



The Christian Advocate.

Galveston, Texas. Thursday, June 28, 1890.

FOR OUR NEXT.—We have on hand several very interesting communications, received too late for this number. They will appear in the next. Among them we mention "Historic Items," by H. S. T.—"Travelling with a train from El Paso to San Antonio," by J. L. H. H. H., fresh, entertaining, and—written in a wagon;—besides several other articles which cannot fail to please and instruct our thousands of readers. It is a great privilege to live in these days of newspapers, especially those which, like the Advocate, come cheap at \$2 per annum in advance.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Catalogue of the 25th has the following notice: "We have received a Catalogue of the Military Academy, situated at Bastrop, Texas, and of which Col. E. T. Allen is Superintendent. The Academic Staff consists of Col. R. T. Allen, Sup't, and Prof. of Civil Engineering, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; Lt. Col. R. D. Allen, Comd't of Cadets and Prof. of Mathematics; Maj. Stanley, Prof. of Languages; two Professors and two assistants in the Preparatory Department. The Catalogue contains the names of 130 students, of whom eleven were from the county. Of the students, forty-seven have been engaged in the studies of the College classes, and eighty-four in those of the Preparatory Department. The institution appears to be in flourishing condition, and its patrons well satisfied with the organization and discipline, as well as the progress of the pupils."

Much might be added in just praise of the School, but its merits are well and widely known. In Kentucky, where the Messrs. Allen formerly taught, they are regarded as occupying a prominent place in the front rank of their profession. A distinguished lawyer of that State, formerly a pupil, recently gave it to us as his opinion that, especially in the Mathematical department, their just praise would almost seem an exaggeration. Let people who have sons to educate make use of such men, while they can.

WASHINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the young ladies to a picnic which will be given by them on Friday, 29th inst. Our "friends" are included in the ticket, and we hope many of those excellent people may find it convenient to attend. As to ourselves, the invitation, coming as it does after our protracted sojourn, gives a peculiarly sad force to the maxim, "Business before pleasure."

SOUTHERN PREACHERS IN NEW YORK.—A prominent Methodist layman of New York city writes: "Southern Preachers. It is among possibilities that they may be gratified with having such regular pastors in this great metropolis. There is room here for such work for souls, and plenty to give them the right hand of fellowship."

"INDIFFERENT" QUOTATION.—When Byron wrote the celebrated verses describing the hall at Belgium's capital, which was broken up by the news of Napoleon's approach, he little thought that any part of it would ever get into a Methodist revival notice. Nevertheless that a preacher writes to one of the Advocates that the "altar is crowded nightly with fair women and brave men."

"LAY DELEGATION."

The committee on this subject in the late Northern General Conference, reported favorably, and proposed a plan, as follows:

- 1. The lay delegates shall be equal in number to clerical. 2. Each circuit and station to elect one lay delegate, to be chosen once in four years by ballot in the Quarterly Conference next preceding the session of the Annual Conference to which they belong. 3. These delegates shall meet at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session next preceding the General Conference, and proceed to elect the number of delegates to which they are entitled. 4. They shall be entitled to equal privileges with the clerical delegates; provided that they shall not sit on the trial of a Bishop, nor on the appeal of Ministers. A minority of the committee reported that the laity were satisfied with the government as it is, and that the change proposed, if attempted at all, should have the advantage of more mature deliberation. After debate, a substitute was adopted, which we condense as follows: 1. We approve of lay delegation when the Church desires it. 2. The preachers in the various churches shall by the subject before the Quarterly Conferences, between 1890 and 1892, the results to be certified to the next Annual Conference, with the number voting for and against it. 3. The Bishop shall present the subject before the Annual Conference of 1892, and certify results to the next General Conference.

GREENOUGH'S STATE.—In one of our late letters, we spoke of Greenough's colonial state of Washington, in the Capitol grounds, as one of the finest pieces of modern sculpture. Since giving that opinion, we have been reminded that an objection to the statue is the Roman sword in its outstretched left hand, with the belt from the person. This, however, is one of its chief accessories beauties. For, it is remembered, the Congress of 1776 constituted Washington a Dictator, in the Roman sense of that term. It vested him "with full ample, and complete powers."

- 1. To raise, from any or all of these United States, sixteen battalions of infantry, and to appoint officers for them. 2. To raise, officer and equip three thousand light horse, three regiments of artillery, and a corps of engineers, and to establish their pay. 3. To call out the militia of any of the States, as he should "judge necessary." 4. To arrest and confine persons who refused to take the continental currency, or who showed any other evidence of disaffection to the American cause, etc., etc.

