

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

all uncommon for a matter to have to be called upon again, reconsidered, re-investigated, and elaborated over and over, before the General Conference can understand and appreciate fully what they themselves have done. Again, as I said before, it is impossible for the Daily Advocate to contain all the speeches, and all that is proposed to be done here. Dr. Smith said the object of the Daily was to let our people know what we do. That is what I understood in the beginning, and that is what I, as editor of the paper, during my brief connection with it, propose to do. When the Conference will propose upon any matter, adoption of a resolution or report, making alteration, modification, or change of the Discipline, then I propose to put such matter into the paper. But if the Brethren desire to give the thing another direction, I am willing, and let the important acts of the session lie over a month hence.

W. A. Smith—What do we do here? We receive such a proposition in the following words. That is one thing we do; and I want such things published, that our people, who take the paper, may get what they have paid for.

G. W. Langhorne—It is only in a very few instances that I would propose to print in advance of action; but here is an article proposing to strike at the foundations of our country. It is an important paper, and I desire to have it before me in order to prepare my objections, if there should be grounds for objection. The motion to print was lost.

GENERAL RULE ON SLAVERY.

The order of the day now came up: the report of the committee appointed yesterday to digest and arrange the chief merits of the several propositions that had been submitted to the Conference touching the General Rule on Slavery. T. O. Summers, chairman of that committee, read the report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPUNGING THE GENERAL RULE FORBIDDING THE BUYING AND SELLING OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WITH AN INTENTION TO ENSLAVE THEM.

The committee appointed to report a preamble and resolutions in regard to the expunction of the rule in the General Rules forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," beg leave to report the following, as the result of their deliberations:

WHEREAS, The rule in the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," is ambiguous in its phrasing, and liable to be construed as antagonistic to the institution of slavery, in regard to which the Church has no right to meddle, except in enforcing the duties of masters and servants, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures; and whereas, a strong desire for the expunction of said rule has been expressed in nearly all parts of our ecclesiastical connection; therefore,

Resolved, 1. By the delegates of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in General Conference assembled, that the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," be expunged from the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, 2. That in adopting the foregoing resolution, this Conference expresses no opinion in regard to the African slave trade, to which the rule in question has been "understood" to refer.

Resolved, 3. That the Bishops, or others, presiding in the Annual Conferences, be, and are hereby instructed to lay the foregoing resolutions before each of the Annual Conferences at their next ensuing sessions, for their concurrent action.

Resolved, 4. That the President of each Annual Conference shall be required, as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Conference, to report to the Book Editor the vote on the resolution to expunge the rule in question; and when the Book Editor shall have received returns from all the Annual Conferences voting on the said resolution, he shall lay the information before one of the Bishops; and if it shall be found that there is a concurrence of three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present, and voting on the resolution, in favor of the expunging of the rule, the Bishop shall direct the Book Editor to expunge it accordingly.

Resolved, 5. That if any Annual Conference or Conferences refuse or neglect to vote on the aforesaid resolution, the members of such Conference or Conferences shall not be counted for or against the expunging of the rule.

Resolved, 6. That the publication of the foregoing preamble and resolutions in the Church papers shall be considered a sufficient notification of the action of this Conference in the premises.

Resolved, 7. That the Bishops are respectfully requested to set forth in the Pastoral Address the platform occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the relation of masters and servants, agreeably to the principles contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Chairman.

Nashville, May 18, 1858.

C. K. Marshall moved that the vote on the adoption of the report be immediately taken, without discussion.

The motion was opposed; several amendments were offered, none of which prevailed; and Mr. Marshall, at length, withdrew the motion.

Bishop Soule gave a historical account of the General Rule in question.

D. S. Doggett confessed himself troubled in spirit. He thought the second resolution looked to the approval of the African slave trade.

T. O. Summers explained the views of the committee, and their reasons for reporting said resolution—to the effect that the committee wished to harmonize the action of this Conference with that of the last General Conference, as reported in the Journal, p. 300. The resolution was reported, in order that the present action might not be misconstrued.

A miscellaneous discussion arose, somewhat too chaotic for stenography; during which the eyes and noses were called for on the first resolution of the report.

Permission was asked, and granted, for absent delegates to record their votes hereafter.

The list of delegates being read, the vote was as follows:

Aggregate: Ayes, 140; Nays, 8; absentees, 3. Those voting no, were T. T. Ashby, J. G. Bruce, J. C. Harrison, N. H. Lee, J. H. Linn, A. H. Redford, N. Scarritt, H. N. Wats; all the other Delegates voting aye.

Absent—Sam. Anthony, W. J. Sarnett, S. Watson.

Several Brethren explained the reasons of their votes as follows:

J. G. Bruce—Four years ago the General Conference decided, by a very large vote, that the rule referred exclusively to the African slave trade, as prohibited by the constitution and laws of the United States. In view of that interpretation, authoritatively given, I could not, without violence to my own convictions of propriety, vote otherwise than against striking out. D. S. Doggett—With the admitted explanation, I vote aye.

J. C. Harrison—The rule is and has been "understood" to prohibit participation in the African slave trade, and he was not prepared to withdraw that prohibition now. He voted no.

J. H. Linn—I had hoped to have an opportunity of expressing my views on the subject of striking out this rule, not because they are my views, nor because I flatter myself they would exert any control over the decision of this Conference; but because I think I am representing the views of the Kentucky Conference. I was present and voted in the Kentucky Conference when the Alabama Resolution was offered, and believe that the interpretation which has been given to that rule by the General Conference of '54—making it refer absolutely to the African slave trade—was the consideration which controlled the action of that Conference in voting against that resolution.

Since I have been here, I have seen and heard nothing, either in public or social circles, that confirms that impression.

The expression of the Conference, the public sentiment of the Methodists in Kentucky, is against the African slave trade. I therefore vote no.

D. R. McNally, when called, said—I am happy, sir, to be in my place to answer on this subject, and say that with the distinct understanding, on my part, that the pledges made by various leading men of this body, to the effect that our true position as a Church on this subject generally, and on the African slave trade particularly, are faithfully carried out, I vote aye, but with the further understanding on my part, that this vote will be changed if those pledges fail.

E. M. Marvin—I must make an explanation. I shall appear as voting against the vote of my Conference. That vote was given under the impression that there was on foot a movement to restore the African slave trade. That was the only reason given at the time. If not complicated with this supposed fact, I have no doubt my Conference would vote as I now intend to do.

In giving my vote, I have no doubt that I represent truly the laity of Missouri in the vote I shall give. I was born there, and for seventeen years have been preaching there, eating the corn-bread and chickens, and conversing freely with them, and I have no doubt at all that almost the entire laity is with me. I, for one, deeply regret any intimation on this floor that Missouri needs some special consideration on this subject. We are with the South in all our interests on this subject. So far as I know, and my knowledge on this point is extensive, the laity of Missouri desire the object of this resolution.

My Conference, in sending me here, knew that four years ago I had voted "aye" to this very proposition. I have desired for years to see this rule expunged. Whenever I have had the opportunity, I have acted in conformity with this principle. I cast my vote myself, and, in doing so, I believe, and believe it deeply, that this vote is the exponent of the sentiment of Missouri on this subject.

W. Robertson—I vote in obedience to the instructions of the Holston Conference—not my own sentiments.

N. Scarritt—I wished my vote to stand in favor of "striking out," provided the Conference, in a subsequent resolution, would say that this "striking out" they do not express any approval of the African slave trade.

With this understanding, I voted aye. Afterwards, the Conference refused to say that by their act of "striking out," they did not express any such approval; hence, I felt at liberty to change my vote—which I did. All I wanted, sir, was not to keep the rule in, but to prevent the "striking out" from producing harm.

E. Stevens—I vote in the affirmative, in view of the whole question at issue, and in so doing, not only express my own opinion, but believe that I express the opinion of ninety-nine hundredths of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky.

