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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 545.

The Texas Christian Adbocate. for us. We fear tinkers in the "Old Ship of Zion." OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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JAMES W. SHIPMAN,
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NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New Year- Watch Night-Chimes of Trinity-New Year Calls-Dr. Bangs-The man who power extends, the usefulness of one or the can see further in a millstone, now at a stand -Emigration, 1859-Mayor Wood in Office

New Year's day falling on Sunday this year, Watch Night was not observed so generally as is usual among us. Still, old John street, with several other churches, were open on Saturday and Home, Sweet Home, Yankee Doodle, The the Holy Spirit.

can do an immense business during the day in this way. I have sometimes made nearly 100 "calls" on New Year's, but then Gotham and the Gothamites were not so extended as now. too-no Tom-foolery Abolition about him. He | throne of God. is too sensible and too good a Christian for this. Why not cultivate its precepts? It beautifies Men, who can "see far through a mill-stone," the character; it is ennobling in its tendency; like Dr. Havens! Whedon, Floyd, Matteson, et it is the cardinal principle of Religion, without cetera, are the wise ones to reform the Church | which all other attainments are worthless; it in this matter. They are rather at a stand- is the purifying element that must pervade point now, and the wisest don't know what to our entire being, if we are ever fit for the predo next, since it is certain that they have not sence of angels, and the spirits of the just made When the night is darkest he gives the morn, sent roting force enough to change the Disci- perfect. O'that the Church would put on her pline, constitutionally, at the coming General | beautiful garments! then she would go forth Conference. In this important respect, their "bright as the sun, clear as the moon, and terricouncils have come to naught, and their disap- ble as an army with banners,"

pointment is great and unexpected. During the past year, the total number of foreign emigrants to this port has been 79,070, or 1,810 over the preceding. This is an imreached over 200,000 in twelve months. The decrease doubtless arises from the disturbed state and wars in Europe. Thousands wish themselves in Texas or among the Yankees, who are forced to-day to shoulder the musket for the "divine right of kings," or man the cannon, that " Ultime, ratio regum." This motto, the last reason of kings, I have read engraved on some royal brass pieces. Wars in Europe are the greatest obstacles to foreign emigra-

Mayor Wood has entered upon his official duties with the newly elected Aldermen. The Supervisors have reported the tax levy for the year. It is large, reaching \$2,600,000. Among its heaviest items are common schools \$399,000; election expenses, \$125,000; police, 1,325,000; salaries, \$300,000, etc. We have a great city, and its expenses are great. \$1,000 were appropriated for full length portrait each of ex-Governor King and ex-Mayor Tietoan. This is customary, when such characters go out of

Our Legislature has also convened at Albany, Mr. Littlejohn was chosen speaker in the assembly. The Lieut. Governor is ex officio chairman of the Senate-Mr. Campbell. Gov. Morgan's message is a plain, business document. The set forth the various objects to which duty re-State is in a prosperous condition; its receipts exceeding those of last year nearly \$300,000, and its payments \$600,000. Estimated receipts the fundamental law of love to God. This is for the coming year, \$2,994,003; expense, \$2,
15,071. Our whole indebtedness is \$33,883. 815,071. Our whole indebtedness is \$33,883,-338. This is in the form of loans, which stand very high at home and abroad. They are a fa- pravity of heart and understanding could ever The trembling hand of the worldling shook vorite with large capitalists, and some of them

owned in Texas.

have been stupendous political movements, and great moral and religious victories. The Italian

We are assured of our own existence by the campaign, so soon terminating at Solferino, left evidence of our senses, to which we give im nearly 40,000 dead men on the field, but not plicit credit by the law of our nature, without less than 200,000 lost in all the desperate battles. Nobody can correctly estimate the loss of property. A leading German paper calculates it at \$260,000,000 - two hundred and sixty million dollars! What a curse is WAR! What was gained by all this sost and destruction ?-

For the first time in our history, treason has been punished. May it never happen again !-The wonderful Irish revival has taken place dusing the year. Thanks be to God for the gracious visitation. Our own beloved Zion has not been unvisited, and our increase reaches 7,790. We rejoice too with our Luthern brethren, (God bless them,) for their onward progress in the Redeemer's kingdom. The MASTER has been with them and with us, and we are one in Christ, let Methodists find fault as much as they love. Old-fashioned Methodism is good enough flowers.

Thousands more are sailing thither,

New York, Jan. 7, 1860. CHARITY.

Antagonism and dissension abound in the Christian world, and the love of many is waxed cold; debating, hard sayings are common; the golden rule is set aside, and christian forbearance is not an abundant commodity; these are facts to be lamented by all lovers of Christianity.

give it, is in our opinion a perfect and excellent whole. We are indebted to that very able but too sectional paper, the New York Independent, which numbers the Quaker poet in its fine list of "special contributors."

The calker rough from the builder's yard, The man of the market left his load, The teamster leaned on his bending goad, The maiden, and youth beside her, felt Their hearts in a closer union melt, facts to be lamented by all lovers of Christianity. Hist of "special contributors." The Savior's example is forgotten, in the love of sectarian hobbies, and the lame, and the weak are turned out of the way, and the wheels of FAR down the vale my friend and I Christian world, and particularly the ministry.

Charity suffereth long and is kind. Do we see this often practised? Alas! we do not.—

Too many are on the look-out for some weak point to assail, and foibles, and even slight derelictions of duty are magnified and of the sea.

other of the contending parties is destroyed. "Whose shall offend one of these little ones, -Taxes large-Legislature Convened-Gov. that believe in me, it were better for him that a Morgan's Message-State receipts and expen- mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and ses-1859 an eventful year-Italy-War that he were drowned in the depths of the sea." Castles-Treason for the first time in our own Love worketh no ill to his neighbor. Religion Land-Triumph of the Church-North and is love. "If a man say he loves God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar, and the truth is not

> in him." St. Paul said he would not eat meat if it of fended his brother, so long as the world stood. I have seen things done in a different spirit.

All true believers, of every Church, constinight, the last of 1859, for religious services, "to watch the old year out and the new year in."

All true believers, of every Church, constitute Christ's Church, whether much or little The weather was clear and cold, and I listened water is used. If the Spirit beareth witness with great delight to the usual chimes of old with your spirit, you are accepted of Him, and Trinity, ringing merrily in the New Year, 1850, the fruit of the Spirit is manifest in the lives after midnight. The bell-man plays admirably, and actions of those in daily communion with

Last Rose of Summer, Old Hundred, etc., were Much injury done the Church, when men prochimed with as much accuracy, and by note, as fessing godliness, condescend to sareasm, vi if performed on a horn or bugle. This is one of tuperation, which are not consistent with the the old New York customs still observed and Christian character. Sinners are hardened by Over the roofs of the pioneers

The ministry lead, and the Churches follow. These, of course, were made on Monday, when the whole city is given up to such visits, with In the place of singing the songs of Zion, secthe whole city is given up to such visits, with
the universal wish of friends to each other of a
Happy New Year! The ladies at home, "latch
string outside," and doors open to receive these
friendly salutations. They are truly the most

and this year I did not reach over 50, from the | brother, and those not engaged in such debates, venerable Dr. Bangs, Gov. Fish, downwards. are disappointed in not finding the good, whole-The Doctor is an extraordinary man, over 80, some doctrine that once filled their columns.in good health, still preaching and presiding at | Charity suffereth long and is kind, and is the our meetings. He is a National Christian, bond that unites the sainted throug around the And Time has forgotten Eternity

MORALITY.

Having recently entered the State, I have not mense falling off from former years, when it had time to peer into the nooks and corners of The schoolman's lore and the casuist's art the "Lone Star," therefore, I shall confine my Drew warmth and life from his fervent heart pen at this time to a general subject that has its

a knowledge of the foundation and the rules of moral action; for the prominent principles of Christian morality are so interwoven into the opinions, intercourse and practices of modern civilized society, that it is impossible to eradicate the idea of them from the mind, when it attempts to trace the duty of man solely on the Clusters of Eschol from Canaan's shore! principles of reason; a laborious effort to discover moral rules, by inspecting man's moral constitution; taking every part to pieces, examining their mutual relations, one to the other, and the common effect or tendency of the

Well may the philosopher confess his incom petency. He should not only confess, but for-sake—and leaving the attempt at discovering, sake—in the revelation of God, and discovering its sleep as the breezes break Breaking its sleep as the breezes break show the fitness which exists in those moral enactments, influencing the public mind to search and obey the sacred scriptures. They expose the mistakes into which men have fallen, and set forth the various objects to which duty research to the people went, all nature warned in sounds and signs quires their attention to be directed. They define the duty of men, chiefly toward each other, and In the name of the Highest called to prayer and it is so clear and striking that nothing but the most obstinate prejudice and extreme de bring any rational being to disbelieve or doubt

it. They, therefore, who teach atheistical doc-1859 has been an costly year, and terminates an eventful decade in our world's history. There throw government, to unhinge society, to eradi-

paying the least regard to the attempts of skeptical philosophers to invalidate their testimony. To the unprejudiced, the evidence of Bible truth comes with a similar power. It is rejected, not because it is insufficient, but because it requires sacrifices which men are unwilling to make. Not because the way is obscure, for it is not; but because it is the way of holiness, men refuse to walk in it.

Palestine, Texas, Jan. 10, 1860.

A gentleman, meeting an old friend whom he had not seen for a long time, congratulated him on lately coming into possession of a large landed estate. "There was such a report," replied the other, "but you may depend upon it that it was quite groundless."

WOMEN AND FLOWERS.—In the Malay lan-

WHITTIER ON WHITEFIELD.

A poem on Whitefield by Whittier, especially one so long as this, is not easily overlooked. We have many readers to whom it will be abundantly welcome. An omitted portion deals with Whitefield's relation to the "institution" in Georgia. We expurgate, not because we fear to publish the sentiments hinted at, but as the quietest way of showing our unimportant disapproval of them. The poem, as we give it, is in our opinion a perfect and excellent

Beheld the distant seaboard town; lictions of duty are magnified, and so far as the lictions of duty are magnified, and so far as the lictions of the harbor-bar. Over the woods and meadow-lands

A crimson-tinted shadow lay Of clouds through which the setting day Flung a slant glory far away. glittered on the wet sea-sands It flamed upon the city's panes, Smote the white sails of ships that wore Outward or in, and gilded o'er
The steeples with their veering vanes!

Awhile my friend with rapid search
O'erran the landscape. "Yonder spire
Over gray roofs, a shaft of fire,
What is it, pray?"—"The Whitfield church!
Walled about by its basement stones

There rest the marvelous prophet's bones. Then as our homeward way we walked
Of the great preacher's life we talked;
And, through the mystery of our theme
The outward glory seemed to stream,
And Nature's self interpreted
The doubtful record of the dead;
And every level bean that smote The sails upon the dark afloat A symbol of the light became Which touched the shadow of our blame

very beautiful. So is New Year's Day and its such means, and the Church grows cold under such influence.

So is New Year's Day and its such means, and the Church grows cold under such influence.

The ministry lead, and the Churches follow.

The ministry lead, and the Churches follow. But as a pilgrim's wayside tent, A nightly shelter to fold away When the Lord should call at the break of day, Solid and steadfast seems to be

Of primal forests the young growth shoots, From the death of the old the new proceeds And the life of truth from the rot of creeds On the ladder of God which upward leads The steps of progress are human needs. And the eyes of His providence never sleep When the famine is sorest, the wine and corn In the church of the wilderness Edwards

wrought,
Shaping his creed, at the forge of thought;
And with Thor's own hammer welded and bent The iron links of his argument, Which strove to grasp in its mighty span The purpose of God and the fate of man! Yet, faithful still in his daily round To the weak and the poor and sin-sick found, pen at this time to a general subject that has its bearing every where—morality!

It is now too late in the day for educated men in Christian lands to be able to tell how far the unassisted faculties of man can go, in acquiring Who walk in the New Jerusalem, And loved the beautiful dreamer more

As the barley-winnower, holding with pain The sound of the Spirit drawing near, Like that which the son of Iddo heard When the feet of angels the myrtles stirr To sun-bright ripples a stagnant lake.

A guilty sense of his neighbor's needs Startled the man of title-deeds; The dust of years from the holy book; And the psalms of David forgotten long Took the place of the scoffer's song.

The impulse spread like the outward course Of waters moved by a central force; The tide of spiritual life rolled down From island mountains to sea-board town.

Prepared and ready the altar stands Waiting the prophet's outstretched hands, And prayer availing, to downward call The fiery answer in view of all. Hearts are like wax in the furnace, who Shall mould and shape and cast them anew Lo! By the Merrimack WHITFIELD stands In the temple that never was made by handsCurtains of azure and crystal wall
And dome of the sunshine over all!—
A homeless pilgrim, with dubious name
Blown about on the winds of fame;
Now as an angel of blessing classed
And now as a mad enthusiast.
Called in his youth to sound and gauge
The moral lapse of his race and age,
And, sharp as truth, the contrast draw
Of human frailty and perfect law,
Possessed by the one dread thought that lent
Its goad to his fiery temperament,
Up and down the world he went,
A John the Baptist crying, Repent! In the temple that never was made by hand

So in light and shadow the preacher went, God's erring and human instrument:
And the hearts of the people where he pe

John the Baptist crying, Repent!

Swayed as the reeds sway in the blast, Under the spell of a voice which took In its compass the flow of Siloa's brook And the mystical chimes of the bells of gold On the ephod's hem of the priest of old, Now the roll of thunder, and now the awe Of the trumpet heard in the Mount of Law.

Listened the fisherman rude and hard, And saw the flowers of their love in bloom Down the endless vistas of life to come. Old age sat feebly brushing away From his ears the scanty locks of gray; And careless boyhood living the free Suddenly wakened to a sense Of sin and its guilty consequence. It was as if an angel's voice Called the listeners up for their final choice; As if a strong hand rent apart The vails of sense from soul and heart, Showing in light ineffable The joys of heaven and woes of hell! All about in the misty air
The hills seemed kneeling in silent prayer;
The rustle of leaves, the moaning sedge, The water's lap on its graveled edge, The wailing pines, and far and faint The wood dove's note of sad complaint,— To the solemn voice of the preacher lent An undertone as of low lament. And the rote of the sea from its sandy coast, On the easterly wind, now heard now lost, Seemed the murmurous sound of the judgment For the mood of nature is not her own, [host, And the heart of man in its joy or moan, Evermore lends to her voice its tone.