This was done, notwithstanding the jealousy of military ascendancy which prevailed at that time, and is the most remarkable gift of power on record. In the greatest of the old governments such power was assumed upon exigency, and abused to the aggrandizement of the usurper; in the greatest of modern governments, the dictatorship was conferred upon the Father of his country by a confidence which proved to be justly reposed. The Roman sword, therefore, the symbol not only of power, but of power which had been ambitiously employed, was well chosen by the American sculptor for the unaided hand which is extended in the act of resigning its authority, while the other hand, done properly in this case what was being done by its fellow—in raising a witnessing attitude toward heaven. The conception is good.

We copy the following Obituary from the London Watchman of May 24:—"On the 8th ult, aged 60, Mr. JOHN WHEAT, grandson of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and

"COMFORT OF THE SCRIPTURES."

Mont Blanc is a muse as well as a monarch. Of all the hymns inspired by him Shelley's is probably the best. It is quite as orthodox, and as celebratory of Ciceronian, and not so rhapsodical or obtrusive. The ground-work is built, as it is in everything else which is thought to defy the hand of Time. First, there is what may be called the mid-region, "ghastly and scared and riven," where the thunders roar to each other and the tempest pile confusion upon their paths. "Awful scene!" The mid cannot dwell among the terrors of such a place; but whither shall it flee? Back to the cottages in the peaceful valleys far away, whence distance may enchain the ruggedness of its terrors? Not yet. Look upward to the summit: "Still, snowy, and serene" it gleams on high. This is a sublime relief, for it reveals that the "power" is not in the terrible confusion of ice and rock and thunder around you; "the secret strength of things," "the still and solemn power" is enthroned on the peak which

There the lightnings play and do not seethe, the thunders do not crash, but utter only a low, brooding sound. This sovereign summit, soaring above the region of the storm, is the symbol of strength; the awful forms piled about its base are its subjects. And when our thought has, in the strength borrowed from the peak, conquered the confusion about us, we may look downward with "adverting mind." For now we are prepared to see that the floods which rave ceaselessly and ruinously about us,

Meet in the vale, and one majestic river, The breath and blood of distant lands, For ever Rains its load of waters to the ocean seas, Freshes its swift waters to the circling air.

A solemn, still and unseizable grandeur; a mid-region of terror, out of which issues fruitfulness for "distant lands," and for well-sheltered valleys near the base of the mountain—even such is the revelation of God. We cannot make a home for ourselves among the severe mysteries of the Scriptures. When we attempt it, the ethereal cold freezes our blood, terror glares into our faces, and thunders and avalanches lift up their dissenting voices. But that region of awe bears its relation to the serene power above, and to the varied blessedness below.

Terrors are about the God of the Bible, that he may not be mocked with irreverent approach; but out of those terrors comes all that is life-giving in revelation. The cross has its high summit of justice; its middle region of conflict and death; and its lower fruitful climax where we reap the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

As the poet said of the storm-striven ravine of Arvo, we say of the Bible; that its judgments and majesties inspire awful doubt or serene faith in accordance with the spirit of the student. There are sickly souls who would dread the government of God's agency of fear, and turn its trumpet of wrath into a silly shepherd's pipe. Such philosophers never cry "nature!" "nature!" as if there were no earthquakes, volcanoes, or tempests in the natural world. But the realities exist nevertheless, and the only way to get rid of them, on the principle which rejects the Scriptures because of their severity, is to deny the government of God altogether. The great earthquake of Lisbon shook many a deist's faith; but though all the mountains be removed and cast into the sea, the Christian's confidence in God is not shaken. The labor of the olive falls, the vine sheds its fruit, and the herbs perish in the drought or the famine, yet he triumphs in the Lord and glories in the God of his salvation. The truth as it is in Jesus includes and conquers the power of suffering and death. The Christian sees clearly that afflictions do not spring out of the ground. His own troubles work for him as nothing else can; and the commotions and evils of the world are all, in his view, under the control of that Providence which, as revealed in Scripture history, makes of so much wrath a minister of praise, and restrains the remainder. The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him. That there are grounds of fear no one can deny; but too many fail to see that a proper fear of God alone bestows the great comfort of deliverance from every other fear.

The apostle teaches that the "comfort of the Scriptures" is to be received "through patience." There are times when parts of the Bible seem as impenetrable as the book with the seven seals. Such a part, the apostle appears to urge, might have been found, by some minds, at some times, in the Mosaic institute, with its bloody sacrifices of lambs and bullocks. Under those circumstances impatience might throw away the inspired record and turn to the wisdom of men. "Patience" waits, and unto it after a while is shown, coming forth from the region of type and shadow, "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." "All things are made under man," says the Psalmist: "It is not so" impatience replies, and hastily snatches the book. Patience reads on and gets a mighty comfort for its pains from Paul's comments upon David: "now we see not get all things put under him; but we see Jesus, the captain of our salvation, made perfect through sufferings," leading the host of yet unpossessed sovereigns unto glory in the kingdom prepared for them. Impatience would desert at the streams of Babel; patience will wait until the time of Paul and Silas, when the Lord's song can be sung in a stranger place than a stranger land, with the roar of a friendly earthquake, if need be, for accompaniment.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

There are two classes of people at the South. One is in favor of pushing affairs to a crisis with the design of bringing the North to a sense of justice, or of dissolving the Union. The other class hopes that "a sober second thought" will bring the North right, without extreme measures. The two classes are not far apart; they agree in principle, and, if it should become necessary, they could at once become one in policy.