H. N. Wats said, Could I believe that this rule was leveled against slavery, as sanctioned by the Bible and existing laws of the land, then, in that case, I would be, with all my heart, for striking it from the book of Discipline. But as it is, I believe, as I ever have, that it refers exclusively to the slave trade, as prohibited by the constitution and laws of the United States. And I believe further, that the removing this rule from the Discipline will be necessarily consequent upon approval of said slave trade. And for these reasons, I was and still am opposed to striking that rule from our Discipline.

The Chair announced the adoption of the resolution.

G. W. Langhorne called for the eyes and noses on the second resolution, which was not agreed to by the Conference.

H. N. Wats desired to be excused from voting, which was not granted.

The question was taken by a rising vote; 126 voting for adoption, and 15 against.

G. W. Langhorne said he wished his name to go on the paper as opposed to the African slave trade.

The remaining resolutions were adopted one by one; and then, on motion of J. E. Evans, the report was adopted as a whole.

N. Scarritt asked and obtained leave to change his vote on the first resolution—the condition which he had before indicated having transpired.

His name being called again by the Secretary, he voted no, so making the vote stand: yeas, 140; nays, 8.

G. W. Langhorne—Will the Conference allow me to enter upon the Journal an explanation of my vote on the second resolution?

J. G. Bruce made a motion to that effect. (Several voices—"No, no.")

The Bishop (Kavanaugh) in the chair put the motion, and declared it carried.

G. W. Langhorne—as the Conference seems to be disposed to deny me this right, I withdraw the application.

Bishop Soule—it is certainly correct to grant to a Brother leave to change his vote; but, sir, for a Brother to have the privilege, by a vote of Conference, to enter on the Journal the reasons for his vote, is a very extraordinary proceeding in legislation. If one man can claim such a privilege, another can claim the same. What would become of us under such a rule?

G. W. Langhorne—I beg leave to say that the Secretary has called on the Brethren to write out and hand in their reasons.

J. B. McFerrin—The editor gave that invitation. It was to print brief statements of the votes of members—affirmative or negative, written out by themselves—in their connection in our proceedings. Is it the desire of Conference that the whole vote should be published, or only the names of the sayers?

Several voices—All, all.

Bishop Pierce—Mr. President, I desire to make a remark calculated, perhaps, to allay the feeling of the body in relation to the action just had. The design of the Alabama Conference in originating that resolution, and of the Annual Conferences which have supported it, is misapprehended by some. The whole philosophy of the proceeding seems to be founded on the fact, that it is not the province of the Church to

decide any question with reference to African slavery. The Church South maintains that slavery is not a subject of ecclesiastical legislation. The single object was, that while we disclaimed the right of legislation upon that subject, we wished to make the Discipline conform to that profession. The Conference, by its action this morning, has not parted with its authority, or the authority of the Church, over its members, in any respect. Every member of the Church claims to be a loyal citizen. We declare here that African slavery is a purely civil institution; and there is no reason for alarm about losing Church control. If we turn to the 23d Article of Religion, we shall find there that the Church retains its proper authority over its members with reference to this subject. We therefore, by this act, simply maintain our original position—that of having nothing to do with the subject of slavery more than any other civil matter over which the laws of the country are extended. I beg the Brethren therefore to be easy. There is nothing here to warrant any construction, looking towards a repeal of the laws of the United States in regard to the African slave trade. There is no occasion for sensitiveness, nor for any legislation on the subject anywhere else. No harm has been done to anybody to-day. We have only set ourselves right on a vexed question; and we may safely defy all the efforts of our enemies, North and South, to damage the Church for taking a clear position upon this subject.

H. A. C. Walker—Would it be in order for Brethren who voted in the negative on the second resolution to have their votes recorded? Some of them have expressed such a desire.

W. Cross—There is no record of that vote.

G. W. Langhorne—I have not authorized Brother Walker to make such a motion.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The Conference now took up the special order of the day, namely, the report of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial praying persons in the State of South Carolina, sundry for a change in the rules in regard to Class-Meetings, so that attendance thereon be made advisory, instead of compulsory; and the resolution to restore the classes to their original size of twelve.

The said report was read at length, recommending the adoption of three resolutions, to-wit:—

1. That the prayer of the memorialist be not granted.
2. That the Annual Conferences look into this matter, and hold their membership to a strict accountability to the existing rules.
3. That local preachers and class-leaders be urged to hold class-meetings wherever it is practicable.

W. P. Ratcliffe proposed to amend the report, by striking out the second resolution, and substituting words to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Bishops inquire strictly concerning the administration by the preachers in the several Annual Conferences, in reference to class-meetings, and that the several Annual Conferences hold the preachers to a strict accountability on that subject; and that we will sustain the Bishops in their efforts to have the existing rules carried out.

He made a speech in support of this proposition, and also regarding the whole premise, which, in consideration of our limited space, he said he was not careful to have reported.

C. F. Deems submitted a paper by way of substitute for the report and amendment, embracing three resolutions, to the effect—

1. That the regulations in the Discipline on the subject of class-meetings be retained.
2. That all that makes attendance on class-meetings obligatory be rescinded.
3. That our ministers be earnestly requested to multiply the number of voluntary classes.

These resolutions were signed by C. F. Deems, J. G. Bruce, and S. D. Baldwin.

L. Campbell—Does not that paper propose a change in the restrictive rules? If so, it must be sent round for the concurrence of the Annual Conferences.

C. F. Deems—That is contemplated.

E. E. Wiley—I move to lay the substitute on the table.

R. T. Hollis—if in order, I move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Chair (Bishop Kavanaugh)—There is a brother on the floor.

C. F. Deems—I think, sir, this is probably the most important subject now left for this General Conference to decide. I, therefore, desire the body to act with great care and deliberation; for whichever way we may decide, we are sure to produce a strong impression upon the whole body of the Church. It is now known that the question has come before this General Conference, and the result of our action upon this subject is of great importance. It is now known that the question has come before this General Conference, and the result of our action upon this subject is of great importance. It is now known that the question has come before this General Conference, and the result of our action upon this subject is of great importance.

THURSDAY, MAY THE TWENTIETH.

BISHOP EARLY—it will be seen, by the reported proceedings of yesterday, that the Conference has entered upon the consideration of certain complaints against Bishop Early. The report in nowise implicates the moral or Christian character of Bishop Early, but states objections which had been urged to the manner in which he conducts the business of the Annual Conferences. The Bishop, in his defence, is very calm and collected, while he expresses no fears as to the results of the investigation. The Conference will treat the matter in a manner becoming the case, and the position and dignity of the Bishop.

The Conference met at half-past eight o'clock, a. m.—the opening exercises being conducted by Rev. M. Yell, of Texas—Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Bishop Andrew was now called to the chair, and the committee were called.

ADMINISTRATION AND CHARACTER OF THE BISHOPS.

Wm. M. Wightman, from the Committee on the Episcopalcy, said he was ready, on the part of said committee, to present their report on the administration of the Bishops; but, he added, it was preferred by the committee that this report be presented to the Conference in secret session, with closed doors.

A. M. Shipp moved that the report be received with closed doors.

J. F. Hughes moved that the hour for hearing this report with closed doors be set for three o'clock this afternoon.

W. C. Dandy—There is an appointment for a meeting of laymen here at three o'clock, to consider the interests of the Publishing House.

Bishop Early—I do not perhaps know all the reasons of the committee for proposing a secret session, and therefore I cannot answer in full. But I will take this occasion to say, that if it is on account of anything that relates to me, or to my administration, I do not ask for closing the doors. This is only for as far as I am concerned. I have no reference at all to other prudential reasons which may have actuated the committee. I believe in prudence in these matters. But as far as it applies to me, I beg not only all the light of facts, but also the observation I can get. The settled practice has been, as a general thing, where a man is implicated, he himself shall judge as to whether there shall be secrecy. For other matters, you can take your own course; but so far as I am concerned, in this Conference or anywhere else, I invite public inspection. I hope there is no misunderstanding in my words. I do not know all the reasons for this application. My observations apply to myself alone.