Yet wise men doubted and good men wept As that storm of passion above them swept,
And, comet-like, adding tlame to tlame,
The priests of the new Evangel came,
Davenport, flashing upon the crowd,
Charged like summer's electric cloud,
Now, holding the listener still as death
With terrible warnings under breath, Now shouting for joy, as if he viewed The vision of Heaven's beatitude! And Celtic Tennant, his long coat bound Like a monk's with leathern girdle round, Wild with the toss of unshorn hair, And wringing of bands and eyes aglare, And wringing of hands and eyes aglare,
Groaning under the world's despair!
Grave pastors, grieving their flocks to lose,
Prophesied to the empty pews.
That gourds would wither, and mushrooms die,
And noisiest fountains run soonest dry
Like the spring that gushed in Newbury street
Under the tramp of the earthquake's feet,
A silver shaft in the air and light
For a single day, then lost in night. For a single day, then lost in night,
Leaving only its place to tell
Sandy fissure and sulphurous smell.
With zeal wing-clipped and white heat cool,
Moved by the spirit in grooves of rule,
No longer harried and cropped and fleeced,

Flogged by sheriff and cursed by priest, But, by wiser counsel left at ease To settle quietly on his lees, And, self concentered, to count as done The work which his fathers scarce begun, In silent protest of letting alone, The Quaker kept the way of his own— A non-conductor among the wires, With coat of asbestos proof to fires, And quite unable to mend his pace To catch the falling manna of grace, He hugged the closer his little store Of faith and silently prayed for more, And vague of creed and barren of rite, But, holding, as in his Master's sight, Act and thought to the inner light, The round of his simple duties walked And strove to live what the others talked

Step by step with the good intent, And with love and meckness, side by side, Lust of the flesh and spiritual pride? That passionate longings and fancies vain Set the heart on fire and crazed the brain That over the holy oracles Folly sported with cap and bells?
That goodly women and learned men
Marveling told with tongue and pen
How unweaned children chirped like birds
Texts of scripture and solemn words. Like the infant seers of the rocky glens Of the Puy de Dome and wild Cevennes Or baby Lamas who pray and preach From Tartar cradles in Budda's speech!

In the war which Truth and Freedom wages With impious fraud and the wrong of ages, Hate and malice and self-love mar The notes of triumph with painful jar, And the helping angels turn aside Never on custom's oiled grooves The world to a higher level moves, But grates and grinds with friction hard On granite boulder and flinty shard. The heart must bleed before it feels, The pool be troubled before it heals; Ever by losses the right must gain, Every good have its birth of pain; The active Virtues blush to find The Vices wearing their budge behind. Wherein the sins of the age expire; The fiend still rends as of old he rent The tortured body from which he went.

And flow of the Nile with its annual gift Who cares for the Hadji's relics sunk? Who thinks of the drowned-out Coptic monk The tide that loosens the temple's stones, And scatters the sacred ibis bones, Drives away from the valley-land That Arab robber, the wandering sand, Moistens the fields that know no rain, Fringes the desert with the belts of grain And bread to the sower brings again. So the flood of emotion deep and strong Troubled the land as it swept along, But left a result of holier lives, Tenderer mothers and worthier wives. The husband and father whose children fled And sad wife wept when his drunken tread, Frightened peace from his roof-tree's shade And a rock of offense his hearthstone made, And a rock of offense his hearthstone made,
In a strength that was not his own, began
To rise from the brute's to the plane of man.
Old friends embraced, long held apart
By evil counsel and pride of heart;
And penitence saw through misty tears
In the bow of hope on its cloud of fears
The promise of Heaven's eternal years,
The peace of God for the world's annoy
Beauty for ashes and oil of joy!

Under the tread of its Sabbath feet, Walled about by its basement stones Walled about by its basement stones
Lie the marvelous preacher's bones.
No saintly honors to them are shown,
No sign nor miracle have they known;
But he who passes the ancient church
Stops in the shade of its belfry porch,
And ponders the worderful life of him
Who lies at rest in that charnel dim.
Long shall the traveler strain his over Who lies at rest in that charnel dim.

Long shall the traveler strain his eye
From the railroad car as it plunges by,
And the vanishing town behind him search
For the slender spire of the Whitefield church;
And feel for one moment the ghosts of trade
And fashion and folly and pleasure laid
By the thought of that life of pure intent,
That voice of warning yet eloquent,
Of one on the errauds of angels sent.
And, if where he labored the flood of sin

And over a life of time and sense The church-spires lift their vain defense, As if to scatter the bolts of God With the point of Calvin's thunder-rod— Still as the gem of its civic crown Precious beyond the world's renown His memory hallows the ancient town!

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

TESTIMONY OF YOUNG MEN. A young man arose in one of the meetings, and said that two years ago he had the opportunity of coming to these meetings. Then he went away and he had not been in the city again for two years. "I often resolved," said he, "that if ever I came to New York again, I went away and he had not been in the city again for two years. "I often resolved," said he, "that if ever I came to New York again, would come into the Fulton-street prayer meeting and tell you what this meeting did for me two years ago. I came into this prayer meeting out of curiosity, so as to have something to tell about it when I returned home, and to say that I had attended it. But here, in this room, the Spirit of God met me. I heard the prayers offered up for impenitent sinners, and surely I thought those prayers must mean me. I thought I was the very one for whom you prayed. offered up for impenitent sinners, and surely thought those prayers must mean me. I thought I was the very one for whom you prayed.—
Those prayers for the awakened and unawaken. They

They a terror to me. They ed in the room were a terror to me. They broke up all my peace, and I never found peace until I found it in Christ. I came here time and again. Here the Lord convinced me that I was a poor, perishing sinner, and in this very

you anything else."
"But how did you know?" I inquired.
"Oh! I was sure of it. I never doubted after I had that blessed assurance that you would

But my poor mother's prayers reached a power that could reach and subdue me. Now when you pray do believe. I tell you that it is true: manly looking son of the ocean, and he spoke with an earnestness characteristic of the men of his class. He was a child of many prayers and

PLOWING THE WORLD-FARM.

The great questions of the world, of populations, of races, and nations, are pressed forward for solution, by the working out of experience and truth in the lower spheres. This is God's plow. It is the analogy of growth in the world.

I sward all the agitations of our day the sphere is a sphere of the sphere in the sphere is a sphere done in the sphere in the sphere in the sphere in the sphere is a sphere in the sphere in the sphere in the sphere is a sphere in the sphere in been nothing but successive destructions to the world, according to the fears of short sighted men! We live in an age in which there is a great noise for fear of the destruction of govern-ments and nations. This kind of noise has sounded ever since the ark was built. And yet these rendings and overturnings of communi-ties and nations have always been the stimulating life of the world; for life has grown out of death perpetually. Death has always been the minister of the root, and so it will be in our

In all these conflicts, and turnings, and overturnings, I see no dark pall, no night, except so far as night brings rest. I see the preparations of a mighty husbandry, in the red-hot war that is going on in the world. Deep furrows are being cut by the plow of God's Providence, that there may, ere long, be better harvests for the reaping of the nations.

Therefore, in our own land, I hail and rejoic in these very intestine commotions, over which men are crying, "Peace, peace, peace!" As crickets and mice cry "Peace," when the farmer is turning up their nests with the plow, s we hear crickets, and mice, and grasshoppers and all manner of insects, chirping, "Peace," while God plows His land! But I say, "Even so, Lord God Almighty, plow and thunder on!" For out of night comes morning; out of thunder-storms come summer leaves washed clean, and sweet-singing birds; out of disease comes health; out of confusion comes the fair form o order.

great work, He makes his bone of iron, and his thews of steel, and then baptizes him in trouble and hardship; so that when he comes to manhood, he is covered with mail better than that wrought from any metal. And He does the same thing with a nation, when He means to

MILTON IN BOYHOOD.

Look back, reader, and see him as I do! Now, under the elms on his father's lawn, he listens to the rural hum, and marks the branches the garden, he notes the annual series of the plants and the daily blooming of the roses. In his walks in the neighborhood, also, he observes not only the wayside vegetation, but the whole wide face of the landscape, rich in woods and meadow to the royal towers of Winds and the bounding line of the low Surrey hill Over this landscape, changing its livery frod day to day, fall the varying seasons. Light green spring comes with its showers and its days of keener blue, when nature is warm at the root and all things gain in liveliness: the root and all things gain in liveliness; spring changes into summer, when all is one wealth of leafage, and the gorgeous bloom of the orchards passes into the forming fruit; summer deepens into autumn, gathering the tanned haycocks and tumbling the golden grain; and at last, when the brown and yellow leaves have fallen, and the winds have blown them and the rains rotted them, comes winter with his biting breath, and the fields are either all white, so that the most familiar eye hardly knows them, or they lie in mire, and, in the other, is there any harm in letting it alone?

dull, brumous air, the stripped stems and netted twig-work of the trees are like a painting in China ink. And these seasons have each their occupations. Now the plough is afield; now the sower casts the seed; now the sheep are shorn; now the mower whets his scythe. There shorn; now the mower whets his scythe. There is, moreover, the quicker continual alternations of night and day, dipping the landscape in lunar tints, and bringing it back again, as Aurora rises, in all the colors of the morn. In summer, the twilight steals slowly over the lawn, and, seated at the open window, the poet, who has heard the larks carol abroad by day, will like the title state. will listen, in the stillness, for the first song of the nightingale; and, when the night is farther advanced, may there not be a walk on the

DENOMINATIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

I was a poor, perishing sinner, and in this very room I trust I gave my heart to God. I felt that it was my duty to come here, and publicly inform you how much I owe to the prayers which were offered here."

The young man spoke of the efforts which he had made to carry the spirit with him wherever he went. It was the great business in life to win souls to Jesus.

Another young man arose and said, "I am from the sea. I want to tell you how good God.

As scene after scene comes before my mind.

Another young man arose and said, "I am from the sea. I want to tell you how good God has been to me. I am here a stranger. You meet here daily for prayer. I want to tell you never to doubt God when you pray. Will he not be as good as his word? I had to come all the way home from sea to find out why I was awakened and converted. I now humbly hope I am a Christian; and if I am, it is in answer to a dear mother's prayers. As soon as I got on shore, what do you suppose was the first thing I did? Why, the first thing was to go home and tell my mother of the great change. I said to ter:

"Mother, I hope that I have become a Christian."

"I know it," said she, "I know it. I would have been dreadfully disappointed if I had found you anything else,"

"But how did you know?" I incurized hearts centre, grow the more real and grand, the clearer the soul's perception, the nearer the

light of heaven. Here, then, we discern the relation in which

ter I had that blessed assurance that you would be saved."

"Then you have been praying for me?"

"Oh! yes, and something more than praying. I have been believing. I felt that you would be converted."

"So when I learned all this from my mother, and all about the time when these prayers were offered for me. I then understood why, away at sea, in the mid ocean, without any visible means of grace, I was overtaken by the Spirit and brought to submit myself to Jesus."

He stood hesitating a moment; then said.

"Ilere, then, we discern the relation in which Christians should stand to each other. As we appear, as we are, in the presence of life's great realities, in its most honest hours, so let us appear and be always.

Then we are Christians only, united in gratitude for the Scriptures, in faith and love towards God and His dear Son, in penitence and humility, in reliance upon the Divine grace and mercy. Christians only let us aim to be always.

Let denominational peculiarities be subordinate and subservient to the divine religion which we appear, as we are, in the presence of life's great realities, in its most honest hours, so let us appear and be always.

Then we are Christians only, united in gratitude for the Scriptures, in faith and love towards God and His dear Son, in penitence and humility, in reliance upon the Divine grace and mercy. Christians only let us aim to be always.

Let denominational peculiarities be subordinate and subservient to the divine religion which we brought to submit myself to Jesus."

He stood hesitating a moment; then said,
"Oh! I was a wretched wanderer—a poor prodigal; and there was not much hope for me. But my poor mother's prayers reached a power that could reach and subdue me. Now when brothers and size of the individual names by which matters. It is not matters. rothers and sisters are denoted sustain to the family name common to all, and unspeakably dear to all. Let us remember that we all belong to Him of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named—that we are chil-dren of the same Father, disciples of the same Savior. And never let us forget his tests of Christian dicipleship, friendship and fidelity: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink;

as being so many plowings which are necessary as a preparation for the harvests that are to wave on the world-farm. I have less fears of them, because, since the world began, there has ----SOUTHERN WRITERS,-We cut the following

paragraph from an article on Southern writers, thich appears in the New York Journal of

ention that the South has also contributed its full share to our current periodical literature.— Many gentlemen who consider that they have enough relaxation and entertainment without looking into a magazine, have made an excep-tion of the "Editor's Table," in Harper's New Monthly, where, for a series of years, have appeared articles worthy of the best days of the Edinburgh Quarterly. These essays on various subjects have been written by some of our first men North and South. But it is due to truth men North and South. But it is due to truth
to say that a very large proportion of
these excellent contributions have come from
the pen of Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, of Alabama. Dr.
L. has also contributed to the same periodical
numerous other thoughtful papers on Æsthetics.
T. B. Thorpe, of Alabama, has furnished a long
series on the natural history and the agricultural staples of the country. The 'dear old' ininitials (Port Convent On H. Strether, of Virral staples of the country. The 'dear old' in-imitable 'Port Crayon' (D. H. Strother, of Virginia,) has furnished Harper's Magazine more than a score of the most charming papers descriptive of Southern life, and so graphically illustrated, that when the magazine was minus the 'Port,' it seemed like a dinner deficent in

"We might fill a large space with the mere names of Southern contributors to magazines, but we stop here. American literature, like our common country, has been slowly but surely built up, and neither one nor the other can be cried down or destroyed by either Northern or Southern denouncers

same thing with a nation, when He means to to prepare them for a great work. Now God means to use this people—to send them forth a great nation to do His work—and He is obliging them to go through great sufferings, and trials, and rendings, and agitations, that when they shall have triumphed—as they will—over these evils, and shall have vanquished their foes and their faults, they may, with the manly strength acquired by such discipline, rise up and be God's prophet to the nations of the earth.—H, W. Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—A minister of the Kirk of Scotland once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady, and possibly somewhat monotonous flow of his own oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:—"Susan!" Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake. "Susan, I didna marry ye for yer wealth, sin' ye hae'd none! And I didna marry ye for yer beauty; that the hail congregation can see. And if ye ha'e no grace, congregation can see. And if ye ha'e no grace, I ha'e made but a sair bargain!" Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that

> Dr. Nott recently, in some remarks to the unior class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., stated that many years ago, when the students went to take their meals together in the subterranean portico of the South College, he was one day in the midst of an interesting lecture when the breakfast bell rang, and symptoms of uneasiness were very evident among the class. Stopping in his lecture he remarked, that "all who thought more of eating than of knowledge might leave." All left with the exception of two; one of them was Dr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and the other the late John C.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself were to be continual, it would excite more terror than the noise of a mill.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A thick-headed squire, being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming:

"If I had a son an idiot I'd make him a par-

"Very probably," replied Sidney, "but I see your father was of a different mind."

