

# THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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WHOLE NO. 463.

## The Texas Christian Advocate.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Printed every Tuesday, for the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by GEORGE GORDON.

### LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Knowing that you are likely to be thronged with reports of the proceedings of the General Conference, I have not cared to compete with others for the honor of a place in your columns. I may truly, however, say that although the meetings, which were held in the winter have in some cases been discontinued, there are yet many places, where at different hours of every week day, meetings for prayer, supplication and praise are still held. Very lately I was at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Fulton street, and at John Street, both of which were well attended. At the latter, some half dozen persons rose to solicit the prayers of the congregation for their conversion. Another place for prayer in the afternoon has been opened in a large store house, opposite the Howard Hotel or Broadway. The meeting in Mr. Trov's Printing Office is still held daily from 12 A. M. to 1 P. M. It began through the instrumentality of a very kind, retiring member of the Methodist Church, and has thus far been honored by the conversion of forty souls, some of them having been the hardest sort of cases, and men, who by their former course of life showed no signs of becoming followers of Jesus. Such large accessions to the various Churches have never been made before, as they have received from this revival.

In some churches, perhaps, they have taken three hundred members, and every communion Sabbath adds to these numbers. One hundred and sixty joined Mr. Beecher's Church last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Caughey's labors in England exceed all his former successes. If I remember rightly, five thousand souls have been blessed under his ministrations during the winter and spring, the names of the persons with their places of abode being printed in a pamphlet which interested parties have caused to be recently published.

With the view of accommodating the crowds of believers, who weekly resort to Dr. Palmer's, 56 Livingston street, every Tuesday, at two and a half P. M., the Doctor has added a room to his house, which makes the parlors so large that twice as many can be accommodated now, as could be before the improvement. Mrs. Palmer remarked, not many weeks ago, that two thousand souls had been converted during the past twelve months, in the congregations where they have labored. She is in the habit of making frequent excursions into the country, to feeble churches, as often as otherwise, and souls are always given as her reward. Sometime in the Spring she went out on Friday, intending to return on Monday, but so frequent and urgent were the demands upon her time, and that of her husband, who soon joined her, that they did not return until six weeks had elapsed. On that occasion they were made a great blessing to some congregations belonging to other denominations than ours. I think it was in the Presbyterian Church, at Union, whose pastor had just preached on, "Let your women keep silence in the Churches," that the most extraordinary results attended the utterance of their testimonies. They were at Birmingham, two hundred and fifty miles west of this city, bound homeward, when a brother, who knew how long they had been from home, and therefore not daring to ask her to go to the place where she belonged, said, "There have been praying God to send you here." She felt an impression that it might be her duty to go, and told the messenger brother to tarry a little. She retired into the Depot, and asking for light from God, was led to go down and tell the brother, who she went with. A member of the church had said that there was but one man (a deacon) belonging thereto, that he would ask to pray for him, but there were five women who were truly devout. Notice of the coming of Dr. Palmer and his wife having been given, a goodly congregation assembled, and at once began to pray, and after many had spoken, detailed his own conversion in an encouraging manner. He was so much pleased with the changes wrought among the sinners of Bedford Street, that he called on the young layman and gave him a set of ancient silver plates, worth one hundred and ninety dollars as old silver, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Mission—next he gave him five hundred dollars, in cash, and last, he induced four of his Quaker friends to unite with him in pledging five hundred dollars annually, to aid the Bedford Street Mission, with the stipulation that the money should not go to support a hiring ministry.

Mrs. Palmer has prepared another volume for the press, called *The Lairy for the Times*. It must be a good book, judging from the eagerness of a publisher to issue it, who told me that it was a work which would take. Dr. Palmer and his lady intend, during the course of the Summer, to go to Europe, where they will remain a twelve month.

We have had a very cold Spring. It rained nearly every day throughout the month of May, and winter fogs were kept up in many families, until June came in. The weather is now warm enough. The trees are becoming filled with leaves, and everything looks favorable for good crops of all kinds.

Business among all classes continues stagnant. Many laborers in the various mechanical and manufacturing branches, have left the cities and towns of the East, and have migrated to the

West; but for this there would have been more suffering than has been apparent. Cotton has receded somewhat in price, and its now worth 12 cents for middling Texas. The incoming crop proves to be larger than the preceding, and that makes the market heavy at home and abroad. Hides are firm at 16 to 18 cents for Texas. Leather increases in price, and shoes are likely to be as high this summer as they have been at any time. Wool is not in so great demand as heretofore. Prices varying from 16 to 20 cents for unwashed.

### BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor:—We, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to attend the Examination of Bastrop Military Institute, having performed that duty, do now crave sufficient space in the columns of the Advocate, to make a fair report of the condition and prospects of this Institution.

The Examination commenced on Thursday, the 3rd of June, and continued through one whole week, thus affording ample time for all of the classes to be thoroughly examined. We never before have witnessed an examination conducted in such a searching and thorough manner. Some of the classes in geometry, and the higher mathematics, were kept under examination on a single branch of their studies for three consecutive hours, the students evincing the greatest familiarity with the principles of their studies, being able to give the "how" and "why" for everything. The whole examination reflects credit upon both pupils and teachers.

The patrons of the institution, many of whom were present, expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress of their sons. The cadets at the close were full of enthusiasm, although some of them had before complained of the Faculty, because they would not point out the portion of their studies upon which they would be examined.

Notwithstanding the almost ruined condition of Western Texas, there have been present during this first session, ninety-one cadets. Such a beginning under such circumstances, certainly giving sure pledge of a large increase by the opening of the next session.

The barracks and other necessary improvements are being pushed forward to completion, and by the opening of the next session one hundred and fifty cadets can be well accommodated.

The next Session will open on the 1st Monday in September, with a full and able board of instruction. Col. R. T. P. Allen, A. M., Superintendent and Professor of Civil Engineering, and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Lieut. Col. R. D. Allen, A. M., M. D., Commandant of Cadets and Professor of Mathematics, Major John Carmer, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences, John T. Stanley, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. Preparatory and Mercantile Department, to be supplied by the opening of next session, Robert D. Allen, M. D., Surgeon. This Institution possesses some peculiar excellencies, to which we would invite the special attention of the christian public.

1st. Its government—the military discipline is introduced into this institution as a means of government, securing absolute control. Prompt and perfect obedience are the essential elements of military discipline. The supervision of the professors covers all hours of the day and night, and extends to the entire department of each cadet. He cannot leave the premises without a special permit from the commanding officer. On this subject we notice that the citizens of Bastrop testify that they never before have known students so well behaved, so free from dissipation, so uniformly courteous and gentlemanly in all their deportment, which must be attributed mainly to the system of government in use. They testify that students whom they have formerly known, have been vastly improved by it.

The teachers with one exception (a gentleman of fine moral character, are men of fervent piety, and by their conduct manifest a real and persevering solicitude for the salvation of their pupils. They are constantly tending christianity, and they are constantly tending christianity, and they are constantly tending christianity.

To avoid the charge of sectarianism, it has become quite fashionable to disclaim, very carefully, all religious interference; and so, the youth should, by chance, be unduly influenced to serve God after the order of a particular sect, it is preferred he should serve the devil, which he is generally found to do with a hearty good will.

With such views, men of Texas, you will be prepared for the announcement I now make—that I present you the Bastrop Military Institute as a Christian School, recognising the Bible as the word of God, and, therefore, as the source of human obligations, and embodying in its sacred pages the choicest wisdom of all ages as the book demanding, of its own right, a place in every right system of education, whatever other books may be excluded. To you as a school in which, whatever else we do or fail to do, we will at least try to throw around your sons the holy and sacred influences of religion; will at least watch over their spiritual interests with the solicitude of a father's heart, yearning for their highest good; will faithfully instruct them that God's word is true, and is at once their highest good and highest law; will, so far as possible, throw around them, at all hours of the day and night, the chastening, saving influences of religion; will sympathise with them in their efforts to overcome the evil in their natures, and to foster and cherish all good, pure, and holy aspirations; will faithfully warn them of the evil, and point them to the good; will, so far as we may, save them from themselves, and send them back to their expectant arms, with a symmetrical, moral and religious, as well as intellectual character.

