

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

POSTPONEMENT.

In view of the condition of the roads, and the great difficulty of getting collections through the mails, we have postponed discounting the papers of those who owe more than \$3.00 until the first of March.

THE PARIS "UNIVERS."

Although the press of the Romish Church cannot flourish in this country, simply because the publication of her doctrines and aims before the American public would be ruinous to her, yet she exercises great power in Europe and especially in France, by means of that noted journal, *The Univers*, or *Catholic Union*. We gather some interesting items in reference to this paper from the foreign correspondence of the *New York Observer*. It is the grand Romish "organ" in Europe, faithfully representing Ultramontane popery, and has great influence even in the councils of the Pontifical Court. It is the organ of the Jesuits as well as of the Pope.

The editor-in-chief is a Mr. LOUIS VEUILLOT, a self-made man, the son of a poor cooper, who by his native mental vigor has acquired celebrity, but who shows by his coarse abuse, the defective culture of his taste and manners.

His youth did not attend the festival of the holy week, and on his return he openly announced his repentance and conversion. The Jesuits hastened to enlist him under their banner, for they have not many distinguished writers among them. Granting the sincerity of this change, the remembrance of his past disorders should inspire him with a little modesty, and reserve. A man who has been so completely an infidel, so disorderly in his conduct—and an author who has sold his pen, at the age of thirty, to every political party, ought not to reproach others; he ought to mite on his breast, asking pardon of God and man for the offenses he has committed.

Thus Mr. Louis Veuillot was admitted as chief editor of the *Univers*, about the year 1839 or 1840. Since then he has displayed indefatigable activity, attacking by turns, philosophers, professors of the university, Protestants, liberal men, Galileans, all those who do not servilely bend to the sacerdotal or monastic despotism. In this incessant warfare, he has given proofs of skill and energy. His style is vigorous and his logic close. He discourses with wonderful skill the weak sides of his opponents; he wounds them deeply. He never wavers the attention of his readers. He finds striking figures to express his ideas; he wields with equal power, reason and sarcasm. But these qualities, which no one disputes, are spoiled by being mingled with abusive personalities in the strongest of ligions. He has no self-respect, and is uncharitable and merciless towards all who dare to contradict his assertions, or to displease him. Neither age, nor genius, nor renown, repress his insolent style. He has insulted those most illustrious citizens, Guizot, Lamartine, and Thiers; he has dragged the aged Beranger in the mire.

This journal is twenty-five years old; its past and present history is very instructive. At its birth it was humble and timid; for it was aware, in 1832, that public opinion was not on its side. The papish priests were then suspected; the Jesuits dared not even to take their own true name. The first contest sustained by the *Univers* concerned the liberty of national instruction. The editors affected great love for liberal opinion; it was a mask, behind which they hid their spirit of monopoly and tyranny.

After some years, and especially when Mr. Louis Veuillot became associated in the editorship, the *Univers* adopted a more decided tone and showed higher pretensions. The Jesuitical party, secretly patronized, by some of Louis Veuillot's counselors, took courage.

In the revolution of 1848, this journal assumed the red epig, and affected the most ardent republicanism. "The revolution of 1848," said Mr. Veuillot, "is a dispensation of Providence, there will be no better republicanism than the French Cantons." The *Univers* then made democratic talk, and was given to Louis Blanc; it applauded the insurrections of Milan, Vienna and Berlin, and saw in the rising of the people the hand of God. But this was only the language of fear and hypocrisy. As soon as circumstances were changed, the Jesuitical party adopted entirely different maxims; it hailed with transport the accession of Louis Napoleon to military dictatorship, saying that the *priest and the soldier* are the two great supports of human society, and that the *task of civilization* is to defend them.

Of late years the *Univers* has stripped off all disguise. It has eulogized the St. Bartholomew and extolled the most atrocious cruelties of the Inquisition. It has distinctly denounced the liberty of worship as *infidel*, liberty of the press as *monstrous*, democracy as *abominable*. It is now the defender of priestly and political absolutism.

These excesses have brought against it numerous and earnest remonstrances. The former archbishop of Paris himself, Mr. de Sibour, alarmed at the bad effects produced by this journal sent a solemn warning to it, and forbade all the ecclesiastics of his diocese to read it, saying that the *Univers* had shamefully violated all the rules of religious controversy, of Christian charity, and even of simple honesty." This censure was severe. The bishop of Orleans, Mr. Duparcque, made a similar protest. He wrote to Mr. Louis Veuillot: "There is in your language a tone of railleury and arrogance which I become Christian in grave discussions. The eternal truth ought not to be supported by derision and insult. The reading of your journal is corrupting."