W. M. Wightman—The subject of the report, for the most part, respects Bishop Early's administration, and involves matters of complaint. You sent the matter to the committee in the form of a charge and complaint against Bishop Early, and, of course, you expected a report upon it. And over and above the matters contained in the particular paper referred, there are other points of complaint which the committee have embodied in their report. Now it is the preference of the committee, in view of the character of their report, that the whole subject should be presented and considered with closed doors. But then, of course, they defer in this matter to the preferences of Bishop Early. If he should prefer the other course, I am instructed to offer no objection. But if it is a matter of indifference with him, it is a matter of preference with the committee to proceed with closed doors.

A. M. Shipp—I withdraw the motion.

Bishop Early—I was told, two or three days ago, that closed doors were desirable—that it was desirable to organize a Committee of the Whole Conference to look into these matters, and see if they could not be satisfactorily explained; and to that I made no objection. But if I am to be implicated by any act of this Conference, I claim that the cause and the circumstances shall all be public. When I went before the committee, I knew the design and character of the committee, and that they did not design to damage me, but only to report matters to the Conference. But if another committee is to be appointed, before whom I am to be implicated or degraded, as the case may be—though I do not expect that—if any talents to follow, I want the thing public. I want the preachers

outside, as well as those inside, should know the whole case.

The Chair (Bishop Andrew)—The case will be first considered in Committee of the Whole. W. M. Wightman—it was the wish of the committee that their report on this whole matter should be considered in Committee of the Whole, with closed doors. But it was also understood, subsequently, that Bishop Early and his friends were opposed to this, and that was distinctly stated to the committee. I can safely say, Mr. President, and I can assure every member here, that nothing but the kindest feelings of regard and respect for our venerable friend pervades our hearts. We all wish that these difficulties which have come upon us may all be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the parties concerned, and safe to the Church. One advantage which the committee saw in this project of a Committee of the Whole was, that the specific and particular mention of facts and circumstances would not go upon the Journal of the General Conference. Suppose, for example, that this Committee of the Whole should take a favorable result, and bring in a resolution. That, in view of all the facts in the premises, and of explanations, concessions, and pledges of Bishop Early, we recommend to the General Conference that his character pass—then that resolution would be brought before this body, and go upon the Journal as adopted, and that would end the matter. This is the reason—with many, the main reason—for favoring the idea of considering this thing in Committee of the Whole. I thought it a matter of indifference so far as the committee was concerned; but defer entirely to Bishop Early and his friends.

W. A. Smith—With a view of testing this matter, I move that when Conference adjourns, it shall be to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, on executive business, with closed doors; and that the chairman of the Episcopal Committee be instructed to submit his report to the Committee of the Whole at that hour. If Bishop Early prefers a different course, I am sure the Conference will conform to his wishes, and I will withdraw the motion.

C. K. Marshall—in view of the appointment in the hall this afternoon—Would it not be agreeable to Dr. Smith to do this business to-morrow?

C. Betts—I move an amendment: that we now resolve into Committee on the Whole, on executive business, with closed doors.

C. K. Marshall prefers ten o'clock.

W. A. Smith—Brother Marshall's object would be defeated by closing the doors at ten o'clock. He desires to accommodate the galleries. The citizens, knowing nothing of our order to close the doors at ten, would be coming in, and there would be much more inconvenience than to close the doors now.

C. K. Marshall—I withdraw the amendment.

W. W. Bennett—I object to closing the doors, against Bishop Early's desire.

L. Rosser—I rose to propose a substitute for all that has been presented. Though it has not been proclaimed publicly, yet it is known; and I see no reason why the public should be excluded. Let this case come up fairly. Let the report be acted upon in the light of day. Let the Conference proceed with the presentation of the report, and the evidence on which we are to act. I see no occasion for executive session, and I propose, as a substitute for all motions, that the report be now read, and that we proceed at once to consider the case.

A. L. P. Green—I believe that, according to analogy, we have to open the doors. The Discipline requires closed doors in cases impelling an Elder, and I suppose a Bishop as well.

B. M. Drake—I understand that Bishop Early prefers the open Conference, and I hope the substitute will carry.

Bishop Early—I beg that brethren will not misunderstand me in this matter. I say emphatically, that I am not willing to close the doors now, when it is announced that there are charges against me that may require concessions and pledges; I say when this is announced in the presence of the galleries, I am unwilling to turn them out for examinations of those charges. If you had come at once into secret session, I should not have said a word against it. But here, in the face of the public, and of men whom I love and for whose opinions I have the deepest regard, I do hope the Conference will not compromise me in such a manner.

W. A. Smith—I concur entirely with the Bishop, and withdraw my motion.

The Chair—Let the report come in.

The report was then read by W. M. Wightman. It proceeds to pass the character and approve the administration and official conduct of Bishop Pierce, Bishop Andrew, Bishop Paine, Bishop Soule, Bishop Kavanaugh; and to relieve the senior Bishop (Soule) from all duties beyond his remaining strength.

With regard to Bishop Early, the committee report certain charges against his administration, preferred by members of the Mississippi and Tennessee Conferences—charges simply involving complaints against the manner in which he conducts the business of the Annual Conferences, and in nowise implicating his moral or Christian character. The committee not being able to agree as to this matter, a majority report the papers, and beg leave to refer the subject to the judgment of the General Conference.

S. Kelley presented a counter report, from a minority of the same committee, signed by himself, N. Scarritt, and D. B. Nicholson, recommending that the character of Bishop Early pass.

On motion of T. W. Dorman, that part of the report of the majority of the committee which relates to the other Bishops was adopted.

J. F. Hughes moved the adoption of that part of the report which suggests the reference of the law decisions in the case of J. Maclellan to the College of Bishops for final adjudication.

H. N. McTearie and W. Cross opposed the motion.

J. E. Evans moved to amend the report by striking out the words "are of opinion that the Bishop did not rule, in this particular instance, according to the Discipline."

L. Campbell and F. G. Ferguson hoped the matter would go to the college of Bishops for final settlement.

Bishop Early—I beg you to recollect, that while the committee ask for your opinion, they have given their own.

Bishop Paine desired to know by what authority the Conference would send the question to the Bishops. It was stretching beyond the law made at their last General Conference. According to that law, the Bishop could decide such a question in an Annual Conference; but we were not now sitting in that capacity.

T. N. Gardner agreed with Bishop Paine, and thought that such action would set the Conference in a ridiculous attitude before the world. He held that this General Conference was competent to decide all questions of law, not only in statutory matters, but also in questions affecting the constitution.

A. L. P. Green did not see that we could proceed with the question in the present shape. The only power the General Conference had was to change the law enacted at the last General Conference in relation to Episcopal de-

clions in Annual Conferences. He read the law from the Discipline, and added: We have reversed the decision of the Mississippi Conference in the case of Jas. Maclellan: we have protected the brother, and foreclosed further action.

W. A. Smith said, that the report would come up in due time which would settle the great question which brethren had now started. He moved to lay this part of the report for the present on the table.

E. E. Wiley moved an amendment. That Bishop Early be affectionately requested to take a superannuated relation, and that his character pass.

B. M. Drake hoped that motion would be withdrawn. Such action would be unjust to the Bishop. We had heard all on one side, and nothing on the other.

J. G. Jones begged leave to read a letter from J. Maclellan, withdrawing the charge of maladministration against Bishop Early, on the ground that the reversal of the decision of the Mississippi Conference on his case had settled the question.

