

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—J. E. CARNES, EDITOR.
DAVID AYRES, AGENT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE, TO WHOM ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

VOL. IV.—NO. 48. GALVESTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858. WHOLE NO. 465.

The Texas Christian Advocate.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.
Printed every Tuesday, for the Texas Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by GEORGE GORDON.
For the Texas Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM MARSHALL.

Intemperance and Shows—Theatrical Engagement—Position of the Flag—Temperance Sermon—A Brilliant Party—Distinguishing of Weddings—Mistake Corrected.

Mr. Editor:—The intemperance and show mania still rages in this city, with but little, if any abatement. I cannot better give you an idea of the state of the pleasure thermometer, than by copying a paragraph from the Republican of a few weeks ago: "Our town has become lively during the past week, in the way of amusements. There was a display of animals, a fight of hand, and the bearded woman, in one establishment, that drew a large audience, and on Friday evening, the Theatians performed. Mr. Fredericks appeared in the character of 'Richard.' He is represented in the bills as the 'only true successor of the late J. B. Booth, bearing a strong resemblance in appearance, and possessing all the fiery energy and impulse of that great artist.' He is further described in the bills, by the association, as the eminent tragedian, from the principal theatres of the United States, and who has just concluded a highly successful engagement in Jefferson and Shreveport." Of course comment, as the newspapers would say, is unnecessary. Just think of it: a bearded woman, a wizard, and several other animals, with a large audience, in one and the same establishment! These animals were exhibited here three days in succession. Is it not a fact, Mr. Editor, that the moral as well as mineral lode attracts only those substances possessed of or charged with its own nature?

When the Theatrical Society was organized here, we were told by way of apology for it, that it was not objectionable as a full grown theater, inasmuch as it was an innocent arrangement to improve our youth in oratory, relieve distress, etc. But now see! In a very little time, "an engagement!" is effected with an "Eminent Tragedian!" from the principal theatres, etc. The "only true successor of the late J. B. Booth!" Yes, "comment is unnecessary." "Head, hair, and tail, ears, teeth, and claws—all bear a strong resemblance" to mother theatre; and it is proven by the most conclusive "demonstrations," that we have been worshipping in our midst a snuffling monster! until its huge proportions are becoming a terror to genuine piety. "Pray, upon what basis has this monster fed, that it has grown so large? Let its religious feelings answer this question.

Some time since, I had occasion to "praise the Republican for a dissertation its editor gave on the evils of intemperance," while I "ensured" its bad philosophy, in puffing and encouraging the trinitarianism of this flock of stupidity, as cretines, theatres, shows, and dancing. I can now say most as much for the flag, which manifests a "slight leaning" to the temperance side of the house—maybe about as much as the man who was about to join the church, and got his garments soiled with fresh paint. On the outside of to-day's issue is an interesting temperance sermon, delivered at the Methodist Church in this place, April 18th, by Rev. W. B. Hill. On the inside, the editor trusts "the lecture will have a salutary effect," ("of course,") but in another column clinches (in his sleeves, shall I say) on a quantity of "sparkling champagne," which he had found on the occasion of "A Brilliant Party" at the "Adkins' House." He forgets perhaps, that the lecture struck a mighty blow at party tripping, in these words: "I repeat with emphasis, so far as example is concerned, so inasmuch as you esteem the well-being of the young men at school here, better be a drunken sot and wallow in the ditch, than be a moderate drinker! It is a hard saying, yet it is true. The former leads directly to the vice, while the latter demonstrates the 'evil.'" After all, the position of the flag on this subject seems to be in the indicative mood, and is about as decided as its position on any other subject. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you now receive the flag in exchange, that you will also give it, to sermon a place in your columns. I will not a "tempt to give a full view of its excellence; but a paragraph or two may give some idea in case you do not get the whole sermon.

