rest. men should take the sword under any such Some exercise in camp may be necessary to the motto as "corruption must be put down." De-Lincoln, Anderson, & Co., with their so-called morals of the command. Those who look on fence, in the strictest meaning of that term-re-Kentucky regiments-northern men on South. from the religious point of view may not see sistance to force-is as far as any Christian can ern soil. More, time will develop. John. C. everything. Still, we are glad to believe that go with the sword. To take up the dangerous Breckinridge is in the field; and I think it will those who are at the head of affairs have the instrument in the spirit of a reformer is a very is one Methodist to every ten of the population not be long before Dr. Hilliard, or some one like fear of God before their eyes, and will labor to serious mistake. If it were true, as it is not, him from Montgomery, will be welcomed at prevent any deviation from strict morality in that this war would free the slaves of the the conduct of the war. The tendency in that | South, and that this result would accord with direction, we believe, is general and positive .- the progress of Christianity, still it would be It should be encouraged.

of the Lord, says: "I will drive far off from cedent for a professedly Christian people to eh you the northern army, and will drive him into gage in a war with the view of extending the a land barren and desolate, with his face to- Kingdom of Christ. This, we think, can never ward the east sea, and his hinder part toward be done without inaugurating infinitely worse the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and evils than those which were to be "wiped out." his ill savour shall come up, because he hath magnified to do great things." And that this driving off was to be in accordance with morality throughout, is clear from the promise that a revival of religion should succeed, embracing the young and the old, and also "the servants and handmaids," We expect great prosperity in religion after this war, if it be, as yesterday. t should and may be, a preparing of the way of the Lord by ridding us of the Moloch of a corrupted Union and the Dagon of an infidel

the North are few, they are of the right stamp. who "never surrender," and is doubtless making of the Church in your territory. It affords us pleasure to publish, from time to the best use of the defensive means at his distine, a friendly paragraph from a Northern posal. We wish he had more; but with what press, here and there, which takes a just view he has, added to that which our "natural allies" of the present state of affairs. These paragraphs | could bring, greater deeds could be done by braare signs that the Black Republican Military very and energy, than inefficient puerility could Despotism will not forever be permitted to de- accomplish with ten thousand times the same ceive, insult, and impoverish the Northern people. In reply to a contemporary, the Bridge- is generally a way. The experience of Virginia frontier, the Indians continue to visit us on the "The Standard may bluster and rave to its placed upon the honor of the foe, and that no within the bounds of my Circuit this spring .heart's content, but it can never rub out nor sacrifices can be too great to prevent his set. On their first visit they were intercepted at the blot out the great fact that the present disrup. ting foot upon the soil of a Southern State, Gap of the Duffau Mountains by a small party tion of our Union and the enormous losses that have already resulted therefrom (estimated by itself at not less than five hundred millions of dollars,) have been brought about by the Abo-Northern Methodist Church. A New York | lition and Republican crusade that has been so paper says: "The Rev. chaplain appeared on long, so unremmittingly, and, for the last seven years, so fiercely waged against the rights of the Southern States in regard to slavery under the national Constitution. As we have before as much at home with the instrument as he was evitable result of this crusade, has long been in the church. He took his text from Exodus, foreseen and predicted by thousands-samples 17th chap., 11th, 12th, and 13th verses. He said we had a Moses at Washington who was speeches by Calhoun and Clay, and from a camholding up his hands, and it was the duty of the paign document issued by the New York Tripeople to sustain him, and stay his hands by bune in 1844. The Standard itself, in its purer enius to keep the instrument from getting (an abolitionist,) be elected Governor and let

ecticut.' " This Gillette was then defeated for Governor but was soon after elected to the U. S. Senate. The Farmer continues: "The war eeping with the character of the long, heartess, and harrassing crusade that has been waged against them. How or when this war will terinate we undertake not to predict. It is well. lowever, for all to remember what Mr. Clay said in his warning speech, viz: 'Nor should the Abolitionists flatter themselves that if they

ucceed in uniting the people of the free States, hey will enter the contest with a numerical sueriority that must ensure victory. All history and experience prove the uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the

It will not be long before the masses of the North discover that the friends of the South among them are also the friends of freedom and prosperity. Abolitionism is destined to be whipped in the South and to a terrible retribution home. The South will cut off its tail, and the honest yeomanry of the North will crush its

KENTUCKY. A friend, not an original secessionist, writes We cannot well judge of individual sentinents by party organizations; but there is certainly no party in Kentucky that can be called Union party. "Armed neutrality" is avowed and by those who go for "Southern rights."-This armed neutrality is a platform made of the o both parties. It is supposed the secessionists adopt it as the surest means of uniting the people against Lincoln, as they know your government will respect it, and his will not. It supposed the Unionists adopt it as the asiest way of subsiding into co operation with he North. The first, I think is true; the latter tained by the mass of Union men. If, after the ote of over 100,000 on the 4th of May, in fahe secession vote, Lincoln is permitted to send troops into this State unquestioned by force, e-baptize her soil with the proud but melancholy title of "the dark and bloody ground."-Then will the glory of her great name have departed. Then will she be comforted only in the membrance of the men of her strennons youth, feeling

"Thei: spirits wrap the dusky mountain, Their memory sparkles o'er the fountain; Rolls mingling with their fame forever."

My neighbor attorney after doubting a wee noking a week, and then weighing his doubts, like the old Dutch governor, has profoundly anconneed that he has "a view." Well, God give them wisdom that have it, and those that are fools let them use their talents! We are in the greatest flurry here over the anticipated blockade of the Louisville and Nashville railroad .himself a blockhead. I consider that a more just and compendious opinion can't be easily got from any other country lawyer."

A DANGEROUS ERROR.-A Northern paper says: "Corruption must be put down; and this necessity, the world being as it is, makes it true

not to bring peace, but a sword." This, we venture to think, is a wrong application of the Saviour's words. He meant, as we understand Him, to teach that his doctrines On the other hand, some discretion should would be the occasion rather than the cause of wrong for the Northern people to fight with that One of the prophets, speaking in the name design. It would be to establish an awful pre-

### ----THE ENEMY ABOUT.

The Picayune of the 9th says:

We learn from the Balize that two U. transports, (one supposed to be the steam-hip Empire City,) having, it is said, about 1500 men on board, arrived off the bar at one P. M. If peradventure there should be a little tempt to take Galveston one of these days, we

presume some of the "boys" up the country

will have an opportunity of getting a share in a fight without going to Virginia. The com-FRIENDLY AND JUST .- If our friends at the mandant here is one of those quietly brave men amount of means. Where there is a will there will probably prove that no reliance can be border, occassionally. They have been twice wherever it can be prevented, whether by the of citizens, who succeeded in killing one and

speeches by Calhoun and Clay, and from a campaign document issued by the New York Tribute in 1844. The Standard itself, in its purer days, saw clearly, as did Mr. Clay and others, that this crossade was leading directly to discolution: and in 1852 protested loudly and earnestly against it. It then said: Let Mr. Gillette (an abolitionist,) be elected Governor and let him say in a message what we have heard him.