G. W. Langhorne was astonished at Brother Wiley's resolution. Who believed Bishop Early superannuated? Should he be requested to take a false relation, and without giving him an opportunity to wipe off the stain that had been cast upon his unsullied character? He scouted the idea, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

E. E. Wiley hoped Brother Langhorne did not think he intended to cut the Bishop off from the privilege of explaining or defence. He hoped the Bishop would have an opportunity to say all that he desired to say to the Conference.

G. W. Carter said the committee had declined recommending any course of action to the Conference, and yet they had expressed an opinion, without assuming the responsibility of a formal resolution. He thought this an exceptional quality of the report.

Several amendments were offered, and much discussion ensued, in which Dr. Smith, Wightman, Boring, Myers, and others, took part; after which,

Bishop Early was heard at length, in a very full and candid examination of, and answer to the specifications in the papers reported.

Before he had concluded, the time for adjournment having nearly arrived, the subject was passed over without coming to any resolution.

W. W. Bennett suggested that this was the hour appointed yesterday for the artist Mr. Hughes, to take his picture of the Conference in session.

So, after reading the current notifications for preaching, etc.,

On motion of G. W. Langhorne, the Conference adjourned.

Benediction by Bishop Andrew.

FRIDAY, MAY THE TWENTY-FIRST.

Conference opened at the usual hour, Bishop Andrew in the chair.

W. J. Parks conducted the devotions of the morning.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Bishop Paine now took the chair, and called for reports from committees.

DUTIES OF THE BISHOPS.

W. M. Wightman, from the Committee on Episcopalcy, submitted their report, (No. 4) recommending a change in chapter II, section 5, question 3, of the book of the Discipline, striking out the whole of 7th answer after and including the words "when" at the foot of page 49, and inserting in lieu thereof something like the following: "And in all cases so decided, either party to the controversy, or the Annual Conference, shall have the right to appeal to the College of Bishops. In all cases of such appeals, it shall be the duty of the Annual Conference to send up full and complete transcripts of all the evidence in the case, together with the opinion of the Bishop. The College shall again decide the case, and the decision so made shall be the law of the Church as to the questions of law involved. The opinions of the Bishops shall be in writing, and published, if the Bishops think proper, provided nothing herein shall be so construed as to affect the mode of trial on the 5th restrictive rule."

The report lies over.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE.

J. B. McFerrin, from the Committee on Books and Periodicals, submitted their report (No. 6) on the subject of the endowment of the Southern Methodist Publishing House—sundry ministers and laymen being present and consenting.

J. B. McFerrin—I presume the report had better lie over till the Conference shall have taken action on the report regulating the Depository system.

The report lies over.

JACOB WHITESIDE AND OTHERS.

J. B. McFerrin from the same committee, submitted their report, (No. 7), embracing the following:

WHEREAS, it appears that Jacob Whiteside and others, of the Wachtia Conference, have strictly pursued the course prescribed to claimants; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Book Agents be authorized to pay this claim in books, it being understood that the agent of the claimants was willing to have a settlement in this way.

Resolved, 2. That other claims submitted to the committee be referred to the Book Agents for settlement under the general law of 1854, prescribing the manner in which these claims shall be allowed.

J. B. McFerrin—The committee spent considerable time investigating the subject reported in those resolutions, and differed in sentiment to some extent; but by a very large majority determined to offer the resolutions set forth. It would be well, perhaps, for the General Conference to look into the law covering the case. It is understood that these claims were presented to the Book Agents during the interval since the last session of the General Conference. These claimants from the Wachtia Conference committee did not feel warranted in putting claimants who had not complied with the law on the same footing.

The first resolution was adopted.

D. R. McNally knew of one particular Conference where claimants did all they possibly could to meet the requirements of the law. There were a large number of claimants in that Conference; and when they did all they could, it seemed to him they ought to be placed on as favorable a basis as those of the Wachtia Conference who met the letter of the law.

E. M. Marvin preferred that the second resolution should lie over for the present. He desired to present certain views on the question of its adoption, and was not now prepared. He moved that it lie on the table for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

TRACT SOCIETY.

J. B. McFerrin, from the same committee, submitted their report, No. 8, to the effect that, having maturely considered again the matter incorporated in their report, No. 4, the committee beg leave to report the same back as the most feasible plan they can suggest, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Secretaryship of the Tract Society be abolished.

Resolved, 2. That the Rev. Dr. Hamilton be requested to remain in connection with the Society, for the purpose of winding up, till the first of January, 1859.

J. Hamilton—it has been my opinion that the parent Society ought to be continued, and of course, the Secretaryship. It would have an embarrassing effect to dissolve the Society at once. It would cause the loss of more than \$3000 outstanding.

J. B. McFerrin—The report does not propose to abolish the Society.

J. Hamilton—Well, then, have a Secretary, by all means—somebody to act. Put it into the hands of some one who can give attention to it. If you are not careful, you will greatly injure the cause by pursuing this course.

T. W. Dorman—We have made arrangements, and will be very well dispense with the Secretaryship, as will be seen when the report of the Book Committee with reference to this shall come up. Dr. Hamilton is requested to remain and wind up matters in his hands.

J. E. Edwards—it is proposed that the Secretaryship be continued to the end of the present Conference year?

J. B. McFerrin—No, sir. The committee do not propose to dissolve the Tract Society, and have offered no resolution to that effect. The object is merely to discontinue the office of Secretary, as it has been in existence for nearly four years.

A. L. P. Green—I must confess that the whole of this business strikes me as rather odd. I do not believe, myself, that the Tract Society ought to be given up. I have not looked into the facts, as the committee have, and am not therefore so well prepared to judge with regard to this matter. I know this much, however, that in any new business widely spreading itself out in the course of a few years, and having duties, liabilities, and all that, for the first year or two, there will be large outstanding debts created. It is known to business men, that after a thing of this sort is launched, and for the maximum amount of its liabilities, has come, the liabilities will not be likely to increase as before; because of the balances—bills receivable will be coming in to liquidate bills payable. I think, sir, we are in too great haste to discontinue this Society. I would prefer a report like this: That Dr. Hamilton be continued in his present position of Secretary till he shall wind up the business in his hands. It is impossible for him to wind up by the first of January.

On motion of J. B. McFerrin, the report was laid on the table for the present.

BOOK AGENTS.

J. B. McFerrin, from the same committee, submitted their report, No. 9, in reference to the resolution of F. E. Pitts and J. B. Payne, for inquiry into the propriety of selecting the Book Agents of the Church from amongst laymen, concluding with a resolution that it is inexpedient to act on the subject, and asked to be discharged from its consideration.

The report was adopted.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

LETTER FROM EASTERN TEXAS.

The following letter from our worthy Brother E. P. Rogers, of Eastern Texas, will be read with interest, and we warmly recommend its perusal:

Mr. Editor—Please say to the friends of Zion, and all others, who think Sabine Pass is where "Satan's seat is," that they are mistaken, for the good Lord has been with us in the power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit. Many have felt his penetrating influence, and some have experienced his converting grace, while twelve have cast in their lots with us, and set their faces to our heavenly Father.

We are going to build a Methodist Church, have a Sabbath School, Prayer Meeting and Class Meeting. Thank God for both! The very teacher that is needed here has just arrived, and a good day school will be commenced immediately. The people here are kind and hospitable. God bless them, and make them all religious.

Brother Hines, from Orange, was with us all the time, and preached with his usual power and acceptability. The meeting began on the 15th ult., and closed on the 17th. We yet look and pray for greater outpourings of the Spirit, and ingathering of souls to the fold of Christ. The harvest truly is great here, and the laborers are few. Pray then for us, that at the Pass God's name may be glorified, in the salvation of scores of blood-bought souls.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the Second Annual Commencement of the above institution, at Chappell Hill, on the 30th, and the examination of its students, which commences on the 24th of June, and also of Mr. Norwood's address to the students on the 29th. This institution is the property of the Texas and East Texas Conferences, and is designed to be a first class institution; and every member and friend of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to feel a deep interest in its prosperity. It is hoped that Bishop Pierce will arrive in time to attend the commencement exercises.