The principles and spirit so manifest in the above extracts, are not idle words, but have been fully exemplified in the past session, and we believe that they will be faithfully adhered to, so long as the institution is under the control of the present Principal.

We confidently believe that this Institution possesses excellencies peculiar to itself, and is every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of an enlightened christian public, and we heartily recommend it as a most eligible point at which the youth of Texas may receive a thorough education, while their moral and religious welfare will not be neglected.

J. H. WHITTENBERG, Committee.  
J. H. SHAW, Do.

BASTROP, June 10th, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with the regulations of the Military Institute, I present you, for publication, the names of the most distinguished Cadets, in the several classes.

First Class.  
1. CHARLES L. MORGAN, of Bastrop.  
2. JAMES D. SATYER, of Webberville.

Second Class.  
1. ANDREW P. CUNNINGHAM, of Victoria.  
1. W. M. A. RYAN, of Webberville.

Preparatory Department, Prepared for the next Fourth Class.

1. A. G. KILLINGSWORTH, of Austin.  
1. ELSBERY B. LANE, of Goldi.  
2. JOS. B. ROBERTS, of Austin.

Very Respectfully,  
R. T. G. ALLEN,  
Superintendent B. M. I.

### WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor:—As one of the Visiting Committee, appointed by the Annual Conference, I send you the following:

The first annual examination of this institution, under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference, and under the presidential supervision of Rev. Wm. K. McLambdin, occupied Tuesday, June 1st, 1858.

The College opened its first session on the 1st of September, 1857, under the direction of Rev. F. C. Wilkes, president. The second session commenced on the fourth of January, 1858, under the control of the present principal, with sixteen scholars. The number continued to increase, until at the close of the session, the names of fifty-three pupils were upon the roll.

During the past session of the Institution, classes have received instructions under the efficient direction of Miss Susan C. Lambdin, teacher in the French and Spanish languages, in Astronomy, Rhetoric, Mental Science, Political Economy, History, Natural Philosophy, English Grammar, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany, Geography, Composition, Reading, Spelling and Writing. The day was spent in the examination of the classes by the President, Teachers and others, upon the various branches enumerated, each recitation showing that diligence on the part of the teachers, and close application on the part of the students, had not only prepared the young ladies for the exercises in which they were then engaged, but also had given them a thorough acquaintance with their different studies.

The musical department, is under the supervision of Miss H. G. Lambdin, teacher, and Mrs. E. R. Nichols, associate. In the evening of the examination day, a musical exhibition was given, interspersed with the reading of composition. Both exercises were interesting and satisfactory as had been those of the day.

The young ladies of the music class, especially, showed great proficiency in this department, leaving the legitimate inference that the course of instruction had been thorough in every respect. The exercises concluded with the presentation of handsome and useful gift books to several of the young ladies, as prizes for excellence of deportment, perfect lessons, etc.

The next session of the college will commence on the first Monday in September next, where, if necessary, an additional number of teachers will be employed.

Waco, the seat of the College, is one of the most pleasant towns of Western Texas, beautifully situated, and exceedingly healthy. For good society and religious privileges, it probably cannot be excelled. The attention of parents and guardians is called to the advantages presented by this institution, for the education of their daughters and wards. Established upon a firm basis, under the control of an interested and efficient Board of Trustees, and supervised by instructors eminently qualified for their positions, it recommends itself to the patronage of the public.

O. A. FISHER.  
Waco, June 7, 1858.

several packages for the use of his people. Our Baptist friends gave us a very kind and hearty welcome. The collection for the Tract enterprise in Anderson was very good, considering short notice, a week night appointment, and dance on hand the same night. We made some very pleasant and interesting acquaintances in Anderson. Our next point was Huntsville, but rain on the Sabbath prevented us from having meeting. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights, we had service in the Church, but the congregations were small, and of course the public collection corresponded with the assembly. Yet I trust Huntsville will do something noble for the Tract cause this year. Huntsville has two splendid college edifices, four churches, fine court house, magnificent penitentiary, rich land, and a wealthy community. We have just returned from expecting something noble from this people. We examined the colleges and penitentiary with much interest. We did not learn the exact number of students in the Male College, but at the Female College we were informed that eighty-eight students had been registered this year. Measles and whooping cough have greatly diminished the number of students in both colleges. The character of the professors, wealth and population of the country, all would justify the expectation of a large attendance in both institutions.

Our next point was Danville, Montgomery county, where we found Brother Garden diligently visiting among his people, and doing well. Another rainy Sabbath, and no service that day. We have attended church four nights, and had a tolerable good attendance. One of the nights Rev. Mr. Creath filled the pulpit. Last night we presented the Tract cause as an auxiliary in the spread of the Gospel, and took up a tolerable fair collection, all things being considered. We are now compelled to travel backward, as the waters will not let us go forward, much as we had set our hearts upon a visit to Montgomery, Houston and Galveston.

We must now strike for higher ground at the present, and in the mean time earnestly request all the ministers and members of, as well as the friends to, our Church, to interest themselves in behalf of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is a Southern institution, and calculated to promote Southern interests. It will be humiliating to us as a Conference to fall behind other Conferences in the Tract enterprise. We will suffer, not only as a Church, but as a Southern community, if we fall to avail ourselves of our due proportion of the influence of the press—that mighty agent which is furnishing intellect and morals for the world. None will doubt that the press is destined to control the world, but the question is, shall heaven or hell, God or the devil, wield that power? There is no other agency known to my experience, so well calculated to cultivate a proper taste for correct reading, as the Tract Society. Many will read a tract that would not undertake to read a newspaper or book, and all who have read at all, know that the more we read, the more we love to read. No agency has ever equalled the Tract Society, for promoting the reading of the Holy Scriptures. Brethren and sisters, one and all, aid in this cause; each one, male and female, encourage contributions to the Tract cause. It can be handed to the Preacher in Charge, who will report the amount to the Agent. Remember the Traveling Agent in your prayers.

H. S. LAFFERTY,  
Tract Agent, Galveston.

### THE SLANDERER.

There is no character so contemptible and abhorrent in the sight of the honest and upright man as the slanderer, his twistings and turnings to accomplish his designs are astonishing, he is not wanting in artifice, he has his friends in whom he can confide, to help him disseminate a proper taste for correct reading, as the Tract Society. Many will read a tract that would not undertake to read a newspaper or book, and all who have read at all, know that the more we read, the more we love to read.

No agency has ever equalled the Tract Society, for promoting the reading of the Holy Scriptures. Brethren and sisters, one and all, aid in this cause; each one, male and female, encourage contributions to the Tract cause. It can be handed to the Preacher in Charge, who will report the amount to the Agent. Remember the Traveling Agent in your prayers.

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### REVIVAL AT BELTON CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor:—I have just closed a meeting at Station Creek Church, where the Lord powerfully revived his work, and congregations large all the time, and nobly did the members of the Church do their duty. In fact they seem to love their preacher, and work with, and not against him. Bro. Ferguson of the Gatesville Circuit, was with us to-day, and I think quite a promising young man. Bro. Collard, one of the first preachers that joined the Texas Conference, traveled several years, but now local, was with me all the time, but sorry to say, would preach but once, but he is one of the best altar hands I have ever seen. It no doubt would have done you good to have been there to see these veterans of the cross, such as Father Robinson and lady, Sister Shook and others, all engaged for the salvation of souls, truly it seemed that we were standing upon holy ground. Sinners felt the influence—did yield—others said not yet, but wept. The work was deep and powerful. Twenty-six were happily converted, and twenty-seven united with the Church, which makes thirty-three conversions, and forty-two accessions to the Church, on my work since Conference. Prospects fine for a revival at several other places on my circuit. R. G. RAWLY.  
Belton Circuit, June 10th, 1858.