Indian onered nis hand and spoke; but not in a tongue that Mr. Cogshall and ladey and dear mrs Hannah from your affectionate mother. The began affect to which I wis a splendidly as ever; his wife and daughters wear as much and ase costly raiment and sever; his wife and other wounded to day. The heads

say in conversation, and there is not a State | lished rule. Nearly all on the place that are formed that he stated they were all Catholics. of the New Testament had been written in this

### LETTER FROM HOUSTON.

The Confederate States and the Present War in Prophecy !- Rev. W. H. Seat on a New Hobby ! -- Its success ! -- Meeting of Masonic Grand Lodge ! - Governor's Visit! &c., &c. MR. EDITOR :- We were somewhat surprised see it announced by posters on the streets last week that the Rev. Wm. H. Seat would preach next Sabbath ou "the Confederate States

and the present war in Prophecy." Feeling as sured he would not have undertaken it unless ne was prepared to sustain it, we attended both morning and night; and with the majority, I may confidently say all was sorry he had to close. He preached over three hours, and his audiences, which were both very large-a great many having had to return home at night for want of room in the church-would willingly have sat three hours longer; and such was the clear and conclusive evidence produced by him that the old United States was Israel restored that the Confederate States was and is the stone cut out of the mountain without hands: the both by those who call themselves "Union" men the thirteen original States having increased to thirty-three, and the power of the Dragon being manifest, the mountain was divided, and most inevitably decaying timber, a fact known great valley had been formed between the two parts of the mountain, (or Government,) two thirds remaining and one third (or eleven States) being cut off; that the tidings from the East (France) and from the North (England) had. and was now, indeed, causing great trouble to the old power; that the old power was indeed setting its tabernacles on the borders of the is true of individual leaders, but it is not enter- land-the chosen of the Lord; and the Dragon was making rapid strides to slay the man-child whose sword cometh out of his mouth-it bevor of an efficient armed neutrality, outside of ing the Constitution and Laws of our Confeder racy which verily are now the ultimathule of human government, and shall prove a power then indeed will she need a new race of men to to mould despotism and tyranny to Republicanism and liberty, etc. All these, and scores of other points were made so plain that many re strained their feelings rather than give vent to them in rounds of applause, which they were tempted to do. The subject will be continued by him on Thursday next, it being our national fast day, and a day we hope will be universally

observed. Our city is all astir with delegates to the Grand Lodge of Masons. Nearly three hundred save already arrived, and more are expected o day. A grand supper will be given them or Thursday night.

The Governor will be received by the military day. We expect a grand time. Houston, Jan. 10, 1861.

### SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN THE THREE TEXAS CONFERENCES.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SEC. OF S. S. S. OF M. E. n their noble State.

It is a matter of regret that all my efforts to procure the Sunday School statistics and Re- may be looking hitherward for a location, port of the East Texas Conference for last year have been unavailing. I can, therefore, only give those of the year before in the following exhibit :

Conferênces.	No. of Schools.	No. of officer-	No of Scholars.	n Libraries	tors taken.	Money Collected for S & purposes
Texas : onference, 1860 E Texas : 1859 Rio G. : 1860	102 86 30	671 571 159	3723 2518 828	127±8 772± 2983	980 380 240	\$1 32273 560 50 327 97
Total	218	1401	7079	23421	1609	<b>\$2 411 22</b>

This table, compared with that in the late "Minutes," shows an average of about one Sun day-School to every three preachers, traveling and local : one Sunday School scholar to every four and one third members. By comparison with the late census returns, you will see there of your State; and yet but one Methodist Sunday-School scholar to every fifty eight of your population.

There is but one copy of that most beautiful little paper for children-the "SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR"-taken to about every fice scholars. I have simply made these calculations from the figures before me, and wish you who know the country and the people-the need and the supply-to say whether you all, over there, are doing too much or too little, in this department much, how much too much? and if too little, how much too little !

As the Texas Conference is the only one from which I have the last two years, I can give you the increase in that alone in 1860. It is, 14 will begin on the first day of July, proximo, schools, or about 17 per cent.; 204 officers and and continue three days. teachers, or nearly 50 per cent.; and 1039 scholars, also nearly 50 per cent. This is certainly very encouraging. Perhaps if you can obtain the statistics of your other two Conferences for both years, they will show an equally gratifying increase. Should you succeed in doing so, I hope you will publish them for the information

### Very respectfully, yours, CHARLES TAYLOR. INDIANS-IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

lomitable perseverance of the Rangers on our most untiring vigilance or the most desperate wounding two or three others, they supposed

Ep. ADVOCATE: - Notwithstanding the it

mortally. From the one they killed they obtained a good new rifle, engraven on the barrel, THE COLORED BRETHREN. - The first fact in "Pennsylvania, Warranted;" and I judge from THE COLORED BRETHERN.—The first fact in this paragraph from a Georgia preacher is universal—"appointments among the colored people are doing well." Also, the "model appoint-flint lock, that it was made expressly for the Inmore daily expected and how soon our time will ple are doing well." Also, the "model appointment" described has its likenesses almost everywhere in the South. Let us labor that this qualifying "almost" be laid aside.

"Amidst all the excitement, my appointments among the colored people are doing well. I find no abatement in the zeal of the negroes. Sabbath before last I received nineteen into the state of the negroes.

Another fact to which I wish to call your attentions. In the state of the negroes and how soon our time will come daily expected and how soon our time will come well and the weak now not pray my dear whatever you needed that neglect dont neglect your presions soal which once lost can never be regained—your uncel Zion Arnold is deed he left time ye 5 of this instant.

Indian offered his hand and spoke; but not in a tongue that Mr. Keahly understoood.

Another fact to which I wish to call your attentions.

A man who has no more sense than to comwe Licoln to Moses is not to be much feared
the wearer of the sword. It will require all
spontaneous the sword of the sw

south of Mason and Dixon's line that would not old enough are members of the Church, and the I have been informed recently that the white style! Painfully accurate scholarship is not resolve to break all union with people of Con- younger are all under catechetical instruction. woman taken from them last winter prays and necessary to religion; but a good education and The overseer gives a good report of their de- makes the sign of the Cross. Now, if it be a good sense may be important helps to the portment-no swearing, no lying, no thieving fact that they are Catholics, may we not hope Gospel, in many instances. To say the least, on the place. Take it all together it is a mod- that through this medium there may be a treaty this letter from Mrs. Arnold is an argument i that is now about to be waged against our el place. Col. B., of Macon, the owner, spares of peace effected with them? and, this effected, favor of female education. Had the mother rethren of the South for asserting and acting no pains or expenses to have them regularly might we not hope that we have found a key been a woman of education as well as piety, in defence of their constitutional rights, is in preached to or to provide for their comfort. that would eventually unlock the door to mis-They are a thousand times better off, better pro- sionaries among them? Could this much de- Mothers need piety; but they also need mental vided for, and are more contented and happy sired object be effected, where the warwhoop is cultivation. people than the vandal hordes of the North, now heard soon would be heard, in its stead, the that are so much distressed about the poor crea- glorious news of peace on earth, good will towards men.

Meridian, May 28, 1861. ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

ED. ADVOCATE: Dear Sir: - As one of the nmittee appointed to visit Andrew Female College, I feel under some obligation to specially interest myself with whatever concerns said in: stitution. Therefore I write this, which you

will please publish. Andrew Female College is one of the few Colleges which have sustained themselves fully under the stress of the times. Although the ught of last summer was seriously felt in Walker and the adjoining counties, the people have determined, wisely, that they would not let these things terminate upon their daughters, to deprive them of the due educational privileges; where retrenchment has been necessary, they have retrenched somewhere else, and continued their daughters at college. Scholars also from abroad continue, nothwithstanding the pardness of the times, to avail themselves of the privileges afforded at A. F. College for acquiring a thorough education; the consequence has been a full attendance the present session. Everything is in a high state of prosperity.