But the *Univers* did not heed these remonstrances; it appealed to the Pope against the criticism of some French prelates, and the Jesuits, who are the majority in the court of Rome, obtained a full absolution for Mr. Louis Veuillot and his fellow-editors. Besides, the majority of the priests in France were favorably disposed towards the *Univers*. The Archbishop of Paris and the bishop of Orleans were thus forced to humble themselves before the organ of the Jesuits, and the chief editor redoubled the invectives against his enemies.

The success of the *Univers* is not injurious to the cause of Protestantism. It keeps the public mind awake to the diabolical aims of the ultra Romish party, while it encourages that party to such extreme ventures as will certainly produce a reaction.

The loss of Bishop O'Leary, by the recent burning of his residence near Memphis, is but about \$9000 or \$10000.

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE HOUSE.

Yes, we have bought the house—the house long talked of and written about—the house for the Advocates Office, and for the Book Depository. It is thirty-two feet wide, one hundred and ten feet long, and three stories high. It is a new fire-proof brick building, and is well executed and finished. It is situated on the Strand, fronting on that street, which is the great commercial street of the city, and the back of the building juts upon the water, convenient to shipping. It is immediately in the centre of the city-line on the Bay, and always will be—just west of the Banking House of R. & D. G. Mills. The cost, as it now stands, is \$12,000. The arrangements necessary to fit it for our purposes will probably cost a thousand or two more.

It was sold to us by a good friend of our concern, who agrees to wait with us until we can pay the money, we paying the interest annually. Renting part of the building, as we of course shall do, the annual interest on the whole amount will not be as much as our present annual rent. And if we pay up promptly and largely on the principal, at each Session of the Annual Conference, as it is our obvious interest to do, the annual interest will be much less than our present rent, and will become less every year. Our friend, who sold the building is "an old Texian," knows the Methodist preachers of Texas well, and has full confidence in their reliability, pluck, and perseverance.

Then our Press, which is already ordered, will cost a considerable amount. In addition to these, we are aiming to raise, in the present movement, which has been so auspiciously commenced by the recent pledges of the preachers and others, as large a cash capital as possible for the purchase of books to supply the Depository. We wish to continue the Depository on a cash basis, and to continue it on that basis. That is, we wish to procure sufficient to purchase a full supply of books for a Book Depository for Texas, and to pay for them at the commencement. The Depository would then support itself, and would increase rapidly in resources and in business. Thus, we should be of great advantage to our General Publishing House; we should meet the greatest want of our people in Texas, which has occasioned so much anxiety and difficulty; and we should impart dignity and force both to our publishing interests and to our general church operations in this great Southern quarter of the world.

An important matter to be considered in this movement is this: if rightly managed, and unanimously and heartily, and enthusiastically pushed forward, throughout all parts of the State, we can, in this concern, better provide for the relief of our superannuated preachers, and of the widows and orphans of our brethren who have died in the work, than in any other way. That is, if we can procure sufficient capital to commence with, and if the "Preachers' Aid Societies" of the two Conferences were to unite their interests, in some way, with the concern, it might be the best arrangement that could be made. This is a mere *improvisation* suggestion. And if all our preachers who have a little money to deposit, or loan, would make the concern their "Savings' Bank," and draw the interest when they chose, it might work well for all concerned. This, also, is *improvisation*. Of course, the basis of the concern, and the men who manage it, must be sufficient to insure the highest confidence. This is one reason why all the Delegates to the General Conference, and all the members of the Publishing Committee, from both Conferences, should not fail to meet here on the twelfth of April next. But, aside from these more suggestions of the Editor, let all our friends in Texas rally to the support of this truly noble Texian movement. Pledge yourself for as much as you can give, in four annual instalments, and sign a note in due form. And let no one become frightened with the idea that the Conferences, as such, are involved. This is not the case. The "Fiscal Committee" have bravely shouldered the whole matter, and to support our preachers and people generally to trust them.

REDSCHID PASHA.