The breaking up of the Democratic party, which now seems inevitable, for a time, at least, may seem to brighten the prospects of the Black Republicans. But they are in a position where success is defeat. It would be impossible for them to organize the government. If they triumph, disunion will be the inevitable result. The disruption of the Democratic party, although it will be regretted by a majority of the Southern people, will not cause any man whose back-bone is "worth slacks" to wail. For the Southern people have been preparing themselves to meet the worst, and if it should come, it will not find them unprepared. There is, however, a consideration which should not be overlooked. It is this: the breaking up of political parties in a Republic is by no means equivalent to the dismemberment of the confederation. Indeed, the freedom of opinion, combined with all the other popular elements of a country like ours, should lead us to expect the frequent rise and fall of party organizations. If party spirit be necessary to us, it is by no means certain that the change of this spirit from form to form does any evil to our institutions.

THE NORTHERN CHURCH.

The ultra, after having vented their wrath at the General Conference, will now we presume, be mild again until the danger of a secession is overpast. Dr. Thomson will hardly, as editor of the New York Christian Advocate, give us any lengthy comment, in the same spirit, upon this extract from his Conference speech:—"If slavery is wrong, it must be evil; if it is the comprehension of wrongs, it must be the comprehension of curses. It is Pandora's box opened upon the free and slave, the individual and the family, the Church and the State. There is no monster on the continent that binds so many hands, cords so many feet, blinds so many eyes, blasts so many intellects, blackens so many hearts,—that opens so wide the mouth of hell, and crams it with such masses of raised mind and matter."

Mildness will be polite for a while. The Baltimore Conference is in a ferment. The question of secession is ripe, and "revolutions never go backward." The Baltimore Advocate published an article, designed to prepare the way for secession. It is objected to by some. The Advocate replies that its views were the views of "our whole delegation to the moment we left Buffalo." The leader in the last number is headed, "what is to be done?" This, alas! is now the motto on the old banner of the old Confession whose course seems to have been clear enough

the South. If the worst come, it will be the result not of Southern seeking but of Northern aggression. The North has been fomenting a war upon Southern institutions for nearly half a century past. Recently this warfare has been enlivening in actual invasions of Southern soil and in the nomination of a wholly sectional ticket for the national offices of the country. No disinterested observer can deny that such effects of a wide-spread hatred of Southern people and their system of domestic servitude—the very best and most humane that could be imagined under the circumstances—call for unparalleled forbearance; and that, if the result should be disunion, the fault cannot be at our doors. So much is certain. We are proud of it, and hope the South will continue to act with her accustomed wisdom, spirit and moderation.

Let us not say that we have spoken too decidedly as to the result of Black Republican success. Four years ago, Ex President Fillmore, who cannot be suspected of a penchant for disunion, said that the South could not and should not submit to the election of a Northern sectional ticket.

Others are in favor of waiting for the Conference. Nothing is settled except the sense of satisfaction, and that is dead. A public meeting at Hillsborough, London county, Va., S. E. Roszel Chairman, resolved, "That we solemnly and in the face of God, enter our protest against the late action of the General Conference of the M. E. Church on the subject of Slavery."

That we do repudiate the sentiments of the New Chapter introduced into the Discipline on that subject. And we will not submit to it. That we approve and commend the immediate call of a Convention of the ministers and laymen of our Church, who agree with us in opinion on this subject.

Excluding minor issues and by-play, the question is, in our opinion, a matter of religious liberty in thought, by human intellect, with free agency? Everything affirmed by us, was based on the supposition that this could not be done. Our correspondent said it was possible, and asserted, positively, that it had been accomplished. If he will show how and when, he will not only make himself famous, but create an era in human thought, and drive the last vestige of mystery out of the universe. If he can do it, we fall; if he cannot, candor will compel him to acknowledge that he needs wisdom to understand his own ignorance.