But it is to be regretted that Dr. M. B. Frankin, for some two or three years its President, moved by considerations of interest in the grazing department, has determined to give up the presidency of Andrew Female College, for that of Paine Female Institute at Goliad. He does not profess to hope to benefit himself in this change in any other regard than that mentioned above. Unfortunately, Walker county not compete with the west in grazing facilities. Dr. F.'s resignation of the Presidency of Andrew Female College makes a fine opening some thorough and skillful educator, who, entering the College while everything is favorable, with a good building, complete apparatus, and an appreciative public, can build up just such an institution as shall make his ideal of a first class female college, a living, blessed reality, an honor to himself, and a blessing to the

It will be remembered that a normal school was, at the last session of the Texas Conference. established in connection with Andrew Female College, for the purpose of training young ladies with special reference to the profession of teaching. This is the only school of the kind in the State devoted to the training of young ladies The health of the girls and young ladies attending the college has been quite good. I do not remember a single death within the year and a half that I have resided here. Perhaps no town in the State has more extensive church privileges than are afforded here. There are four church buildings; and preaching and public worship in other forms is conducted weekly by five different denominations of Christians; and sentiment of the North. He has lately er that would interest Methodists in Texas, to teresting Sabbath schools. These common present a condensed view of our Sunday-School place items are of interest to parents who are perations in the three Conferences embraced or may become patrons of Andrew Female College, and will enter largely into the calculations of a man who is a competent educator, who

Mr. Editor, you are acquainted, to some extent personally, and thoroughly by the best of representations with Huntsville and Andrew Female College: can you not, editorially, do something towards helping us to the right man to take the place of Dr. Franklin, who can snd will enter upon his duties with the September

STARVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. The examination of the students of Starville Female High School will begin on the 4th of July and conclude on the 10th. Rev. Wm. B. Hill will preach the commenc

Hon, Frank E. Williams will deliver the literary address before the young ladies. The friends of the school are solicited to at-

The Trustees will meet on the 10th. W. G. WILLIAMS, Principal. ---

### SOULE UNIVERSITY. The Commencement of the University begins

on Wednesday, 26th inst. The parents, guardians, and friends of the students, and visiting brethren, are requested to be in attendance. On the Monday preceding, the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place and continue through the Commencement exercises. of the Master's fold-feeding the Lambs. If too Important business matters demand a full attendance of the Trustees. GAB. FELDER.

McKenzie College Examination.—The annual examination of the students of this College, The comencement exercises will be on Thurs

day, the 4th. Aunual address by Rev. J. E. Carnes. J. W. P. McKenzie, Prestdent, May 20th, 1861.

MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION. -The under

signed will establish his first Camp of Instruction on Monday, the 17th of the June, at a Prairie 12 miles South of Bastrop on the road thence to Gonzales. The encampment will continue at least two weeks, and will gladly welcome at the camp all companies or parts of companies of either arm of the service who may find it convenient to attend.

RELIGION AND ORTHOGRAPHY. The following is said to be a correct copy of a letter to Benedict Arnold from his mother :

Norwich, August 13th, 1753.

### NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Whether there are at the North, on the pres ent war question, as many righteous people as would have saved Sodom, may be doubted. Still, there are some, as will be seen by the annexed extracts, etc. First, the Standard, at Concord, New Hampshire:

"While we acknowledge the duty of allegi country, by whomsoever administered, we are against coercion. We are for peace. The South, every slaveholding State, cannot be reconquered. Her sons may be defeated on the field of battle; her cities destroyed; her fields laid waste; but they will not then be conquered. If defeated, they will flee to their mountain fastnesses and their morasses, and will carry on the war, until ultimately their invaders will be quered. Then why make war upon them? Why sacrifice thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of money, when in the end it will avail nothing? No; let every true patriot in the land—Re-

publican, Whig or Democrat—demand that this fratricidal strife shall cease. Let our Southern brethren go, if they cannot remain with us except by coercion at the point of the bayone and the cannon's mouth. We are for the peace policy. When our land

is filled with widows and orphans, and our homes draped with mourning, as they will be "whistle" several times to "keep up his courin two short years, and we then find our broth ers of the same race still unconquered, all will be for peace. Then why not make it now, before all these tremendous sacrifices have been some time, and has crossed several ugly reefs

"In this struggle the Southern States ask the what our Revolutionary fathers asked- no more Is there any man in the North so short-sighted, so destitute of reason, so ignorant of the histo-ry of revolutions, as to think the Southern States will not, in the end, maintain their inde

Next, the Bangor (Maine) Democrat:

pendence? For what, then, is this war waged? The war is utterly objectless. Does any one presume that the Federal Government can retake all the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the secoded Ssates? The thing is utterly impossible.
"You, then, people of Maine, should not give your voice and arm for the prosecution of a war which can bring neither honor nor ad vantage to your sovereign State—a war in which the flag can gain no new lustre, and

which will bring long years of anguish, distress and poverty upon all our people. Let your whole influence and power be exerted rather in behalf of peace—that peace which must come, sooner or later, either through an amicable treaty between the North and South, or under he drawn sword of some military dictator." Several New York journals are also outspoken against the war. Two or three members of the Northern Congress have dedend their de-

termination to oppose the war policy. The following, from the Independent, of New York, a bitter anti-Southern sheet, speaks formed a

for itself: "Rev. Mr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn is chiefly known as the author of a very weak and wick ed misrepresentation of the anti-slavery

Government. Yet he destroys the worth of this by the following to the Observer: BROOKLYN, May 6, 1861. MESSES, EDITORS; -The Observer of last week | ed upon them the duty of reading their Bibles has a paragraph in regard to a discourse recent-ly delivered by me, which though true in the

sympathize with the fierce war spirit which is abroad in the land, and have not said in the pulpit anything designed either to censure or and admonished them to shun all vice, to serve National Administration.

Yours truly in Christ,

HRNRY J. VAN DYKR. ---

### HINTS ON RETRENCHMENT.

From a letter by Bishop Andrew, referring to the Missionary Anniversary: The services of the occasion were as usual,

nd there was nothing about them remarkable, except the collection, which was certainly very accounted for on the ground that the citizens had just contributed very liberally towards the equipment of two volunteer companies which had been raised in the city to fight in the army of the Confederate States. This was really a says the Augusta Sentinel of Wednesday, while the gallant Clinch Ratles were about to leave their Drill Room, to proceed to the cars, Capt. Platt ordered the company to open ranks, and making a few remarks, telling his remarks, and of the Confederate States. This was well, and I have been greatly gratified to see, in all my route, such unmistakable evidence of the patriotic zeal and liberality of our people. Permit me to ask, however, with some ear-

nestness, whether there is no danger that, in do not entirely ignore, the claims of God's noble soldiers go to the battle-for God and duty, in opening our pur es to the soldier and his desolate household, are we not in danger of forgetting our responsibility to support the in-stitutions of religion? These are times which require the exercise by all of a prudent econony-everything in the language of another in the way of spending, must be "put upon a war footing." Yes; there must be retrenchment, but on what principle of equity or truth do we begin and carry on this thing, mainly in the temple of God and the services connected therewith? We are very apt to contrive that the gold and silver of God's house shall make up to us the deficiencies which occur in any and every other department of life's business. Can we believe that God will approve this course of action? Surely not. There are few of us who cannot cut off considerably in the way of who cannot cut off considerably in the way of expense. Bishop Asbury once said to the preachers, "Remember that a Methodist preacher must not study what he can do with, but what he can do without." Very good advice for these times and for every body, whether preacher or not.