A nobleman in the middle of the last century, resident near Edinburgh, was a man of weak intellect, though he sometimes said a clever thing. He was at one time detained in the Canongate gaol, as men are now kept in lunatic asylums, that he might be out of harm's way. Some English officers visiting the prison asked him, with some surprise, how he got there. "Much as you got into the army," said the Earl; "less by my own deserts than by the interest of my friends."

The higher you rise, the wider is your horizon; so the more you know, the more you will see to be known.

Montaigne, the great French writer, on one occasion, set down in his book of expenses, "Item, for a fit of idleness, one thousand pounds."

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness; which no riches, and no circumstances alone ever do.

There is scarcely anything more harmless than political or with malice. It is best to leave it to itself. Opposition and contradiction are the only means of giving it life or duration. Ambition is frequently the only refuge which life has left to the denied or mortified affections. We chide at the grasping eye, the daring wing of the soul that seems to thirst for sovereignty only, and know not that the flight of this ambitions bird has been from a bosom or a home that is filled with ashes.

A certain judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some feathers from the wings of his magination, and put them in the tail of his

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove An innee, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philos-ophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent

Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, was both laconic and humorous:—"Gentlemen, you see a severe winter approaching: I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

When you are elevated with reading a work, and your mind is inspired with noble and generous sentiments, seek not for any other rule to judge it by: it is good, and done by a masterly Down on the Bachelors.—A resolution was introduced in the lower house of the Virginia Legislature, on the 3d instant, inquiring into

the propriety of taxing bachelors, past thirty years of age, \$10 per annum for the education

The heart is a small thing, but desireth great matters. It is not sufficient for a kite's dinner Some of the comets, while at the greatest distance from the sun, do not move as fast as a

man can walk. Astronomy is the oldest of the sciences, It was first studied by shepherds, while watching

their flocks at night. An animal which does not reach across the wire of a pin appears, under a microscope of high powers, more than an inch and a half in length.—Scientific American.

At different times, quite a number of new stars have appeared in the sky, and, after blazing a while with great brightness, have ceased to be visible. The largest steam engine afloat, is the one on

the Metropolis, which plies between New York and Fall River, Mass.; it is larger even than those upon any of our steamships. Plumbago and charcoal are composed of the

same substance, carbon; but, while charcoal is very combustible, plumbago is used for making retorts to resist an intense heat. The stars, sun, and moon apparently roll around the heavens once in 24 hours, the pivots being the north and south poles of the heavens;

Observations on comets, especially on the last brilliant one which appeared a year ago, show that there are properties of matter, at all events of some matter, which are not all understood.

It is said that turbine water-wheels have been constructed which from actual measurement yielded more than ninety per cent. of the power, a result which has never been equaled

The Aurora Borealis is one of the things

about which hardly anything is known; the recent display caused as usual, perturbations in Arago, the great French astronomer, expressed a regret that the observatory of Paris contained no telescope equal to the magnificent re-fractors of Washington and Cambridge, in the

United States. No man is so happy as the real Christian, none so rational, so virtuous, so amicable. How little vanity does he feel, though he believes himself united to God. How far is he from abectness, when he ranks himself with the worms

THE SOUL -All bodies, the firmament, the stars, the earth, kingdoms, are not equal to the most magnificent spirit; for such a spirit knows all these, and itself; but the body nothing.—

It is the part of wisdom to do great things without a fuss. When Solomon, the wisest of men, built his wondrous temple no sound of

saw or hammer was heard therein. Natural dignity of mind or manners can never be concealed—it ever commands respect; assumed dignity of importance, our ridicule and

Pitts is a fast man, a man of business tact; and when Pitts goes into a store to trade, he always gets the lowest cash price; and he says: "Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anyhing that suits me better, I'll call and take

Pitts, like all fast men, is partial to women, and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately Pitts said to himself: "I am gettin' rather 'long in years, and guess I'll get married." His business qualities wouldn't let him wait, so off he travels, and calling upon a lady friend, opened the conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his

getting married.
Oh, Mr, Pitts, that is an affair in which I am not so greatly interested, and I prefer to leave

"But," says Pitts, "you are interested, and my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red, hesitated, and finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world, and morally, financially, and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him.
Whereupon the matter of fact Pitts responded:
"Well, well, I'll look about and if I don't find

N OF CLAIMS, rles Stewart, Jr.

RS AT LAW. TING AGENTS, . J. Burke, Hon. E.

M. D. Herring LAW, O, TEXAS.
Oth Judicial Distributts at Austin OR AT LAW,

unty. Texas. Wm. R. Jarmon. LAND AGENAS.

ke Peel & Dumble. d C. Railroad : Jas

AGENT, OR AT LAW, ON CO. TEXAS

John H. Robson T LAW. UNTY, TEXAS, ip in all the counties in the counties of La icial District, and in I Galv. ston and Aus unactor at Law, Madi Will practice in the Districts, in the latter attention given to suaj-ly in the case of those Nov. 2, 36,-1 y

... F. W. BONNES

AT LAW, RUSK TTIS, LLOR AT LAW.

tealf. HOWALD FINLEY

, M. D.,

Frank's Dry Good Store,

edal Pianss. the above justly cele-a Repository for Pianos astrong & Bro., Tremont

ROUGH REGULATING or Mrs. C. Branard, will Dec. 8, '59-1y BLeen. Potassium Pills

ill Stones,

In answer to the many inquiries about the Sermon of Rev. J. G. John, which the Conference ordered to be published, we state that we are, this morning, in receipt of a letter from Bro. John informing us that, owing to severe affliction in one of his eyes, he has not yet been able to revise the manuscript. His eye, however, we are happy to state, is recovering, and he hopes soon to be able to forward the manuscript, and then we will publish and send in AGENT.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CENSUS.

Senator Potter will please accept our thanks for the State Census of 1858, and other useful documents. We note a few items in the Census Report.

There are no returns from Bee, Cameron. Hidalgo, and Webb. The whole population, exclusive of these counties, is given at 473,076. Number of qualified electors, 69,418. Slaves, 144,463. Free negroes, 293. Number of pupils at school outside of the State, 214. Panola furnishes 38 of this list of pupils, which is the largest number from any one county; Harrison follows next with 34; Harris send: 16, Galveston 15, Calhoun 12, and Matagorda 11-making in all 126 such pupils from these counties, leaving 88 to be furnished by the remainder.

The number of paupers in the State is 58; insane 115, divided as follows, to wit: white males, 66: white females, 36: black males, 7: black females, 6. Number of idiots, 154white males, 68; white females, 48; black males, 18; black females, 20. Idiocy is more common than insanity; slightly, among the whites, by nearly three to one among the blacks. Both-insanity and idiocy-are more numerous among the white males than among the white females, though it must be remembered that the males always constitute more than one half the population. In the case of the blacks, we have more insanity among the males, and more idiocy among the females. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to mention these facts upon so small a basis of induction as our State census. But we will go through the official distribution of the ills which the census recognizes us as heir to: the blind number 120-white males 57, females 33; black males 14, females 16. Here again the white females are the more fortunate, while the black women are doomed to a little more than their share of darkness. The deaf and dumb are given at 96; this affliction falls more severely upon the male, as will be seen-white males 53, females 29; black males 9, females 5, Although more of the black women are idiots and blind, yet fewer of them are deaf and dumb; here, also, the proportion of the afflicted white women falls off considerably.

The total amount of land in cultivation i 2,222,757 acres - of which 609,390 are devoted to cotton, 16,102 to sugar, 211,287 to wheat, 1,013,695 to corn, and 172,281 to miscellaneous products. The most populous county in the State i

Harrison, which has a total of 14,271-whites,

5,889; laves, 8,408; free negroes, 4. The second county in point of population is Rusk, 4,744; free negroes, none. There are five other counties containing a population of more than ten thousand and less than twelve thousand, viz.: Bexar, 10,754; Cass, 10,928; Cherokee, 11,494; Smith, 11,494; Washington, 11,-277. Counties which have over five and less than ten thousand: Anderson, 7,855; Austin, 7,403; Bastrop, 5,979; Brazoria, 6,267; Collin, 5.772; Colorado, 5.899; Dallas, 6,981; Fannin, 8.143: Favette, 9.457: Freestone, 6.017: Galveston, 6,922; Gonzales, 7,044; Grayson, 5,711; Grimes, 7,516; Guadaloupe, 5,187; Harris, 9,105; Hopkins, 6,949; Houston, 6,381; Lamar, 6,999; Nacogdoches, 7,843; Panola, 7,122; Polk, 5,664; Red River, 5,916; Shelby, 5,423; Titus, 7,906: Travis, 8,815: Upshur, 8,800: Walker, 6,774. The negro population is larger than the white in-Bowie, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harrison, Matagorda, Polk, Washington and Wharton. In the entire State, as will have been seen, the slave population is one fourth of the whole. It is nearly as large as the white population in Austin, Bastrop, Caldwell, Cass, Colorado, Falls, Freestone, Montgomery, Robertson, San Augustine, Smith and Walker. The free population is disproportionately large in the counties of Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Bosque, Brown, Burnett, Calhoun, Cherokee-Collin, Comal, Comanche, Cook, Coryell, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Grayson, Harris, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Jasper, Karnes, Kaufman, Kerr, Lampasas Llano, Limestone, Live Oak, Madison, Medina Nueces, Parker, Presidio, Refugio, San Patricio, San Saba, Starr, Tarrant, Trinity, Tyler, Van Zandt, Wise, Wood and Young. In some of these, it will never be very great; in a few, not soon; and in many others of them it is now, we are pleased to say, increasing rapidly by emigration, and will continue so to increase.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATION INTERESTS, ETC .- The Picayane views our Methodist publishing enterprises in connection with "their influence upon the development of book publishing in the Southern States," and does us the honor of inferring that "the success of denominational enterprises of this character must be followed by individual efforts of the same kind," It is a wonder to us that the Picayune ever

discovered that the Methodists had started a Publishing House in the South. But it is brightening up somewhat, lately. A few days since, in the midst of a laudatory half column upon some Presbyterian Church for making its pews free, it accidentally made the discovery that the Methodists were addicted to free sittings, and announced the same in three or four words. Sententious and impartial Picayune!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. - Saddlery, coach and plantation hardware, J. R. Spragne, Strand, Galveston.

J. F. Ferguson, Attorney at Law, Houston. Sloat & Co.'s Sewing Machines for \$75. Anderson & Blessing's Photograph and Am brotype Rooms, Tremont St., Galveston.

Books! Books!! by J. W. Shipman, Agent. See also the advertisements of Texas lands by D. S. Chamberlin, Belton, and Geo. Green,

The advertisements of Joseph Stow, Etna Insurance Company, and the card of Dr. Ing. Galveston, and of R. F. Green & Co., Sabine Pass, will repay attention.

The Hymn and Tune Book recently published at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, has been introduced into the Methodist congregation of this city. It gives general and complete satisfaction, and appears to be adding interest to the worship.

The address of Rev. A. A. Killongh is Sweet Home, Lavaca Co., Texas

The address of Rev. C. J. Cocke, is Blosson Prairie, Lamar Co., Texas.

MACAULAY. ings were besotted, and could not appreciate the tremendous in his lightning-winged ministry. Irving finishes his greatest task, but does no renew his youth to undertake another, on thi side of eternity. DeQuincy passes away, "the

some of the most supreme of intellectual diffi

the choice of historical composition, for a

after he had deliberately recorded his con-

but not, perhaps, without coming nearer than

not proof against the greater eclat which ima-

ginative triumphs must always, for a time, se-

cure. "The wish," he says in one of his ablest

essays, "to dazzle at any cost, which produces

affectation in the manner of a writer, is likely

to produce sophistry in his reasonings," He

this wish, nor consequently of the sophistry which accompanies. But he is, perhaps, less

liable to these charges than any other great

master of style and of picturesque narrative.

With as much temptation to permit his imagi-

nation to dash brilliantly off with his reason, as

any writer ever had, he nevertheless generally

held the flery courser in check with a firm hand;

and succeeded, wonderfully, in availing himself

of the mettle without experiencing the usual

and strongly up high hills, with exhilerating

ease, and permits you to enjoy wide and

glorious prospects without the detracting sense of

of the steed, he is obliged to harry you off

before the complete and perfect picture of the

scene is daguerreotyped upon your mind. At

es succeeding well, sometimes ill, and son

go rather inopportunely, lest he should run

away. But surely in such exigencies the guiding

hand deserved credit for quickness and decision

and for a masterly handling of the reins. With

depths and out of them to the top of heights,

uch a Jehu you may often get comfortably into

itherto unattainable, or, at least, not without

such a cost of labor as to deprive you of any

ense of enjoyment or any quickness of percep

ion, leaving you to bring away nothing more

A great deal is said of Macaulay's style. Its

xcellencies are no exception to his own remark

hat propriety of diction arises from propriety

of thought. What he says of Machiavelli is still

more true of himself, that it was the justice and

ander of the mind which enabled it to show

tself in luminous, manly and polished language.

dapliness was the characteristic quality of Ma-

caulay's mind, and it is pre-eminent in his style.