Intemperance, the foul, stinking of the foul cesspool of hell, stalks abroad. In our land, whose very breath is a pestilence, from the atmosphere of the hellish—whom our ravages in our midst is mightier than the tramp of the Trojan horses, and like the Trojans horses it is brought into our midst by our own citizens, who, Judas like, betray our people into the hands of the most cruel and implacable of all enemies. It is the Pandora box from which emanates a thousand evils without leaving Epimetheus a single ray of hope or spark of glimmering day. It is emphatically "the culture of Jupiter preying upon the liver of our nation, and we within it Hercules to slay the destructive bird. It is worse than the frogs, the flies, the tempest, turned loose upon Egypt. For the delivery of God," is chosen despite. It knows no abatement. It is said by Ovid, that from the mouth of Typhoeus flames of fire, like the discontent show of a different animal. From this monster rolls a fiery stream through our land more destructive than the wake of the tornado, to the tune of one hundred and twenty-five million of gallons of ardent spirits per annum. It may be justly compared to the storm described by the poet:

Laughing the gentle moon and stars to scorn
He veils in blacker gloom his wild array,
Quivers the air with more convulsive throes,
Wrought into agony; the ocean reels—
Earth of the dire uproar deep gushes shows,
Chaos by fits, his lurid flames reveals.
What is Moscow in the flames, her gold wasting
From intense heat, and Napoleon pursued
By the northern blast, trembling for his fate,
Compared to the savages of this emblem of

LETTER FROM GOLIAD.

Mr. Editor:—According to our old custom of attending annually upon some of the examinations of our literary institutions, we this year went up to Goliad, and were present during the examination of the young ladies of Paine Female Institute, we are getting old now and have been present upon very many such occasions, but we will not say this was the best we ever attended, but simply that the world is progressing. It was no humping or farce gotten up to take in the people, but was thorough, covering all the ground gone over during the session, and we are happy to state that the young ladies evinced by their philosophic answers, couched in original language, that they had a knowledge of the principles of their studies. The class in anatomy showed by appropriate answers that they have the reason of the thing well impressed upon their minds. The classes in algebra met and vanquished those difficult problems, whose painful memory still clings to us, taunting us with aching brows, and sweaty faces. The class in geometry unfolded the tangled network of reason in the true mathematical style. But why enumerate. The examination was thorough and while some from excess of timidity could not exhibit all they knew, others came up to a full measure of their knowledge. Well may the Conference be proud of this institute, for it is doing a good work. The Faculty are able and seem determined to make it equal to any institution in the State. The Rev. George W. McClanahan, the President, seems qualified in heart and heart for this important office. He is identified with the interests of the institute and through her prosperity he hopes for promotion. But the exhibition was the most interesting part of the exercises. It was an exhibit of that which pleases the eye and delights the ear, such as music, painting, and composition. By the way, how ornamental are the ornamental branches when long attended the intellect learned in the deep things of science. They lighten the attractions of the soul, but how horribly do they set forth the naked deformity of the uneducated mind. The audience was large, orderly, and brilliant—was an assemblage of wit, beauty and erudition. The beautiful specimen paintings and embroidery hung around the walls—the decorations and above all the many young ladies, beautifully attired in white, reminded us of a scene of a higher climate. The music discoursed by the pupils of Miss Landon—possessed the vivacity touch and charming cantando which belong to skillful musicians. The composition in the main would have done honor to other hands. In some the old ideas were refreshed so as to be palatable. In others there were new ideas and striking illustrations. "How dear are the ties that bind our race in gentleness together," by Miss M. B. was sweet and pervaded by a pure sympathy such as animates a warm heart. "The love of fame," by Miss L. P. was a fine production and abounded in the flowers of rhetoric. "The scholars hope," by Miss S. B. was one of those pure, chaste compositions, combining grace, strength and beauty, and moving gracefully on to a splendid climax. "How blessings brighter as they take their flight," by Miss L. W. embracing the true philosophy of life. She said, is never satisfied with the present, but goes continually points her bright wand to a golden future, while memory covered with golden fingers around the joys of the past. Washington, while acting his part was subject to the malice and envy of men, but when he was gone and a sobbing nation stood around his bier, how the benediction and blessing of mankind burned with brighter when taking its flight. There were stenter benches than mine melted when this cord was touched. The vocabulary—passing away—by Miss M. N. was smooth, liquid, and flowing, and dealt at every pore with the tender sympathy of early companionship. May her heart ever be warmed by a gush of so pure a feeling, but why cite instances of the peculiar and happy display of genius. The occasion was an intellectual feast and we came away with a sad heart sighing—"would I were a boy again."

