

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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VOL. IV.—NO. 36.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 453.

WORK FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The approaching session of the General Conference has stimulated much enquiry into our Church polity and has been prolific of suggestions of modification and change.

And 1st. of Class Meetings as a test of membership. I served the church as class-leader four years in the Georgia Conference, and four in the Alabama, and then took a license to preach, and served in the ministry four years in Louisiana and five in Texas.

What then shall be done to meet this pressing exigency? I can only conjecture three modes of disposing of the question.

1st. That shall the question be blinked? I hope not. Its gravity demands consideration, and it is desirable that the requisite courage exist to meet the responsibility involved.

2nd. Shall the evil be remedied? There is but one mode of doing so, and that is that the conference shall pass a stringent law, making it the duty of preachers in charge to enforce a rigid compliance with the rule.

3d. Lay Representation. My conviction upon this point is that this element should be carefully incorporated. There is a silent though settled demand for it, which has long been felt, and so extensive that it would be difficult to find an intelligent layman who had not more or less desire for it.

4th. Of Local Preachers. The relation of this numerous class of ministers to the church is anomalous and must be so regarded by all who will reflect upon their position.

5th. They should be eligible to ordination much sooner than under the present system. Indeed, the time is entirely too protracted in the case of travelling as well as local brethren.

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leads the van of Protestantism, and let her drop her plea by a free use of that wisdom which prompted its author in adopting it to the wants of society.

2nd. Of the Admission of Church Members. Our rule in the admission of members upon probation, is misunderstood within and without the church, and therefore requires amendment.

I am in favor of continuing in some form the relationship between seekers of religion and the church, but protest against admitting such into membership until they have experienced a change of heart.

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class-meetings, which I believe to be of divine origin. 3d. The "law gives undue importance to class-meetings, in making the attendance on them the test of membership."

4th. That "the law prohibits itself to be contrary to the teachings of Scripture." as the preacher is required to "show that they are excluded for neglect of class-meetings, and not for immoral conduct."

5th. That our enemies are not to be despised. What could we expect of enemies? But "Methodist" says that our preachers and people plead "I am sorry that I am not where executed."

6th. That the church does not attempt to execute this law. If this be true, all the Methodists of the old school had better recede. I am sure the bishops would be with them.

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Both steamers have 75 hands each, and are literally floating palaces. The architecture in the Newton being Gothic, that of the World Corinthian, carpets, lounges, sets-a-tetes, chairs, tables, mirrors and chandeliers, are of the most costly and elegant description.

The "Bridal Chamber" is surpassingly elegant, and all the rooms are furnished with water and marble basins. If any of your readers take a trip North, don't fail to visit these magnificent steamers, which are among the wonders of the commercial metropolis.

The Legislature of this State is in session here, and will adjourn in two weeks. By the Constitution this body can only sit one hundred days, its members receive three dollars a day and mileage. If they extend the session beyond this period, they have no pay; and hence when the one hundred days are over, they are certain to adjourn.

A vast amount of public and private Legislative business has to be passed by the body at its last session; and several hundred have been reported this season. The total income of the State last year was \$3,195,342 85.

Assessed value of Real Estate \$1,111,551,629 Personal 319,897,155 Total \$1,431,448,784

Taxes—2 1/2 mills—1 1/2 mills for support of Government, and one mill to complete Canals— \$5,224,946 68 1/2 mill School Fund 1,074,982 20 Town Tax 2,357,702 15 County Tax 8,608,678 59 Total \$15,166,309 62

The rate of tax is 10 mills on \$1 valuation; this will give you some notion of the State finances. The religious excitement has reached Albany and several union prayer-meetings are held, one among the members of the assembly, in this whole region the revival influences are felt, known, and seen.

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A "slim house" may prove as effectual in checking this flow of inquiry into our city, as rotten eggs. Let the friends of virtue and religion, clothe themselves with becoming dignity, and it will suffice to offend at the liberty. I hope "Gus" will not be offended at the liberty I have taken of using some material in this article, which may seem more appropriately his property. I do so because he omitted some things necessary to a true history of events, &c. P. P.