The amount of affectation is small in proportion

trength with which he holds his opinions; and

tal health. Macaulay has been read in the

imes the nearest proves, by delicate handling,

to be linked by a chain of gold to an event which

might otherwise never have shown its beautiful

appropriateness in such a connection. When

he spoke, his hearers complained that they were

prostrated as by a mental hurricane. His

printed pages have much more thought in them

than is usually suspected. Within the clamp

of some strong antithesis he will compress whole

columns of your reading almost mercilessly.-

But, so much the better in the long run; you

literary wealth is thus brought into mere con-

than you did, you are possibly the richer, since

every inch of mind-room gained must be re-

of knowledge, so long as the supply proves to

be inexhaustible, and the title universal. Let

Macaulay be read for thought and for informa-

want of an already well-informed reader .-

Reading such a writer for the sake of style.

They do not, if you can rise to his view of the

writer for students. No one provokes thought vain-glorious desire to excel each other, or envy

more constantly, and none is more mistreated of the author, or political subserviency, or any

by a refusal on the part of the reader to think; of the thousand motives which can influence

No one presumes half so much upon the extent writers in such a reading, and writing, and par-

of your reading, and none loses so much for the tizan country as England-all this, we say, was

many have complained that his periods are too is sad to think that a life so compact as Macau-

uniformly perfect, and pall upon the taste. | lay's should be broken before it began to show

subject and take his interest in it as an earnest | tion laid on such solid foundations and reared

to the brilliancy. In the vastness of informa

han the memory and the bruises of an unst

essful experiment.

tigue; but, sometimes, owing to the restiveness

quantum of break-downs. He takes you quickly

culties. Perhaps he had already succeeded

For a somewhat similar, yet greatly inferior reason, Macaulay's style seems to be the dulcimer or flute where it is really a "pibroch of inheritor of an unfulfilled renown." Macaulay war" or "trump of doom." dies, suddenly, in the midst of a task in which

The writings of Macaulay have been, and will he was achieving new and higher triumphs over ontinue to be, of great service to the world .-His fine sense of artistic truth enabled him to give a remarkable unity to all his productions the satisfaction of everybody but himself. No which will greatly lessen the disadvantage of length of life would have enabled him to realize any perfect work from his pen. Jeffrey, literhis own ideal of a perfect historian, although a ary hack as he was forced to be, wrote on allittle longer lease, judging from our low human most all kinds of subjects and with various depoint of view, might have permitted a singugrees of ability. His contributions to the larly harmonious and powerful mind to express Edinburgh Review may well be called "Miscelitself fully in its own chosen mode. There is lanies." But Macaulay's should be called something at once daring and submissive in "Historical Studies," even if they do not deserve a still higher name. Most of them are upon emarkably eventful period, by Macaulay, acknowledged historical subjects, and those which are not historical in other people's opinviction that the world had never yet had a good ion, are so in the conception of the writer, and history, and that a perfect historian "would, are treated in a historical way. Never was indeed, be an intellectual prodigy," such as we there published a volume of essays in which must never expect to behold. "We shall there was so little fragmentary matter; nowhere sooner." he said, "see another Shakspeare or s there a note correcting an opinion or eking Homer. The highest excellence to which any out an unsatisfactory argument, and nowhere a begging of the reader's indulgence. We liked single faculty can be brought, would be less surprising than such a combination of faculties" Jeffrey's honesty and amiability when, in 1843 as a complete historian requires. Mr. Macaulay he said of a paper written in 1825, "It is too did not expect to realize this ideal, and was not late now" to alter and amend so as to give the disappointed. He failed as others had failed. reader the right impression instead of the wrong one; but we cannot less admire the aby one else to a complete success. Thirty-five manliness of Macaulay in simply affixing dates years ago, when he commenced writing for the to his opinions and then leaving them alone with Edinburgh Review, he said that the domain of the reader. An American lady-traveler, herself history was debatable land, which has always one of the "strong-minded," (may the tribe in fallen alternately under the sole and absolute crease.) assures us that Macaulay made anything dominion of one or the other of two rulers, who but a lackadaisical impression upon her. Power ought to have it in common. Now, reason was concentrated and dignified and kindly, was the driven out, and history became all fiction, and lominant characteristic. It is said that somenow, imagination was deprived of her rightful times getting absorbed in thought at the table power, and history became all theory. In Mr. of his restaurant he would set down the tumbler Macaulay's case, imagination, if not originally vigorously enough to break it, and suddenly the stronger power, was permitted to become rising, start for his study, shaking his head at dominant finally-because the older historians some imaginary Hastings, or Marlborough, or whom he strove to surpass, erred generally, or at Charles the Second. least, most intolerably, on the side of theory; and because even his steady and powerful will was

Macaulay is always admirable. He asks I concessions on the score of ability. He is able to compel admiration; provided you will do him the simple justice to read what he has written before forming an opinion. But we find, on little examination, that we loved Macaulay, living, and shall be quite able to revere him, dead does not always escape the just imputation of We loved him for his sympathy with the oppressed; for his hearty hatred of cant, and whine, and hypocrisy; and for his constant championship of conservative doctrines. We loved him as he appeared in his paper on the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, on Machiavelli on Madame D'Arblay-where the reader will find hoary prerogative and respectable preju dice impaled upon the glittering spear of trut and where he will see the mistake that it is an honor to a sensible woman, or anybody else, to play the toady to royal insignificance, made the theme of the most withering indignation, utter ed in a spirit which shows that the essayist was much more desirous of doing good, by making people more self-respectful, and setting the truly desirable in its proper light, than of making a vain exhibition of his own powers. We loved him for the strong love of truth which appeared the first stopping place, however, he endeavors conspicuous even among the beauties of style, to supply the deficiencies with the brush, some- and the shifts of controversy, and the biases reverent regard for the Christian religion. He speaks of it very often; and, so far as we know, he might have written at the close of the last paragraph he ever penned, what he wrote at the end of an article published 30 years ago, in reply to the Westminster Review-"We never attacked the morality of the Gospel." On the contrary, be always defends it, and always with a reverence which seems to be as real a it is impressive, and, in the way of example, salutary. Judging from his works alone, we should say: This man is a real believer in Christianity.' though he exhibits his faith only in an inciden tal way, which is often, however, more convincing, in such cases, than the most openly savory profession. He thought, doubtless, of essays upon history and literature, as he thought of be the following: government, that the propagation of religion was the secondary end, and should be so pursued, "though intrinsically more important than

the primary end." Humanity may improve, and will; but never need it be ashamed of having produced Thomas Babington Macaulay. His talents are an honor from which nothing is subtracted by the objects ion which he brings to the subject; in the of their devotion, nor by his character as a

n the clearness and trueness with which he expresses himself, there is not only the absence rim of his life. He died (on the 28th ult.), as of all sickly symptoms, but the positive pre- might almost have been expected from his sence of many signs of the most vigorous men- "build" and "habit," as well as from his mental labors, of heart disease. He succeeded in same way and for the same ends that some nearly everything, but in living out his allotted young people study rhetoric. They want to be time. He was, we believe, in the 59th year of oquent, and think there is some artifice in the his age, and probably in the fulless of his mense of words by which this can be attained .- tal strength-yet growing old, a fact which Alas! no; it is the joint product of powerful stout men are too apt to ignore, until it asserts sense and powerful labor. Both of these may itself in some unmistakable way. He was be affirmed of Macaulay. Though often erro- the son of Zachary Macaulay, a Scotchman of neous in his opinions, for want of a more thor- decided ability and force of character, who ough metaphysical aptitude, he is a very giant made the mistake, however, of devoting forty in the practical grasp of his theme. He holds years of his life to the accomplishment of some central thought of his subject with one work which will probably have to be undone hand and gathers illustrations from every director for the good of all concerned. We refer to the tion with the other. No illustration near enough abolition of slavery in the British Colonies. not to seem far-fetched escapes him, and some. The mother was a Quaker woman. The son inherited two eminent dissenting strains, the Scotch and the Quaker, and yet, without dishonoring his ancestry in the least, but by the sheer merit of great abilities, honorably managed, he rose through various intermediate places of rank and importance—the Parliament. the Cabinet and the Judiciary, to the Peerage Historical writing we should take to be one of the most severe kinds of mental labor. Mr. Irving complained of the anxieties and delays occasioned by the necessary compilation; the use of the facts and dates when once obtained venient space; and if you feel relatively poorer and established, is rather a pleasure than a pain. It could have been no trouble to Mr. Macaulay to write; and if history, like philosgarded as so much clear gain by every true lover only, had permitted him to assume, with Kant, the position that he carried all the necessar material in his own mind, he might, like Kant have lived to 80 years. But the wear and tear tion, instead of being consulted as an oracle of getting ready for press, consuming sleepless of style, and the reader will wonder more at the nights over some one little statement, where it vigor of intellect and the amount of knowledge would have taken but a dash of the pen to exthan he ever did at the brilliancy of the senten- press an opinion-with ranks of hostile critics ces. This last advantage, worthy of praise full in view, ready to pounce upon every senas it is, becomes a disadvantage to the tence, and to subject every date, name, fact, lazy or half-minded reader. Macaulay is a opinion and inference to every test which

enough to bring the strongest man to his last

sickness with his sixth volume of history. It

ascends far enough to raise our thoughts and aspirations to the heavens, and with that we for the present, be content.

MASSON'S LECTURES ON THE NOVEL.

BRITISH NOVELISTS AND THEIR STYLES: Being Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction. By David Masson, M. A., Professor of English Literature, University College, London. Author of the Life an Times of Milton, etc. Boston: Gould & Lin

"Upon the summit is rest." So wrote derman poet, when he noticed, for the first ne, how many more noises one could always hear about the base or on the sides of a mountain than upon its top. The literary mountain. like all others, has its base, sides and summit A calm sunshine, whether "eternal" or not, we cannot now say, settles on its head, even when the tempest rolls it clouds and utters its thun-It is sad to see good people so nervously afraid of reading the best authors, and spending

their whole time among the confusion worse confounded of the mere book-making tribe. Some wit opines that, if authorship increase much longer at its present rate, a man may soon be distinguished as "the man who never wrote a book," as certain sensible foreign ladies were at Niagara Falls, not long since, by not wearing furbelows and jewelry. How that may be we know not, but too few people merit the distinct tion of having ever read a book. Very many do not read at all. Many read only the mos inferior writers. Of no class is this assertion more true than of the novel-readers. Nothing is easier to write than a had novel : made easy to read, when better tastes do not prevail, ! being addressed to our lower faculties. We de not wonder that there is a demand for such, but would willingly do something, if possible

Fiction, as it appears in our present novels, i not an old form of literature, and criticism, busy with other things, has hardly had time to do its perfect work in this department of mental activity. Critics have seen some of its evils; but a glance was sufficient to convince them that the whole crop was not tares, and, being cor cientious men, they have feared to weed lest hey might root up the wheat. But the Savior's eaching applies to another field than that of literature, and has a profounder meaning than any that literary criticism as applied to novel-

criting has to encounter. It is useless to say, in broad terms, "read to ction at all." That is bad advice, even if i could be followed. What we need is the as signment of the novel to its proper place in literature-in a word, its philosophy. In our numble sphere it affords us pleasure to welcome Prof. Masson's late contribution to this useful work. His lectures on the British Novelists, besides doing a definite service of their own will awaken other minds to the subject; and we may soon have a higher recognized standard, not only for the writers, but also for the readers of fiction. We are much pleased to find these lectures so genial. In that respect they are a model. There is no want of incisive criticism but this is managed so dextrously, and in such a delightful spirit, that the pain given bears no appreciable proportion to the resulting benefit. Indeed, there is nothing exceptionable in the book, unless it be the patriotic furore of the lecturer says, "it might even be obliging if the reader were to remember specially that it was prepared for an Edinburgh audience." Shall we forget such a request made by such a Scotchman, with reference to such a subject as " Scott and his influence?" In the language of the

lecture itself, "No, a thousand times, No!" Mr. Masson would define the place of the Novel, and thinks he can do so best by referring to the subdivisions of Poetry. We give, it tabular arrangement, his scheme : PROSE COUNTERPART. POETRY. Oratory, Prose Drama, Lyric, Metrical Drama,

Epic or Narrative. A better arrangement would, it seems to PORTRY. PROSE COUNTERPART. History, Novel, Oratory.

There is a species of Novel which is th counterpart of the Epic. We should place it under the head of the Historical, even if we did not attempt to prove that it alone is History. The Epic arises where the character of the actors is subordinate to events; the Drama, where events are placed in abeyance to characteristics ter. The plot of the Epic unrolls, the plot of the Drama thickens. Troy is of more import ance to the Iliad than Scotland is to the tracedy of Macbeth. The Epic deals with Providence as unfolded in the history of nations; the Drama shows the conflict of different principles in the life of individuals. The one intensifies towards a centre, the other accumulates t wards a close. Nothing that Homer can do for Achilles or Hector will withdraw the reader's attention from the nationalities which they represent. In the dramas of Shakspeare, nothing avails to fix attention upon anything else

than individual character. The novel is the prose counterpart of the Drama, and uses material not compact enough to take the polish of poetry, yet much too good

to be thrown away. Should the 'moral' be obtrusive or retiring Not too self-consciously manifest, yet not by any means afraid or ashamed to be 'about.' We do not see why the earnest, purposing Nov el might not conform to the most pleasing re ticiencies of the highet art. Mr. Masson says the design of Mr. Kingsley's religious novels is to show "the supreme competency of Christian principle in the formation of character," They aim, therefore, at the perfection of the Novel with what success we certainly are not competent to say. One thing is certain, however, that even if the Novel should perfect itself by the attempt to display the essential sovereignty of Christian principle, its success by such means would not be at all surprising to intelligent Christians. Nor would that success exhaust the power of Christian principle. It is quite able to do more than that for literature without impairing its manifold energy in other departments of human interest. Mr. Kingsley's novels are stalwart dissenters, although the author is, in some sort, a Churchman. For there is a class of works of fiction which bring the hero's mind into conflict with skepticism only to settle him and his trials at last in comfortable pew as the patient victims of a genteel Sunday religion. Mr. Kingsley revolts. dissents and charges his pages with rugged puritanic power, and with the shouts of a Methodistic revivalism. We don't mean to say that a very oblivious reader will feel the awakening earthquake, or hear the noise of the shouting Nevertheless, there they are, forming together what a metaphysician might call the "groundtone" of the works. Strange, is it not, that the wear of time; sad that a literary reputa- even fiction should begin to tremble with the fervors of Christian utterance! Surely, the reality. A prophet who uttered truths sufficient to have made his hearers' blood tingle, simply succeeded in seeming to them as one who played on a pleasant instrument for the sake of lulling them to sleep—because their understand-