REV. H. N. McTearie, formerly editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, says in his valedictory, It is well for editors, like other preachers, to itinerate. The principle is good in all. The doctrine that they are fixtures by privilege or necessity; that they die in their nests; and that their example never illustrates the itinerant policy which they advocate, is not Methodist doctrine. We do not claim exemption from the lot and sacrifices of our brethren. Moreover, the philosophy of itinerancy demands it in the conductors of the Church press. Through them that principle reaches the press itself, and say what we will, the press has a mighty influence. At different stand-points men take new views, or enlarge and correct their old ones. Local feelings yield to sectional ones. In speaking of the new editor, he says:

To his worthy successor, Rev. C. C. Gillespie, the retiring editor would turn over the good will he has enjoyed in his office. A gentleman of fine taste, noble and virtuous ambition and tried parts, he takes the helm, and will guide the Advocate safely and prosperously. Already he has achieved marked success in the ranks of Methodist journalism, and that under conditions less favorable. Rally to him.

H. N. M.

BROTHER R. N. DRAKE, of TEXAS, sends us seven dollars delegate money, and says there will be a Camp Meeting (Providence permitting) in the bounds of Texas Circuit, embracing the first Sabbath in July. May God grant them a gracious meeting.

We learn from the Austin Intelligencer that there will be an examination of the pupils of the deaf and dumb asylum in that city on the evening of the 30th inst.

THAT IS NOT THE PROVINCE OF THE CHURCH TO

decide any question with reference to African slavery. The Church South maintains that slavery is not a subject of ecclesiastical legislation. The single object was, that while we disclaimed the right of legislation upon that subject, we wished to make the Discipline conform to that profession. The Conference, by its action this morning, has not parted with its authority, or the authority of the Church, over its members, in any respect. Every member of the Church claims to be a loyal citizen. We declare here that African slavery is a purely civil institution; and there is no reason for alarm about losing Church control. If we turn to the 23d Article of Religion, we shall find there that the Church retains its proper authority over its members with reference to this subject. We therefore, by this act, simply maintain our original position—that of having nothing to do with the subject of slavery more than any other civil matter over which the laws of the country are extended. I beg the Brethren therefore to be easy. There is nothing here to warrant any construction, looking towards a repeal of the laws of the United States in regard to the African slave trade. There is no occasion for sensitiveness, nor for any legislation on the subject anywhere else. No harm has been done to anybody to-day. We have only set ourselves right on a vexed question; and we may safely defy all the efforts of our enemies, North and South, to damage the Church for taking a clear position upon this subject.

H. A. C. Walker—Would it be in order for Brethren who voted in the negative on the second resolution to have their votes recorded? Some of them have expressed such a desire.

W. Cross—There is no record of that vote.

G. W. Langhorne—I have not authorized Brother Walker to make such a motion.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The Conference now took up the special order of the day, namely, the report of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial praying persons in the State of South Carolina, sundry for a change in the rules in regard to Class-Meetings, so that attendance thereon be made advisory, instead of compulsory; and the resolution to restore the classes to their original size of twelve.

The said report was read at length, recommending the adoption of three resolutions, to-wit:—

1. That the prayer of the memorialist be not granted.
2. That the Annual Conferences look into this matter, and hold their membership to a strict accountability to the existing rules.
3. That local preachers and class-leaders be urged to hold class-meetings wherever it is practicable.

W. P. Ratcliffe proposed to amend the report, by striking out the second resolution, and substituting words to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Bishops inquire strictly concerning the administration by the preachers in the several Annual Conferences, in reference to class-meetings, and that the several Annual Conferences hold the preachers to a strict accountability on that subject; and that we will sustain the Bishops in their efforts to have the existing rules carried out.

He made a speech in support of this proposition, and also regarding the whole premise, which, in consideration of our limited space, he said he was not careful to have reported.

C. F. Deems submitted a paper by way of substitute for the report and amendment, embracing three resolutions, to the effect—

1. That the regulations in the Discipline on the subject of class-meetings be retained.
2. That all that makes attendance on class-meetings obligatory be rescinded.
3. That our ministers be earnestly requested to multiply the number of voluntary classes.

These resolutions were signed by C. F. Deems, J. G. Bruce, and S. D. Baldwin.

L. Campbell—Does not that paper propose a change in the restrictive rules? If so, it must be sent round for the concurrence of the Annual Conferences.

C. F. Deems—That is contemplated.

E. E. Wiley—I move to lay the substitute on the table.

R. T. Hollis—if in order, I move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Chair (Bishop Kavanaugh)—There is a brother on the floor.

C. F. Deems—I think, sir, this is probably the most important subject now left for this General Conference to decide. I, therefore, desire

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

CALIFORNIA LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

This is the title of a new book by the Rev. William Taylor, author of "Seven Year's Street Preaching in San Francisco," just issued from the press of Carlton & Porter. It is a series of sketches, abounding in interesting and touching incidents of missionary life, dating with the early history of the country, and the great gold excitement of 1849, and up for several years, illustrating with the pencil of master in his art, the early phases of civil and social life, as they presented themselves, struggling for being and influence amid the conflicting elements of gold mania, fostered by licentiousness, and unchecked by the sacred influences of religion, family and home. Containing a striking demonstration of the refining, purifying tendencies of female influence, giving such an insight into the secret workings of the human heart and mind as will be in vain sought for in the books called mental and moral philosophy, withdrawing the veil which ordinarily screens the emotions of the soul, leaving the patient student a calm look at the very life pulsations of humanity, and grow wise. These scenes and pictures are in the streets of a city of tents—in the hospitals of such a land, as never in the memory of man, never had an hospital, where passion and interest were the recognized standards and regulators of thoughts and actions: in the mines where the hardy adventurers of soul and body, in their wild pursuit of that parent of evil, that harder of hearts, the monster Gold. Statistically the work is of great value to those seeking information concerning the country, with a view to investment or settlement. And on every account it is an honor to the author, whose zeal and usefulness as a minister of the Gospel, finds a rival in his fearless and filicitous style of the writer in exhibiting the legitimate vassalage of vice to virtue, and inferiority of all things however viewed, to man's duty to himself, his neighbor and his God.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are anxious that those who write for the columns of the Texas Christian Advocate, should read, mark and inwardly digest this one short, simple rule of the office, namely: sign your paper name somewhere on the manuscript. If you desire a fictitious name to go before the public, you can say so; but we must insist upon having the real name in the office. We have now on hand some articles which are laid over because this rule has not been observed. Send on your names. Our correspondents must not be hurt or troubled, because we delay their articles. Some must await the arrival of the new editor, and others must lie over till we get through with the Proceedings of General Conference.

In writing to us on business, or for insertion in the paper, never write but on one side of the sheet. Then your various items can be kept separate. Don't forget.

We have on our table a handsome volume of the sermons by the Rev. Philip P. Newby, D. D., on the side of the office, namely: sign your paper name somewhere on the manuscript. If you desire a fictitious name to go before the public, you can say so; but we must insist upon having the real name in the office. We have now on hand some articles which are laid over because this rule has not been observed. Send on your names. Our correspondents must not be hurt or troubled, because we delay their articles. Some must await the arrival of the new editor, and others must lie over till we get through with the Proceedings of General Conference.