### REVIVAL IN EASTERN TEXAS.

Mr. Editor:—As I notice revival solicitations frequently in your valuable paper, and presume that no intelligence is more acceptable, and read with more heart-felt interest, by the christian reading public, (and we hope that it includes near all the subscribers to the "Advocate") we will lay before them a few remarks, in reference to a meeting we had the pleasure of attending recently, near "Mount Hope," in Tyler County, in the bounds of Brother Shook's district, and on Brother L. B. Hickman's work. It was truly an interesting and happy season. On Sunday morning we convened at 9 o'clock,

my appointment here, I have endeavored to meet, promptly and faithfully, all the duties devolving upon me, and am happy to say that I have had the encouragement and co-operation of the Church. Rev. Thomas Smith, prominent from his age and ministerial relations, with fatherly interest, has especially conspired to promote our comfort and that of the weal of Zion.

This harmonious we were prepared cordially to greet the brethren visiting us at our Second Quarterly Meeting on the 16th and 16th of May. Bro. Davidson who is appreciated as a man and preacher by this community, came to cheer himself to us more than ever by his active columns. We have had an interesting meeting in Columbus, which lasted a little over two weeks. We were aided in the ministry, by Brothers Osborne, Harris, John, Baker, Kolbe and Evans, and by a faithful band of brethren and sisters in the laity. The meeting was one of rather singular character. We may emphatically say, that it "ebbed and flowed." At times we were in a ecstasy of joy, and anon seasons of darkness and gloom overshadowed.

One night we were a deep six or eight mourners at the altar, and the next may none at all. And yet there was a deep, pervading religious influence in the congregation, and in the community. Religion was the common topic of conversation throughout the town. Indeed I have seldom ever seen a better prospect for a general work of God, than we had for four or five days. But unfortunately another meeting commenced at the Lutheran Church, during the progress, and at the zenith of ours, which divided the congregation, got the people talking, and the devil to working, and the result was, the work of the Lord was retarded. There was no doubt done to the cause of Christ, by this unfortunate clash. But notwithstanding these things the Lord was on our side, and we had some success. Nine or ten clear conversions took place; and about the same number of valuable accessions were made to the Church. And in addition to the above, there were some conversions among the colored people at their separate services. The members of the Church are greatly revived; some took higher ground in the scale of christianity than they had ever before occupied. And the preachers, while they preached salvation to the people, drank freely themselves of the waters of life. But among other beneficial results of this meeting, we may mention the monies collected for benevolent purposes. Brother John, the Bible Agent, addressed the people one night, and collected between sixty and seventy dollars for the Bible cause. On the next Sabbath, at eleven o'clock, I delivered a missionary address, and the collection, which was mainly by subscription, amounted to four hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have since added fifteen dollars to the above amount, making four hundred and forty dollars. If I succeed at Clear Creek camp-meeting as well this year as I did last, this amount will be swelled to eight or nine hundred. Who will take the banner from Columbus Circuit this year? Let any do so if they can, either in this, or in the East Texas Conference. I took the banner from Galveston Station last year, and I propose this year to take it from the best circuit or station in the State. I speak not thus by way of boasting, but that I may provoke others to a laudable spirit of rivalry in this glorious work of God, and of suffering humanity. Come brethren, study the Scriptures more upon the subject of liberality—preach about it—it is your duty to do so, and if you do it not, you declare not the whole council of God. It is the duty of the people to give, and to give liberally, as much as is in their duty to repent, to pray, or to perform any other religious service.

But I will give you my plan, that I may have no advantage over you. In the first place, get up a good state of religious feeling before you take up your collection, then select the most important hour during your meeting, say Sunday at eleven o'clock, and appropriate that hour exclusively to missionary purposes. When you are through your sermon or address, (I prefer the latter,) state propositions, beginning at the highest figures that you think will take in the congregation. For instance you propose that ten persons in the congregation give twenty dollars apiece, to make two hundred dollars. If you should be one of the ten yourself you will get it much easier. Always lift your collections in the early or middle portions of the year, and by subscriptions, having a secretary with ink and paper at his table, in business like manner, to take down the names as they respond, and fill up the propositions. When your first list filled propose another, say ten persons will pay ten dollars each to make one hundred dollars. This done, you come down to five, twenty persons paying five dollars each make another hundred. And you thus have four hundred dollars pledged. You may then propose to make some life members of the Missionary Society; you know how to do this, you see it done at the Conference. At the close you may pass the hat round and gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost, or you may do this first, as you may think best. I generally take it up first, singling out then state my propositions as above described. Sometimes I request persons in the congregation to make propositions, and they generally work well. Always take time, never hurry through an important matter. And when you have done all you can, take charge of the subscription yourself, do your own collecting, do not trust it to any one else. Let those who never raised a good missionary collection in their life, try this plan, and they will be surprised at their own success. And remember brethren that every \$100 you raise will support a young missionary on our frontier for twelve months, and the good that he does is the result of that amount of money given into the Lord's treasury, which otherwise would not have been done if the missionary had not been sent and supported.

A. M. BOY.  
Columbus, Texas, June 14, 1858.

### LETTER FROM SAN ANTONIO.

In a previous communication, I engaged to report in due time, the result of the meeting then in progress. Whether the success which I come now to record should be considered commensurate with the efforts made, it is not up to me to determine. It will not be improper however to mention the circumstances preceding, and agencies attending the blessing. Since

my appointment here, I have endeavored to meet, promptly and faithfully, all the duties devolving upon me, and am happy to say that I have had the encouragement and co-operation of the Church. Rev. Thomas Smith, prominent from his age and ministerial relations, with fatherly interest, has especially conspired to promote our comfort and that of the weal of Zion.

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A. M. BOY.  
Columbus, Texas, June 14, 1858.

### LETTER FROM DALLAS CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor:—In connection with Brothers Smith and Hughes, I held a meeting in the town of Dallas. It commenced on Saturday evening, May 1st, and continued until the 10th. The work commenced on Sabbath in the day and continued with a great deal of interest during the meeting. There were the largest congregations from night to night that were ever seen in the place, and the congregations were attentive, serious, and orderly. On the second Sunday we had sacrament, and it was one of the most solemn and melting times I ever witnessed. Many hearts which bowed around the table, beat high with hope for heaven, and long will that day be in remembrance by many who were there. Oh, it was good to be there.

During the meeting, seventeen converts and twenty-six united with the Church. The members of the Church were greatly revived and encouraged. All things considered it was a great meeting and has given an elevation, a tone to christianity which were not admitted heretofore.

I am sure a great and I believe a lasting good has been done for the town of Dallas. May this be the scattering drops before the plentiful shower until our whole land shall be swept by the revival influence of the Spirit of the Lord. Let all the people say yes. Shout Amen.

L. R. DENNIS.

### REVIVAL AT BELTON CIRCUI.

Mr. Editor:—I have just closed a meeting at Station Creek Church, where the Lord powerfully revived his work, and congregations large all the time, and nobly did the members of the Church do their duty. In fact they seem to love their preacher, and work with, and not against him. Bro. Ferguson of the Gatesville Circuit, was with us to-day, and I think quite a promising young man. Bro. Collard, one of the first preachers that joined the Texas Conference, traveled several years, but now local, was with me all the time, but sorry to say, would preach but once, but he is one of the best altar hands I have ever seen. It no doubt would have done you good to have been there to see these veterans of the cross, such as Father Robinson and lady, Sister Shook and others, all engaged for the salvation of souls, truly it seemed that we were standing upon holy ground. Sinners felt the influence—did yield—others said not yet, but wept. The work was deep and powerful. Twenty-six were happily converted, and twenty-seven united with the Church, which makes thirty-three conversions, and forty-two accessions to the Church, on my work since Conference. Prospects fine for a revival at several other places on my circuit. R. G. RAWLY.  
Belton Circuit, June 10th, 1858.