As he seems to be in the dark about the sovereignty, we will help him. That idea implies the power to create, or not to create, without being affected in happiness or perfection by the action or its omission. Here all parties are bound to agree. The task is to reconcile this idea with an agency which may and must, as God's sovereignty cannot, bring happiness or misery, perfection or degradation, to its possessors. Practically there is no difficulty; the reason is that God has made this world for action, rather than contemplation, and has so arranged in His wisdom, that we can believe where we cannot prove, and work without being able to explain. Our correspondent thinks that to explain, he should extend them our good will and sympathy, and as far as we can do so, remove all embarrassments to their action, which might, were we disposed, be prevented from outside, as he has done, by the way he has taken. We are, therefore, peacefully to embrace right views; and in any event, petition heartily, "thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

The Methodist (the Book Editor says) should be Advocate, at San Francisco, says: "None but an intensely earnest Christianity will do for this coast." Reason: The Christianity which exists there is to a large extent "many-sided and undetermined as to its prevailing form and character."

THE ADVOCATES.

The Advocate at Charleston says there is a third party growing up in the Northern Church, which would remove from the discipline of that body, all that it now contains on the subject of slavery—leaving this question in its political aspects to the State, and returning to the Apostolic way of teaching to master and slave their mutual duties.

These brethren should be left to themselves to work out their own future; while we of the South should extend them our good will and sympathy, and as far as we can do so, remove all embarrassments to their action, which might, were we disposed, be prevented from outside, as he has done, by the way he has taken. We are, therefore, peacefully to embrace right views; and in any event, petition heartily, "thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

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Catholicism itself is not here a stereotyped uniformity as elsewhere. Here are Irish, French, German, and Spanish Catholics, with miscellaneous elements gathered from every part of Christendom, and all are modified by the influences peculiar to an independent and American citizenry, such as exist in California.

Outside of Roman Catholicism, the scene is yet more promiscuous. Not only the leading Protestant denominations of St. Louis, Fortunate, Rev. E. M. Marvin was stationed in the city, and Rev. D. R. McAnally was at the helm of the St. Louis Advocate. The latter was courageous enough to determine that the lectures should be answered, and discriminating enough to see that Mr. Marvin was the man to do it. The disputants did not meet each other, but each lectured in his own church, and all the lectures of both were published in the Republican. The controversy, both as spoken and as written, created great interest. It is enough to say of the result that it was highly satisfactory to the Protestants, and made a profound impression against Popery upon very many who, without any intention, perhaps, of becoming personal adherents of Catholicism, were not at all suspected of being unfavorable to the progress of that power in this country. Mr. Marvin deserves the thanks of all who love his cause for the timeliness and ability of these lectures, which are all the better for being the production of one who is so swift controversialist, and who had always rather explain the faith and enforce it by the ordinary motives of the pulpit than "contend" for it in the arena of dispute.

The natural gentleness and dignity of the author have combined with his Christian spirit to keep out of the book anything like abuse of his opponents, while his many intelligence has scorned all the sophistry and demagoguery which too often disgrace and weaken the professional disputation. We heartily commend the volume. It bears, creditably, the imprint of the Methodist Book Depository at St. Louis. A likeness of the author enhances its value. 336 pages. For sale at the above Depository, No. 90 Pine street. Price—paper cover, 50 cts.; cloth, 80 cts.; cloth, gilt edges, \$1.

The Southern Methodist Quarterly for July has, we are glad to see, an appreciative paper on Adam Clarke. The worthy memory and works of the great contributor increase in the general estimation with lapse of time. Some may be inclined to dissent from several

Education. After hearing testimony to the high value set upon learning by the American people, and to the marked influence of Christianity upon American educational progress, it adds:

"What we now most need is the development, definition, diffusion, and right direction of the religious idea of education. We need to understand and appreciate better, than heretofore, the true connection between Christianity and education. We need to feel, as a self-evident axiom, that this connection is not accidental or artificial, but organic and vital. That the one is the complement of the other, in their highest nature. We need to feel that there is no such thing as a healthy progress of Christianity without a corresponding progress of education in connection with it; and that there is no such thing as a healthy progress of education, without a corresponding progress of Christianity—as a body of which education is a part—as of a character of which education is a principle."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Series of Lectures on the Errors of the Papacy, by Rev. E. M. Marvin, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis, is a book for the times. On our late trip we met with a well-accomplished and intelligent Italian refugee from Popish persecution, who gave us a "posting" concerning the designs of Romanism upon our country. We learned still more upon the subject through one who had been a member of the present Pope's household. The extent of the arrangements for Papalizing the religion of this country, and for Austria-cizing its republicanism, is perfectly astounding. The emigration aid society is one of the means. It sends out papal emigrants by the multitude upon a special contract system which requires them to pay a stipulated amount of their wages for so many years for the support of the Church in this country. Very recently a Catholic priest called at a railroad contractor's office, and requested the clerk to retain a certain amount of the wages of the Irish laborers and pay it over to him, stating it was all intended between the employees and himself. The clerk attended to the request; but, as it happened, the contractor discovered the money in a drawer, and on finding out the plan, had the men called in and paid it over to them, saying that he could not be made a party to any such arrangement. Our readers will now be at no loss to know how it is that Romanism erects costly church buildings, colleges, etc., in this country, and maintains in various other ways a vast and insidious system of sapping and mining at the foundation of our liberties.