A well wisher is informed that the Rev. Mr. Allen, who had the misfortune to have his house, and all it contained, burned, is the Rev. J. W. Allen, preacher in Charge of Baptist Circuit. His address is Pin Oak, Fayette county. Our compositor made a mistake in printing the account written by himself of his loss, and made him to sign his name J. V. P. Allen. A well wisher is mistaken when he says we placed him at Bastrop. We said what the minutes of Texas Conference says, that he was Preacher in Charge of Baptist Circuit, which if we are not mistaken, takes in part of three counties. Now Mr. Allen of Bastrop Military Institute, but the Rev. J. W. Allen of Pin Oak, Fayette county, preacher in Charge of Baptist Circuit, who lost his house by fire some weeks since.

Our agents are authorized to take the names of all new subscribers, who will agree to pay \$3.00 for one year's subscription, provided it shall be paid them before the next Annual Conference. We have authorized our Agents in the western counties, where there has not been any crops made for the last two years, to extend indulgence to all of our subscribers, who they think need it, provided they give us the names of such that we may note it on our book. Our mailing clerk goes by our rules, in every instance, in discontinuing the paper, when the year expires, unless our books show otherwise.

We have good news of the crops on Upper Rio Grande, all along the river. An immense amount of wheat and corn will be harvested. Watermelons are now ripe and freely partaken of by the farmers and ranchers. It is a charming country. We learn that a large immigration is expected in Kerr county this year. There is plenty of everything to be found in this county, and the prices of produce after harvest will be very low.

The Naevia Valley says: There is no place in the State which begins to occupy so commanding and commercially controlling a position as the city of Galveston; the business men of which are fully alive to the importance of keeping the people of the neighboring towns apprised of what is and what ought to be doing. It is our unbiased opinion that goods, wares and merchandise can now be bought at the "Island City" upon far better terms than in New Orleans, and it has long been a matter of surprise that a full and fair trial has not, by our merchants, been made.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The LaGrange True Issue of last week says: We were blessed on the night of the 10th inst., with a heavy rain, just in time to secure the heaviest crop of corn ever produced in this county. Planters talk of seventy-five bushels per acre, and we are not prepared to say that they will not in some instances realize their hopes.

The Colorado Citizen says there will be a big Camp Meeting at Clear Creek camp ground, commencing Thursday before the Court's Day in July. Everybody is invited to attend.

A new Court House is being erected in Belton, which will cost over thirteen thousand dollars.

The Victoria Advocate mentions a stalk of corn fifteen feet high in that vicinity. At Prairie Point, Jackson county, the inhabitants have destroyed the only remaining grove.

The Richmond Reporter of June 12th, says: Our railroad is progressing with spirit. As a preliminary step to laying down the track, a temporary bridge is being constructed across the river on piles, for the purpose of bringing across the materials—Handed at work on both sides of the river in grading the banks, while others are engaged in pile driving. The present prospects of the road are encouraging.

The Central Texian mentions a fine rain in Grimes county, "which settles the question conclusively as to the corn crop in this county. Our farmers are enabled to make more, much more, than they can either use or dispose of. Cotton looks well, too, and every indication points to an abundant harvest in the fall. Grimes county always yields a good crop."

The Baptist Advertiser of last week says: A good shower of rain fell in this vicinity last evening, and there is a prospect of more this (Friday) evening—Chances are very cheering now for abundant crops.

The Huntsville Item says the crops of Walker county look fine.

A correspondent writes from Marshall that at twelve o'clock on Monday the 1st of June, the sale of the property of the Southern Pacific Railroad took place, and the Dr. J. M. Sanders became the purchaser for the creditors for the sum of \$40,000.

The work on the new lighthouse at half moon reef, between Matagorda and Powderhorn, and at the new lighthouse at Alligator head, between Powderhorn and Salina, are both in process of building.

The Lavaca Herald of Saturday says: The locomotive has been busy during the past week, hauling out ties for the road. The prospects are good for the completion of the road to Victoria early this fall. This is encouraging for the planter and county merchant, they will no longer be annoyed by twenty day trips through the mud from Victoria to Powderhorn. Next fall they receive goods, direct from Lavaca to Victoria in one day.

The Victoria Advocate speaks in flattering terms of the crops of that county. Some of the farmers are luxuriating upon roasting ears watermelons and muskmelons. In Jackson and Lavaca counties, we learn that the cotton and corn crops are in excellent condition.

In the counties of Caldwell and Guadalupe, we learn by private letter that the crops are growing finely, and the prospects highly flattering. In both of these counties, as well as in many others, they have had abundance of rain.

The Matagorda Chronicle reports crops on Caney as looking remarkably fine; every description of vegetation in a flourishing condition.

The Bastrop Advertiser mentions recent refreshing showers of rain.

The Seguin Mercury of June 12th says: A delightful shower of rain fell on the 10th inst. Farmers are now assured of a full crop.

The San Antonio Ledger says: We had a delightful shower of rain, which lasted for some hours. In the surrounding country there was rain several times during the week.

At last dates an abundant crop of wheat was confidently looked for in Red River county. Harvest had commenced.

The Washington Railroad Company have raised \$100,000 in good notes. The line from Hempstead to Brenham has been surveyed, and the distance estimated at twenty miles. Contracts for making the whole road will be let on the 14th inst. E. L. Wentz, the engineer, estimates the cost including rolling stock, etc., at \$275,000. In this is included the cost of a bridge over the Brazos, which will be \$62,000. Stock holders will be allowed to work out their stock under contracts, at contract prices.

The Assessor of Lavaca county has just completed his bounds. The population amounts to 7,871; qualified electors, 942; between the ages of six and eighteen, 1,089; Slaves, 1,490; free persons of color 6; insane, 1; idiots, blind, deaf and dumb, none; number of acres, 10,614; in culture, 936; in wheat, 472; total number, acres in cultivation, 29,770. The amount of taxable property in county is \$871,579.

We hear of 15,000 Texas cattle now on the Plains moving westward, that will be in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas in the fall.

The Comanche chief Iron Jacket, who was killed in the late battle on the Canadian river, wore a complete suit of armor. No ball could penetrate it, and he continued active in the battle in the most exposed positions until his horse was killed from under him. A Takawana then seized him, but he was not able to get his scabbard and put him to death until he succeeded first in stripping him of his armor. The friendly Indians are very proud of this exploit.

The Gonzales Enquirer of June 12th says: Our accounts from every portion of the county concerning the crops are all of a flattering character. We have had rain nearly every day during the past week, which has been of decided benefit to cotton and corn, as well as to all kinds of vegetation. Both the Sea Island and short staple cotton, which was replanted since the grasshoppers left, and which is now only five weeks old, is nearly knee high, full of squares, and growing finely. The corn crop, which is of the same age, is six and seven feet high, and as firm as our elbow says, "growing an inch a minute."

The worms seem to have disappeared since the rains, and it is now the general belief that, not withstanding the back-set caused by the grasshoppers, the cotton and corn crop of the county will be one of the heaviest made in many years.

The Brownsville Flag of June 2nd says: The Rio Grande river is now in good boating condition, and the steamers are profiting by it. The Ranchero left yesterday for Roma, with good freight.

Our accounts from Matagorda county, are cheering. The planters are making abundant crops, and prosperity is seen on every hand.

Dr. N. Chambliss of Lavaca county, has twenty acres of the Peabody corn, which will yield one hundred bushels to the acre. His cotton is half high and covered with blooms.

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THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

LATEST NEWS.

Accounts from Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers indicate that the overflow of the Mississippi will be one of the greatest ever known. The waters continue to pour into the low lands of Louisiana through the crevasses and there is imminent danger of new breaks in the levees at numerous points. At New Orleans the inundated state of the United States Marine Hospital, on the opposite side of the river, and the stench arising from putrid fish, etc., has caused a removal of all the patients to the United States Hospital, near the Barracks, on the same side of the city.

The receipts of cotton since 1st of September as far as ascertained in all United States ports, up to the end of last week, exceed the amount of the corresponding period of last year to the extent of ninety thousand bales. Of this increase two thirds, or sixty thousand bales, are from Texas.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased May 27th, 1,185,000.