Mr. Editor:—I desire to call your attention to a few articles to the cause of education. It is a deplorable fact that within the bounds of our Conference, there is no first class institution under the control and patronage of the Church for the education of our sons. This duty of the members of the Church, (though by no means the least important) has been neglected more than any other duty that devolves upon them. It is certainly the interest and duty to build up colleges, and endow them so as to afford the means for the education of their sons at home and under their own supervision and protection. It is the duty that possesses the power and ability, it is the duty that the largest share of patronage to such institution must come. While the minister is laboring hard, encountering the privations and hardships that are attendant upon a life of itinerancy, swimming against the wind and rains of heaven to carry the gospel to your door, and learn your children the great way of salvation, will you not lend your aid to an enterprise that must lighten his load, after having educated your children in an institution where their moral culture is regarded with as much importance as their intellectual attainments, where they burn lessons of virtue and piety with the arts and sciences, where they are taught to become great and good, they must blend both together. It becomes easy and delightful for them to receive the lesson, (by profit) of christianity as they fall from the lips of the man of God.

We have within the bounds of our Conference, young men, who desire to join the itinerancy, and become one of the spokes in the "Great Iron Wheel," that must and will crush out before it, all sin, religious bigotry and superstition. But to join the great work with success, they must be educated, where shall we send them? To other Conferences, to other colleges, as dependent creatures upon strangers for their bounty? No! Let the strong voice of the laity of our Church thunder a response, "No." We will educate them at home. We have a country one hundred and fifty miles in width, and three hundred in length, the most fertile soil in the world, the climate most delightful, with all the elements of independence, with great wealth among the numerous members of our church, and yet no university for the education of our sons. The central counties of our Conference, Ross, Cherokee, Anderson, and Smith could within themselves build and endow a first-class college, and locate at some central point. Then will these wealthy counties see their interest and work to sustain it by their liberal contributions. But "in unity there is strength," and the whole Conference, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, should feel the importance of this enterprise, and come with a strong arm to its aid, should lay aside all jealousies and prejudices of every kind, and only have an eye single to the good of the Church, and the intellectual advancement of our sons. I do most earnestly hope that every circuit and mission within the bounds of our Conference will be aroused upon this subject, and take action at once. It is earnestly requested that each one of them will at their Fourth Quarterly Conference, appoint a suitable number of good standing and efficient delegates to the Educational Convention, that meets in connection with the Annual Conference at Tyler. I hope to hear from the members of the Church in the various portions of the Conference on this subject, through the columns of the Advocate.

LETTER FROM CLATO CREEK.

Mr. Editor:—I have been noticing for some time back, pieces from your correspondents, mentioning the fact that Western Texas has no mails or post office facilities, and what could be done for the Advocate if it was changed, etc., which any sensible man must agree that it is a hard task to the subscribers for any paper, (merits or no mail facilities.) It is earnestly requested that each one of them will at their Fourth Quarterly Conference, appoint a suitable number of good standing and efficient delegates to the Educational Convention, that meets in connection with the Annual Conference at Tyler. I hope to hear from the members of the Church in the various portions of the Conference on this subject, through the columns of the Advocate.

LETTER FROM CLATO CREEK.

Mr. Editor:—I have been noticing for some time back, pieces from your correspondents, mentioning the fact that Western Texas has no mails or post office facilities, and what could be done for the Advocate if it was changed, etc., which any sensible man must agree that it is a hard task to the subscribers for any paper, (merits or no mail facilities.) It is earnestly requested that each one of them will at their Fourth Quarterly Conference, appoint a suitable number of good standing and efficient delegates to the Educational Convention, that meets in connection with the Annual Conference at Tyler. I hope to hear from the members of the Church in the various portions of the Conference on this subject, through the columns of the Advocate.