It is well known to our people that there is nearly always an impending danger of conflict between our country and Spain; but it is not so well understood that, in the event of such a trouble, the whole official power of Romanism in this country would go to the aid and comfort of the enemy. We have reason to believe that there is a thorough understanding between the Papal power and the Spanish government upon that matter.

Against the Catholic Church, as a Church, we entertain no sentiment of bitterness. If its only errors were theological, we should speak of them as do of the differences between Protestant denominations, without any reference to civil interests. But while it continues to be so plain that Romanism is leagued with political tyranny, and that political empire is its paramount object, we cannot, in justice to our convictions of right, remain always silent concerning its encroachments, however much, for various reasons, we may dislike the subject. Policy itself might dictate silence, at least while the generosity of the American people is so far ahead of their fears as to give the Romanists the benefit of the cry of "persecution," whenever their policy awakens serious attention. And this, too, in sight of Mexico, where Romanism baptized four millions of converts in a few years after the reduction of the empire, and whom, as a result of successes which it heralds as evidence of the Divine blessing upon its labors, the Church soon became the possessor of the lands and revenue of the country—the final issue being the present struggle between the vanguard of ecclesiastical domination and a too feeble rallying of the little remaining vitality of the instinct of freedom in a portion of the population.

What is to be done about it? Nothing uncharitable; nothing which assumes that the great body of intelligent Catholics must necessarily and forever remain blind to the errors which are mixed with the merits of their Church system. There is no hope that such a reform may be blown into the heritage of American citizens,—and to gain their good will and respect as such. The object of the Bishop was that the letters and credentials of the missionaries proposed to be sent by his church to Japan, might receive a friendly reception, and secure to them all possible immunities and kindness from the authorities of that distant land. In this Bishop Early has displayed his habitual sagacity and thoughtfulness.

He was presented to the Japanese Envoys, we understand, by Gov. Floyd, the Honorable Secretary of War. No topics of theology were of course introduced, the object of the interview being as above explained, not proselyting but official. We learn that the Japanese Envoys very politely gave the Bishop the assurance that he desired, and that the interview was in all respects agreeable and satisfactory.

If the Bishop only has half a chance should him, he will have an edifice erected, and a Methodist Society in successful operation in Jeddo before the close of another year.

BISHOP EARLY AND THE JAPANESE.

The Alexandria Sentinel says the Bishop has been to Washington for the purpose of being presented to the Japanese Embassy, as a chief officer of a numerous society or association of American citizens,—and to gain their good will and respect as such. The object of the Bishop was that the letters and credentials of the missionaries proposed to be sent by his church to Japan, might receive a friendly reception, and secure to them all possible immunities and kindness from the authorities of that distant land. In this Bishop Early has displayed his habitual sagacity and thoughtfulness.

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Sages of the earth, Christ is the key of you problems, the completion of that philosophy which you resume without ceasing but never finish; troubled spirits, he is your peace; lovers of wealth, he is your true treasure; men, he is the word which solves the enigma of life, and conquers the power of death. He alone re-joins us to the Author of our being and to universal order.—Jefferson

CORVOS BLOOM.—Mr. S. A. Spellings, the intelligent overseer of Shanghai plantation in this county, informs us that his fields were plentifully besprinkled with cotton blooms on Wednesday last week. Mr. B. Williams has likewise placed on our table blooms which appeared on his plantation last week.—Jefferson

RAISINS.—THE CROPS.—This section of country, has been blessed with abundant showers of rain, within the last week, beginning with the 15th inst., and continuing to the 24th, to such an extent, that it is to be much needed, but has come in time to insure an abundant crop of corn, and the cotton crop never looked better in this section. The wheat crops now about harvested; and though light, owing to the severe frozes during the winter, there will be enough made to supply all the demands.

The Ot, Eye, and Hungarian grass crop is excellent, so far as we have heard, or been able to judge.—Paris Press 16th.

Mr. J. C. Thomas brought into our office on Tuesday last, a cotton bloom, from his crop six miles north-west of this place. It is the first cotton bloom we have seen or heard of this season.—J.

The corn crop in Grayson county, never looked better, so says the North Texas, public 22.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Galveston.—The city is healthy, and the weather delightful. We have had but one "hot" day so far, but a great many that would have been seriously so except for the breeze. That keeps us pleasantly cool during the day, and makes an upper sheet comfortable at night.

The Trinity Valley, Sumpter, was yearning for rain about the 12th. The corn was almost literally burnt up.

The Liberty Gazette, of the 22d, thinks the corn crop will be one-half short. "Cotton is still doing pretty well."