The House of Lords met at the House or Commons in conference, and agreed to the right of Rothschild in the House of Parliament. The Baron Kothschild consequently takes his seat in the House of Commons.

There are rumors of an intended demonstration on the part of France against Morocco. Radio Oran's confederate, has been sentenced to Coze for imprisonment.

The Montenegro boundary is to be settled at Constantinople by the Allied Commissioners. The Turks are landing large forces at Ragusa.

Reports from China state that Elgin is ready to employ all the force under his command to penetrate to Pekin if necessary. It is also stated that Chinese are making prisoners of all persons favorable to the Allied Powers.

The Duke de Alameda is spoken of in Spain as Gen. Coles's successor.

The Pacific Methodist, of May 21, says of San Francisco: The Daily Prayer Meetings continue—more and more apparent. A cloud of money hangs over our city, which we hope will soon break in showers of blessing. We need such a vision. Nothing but a lack of preparation to receive it will prevent us from realizing it. Let every Christian avail himself of this gracious season to seek the salvation of his soul.

Religious Services are being held at most of the Churches every evening. Increased zeal and activity are manifest in both the ministry and laity; they have put in the sickle, and we trust will reap a rich spiritual harvest.

The last New York papers put the buying value of Texas hogs at from 17 to 21 cents per pound.

The levee on the Mississippi side of Cairo, has broken away, and the city is inundated. The whole town is overflowed, buildings are floating off, and the place is entirely deserted. Every building in Cairo, and in the surrounding country, there are many buildings are already floating off. Thousands of feet of the track of the Illinois Central Railroad have been carried away. Mound City is threatened with an overflow.

The steambot Pennylvania exploded her boiler on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, at Ship Island, seventy miles north Memphis, and burned to the water's edge. There were about 350 passengers on board, of whom it is believed 100 are killed or missing. Among the lost on the Pennsylvania, there are added James Pilant, of Texas, and S. B. Nichols, of Gonzales, Texas. N. and Dennis Corcoran, all of New Orleans. Among the saved, there are to be added Mrs. N. Hurl, of Galveston; Mrs. E. Hill, three children and servant; and Mr. J. Marks and wife, of New Orleans. The cabin of the Pennsylvania, as far back as the pantry, was blown away. The register and the Pennsylvania papers, were lost. Eighty-five cabin passengers are known to have been saved. A subscription of \$1000 was raised in Memphis immediately after the occurrence, for the relief of the sufferers; and numbers of the rescued passengers were taken up the river by the Dians and other boats.

OUR HOME WORK. Rev. W. N. Bonner, of Randolph Mission, East Texas Conference, writes us that, he had just closed a two days' meeting in his work at which the power of God was displayed in the revival of the Church and awakening of sinners. Eight united with the Church.

We have just received an interesting letter from Rev. L. H. Dennis, which we will publish hereafter. We have only now to say that the Lord was revivifying his work in Dallas, seventeen have been converted, and twenty-six had united with the Church.

The Bonham Independent of June 5th says that more than two weeks, Union Prayer Meetings had been held day and night in the Baptist Church, which is the largest Church in the place, and it was uniformly crowded, and that the last Sabbath every week and corner, windows and doors were entirely surrounded upon the outside of the house. At the close of the sermon the most intense feeling and anxiety prevailed, and soon the "mourning benches" were filled the old and the young. During the evening, some ten or more professed religion, and appeared to be quite happy in its enjoyment.

Rev. H. M. Glass under date of June 7th, writes, "The revival in Anderson goes with little or no statement. Great harmony among the churches prevails. The exact number of conversions is not known. I have just returned from our second quarterly meeting held at New Prospect, seven miles from town. It resulted in nine conversions and 16 additions to the Methodist Church. Thanks to Bro. Laflerty and Duncan for their help. To God all the glory is due. The revival is spreading all over the county. The health of this section is good. Crops are very promising. We are sorry to learn a change in our Editor. This is the sentiment of many. We hope and pray that it may result in the promotion of the Redeemer's cause."

We have recently received two interesting communications from the Rev. C. Cook, pastor of Cedar Creek Circuit, Texas Conference, which we shall publish as soon as we are through with the proceedings of the General Conference. In his last dated June 10, he says there are unmistakable indications all over his circuit of a general revival of pure religion.

They were holding a protracted meeting in Thompsonville, Gonzales county, which meeting was continued at the date of the above-named letter, there had been thirty-two accessions to the Church and twenty-nine conversions in Thompsonville since the commencement of the meeting.

We are informed that there is a glorious revival of pure religion now in progress at Chapel Hill.

By permission of Divine Providence, there will be a Camp Meeting, commencing Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in August, at Old Fort Gates, six miles below Galveston. Preachers and people are invited to attend.

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Marriages.

By Rev. D. M. Stovall, in the Methodist Church, Liberty, on the 19th of June, 1888, Mr. R. F. Sterling to Miss Mary Bryan, all of Liberty, Texas.

On the 26th May, 1888, at the residence of Rev. W. W. Downs, Waco, by the Rev. W. K. Lambdin, Thomas Harrison, of Colorado county, to Miss Sallie B. Andrews, of Lavaca county, Texas.

Died—In Liberty county, on the 14th inst. of affection of the brain, Della W., youngest daughter of Mr. Mary C. Allen, aged two years and ten months. She was too pure for this low world, sweet little innocent around the choir of angels above. Around the Throne above. And lay her heavenly Father's praise Through vast eternity above.

Agent's Notices.

DAVID AYRES, Agent.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED.

UP TO JUNE 18th, 1888.

A—R W Allen; J Alexander \$3 00 (1 ea); B—M Baker \$2 00 (1 ea); C—H Cook \$3 00 (1 ea); D—G Bowers \$2 00 (1 ea); E—W Burrows \$3 00 (1 ea); F—J Hester \$2 00 (1 ea); G—J W Burrows \$3 00 (1 ea); H—J Hester \$2 00 (1 ea); I—B Hester \$2 00 (1 ea); J—K Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); K—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); L—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); M—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); N—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); O—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); P—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); Q—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); R—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); S—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); T—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); U—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); V—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); W—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); X—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); Y—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); Z—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AA—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AB—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AC—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AD—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AE—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AF—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AG—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AH—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AI—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AJ—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AK—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); AL—J Harper \$2 00 (1 ea); 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IN MEMORY OF MRS. HUNT.

To welcome thy sufferings o'er,
That hast gone to thy long rest,
Thou sick and languish no more,
Shall ever thy bosom distress.

From thy lips were no murmuring heard,
While racked with torturing pain,
But resigned to the will of the Lord
And with patience awaited thy end.

Bright angels were beck'ning thee on,
With Jesus were thine in peace,
In realms of unutterable bliss.

Yes, thou hast gone! thou hast gone!
I saw thee breathe thy last breath,
I thought this in silence and gloom,
I wished this in death's last death!

So calm, so serene, and so still,
Thy suffering and anguish had left
Thee more natural than when thou wert ill,
Oh yes, it was death. It was death.

Thy companion in sadness bereaved,
The loss he can never replace,
On earth he never, never behold
Thy placid, angelic face.

Thy babe, too young to rapine,
Or know what a loss he sustains,
But oh! there came a time
When he will miss thy counsel and aid.

The children, as dear as thy own,
Thy brother had left to thee,
In sadness they ever will mourn,
Thy advice, thy love and thy prayer.

Thy friends, too, have lost a dear friend,
One always so pleasant and plain,
Oh, 'tis hard to not miss thee again,
Our loss is thy ineffable gain.

And in Heaven, I trust we'll all meet,
When parting shall never more come,
With Jesus transported to greet,
We'll sing praises to God the Father and Son.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Aggression—Right of Search cannot be permitted—John Bull must stop his Traffic in Coals—Eastern and New York Conferences on Slavery—Early Slavery among the New Englanders, and their Consistency.