Mr. Editor:—I have been noticing for some time back, pieces from your correspondents, mentioning the fact that Western Texas has no mails or post office facilities, and what could be done for the Advocate if it was changed, etc., which any sensible man must agree that it is a hard task to the subscribers for any paper, (merits or no mail facilities.) It is earnestly requested that each one of them will at their Fourth Quarterly Conference, appoint a suitable number of good standing and efficient delegates to the Educational Convention, that meets in connection with the Annual Conference at Tyler. I hope to hear from the members of the Church in the various portions of the Conference on this subject, through the columns of the Advocate.

Mr. Editor:—I have been noticing for some time back, pieces from your correspondents, mentioning the fact that Western Texas has no mails or post office facilities, and what could be done for the Advocate if it was changed, etc., which any sensible man must agree that it is a hard task to the subscribers for any paper, (merits or no mail facilities.) It is earnestly requested that each one of them will at their Fourth Quarterly Conference, appoint a suitable number of good standing and efficient delegates to the Educational Convention, that meets in connection with the Annual Conference at Tyler. I hope to hear from the members of the Church in the various portions of the Conference on this subject, through the columns of the Advocate.

LETTER FROM MEDINA.

Mr. Editor:—I left you and your readers on the Guadalupe, in the dead of winter, with the full intention to continue my sketches at that time; but owing to a multiplicity of employments, I have finished my first round without a word. Permit me here to say, by way of vanity, that we have had an interesting round, all the interests of the Church are on the advance. About one dozen souls were converted, more than that number united with the church. The presiders all at their posts, and well received, and working like men of God.

I am now on my second round, and the whole face of nature has put off gray winter and assumed the beautiful green garb of spring, and I leave the Guadalupe valley, and travel up the valley of Straight Creek, towards Fredericksburg. The creek, however, is anything else but straight, although the valley is tolerably so, and hence I presume the name of the creek. There is some very good land on this stream in small tracts. This is certainly a very fine country for sheep, water is abundant and some timber, about ten miles from the Guadalupe we pass the ridge between the waters of the Guadalupe and the Perdido, and on this ridge we have a most grand and romantic view of the surrounding mountains. The valley of Straight Creek far below appears as a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

While here, I rode out north of the village some ten miles, to visit some of our brethren, and look at the country. And here is a rough mountainous country, with occasional, very small valleys of rich land. In these the farmers are settled on pre-emption claims, and are doing well. They have excellent water, fine health, and good range, (especially for sheep), and enough good land to raise all their provisions, and thus a deep gorge in the mountains, while the scenery above is exceedingly wild and rugged. The Perdido valley is a rich country, land of plenty of post oak timber, and excellent water. I think the best well water I have found in Texas is in this valley. On the north side of Perdido, about four miles from the stream, lies the town of Fredericksburg, situated on a small tributary of the Perdido, called Redburn's Creek. It is a long, narrow town, and is built on a high point of land, and is one-fourth of the ground it now covers, it would be a great convenience to the citizens as well as those trading there. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, so that it may be truly said "as the mountains round about Jerusalem" so are the mountains round about Fredericksburg.

month teaching and have abundant opportunity to exercise his talents in preaching. Most of the settlements directly on or near the Llano are German. We have a mission here and about one hundred members of the church and the regular means of Grace both public and private.

But I must leave your readers and the Llano valley, and when I greet them again I will give them some idea of the upper Guadalupe and Baudera valleys. JOSE W. DE VILLAS.
Medina, May 1858.

A TRIP TO SUMPTER.

Mr. Editor:—The following description of a trip to Sumpter, is taken from my journal, and is sent to you for publication. On the first Sabbath in August, soon after presiding to a large and attentive congregation in the town of Rusk, I started to fill an appointment at Liberty, a distance of some twelve miles.