porary fun;" we add, as a distinct class, the novel of contemporary foolishness; and hethe "novel of purpose," or of "contemporary earnest." This, we think, he rates as the highest of all, and gives to the author of "Hypatia" he first place among the producers of it. Now, see the outcome: we quote Mr. Masson as the interpreter of the novel referred to: "A Revelation has been given. Once and again, from the outer realms of mystery, a great light as struck our earth-struck it till its bosses beamed and glittered. Of old it came flutteringly through prophets and scattered men of God; last of all and conclusively it came, it came at Nazareth. 'God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom He hath ppointed heir of all things, by whom also He nade the worlds.' Yes, 'heir of all things, by whom also He made the worlds!' Backward from that point in the earth's history the light extends, involving the very beginnings and the offsets; and forward from that point it also extends, suffusing itself through all things, and involving the ends and the upshots." We are not praising Mr. Kingsley, not at all, but showing simply, that a prominent critic recognizes the principles we have just quoted as the groundwork of one very prominent style of nodern fiction. The reader will not be surorised to find this sentence in close neighborgood with the above: "A while ago, the introduction of such considerations in connection with such a form of literature as the Novel

might have seemed absurdly irrelevant." We

credit of making this irrelevancy very decidedly

relevant: but we do call the attention of the

reader to this revelation of the present tend-

Mr. Masson speaks of the novel of "contem-

s an alien and outcast by religious people. It also seems about to be "brought nigh." After a while there will be room for the same error in regard to prose fiction which has been committed, to some extent, against poetry. When Christians see that Christianity is capable of being earnestly and powerfully used by the novelist, they will demand that it be "unremitingly and unmistakably present." This will be an extreme. There is preventing as well as ssisting grace. Christians narrow their own privileges and the influence of their own prinsiples, when they set aside every book which is not ardently and directly religious. To our mind the restraining power of Christianity is very evident in Scott. Of him and all such. our own Irving among the rest, it may at least be said-"He that is not against us is on our side." There are many men who cannot con-

tribute in the department of art which they may choose as the most congenial, to the direct advancement of Christian truth ; but they clear the way for others whose purposes are more definite. If the "Christian Novel" be a possibility and should become a reality, a wide generalization will include Scott and others of similar spirit as among the co-workers toward such an attainment. Christian culture is evident in Mr. Masson's suggestion that the "Fashionable Novel" should

be dropped. "There is no soundness in it." Fashionable people have their passions and their histories; and these may be told in any boat. "The rich and the poor meet together and the Lord is the Maker of them all." Literature must become more comprehensive. De Tocqueville recognizes the common terms of the Christian religion as the most powerful of all political principles. Literatures begin to derive their strength from the same source. All the best classifications of human activity and interest are witnesses of a sustaining and renewing force issuing from the Divine Fountain, and are beginning to recognize themselves as so many channels for the fulfillment of the prophecy that "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth." We have just here the opportunity of making a closing point to that effect. The reader, remembering what a blasphemer the novel has too often been, and admitting that its thorough conversion might prove a "pattern" for the regeneration of all literature, will be prepared to appreciate these remarks of Prof. Masson, which condense the whole subject with more than hydrostatic power. After a brief notice of the absurd dogma that the end of art is pleasure, he says: "The imagination is not a faculty working apart; it is the whole mind thrown into the act of imagining; and the value of any act of imagination of any particular mind, will depend on the total strength and total furnishing of the mind, doctrinal contents and all, that is thrown into this form of exercise. Every artist is a thinker whether he knows it or not; and ultimately no artist will be found greater as an artist than he was as a thinker. The novelist chooses a certain portion of life to be imaginatively represented; well, there is a latent doctrine in the very choice. He is the providence (mark that) of the mimic world he has framed; well, he must conduct it, consciously or unconsciously, according to some philosophy of life. He makes his characters reason and act in different situations and in modes calling for approbation or reprobation; well, he is in spite of himself, a good or bad moral casuist." This is flawless criticism; as sound as the soundest diamond of Golconda. We take it as a major premiss, and supply for a minor the declaration that Christianity is the ply true morality, and find as a conclusion that iterature becomes perfect only as it becomes Christian. Does anybody smile at our minor? let him smile. Does the professed Christian fear to apply it? he is not a Christian at all. Besides, if it be not true what interest more than any other human being can we have in it? We might say, let Time determine the matter; but that would be an insult thrown into the face of the settled conclusions of all that portion of mankind to whom the Gospel has been preached.

DEATH OF DR. ERWIN.-Rev. A. R. Erwin, D. D., of the Tennessee Conference, died of consumption, at Huntsville, Ala., on the 10th inst. He was a pure, gentle-spirited man, a decided Methodist, a steady friend, a delightful companion, and a "charming preacher." We shall gladly find room for some fitting tribute to his memory, when it appears, as it will soon, doubtless, from the pen of some one of his numerous and devoted triends.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

AT HOUSTON 1ST OF MAY NEXT. MR. EDITOR:-I was pleased to notice that the Central Rail Road had offered a free passage to the delegates to the approaching Democratic convention, in your city. Of course the same generosity which prompted that act, will cause them to make a like tender of free passage to the delegates to the Methodist Sunday School Convention, which meets in Houston

STATISTICAL.

Methodism, says Dr. Stevens, throughout the world comprises 2,548,190 lay members, and 14,883 travelling preachers—an aggregate of 2,563,091 communicants. If we add three non-communicant members of its congregations. or each communicant -a safe estimate for Meth list congregations generally—we have a popula-tion of more than ten and a quarter millions at nding its ministrations. It extends densely ove North America and England; it has "Confer-North America and England; it has "Conferences" in France, Germany, Africa and Australia; its missions are in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, South America; they dot the coasts of Africa, India, China, and the isles of the Southern Ocean. Its great missionary organizations include more than 3000 laborers; its educational institutions comprise more than 120 colleges the close isles schools and more than 130 colleges, theological schools, and boarding academies, and—in England—nearly 500 day schools; it has more than 2,000,000 Sunday scholars, and 300,000 teachers. Its 35,000 local preachers make, with its "itinerants," a ministerial force of nearly 50,000 men. AN EMPHATIC VOICE FROM THE NORTH .-

Rev. Dr. Lord, for thirty years and upwards President of Dartmouth College, N. H., declares that in his opinion, slavery depends not on power of government, or philosophical speculations, or political maneuvers, or legislative enactments, except as these may temporarily change its name, aspects or conditions, or vary its location. The world must have varieties of race character and condition. These varieties will find their appropriate spheres and places, not according to mere human judgment, but by God's ordering of Shem, Ham and Japhet, agreeably to physical laws and the plan of moral government, in reference to the present probationary state. He continues : Without a miracle. I see not but that slaves will not say that Mr. Kingsley deserves the

slaves having the attributes, if not the name of slaves, and possibly in worse condition than we now complain of in reference to the South. Why not, if our present governmnt should last another eighty years? For Yankees will not ency of a form of literature heretofore regarded perform the menial work of life. They a above it now. The imported free servants Ireland and other countries will soon be infected with Yankee independence, and have the mea of living above servile work, on their own free holds! Then who will be our servants? Shal we have Coolies or Africans to hew our wood and draw our water? And what form of gov vernment shall be over them but that which i dapted to their comparative rudeness and in becility and conservative of the general sys-tem? The children and grandchildren of our present Abolitionists may yet be first to insti-tute a harder serfdom than has yet been known, uniess, indeed, they should themselves be com-pelled to sell themselves for bread, and suffer the proper chastisement of their father's sins for their rebellion against the government of

AN ABUNDANT ENTRANCE .- A correspondant of the Memphis Advocate says; The Rev. Frederick A Hews, of the New Hampshire Conference, recently departed to his rest, in great triumph. Such a dying scene is seldor witnessed.

The last hours of his being here were full of nterest. His mind-unusually clear in its perceptions-held its power to the last moment. 'Why," said he the Saturday before he died, it seems to me as if my joy could not be heightened. I feel that I dwell in God, and he dwells in me. I do rejoice that our holy religion gives such peace and comfort. Words fail to express what I feel in my heart."

THE CENTENARY.

In frequent reply to some obstinate correournal, maintains the position taken by Dr. Roberts in the Southern Quarterly, that 1860 is the centenary of American Methodism.

It is placed beyond all question that Straw bridge and Embury arrived in this country in 1760. It is not known that Embury commenced to preach immediately, but it is certain that Strawbridge did perform the duties of his minsterial office. His labors, in 1760, make that the year of the inauguration of Methodism in

this country. Dr. Stevens says: When the question was first mooted we oubted it, as we had all been so long accustomed to suppose otherwise, but an examination of the facts has convinced us that 1760 was the torical men who founded American Methodism, and that Strawbridge, at least, was faithful to of country. We cannot but believe, also, that Embury tried to do his duty as a licensed preacher, but through discouragement ceased his

We of the South should settle down without esitancy upon this as the year; and our Bishops, at their annual meeting, might send held, forth a proclamation recommending the proper node of observing the centennial festival.

STATISTICS-TEXAS CONFERENCE.

inerant preachers olumes in Library. lissionary, see Treasurer's Report Advocate Jan alue of Churches ...

"Miserable, craving commercial interests! exclaims Henry Ward Beecher, in a late Union speech, and warns the Northern people not to let these interests become the motive for saving the Union. Now, we do not believe this to be the right spirit. Some people praise the bridge that carries them safely over, but Mr. Beecher abuses the very foundations of his big city church, the sources of his immense salary, and the interests which call together the crowds which furnish him and Christy's minstrels, etc., with large audiences. "Miserable commercial interests," indeed! Let no business man believe Mr. Beecher's flummery on this subject. but stick to his daily work, and feel that he is thus in honorable and effective association with nterests through which God is achieving great and noble ends. The "miserable commercial agencies" are happier and more useful that many of the sermons

A writer says he does not "understand why a Christian refuses to submit quietly and implicitly to the divine will." No Christian ever does refuse to do so. The difficulty arises in the mind of one who thinks some people must necessarily be Christians by the opera tion of irresistible grace, whether they submit to God or not. If, however, it be harder to tell why a christian should not submit to the divine will than why a sinner should not submit, the easiest way to fix up the matter would be to place the supposed Christian among the goats, ing yet. We conversed with a gentleman a where, doubtless, he properly belongs.

Time was when poor John Dryden contracted to furnish his publisher ten thousand verses at thirteen hands he will save 190 bales, and could sixpence per line. Tennyson gets for his "Sea- he have procured hands in time, he would have Dreams" about \$45 per line. Dryden lived in saved many more.—Matagorda Gazette, 11th. a bad time almost every way, and, perhaps, he a bad time almost every way, and, perhaps, he could not then have dwelt remote from cities and cherished his self-respect, with advantage, as Tennyson now does.

HABIT.—Habit in a child is at first like a spider's web; if neglected, it becomes a thread of twine; next, a cord of rope; finally, a cable—then, who can break it? as Tennyson now does.

The reception of Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, on taking possession of the Episcopal resilence at Riverside, (late Bishop Doane's) was very gratifying. The Burlington Dollar News-

aper says :

"When his family took possession of Riverside, they found the pantries crowded with everything that either house wife or cook could lesire-a barrel of sugar in one, of flour in another-with other immediate necessaries in provision, the surprise offerings of Episcopalians here. Then came a purse of \$200 from Episcopalians in Mount Holv, to bear the expenses of removal from Philadelphia. These donations offered some manifestation of the affection already entertained for Bishop Oden-Dr. Adam Clark said, that "the old proverb

bout having too many irons in the fire was an abominable old lie." Have all in it, shovel, ongs and poker." Wesley said, "I am always n haste, but never in a hurry, leisure and I have long taken leave of each other." He travelled about 5000 miles in a year; preached about three times a day, commencing at five o'clock in the morning; and his published works amounted to about two hundred volumes. Asbury travelled 6000 miles a year, and preached incessantly. Coke crossed the Atlantic eighteen times, preached, wrote, travelled, established missions, begged from door to door for them, and labored in all respects as if, like the apostles, he would "turn the world upside down." At nearly seventy years of age, he started to Christianize India

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL AT PARIS.—We understand that Rev. Dr. McClintock, of New York, has been invited to take charge of the American Chapel at Paris, and that he has indicated his acceptance of the invitation. As our readers are aware. Rev. Mr. Seely recently the officiating elergyman there, returned to this country several weeks since. The Chapel is under the supervision of the Christian Union. and it is intended for the service and accommo dation of American residents of all denominations. Dr. McClintock can scarcely fail to be a popular and efficient man for the important and responsible position.

THE SOUTHERN COLLEGE MAGAZINE, issued by the Literary Societies of the Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., is a very creditable publi. cation. It is quite neat, typographically; and if some of the contributors do not yet make a name in the literary world, we are much mistaken in their promise. We wish the "Southern College Magazine" great success. The number before us is the second of the fifth volme. It is puplished monthly at \$2 per an-

Speaking of Mexico, and of the late personal application at Austin of Gen. Vidaurri to Gen. louston for advice, a correspondent of the N. Y. Observer says:

"The present situation of Italy is astonishingly parallel to that of our American Italy—Mexico: Priest against people; despotism against freedom; the Savior against Satan. In both cases the result must be the same, and at an early period. Such an incident as Vidaurri applying to Houston for advice is indeed a signifi cant sign of a fast approaching and eventful avenir, as the French would say."

THE TELEGRAPH.—The first section of the veston and Houston, opened for business on the

We are indebted to Honorables W. L. Underwood and F. M. Bristow, of Kentucky, for valuable public documents; among others the Smithsonian Report for 1858.

The Japanese Government has intimated to Mr. Harris that the Japanese Embassy will be ready to embark for the United States in the Spring, and the Powhattan has orders to receive

MR. EDITOR :- Please correct a typographical error in your publication of Dr. Lawhon's letter to me, viz: instead of "he commenced his work at Jones' Ferry," say he commenced his work at Gaines' Ferry. I know that Dr. Lawhon is correct, that Rev. Mr. Stevenson came to Texas in the summer of 1834. I saw him then in Austin county, where had, a few days previous, held a camp-meeting in that county assisted, I believe, by Rev. J. W. Kinney, who resides in the vicinity where that meeting was Yours, D. Ayres.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Cortinas is reported to be collecting forces for further depredations. Messrs, Taylor and Navarro, Representatives, the former from Fannin. the latter from Bexar, have been sent to Brownsville by Gov. Houston, probably to investigate the causes of the Rio Grande war.