But suppose some smooth-spoken Christian man shall have given \$20 for the soldiers and then shall reason thus: "Well, I want to be patriotic and liberal, but I must try to manage it so as not to curtail all my business operations:

it so as not to curtail all my business operations; nor can my luxuries or my self indulgence in any department suffer much abatement. I must financier through without loss. Let me see. Here I take a religious newspaper (perhaps two or three) I can save some two to six dollars there. I cannot drop any secular paper—must have the news these times. I have been in the habit of giving ten dollars to the cause of missions. I must strike off at least half—the poor soldiers and their families must be cared for and the missions must get along as well as they can. Charity begins at home. Well, then our preacher has to be sustained. I have usually given some \$20 for that purpose. I must strike off half of that—the preachers are a great tax on us these hard times. They and their families must learn to become economical; and then let them turn out and work a little for a living." Thus our liberal friend has, as he supposes, maintained his liberality; and it has cost him from the treasury of God. Oh yes, he has re-trenched, but where? His home is furnished as splendidly as ever; his wife and daughters

ALRXANDFIA, June 1.—A Federal sentinel was

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Rev. H. M. Burroughs, of the Belton circuit. nakes the Advocate a very handsome remittance of the "needful," and writes-"There is a club of new subscribers for the Advocate, being formed here-soon you will hear from it." This would have afforded us pleasure at any time, but just at this time it is peculiarly gratifying. Some time since, "in the region round about," up there, a good many discontinued the Advocate because of its bold enunciation of Southern ideas, and its defence of Southern rights. We are peculiarly pleased to know that there are many friends up there, who will stand to it in this time of trial. Cannot our friends in other parts send us a few hundred new payng subscribers?-and especially in localities where we have suffered because of our devotion to the cause of the South? Some of our friends, whom we know to be good men and true, in the first excitement discontinued the paper; since then, the administration at Washington has fully opened their eyes, and many of them are coming back to us as new subscribers, and now they like the Advocate none

We dabble not in the political waters; but a great issue was before the country, involving, as the Advocate thought, the very existence of Southern society, and Southern civilization and liberty, and hence it spoke from a Southern stand-point. Time has vindicated the wisdom of its utterances. We welcome them back to our list most heartily; we knew their hearts were in the right place.

Bro. B. also says we must "never give up the ship." We can assure Bro. B., and all others, that the ship-man here never intends to abandon her as long as there is sail and wind enough to steer with. True, he has had to age," as well as to "raise the wind." She has now been sailing in the financial shallows for and bars without "touching bottom;" but yet there is the "inner bar," in the shallowest water, to be crossed, before we reach the port. If she wrecks here, all will be lost. It is an ugly place, and not a life boat in sight-ship, supercargo and crew will all be wrecked with her if she wrecks, and the owners and under-writers will suffer loss from which they will not soon recover. We have the ship well "trimmed," plenty of "canvass spread," and a "high tide;" all we lack is the "breeze." If the friends of the Advocate will just "raise the wind" for it. the port will be made in safety. Don't " whise tle "-we have tried that to our entire satisfaction-it won't do.

Let every one who owes, pay at once; and besides, send us a few hundred new advancepaying subscribers, and the wind will be raised. our sails filled, and the port will be made once more in safety.

RELIGIOUS ADDRESSES TO THE VOLUNTEERS .-- A

Huntsville, Ala., paper says: On Monday afternoon last, our newly organiz ed companies of volunteers were addressed by Bi-hops Andrew and Paine, Rev Dr. Schon and Rev. Mr. Kelly, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in attendance on the Anniversary Missionary Meeting. The companies hollow square in the Court house green, and ladies and others occupied seats with in the square, and many persons stood outside Bishop Andrew offered prayer and spoke first, and was followed by the other gentlemen. They were all noble, eloquent, spirit-stirring appeals and godly admonition. They warned the young men against the vices of camp life, and impress main, contains some expressions, and appears in a connection calculated to make a false impressions. In order to correct any such impressions, will you permit me to say, that while holding and teaching the doctrine of obedience to Government as a Christian duty, I do not sympathize with the farce war spirit which is.

Christian people all over one had not contained and sisters, fathers and bothers, at home, and Christian people all over one had not contained. Christian people all over our land, who were their country as Christian patriots, and return to their homes as pure or purer than when they left them, or, if they should fall, let them fall with the Christian's hope of peace in a better land. Our space forbids our enlarging. The Rev. Mr. Kally, at the close of his remarks, re-

Andrew pronounced the spostolic benediction and the assembly dispersed. An Impressive Scene -Yesterday afternoon, making a few remarks, telling his men that to the God of battles it became them to look in this time of trial, called upon the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Carter, to offer up prayer. As the Chaplain knelt, every member of the company, as well as every spectator, of whom quite a number were present, knelt also, and scarce a man rose these war excitements, we shall everlook, if we from his knees with dry eyes. And thus our

quested the assembly to arise and join him in a blessing on the brave volunteers. Thrice he

people heartily responded "Amen!" Bishop

pronounced a fervent "God bless you!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN. New York, June 5 .- The Canard Royal Mail steam ship Australasian reached her dock to day, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown LIVERPOOL, May 25 .- The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the past week at 80,000 bales, including 19,000 taken on speculation and

16,000 for export.

The week's business closed with an advance of 1.8d, on the Middling qualities. The lower grades are without change. The speculative inquiry was large. ulators and exporters taking 3000. The market

generally closed steady, the Brokers quoting Fair Orleans at 8 1-2d., and Middling Orleans The stock sums up 1,111,000 bales - of which, 03,000 are of American descriptions. Richardson, Spence & Co. say the week's usiness in Breadstuffs closed dall, at prices

LATER-VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, May 26. P. M.—The sales yester-day (Saturday) in the Liverpool cotton marked amounted to 8000 bales, of which speculators quiet and steady.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

lightly lower than those of Friday, the 17th.

HAVEE, May 25. — New Orleans Tres Ordinary 109f.; Bas, 103f. Sales of the week, 7500 bales. Stock in port, 300,000 bales.

received a dispatch stating that Lieut. Tomp-kins, with cavalry, and Lieut. Gordon, with in-The pickets met them four miles this side, but were driven in. The cavalry charged the town, encountering vigorous resistance, the people firing upon them from their houses.

Lt. Tomkins' horse was shot from under him

and his cavalry surrendered, but he neverthe

The moveme not exposing, and children, of MOBILE, Jun mon, which we by the sloop Bo and is now safe LOUISVILLE, Sumter notorie be able to repo BALTIMORE. been disband from the paraping himself inte in the brigade CHICAGO, JI this evening, af Washington. will be made for Careful ins arms used at A are novel canno The clerks, oath of allegia Treasury Depar Chicago, Jun

pointment of a torial vacancy. for treason. CAIRO, June troops at Unio arrived on Fr. Memphis and C WA-HINGTON tions of an adv Man issas Jun It is supposed draw from Fair It is certain th Zonaves (Michig 5th, as the leadi cessary. They portation to Ma LOUISVILLE, den is running BALTIMORE. roe, which let where the gre want of experi masters and c ing been promp provided liberal instances, want Col. Phelps, o

> WASHINGTON, 12 pounders we Yard to-day. It is said the BALTIMORE. Green, owned The gun facto was seized to do Washington, of the landing

in command

in Western V

A party of tift Harper's Ferry.