### REVIVAL IN EASTERN TEXAS.

Mr. Editor:—As I notice revival solicitations frequently in your valuable paper, and presume that no intelligence is more acceptable, and read with more heart-felt interest, by the christian reading public, (and we hope that it includes near all the subscribers to the "Advocate") we will lay before them a few remarks, in reference to a meeting we had the pleasure of attending recently, near "Mount Hope," in Tyler County, in the bounds of Brother Shook's district, and on Brother L. B. Hickman's work. It was truly an interesting and happy season. On Sunday morning we convened at 9 o'clock,

for an old-fashioned "love-feast," and it was truly a feast of love. The brethren and sisters testified boldly and confidently of the good deeds of God to their souls, "atonement wrought out in the merits of his most precious blood." At eleven o'clock Brother Shook preached one of the most powerful discourses that we have ever had the pleasure of hearing in the South. It was truly a most able defence of the authenticity and the divine revelation of the Scriptures of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, from the language of the Psalmist, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting soul." In dwelling upon the subject of the perfection of the Scriptures, he spoke of the new translation movement, and said: "Men are going around, and in order to render the new version scheme popular, they say all denominations are engaged in it, but if you hear them say it, tell them it is false; that the Methodist Church, as a denomination, are satisfied with our own Scriptures, as they now are; and in speaking upon the subject of conversion, he said: 'Oh! I love to dwell upon this subject, it is a glorious theme; there is nothing from the cloud-capped mountains of Heaven, to the very foundations of Hell that is dearer to me; bless God I love the subject of conversion. Ever shall I remember upon a little hill, one evening just about sunset, when the Lord spoke peace to my poor soul, and I was enabled to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory: Bless God, I was a sinner, who was truly in our midst, reviving the membership in an especial manner, and enabling many to testify "that Christ hath power on earth to forgive sins," and to "read their title clear to mansions at God's right hand." At the close of the service mourners were called, and there was a general rush to the altar for prayers. Several were added to the Church militant, whom I trust will long be translated to the Church triumphant in Heaven. Brother Hickman, the Preacher in Charge is a zealous working young man, and a good preacher, and we hope and pray that his labors may be abundantly blessed. May God revive his work, may it begin with the members, convict and convert, and may much good be done in the name of the Saviour.

M. L. T.

### PALESTINE CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor:—Among the numerous letters from the various circuits I have noticed, I have not seen a word from Palestine. This is owing to the absence of the Preacher in Charge, (Bro. Lynch). He has been absent from the circuit two months. His and Sister Lynch started to the State of Missouri on the first of March, on a visit, and I have not heard one word from them since they left Texas. He expected to have returned back to the circuit by the last of April when he left, (I hope he will come soon.) And I being nothing but a boy in the ministry, have had my hands so full that I have not had time to write before. Palestine Circuit is very large, I have twenty-one appointments to fill every month, and travel about 200 miles. Our second Quarterly Meeting came off on the 24th and 25th of April. Our Presiding Elder, (Bro. Burks) was not present, as he is one of the delegates to the General Conference, and Brother Lynch being absent, it devolved upon me to hold Quarterly Conference, (and quite a snugly place for a boy.) There were about 1000 Preacher there, and he was so old and afflicted that he could not do much. We had a love-feast Sabbath morning, and it was a love-feast indeed. And when the Brethren and Sisters, would arise as witness for Christ, the love of God might be seen depicted in their countenances, and some of them would shout the praises of God, the Church was revived greatly. We had twelve mourners, and they seemed to be greatly affected. We had nine accessions to the Church. And it had not been such a busy time of the year with the farmers, so that we could have protracted the meeting, I have no doubt but we would have had a great revival at that place.

There is a great deal of interest manifested all around this circuit. As a general thing my congregations are large for the county in which I preach. We have on this work six towns, at which places we have good congregations generally. I took in thirteen persons into the Church on my last round. My prayer is that every sinner in the bounds of this circuit will be converted this Conference year. Pray for us.

H. W. MOORE.

### LETTER FROM MOSCOW.

Mr. Editor:—I notice with great pleasure in reading the much-valued Advocate, and the Guide to Holiness, accounts most cheering of extensive revivals of religion, which seem to be prevailing the whole North and East, and extending southward. Canada has been powerfully visited by the work of grace; New England caught the happy flame; it burned and spread through New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and so on extending southward; until Charleston, Mobile, and many other Southern cities have felt its glorious influence in a very powerful manner. Bless God for the cheering prospect of a universal revival of the good work. Would to God that it might visit even Texas throughout. Why can we not have it? Is not the entire fault with the Church? Is it not owing to the "coldness" and "deadness" of those professing to "know God"? It is very hard to distinguish between the Church and the world, unless you see their names on the Church book. Is it not time that we should arouse ourselves from this "dead lethargy," and "awake out of sleep"? Are we not like one of the "seven churches" to whom the Apostle wrote, "have a name to live, whilst we are dead"? But we have hope are yet many "who have not defiled their garments." Oh! let them pray, and let us all pray for the entire sanctification of the Church. Are we not commanded to be up and doing, to be at work whilst it is called to-day, for the night of Death cometh, in which no man can work? Should it not be the language of every christian heart, like unto that of the Prophet, "O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known, in wrath remember mercy"? May God revive his work most powerfully, give us a revival here on Livingston Circuit

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

THE BOOK DEPOSITORY—THE ADVOCATE—WHAT IS PROPOSED.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Christian Advocate, of June 17th:

The attention of all the friends of the Methodist generally, and of the St. Louis Methodist Book Depository and the St. Louis Christian Advocate particularly, is respectfully and earnestly invited, first to the action of the late General Conference in regard to these, in common with other Depositories and papers; and, secondly, to a communication on the subject, signed by divers ministers, both of which articles appear in this week's paper. The leading ideas in these are, first: The Publishing House in Nashville is to manufacture books and supply them to Depositories at no material advance on the cost of publication, while the Depositories are to make provisions for the circulation and sale of the books. But, as the manufacturing and publishing house cannot afford long, much less doubtful credits, those Depositories must pay cash, or buy on very short time. If these Depositories succeed in selling many books to the preachers, they, the preachers, must buy on time; and now to meet the case all round, it is proposed to increase, by contributions or otherwise, the capital of the Depositories, so that they may be able to buy on the best terms, sell to the preachers on time, and also be able to furnish tracts and books gratuitously, when and where most needed, and there is the prospect of doing much good. The whole matter of the details of either plan as may be adopted is left to the Book and Publishing Committee.

Resolved, 3. That we further recommend that, should the Conference adopt the joint stock principle, then those persons who shall, before the sessions of the Conference, contribute sums equal to one or more shares, and those persons who shall give a less amount, and afterwards make it up to the amount of one or more shares, shall become stockholders to the amount of their contributions.

Resolved, 4. That we recommend, finally, the election of a Book and Publishing Committee, to manage the interests of the Depository and the Advocate, to consist of five persons, all of whom shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; two to be selected by the Missouri Conference, two by the St. Louis Conference, and one by the Kansas Conference; and that the editor of the Advocate be, ex-officio, a member of the Committee, and its chairman.

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ST. LOUIS BOOK DEPOSITORY—THE CAPITAL MUST BE INCREASED—APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, The plan of operations at the Publishing House in Nashville, as provided for at the late General Conference, requires the Depositories to trade with it on terms which demand a ready cash capital; and whereas, the capital of our Depository in St. Louis is altogether too small for business on the aforesaid basis; and whereas, prompt and energetic steps are necessary to meet the demands of our work in the supply of books; and whereas, there is no opportunity to consult the Conferences interested; therefore

Resolved, 1. By the undersigned, members of the Missouri, St. Louis and Kansas Conferences, that all the preachers of our Conferences be earnestly requested to raise, by donation, subscription, or otherwise, as much money as possible, to be brought up to their respective Conferences next fall, to enlarge the capital of our Book Depository in St. Louis.

Resolved, 2. That the editor of the St. Louis Advocate be requested to urge this matter earnestly and repeatedly in the paper, and that the Presiding Elders be requested to do what they can to secure large donations before the meeting of the Conferences.

Resolved, 3. That we further recommend that, should the Conference adopt the joint stock principle, then those persons who shall, before the sessions of the Conference, contribute sums equal to one or more shares, and those persons who shall give a less amount, and afterwards make it up to the amount of one or more shares, shall become stockholders to the amount of their contributions.