The great Turkish statesman is dead. Redschid Pasha, yet he had for many years filled the highest functions at the Porte. He was one of the first of those Turks who in the time of the late Sultan Mahmood was influenced by European habits and education, and he early took a part in the reforms which the strong-minded monarch introduced. From the beginning of his reign the present Sultan seems to have felt the highest respect and affection for Redschid, who bore a chief part in the promulgation of the *hatti-sherif* of Gulhane, an edict of toleration and reform which, though its provisions may not have been fully executed, has still been followed by no mean results, and yet remains as a standard of political principles, to which there has recently been a greater tendency to conform. Redschid, who has filled the office of Ambassador both in Paris and London, has been Grand Vizier no less than six times, and he has died at his post. No man has served the Porte so long and so often, and his devotion to the Sultan gave him wealth, power, and an alliance with the Imperial family, by the marriage of his son with the Sultan's daughter. Of late years, and since his alliance with the Sultan, Redschid Pasha held decidedly the first place in the Turkish state. Whether he were in or out of office, he was equally first in the councils of the Sultan. This eminence seems to have been not undeserved. Redschid knew Europe well, and his own country well. He perfectly understood the views and desires of England and France, of Russia and of the German Powers. At the same time, he thoroughly appreciated the relative power and importance of the various races and provinces of which the Empire is composed. Whether the question was an Anglo-French alliance, or an Austrian occupation, or a Russian interference in Moldo-Wallachia, or the intrigues of a Serbian Pretender, Redschid Pasha, in power, or out of power, was the ablest man to advise the Porte, and in one way or another he generally contrived to make his voice heard.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The news of the death of this hero of the struggle in India has caused universal grief in England, and the people of this country very naturally and very justly sympathize with their brethren over the water. General Havelock was a Christian and a soldier, and his memory will live among the soldiers of the cross, and in military history, as long as that of most modern men. He was educated at the Charterhouse school; and was upwards of sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was intended for the bar, but it was distasteful to him, and his elder brother, William, a distinguished British officer, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards fell at the head of his regiment in a desperate charge in India, procured him a military commission. Eight years afterwards he was sent to India, where, for more than thirty years, he has faithfully served his God and his country. Just as his fame was becoming world-wide, and just as his Government began to heap honors upon him, he was called to his rest in heaven.

For the first exploits in the early Summer Brigadier General Havelock was rewarded with a good service pension of £100 a year—all, we may here remark, that the Commander-in-Chief then had in his power to bestow. Since that time we have heard in rapid succession how Havelock has been raised to the rank of a general officer, been honored with the ribbon of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and rewarded with the new substantial prizes of £1,000 annual pension and the colony of the 3d Buffs; and finally, how on the 26th of November last the London Gazette announced that her Majesty had been pleased to elevate him to the baronetcy as Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow. Alas! on the very day before the Gazette appeared Sir Henry Havelock had paid the debt of nature, having died of dysentery, brought on by exposure in the field and the anxieties of his trying position—one which it certainly required a charmed life and almost superhuman strength to maintain.

Sir Henry Havelock married in 1827, Hannah Shepherd, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsman, of Saratopore, the learned and accomplished biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Marsman Havelock, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General under the father whose honored name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore. It is only a short time since, that Lady Havelock, after a short stay in London and at Bath, left England for Germany amid the congratulations of her friends. She will not want the hearty sympathy of the British public in her own and the nation's loss.

THE BALL ROLLING.

Mr. Editor!—Please put my name down, pledged for one hundred dollars for the purchase of property at Galveston for an *Advocate* office, and for our publishing interests in Texas, L. C. CROOKS, Moscow, January 21, 1858.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE KANSAS QUESTION.

On this question, the issue is now fairly before the country: viz: *The admission or rejection of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, with slavery.* The President's message in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton constitution was transmitted to Congress recently, and was published in the Union newspaper of Washington City. It filled three columns of that journal. The President says he transmits that question to Congress at the request of Mr. Calhoun, and he pronounces a large portion of the people of the Territory in open rebellion against the Federal Government. He also says that they were determined to establish the Topoka constitution, and would have subverted the Government long ago, but for the presence of the federal troops overawing them. He argues that the people have been allowed the fullest opportunity of forming their own institutions in their own way; but that they have placed themselves in the position of rebels, and the door of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the Opera. On his return at midnight he was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude who were waiting in the streets to greet him.