All the dispat would soon occ Ju ction are in Several me recently visited ST. LOUIS, proclamati nanding the 3 that his efforts prevent the tra Atlantic States The right of doubted. To s self and Harne just to Missouri The Adminis doubtless his For himself spirit. Its vie to the citizen the last extr The people hension be et

> LOUISVILLE Kentucky, sign Ex Gov. because I troops, and fa other matters An addres of the Unite John Caldwel

Sr. Louis, ming a part weresworn were armed. comrades, w LEAVENW. from Camp

this place, a down. In re ing three of t

> ent Col ecto A new Col the Departs ade, and the Washington, Louisville CHARLEST

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Lyons has The Cabi into servic attacked Pi opened fire. New Yo

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Bro. B., and all othnever intends to e is sail and wind e, he has had to "keep up his coure wind." She has ncial shallows for several ugly reefs bottom; " but yet the shallowest wareach the port. If ost. It is an ugly sight-ship, superwrecked with her s and under-writers they will not soon well "trimmed," and a "high tide;" If the friends of e the wind " for it. ty. Don't " whisur entire satisfac-

pay at ence; and red new advancerind will be raised, will be made once AGENT. E VOLUNTEERS, -- A

our newly organiz-

ev Dr. Sehon and ethodist Episcopal dance on the An-The companies the Court house cupied reats with-hs stood outside. Tand spoke first, it-stirring appeals sensibilities of wholesome advice ife, and impress-ing their Bibles besought them ghest patriots said, God for er their mothers all vice, to serve

iots, and return than when they fall, let them fall ice in a better ers. Thrice he men!" and the olic benediction. erday afternoon, ednesday, while

the cars, Capt, n to look in this aplain, Rev. Mr. ompany, as well quite a number And thus our for God and

RALASIAN. her dock to-day, and Queenstown rokers' Circular

week at 80,000

speculative in 000 bales, spec-0. The market

rokers quoting iddiing Orleans

ales—of which, tions. ay the week's doll, at prices riday, the 17th.

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York Post has

Lieut. Tompordon, with in-puse to day.— this side, but

al sentinel was orth that the

Federal forces most to create ry partial sucThe movements of Gen. Lee, commanding the Virginia forces, disappoint the Federalists. Himovements indicate great tact and caution by not exposing, unnecessarily, Southern women

and children, or property.

Mobile, June 1.—The steamship Gen. Miramon, which was ordered off at Pass a l'Outre by the sloop Brooklyn, ran the blockade to day and is now safely in Mobile Bay.

Louisville, June 3.—Col. Anderson, of Fort

Louisville, June 3.—Col. Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, is sick, and will probably not be able to report for duty for some time.

Baltimore, June 3.—Bartlett's brigade has been disbanded and sent home. Bartlett fell from the parapet, spraining his ankle and injuring himself internally. An emente is expected in the brigade when the facts are announced. Chicago, June 3.—Senator Douglas expired this evening, after a painful illness.

Washington, June 4.—High authority states that no forward movement of the Federal troops will be made for a few days.

Careful inspection shows that among the arms used at Aquia Creek by the Southerners.

are novel cannon, evidently European, but how and when they got there is a question.

The clerks, who lately refused to take the oath of allegiance, are still retained in the Treasury Department.
CHICAGO, June 4 — The Tribune urges the ap-

ointment of a Douglas Democrat to the Sena torial vacancy.

J. D. Pully, a member of Illinois House of Representatives, was arrested by Gen. Prentisfor treason.

Cairo, June 4.—The Southerners have 5000

troops at Union City, another regiment having arrived on Friday. 10,000 men are between Memphis and Cairo.
WA-HINGTON, June 4.—There are sure indications of an advance on Fairfax Court House and

Man issas Junction.
It is supposed that the Southerners will withdraw from Fairfax, but fight at the Junction. It is certain that within twenty-four honrs the Zonaves (Michiganders) and the Massachusetts 5th, as the leading columns, will march. They will be supported by the entire force here if necessary. They say on conquering Fairfax, the railroad will be immediately repaired for trans

portation to Manassas.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The Hon. J. J. Crittenden is running as an independent Union candi

den is running as an independent Union candidate for Congress.

Baltimore, May 31—A steamer from Ft. Monroe, which left there yesterday, has arrived here.

Gen. Butler spent Monday at Newport, near where the greatest confusion has prevailed from want of experience on the part of the quartermasters and commissaries. Provisions not having been promptly distributed, foraging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in some instances, wantonly destroyed property. ustances, wantonly destroyed property. Col. Phelps, of the Vermont regiment, is now

in command of the post.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were concentrated in Western Virginia, with six day's rations.

A party of fifty rebels reached Baltimore from Harper's Ferry. They are Baltimoreans. Gen Cadwallader has an eye on them. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 5.—Six Dahlgren bronze
12 pounders were fished up at the Norfolk Navy
Yard to-day. Eight tons of gunpowder were
taken from the Merrimae perfectly dry.
It is said that the Dolphin, Merrimae, and Germantown will be in sea going condition is two weeks.

BALTIMORE, June 5 -The bark General

Green, owned in Charleston, has been captured.
The gun factory of Messrs. Merrill & Thomas
was seized to day.
Washington, June 5.—Gen. Scott disapproves of the landing of forces at Aquia Creek.

All the dispatches announcing that hostilities would soon occur at Aquia Creek or Manassas

Ju ction are incorrect. Several members of the Maryland Legislature recently visited Richmond, doubtless to confer with with the Confederate leaders. The Tribune says Marchal Kaue is as bad at

heart as Merriman. He boasts that the Gov-ernment is afraid to arrest him. His friends

hension be entertained of the result.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The Border State Convention has issued an address to the people of Kentucky, signed by all its members.

Ex-Gov. Morehead says in a note: "I sign, because I approve of the refusal to furnish troops, and favor the policy of neutrality, without committing myself to all that is said on other matters." other matters."

An address has also been issued to the people of the United States, signed by all, including John Caldwell, of Tennesse, except Gov. More-

St. Louis, June 5.—Mayor Taylor has resigned. Eighty-four men from Hannibal, forming a part of the battalion of Home Guard, were sworn into the United States service. They were armed, and returned with arms for their comrades, who will be sworn in by the Mayor.

FROM KANSAS.

Leavenworth, June 5.—Twelve volunteers from Camp Lincoln, armed with Minie rifles and revolvers, crosed the river fourteen miles above this place, and demanded a Socession flag in the name of the United States. The flag was hauled down. In return the Secessionists fired, wounding three of the volunteers, one of them severely.

ly.

Washington, June 5—No Federal movements were made made last night, the Federalists being afrait to stir in consequence of several thousand. Sugherners appearing at Centreville, 16 miles below Alexandria.

St. Louis, June 6.—The District Court of Illi-

Washington, June 6.—Cummings, of the World, (newspaper) has been appointed Brigadier General, preparatory to being made Quartermaster General.

termaster General.

A large quantity of letters destined for the South have been stopped here.

Scoretary Seward remarked this morning that he expected soon to hear of sharp work at Harper's Ferry.

Reinforcements have been ordered to Chambership of the statement of the stateme ersburg.

Measures have been taken to find how many

or the war, to determine upon a new levee.

There is no doubt that Gen. Beauregard is There is no doubt that Gen. Beauregard is preparing to attack Alexandria.

Charleston, June 6 — The Mercury of this morning says the privateer pilot-boat Savannah captured nead Georgetown, a Portland brig loaded with sugar and m classes. The prize was curried to Georgetown, and is valued at \$40,000.

Evansville, June 6 — The Eleventh Indiana Regiment has been ordered to Cumberland, Maryland-Washington, June 6 — The Star says that certain information has been received, that Gen. Beauregarnd is at Manassas Gap with twenty thousand men.

Washington, June 6 -A person from Richmond

washington, June 6 —A person from Richmond says that the Southern troops mark by night, without music.

Jacason's brothers are supposed to be the persons who are picking off the Federal pickets. They are said to have fifteen or twenty men finely mounted.

A spy named Williams has been hung at Harper's Farre.

A spy named withams has been nung at riarper's Ferry.

The farmers in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry are engaged to be there on Monday, for the purpose of transporting equipments, etc.

A large amount of rolling stock has arrived in Washington, to be used in transporting munitions, material, etc., towards Manassas.

Every white male between the ages of fifteen and given in Parachary Va.