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As soon as the Theatre Alia Historic Association, Alia Theatrical Society, established itself in Marshall, all the "shows," "minstrels," "wizards, and such like came full tilt to receive a share of the "spoil," while the excitement was up, considering the theatre an excellent feeder. The Methodist Church took a bold stand against this originator of mischief, though vastly in the minority. Other churches (except the Baptist) gave silent encouragement. Some of the members withdrew from the Methodist Church on account of her opposition to theatres, etc. The proper authorities maintained their position though it was said you will raise your church—it is already broken up—your course is suicidal. The war waged strongly suffered, for religious meetings, (apart from Sunday preaching) dwindled down to almost nothing—Sabbath Schools were very nearly broken up—but this declaration in religion was not felt most in the Methodist Church, it was general. Notice the state of affairs a little after: Another quarterly meeting of the Sabbath Schools rolled round, when a voice of despondency came from every School but the Methodist. Some had pupils but no teachers except one or two. The report from the Methodist School was truly encouraging—from seventy-five to a hundred pupils, well supplied with teachers. It is worthy of remark, too, that the prayer-meetings of the latter church were well attended. On Wednesday nights from fifty to seventy-five or eighty in attendance.

I have adverted to the above facts, not in an unkind or unbrotherly spirit, but as evidence that the church loses nothing in the performance of duty, though it comes in conflict with public sentiment. It is true, in this case, some become disaffected and left us, but the most of them have seen their error and returned. Though the earth pass away, let the truth be maintained, and let the banner of Christ be raised above the dust of the earth. No human policy should deter a christian from the performance of duty, or the cancellation of certain sentiments. One thing is demonstrated by this late experiment, that "Theatres and Shows" are practically opposed to religion. When they are

in property, religion is in adversity and when religion is in prosperity they are in adversity. I regard this as a rule, without exception, as applied to any particular locality.

PETER PAUL. Postscript.—What will be the end? Before sealing this letter, a sudden drum beats the arrival of another "show," and I am told

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE GALVESTON, TEXAS. TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1858. EDITORIAL VALEDICTORY.