Gov. Houston's Message, dated Jan. 13, deals with the subject of the Land Department. 16,895 That Department does not keep up with the demands upon it; the financial deficit for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$24,000. The Governor thinks it can be brought to "a self-supporting standard," by providing a system of fees covering the entire ground of its operations, etc.

The present system of common-schools is commended : State aid, under proper restricions, to institutions of learning now supported by private enterprise is advised; a State University is not now needed; a repeal of the act taking one hundred thousand dollars from the general for the use of the University fund is ecommended. After various and valuable suggestions concerning State business the Message closes by "congratulating the Legislature upon the triumph of conservatism" as seen in the late Union meetings at the North. The Hollandale Post-office, Grimes Co., is

removed to Navasota depot, and retains its original name, so that the depot post-office may not conflict with another Navasota in the same county. So says the Houston Telegraph.

The severe weather and scarcity of grass on the prairies have not proved so disastrous to stock as was anticipated. We hear of but few cattle dying at this time, though the weather is very cold and damp. We hear also that sheep are doing well, but few have died since the first severe Norther .- Matagorda Gazette.

Our town subscribers will receive their papers at the Post-office. It is impossible for us to keep up with a "devil." All the boys in Matagorda are too rich to carry papers for two bits, and the negroes are too proud. The pa-pers will be placed in the Post-office every Wednesday evening at 2 o'ck.-Ib.

Some of the planters of this county have commenced ploughing and preparing for planting their crops. Others have not finished pickfew days ago who has not finished picking yet, and does not expect to be able to gather his entire crop by the time for planting again. With

announce after an i The progress is s advocated called the A large On the

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ADJOURNMEN again to-day Committee u ceived. The grounds, insiof Congress to The report rep Hon. John 1

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at about one editor of the Sheppard, form by Sheppard u one shot fired.

TWO RAILE NEW YORK, curred yestere

PEL AT PARIS .- We unr. McClintock, of New d to take charge of the aris, and that he has inof the invitation. As our Mr. Seely recently the there, returned to this s since. The Chapel is of the Christian Union. he service and accommosidents of all denominacan scarcely fail to be a an for the important and

LEGE MAGAZINE, issued by of the Wesleyan Univera very creditable publiat, typographically; and outors do not yet make a world, we are much mis-We wish the "Southe" great success. The second of the fifth vold monthly at \$2 per an-

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in a child is at first like a glected, it becomes a thread of d of rope; finally, a cable— ak it?

NEWS OF THE WEEK. FOREIGN.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
The death of Macaulay, the English historian, i announced. His death took place on the 28th ult., after an illness of two weeks. He died of disease of

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The precise day of the meeting of the Paris Congress is still doubtful. The Russian government rejects the programme

advocated in the recently published French pamphlet. called the Pope and the Congress. A large row-boat filled with men capsized in the

harbor at Liverpool on the 30th, and twenty lives ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ANGLO-SAXON.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

On the occasion of the reception of the Diplomatic corps on the New Year's day, the Emperor Napoleon made a speech of a marked pacific tone, which has had the effect to reassure Europe, to a certain extent, of the moderate and peaceful intentions of the

It is reported at London that the European Congress would meet on the 12th of February, but no reliable information has transpired respecting the precise day of the meeting.

THE SPANISH MOROCCO WAR.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated on the 30th of De cember, states that the Spanish squadron had burned and blown up the Moorish fort at the mouth of the river Tetuan.

Some of the Moorish tribes of the Morocco kingdom were unwithing to continue the war, and had

Another dispatch, dated at Madrid on the 1st inst , states that on Friday evening, the 29th ult, the Moorish troops attacked the encampments of the Moorish troops attacked the encampments of the Spanish army, but were repulsed with heavy loss, while the loss of the Spanish was ir considerable. The Spanish army pursued its advantage and defeated the Moors along their whole line of operations, the Spanish army advancing as far as Gas-The Moorish army was 40,000 strong, and lost

during the engagement at least 1500 men, while the loss of the Spanish army was from 400 to 600. HEAVY STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST-IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE TO SHIPPING.
The English coast has lately been visited by very

stormy weather, which has caused immense damage to American vessels bound for Liverpool and other Good middling. LATER FROM INDIA.

India by the overland mail state that a conflict took place between the British troops and the Sepoys, in which 2200 rebels, with their leader, were captured and made prisoners, in Oude.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN AT ST. JOHNS. IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET. St. John's, Jan. 20.—The steamship Circassian,

of the Galway line, arrived at this port this morning.

000 bales, of which 467,000 bales are of American

of Penn., introduced a bill, providing for the sup-

THE PRESENT CONGRESS, New York. Jan 7.--The Washington correspon

Mr. Toombs applied the word lie to Mr. Doolittle. The latter flung it back to him. This scene pro-

The report repudiates everything like Douglasism. Hon. John Forsyth and some of his friends obje

The following gentlemen were elected by a large majority: Leary Pope Walker, John A. Winston, Witliam Yancey, David W. Baine, Alexander. B Meek, Levi W. Lawler, Francis S. Lyon and Henry

by Sheppard upon Roy, the ball entering near the

TWO RAILROAD COLLISIONS—LOSS OF LIFE. New YORE, Jan. 19.—A shocking accident oc-

Railroad. The accommodation train from Sing Sing ran into the express train coming from Albany, smashing each other in a most shocking manner, at

Another similar, but less disastrous, accident occurred on the Harlam Railroad yesterday morning The Harlem train came in collision with the Nev Haven train in the Starkville tunnel. The collision

was not of a serious nature.

a written pledge to-day to resist, by all parliamentary means, the adoption of the plurality rule until the 4th of Mrrch, 1860. This, it is thought, ignores all prospects for an organization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Mr. Christopher P. Hewitt, one of the tellers of the Market Bank of this city, committed suicide. LONDON. -In a recent sermon, Rev. Dr. Cum-

ming stated that more people went out of Lon-don every Sabbath on excursions of pleasure than were found in all the churches and chapels than were found in an the churches and chapters of the city, and that out of a population of three millions there were but one hundred and fifty thousand communicants in the churches of all evangelical denominations.

Review of the Cotton Market. pean advices have been received, causing an advance of about 1/c, on the better grades, and a corresponding im-

provement here, with a firmer market for the lower qualities Receipts for the week ending Saturday last, 4,313 bales quotations as follows : inferior Ordinary Good ordinary Low middling Middling

rine & Fire Insurance Co. annexed, and remark that ope ments by Railroad or Buffalo Bayou, unless under specia Instructions. MATHER HUGHES & SAUNDERS

Galveston, January 24, 1860. Cotton Factors.

UNION MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Galveston, December 29, 1859.

of the Galway line, arrived at this port this morning. She brings and vices by telegraph from Liverpool and London two days later than those received by the Anglo-Sakon at Portland.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—The sales of Cotton for the week, consisting of five business days amounted to 67,000. Of this amount speculators took 1800, and 11,500 were taken for exportation.

The market closed with an active demand and prices were firm. The sales on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000, the market closing steady and firm at the following quotations of the Brokers' circular.

Fair Orleans 7 1-2, Midding Orleans 6 7-8, Fair Mobile 7 3-8 Middling Uplands 6 7-16.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 526,
1000 bales, of which 467,000 bales are of American of the Company which a straight the control of the sales are of American of the Brokers' circular.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 526,
1000 bales, of which 467,000 bales are of American of the Company in the take in which she is engaged. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 526,
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1000 bales, of which 467,000 bales are of American of the control of the cont

Markets.

Marriages.

Mew Adbertisements.

BOOKS! BOOKS
Earnest Christianity, by Caughey,
Showers of Blessings,
Revival Miscellanies,
Riches of Grace,
Triumph of Truth,
Sacred Echoes,
Precious Lessons,
Levest Thou Me,
Last Witnesses,
Living Winnesses,
Living Winnesses,
Vouthful Christianity
Stevens' History, vols. I and 2, each
we will nublish, soon, a revised list of

We will publish, soon, a revised list of all the Books hand at the Depository. COACH and PLANTATION HARDWARE,

Carringe Makers
supplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Ename
Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.
Carpenters supplied with a superior quality of all kinds
of Tools for their use, Bench Screws, etc.

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Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfact.on warranted.

ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

jan 26

SLOAT & CO'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

Agent's Motices.

the same time killing and wounding many of the pas-To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed. LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE

From Jan. 17, to Jan. 23, 1860, inclusive.

curred on the Harlam Railroad yesterday morning. The Harlam train came in collision with the New Haven train in the Starkville tunnel. The collision was not of a serious nature.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
NASHVILLE, Jan 19.—The Tennessee Democratic State Convention met to-day, its purpose being to nominate State officers and elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Convention recommend Mr. Andrew Johnson as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, Jan 19.—The examination of witnessees by the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Senate to inquire into the Harper's Ferry riot, is progressing. Nothing important elicited.

FORTY DEMOCRATS PLEDGED AGAINST THE PLURALITY RULE IN CONGRESS—NO HOPE FOR ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Forty Democrats signed

Receipts for and Shipment of Books, For two weeks ending Jan. 24. For two weeks ending Jan. 24.

A—O. B Adams, books mailed; E. L. Armstrong, \$1.

B—Dr. Boring, books shipped care Sappington, Stage Agent;
Mrs. Baughn, \$14 50.

C—John Carmer, books mailed.

D—Joel T. Daves, \$1, books mailed; R. C. Dickie, 71c

F—Forsgard & Norton, \$3 43, books shipped; O. A. Fisher,

\$2 15, books mailed as directed.

G—A. W. Goodgeon, books mailed.

H.—G. S. C. Harper, \$2 25, books mailed; H. M Glass,
books shipped care Taylor & Bagby, Houston, and Judge

Elmore, Waverly.

K—A. A. Killough, books mailed.

L.—C. J. Lane, \$7, book sent by private conveyance.

M—E. A. McCorkle, books mailed; W. J. Moore, books
mailed.

mailed. P.-J. W. Phillips, 36 50; John M. Porter, \$1, books mailed. 8-H. D. Starr, books shipp-d care J. H. Dale, Indianola. W.-John R. White, \$6, books mailed; J. C. Wilson, books mailed; I. G. Wiley, 75e, books mailed.

Ponations for Book Depository, O. H. Rundell, note paid, James F. Folansbee, cash,

EDWARD ING, D. D. S., DENTIST. Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street, South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston. South side of Tremont Hotel, Galvesion.

Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Sorley, Esq., E. T.

Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Ballinger & Jack,

Fucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-ly

Sabine Pass. ROBERT F. GREEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. CENTRAL WHARF, Sabine Pass, Texas.

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

Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 So. THE Ætna Iusurance Co. has transacted an extensive ar eminently successful business for the past FORT YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplue. (82.-030,423 S6) is principally invested in U. S. Trensury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States.

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

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

Great Bargains re now offered to Land Purchasers, in Elm Creck and Little River Lands.

Titles good, and begond dispute.

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Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Work—each
Painting
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For Catalogues or more definite information address the President.

President.

On Manager School School School School Room expenses
J. A. THOMASON, Pres't. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

W. T. ROBINSON, Sec. Juntsville, Texas, Dec 29, 1859—4m

WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every char acter, in the counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Pale Pinto, Hill and Limestone. GENERAL LAND AGENT,

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(Late Taylor & Rayne)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, No. 38 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Opposite the Areade.

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They are Strong and Reliable, and make a Fast
Stitch, that will neither Rip, Ravel,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, it store, Osterman's Iron Building, Strend Street, Galveston.
dec 15-3m
W. E. TORBERT, Agent.

500 Doz. POCKET CUTLERY, cheap by T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER!

> WILSON & BROTHERS' PREMIUM HORSE-POWER

> Altogether Superior to any now in use.

Altogether Superior to any now in asc.

The result of experiments which have been made, shows a gain of from 33 to 50 per cent. over the ordinary powers now in use We feel safe in saying that 2 horses will be sufficient to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect case—whereas, in the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

CRETIFICATES:

Below you have certificates of those who have seen it in full operation, and have them now in daily use:

ATHERS, GA. 24th February, 7859.

Having witnessed the trial of Messrs, T. H. Wilson & Bros. Horse Power, the undersigned is convinced of its great value. It is simple in construction, and, as there is an increase of speed, without a corresponding increase of driving power, must have dispensed with useless triction consequent upon Horse-Powers of earlier invention. At the trial witnessed it was applied to a 45 saw gin: two horses did the work of three easily.

From a personal acquaintance with the Messrs, Wilson, it is believed they would not repersent anything but the truth in regard to their invention.

W. D. WASH,

Tutor of Mathematics, University of Georgia.

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859

Having been requested to witness the performance of Mr.
T. H. Wilson & Bros'. Horse Power, I did so; and it gives me much pleasule to say that I think it the most convenient as well as the best one of the class with which I am acquainted.

THOMAS WRAY. The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent test of the Messrs. Wilsons' Herse-Power, with his own 45 Saw Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent. over ordinary gin-gearing.—With two horses the cotton was ginned with greater case than with three on the running-gear of the undersigned.

The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Wilson's Horse-Power, confidently believe that there is a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent, over the Gin-gearing now in common use. WM. II. DORSEY LEWIS LESTER, EVERETT YERBEY, E. L. NEWTON, EICHARD BOGGS.

Double Wells, Geo., May 5, 1859.

This is to certify that J. W. & L. L. Moore have now is daily use one of Wilson & Brothers' improved Horse-Power at their Gin Factory, at this place, driving with two horses one Daniel's Planer, one Ball & Bail-re's Tennoning Machine, no Employed the Bail of the Same number of horses that they did with the ori insry gin gear, (which was a good cast gear.) I further believe that for simplicity and duratily their Horse-Power has not an equal, and will, to use the language of an eminent professor, "last an age without the want of repairs."

W. M. MOORE, Agent for J. W. & L. L. MOORE.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement made by W. M. Moore, in relation to the Messis. Wissons' Horse CHAS GARDNER, Supt. Shop.
JOHN T. TURNER
J P. TOWNSEND, Machinist
CHAS H. CATON

J. M. MATTHEWS
LEVI IVEY
S. B. ALLEN.

SOME ABVANTAGES.