Every white male between the ages of fifteen and sixty, in Petersburg. Va. has been enrolled Banks, of Massachusetts, leads the coast column, acting with Builer This arrangement is strongly opposed by all but Lincoln, the opposition being headed by Gen Scott

It is reported that a Southern paymaster, with \$50,000 tor the troops at Harper's Fery, has been captured.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across Sleepy The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across Sleepy Creek has been burned.

CAIRO, June 8.—It is reported that Gen. Pillow's scouts have advanced as far as Island No. 1, fout miles below here

Southern troops are reported as coming up both sides of the river, and an attack is momentatily expected by the ragamuffins here

NEW YORK June 8.—A letter from Colonel Frederick

New York. June 8.—A letter from Colonel Fre-mont say that the Confederate Commissioners have succeeded in purchasing two steamers, which will shortly sail in ballast under British flag and register. Augusta, June 8.—The Savennah Republican of this morning says that parties who came up from Warsaw yesterday report a man-of-war anchored some distance from the entrance of the sound, and that they saw a beat containing about thirty men, approach the shore.

approach the shore.

Augusta, June 8 —The Louisiana Zouaves have been well provided with provisions and comforts while passing through Georgis and the Carolinas.

Their orderly concuct was highly praised at every They express much pleasure themselves at their

treatment and reception on the route.
RICHMOND AND MEMPHIS TO BE TAKEN. RICHMOND AND MEMPHIS TO BE TAKEN,
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Scott has informed his Cabinet that he intends to have possession of Richmond and Memphis by the 15th of July Chambers Burgo, June 8.—The First Division marched this morning southward, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons.

THE GOVERNMENT HESITATES.

threaten to rise if he is touched.

St. Lotts, June 5.—Gen. Price has issued a proclamation to the Brigadier Generals commanding the Militia District of Missouri, stating that his efforts in every station have been to prevent the transfer of the battle fields from the Atlantic States to Missouri.

The right of Missourians to bear arms is undoubted. To secure this right peacefully, himself and Harney compromised on terms alike just to Missouri and the United States.

The Administration has removed Harney, but doubtless his successor will respect the compact. For himself he will adhere to it in letter and spirit. Its violation would be a great indignity to the citizens of Missouri, and be resisted to the last extremity.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced into

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—The drayage amounts this week to nearly \$30,000. The city draymen cut the harness and abused the mules of the country wagoners at a place called Burks's some fourteen miles cut-

A severe fight occurred in consequence
HENRY A. WISE ILL.
NEW YORK. May S —It is currently reported that
Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is lying dangerously
sick.

A Belgium letter reports a pending duel between
Sanford, the U.S. Minister at Brussels, and a Virginia.

wallader at Baltimore.

Active preparations for a grand march are going on

Active preparations for a grand march are going on.

HARPER'S FERRY

The plans in regard to Harper's Ferry are gradually developing.

Point of Focks is threatened from Frederick Md.

Davis and Besuregard are expected at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday.

The troops at the Ferry are in the best of spirits, and say if they are surrounded that the world will see another Thermopyie.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT EICHMOND.

The arrival of Southern troops at Richmond average 1500 per day.

They are immediately forwarded to Manassas Junction and Norfolk

It is believed that President Davis will soon take the command in person

THE PAWNEE AGROUND.

It is rumored that the Pawnee had to be run aground to save her from sinking, in consequence of the injuries received at Aquia Creek.

Two of the crew of the Harriet Lane will die from pills taken at Pig's Point

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL M'CLELLAN

AND JOHN J CRITTENDEN.

THE GOVERNMENT HESITATES.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — The Federal Government is besitating about advancing, and a change of programme is probable.

THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

Gov Letcher has ordered under arms the entire militia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Manassas.

SCOTT'S INFORMATION

Gen. Scott has fresh and reliable information as to make and movements of the Confederates, and movements of the

G. W. Mc Mahan & Tubb, (Late G. W. McMehan & Co...) Cotton and Wool Factors COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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See A.D.D.LERY.

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Remuch of the House of P. HAY DEN, N. 1.

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GREAT RIVER FROM A LITTLE RILL.—A Welsh clergyman asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer, she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text; and this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London, in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the receiption. We have with the Bible; the grand the poor in Wales with the Bible; the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society-a society which has already, distributed more than 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching nearly 1,500,000 annually. And this in turn led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister in-stitutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far reaching in its many branches, we trace back to the tears of that little girl. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth?"—Hand of God in History.

THE ACTIVITY OF BIRDS, when they have young, is most surprising. A Mr. Weir has furnished the following, as the result of his observations on a pair of blue titmice, when rearing their young. The parent birds began their labor of love at half-past three o'clock in the morning and did not leave off till eight o'clock P. M., after being almost incessantly engaged for nearly seventeen hours. Mr. Weir counted their various returns to the nest, and found them to be 475. Up to four o'clock, as a breakfast, they were fed twelve times; between five and six, forty times, flying to and from a plantation more than 150 yards from their nest; between nine and ten o'clock, they fed them forty-six times; and they continued at their work till the time specified, sometimes bringing in a single large caterpillar, and at other times two or three small ones. The number of de-structive insects removed by birds when feeding their young must be astonishing, if they are, in any degree, as active as the two titmice so pariently observed by Mr. Weir on the fourth of July, 1837. Great as the number of returns seems to be, it certainly does not exceed that of the common window-swallow.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. - A visitor once wen to a Sabbath school, where he saw a boy and a girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was pro-voked, and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched first was aimed at her brother. when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had much better kiss your brother than to strike him." The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms round his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against a blow, but he could not with-stand a sister's kiss. He compared the provoca-tion he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster: he was completely subdued. Her teach-er then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow, and they would never get any more blows.

"PULL, ADAM, PULL!"-There was a lad in Ireland, who was put to work at a linen-draper's; and while he was at work there a piece of cloth was to be sent out which was short of the quantity it ought to be; but the master thought that it might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it himself, and the boy at the other. He then said, "Pull, Adam, pull!" The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. The master again said, "Pull, Adam, pull!" The boy said, "I can't." "Why not?" said the master. "Be not do for a linen draper; but that boy became the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, and the strict principles of honesty of his youthful age laid the

Paul is gradually deserted by the sea-bears, which then migrate to the South, and re-appear towards the end of April, the males arriving first. Each seeks the same spot on the shore which he occupied during the preceeding year, and lies down among the large stone blocks with which the flat beach is covered. About the middle of May the far more numerous females begin to make their appearance, and Otarian life takes full possession of the strand. The full grown sea bear is from eight to nine feet long, measures five in girth, and acquires a weight of from eight to nine hundred pounds,

He owes his name to his shaggy blackish fur and not to his disposition, which is far from being cruel or savage. He indulges in polygamy, like a Turk or a Mormon, and has often as many thrown another down, the father approaches with a growl, caresses the victor, tries to over-turn him, and shows increasing fondness the better he defends himself. Lazy and listless youngsters are objects of his dislike, and these hang generally about their mother. The male

When a mother neglects to carry away her young, and allows it to be taken, she is made to feel his anary. and strikes her several times, not over gently, against a cliff. As soon as she recovers from the ning effects of these blows, she approaches her lord in the most humble attitudes, crawls to his feet, caresses him, and even shed tears, as Steller, the companion of Behrin's second voy-age, informs us. Meanwhile, the male crawls to and fro, gnashes his teeth, rolls his eyes, and he sees that his young is irrevocably lost, he then, like the mother, begins to cry so bitterly that the tears trickle down upon his breast. In old age the ursine seal is abandoned by his wives to spend the remainder of his life in solitude fastand sleeping; an indolence from which he can only be roused by the intrusion of another animal, when a tremendous battle is the consequence. Though extremely irrascible, the seabear are lovers of fair play, so that when two are fighting the others form a ring and remain spectators until the contest is decided. Then, however, they take the part of the weaker, which so enrages the victor that he immediately attacks the peace wakers. These in turn ly attacks the peace-makers. These in turn fall out, the dreadful roaring attracts new witnesses, and the whole ends, generally like an Irish wedding, with a general fight.—Hartwig's "The Sea and its Living Wonders.