Nobody here entertains any idea of a war with Old England, our forty-second cousins. Her cruisers have annoyed our shipping, and doubtless our complaints will be met and amicably adjusted.

The joint mission of the two great nations is not one of war, but of commerce, the arts of peace and Christianity. Still our vessels and sailors must be protected from oppression.

England has never failed to defend the cross of St. George on the sea. The United States will and guard and preserve the stars and stripes in a like manner.

No authority can authorize a war, and Mr. John Bull must not send his gunboats as policemen, to interfere with our most important and crowded coasting trade.

Old gentlemen, much as we think of you, we shall permit to interfere. It is too late in the day entirely to discuss the right of search.

Some attempt to justify the thing complained of, on the ground that Great Britain is acting as the friend of humanity to the captured slave. This, at the present moment, is mere political cant and twaddle.

The slave trade has but one market, which is Cuba, and it is sanctioned by a cruel and most oppressive Government, regardless of national faith, from selfish, mercenary motives.

Great Britain, herself, at this moment, has solemn treaties with Spain, quite sufficient, if enforced, to break up this odious traffic.

Let her attend to this part of the business—mind her own matters, and leave us to mind ours. Stop your traffic in coals, Mr. Bull, an abominable and cruel business, and don't be poking your nose into our tobacco and sugar headlands, on the high seas, as some apology to discover slaves.

Such an apology for the recent outrages is truly farcical, while England carries on this wicked and fraudulent exportation of Asiatics, and Franco, the so-called system of voluntary African emigration!

The Eastern and New York Conferences have lately held their sessions, and passed the usual anti-slavery resolutions. Will all these pious efforts by resolutions, lessen or abolish slavery in Texas or anywhere else? Mistaken men!

During all their discussions and zeal, what Church in the world has done and is doing more for the spiritual welfare of the slaves than the Methodist Church, South? Through its labors myriads of them have entered into the heavenly promised land, and myriads more are now on their way.

Among modern zealots and enthusiasts these "glorious things" seem to be forgotten and overlooked, especially by the Northern Episcopal Churches.

Once upon a time Negroes and Indians were bought and sold in New England, without compensation, as a good thing in now. They were looked upon as a good thing in now. In God's house they were not permitted to sit with white folks. In 1723, a free Negro or Indian who entertained any slave in his house, was subjected to imprisonment and whipping!

This beats the South. On public days they were forbidden to sit at tables, and whipped if they kept arms. This beats the South, too, for holidays the principal cake and beer merchants at the South, are negroes. To receive stolen goods, they were whipped and banished, and if they returned, were imprisoned for life. Convicted of theft, they were "ship bound to the coast." Slaves were forbidden to be out an hour after sunset, upon pain of whipping and imprisonment. More than two at a time were forbidden to meet in the streets.

To assault a white man, was to be whipped and sent beyond the sea, no matter what the provocation. They were not permitted to go to fires at night, nor buy their friends after nightfall on the Lord's Day (1783). This beats the Slave States all hollow. In these cities, it is a well known fact, that the most active, noble slaves are negroes.

Negro, Indian and Mulatto slaves were forbidden by anything in the market, lest it should enhance the price. This was an early and close Yankee calculation, and in 1646, they were not allowed to "keep hogs." Any candid, thinking man, North or South, who reads these facts of New England slavery, certainly looks with no little astonishment upon the New Englanders of our day, throwing up their hands, and rolling up their eyes, at the iniquity of Southern slavery. Still the slave trade with Africa, is carried on, at this moment, largely by Yankee vessels, and not Southern. Large fortunes have been realized in Providence and Boston from this wicked traffic, and yet the Providence Conference is foremost and celebrated for its abolition bitterness. In their abolition zeal, they must have forgotten this sum of all villainies, which has existed in their very midst. What beautiful consistency amidst

all the anti-slaveryism of Boston, and the Argus-like police of New York and Philadelphia. Constantly slaves are fitted out and sent to Africa from the Northern cities. Still, not a single resolution has been passed against the iniquity and trade, by anti-slavery Conventions or Churches. Is not this a remarkable fact, and comment upon the times we live in! We have the weather once more, which is quite cheering.

MILBERRY STREET.
New York, May 31, 1858.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.
HORRIBLE MURDER IN JACK COUNTY.

Seven Lives Lost—Horses Stolen—Company Raised—Indiana Pursued—Description of Country—Widow's Lament, &c.

Ma. Entour.—On Tuesday, the 27th April, a party of Indians came to Jackborough, in Jack county, and stole a drove of horses twenty-three in number, then passed through B. L. Ham's neighborhood, where they increased their drove, and reached Lost Valley at twelve o'clock on the 28th—thence miles from the settlement where Mr. Lynn, Thomas Mason and James B. Camburn lived. It is supposed they did not find Mr. Lynn's house. They reached Mrs. Mason's, and murdered him in the yard.

Mrs. M. attempted to escape, but was overtaken and murdered about fifty yards from the house. Her babe crawled over and around her till they were discovered by Mr. Lynn, the father of Mrs. Mason, on the evening of the 29th.

Mr. Mason was from Missouri to Texas, and resided some time in Dallas county. He moved from there to Parker county, where he was married to the daughter of Isaac Lynn.

The Indians then proceeded to Mr. Camburn's, and found Mr. C. and his two sons at work in the field. They surrounded them, shot two arrows through Mr. C., and killed the two sons with lances, after which they proceeded to the house, took what money they could find, and plundered the house. They then marched Mrs. Camburn, and the four remaining children, half a mile from the house, where she and one son were cruelly murdered, and left a little girl, seven years old, and a little boy, twelve years old, with their dead mother.

The remaining son, nine years old, was taken prisoner, abused very much, and was tied to a wild nut. Sometime during the next day they were discovered by a company of Californians, who chased them so closely that they dropped the boy, who was picked up and taken to his relatives.

On the 30th, a company of twenty-six men were raised in Jack county, and immediately repaired to the scene of murder, buried the dead, and pursued the Indians. On the first of May, the news reached our neighborhood, and by dark we had twenty men ready to march.

Lost Valley is a body of beautiful and rich land, thickly covered with muscogee grass, having good water, and surrounded with plenty of timber. On the 3rd of May, we left our camp at sunrise, and took the trail of Capt. Gure's company, who had preceded us. During our march we were joined by two volunteers from Keechi, and we soon overtook Capt. G's company, who were returning home, having lost the Indian trail at Red River. Our companies then joined and resumed the march for several days, but without success, as the Indian trail became so much scattered that we could not follow it.

After suffering a great many hardships, from cold, rain, and want of provisions, we returned home, without having an opportunity of chasing the rascally red-skins.

On the night of the 11th May, a party of Indians, next morning at sunrise, and were here joined by five other men. After taking some refreshments we took up our line of march, and reached Lost Valley, twenty miles distant, and pitched our camp at the scene of murder. I then witnessed the most horrid sight my eyes ever beheld. The ground was covered with innocent blood; feather beds had been torn open, and the shade trees and prairie were strewn with feathers; the clothing was torn to pieces, and everything that could be destroyed. We here elected officers, drafted some rules for the government of our company, and put our horses to pasture. We then stationed guards, spread out our blankets, and retired for the night. This we called Camp Camburn.

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Lost Valley is a body of beautiful and rich land, thickly covered with muscogee grass, having good water, and surrounded with plenty of timber. On the 3rd of May, we left our camp at sunrise, and took the trail of Capt. Gure's company, who had preceded us. During our march we were joined by two volunteers from Keechi, and we soon overtook Capt. G's company, who were returning home, having lost the Indian trail at Red River. Our companies then joined and resumed the march for several days, but without success, as the Indian trail became so much scattered that we could not follow it.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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Educational.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.
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Travel and Transportation.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS IN TEXAS.
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