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gress of the business to the General Conference. He shall publish only such books and tracts as are approved by the Book Editor, and place the imprint of the Publishing House, or of the Agent, only on such books as reflect views accordant with our Discipline and acknowledged standards. He shall supply, as far as practicable, the demand of the Church for books, tracts, and periodicals, availing himself of all the facilities of other establishments for their publication at the cheapest rates; and in all investments for the manufacturing of books, and in the manufacture of books, he is required to govern himself strictly by the principles of economy, in view of the ultimate permanent interests of the Publishing House. He shall sell the books for cash, or for negotiable paper, at no more than six months' credit, and at the lowest rates that security against failure may allow. He shall make no investments in grounds, houses, and permanent fixtures, without the authority of the Book Committee.

III. Financial Secretary.—There shall be a Financial Secretary of the Publishing House, elected by the General Conference, whose duty it shall be to visit the Conferences for the purpose of collecting the debts due to the House, and of encouraging and aiding in the establishment of Depositories, and the circulation of books, tracts, and periodicals, throughout the Church. He shall also travel through the Church generally, to raise a fund to constitute a free cash capital, that the operations of the Publishing House may be conducted without embarrassment, and upon a scale commensurate with the wants of the Church, and the magnitude of the interests involved. His official receipts shall entitle him to a seat and vote in the Book Committee; and when not travelling abroad, he shall give his time and services to the promotion of the interests of the House.

IV. The Book Committee.—There shall be a Book Committee, consisting of five, three of whom shall be resident at Nashville. They shall, whenever consulted, give advice to the General Book Agent on all matters connected with the Publishing House. They shall fix the salaries of the Agent, Financial Secretary, and Editors at Nashville; and, during the intervals of the General Conference, and the Bishops together shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, in the Agency, or in the editorial corps, resident at Nashville.

V. General Conference, Periodicals and Editors.—The General Book Agent shall publish a Quarterly Review, to be called the "Quarterly Review of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;" a monthly magazine, to be called "The Home Circle;" a child's paper, to be called the "Sunday School Visitor;" and a weekly newspaper to be called "The Christian Advocate." There shall also be an editor of books and tracts, who shall also be editor of the Quarterly Review; an editor of the Home Circle, who shall also be editor of the Sunday School Visitor; and an editor of the Christian Advocate, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference.

VI. Newspapers and Editors. (1) The General Conference shall also elect, quarterly, an Editor for each of the following weekly papers, to wit: the Richmond Southern Christian Advocate published at Charleston; the St. Louis Christian Advocate, published at St. Louis; the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate, published at Memphis; the New Orleans Christian Advocate, published at New Orleans; the Texas Christian Advocate, published at Galveston; and the Evangelical Apologist, published at the same place; the Pacific Methodist published at San Francisco, California; and the North Carolina Christian Advocate, published at Raleigh; and in case of vacancy in the Editorship of any one of these papers, its Publishing Committee may fill the vacancy, with the approval of one of the Bishops.

(2) The Annual Conference may, at their session, choose such of the above-named papers as they may adopt, for the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, within their respective bounds, and appoint publishing committees for these papers, to whom the General Book Agent, as soon as convenient after the organization of the committee, and on being secured against any past or future indebtedness of said papers, shall release, in behalf of the Conference, all right and title in such papers, their subscription list, and their office fixtures, and also all claims of the Publishing House against them for advances made heretofore in their behalf. Provided, however, that these papers shall in future derive no expense upon the Publishing House, nor involve the funds of the General Church in any liabilities for their debts, nor shall it have a claim upon their profits, which shall be used for the support of Conference Depositories. Provided, further, that if any one of these papers, nor the property of the Church, shall not be thus adopted and received by any Conference, the Agent shall discontinue it at the close of the next volume. These papers shall be published under the style, "Published by a Committee of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;" and the Publishing Committee shall report every year, the fiscal condition of these papers to the Annual Conference, and quarterly to the General Conference.

VII. Conference Depositories.—(1) Any Conference, or two or more Conferences unitedly, may establish an Agency or Depository for the sale of our publications; provided the business with the Publishing House be conducted upon strictly business principles, and that the General Book Agent require a settlement promptly every six months; and he is hereby authorized to suspend operations with any Agency of Depository that does not meet its payments promptly. Our publications shall be sold by the General Book Agent to such Conference agency or depository, at no material advance on their cost, so that the agent may accrue ultimately to the agency or depository. Provided, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to an agency or depository that undertakes to publish books for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for which work the Publishing House has established.

(2) It is recommended to the Annual Conference or Conferences establishing an agency or depository, to appoint an Agent and a Book Committee of at least three, to superintend the circulation of books and tracts. It shall be the duty of the Conference Book Committee, upon consultation with the Conference Agent, to fix the prices at which our books shall be sold within their bounds; the per cent to be allowed to wholesale purchasers; and they shall determine whether said purchasers may return the books not sold; also, what proportion to the amount sold, if any, shall be gratuitously distributed; they shall fix the salary of the agent, to be paid out of the business; and in all respects direct the operations of the agent, subject to the control of the Conference or Conferences appointing him. It shall be the duty of the Conference agent to superintend the circulation of books and tracts within the bounds of those Conferences appointing him; enlisting all the itinerant and local preachers, and other suitable persons, as the work may demand, that all the people may be supplied with our publications. To this end, he should circulate among the people as much as possible, making collections, and in every way possible promoting the cause. It shall be his duty to conduct the business with the General Agent at Nashville, as near as may be, for cash; and in no case to allow his indebtedness to extend beyond six months—except the agent for the Pacific Conference, who shall be allowed twelve months on his first purchases; the General Book Agent, nevertheless, shall always determine, in view of all the circumstances, what amount of credit shall be extended to other establishments for their publication at a Conference agency or depository.

(3) It is also recommended that a collection be taken up, by the preacher in charge, at each preaching place, at such time as the Conference or Book Committee may direct, to aid in the circulation of books and tracts among the destitute; and that the money so collected be remitted to the Conference Agent for that purpose. It is also recommended that the Presiding Elders inquire, at each Quarterly Conference, whether the preachers have been faithful in supplying the people with our books, tracts, and periodicals, and that all our preachers increase their efforts to circulate our publications.

(4) The Depositories now under the control of the General Book Agent may be disposed of to the Conference now patronizing them, that they may hereafter be conducted agreeably to the foregoing provisions, or be discontinued, as in the judgment of the Agent shall best serve the general cause. And all real estate, obtained for Conference Depositories, shall, where the State law allows it, be deeded to trustees, or to the General Book Agent, to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the purpose of Depositories, within the bounds of the Conference or Conferences making the purchase. The Conferences are requested to take active measures for the circulation of our books and periodicals, and to hold their members to a strict accountability on this subject.

VIII. Conference Relations of Agents and Editors.—Each of the officers elected by the General Conference shall be a member of such Annual Conference as he may select with the approbation of the Bishops.

We have received several of answers to the question by a Sabbath School Teacher, from children in different parts of Texas and Mississippi and should have published many of them, had not the proceedings of the General Conference filled up our columns. We can only publish the two following:

A QUESTION ANSWERED. MR. EDITOR:—I see a question from some one signing himself "A Sabbath School Teacher," which he desires an answer through the Advocate, I will, with your permission, try to answer it.

He desires to know what ancient worth—whose history is recorded in the Bible—ploughed with a team of oxen as large again as some of our Western Texas farmers. The answer may be found in 1 Kings, six, and he ploughed twelve oxen, and found Elisha, the son of Shaphat, who was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen.

As the plan may be a good one to excite the young to search the Scriptures, I would propose a question to be answered in the same way as this. Where can we find the clearest exhibition of faith as recorded in the Bible. Any one that desire to do so will please answer through the Advocate. THEODOTIA V. McCALLIE.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 28th of last month, the question asked by a Sabbath School Teacher, who it was that was celebrated in Jewish history, who ploughed with a team of oxen, twice as large as Texas teams, and how many yoke he ploughed. I find the question answered in the succeeding number of your paper, that it was Elisha, and he ploughed twelve yoke of oxen, referring to the first Kings, nineteenth verse.

Are they not mistaken in their answer in regard to the number of yoke of oxen, ploughed by Elisha. The chapter and verse referred to we find Elisha ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen before him, and he with the twelfth, if I am correct. Elisha was ploughing with but one yoke, according to the reading of that verse.