The weather was unusually warm, and the road was dry and dusty, consequently traveling was disagreeable, but my engagements must be met. I arrived at Brother Hinton's just in time to get a good supper. We then made our way to the Church, and I preached to a good congregation on the subject of prayer. After preaching we returned to the same place, and spent the night pleasantly. The next morning after breakfast I mounted my male and left for my next appointment, which was some thirty-five miles.

Much of the land over which I traveled is considered to be of the best quality, but settlements were few, and far enough apart, to constitute, what some people call, a good stock range. Nothing of special interest took place during the day. I reached Brother Mathews, who lives near the church, in time to rest, and to take some refreshment before preaching. At the appointed time for service, we went to the church, and I preached to a fine congregation. Considerable interest was manifested. Several conversions and accessions. It is worthy of remark that at this place, I found Rev. S. C. Box, Preacher in Charge of Sumpter Mission, and several local ministers conducting a precious revival. The meeting was continued, and the next day I preached, and united in the altar work.

We had a time of tears. Service again at night, the meeting then closed with the following results: Eight conversions and thirteen accessions to the Methodist Church. The following day was spent at Mrs. Bell's, a pleasant place. The next evening Brother Box and I left for Sumpter, where we had an appointment for a three days' meeting. We soon reached a small, but a rich prairie, and found in it a good many houses, arrived at Sumpter in time to meet the people and preach to them, but just at the hour for preaching a heavy shower of rain came on, and prevented the people from coming to meeting. They met at three o'clock, and I preached to a small audience. At night an excellent congregation met "to hear what the Lord would say unto them." I conducted the service. My subject was the patience of God, and judging from the good attention, I am inclined to the opinion that "God's word did not return unto him void, but it accomplished that whereunto it was sent." Saturday at eleven o'clock I preached to a crowded house of anxious listeners, some interest in the congregation. Brother Alford occupied the stand at three, and Brother Box at night. The church began to get right. Sunday morning at the usual hour for preaching, I preached life and salvation to an attentive audience. "The Lord was with us in power and demonstration of the spirit." Preaching again at three o'clock, at which time the work seemed to increase and spread through the whole congregation. After the sermon, at early candle light, mourners were called. Quite a number came forward with truly penitent hearts, and four professed faith in Christ, and christians generally rejoiced "in hope of the glory of God." Thank God for heart-felt religion, a religion that makes us useful in this life, prepares us to die happily in death, and secures us eternal life in heaven. You perceive that from the above account of my travels that I endeavored to obey the command, "As you go preach." Early on Monday morning I was taken very sick. The meeting was, however, protracted until Tuesday night, with the following results: six bright conversions and eight accessions to the Church. But my sickness grew worse and worse for seven days, but I cannot describe the state of my mind. Distressed and tormented with a fever, torn by disquietude, deprived of a food material and kind relations to minister to my wants. But I was with friends who cared for me, I had every attention that was necessary for a sick man to have. Many thanks to the kind people of Sumpter, and more especially to the ladies for their unbounded kindness to me, and for their unceasing efforts to make me cheerful. Towards the close of the seventh day, I began to get better. My physicians were kind and intelligent men, and above all, generous-hearted. As soon as I was able to ride, I took leave of my Sumpter friends, and made my way homeward, and after a monotonous ride of two days, I arrived at my boarding house, and when I entered the room Sister G. arose and exclaimed, "Why Brother Angell is possible that the dead has come to life, we heard to-day that you were dead." She then touched a chord which vibrated through my whole frame, and I replied that my work is not done yet, I told her in a few words the nature of my sickness, and went immediately to the post office, and the people in town like others, were surprised to see me walk through the streets, for they had heard that I was certainly dead, and, therefore, they never expected to see me again upon earth, and in fact the office members of the Church were about taking steps to procure the services of another minister to take charge of this station. Language fails to describe my feelings, for there was sadness in the thought of dying in a strange place, far removed from home, yet the thought that Jesus had said, "I will be with you always even unto the end of the world," cheered me, and I felt that "I pass through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Jesus will be with me, his rod and his staff comfort me." Many such thoughts occurred to my mind, and I resolved to live nearer God. O Lord, may I have "victory over death!" J. L. ASHOLE.