The *Monitor*, of the 16th, says: "On their Majesties arrival at the Opera, three explosions, the coming from hollow projectiles, were heard. A considerable number of persons, who were stationed before the Theatre, forming some soldiers of the escort, were wounded. The projectiles mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Roguet, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded on the neck. Two footmen were also wounded. One of the horses attached to the Emperor's carriage was killed, and the carriage itself was broken by the projectiles."

The latest despatches say that sixty persons were wounded and three killed by the projectiles thrown at the carriage. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made. The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the assault; besides which, should then be free to withdraw our troops thence for service in Utah.

On this issue, the people of the United States will again be divided; and, although, as the President says, the immediate admission of Kansas would end the further agitation of the subject in Congress, yet, like the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it would be a source of continued and furious agitation in the North. On the other hand, such Congress rejection Kansas because of her pro-slavery constitution, would be such violation of the intention of the Federal Constitution and of the good faith that has always held the Union together, as well as such an injustice to the South, as would not and could not be submitted to.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated the evening of the 14th, says: "The Emperor was fired at this morning at half past nine o'clock, while entering the Italian Opera House in Rue Lepeleier. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the door of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the Opera. On his return at midnight he was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude who were waiting in the streets to greet him."

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REPORT OF THE MISSION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Editor:—As the Mission Committee held their last meeting after the appointments were read out, so that the appropriations were not read in open Conference, I have thought proper to furnish the *Advocate* with the amount appropriated to each appointment. Below you have a true copy of the minutes.

At a meeting of the permanent Mission Committee of the Texas Annual Conference, held at Waco, December 18th, 1857, the following appropriations were made:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount. Includes Houston German Mission (\$200.00), Galveston African Mission (100.00), Louisiana District (Columbus African Mission 50.00, Matagorda and Trespassacos 250.00), Huntsville District (Brazos African Mission 50.00, Montgomery African Mission 50.00), Springfield District (Navisoto Mission 25.00), Waco District (Waco Circuit and African Mission 200.00, Georgetown Mission 150.00, Hamilton Mission 50.00, Port Sullivan African Mission 100.00), Fort Worth Mission District (To the Presiding Elder 150.00, Fort Worth Mission 50.00, Fort Belknap Mission 50.00, Live Oak Mission 50.00, Wetherford Mission 150.00, Meridian Mission 50.00), Austin District (Upper Colorado Mission 200.00, Cedar Creek Mission 100.00), San Antonio District (Helena Mission 100.00, Gonzales African Mission 50.00), Victoria District (To the Presiding Elder 100.00, Clinton Circuit and African Mission 100.00, Refuge Mission 50.00, Live Oak Mission 50.00, Corpus Christi Mission 50.00, Brownsville Mission 225.00), New Braunfels Mission District (To the Presiding Elder 300.00, Industry German Mission 150.00, LaGrange German Mission 100.00, Bastrop German Mission 150.00, Victoria German Mission 300.00, New Braunfels German Mission 300.00, New Fountain Mission 250.00, Yorktown German Mission 100.00). Total amount of appropriations, \$4,600.00. DANIEL MOISE, Sec.

OUR THREE DOLLAR SUBSCRIBERS.

Dear Brethren and Friends!—Suffer us to say a word to those of you who owe for the *Advocate*, for the past year, and some of you are subscribers to our paper. But we have been compelled, by the large losses we have sustained from letting accounts run too long, to adopt the following rule:—*Never to allow an account for subscription to become larger than three dollars; that is, when a subscriber owes for one whole year, to discontinue the paper.* But as the subscription years of our various subscribers do not end at the same time, we have to set a particular day for this work. Therefore, on THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, we shall cut off every subscriber on our books who owes, at that time, \$3.00, or more. Within the year past, we were discontinued, for the same cause, about a thousand names; and still our list is about the same.

Now, friends, immediately on the reception of this, or on the receipt of your account by mail, send us the amount you are behind, and, also, TWO DOLLARS MORE FOR NEXT YEAR. We may make some mistakes, but we will not if we can help it. If your paper is discontinued before your money gets here, or if it is discontinued wrongfully, it shall be restored when we hear from you.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

Through the *Baltimore Patriot* we learn that John Johns, Esq., who died at Long Green a short time since, left by will the following noble bequests: Maryland Colonization Society, \$10,000, and an annuity of \$24; to the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia, \$15,000; to the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Ohio, \$15,000; to the American Bible Society, \$10,000; to the American Tract Society, \$10,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge in New-York, \$10,000.

LISTEN TO THE THUNDER.