Member of the Cibola Union Academy Sabbath School. P. S.—Mr. Editor, I wish you would insert more such questions in your valuable paper. There are fifty scholars in our Sabbath School, and they have all been interested in the above question.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

BELOVED BROTHERS:—In addressing you from our present session, as your pastors and "servants for Jesus' sake," we congratulate you upon the peace and prosperity which distinguish our history as a Christian people.

We rejoice in our unity as to doctrine, and in our freedom from all disturbing questions both as to theology and government. Our ministry still preach a free and full salvation—justification by faith—the witness of the Spirit—the necessity of a clean heart and a holy life—the Great Head of the Church still attests his approval of our plans and labors, in that a great number believe and turn unto the Lord.

We have increased in membership—grown strong in all the resources which give influence among men or entail responsibility to God. Cherished and strengthened as ministers by your endorsement and support of our ecclesiastical government, your prompt co-operation in all the labors hitherto projected to diffuse religious knowledge and to perpetuate the institutions of the Church, we now most earnestly and confidently invoke your continued sympathy and union of effort.

Satisfied of our loyalty to Methodism as a system, and persuaded ourselves of its wisdom and efficiency, we would earnestly urge you to stand with us to carry out its schemes of usefulness; to bring our personal experience up to the standard of its doctrines and to illustrate, in life and action, the purity of its principles and the catholicity of its designs. If there be evil among us, either denominational or personal, they are not sequences of our doctrines or polity but have resulted from the fact that some rules have grown powerless from long disuse, or that vital institutions have lost their charm through our own spiritual decline. These, and kindred evils, lie beyond the reach of legislation.

No enactments of a General Conference can give strength to a feeble faith, restore the joys forfeited by infidelity to duty, or make spiritual exercises attractive to a heartless heart or to a formal professor. We do not believe in the policy of ignoring a scriptural duty, or relaxing discipline, because wrong-doing has grown common and popular, nor would we surrender a prudential regulation long approved, largely unopposed, always conservative, because a few, opposed to the thing itself, seek its virtual abolition by repealing the obligation to observe it.

If class-meeting, for example, be as we believe a good institution—important to the spirituality of the Church, we cannot, we ought not to revoke our laws upon the subject, and, by making a stand once upon it, voluntarily commit ourselves to the absurdity of saying or admitting that, with all its advantages as a means of grace, those who neglect it are as acceptable and praiseworthy as those who observe it. While, therefore, we have been memorialized by a few, (and we are glad to say a very few of our people), for some modification of this and other peculiarities of our economy, for the reasons just given, and others that might be added, we have inaugurated no important changes in our book of Discipline. We return it to you untouched, save with a re-arrangement of its sections and a few verbal alterations.

The only exception to this remark is to be found in the almost unanimous vote of this body recommending the Annual Conferences to concur with us in expunging from our General Rules the rule concerning "the laying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them." The question of slavery has long agitated the Church and the country. The Southern Church, while yet in connection with the North, avowed her conviction that the subject belonged to Caesar, and that ecclesiastical legislation against it was contrary to the teachings of Christ and the example of the apostles. Her counsels were unheeded, her remonstrances disregarded, and the unfortunate policy which first obtained it into the legislation of the Church, maintained it there, notwithstanding history accumulated evidence amounting to demonstration, that its continuance was the occasion of strife and trouble, alienation and discord. Its simple presence in our book of laws, while the Methodist Episcopal Church in this great country was a unit, was the pretext which fanaticism employed during long years to insult our feelings, and, in the memorable Conference of 1844, to outrage our rights. When the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the authority of the General Conference, and with the consent and approval of our people, organized a separate and independent jurisdiction, we found the Discipline still encumbered with the rule and the section on slavery. The testimony against slavery was decided, although gratuitous; but the legislation in reference to it, contradictory and absurd. The section was anomalous. While denouncing slavery as an evil and pledging the Church to its extermination, it provided by statute for its allowance and perpetuation. Four years ago we annihilated the chapter, and rid the book of its self-condemning enactments upon the subject. The General Rule still remained under the protection of the restrictive article of the Constitution which forbids a change without a three-fourths majority of all the members of the several Annual Conferences, and a two-thirds majority of the General Conference. A resolution from the Alabama Conference recommending the expunction of the rule passed around, but the failure of three Conferences to vote, made it somewhat doubtful whether the requisite majority had been obtained. This body, determined to protect the Constitution, waived the right of immediate action, and originating the question of expunging, by an almost unanimous vote, now appeals to the Annual Conferences to concur. Of the issue there is no doubt. The rule will be stricken out by legitimate authority from the book of Discipline. This movement, we feel, is demanded by loyalty as citizens under the Constitution of the country; by consistency as to our position and off-repeated declaration; by fidelity to the people whom we serve, and the institutions among which we live. The rule itself was explosive—having no application to an existing state of things, or to one likely to exist. And, if, contrary to expectation, the African slave-trade should ever be revived in the face of the law which declares it to be piracy, we have rule and authority enough by which to hold our membership to a rigid responsibility. Nor would we fall in this, sustained as we would be by our own convictions of duty, the law of the land, and what we know to be the moral sentiment of the people among whom we dwell.

We rejoice ourselves, and confidently expect your sympathy and approbation, that Southern Methodism at last stands disentangled from this vexed and vexing question upon a scriptural basis—at liberty to circulate wherever in our bounds her book of laws, without note or comment; and that a rule of doubtful interpretation no longer exists to embarrass our ministers and friends, or to justify the suspicion and assaults of our enemies. We have surrendered to Cesar the things which are his, and holding ourselves to be debtors to "the wise and the unwise, the bond and the free," we can now, unchallenged by the jealous and distrustful preach Christ alike to the master and the servant, secure in the confidence and affection of the one and the other.

The relation of master and servant is recognized in the New Testament, and the duties of each prescribed. The observance of these moral rules we regard as integral to the morality and piety of our members. The benign spirit of our holy religion not only demands that masters should render to their servants that which is just and equal in wages, as to food, raiment and shelter, but that religious instruction should be provided alike for servants as for children. The gospel is God's gift to the black man as well as to the white, and Christian masters should see to it that all their dependents are regularly supplied with the preaching of the word, and all the privileges of the Church of God.

The salvation of the colored race in our midst, as far as human instrumentality can secure it, is the primary duty of the Southern Church. Let us earnestly seek to meet our responsibilities, and then, whatever "evil thing" ignorance and prejudice may say of us, we shall have the testimony of a good conscience, and the blessing of Him who is Judge of all.

The Publishing House has been re-organized, and arrangements made which will greatly facilitate the diffusion of our books. This we regard as one of the leading interests of the Church—entitled to the patronage of our people, not only on denominational grounds, but as an effective instrumentality of general usefulness. While this great Southern institution has lived, and, considering its recent establishment and the late financial distress of the country, done well, its present measures of support is not equal to its merits nor sufficient for its effective and enlarged development. We desire to see the House not only self-sustaining and maintaining an honorable credit as a business enterprise, but so endowed with money and patronage that the largest demand for religious literature may be met at the lowest rates. "Wisdom and knowledge are the stability of our times;" and these elements of strength, influence and perpetuity must be diffused by the pulpit and the press—mainly perhaps by the latter. The experience of the last four years clearly indicates that our experiment in publishing will prove a triumphant success, honorable alike to our patriotism and our piety, if we can but command the ready, liberal and united support of the several sections of our wide-spread Methodism. Let us have one heart and one mind, and the Publishing House, with its Depositories, will bring religious knowledge into such general circulation among us as greatly to promote the ends of our Church organization. We shall grow wiser, stronger, more active, and, with enlarged views and increasing faith, we will more rapidly fulfill our mission on earth.