Since the beginning of the religious revival, a thousand converts have been added to the various churches in Chicago.

month teaching and have abundant opportunity to exercise his talents in preaching. Most of the settlements directly on or near the Llano are German. We have a mission here and about one hundred members of the church and the regular means of Grace both public and private.

But I must leave your readers and the Llano valley, and when I greet them again I will give them some idea of the upper Guadalupe and Baudera valleys. JOSE W. DE VILLAS.
Medina, May 1858.

A TRIP TO SUMPTER.

Mr. Editor:—The following description of a trip to Sumpter, is taken from my journal, and is sent to you for publication. On the first Sabbath in August, soon after presiding to a large and attentive congregation in the town of Rusk, I started to fill an appointment at Liberty, a distance of some twelve miles.

The weather was unusually warm, and the road was dry and dusty, consequently traveling was disagreeable, but my engagements must be met. I arrived at Brother Hinton's just in time to get a good supper. We then made our way to the Church, and I preached to a good congregation on the subject of prayer. After preaching we returned to the same place, and spent the night pleasantly. The next morning after breakfast I mounted my male and left for my next appointment, which was some thirty-five miles.

Much of the land over which I traveled is considered to be of the best quality, but settlements were few, and far enough apart, to constitute, what some people call, a good stock range. Nothing of special interest took place during the day. I reached Brother Mathews, who lives near the church, in time to rest, and to take some refreshment before preaching. At the appointed time for service, we went to the church, and I preached to a fine congregation. Considerable interest was manifested. Several conversions and accessions. It is worthy of remark that at this place, I found Rev. S. C. Box, Preacher in Charge of Sumpter Mission, and several local ministers conducting a precious revival. The meeting was continued, and the next day I preached, and united in the altar work.

We had a time of tears. Service again at night, the meeting then closed with the following results: Eight conversions and thirteen accessions to the Methodist Church. The following day was spent at Mrs. Bell's, a pleasant place. The next evening Brother Box and I left for Sumpter, where we had an appointment for a three days' meeting. We soon reached a small, but a rich prairie, and found in it a good many houses, arrived at Sumpter in time to meet the people and preach to them, but just at the hour for preaching a heavy shower of rain came on, and prevented the people from coming to meeting. They met at three o'clock, and I preached to a small audience. At night an excellent congregation met "to hear what the Lord would say unto them." I conducted the service. My subject was the patience of God, and judging from the good attention, I am inclined to the opinion that "God's word did not return unto him void, but it accomplished that whereunto it was sent." Saturday at eleven o'clock I preached to a crowded house of anxious listeners, some interest in the congregation. Brother Alford occupied the stand at three, and Brother Box at night. The church began to get right. Sunday morning at the usual hour for preaching, I preached life and salvation to an attentive audience. "The Lord was with us in power and demonstration of the spirit." Preaching again at three o'clock, at which time the work seemed to increase and spread through the whole congregation. After the sermon, at early candle light, mourners were called. Quite a number came forward with truly penitent hearts, and four professed faith in Christ, and christians generally rejoiced "in hope of the glory of God." Thank God for heart-felt religion, a religion that makes us useful in this life, prepares us to die happily in death, and secures us eternal life in heaven. You perceive that from the above account of my travels that I endeavored to obey the command, "As you go preach." Early on Monday morning I was taken very sick. The meeting was, however, protracted until Tuesday night, with the following results: six bright conversions and eight accessions to the Church. But my sickness grew worse and worse for seven days, but I cannot describe the state of my mind. Distressed and tormented with a fever, torn by disquietude, deprived of a food material and kind relations to minister to my wants. But I was with friends who cared for me, I had every attention that was necessary for a sick man to have. Many thanks to the kind people of Sumpter, and more especially to the ladies for their unbounded kindness to me, and for their unceasing efforts to make me cheerful. Towards the close of the seventh day, I began to get better. My physicians were kind and intelligent men, and above all, generous-hearted. As soon as I was able to ride, I took leave of my Sumpter friends, and made my way homeward, and after a monotonous ride of two days, I arrived at my boarding house, and when I entered the room Sister G. arose and exclaimed, "Why Brother Angell is possible that the dead has come to life, we heard to-day that you were dead." She then touched a chord which vibrated through my whole frame, and I replied that my work is not done yet, I told her in a few words the nature of my sickness, and went immediately to the post office, and the people in town like others, were surprised to see me walk through the streets, for they had heard that I was certainly dead, and, therefore, they never expected to see me again upon earth, and in fact the office members of the Church were about taking steps to procure the services of another minister to take charge of this station. Language fails to describe my feelings, for there was sadness in the thought of dying in a strange place, far removed from home, yet the thought that Jesus had said, "I will be with you always even unto the end of the world," cheered me, and I felt that "I pass through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Jesus will be with me, his rod and his staff comfort me." Many such thoughts occurred to my mind, and I resolved to live nearer God. O Lord, may I have "victory over death!" J. L. ASHOLE.