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The section from Beaumont to Liberty, 44 miles, is finished. The cars run three times a week. It is thought that the division from Beaumont to Orange, 23 miles, will be finished by the 1st of August. Between Liberty and Houston, 39 miles, the work is progressing. From Orange to New Iberia, 110 miles, the work is under contract. From New Iberia to Berwick's Bay, 40 miles, the work will soon be completed by the Louisiana Company. So says the Gazette.

At Marshall, we are informed by the Flag of the 13th, the weather was still dry. It had not heard of any rain in the neighborhood.

The North Texian (Sherman, Grayson co., ed.) of the 13th says: Last Monday night brought the severest thunder-storm we have witnessed for years. The fall of water was not rain—it was a deluge accompanied by a tornado which sent it through and through the roofs of dwellings. Our lodgings (the Texas) were flooded. A nice cool time we had of it.

The crop of what was not large in that section. "Other crops promise abundant yields. Oats are safe, and corn never looked better. Though the Spring and Summer have been rather dry, yet seasonable rains have fallen precisely when they were needed, and vegetation has never shown a yellow tinge."

The Texian reports the murder, recently, of Mr. Flack and his eldest son, near Boggy Depot, by some outlaws known as the "Flister gang." The murdered persons were residents of the Choctaw Nation.

The same paper says the new Methodist church in process of erection at Sherman was the finest house of worship in the Northern counties. Length, 60 feet; width, 40; 18 feet story.

A negro woman of A. C. Pace, Esq., of Bonham, was hanged a couple of weeks since for strangling her master's eldest son. After the murder of the child the citizens of Bonham took a vote as to the disposition of the woman. For burning, 54; for hanging, 93. Mr. Pace was one of the committee which waited on the abolition conference near Bonham, of which our readers have heard something occasionally here before. It is believed that abolition emissaries linger in that region; and it is supposed to be not altogether improbable that some friends of the said conference are seeking vengeance by stirring up the slaves to commit such deeds as that we have just chronicled.

RELIGIOUS.—The members of the Methodist persuasion occupied their new church, in this city, on Sunday last. The congregation was large, and listened with much interest to an excellent discourse, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hamill.—Nacogdoches Chronicle, 19th.

The Chronicle notes large emigrant trains, passing every week through Nacogdoches, bound for Western Texas.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—A Sunday-school celebration and picnic came off at Sherman on the 2d. An address was delivered at the Courthouse by Rev. Binkly. The speech was eloquent, and the succeeding dinner "grand."

A man named Geo. W. Williams was shot dead in a rencontre at DeLeon on the 16th. The Democrat of that date has no particulars.

TEXAS LEAD.—A lump of ore picked up in Llano county, proved on being smelted to contain 65 per cent of pure lead. A large amount of the ore lies on the surface of the ground in Llano.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The scholastic population of Bell county for 1869 is 1088. In 1857 it was 813.

BAUDERA.—The Goliad Messenger of the 10th inst. states that the crops are fine in Baudera county, which lies about fifty miles north-west of San Antonio. It also announces excellent crops in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. So the drought is not universal. We have no doubt that it will prove a blessing in helping the farmers to conclusions upon the kind of cropping best adapted to our climate.

A meeting of the members of the bar and citizens held in Goliad on the 15th passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge M. P. Norton, who died at San Antonio, of inflammation of the lungs, on the 8th.

A gentleman has just reached the State from San Fernando, Mexico, where he had purchased 100 Mules for \$40 per head. He will summer them in Coryell, and drive them to Louisiana for sale in the fall.

The cotton crop, says the Richmond Reporter, is doing well. The corn crop will be short.

THE CROPS.—Our accounts from the interior are more cheering, in consequence of the good rains which have fallen in some sections. The cotton prospect is tolerably good, though the corn crop, it is believed, has been out of fully one-half by the drought. The small grains have done well and the mast promises finely.—Indianapolis Courier.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The Herald says some wool made from the extent of the wool trade, from the quantity brought into Dallas every week. One horse alone has already produced 12,000 lbs. of excellent quality. Other horses are doing a large business. Not one half of the quantity clipped in Dallas has yet been brought to market.

The Austin papers of the 20th report "no rain yet."

The Boundary Commission disagrees. Texas claims the North Fork of Red River, while the United States claims Prairie Dog River as the boundary. The U. S. Commissioner also insists on running the line from the point fixed by Capt. Marcy. The Texas Commissioner protests.

Mr. E. C. Wharton, formerly of the N. O. Free Press, has become one of the editors of the Free Press of this city. He is spoken of in very complimentary terms by his acquaintances of the press. We wish him pleasure and prosperity in his new position.