Our periodicals, too, must commend to your patronage. Strange to say, the circulation of our Church papers is extremely limited. With five hundred thousand white members, and eight papers, located for the convenience of the people, we do not count fifty thousand subscribers. The simple statement of this fact is the strongest argument we can address to the preachers for increased activity as agents, and the most urgent appeal we can make to our people for their more liberal support. These weekly records of Church plans, of revivals, of triumphant deaths, of missionary success, if they were more widely diffused, could but stimulate the hopes, multiply the prayers, improve the liberality of our Zion. The great congregational bonds which bind us together would grow stronger, as the Christian sympathies of our extended communion learned to thrill with the tidings from every section of our common Methodism. The strong would rally to help the weak, and the weak encourage the assurance that they were cared for, would struggle in hope, and the little one would become a thousand. Take the Church papers, brethren—read them—inform yourselves as to the plans and wants, the labors and achievements of the Church at home and abroad. This is duty: in the performance of it there is a great reward.

The religious training of the young—as this duty is involved in household piety, family government, Sabbath School instruction, cannot be exaggerated in its importance; and while we rejoice in an increasing attention to this subject in some places, we can but mourn that there should be neglect and short-coming anywhere. The future history of the Church—may, of Christianity itself—is bound up with the moral instruction of the rising generation. No department of labor is more inviting, so full of promise, or will yield so large a dividend. Here be that respect may overtake him that soweth, and the sower and the reaper may rejoice together in the abundance of the harvest.

Wherever the Patriarch pitched a tent, they reared an altar, and surely Christian habitations should have their morning and evening devotions. Children, themselves, an heritage from the Lord, should grow up in an atmosphere of piety. Dedicated to God in baptism—taught by parental lips the doctrines and principles of our holy religion—trained in Sabbath School—made familiar with the ordinances of the sanctuary—who does not believe that they would grow up reverent and moral, and that the probabilities of their becoming pious would be increased a hundred-fold? O if the Church were roused to estimate aright her duty and responsibility in this regard, we should expect our ministers to count our converts by the thousand, and to see the Church clear as the sun, far as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners.

We hope to see the day when, at every regular preaching-place in the ample rounds of our itinerant ministry, there shall be a well-organized Sunday School, with an efficient corps of teachers, a well-filled library, and a public moral sentiment in the congregation on which the institution may rely for sympathy and support as occasion may require. We will only add, let the children in every charge be furnished with the Sunday School Visitor, and the Editor be allowed to feel that, in his labor of love, the Church encourages his agency as no potent for good in the present and future.

We feel that we ought not to tax your patience, brethren, by a long address, and, therefore, we forbear to go into details. We have great reason to thank God and take courage. An improved personal experience, and a pious appropriation of our resources, will show us greater things than the past records. Our responsibilities are great: let us be found faithful. While we engage more heartily and boundantly in the work of education, moral and literary—in missions, domestic and foreign—in the distribution of books and tracts—and foster with a more encouraging patronage our periodical literature, let us beware of the error of the Corinthian Church, and see to it that we do not substitute increasing knowledge, external activity, and bounteous gifts, for personal faith, the witness of the Spirit, and individual communion with God. None but a holy ministry and a spiritual membership can work our peculiar economy. Numbers, wealth, and intelligence will enumber its motions and dilute its energies, unless all are vitalized and sanctified by the presence and power of an inward, powerful, spiritual piety.

Heaven send the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon the pulpit and the press—the preachers and their congregations! May there be a new and more absolute consecration of ourselves as a Christian people to the glory of God in the ser-

vice of man—a revival of personal and relative religion in every Methodist household—and a more universal and earnest effort after that scriptural holiness which it is our privilege to possess and our providential mission to spread over all the earth. Amen, and amen.

On behalf of the General Conference: JAMES O. ANDREW, ROBERT FAIRBANKS, GEORGE F. FRENCH, JOHN EARLY, HUBBARD H. KAVANAGH, THOS. O. SIMMONS, Sec. Gen. Con. Nashville, Tennessee, May 31, 1859.

A CARD. But it known, to the readers of the Texas Christian Advocate, that after publicly nominating Rev. C. C. GILLESPIE, former Editor of the paper, in obedience to the instructions of the two Texas Conferences, as Editor for the next four years, we were defeated by previous nomination for the New Orleans Christian Advocate. He was duly elected by a large majority. In this extremity we were recommended, by those well advised, to nominate Rev. J. E. CAHNER, of the Louisville Conference, as Editor of the Texas Christian Advocate. He was accordingly elected.

Bro. Cahner carries with him the warmest sympathies of his brethren in Kentucky. He has once edited a secular paper of much popularity, and is considered one of the first writers in the South.

As a preacher, we had a sample of his eloquence

Rev. J. E. Ferguson of Houston Station writes: "We had a good Quarterly Meeting, seven whites, and nine blacks joined the Church, making an addition of sixteen whites, and twelve blacks in the last two months, and we hope for more."

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Marshall, editor of the Belton Independent. We are pleased to hear that the circulation of the Independent is daily increasing, and that it has a lucrative advertising custom. We consider the Belton Independent one of the ablest edited papers in Texas.

Those who have taken notes for our Book Depository and Power Press, will please take them to the next Annual Conference, and remit all cash received to this office immediately.

WE SHALL resume the publication of our next paper.

TEXAS ITEMS.

GONZALES.—The Inquirer of the 9th states that at the revival going on at Gonzales, during the last three weeks, 62 persons had professed conversion; thirty-five had joined the Methodist, and four the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The Richmond Enquirer says the railroad is progressing finely. The number of hands on this side the river has been increased, and a commencement made in laying the iron.

The quantity of cloth made in the Penitentiary week before last, was 14,248 yards, and valued at \$2,120.

The Columbia Democrat mentions fine apples grown at that place by Col. Campbell, Dr. Porter and Mr. Nash. A number of the citizens of Galveston are equally fortunate in growing this fruit, and we have already had fine specimens of ripe apples produced in Galveston in the present season.

The Indiana Courier says: "We mentioned last week that cotton bolls were opening on Caney. We since learn that several planters on the Navidad were having the same luck about the interior report first in the grasshopper region the replant of corn is over waist high and one or two more rains will secure an abundant yield."

The crops in our upper counties are doing splendidly. The editor of the Southern says: "On our return home we came through the cross timber and down to Hillsboro, in Hill county. The whole country is an ocean of wheat, and corn, and in all our extensive corn fields we have seen such an abundant crop. Hill county is rich in soil and many heavy planters. The citizens are of the first class, and many excellent schools have already been built up. The crop after harvesting, cannot find a market in that section. The yield is too abundant."

A. Echols of Fort Bend County on the 18th of June, writes us that he is living on corn bread made of wheat and corn. He says they have the best crop of corn on Oyster Creek that he has ever known. Mr. Echols is an old settler.

The Belton Independent says: The prospect for crops in Southern Texas is better than it has been for some time. The Brazos planters expect to make up for the loss of the heavy losses they have sustained during the last three years. The corn of Bell county, could not look better.

Our Northern Texas exchanges boast of eating bread, cakes and pies, made from new flour, this too, as early as the 1st of the present month.

FALLS COUNTY.—A letter from Martin, says a light rain fell a few days past, and continued greatly to the time of writing, and our farmers, who are generally to be seen with their hats on, and a favorable crop of cotton—unweeded crops are not very good.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that, as the Government parts lands not, not, therefore, taxable by States or Territories, until the actual issue of the patents—Our Supreme Court, we have understood, decided the very reverse of this proposition, or that the charges against the States are unjust and untrue. If the decision of the United States' Court is held binding in this State, the loss of Commissioner White, to take up the field notes for patents as they come in the State Treasury.

Judge Watson.—We have received a letter from Washington, which states that in the House of Representatives, the impeachment case of Judge Watson was postponed until next December. The report of the Committee for and against him, as well as his defense has been ordered to be printed. The "Judge will hold his Court in July."

Brooklyn Navy Yard.—The New York Times says: Unusual activity prevails at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. The sloop-of-war Constellation, which returned only a few days since, from a three years cruise, is ordered to be fitted for the Gulf without delay. Two weeks only remain to complete the repairs for the crew shipboard, and there is much dissatisfaction at being sent away so soon again, when they are so soon entitled to their discharge. Provisions and ammunition are going on board, and she will be ready to depart by Saturday. Work on the Savannah and Sabine, being pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

Washington, June 25.—It is stated that the Administration meditates an armed demonstration against Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as it is believed that Mr. Felix Bello is acting under secret instructions from Louis Napoleon.