Since the beginning of the religious revival, a thousand converts have been added to the various churches in Chicago.

HINTS AND FACTS.

Mr. Editor:—Many parents toil hard and live parsimoniously all their days, for the purpose of accumulating enough of the world's goods to give their sons a brilliant start in the world. We think this kind of worldly wisdom a great folly, especially where it leads to the neglect of their mental, moral and religious education, which is so highly necessary to give them firmness of character, amid the trials of this world of uncertainties.

Parents should remember that a young man destitute of a firm, moral character, is like a vessel without rudder or pilot, which is liable to be carelessly wrecked. The course which he may steer his little bark is dangerous and hurried, crowded with deepest sorrows. Too many parents are sleeping over the future welfare of their sons; not thinking about the path which they are traveling. We mean the path, that has led so many young men to ruin—the path of dissipation, the gilded ornaments of which are vice, folly and ungodliness, which constitute the corrupt robe of immortality, that imparts the destructive leprosy to the soul of the wearer. This garment is quite a tempting costume, soon admired by the young, put on with an intention, too often, never to be laid aside. It is the robe they love, notwithstanding its many dark blemishes, and the evil it produces, an immoral character—a mind full of eccentricities, and gloomy prospects.

While we are penning this article, we imagine some young man, whose moral education has been neglected, is in the field of sin, sowing the seed of corruption—working out his own ruin and shooting like a last comet to the region of endless darkness.

Dear parents—can you neglect to throw around your sons the hallmarks of morality and piety, upon these the moth and rust of time cannot feed, nor destroy. The robe of moral purity ought to be thrown around your sons in their juvenile days. Then the tender plant will be preserved from all the dangers which young men are apt to fall in with when they first grow up. Christian piety is the wedding garment, which has been worn by the wisdom of David; by Him it was made for the soul's ornament, and all parents should do in their power to clothe their sons with it. It imparts to the young those high-toned principles of morality and piety, that should characterize them in life, and amid the walks of refined society. A character clothed with the simplicity of religion will outshine "Dives" in all his earthly pomp, "purple robe," and "fine linen." Give your sons a life—which is needful for them to possess in early life—moral and religious instruction, teach them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. May God help you—more amen. A. BROWN.
Marion, Texas.

LETTER FROM KAUFFMAN.

Mr. Editor:—In my last which appeared in your issue of 13th April, I omitted to state that on the 8th of May, 1857, the Temple of Honor was organized in this town, and styled "Kauffman Temple of Honor, Number 80." And I am sorry to acknowledge that this order here has had, the most uncompromising opposition, and that too, Mr. Editor, from those of whom better things were expected. Those who were followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, opposing the principles inculcated in the Temple Order, what a strange contradiction. But while I blush to make those acknowledgments, I can rejoice in beholding the good fruit already ripening here, and which is the effects of the labor of the Temple. There are about thirty gentlemen belonging to the Order, in good standing. And the ladies, (God bless them), have taken a stand on our side, which fact you would have known if W. G. F. had told when Lilly Social Temple was organized. Ought we not to have encouragement when we have ladies and their influence on our side? Did you ever know the ladies to fall in any good undertaking by them? I think you answer, No.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that all those bacchanalian rows, which are prevalent in most towns in Texas, and the chief cause of which are "Red Eyes," will vanish before the fraternal influence of the Temple of Honor.