With this number of the Texas Christian Advocate, we close the editorial term of four years for which we were chosen by the last General Conference, at Columbus, Georgia, May 31, 1854. We were not a member of that body, and only present, like many others of our brethren, as an interested spectator, carefully noting the proceedings of the highest ecclesiastical assembly of our Church, involving the welfare of one of the largest denominations of Christians in the Union. We had no idea, up to the very last day of the session, of leaving the field of labor to which we had been attached from our earliest ministry, the Alabama Conference, or of being called upon to assume the responsibilities of a position such as the one we have occupied for the last four years. During that day, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, when the election of editors was to take place, we were called upon to decide whether, if elected, we would leave for Texas to assume the editorship of this paper. To leave a Conference with which we had been associated for ten years, was a matter of no small trial to those affections and sensibilities which are only fully understood by itinerant Methodist preachers. To decide so suddenly upon a movement necessarily affecting our entire earthly history and destiny, made the trial greater still. To determine, in a few hours, upon a step that would remove a young wife, but recently taken from the affectionate home-circle, into a far distant land, and that without the possibility of consultation, caused much painful perplexity. Moreover, it was impossible to form any judgment of our capacity to fill so important and responsible a position. We had no acquaintance whatever with editorial life. We had neither experience nor capacity as a writer. Probably no preacher of the same age and circumstances had written less for our Church papers. To accept the place, and then make a failure, was a probability which, to us, was fearful to contemplate. But under the advice and encouragement of faithful friends, the decision was made. Reaching home on the third day of June, we hastily arranged our scattered private affairs, at the pecuniary sacrifice of fully a thousand dollars, left Tuskegee, Alabama, on the twelfth, and reached Galveston on the twentieth of June, 1854. A stranger in a strange land, with an empty purse, a poverty-stricken office, and the yellow fever breaking out immediately, we endured hardships which we should be ashamed, we confess, to publish. We trust in God never to be called upon to endure them again. We had never dreamed before that we should ever be called upon to depend so directly upon God for our daily bread. We feel that it is a solemn duty, however delicate, to say, in this connection, that it is absolutely demanded by the honor of the Church, and by the interests of the Advocate, to make more liberal provisions for the support of the editor in future, whoever he may be. Heretofore, the ability to do better has not existed, and nobody is to blame. But these were only trials such as many of our itinerant brethren are enduring every day, and we have no right to complain. Nor do we. We shall cheerfully endure them again, if plain duty to God and the Church again demands that we should do so. Milton's sublime lines have always been a principle with us: "But not a jot of heat or hope, But still bear up and steer right onward!" As to the success of the paper, and the characteristics of our editorial course, it does not become us to speak. Nor is it necessary. They speak for themselves, in the presence of both the Texas Conferences, and the entire body of our readers. The approbation we have received we sincerely believe to be beyond our merits. No editorship of the same length of time, and with the same circulation, has ever, we believe, received a more general approval. The satisfaction of our readers, both in Texas and elsewhere, has been general, and warmly expressed. Both the Texas Conferences, at their last sessions, took official action, expressive of their satisfaction, and of their desire for our re-election to the same office. All our Bishops with whom we have been in communication have given us most flattering words of encouragement. And numerous individual brethren, lay and clerical, including all the Delegates of both Conferences, have personally expressed the same sentiment of satisfaction, and of desire for our return. From our inexperience, and from the difficult circumstances surrounding the enterprise, but little was expected of us, and hence a reasonable success has been as far beyond the most sanguine hopes, as the gratification and approval expressed have been beyond the merits which have called them forth. We have been frequently asked what are our intentions and calculations with regard to the future. Our answer is, that we have none whatever. We entered the Itinerary fourteen years ago, with the purpose of living and dying in it, and of receiving all our appointments in it, without personal intervention, as under the providence of Him "who counted us faithful, putting us into the ministry." We have never deviated from that purpose, and trust never to do so. We are now as much determined to spend our life in the Methodist Itinerary as when we first entered it. Under the instrumentality of that glorious form of the christian ministry, we were sought of Christ, when in our sins, a wicked boy in the wild back-woods of Western Georgia, and brought into his fold. That ministry has made us all we are in the world, both personally and relatively. We have sacrificed nothing for it, but it has given us every thing. And we never intend to desert it, God being our helper. And we are equally determined never to procure our own appointments. We never have interfered in them, and we never will. God's own direction is too valuable and precious to be periled or lost by the interference of personal and selfish wishes. Therefore, we are perfectly willing to enter upon any work to which the Master of the spiritual vineyard, through the councils of the Church, may send us. We are willing to return to this post, or to go to another. We are willing to continue in the editorship, or to take any District, Station, Circuit, or Mission, white or colored, to which the Bishop may send us. If four brethren, the Delegates from the Texas Conference, nominate us to the General Conference for re-election, and if that body concur in such recommendation, we shall most cheerfully return to our present post. We shall most certainly not seek any other place. We should say nothing whatever in reference to this matter, had it not been generally circulated through the State, and that we should probably seek to be removed to another field of labor, thus placing us in a false position, and doing us injury among our friends. We say emphatically that such is not the case. It is not improper to say that, with all its difficulties, we have been unspeakably happy in the discharge of the duties of this office. The breadth and prospective greatness of the country, the magnificent field of usefulness to be found in it, the