Mr. Editor:—Here come the pledges for the building of the "Western Branch." Three Hundred Dollars that I know of—one from Madison, one from Livingston, and one from Shook's Bluff Mission. I predicted that Woodville District would not be behind any other District in East Texas Conference. I am not mistaken either in my preachers or people. This is a great Texas enterprise. I have seen the spacious building offered on reasonable terms, and the sight has increased my confidence in the praiseworthy and valuable undertaking.

Who will be next to respond? All we are and all we have, belong to God and his cause, and by divine authority it is said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE MEETING.

It is very much desired, by all concerned, that the members of the Publishing Committee, of both Conferences, and also, the Delegates to the General Conference, from both Conferences, meet in Galveston, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next. A meeting of the Publishing Committee is needed, and it would be highly beneficial for the Delegates to be present also. It would be but little more troublesome and expensive for even those in the farthest East to come to this place, on their way to Nashville. Such a meeting of all the Delegates, at this office, by which they would be thoroughly acquainted with our publishing interests in Texas, before going to the General Conference, will commend itself to all as highly proper, and as promising much good, on this, and on other accounts.

MACAULAY AND WILLIAM PENN.

Lord Macaulay has replied to Mr. Hepworth Dixon on the subject of William Penn and the Pardon brokerage at Taunton. An elaborate note to the second volume of the new edition of his history of England sets forth the argument. "It is said (his lordship concludes) that it is incredible that so good a man would have been concerned in so bad an affair, I can only answer that this affair was far indeed from being the worst in his life; he was concerned. For these reasons I leave the text, and shall leave it, exactly as it originally stood." The Athenaeum says the reasons Macaulay gives for his statements will very much surprise his readers. It adds, "We firmly believe that there are only two opinions on the subject of this singular charge against Penn—on one side that of Baron Macaulay, on the other side that of the British public."

DEATH OF BISHOP WAUGH.

The Telegraph, on last Friday, brought us the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. BEVELLY WAUGH, D. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North.) He died at Baltimore, the place of his residence. Since the death of Bishop Hooding, we believe Bishop Waugh has been the senior Bishop of his Church. He has always been a most excellent and pious man, as well as an eminent minister of the gospel. Like most, if not all of the Northern Methodist Bishops, he has ever been much beloved by the Southern Methodists. He was, we believe, the first Methodist Bishop that ever visited Texas, and presided at the first Annual Conference, at Rutersville, in the winter of 1840, if we are correctly informed. Our Senior Bishop, and the senior of Bishop Waugh, Bishop Soule, still lingers among us! God preserve his life until the General Conference, at least, that his venerated counsels may once more be enjoyed by that body!

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

By the steamship Tennessee, we have news of the overthrow of Comonfort. Zuluaga has been proclaimed President. Comonfort has left the capital. Sanginary fighting had taken place in the city, resulting disastrously for the Dictator. Zuluaga is accused of favoring Santa Anna, and the Romish hierarchy. Gen. Alfaró had pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as Dictator. It seems quite probable that the success of this revolution will be owing to the success of the Santa Anna and priestly rebels in overthrowing what little liberty the country possessed. Comonfort has left the country, and arrived at New Orleans on the Tennessee.

The BRITISH REVIEWS, and Blackwood's Magazine, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., come to us regularly. We would not, for an ordinary consideration, be deprived of them. No man who wishes to be "well-read" in the present standard periodical literature of "the mother country" should neglect to subscribe for them, Price \$3 a year; price of Blackwood, and any one of the four Reviews (Edinburgh, North British, London, or Westminster) \$5, the four Reviews and Blackwood \$10. Postage, payable quarterly in advance, on Blackwood and the four Reviews eighty cents a year, viz, two cents a No., or twenty-four cents a year on Blackwood; and three and one-half cents a No., or fourteen cents a year, on a Review. Address Leonard Scott and Co., New York.

The last number of Blackwood has the following table of Contents: Our Indian Empire—Threnology in France—What will he do with it? By Plaisirux Caxton, Part VII.—The Works and Genes of Michael Angelo—Afoot, Part IV.—Bosobol—The Religions of India.

REV. R. I. PHEL, who is agent for Boardman and Gray's fine pianos, and will fill orders either at Galveston, Houston, or Chappell Hill, has a card in this paper. He formerly had a "cut," or picture, representing a piano. But when we improved our paper, and brought it out in new type, we decided against "cuts" of all kinds. We also attended that the "cut" did him no good. He contends that it did, and says he has not been so successful in making sales as before. We attribute this to the hard times. But we trust every body will get a piano from him, and thus sustain our side of the argument.

REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER, who is always devising and laboring for the success of the gospel and the prosperity of the Church, has been with us for some weeks, earnestly engaged in laying the foundation of our future Depository. He is who, though lamenting the absence of other brethren, went forward in the purchase of the house, trusting that Texas will stand by him. He has given his life to Texas, and in this, another and greater effort for the good of Texas, will be certainly stand by him. Mr. Alexander has also preached while in the city, with much force and eloquence. His usefulness in Texas is just reaching its summer-time.

DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

By the meeting of the General Conference! Let this be the aim, the effort, the determination, of every Presiding Elder—of every Stationed Preacher—of every Circuit Preacher—of every Missionary—of every Local Preacher—of every friend of religion and anti-erary culture. The time is short—there is much to do—begin now—try how much you can do each day. Have you done any thing yet? You know how much you could do. Do not wait for your neighbor. Do not be discouraged by failures. "Try, try again." Let us never stop till we put it in every family in Texas.

REV. DR. F. C. WILKES, says the *Waco Southerner*, will preach his last sermon to the citizens of Waco before moving with his family to Chappell Hill, on next Sabbath at the Methodist Church, on the subject of Apostasy. As a minister he has but few equals and no superiors in the State. His sermons are always methodical, brief and pointed; simple yet profound, eloquent yet logical, positive yet persuasive. He does not rely upon the occasion or the lumberhouse of memory; but studies, digests, compares and analyzes every subject he handles. During his stay here, he and his excellent lady have made many warm personal friends, irrespective of denominational differences; and in their removal to a new field of labor they bear with them for their prosperity, happiness and usefulness, the best wishes of all who know them.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This intrepid missionary traveler has withdrawn from the London Missionary Society, and returns to Africa in the service and under the patronage of the government. A correspondent of the *New York Observer* says that he will have greater facilities for the stupendous work before him, but there is some reason to fear that he may not have equal freedom, and that the help of the state may prove an incubation. The simplicity and nobleness of his nature, however, must be a guarantee for his devotedness to the cause of Christian civilization, and we cannot see all the designs of Providence in relation to the region he has gone to explore.

WESLEYANS.—An English correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Advocate* says: "Dr. W. M. Harvard, House Governor of Richmond Wesleyan College, died lately, aged sixty-eight. The Rev. William Arthur is spoken of as Mr. Harvard's successor, and while some think that Rev. Robert Young will succeed Mr. Arthur as Missionary Secretary, others point to the Rev. J. H. James as the new secretary at the Mission House. Both Mr. Young and Mr. James possess the highest qualifications for the office; and should Dr. Howard's health give way seriously, (of which there are some fears,) it would be pretty certain that Mr. Young would become senior, and Mr. James junior secretary."

LEGACY TO A CHURCH.—We learn from the *Newburyport Herald* that Mrs. Hannah Plumer, recently deceased in that city, left one thousand dollars to the trustees of the Purchase-street Methodist Society for the purpose of erecting a parsonage. She also provided, in certain contingencies, that another thousand should go to the same society. In the death of this estimable lady and her husband, who preceded her to the grave but a few months, the Purchase-street Church lost valuable friends. Mr. Plumer, on one occasion, within a few years, donated them one thousand dollars, and both were continually giving for the support and spread of the Gospel.

REV. LEWIS B. WHITTLE has commenced his ministry in this place under very favorable auspices. His congregations have been overwhelmingly large, and the satisfaction of the congregation with his preaching is hearty and general. He has already visited nearly every family he belongs to the Church, and many others. He has also made good progress toward an effective organization of the classes. We have not heretofore witnessed in this place a better commencement of a pastoral year. May the Lord baptize him abundantly, for his work, by the outpouring of his Holy Spirit!

REV. DR. BOINSO, who has been on a short visit to Texas, seems highly pleased with the country, and anticipates returning to it. The Church in Texas would be rejoiced to have him come and assist in the cultivation of this great field. He spent some time in Galveston, where he preached almost nightly to very large congregations. We hope that his persuasive eloquence in pleading the claims of the cross of Christ with our people will not be in vain. We trust he has, before this, arrived safely at his home in Macon, Georgia, where he is stationed this year.