OLIVE VERSUS LARD OIL .- At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, connected with the American Institute, Prof. Mapes asserted that what

### FATHER GAVAZZI AT NAPLES.

Father Gavazzi imagines, in one of his sermons at Naples, the Apostle Peter returning to Rome at the present time, in his humble charac-ter, and relates the adventures which the disciple of the Lord would meet with in the city of the Vatican.

Peter enters Rome, dressed as an ordinary

man, and covered with dust from his long journey. He asks, "Where is my successor? Per-haps he is in the Forum; for I used to preach there." He goes there, and finds only a half drunken priest.

The apostle next proceeds to the banks of the Tiber, seeking among the common people and in the various quarters of Rome, to find hi ssuc-

He sees a large palace. "This is the dwelling of Cæsar," he says to himself, and passes on.
"Can you tell me where my successor is?" he

"Can you tell me where my successor is?" he asks of a passer by.

"Your successor?" replies the other, scanning him from head to foot. "Who are you?"

"I am the Apostle Peter."

"What, you? it is false. St. Peter carried the keys in his belt, and you have not any."

"But where is the successor of St. Peter?"

"Place in that palace. Go up the steps if

"There, in that palace. Go up the steps, if you like; but you will not be allowed to enter the apartments." Peter ascends, thinking to himself, "How is this? my successor lives in this magnificent pal-ace! Has he become Cæsar's chaplain? This

is strange."
He comes to the ante chamber.

"Stop; you cannot pass," cries a stentorial He knocks at another door, where he see some Swiss, dressed as harlequins, playing a cards. The astonishment of the apostle increases. A door stands open; he enters without being noticed, and reaches a second antechamber. Here he meets with officers, sword in hand, and lords resplendent with gold and sil-

"I wish to see my successor," says the apostle humbly.
"Who is the beggar?" some one answers.

"I would like to see," continues Peter, "the Bishop of Rome." "Impertinent one! Do you call the Holy Father, the Pope, a bishop?"
"The Pope, then, where is he?"
"Do you think he has time to attend to you?"
"I will wait."

So he waits. Soon the Pope passes by .-"What!" thinks Peter, "is this crowned man, in royal attire, whose train is borne by a chamberlain, my successor? It is not possible."

"Kneel, peasant!" said the chamberlain in a low voice. "You should prostrate yourself three times before the Pope."

"No, I only kneel to God."

The Pope overhears were as this listeness.

The Pope overhears some of this dialogue.— He stops a moment and says: "What do you want, my poor man? You seem to be troubled and confused. You wished to see me, and to kiss my toe. Well, here it is!" And he con-

descendingly lifts his foot to the astonished Pe-Then the apostle, rising with indignation, cries: "What? you pretend to be my successor! Satan only would tell the disciples of Jesus Christ to bow down and worship me." (Matt.

ix. 9.)
Such is an example of Father Gavazzi's preaching. I do not give it as a model of good taste; but this preacher possesses to a high degree, the power of exciting the imagination of the Nea-politans. His sermons are suited to the wants of this fickle and excitable people.

BAD WHISKY .- An intelligent medical doc tar informed us, a few days since, that the first time be attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, he observed thirty or forty whisky bar-rels in the basement of the college, and he learn-ed soon after that each contained the body of a human being preserved in whisky, for the benethis is so, then several thousand barrels of the served decaying human bodies for the dissecting room. Our informant said he had not tasted whisky since he made that discovery; and who will ever taste of it again after learning these facts? -- Manford's Magazine.

That reminds me of a text upon which a good Methodist brother preached against the doctrine of immersion. He found no text until with great shrewdness and good sense he hit upon this—"Beware of dicers—and strange doctrines,"—Storrs.

### Dbitnaries.

JAMES TUNNELL died on the 10th of May, 1861, of bloody flux, after an illness of twelve days

aged 48 years, 10 months, and 27 days. He professed religion and joined the M. E. Church South, in early life; after which time he lived a consistent member of the same up to his death. He left their loss; but they mourn not as those who have

Also, NATHANIEL BASCOM TUNNELL, only child of Perry and Ellen Tunnell, of the same dis ease, aged 13 months and 14 days. Parents, cheer up! though little Nat cannot come back to you, you can go to him.

Garden Valley, May 25, 1861. New Orleans Advocate please copy.

Shrode and daughter of E. G. and Nancy Hargrave,

At a very early age Sister Shrode emigrated with her parents to Texas, and settled in Hopkins county. She professed religion in the year 1850, joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived a consistent member

till her death.
Shhe suffered much and bore it with resignation to her Master's will. When asked by her mother if she saw her way clear, she answered in the affirmative. She was an every day Christian. There is a vacancy around the fireside of Brother Shrode, to be filled only by memories of the departed.

Bereaved Christians lament the death of their loved ones, but feel assured they shall see them again, and in the darkest hour of sadness dwell with fervency on the thought of reunion in a better world.

E. N. CLEMMENT died on the 21st day of April. at 8 o'clock, P.M., at the residence of R. P. Baker, near Weatherford, Parker county, Texas, in his 43d

was born December 13th, 1856; was a very interest-ing child, quite cheerful and sprightly; attracted the attention of strangers and won the admiration of all who knew her. She has left an affectionate father, During a recent fire, an old woman was very anxious to go through a street which at the time was considered dangerous; but all her efforts were unavailing. At length she pushed one of the policemen aside, when that worthy preserver of the public peace said, "Now, marm, you can't pass, if you do you'll be killed and then you'll blaze us afterward."

Was born December 13th, 1856; was a very interesting child, quite cheerful and sprightly; attracted the attention of strangers and won the admiration of all who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does the public peace said, "Now, marm, you can't pass, if you do you'll be killed and then you'll blaze us afterward."

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Onabergs and Lindseys.

FROM the Prattylle Manametering Company. Per street.

Agents, extension.

Pass of the public peace said, "Now, marm, you as those who have no hope."

J. Pass of the public peace said, "Now, marm, you are the public peace said, "Now, marm, you

### Galbeston Adbertisements.

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

CORNER OF TREMON! AND MARKET STEET, (Entrance on Market Street) Galveston Texas.

MELAINOTYPES, PHOT: GRAPHS, either plain or co or ed in oil and all the improved styles pertaining to Phot graphy executed in the most perfect style of Art. Photographs entarged from small likenesses of deceased persons, and colored in oil, presenting imperishable and truthful tikeness of the "loved and lost" Ladies and gentiemen are invited to call and examine specimens. feb.21-ly Port Sullivan Institute.

THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the firs Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L CARMER, A. M. Mrs. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female De national.

The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. R. Pront, the well known composer.

A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.

Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf AUG. SACHTLEBEN, SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WM. P EMERSON'S Grand and Squar

PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on han Square Pianos from CHICKERING, 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 publish rs' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers—

Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Oct 18, 1860-19
Galveston. Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will common Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Rooms in Mortan Hall.

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

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WE invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and sected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low lected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance. Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing depart nent will be found full and complete in every particular.