Before closing, allow me to congratulate you upon the success in obtaining so many new subscribers. I am sorry that "the Advocate" is not better patronized in Kaufman than it is. There is not the fifth subscriber that should be. I hope the good people of Texas will awake to their own interest before the opportunity is entirely gone for the establishment of one of the best papers in the South. N. N.

PRAYER-MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor:—What are you doing in Galveston in the cause of Holiness? This is the great work needed in the Church in order to enthrone the kingdom of God. In some places in this part of our country, and learning to walk by faith and live by faith. I have learned that you have a regular meeting for those who are seeking this great blessing. O, I wish I could meet with them a few times, for I do think there would be a great difference in offering those precious promises to those who are seeking than from those who have forced upon them.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

<

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Quarterly Meetings.

NEW BRAUNFELS MISSIONARY DISTRICT—Third Round.

New Braunfels German Mission on Cibola, July 21st and August 1st.

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

New Advertisements.

To Teachers.

WANTED a gentleman who is qualified to teach the English language in a school in the city of Houston.

Wanted.

Sorley, Smith & Co.

Pianos, Melodions, Force Pumps, etc.

New Arrangements.

United States Mail from Galveston to Crockett, via Liberty.

Notice.

SOLE UNIVERSITY.

Chappel Hill Female College.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

STORE PRICES CURRENT.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

DR. BRAGG'S Indian Queen Vegetable Pills.

Houston Advertisements.

JOHN DICKINSON.

ALLEN & FULTON.

VINCENT & FISHER.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

Business Cards.

POTWILL & RUIHVEN.

Sign of the Cotton Bale.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

ing the Book...

Some of our people...

to submit his...

independently...

by including...

in this heading...

the orders of...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

to make a...

There appears to be some work for the mail agent...

The Waco Southern has visited Gen. Spight's farm...

Chops in Bennett County—a friend writing from this county...

The Gazettes Inquirer mentions a field of 100 acres...

The San Antonio Ledger says 2,300 tons of iron have been purchased...

The same paper says that the overall mail has thus far never once failed...

The Palestine Advocate says that wheat is selling in Ellis county at fifty cents...

The Clarksville Standard says that 25 persons joined the church in that place...

The Marshall Flag speaks of a season there and excellent prospect for crops...

The seat of Government for our neighboring State of Tennessee...

The Victoria Advertiser says Monday was presented with a lot of apples and grapes...

The same paper says We have the pleasure of announcing that Messrs. Ken and Clark...

Our Texas exchanges, without exception, speak in favorable terms of the growing crops...

The Austin Statesman says that breadstuffs from Europe, which he has been in behalf of the Galveston and Houston Railroad...

The Dallas Herald has received a sample bundle of 3000 bushels of wheat raised by Mr. Huxar...

The Austin Statesman says that breadstuffs from Europe, which he has been in behalf of the Galveston and Houston Railroad...

The Dallas Herald has received a sample bundle of 3000 bushels of wheat raised by Mr. Huxar...

The Austin Statesman says that breadstuffs from Europe, which he has been in behalf of the Galveston and Houston Railroad...

States will send an armed force to Nicaragua, or make such a display as will convince England and France...

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

Uran Advertisers—Under this heading, the Washington Union of the 2nd inst., has the following:

HOME WORK.

Rev. H. M. Glass of Anderson Texas Conference writes "God has revised his work of Pine Grove, six miles east of Anderson. There has been twenty conversions and fifteen added to Zion. Anderson station is in a healthy condition. We are praying and expecting to see greater good than has yet been done."

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the neighborhood of Brazos county, Texas, embracing the Fifth Sabbath in August.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

Dear Bro. A., in consequence of the late issue of the Advocate, we are unable to make changes in our Third Round of Quarterly Meetings...

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

W. HENRY ELLIOT & CO.