J. C. AND H. M. TITHEBAULT, General Agents and Lead Locators, have their card in this paper, and have been noticed heretofore, as reliable and competent men in their business. One of them is about to take a land locating tour into the interior. This is a good opportunity for those who wish locations made; or other business of the kind attended to.

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY, at Marshall, Texas, is advertised in this paper, R. A. EXELL, President. He certainly expresses very proper views in reference to the number of pupils which in a professor can do justice, and as to the price of private institutions, when the Professor is not overburdened by numbers. Read the advertisement. It speaks for itself.

The *Southern Christian Advocate*, as we have been a little surprised to see, takes strong ground against Gen. Wm. Walker, and against his attempts to recover his former position in Nicaragua. The *Advocate*, probably, had better not discuss this question, because they will most assuredly disagree. And the South, generally will disagree with Bro. Myers.

NUMBER OF METHODISTS IN OHIO.—We learn from the *Western Advocate* that the number of members connected with the Methodist Church in the State of Ohio is 107,789; number of churches, 1,644; valued at \$1,894,390; number of Sabbath schools, 1,673, a total of teachers and pupils in attendance thereon, 100,886. The amount contributed to the cause of missions the past year in the state was about \$40,000, making an average of about 39 cents each.

A Bohemian Catholic Church is proposed in New-York city. We are informed that the Catholics have Churches on this continent in which there is preaching in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, Bohemian, Indian, and even Chinese.

Mr. Spurgeon, the popular London preacher, is about to visit Paris, and will preach in the English chapel of the Avenue Marbeauf.

English papers state that Mr. Gough is creating no little stir by his efforts in behalf of temperance. He has large audiences, and is re-ceived with great applause.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC, FOR 1858, SAYS THAT ON THE 4TH DAY OF JULY, 1873, THREE YEARS BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS MADE BY THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF METHODIST PREACHERS BEGAN IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The minutes of some conversations between the preachers in connection with *Rev. John Wesley*, are dated "Philadelphia, June, 1773." A writer in the *Northern Advocate* asks: Were there two conferences in the Quaker city within a month of each other, or is the date of the published Minutes wrong? Who can answer so as to have this interesting matter settled forever?

REV. DR. BELLOWS, in a recent lecture before the Lowell Institute in Boston, strongly urged the necessities of early marriages as the only remedy for that licentiousness so prevalent among the young of our large cities, and soundly berated the fair sex for their extravagant taste, and expensive habits, which, as he alleges, deter young men of small means from entering the matrimonial state, and thus lead to illicit indulgences.

Our Correspondents are requested when writing to the Publishing Agent always to give the full names of Subscribers and their Post Office. To illustrate, one writes, "Mrs. Simmons paid me \$3 last year which I sent down." Now had the writer given us her first name and Post-Office and if possible the month he remitted, it would save us the loss of much time in investigating it.

Gabriel Winter, Esq., has proceeded to St. George's Church, Fishkill, L. I., a handsome lot on Linnous street, on which the church is to erect a parsonage. The bequest of the late Miss Jagger, of \$4000 to the church, and which will be available in a year or two, it is expected by a majority of the congregation, will be dedicated to the special purpose of supplying the church with a parsonage.

RECEIVING MEMBERS.—Resolution of the South Carolina Conference: *Resolved*, That this Conference is deeply impressed with the importance of some form of receiving members into the Church in order to secure uniformity in the administration of Discipline as well as for other purposes, and that we respectfully request the attention of the ensuing General Conference to this matter.

A paragraph has gone the rounds of our Atlantic exchanges, says the *Pacific Methodist*, stating that Hon. Edward Stanley is about to take orders as a minister of the Episcopal Church. The statement is untrue. Mr. Stanley has a brother, Rev. Fred. Stanley, who is a talented member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

IF YOU WANT CARDS, Circulars, Handbills, Bill heads, or, in fact, any sort of Job Printing done cheap, neat, and with dispatch, send your orders to the *Texas Christian Advocate* Book and Job Office, and you will be accommodated. Will our friends remember us? "By your deeds shall ye be judged."

In the city of Fuh Chau, China, containing 500,000 inhabitants, there are now three handsome Protestant church edifices. The third was dedicated by the mission of the American Board, May 31, 1857, in the presence of a large, attentive, and orderly congregation.