In the building of a gin-house there is a saving of at least the price of a one horse-power; inasmuch as the running gear is not connected with the house, heavy girders, kingpost, &c., are not necessiry. Ordinary girders, such as are used in building a log-house, are sufficient. The joists can be supported by two posts extending from the ground, without interfering with the machinery. The running gear can be placed on the outside of the gin-house; but if preferred on the inside, the joists need be only high enough for the mules to pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear, including leverage, is only twenty-four feet.

Price, complete, ready for hitching up, delivered in Galveston, \$180

*References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W. Shipman, McMahan & Gilbert, Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Strother, Clough & Shepherd, or any of the commission merchants of Galveston.

**P. PERRY, Galveston, Address

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**P.

WANTED. A GENTLEMAN, (unmarried.) a Georgian by birth an education, and a teacher of several years experience desires a situation in that capacity in this or an adjoinin State. He will undertake to prepare boys for College, an to teach the English branches generally. Brings letters commendation from late employers and others. An early a lication is desired. Address, Address, S. G.,

Care N. O. Christian Advocate,

New Orleans, La.

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Fall and Winter Goods, Shaving Soap, Letter and Cap Paper, Blank and Memoran-dum Books, Steel Pens, Buttons, Umbrellas, &c., Mens', Ladics', Missea and Boys' Saddles, Bridles, Feitings, Stirrup Leathers, Martingales, Girths and Surcingles, Stir-rups, Spurs, &c., &c. In addition to the above we have a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

[27] Purchnsers, at wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices will be uniformly low

Bastrop Military Institute.

"HE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 23d Jalisto, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. J.
N. the founder, and for many years Superintendent

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Great Bargains in Lands
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AM AUTHORISED TO SELL from 1400 to 28000 acres of Valuable and mostly Heavily Timbered Land at \$1,50 per acre, in Sections of 640 acres, and in less quantities at \$2 per acre; one-third cash in hand, remainder in 1 and 2 years, with 10 per cent. interest, retaining a lien on the land. These lands lie on both sides of the Navasota, and some are within 4 miles of the Central Railroad.

By calling "t my store, Willow Creek, or on Maj. Daniels at Frankville, on, the cast side of the Navasota, purchasers will be shown the lards.

For further particulars "all on David Ayers, Esq., or Geo. Butler, Esq., Galveston, or or the subscriber, "OHN WOODS,

Dec 15-3m Willow Creek, Robinson county.

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Subscriptions received, or single copies for sale, of the leading Magazines and Literary Newspapers of the day.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1860, FRANCIS D. ALLEN. Magnolia Hotel, WOODVILLE, TYLER CO., TEXAS.

J. I. BUSBY, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Hotel and fitted it up in most complete style, is now prepared to ac-

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Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE.

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s the most untailing Remedy for diseases of the Blood and
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Head, Failure of Memoy, Pains in the Back, Side, Chest
ar Bones, Ulcers, Old Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Gout,
Female Complaints and Irregularities, Boils and general
Impurity of the Blood—are horrible—are unwelcome Complaints. If these are your symptoms, this Narsaparillic
Compound will be very sure to relieve you. These Complaints, if not soon cared for, assume a vital form People live in a course of luxury and indulgence, as if they
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seasons are neglected—their coids are neglected; the blood
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D JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Houston and Hockiey, Texas would respectfully solien the patronage of planters and merchants generally. All business entrusted to as will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on cotton and produce for shipment. All orders to secure prompt attention should be accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

REFERENCES:

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CHANTS,
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead
March 2d. 1858.

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(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co...)
(GOTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission of
advance on the same for shipment.
Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with Cash or Produce. [Dec. 10, 1857] JOHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant (in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephens, ilouston. Texas. I will keep on hand a good supply of baging, rope, sugar, coffee, flour, bacon, lard, tobacce, nails candles, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices.

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PEFL & DUMBLE, Houston, Texas,
keep on hand Boardman, Gray & Co's.
celebrated Piano Fortes, an warrant all to
give perfect satisfaction.
Houston, May 18, 1858. B. L. PERL, PEEL & DUMBLE. PEEL & DUMBLE.

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, Texas. Warehouses at the terminus of the Central Rail Road and on Main Street.

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to us. CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our friends at Galveston or New York.

Consignments for shipment by the Central Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

an., 5th. 1857.

an., 5th. 1857.

CHARLES S. LONGCOPE,
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARDING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT.
Commerce Street, Hous on. Texas.

Personal attention given to selling, and shipping of Cotton
and other produce. Orders for supplies promptly
attended, when accompanied with produce or cash
Aug. 18, '58 1y.

C. L. Spencer

H. B. Lee SPENCER & LEE,

COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Navasota Depot, Texas. -Moore's \$30 Sewing Machines for sale.

References—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. J.
W. Shipman, Galveston, Peel & Dumble, Houston, W. J.
Hutchins, Houston, Brown & M'Millen, Washington, T. &
Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Soz, Waco, Rev. R. Alexander, Belton.

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PARTICULAR attention given to sales of INTERIOR
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WOOL, &c., &c.

LTP Prempt returns made. 21
Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectably solicited.

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Dean, Randie & Co., Galveston, Texas.
T. H. McMahon & Gilbert,
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T. W. House & Co., Houston,
Judah & LeBaron, Pensacola, Florida.
A. Virden & Co., Jackson, Miss.
Hon, J. M. Tison, Bethei, Georgia.
William J. Keyser, Esq., Milton, Florida.
T. W. Pheips, Esq., Mobile, Alabama.

watisfactory attention. Wishing you every success, we are, respectfully, your friends, mar31-39

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

GEO. CARROLL W. N. HERRICK BENJ. F. MEAD.

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Cedar street, New York, solicits consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wool, Hides, and other Produce, to which he will give the most faithful attention. He also carefully selects in person any article that may be ordered by the Merchant, Planter, or other person, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Shoes and Boots, Hans and Bonnets, Saddlery, Books, Watches, Jeweiry, Silverware, Planos, and other Musical Instruments. Furniture, Carlets, arriages, Buggies, Safes, Sewing Machines, Mahinery, etc., etc.

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J. W. Briggs, Erq., Galveston, Texas.

Business Cards.

BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas

MRS. C. BRANARD. GALVESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Country buyers will find it to their advantage to call and xamine my stock, as I can offer them rare inducements.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

Sign of the Cotton Bale.

BUCKLEY & BYRNE,
TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texas E. S. Bolling.
Geo. B. McKinstry.
E. S. BOLLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Shuffs.

Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care.

articular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce.

County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished on the
now 3-1y

JOHN WESTCOTT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES,
Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover,)
Strand, Galveston. Dealers and Country Merchants are respectfully in-vited to call and examine my stock, which comprises a full and complete assortment—selected expressly to meet the wants of the trade rants of the trade.
Having made arrangements with manufacturers, I will be onstantly replenishing with fresh and seasonable goods in my line of business.

sept 3-1y

A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, a late of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under tyle of SHEPHERD, SHAW & CO., for the transaction of a General Exchange and Deposit Business, and the Collection of Maturing Paper for their customers. They will open their office on the 1st of December
next, in the building formerly occupied by the Commercial
and Agricultural Bank in this city.
They will be prepared to furnish Exchange in sume to
suit, and to collect on all conveniently accessible points in
the United States.

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., Strand, Galveston,
WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Building, Room 2.

(Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.)
COTTON FACTOR AND COM MISSION MERCHANT, A LL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of Insurance when shipments are made on steamboats or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

The Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to. J. L. & A. C. M'Keen,

A. S. LABUZAN,

COTTON FACTORS, ENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD ING MERCHANTS, Strand Galveston.

[18ERAL cash advances made on consignments to us for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mulle, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and lantation Supplies, turnished our patrons. une 9-1f

Miller, Montgomery & Co., COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND COLLECTING MERCHANTS, G. W. McManan, T. G. Wharton G. W. McMahan & Co., T. G. SANFORD, Wharton County,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office on Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Dean, Randle & Co. (Late Dean & Cramer,)

COTTON FACTORS

COTTON FACTORS, AND GRNERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb3'59

A. B. Block.

J. T. Ware.

Block, Ware & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, EEP constantly on hand, a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class. Wholesale Groery establishment, at the very lowest wholesale prices,
feb329-if Strand, Galveston.

7. MATHER A WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala.
C B. HUGHES, Galveston, Texas.

OPPOSITE CIVILIAN OFFICE,

STRAND, GALVESTON. april 28-tf

JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Marchant, Galcaton, Texas.

THOM S. POWER, Cotton Factors and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchandise, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of General Temperaty.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission.

A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchanter A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchanter Inc. 1 of the Art B. G. Mills., Gaives Ion, Texas. Keep con-tantly on hand a general assortmen of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar Coffee, Flour Tobacco, Bacon, Rice. Butter, Cigars. Soap, Candlee Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay. Gorders from the country respectfulls solicited.

Gaiveston.

Sorley Smith & Co..

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents, Gaiveston, Texas, July 1st, 1888

W. STROTHER. Z. P. CLOUGH, J. M. SREPHERD.
Galveston Fairfield, Lexington.
Texas. Texas.

W. H. Ker, S. J. Lee, KER & LEE,

which I am going to give him is quite true.

Charies is my nephew; and I have seen a good deal of him lately, because his mother has been visiting some triends in the country, and

was broken. Charles was said to be the culprit: he had taken some water to water his flowers in the garden with, and had there met with the accident. So I went to him, and said, gently, "Oh, Charlie, I am so sorry that you have broken the best jug!"

He colored a little, and then eagerly defended himself. "No, aunt," "I did not break it; it

for Dash to run after that he tumbled the jug down, which you had left in the path," said Charlie's sister Mary, to whom Dash belonged, and who did not like to hear her dog unjustly

"Well, it was not my fault," answered Char-e. "I could not tell that he would scamper against the jug, because it was on the other side of the pinks that I threw the last stone."

Thinking it useless to argue this point any farther, I said, "Does your mother allow that jug to be used in the garden?"

"She never told me not to use it, aunt."

"Only you knew without her telling you, "I should not have taken it, but there was

not another on the dresser."

We were standing at the back door; so I drew him silently in the kitchen and showed him three common ones hanging on the top

"Ah, but they were not there then, aunt."
"Indeed they were, ma'am," interrupted the servant; "for they have not been moved since yesterday."
I looked at Charlie. "They might have been there, aunt,—though I don't think they were; but, at all events, I did not see them." This

ppeared to him quite sufficient.
"You could have seen them if you had look ed, Charlie. However, why take a jug of any kind? What is a watering pot for, if not for

"Yes, I know, aunt; but I could not find it."
"Could not find it?" said little Mary again:
"why, it is in its proper place in the greenhouse," "But, I did not go into the greenhouse,"

"Why not, if that was the proper place for "Oh, I should have gone there of course; but I thought Louisa had fetched it out before,

when she was tying up her corn flowers."
"Did you see her using it, Charles?" would have it to water her seeds with."

Is your patience exhausted, dear reader?

Mine was: so I wisely held my tongue.

Another time the clothes-brush was missing.

Who had it last? Charles had, somebody said,

"Charlie," called out John, "where did you put the clothes-brush when you had done with

"Put it? In the closet."
"No: it is not there."

"Do not be so sure," said Louisa, coming with it in her hand. "It was in the play-room."

called me in to look at a great spider in the window, and I had the brush on the table while I moved the spider for her." He seemed to think that Mary was responsible—not he.

"But Mary did not hinder your bringing the brush away with you," said the order-loving Louisa.

"No; but I could not bring it: I had to hurry out with the spider."

Louisa said no more. She felt that it was useless. It was impossible that Charlie could be in the blame.

Such little incidents as these were constantly

anlikely!

And at school it was pretty much the same as at home. There was always an excuse ready when he did what he should not do. There for heaving when he

was always an answer forthcoming when he did not do what he should. "Have you any exercise ready for me to-day, "No, sir; but I will write it out by to-mor-

"You forgot it, I suppose? Boys have a wooderful short memory sometimes."

"No, sir; I did not forget it, but I thought, until I got home, that to-day was Wednesday instead of Thursday."

"Well, Frank Nelson lives next door to you.

Could you not have borrowed his book?"

"Yes, sir; but Frank went out directly after tea."

"Could you not have had it early this morn-"I dare say I might, sir; but I overslept myself: my brother forgot to call me."
Or take another instance. "How came this
blot upon your copy?"
"Somebody shook the desk, sir."
"Who was it?"

"I do not know, sir."

"But this is a very large blot; you must have had too much ink in your pen."

"Yes, sir, I had; but I could not help it. The glass had been filled to the brim, and I did not know it. I thought it was almost empty."

soup to be put in a large tureen for the purpose but, when we sat down, the little dish had been used for it, and afterwards in came a wee rice pudding in the large soup tureen. I then re-membered the words for 'rice' and 'tureen' membered the words for 'rice' and 'tureen' were very similar. Of course we are only amused at this kind of blundering, but in real missionary work it is of more serious consequence. Ever ready as the Chinese are to ridicule our religion, it is of the utmost importance that, by an error in language, they should not have the opportunity."—Ch. Miss. Juv. Instructor.

been visiting some friends in the country, and while she has been away I have been keeping house for her. The children and myself have got on very nicely together; for they are not difficult to manage, and I am rather inclined to spoil them than otherwise. Nor have I much fault to find even with Charlie, except about his being so uncommonly perfect. You do not think, perhaps, that I ought to find fault with that. Wait a little, and you will see.

Charlie is a quiet, pleasant, amiable sort of a boy. He is not rough with his brothers and sisters, and is, in general, ready to please them. His abilities are good; but he is rather indelent, and in his school-studies acts more from a love of praise than from right principle. However, and in his school studies acts more from a love of praise than from right principle. However, his good nature and frankness of manner make when "fooled" with—we use this term for want his good nature and frankness of manner make him a favorite with his schoolfellows—although they are sometimes amused with his strong unwillingness to admit that he ever does anything wrong.

Yes, that is the most striking feature in Charlie's character. You are obliged, if you take his own opinion of himself, to conclude that he is almost faultless: he never owns himself to be in error, and will invent the most farfetched excuses rather than confess that he has acted improperly.