Our Government is determined not to permit any interference by foreign powers in the affairs of this continent.

A letter from Cairo, Illinois, states that on the 12th day of the month the crevasse occurred there in the Mississippi levee—a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, but it did no harm. The shock occurred at 7 A. M., and the levee gave way at 3 P. M.

Dispatches had been received from Felix by the plenipotentiaries of the Western powers, directing them to return to Canton, as the new Imperial Commissioner was gathering large forces to recapture the city and confidently expected to succeed. Negotiations with the Emperor of China are consequently suspended for the present.

BRITISH DEFEAT IN INDIA.—Later accounts from India report that a detachment of British and Choctaw troops had been defeated by the rebels in the mountains. At another point, Gen. Ross had defeated the rebels with considerable loss on both sides. The rebels were making another stand at Calpee. News Sahib was attempting to escape into Central India.

Gen. Watson's Revolt.—In a hand fought against the rebels at Fort Rowan, the British under Gen. Watson were repulsed. They attempted to take the fort entirely unsuccessful, and they were forced to retreat with heavy loss.—The British forces in Oude have met with several other serious disasters. At other points the rebels have been defeated with considerable loss.

heavy one. The trees throughout the country are full of the young nuts. The export may amount to \$200,000 in value.

The Gonzales Enquirer says: From nearly every portion of Western Texas, the most promising date is exceedingly abundant this year. In our own county the Live Oak, Post Oak, Pecan, Mustang Grape, Wild Peach and Wild Plum were never so heavily laden as they now are. The Pecan crop particularly is very promising, and should it receive no injury during the present month, will be one of the largest we have had for many years.

Sonora.—The Santa Fe Gazette reports that May Stein expresses the opinion that Sonora is far more prolific of gold and silver than California, and if a Territory of the United States, would yield \$10,000,000 annually. He says he has seen single nuggets of gold taken from the mines there worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000. He likewise informed us that he had seen a "good" of silver in bars, and all mined without machinery.

St. Louis, June 26.—Intelligence has been received from Camp Scott to the 5th inst., from which we learn that the Peace Commissioners had entered Salt Lake City.

The express met Hoffman's command within twenty miles from Camp Scott, and Marcy's about fifty miles from it.

Col. Johnston, it is stated, intends to enter Salt Lake City on the arrival of Hoffman and Marcy.

It is stated that provisions were already plentiful at the Camp.

The Mormons.—Dispatches have reached the President from Governor Cumming. The intelligence is favorable, and promises, with very probability in the future, the establishment of the federal authority in the territory. These documents explode completely the rumor that Governor Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake, for they were written there, and by special messenger, after the regular mail had started. There is no confidence entertained in this news that it is believed two regiments of volunteers authorized for Utah will not be called, and the Senate may even strike out the appropriation for any remote contingency.

Boston, June 14.—A conflict took place this morning in Milk street, in this city, which property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.

FRANCIS-NICARAGUA.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a copy of the convention recently entered into between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and Felix Bello, agent of Millard & Co. It concedes the right to build an interoceanic canal along the route of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua.

By the terms of the convention the canal is to be completed within six years, and is to be built sufficiently wide for the passage of two of the largest ships afloat.

The concession is for a term of ninety-nine years. Capital fifteen millions.

PARSON FOR THE MORMONS.—The proclamation of President Buchanan, indicating the policy that is to guide the Peace Commissioners—Messrs. Powell and McCulloch—in their negotiations with the Mormons, has been received. The President, after referring to the many acts of violence on the part of the Mormons, and their threats to oppose the entrance of the United States troops into their territory, thus tells them of the consequences:

"Fellow citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is leaving a war against the United States, and it involves you in guilt and treason. Perseverance it will bring you to a consignment to ruin and to shame. If you are not prepared to submit to a limited restriction, you can successfully resist the force of this great and this powerful nation."

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this Government will fail to put forth its strength to bring you to submission—you have fallen into a gross mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of their Treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will acquiesce in your rebellion, or that they will permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own.

The President further proceeds to warn the Saints to beware of the punishment which they will receive by persisting in their treasonable course, but offers a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government.

Advices by the Salt Lake mail, which arrived today, report that several Mormon families had arrived at Camp Scott, and claimed the protection of the army.

A party of the Mormon faction opposed to Brigham Young had arrived at Camp Scott. They report that great dissatisfaction exists among a large number of Young's followers, that the Mormon Church is torn by dissensions, and they wish to return to the United States.

Several of Young's principal Elders had agreed to surrender themselves to the United States authorities, provided they could have a trial by jury.

Governor Cumming had returned to Camp Scott, where he would await instructions from Washington.

Col. Kane has arrived here from Utah, with dispatches from Gov. Cumming for the Government. The warlike preparations of France, which continue with unabated energy, have excited considerable attention and some alarm in Europe. The English Parliament was discussing the subject.

A drove of two hundred and fifty head of cattle was within fifteen miles of Camp Scott, on its way to the relief of the army, who have been living on eight ounces of flour a day, and are suffering from want of food.

Washington, June 14.—General Scott has received important official dispatches from Utah, five days later than those received by the President from Governor Cumming, which have been published.

The dispatches state that the Mormons have dejected Governor Cumming; that there is no disposition to make peace; and that after the Mormons had removed their women and children from Salt Lake City, the men had returned, strengthened their posts and assumed a threatening attitude.

The intelligence is considered by the department as perfectly reliable.

Advices from Leavenworth, dated the 18th inst., state that Gen. Harney was met on the day previous forty miles west of that place, on his way to the headquarters of the army.

Lieut. Armstrong had arrived at Camp Scott with twenty-five head of cattle, and other supplies in abundance were very near the Camp.

The foraging party had suffered much for want of suitable food.

Washington, June 22.—Official advices from the Government of England, by the last arrival, are more favorable than had been represented.

The dispatches received state that the British Government does not insist on the right of search, or even of visiting American vessels as a right, but for some amicable arrangement, whereby the suppression of the slave trade can be better accomplished, and desires that all differences between the two Governments be amicably adjusted.

A willingness is expressed to make ample reparation for all injuries sustained by American ships growing out of recent impudence (impudence) of the officers of the British Gulf Squadron.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OUR HOME WORK.

Rev. G. D. Parker, Preacher in Charge of Cedar Bay Circuit, writes, June 20th: "It may be interesting to your readers to learn that we have had some property in this Bay country. More than fifty persons have united with the Church. We think the prospects are good. We are looking for a general outpouring of the Spirit. There are many earnest preachers, and we believe these showers of refreshing, that we have had are intimations of what the Lord will do for us."

Rev. W. A. Stovall, East Texas Conference, writes: "The Advocate is highly esteemed by the people here. I think there will be more done for the Advocate this summer than ever has been done before in Jasper and Newton Counties."

Rev. J. W. Rogers writes from Cherokee County: "We have promising crops, good health in both body and spirit. The Church is prospering, thank God."

Rev. S. B. Hickman, East Texas writes: "Our mail facilities are improving rapidly, and he thinks he will be able greatly to increase the circulation of our Advocate."

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday morning June 19th, at the residence of Mr. James Clark, near Hempstead, Austin county, Texas, by Rev. P. W. Dodge, Mr. William Wade DeLoach, of Shreveport, La., to Miss Nancy Caroline McPhail, of Butler, Choctaw county, Ala.

The following record we take to be inserted in its proper column.

On the 18th of June, at 7 1/4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. Mary E. White, consort of the late Isaac White, of this city, formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

Another link that bound us to earth has been broken. The departed affectionate mother has passed from this world to her heavenly home, and her pure spirit is now reunited to her beloved companion, in that brighter and more joyful abode. She had only been a few days a short time to linger with loved ones on earth, she was perfectly calm and composed. Death had no terror for her, her eyes were bright and her countenance cheered by her presence and affection. With looks of mournful tenderness and yearning love, which could be seen in her eyes, she gazed on those beloved ones, and weeping in agonized grief around her, she earnestly besought us to pray for her, and to pray for her dear and loved ones on earth, she was perfectly calm and composed. Death had no terror for her, her eyes were bright and her countenance cheered by her presence and affection. 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