ROBERT KELLEY, Houston, whose card is in the paper, and who proposes to cure cancers, tumors, etc., writes that he has numerous certificates of his skill. On the debated question of curing cancers, we know nothing; but Mr. Kelley can be tried, which is all he asks.

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LATEST NEWS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The evidence taken by the committee in the tariff investigation shows that Mr. Banks had borrowed \$7000 and another member of Congress a similar amount, the books of the company show were never returned.

A number of the leading men of Kansas are here, determined to do everything in their power to defeat the Leecompton convention. On the 27th November, the whole Gwalior contingent, headed by rebels from various parts, attacked Navanagar, near Cawnpore. The British troops retired into entrenchments, and on the night of the 27th, the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 87th, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the entrenchments from the Canal and Sabaudras. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful. The rebels beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18 pounder guns. Their fire from the Sabaudras Tank was quite silenced, but their extreme right and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson was killed, and Major Sterling badly wounded.

On the 6th of December, at 11 A. M., Sir Colin Campbell attacked the Gwalior contingent with his allies. The contingent consisted of four batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven regiments of infantry, all as highly disciplined as any native troops of any army in the service. Added to these were the remnants of the Dinapore mutineers, the contingent of the ill-disposed Rajahs generally of Central India. The rebels were completely routed, with but trifling loss, and their camp captured. They were pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and 16 guns taken, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain bullocks, and the whole baggage of the force. Sir Colin describes his loss as insignificant; he had not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmon.

The persecution of the Christians in Madagascar continued. The British consul at Tananarive, who had not been received in England, but no particulars are given.

The Russian government had issued an order permitting the importation, free of duty, of metal work intended to be used in the construction of ships by Russian subjects on their own account in Russian dock yards.

The remains of Marshall Raskety were lying in the city of Milan, and the funeral, which was attended by 25,000 Austrian soldiers, was to take place on the 14th inst.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Northern Democrats in Congress will, it is announced, issue an address to the people of the United States in a few days, giving reasons for their opposition to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leecompton Constitution.

Washington, Feb. 6.—There was a great excitement in the House of Representatives all night, on the motion to refer the question for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Leecompton Constitution, to a select committee of thirteen.

In the course of the proceedings, at 2 o'clock A. M., Messrs. Galusha A. Grow, from the Fourteenth district of Pennsylvania, and L. H. Keitt, from the Third District of South Carolina, got into collision, when the latter was knocked down. Mr. Keitt is recovering.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Senate Territorial Committee has considered the Kansas message without comment.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will shortly report in favor of affording the Turkish Government agents every facility to consummate the object of their visit to this country.

The widow of the late Com. Cassin was recently buried at death at her residence, Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. Caroline E. Montague Baillie, who was married on Thursday to the Hon. William Mortimer Best, is the daughter of Lady Georgiana Baillie, and is the young lady whose extraordinary personal attractions created such a sensation at the last drawing ball on the 25th inst.

Another conflict took place between Messrs. Grow and Keitt, when the latter seized Mr. Grow by the throat, at the same time applying an opprobrious epithet to him. Mr. Grow retaliated by calling him a "nigger thief," and knocked him down again. The speaker then directed all eyes to Messrs. Perry & Co., consisting of D. Rice, Bawley, Myers, Ware, and others, late employees of the Leecompton Convention, who were present, and who were referred to in the House in their own defense.

The House is still in session, at 4 A. M., refusing to vote upon any question connected with Kansas.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock this morning, after agreeing to take the vote on Monday.

New York, February 7.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, January 23, has arrived at this port.

Liverpool, Jan. 23. A.—The sales of Cotton for the past week taken to 67,070 bales, with 15,000 were taken by speculators and 4000 by exporters.

All qualities have advanced considerably, the advance on Fair and Middling being quoted at 3d.

The market closed quiet. The following are our quotations: Orleans Fair, 61; Orleans Middling, 61 1/2; Mobile Fair, 61; Mobile Middling, 61 1/2; Uplands, Fair, 61 1/2; Uplands Middling, 61 1/2.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Williamson answered all legal questions to the investigating Committee, imploring no one in the tariff fraud.

The residents of Arizona petition for mounted troops for protection against the Apaches.

Money is easier, though bank rates are unchanged.

Our advices from Manchester are more favorable.

The demand is generally better, and holders decline advances.

Breadstuffs generally closed firm. There is little inquiry and prices are weak.

The provision market closed firm.

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