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

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MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign an Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varies 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; 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Somis Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cauters (pat'd,)
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cauters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bogs Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Flews,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis. Yellow Ochre,
1000 piss Trace Chains, 5 bbis. Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis. Damar Varnish,
500 kgs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 ibs. Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Riffes and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

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FURNITURE.
DEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
50FAS, do. do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leafdo.,
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Marting,
White and Checked, 4x4 5x4 and 5x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocca Matting.
Willow Wagons, Cabe and Baskets o all descriptions.
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An assertment of Willow Wagone, Cast Landau and An assertment of Willow Wagone, Cast Landau and I descriptions.

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

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Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders. Plated and Steel Knive and Porks; Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Curliery; Wire Cloth, etc.

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Fine French Looking Glasses.

Fine French Looking Glasses, Muldings of every description.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia
Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.
Country orders solicited. For sale by
ROOT & DAVIS.
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Of the Farmers Club, connected with the American Institute, Prof. Mapes asserted that what we "receive as pure clive oil in the market, is nothing more nor less than the surplus lard sent by our pork merchants to France, where it is father moved from thence to Tennessee, and by our pork merchants to France, where it is father moved from thence to Tennessee, and joined the M. E. Church, and returned to be used at tables of those very persons who exported it in the solid state."

This is certainly refreshing information for the lovers of pure sweet table oil among us, and is not one tenth of the oil sold-for that of the oilve, in our country, is any thing else than lard oil.

Any person can convert the common lard oil sold for burning in lamps, into as good sweet oil as that which is generally sold for oilve oil, by the following process:—Take say about a quart of the common oil, and place it in a clean tin pat, and set it on a stove; bring it up to about the heat of scalding water, and then add about one quarter of an ounce of sal sood disoved in half a teacupful of hot water. Sit this into the oil for about five minutes, then take off the vessel, the clear should be poured off into a clean bowl through cotton cloth to strain it. The oil obtained by this treatment is sweet and pure, excellent for oiling time machinery, and for making and the least of the common oil, and for the hair.—Ecentific American.

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

Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 St. HE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, orcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the eccessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2,-\$430,423 80) is principally invested in U. S. Treasury votes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

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

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jan12-ly E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston. FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

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The subscriber is prepared to fill all orders pertaining egitimately to the Book and Stationery business, viz:

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Embracing a large, well-selected stock of Standard and Popular Works—Classical, Scientific, Mechanical, School. distorical, Law, Medical, Theological, Agricultural, Poetical, Biographical, Miscellancous, Fiction, Romance, Masonic, Phrenological, Domeslic Economy, Voyages, Travels, &c. New publications by every steamer.

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You kum's Elistory of Texas,
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Sent by mail, free of postage, for \$5.

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and Erasers, India Rubber and Bands, Indelible Ink,
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tof all colors,) Mucilage, Pen-holders, Prints, Portiolios,
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COUNTRY DEALERS nd strangers generally to examine his stock before proceed og to New Orienns, as he is confident he can undersell That

JAPANESE WHEAT.

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It matures in about 20 days less time than oats, and can be grown in any part of the country, for it will ripen if not sown until July. It is also raised with as it to care and except at it makes a very fine flour. It a pears more like millet than wheat, but is a very different grain.

Attention is called to the following of entitleates:

Minonk, Woodford co., lii. Feb. 18th, 1861.

We, the understaned, having frown and used the peculin kind of grain, known as Japanese Whear, sold by E. W. Jones & Co., 49 · live sir-et, 8t. Louis, Mo., would recond mend it as worthy of notice by the farmers and stock raisers through at the Uniter States and Canadas, for the lowing reasons: It produces enormously; is equal to an other stand of grain now used for stock; will grow from fix to six tons to the acre of very fine findler, that is preferred both horses and can cattle to the best timothy or clover hay, after a v ry large per cent. of the grain is threshed off; if one stand the most sweeter droubly, it ripens while the salk is ye green, it will matter in seventy days from the time if

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT.

St Louis, Mo., March 9th, 1861,
I hereby certify that have ground in the Fulton M ils i
this City, a quantity of "Japanese Wheat" for Messrs.
W. Jones & .o., and find that it yields thirty pounds p
bushel of good flour.

ROBERT W.L. ON
Sworn and inscribed to before me this 9th day of March
1861.

Notary Public, St Louis Co., Mo.

Willow and Wooden Ware, &c.,

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Would invite the attention of House-keepers, Plan
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mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE. Vhite and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET VARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto fugs, Card Trays, &c., &c.

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The course of study extends from the elementary to the ighest literary, mathematical and classical branches, taught in first class College. We respectfully solicit a share of feb.14-tf. W. S. HAMILTON, President SOULE UNIVERSITY,

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THE Academic Year embraces one Session of forty weeks, and this session is divided into two Terms of twenty weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will open on the Sth of February, 1861.
Faculty.
GEO. W. CARTER, D.D., President and Prof. Metaphysics, and Political Science. Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A. M., M. D., Felder Profes 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. KERR, G. V. M. I., Professor English Literature
and Wintary Tactics

Rev EUGENE SMITH, Instructor in Phonography.

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' PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Elementary Studies, per term..... Intermediate "Classics, and Mathematics,..... The fees and one half the capacity weeks, must be paid in advance.

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GAB. FELDER, Pres.

J. C. WALLACE, Sec .- jan31 Andrew Female College,

Andrew Female College,
Huntsville, Teras.

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

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

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT. accomplished lady, who gives her entire attention to that department.

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

Music with use of Piano, \$30.

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

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Bastrop Military Institute. Bastrop Military Institute.

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

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

AGRICHTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, limestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

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

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

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

HE first SESSION of this College, located three mile
west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will open
the first Monday in October next, and continue one terr
forty weeks, without intermission.

Chappell Hill Female College.

YOMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. ist, 1860, under a superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assist competent teachers. Musical Department under the ciron of Mrs. E. S. N. Coox.

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Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Lo
with Agricultural and Mechanical Department

ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS. RUFUS DULBEAR, President.

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., lat
Sup'l. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercia
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.
PRESCH DEPARTMENT—MARC RUUX, Prof.
DEPARTMENT FOR PENMANSHIP—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lec
turer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof.
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New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opeleusas Railroud, carrying the United States Mails, as follows: New Orleans to Galveston and

New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River,—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 r. m.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; or 2 r. m.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 4 r. m.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 r. m.; arrive at Relaveston, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; leave New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 r. m.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave New Orleans, STURDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 a. m.; leave Galveston arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Ruilroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Baywick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via

From Berwick's, vin Railroad, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.

at 12 M.

New Orleans to Brazos Santingo,
vin Indianola.

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

New Orienns to Havana, via Florida Ports. Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accom-nodations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston. or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston. HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.

I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans.

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

On Mondays Wednessiays and Fridays, Trains will leave 2º minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Bichmond with stages for San antonio, Columbus, &c.

Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sueday at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steam boats for Galveston.

J. A. Will. LAMS, july 4-tf.

Superintendant

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

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S. E. ELLIOTT & BRO. Manufactor of county. Texas, would respectfully inform the citizene of Texas, that they still continue to build and deliver their superior Mills at Houston. Cypress City, Hockley or Hempstead, or anywhere within fift, miles of Montgomery, at the following prices:

PRESSLER'S NEW MAP OF TEXAS,
THE Map is 41 feet square, on a scale of 16 miles to the
toch. It contains two smaller Maps, one showing the
riginal land districts, the other the boundaries of the old
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The map is remarkably accurate, full and complete—one
that, for the first time, faild down our water courses and
rivinional times, indicating reunties, land districts and
solonies correctly. It is on a large scale, beautifully executed and worthy of public confidence. The late Legisla
sure appropriated money to purchase 200 copies on rollers
one of which is to be formished to each County Clerk's office
for the public use. Mr Pressler, the chief draftaman of the
Land Office, has boutowed all his spare time for four years

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