Upon the whole all our planters who have relied mainly upon Wheat, Oats and Barley, have done well; some have made extraordinary yields. It has been reported to us that one gentleman in Travis has raised 40 bushels of barley to the acre and sold all his surplus at \$1 per bushel. He also, we have heard, disposed of his wheat crop at \$20 per acre without cutting a blade of it. Our corn crop has suffered severely, and our farmers will benefit by refusing to harvest so much of their industry upon that crop. The drought is extensive. Every day brings us news of its effects from our sister states.—Austin Gazette 22.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

European Political News by the Asia.

The speaker of the House did not differ in any way since its bombardment. The aristocratic continued.

Garibaldi had ordered an extraordinary levy and issued many orders for energetically prosecuting the war.

The Neapolitan troops still occupy their position at Capua, and are waiting for the French.

A telegram, dated Paris, the 9th, states that Gen. Letizia was returning from Naples, where he captured the Neapolitan troops.

ENGLAND.—Brougham in the House of Lords characterized the bombardment of Palermo as the most atrocious act ever perpetrated.

The London Times in the 4th says the news of Garibaldi's success at Palermo will gladden the hearts of every friend of Liberty in Europe.

FRANCE.—The report of the success of Garibaldi's success at Palermo will gladden the hearts of every friend of Liberty in Europe.

By the Steamship City of Washington, at New York, brings advices of the evening of the 7th from Liverpool.

A decline of 1-18 to 1-8 is quoted in cotton since the 2d inst. Sales of five days since circulate on 23, 30,000 bales.

The London money market active and closed steady. Funds closed at 95 1/8.

The reports from France and Belgium grain markets and growing crops are contradictory. The Baltic wheat crop will be short and prices have advanced.

The late bombardment of Palermo by the Neapolitan fleet continued to create much excitement in Europe. Nothing was positively known as to the result of the bombardment.

The King of Naples, it is stated, proposes to grant the Sicilians a constitution based on instructions from France.

The Pope is said to have expressed his belief that Louis Napoleon designs really carrying into effect the European political design of territory hinted at in the London pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress."

There is much likelihood of a break up in the English ministry, in consequence of its effort to postpone the Reform Bill.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Breaking up of the Democratic Convention.

At the annual meeting of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, June 22, 11 P. M.—The breaking up of the convention, the next morning, was a scene of great excitement and impressive scene, in which Virginia took the lead.

Mr. Moffit spoke for the delegation. He said it was evident the convention would insist upon the majority report, which did such great injustice to the minority.

Mr. Moffit would respect leave of the convention in the morning, and in the same time. All professed the warmest attachment to the President of the United States, but they could not see the rights of sister States.

Mr. Johnson spoke for Maryland. He said a portion of his delegation would withdraw from the convention.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge L. A. THOMPSON, of Galveston, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the 1st District, to be elected on the 1st day of August next.

We are authorized to announce Hon. E. A. PALMER as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the 2nd District, to be elected on the 1st day of August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DUNN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Galveston county, to be elected on the 1st day of August next.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 5th of June, by Rev. John F. Cook, Mr. GEORGE J. BAIRD and Miss FLORENCE A. WILL, all of Texas, Jacksonville, Texas.

At the residence of the bride's father, June 21st, by Rev. J. F. Cook, Mr. EDWIN P. ANGELL, of the Texas County, Texas, and Miss FREDIE R. RUNDLE, of Fort Bend county, Texas.

The "happy bride and groom" have our thanks for a "rejoicing token of remembrance," and our most sincere wishes for their welfare.

Spring and Summer Goods. JUST RECEIVED and offered for sale at the LOWEST PRICES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF EVERY KIND OF Spring and Summer Goods.

TEXAS LAND CERTIFICATES. 640 ACRES each of the Harrisburg Rail Road will be sold for cash on the 1st day of August next.

"The East Texas Star." PUBLISHED WEEKLY. W. A. LEONARD, EDITOR. CHERRY ST. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

RECEIPTS FOR SHIPMENT OF BOOKS. A. M. HENRY, 817 1/2, books mailed, R. T. P. Allen, books mailed, 802 1/2, books mailed.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE. From June 1st to 25th, inclusive.

Camp Meetings. God willing, there will be a Camp Meeting held for the purpose of religious instruction.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS' PREMIUM HORSE-POWER.

SAULSBURY & HENNING. Dealers in Men's, Youth's and Children's CLOTHING.

DR. HEARD & WELCH. TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Galveston.

HENRY HAMPSON & CO. Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and DEALERS IN FLANTATION SUPPLIES.

No Drayage on Cotton. From and after the 1st day of August, no drayage will be received for cotton consigned to us.

Carriage and Harness Shop. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Chappell Hill, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to repair and harness carriages.

T

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Child's Corner.

"I CAN'T" Never say, "I can't," my dear; Never say it...

TALK HARD TO YOURSELVES.—Let us not be over curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own...

Obituaries.