One day I found that a very handsome jug was broken. Charles was said to be the culprit: he had taken some water to water his flowers in the garden with, and had there met

turn them a little to the right or left, so as to get them both in motion before they feel the pinch of the load. But if you want to start a team that you are not driving yourself, that has been balked, fooled, and whipped for some time, go to them and hang the lines on their hames, or fasten them to the wagon, so that they will be perfectly loose; make the driver and spectators (if there are any) stand off some distance to one side, so as not to attract the attention of the horsest unless their clock raises as they the horses; unloose their check-reins, so they can get their heads down if they choose; let them stand a few minutes in this condition until you can see that they are a little composed.—
While they are standing you should be about their heads, gentling them; it will make them a little more kind, and the spectators will think that you are doing something that they do not understand, and will not learn the secret. When you have got them ready to start, stand before them, and, as you seldom have but one balky horse in a team, get as near in front of him as you can, and if he is too fast for the other horses, let his nose come against your breast; this will keep him steady, for he will go slow rather will keep him steady, for he will go slow rather than run on you. Turn them gently to the right, without letting them pull on the traces, as far as the tongue will let them go; stop them with a kind word, gentle them a little, and then turn them back to the left by the same process. You will then have them under your control by this time; and as you turn them again to the right, steady them in the collar, and you can take them where you please."—American Again. take them where you please."-American Agriculturist.

VIETUE AND VICE .- He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, and none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in a wrong place, but will frequently emulate men in rank below him, and pity those above him. - Tattler.

In the affairs of life, activity is to be preferred to dignity; and practical energy and dispatch, to premeditated composure and re-

Watching for riches consumeth the flesh, and the care thereof driveth away sleep.

Obituaries.

Mas. MARY A. POWELL, wife of Mr. John S Powell, of Powellton. Harrison county, Texas, de and removed to Harrison county, Texas, in December of the same year.

In 1842 she attached herself to the Methodist Church, in which Church she remained a quiet and

useless. It was impossible that Charlie could be in the blame.

Such little incidents as these were constantly occurring; and I grew so weary of Charlie's perpetual self-justification, that I seldom reasoned much with him; for, when I did, it only used to remind me of the old lines:—

"A man convinced against his will Is of the same opinion still."

I might be mistaken. I might be unreasonable. That was not at all improbable. But that Charlie could be wrong—oh, that was very unlikely!

And at school it was pretty much the same happy as hers.

Poweiton, January 4, 1860.

sacrament of the Lord's Supper, selected her burying ground, spoke of death as a blessing, and said—
"What a blessed thing it is to die!" She leaves a
large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn
her demise. Bro. N. S. Brown, by her request, will
preach her funeral at Douglass and, probably, at
Knoxville. May God sanctify the funeral services
to the salestion of early. to the salvation of souls. In submission we bow -

duty to attend the funeral and burial services of a

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Mrs. C. BRANARD. Galveston, Texas,
GENT FOR LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S CELEBRA-

TED PIANO FORTES. CARTHAM & NEEDHAM'S CELEBRATED MELO-DEONS and HARMONIONS, for Family and Church use; TILTON'S CELEBRATED GUITARS.

GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Sewing Machines,

at all prices from \$50 to \$150 each. Machines for Family and Plantation use, and every machine warranted. The fact of there having been over 30,000 machines sold is sufficient evidence of their merit.

Circulars describing Machines, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Music, sent to any address on application.

Agents wanted for Machines and Piano Fortes.

jan5

Apply to C. BRANARD. New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now in receipt of a FULL AND COMPLETE AS-SORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, se-lected with great care from the Manufactories and Importers, consisting in part of SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety. VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS, of latest style and design. SIIAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Sheetings, Towelings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
Stuffs of every description.
FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats,
Blankets, Lineary &c.

Blankets, Linseys, &c.

CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.

Our friends from the country ordering goods from us may rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness, and at the Lowest Cash Rates.

oct 27

HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

помаль. L. М. Нітенсоск MARBLE VARD. MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy.

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior inducements to purchasers.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI-TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK.

IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. orders promptly executed on the most favorable terms. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

N. B.—This sensetishment is entirely independent of, and has no connection with, any other of its kind, in this city or elsewhere.

MANUFACTURED IN NEW YORK FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

AROMATIC TANNINO
NOUTH AND TOOTH WASH, Cleanses and Whitens the Teeth,

only agreeable to yourself, but pleasant to all with whom you may come in contact. It prevents the formation of Tartar; it gives health and Its Antiseptic and Aromatic properties are of such a na-

A FEW DROPS are sufficient to neutralize offensive odor on the breath, Decayed Teeth, a Foul Stomach,

DISEASED GUMS, CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO, OR WEARING ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.

BRIGGS & YARD,
Principal Agents for Texas.
Sold by Briggs & Yard, F. D. Allen, and Mrs. C. Bra nard, Galveston; Everett & Co., Houston; R. D. Carr & Co., Austin; Devine, San Antonio; and by Druggists and EDWARD ING, DENTIST, GALVESTON.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahagany and Walnut.
SOFAS, do. do.
Bureaus and Tollet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,

Bureaus and Toilet Tables,

Extension and Faling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Teres, Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Mattling,
White and Checked, 4xi, 3xi and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine steck of Poreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.

Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets o all descriptions.
Bed Curtains, Serews, Keys, Springs, Red Lace, Fringe Gimp, Torkey Red, Ornataents and Musquito Notting.
A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canepy.
Hardware.
Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders: Plated and Steel Enive and Forks. Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cutlery; Wire Cloth, etc.
Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Glass for Patures, Picture Frames, Meuldings of every description.
Chica, Crockery & Glass Ware.

Giass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Menidings of every description.

Chlan, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Cofice sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Sawcers, Mugs, Batters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Granite Pinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

Glass Warz.—Gobiets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Plain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumbiers, Decanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Freserve Diskes, Jars, Castors, Hauging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Steing Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pie Lifters, Sugar Straners, etc.

Silver Pinted Ware.

Just Recutyn—Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent Ice Pitchers, etc.

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

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercial

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercial Post, Letter and Nove Paper, Eath Post, etc. Country orders solicited. For sale by

21 ons Slab steel,
25 otons Hollow Were,
45 Mouse-house Anvise,
25 do Vices,
55 do Vices,
60 Obes Smith's Hammers,
60 dozen Hoes assorted,
60 do Axes,
10 cask Ox chaine.
10 cask Ox chaine.
10 do Curry combs,
10 do Horse brushes,
10 do Horse brushes,
10 do Horse collars,
10 do Horse collars,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Flow brides,
10 do Plow brides,
10 do Plow brides,
10 do Flow Brushes,
10 do Flow brides,
10 do Flow Brides,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 do Horse hames,
10 bls Lamp Black
10 bls Copal Varnish
20 dox Loose Jom Butts
100 dox Loose Jom Butts
10 dox Lo

New Spring and Summer Goods, CLOTHING EMPORIUM

LADIES' and MISSES BOOTERS, STORMAN, A large assortment of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

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New Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

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Rooms under Morian Hall. Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M. Tuition in Common English studies,
"Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c.,
"\$6 per month Higher English, Advisor \$6 per month guages, &c.,
For Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of the Teachers, address the undersigned.

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C. W. LEFFINGWELL. Department.

MR. HENRY GROSSMAN, Teacher of Music.

TERMS per session of twenty weeks, payable half in vance, the remainder at the close of the session.

Dolbear Commercial College OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

unded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louis with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments— Capital Stock \$250,000: the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as STORY BUILDING, S. E. Corner of Camp and Common Stre ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

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MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Prof.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer,
and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor. and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon, J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., latSup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercia
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.
FRENCH DEPARTMENT—MARC ROUX, Prof.

DEPARTMENT FOR PENMANSHIP-RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof. turer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof.

SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof.
GERMAN DEPARTMENT—GEO. GESSNER, Prof.
LATIN AND GREER DEFARTMENT—M. MARINO, G. GESSNER, Professors.

This is the only chartered Commercial College in the South west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

on its own merits alone.
Board can be had with the Professors, or other good fumilies, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months; all, of course, making wonderful pretensions and promisee, and posting fisming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and the South. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent, will be deducted from tuition.

Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President. MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Chickering & Sons'

Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianes. T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly cele-in the retail store of Messrs. Armstrong & Bro., Tremont street, Galveston, begs to invite the attention of the citizens of the State to the 16 different styles of fustruments kept on hand, varying in price from \$275 to \$1,100, including cover and stool. ORDERS FOR TUNEING & THOROUGH REGULATING left with Messrs. Armstrong & Bro, or Mrs. C. Branard, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 8, '59-1y

Family Residence At Chappell Hill, For Sale. At Chappell Hill, For Sale.

I OWN a very comfortable family residence at the town of Chappell Hill, which I will sell on reasonable terms and at long credit, should the purchaser desire it. It is situated on a tract of rich cedar land containing 33 acres, and the residence is about 800 yards from "Soule University." The house has six rooms and a handsome portice, is built entirely of choice cedar lumber, and is finished in workmanlike style. There are also on the place, kitchen, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, pogether with eistern and well. For a pleasand, healthful and retured residence it is one of the most desirable in the most desirable in the most desirable in the interesting neighborhoods in the State, and just the proper distance from the University and the Female Academy. To those who wish to purchase valuable property in one of the best localities in the State, where the best educational facilities in the South can be obtained for their children, I would say here is a rare chance for prefitable investment.

My terms will be made so casy that there will be no difficulty about the payments. It is also proper to state that the Washingston Commy Rail Read is nearly completed to Cham.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY. My terms with be made so casy that there with be no dim-culty about the payments. It is also proper to state that the Washington County Rail Road is nearly completed to Chap-pell Hill, and will be in running order to that place in a short time. No doubt as to title.

For further particulars address me at my P. O., Hemp-stead, Austin County, Texas.

W. S. DAY.

Hempstead, Sept. 23, 1859—29 tf

L. H. WOOD & CO.,

Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas. WEED'S PATENT

Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED BY WHITNEY & LYON, 477 Broadway, N. Y. THE MOST RELIABLE



AND COMPARE OUR MACHINES WITH ANY OTHERS

A CHILD CAN CONDUCT ITS ACTION!!

and the

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PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. collegiate department. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Regular course, (including Latin)
French, Spanish, German, or Italian
Drawing
Music
Use of Instrument for practice
Incidental Fee, (charged to all)
Board per month, exclusive of washing
Boarders are requested to bring their own sheets,
cases and towels.

CAMERON, MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS.

THIS Institution will open on the second Monday in January, 1860, under the superintendence of William II. Tarver, assisted in the Female Department by Miss L. Hanna, with other competent teachers. Frof. W. Krause will have charge of the Musical Department.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months: ematics, usic—Tuition on Piano, Guitar, Violin,..... ocal Music, fifty cents per month,..... Incidental Fee.

Students will be charged from time of entrance to the end of the Session, and no deduction will be made except in case of protracted sickness of at least ten days.

Bills due at the end of the Session.

Board can be had at reasonable rates in Private Families.

For further particulars, address the Principal. [dec22-3m.

McKenzie Institute. THE Nincteenth Session of this Institute will open on Monday, 3d Oct., next, and continue forty weeks, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, assisted by a full corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings are large and pleasant, and the Labratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Acad emy will be entirely distinct.

pried with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.

Board, Tuition, Room Rent, etc., in Advance, either in Cash, or note with Security.

Lingual or Mathematical Department, \$150.00 English Department, 130.00 Music or Plano Forte, 50.00 Use of Instrument for practice 10.00 Incidental Tax, each student, 1.00 When payment is made by note, ten per cont. interest will be charged on the same from date

Pupils charged, after the first month, from time of entrance, and no deduction will be made under any circumstances, except for protracted sickness.

Parents or Students will be allowed to choose their own physicians.

physicians,
Vocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Prof. Plagge
twice a week, and every student will be required to take Vo
cal Music, as a study, unless it is not desired by parents of Clarksville, Sept. 10, 1859. oct 27

PUBLIC SQUARE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

a.bh. The First Term commenced Sept. 15th, 1859; the Second ferm commences Feb. 12th, 1850. Prompt attendance at the beginning of the term is desirable of the for the progress of the student, and the organization of

This department is con-

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superitendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compared to the commence of the compared to the commence of the com

Board can be had in private families at reasonab rates. Aug 23, 1859-sep 22

Mrs. ELLEN S. N. COOK, Teacher of MusicTERMS—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:
Tuition in the Collegiate Department, procession \$250 to \$15
Preparatory 15 00
Preparatory 15 00
Incidental expenses, per session, 1 00
Board, Washing, Lodging, Fuel and Lights 62 50
Music 250
Drawing and Painting 500
Embroidery 500
For further particulars address the Principal, july 25, 1859

Centenary College of LouisianaTHE next Term of this Institution will open on the 4th of October, 1858
REV. J. C. MILLER, M.A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM H. SCALES, M.A., Professor of Mathema-

Of the Texas Conferences,

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

fter an intermission of two weeks, for the Christmas
Holidays the exercises of Soule University
will be resumed on Monday, January 24, 1800.

Faculty.
WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President,
Professor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Sciences.
Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D.,
elder Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern Languages.

Feider Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern Languages.

Rev. W. G. FUOTE, A. M.,

Kirby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and of the Hebrew Language.

Professor of English Literature.

Rev. A. McKinney, 2d Tutor,

By late action of the Board the Tuitien must be paid invariably in advance for the first half of the Session, and the balance by the end of the session, or ten per cent. will be charged for collection. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION

Collegiate Department (per Session)

Preparatory Department (per Session)

Board—In private families, per month, \$10 to \$25 00

Rev. F. C. Will.KES, M. D., Agent; P. H. Swearingen, Esq., Attorney. For further information apply to the faculty of the faceller of the prescher of other Con-

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From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUN-DAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TiURSDAYS, at 18 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Bailrond.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Market State Control of the State Co at 10 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 m.

From Levce, via River.— Leave New Orleans,
THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS
at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 p. m.; arrive
at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 a.m.;
arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 p. m.

From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS
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 Berwick's,
THURSDAYS, at 12 m.

New Orleans to Galveston, via

From Berwick's, via Railrond, 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 Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M. New Orleans to Brazos Santiago,

Via Indianola.

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