WILLIAM COLEMAN was born in Clark county, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818. He resided for a time in St. Louis, Mo. when his health declining, his physician prescribed a residence at the South...

Galveston Advertisements.

Galveston Male Academy. Successor under Houston Hall. House, from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. \$1 per month...

Anderson & Co.'s Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms. Tremont street, Galveston.

Chickering & Sons' Celebrated 8 1/2 Price Medal Pianos.

BOOK-BINDING, Paper Ruling, and Blank Book Manufacturing.

White and richly colored DINNER TEA and TOILET WARE.

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

WILLOW WARE. Children's Wagon, Market and Trunk BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED WARE. Large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Cream, Fruit, and other sets.

PLAIN AND JAPANESE WARE. China, Glass, and other household goods.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. A large assortment of knives, pens, and other articles.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. Various styles and prices.

TOYS. Fire Cracker, Sky Rockets, Whistles, Serpents, etc.

SOAP! SOAP! AGENTS WANTED for Soap and Borax.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FURNITURE STOCK. Beds, tables, chairs, and other furniture.

White and Checked Oil Cloth—Painted Window Shades and Blinds.

Willow Wares. An assortment of Willow Wares, Cane and Bamboo of all descriptions.

Blind Repairing. Good Carriage, Roller and Lane Fringe Gird, Curtains, Frames and Window Shades.

Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Card Paper. A large assortment of stationery and paper goods.

JONES, ROOT & CO. Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

JOSEPH WILLIAM LILLY, son of the late Wm. Lilly and Sister Julia Ann Pickett, departed this life in Smith County, Tex., Sept. 21, 1860.

Mrs. MARY E. McNABB, died on the 10th of May, in Fort Bend county. She was a native of Tennessee, and came with her father, D. C. Smith, to this State, several years ago.

THE OILY PERMORUM BRIGGS & YARD. Traders, Galveston.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS and Medicines. A large assortment of drugs and medicines.

Magnolia Cotton Gins. Manufactured by Bridgwater, Massachusetts.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1806. The undersigned have completed the machinery for the Galveston and Houston...

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

CHILDREN TEETHING. MISS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Clarksville Female Academy. THIS INSTITUTION is located in Clarksville, Tennessee, and is one of the best schools in the South...

Ruterville Female College. THIS institution is permanently established in one of the best localities in Texas.

A. G. CRAWFORD, Importer and Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.

Wilton and Wooden Ware, &c. WOULD have the honor to announce that they have just received a large stock of Goods...

White and richly colored DINNER TEA and TOILET WARE.

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WILLOW WARE. Children's Wagon, Market and Trunk BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED WARE. Large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Cream, Fruit, and other sets.

PLAIN AND JAPANESE WARE. China, Glass, and other household goods.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. A large assortment of knives, pens, and other articles.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. Various styles and prices.

TOYS. Fire Cracker, Sky Rockets, Whistles, Serpents, etc.

SOAP! SOAP! AGENTS WANTED for Soap and Borax.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FURNITURE STOCK. Beds, tables, chairs, and other furniture.

White and Checked Oil Cloth—Painted Window Shades and Blinds.

Willow Wares. An assortment of Willow Wares, Cane and Bamboo of all descriptions.

Blind Repairing. Good Carriage, Roller and Lane Fringe Gird, Curtains, Frames and Window Shades.

Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Card Paper. A large assortment of stationery and paper goods.

JONES, ROOT & CO. Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

JOSEPH WILLIAM LILLY, son of the late Wm. Lilly and Sister Julia Ann Pickett, departed this life in Smith County, Tex., Sept. 21, 1860.

Mrs. MARY E. McNABB, died on the 10th of May, in Fort Bend county. She was a native of Tennessee, and came with her father, D. C. Smith, to this State, several years ago.

THE OILY PERMORUM BRIGGS & YARD. Traders, Galveston.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS and Medicines. A large assortment of drugs and medicines.

Magnolia Cotton Gins. Manufactured by Bridgwater, Massachusetts.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1806. The undersigned have completed the machinery for the Galveston and Houston...

Crab and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

From New Orleans, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAY, at 12 M.; arrive GALVESTON, THURSDAY, at 10 A. M.; arrive GALVESTON, THURSDAY, at 10 A. M.; arrive GALVESTON, THURSDAY, at 10 A. M.

From New Orleans, via River.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAY, at 12 M.; arrive GALVESTON, SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.; arrive GALVESTON, SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

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Professional Cards.

Harris & Kavanaugh, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

Lyons & Stewart, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

Franklin Cummings, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

Charles E. Travis, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Will practice in a court, will receive and adjust claims, will prepare and execute all legal documents.

Attorneys at Law, HARBOUR & ROBSON.

Attorneys at Law, W. R. HARRIS & CO.

Attorneys at Law, B. H. HARRIS & CO.

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