activity of our itinerant brethren in cultivating it, the rapid increase and prosperity of the Church in Texas in all its departments, and the hearty sympathy and cooperation of our brethren, lay and clerical, and also of the citizens of the State, have been the means of inspiring and maintaining an unabated enthusiasm, which has lent a glory to the strife in the most trying hours. And we confess to a constitutional passion for editorial labor. It has a charm for us which no language can express. To us, there is no drudgery in it. We have never, during our whole term, even in the midst of feeble health, become weary, for the first time, of any of the labors connected with the editorial office. Next to the preaching of the Gospel, it has more attraction than any other kind of duty. While we have labored with what ability we possessed for the advancement of our work in Texas, we have invariably exerted ourself, in every legitimate way, for the strengthening of our connection bonds, and for the advancement of our connectional interests. Such will always be our course. As the representative, in our editorial capacity, of the two Conferences, we have been as impartial as possible, and sought, with all our might, to promote united energy in the prosecution of all those interests in which both are concerned. In our individual capacity, we have been a true member of the East Texas Conference; but the public are only interested in the discharge of the duties growing out of our representative capacity. To the rights and interests of the Southern Church, and also of the South itself, we have given a hearty and earnest support. In dealing with, and deciding upon the merits of contributions sent by friends and brethren for publication in the paper, we have exercised the best judgment we could bring to bear, and though we have doubtless fallen into errors, we have certainly and invariably exercised the strictest impartiality. And, upon the whole, but few have complained of our course in this respect. With our utter want of experience, surrounded with conflicting opinions and interests, religious and secular, and possessed of a naturally unsuspicious and confiding disposition, we can only attribute our preservation from painful and mortifying difficulties to that good providence which always has watched over Methodist Itinerant preachers, and for which we are this day most devoutly thankful to God. There is nothing that gives us more satisfaction in contemplating the course of the Advocate, since we have conducted it, than its freedom from sectarian bigotry and controversy. This has been, we are frank to say, among the best of conscience and of policy. Such things, unless absolutely necessary, are, according to our solemn judgment, disgraceful and ruinous to the cause of Christ. Owing to the multitude of engrossing duties connected with the business of the office, we have never had a fair opportunity for that mental repose and exclusive devotion to the editorship, which are necessary to the production of the highest and completed style of newspaper. Every thing has been done in haste, from the first day until now. We shall, under the circumstances, be charged with no egotism when we say, that we feel perfectly conscious of the ability, with our present experience, if freed from the embarrassments mentioned, to produce a paper a hundred per cent. higher in quality and interest than any thing we have ever heretofore issued from this office. We have an ideal of a christian newspaper which we have as yet been far from being able to realize, and which we shall attempt in the future to develop, should the opportunity be allowed us. In conclusion, we see and feel, now, as we have never realized before, that a christian paper, such as ours, should maintain a much higher tone of spirituality, and help in the attainment of a much higher standard of holiness, than has for the most of the time been characteristic among us. A christian editor, of other men, should be a holy man. God has greatly blessed us, and our brethren around us, in the last few months, and we trust it will not be without its benefit in our future labors, whatever and wherever they may be. In closing our four years' term of editorial labor, we have the unqualified happiness of feeling conscious that, whatever may have been our faults and errors, we have sincerely endeavored to do our whole duty. During the whole time, we have put forth, without intermission, every energy, physical, mental, and moral, with which God has blessed us, and that to the very top of our bent, for the success of the paper, and for the good of the general cause. We can say, as in the presence of God, that we could have done no more. We have, during the whole time, given up every thing to this interest. Such a great as leisure we have not known. For a great part of the time editor, agent, clerk, and pastor of the church—sitting up until midnight most of the time, in this warm climate—with the mind continually burdened with the most harassing cares and anxieties—we have so wrecked a remarkably durable and elastic constitution that it will not recover in a long time, if ever. We have neglected our private interests, and suffered them to be seriously injured. We have not tried to make one dollar since we have been here. We have never possessed a home in our life, and though surrounded by the tempting opportunities of this beautiful land, we can say, "No foot of land do I possess, No cottage in this wilderness." Our sole aim in life is, to finish our course with joy, and the ministry with which God has entrusted us, and at last to rest with our brethren in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Rev. H. M. Browns sends us five dollars for the power press. The press is ordered, but has not come.

THE DEPOSITORY RATIFIED. Important Action of the Fiscal and Publishing Committees, in conjunction with several of the Delegates, and other Ministers, of the East Texas and Texas Conferences. The meeting of the Publishing Committee, and of the Delegates, heretofore noticed in the Advocate, took place on last Wednesday. Present, R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, M. Yell, W. H. Seat, W. C. Lewis, J. W. Phillips, and J. W. Kennon, of the Texas Conference; and R. Shook, D. M. Stovall, C. C. Gillespie, of the East Texas Conference. J. L. Angell, of the latter Conference, came in next day and signed his name with the others from his Conference. On motion the following resolutions were adopted. Resolved, That all the members of the two Texas Conferences now in the city constitute themselves a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of ratifying the act of the Chairman of the Fiscal Committee, in purchasing the Building of Mr. John Brown, on the Strand in this city, for a Publishing House and Book Depository for the Texas Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

NORTHERN MEXICO. From Tamaulipas we have accounts that the booming of cannon announced the entrance into the city of one thousand seven hundred "royal troops;" and the information that "truly wonderful is the martial enthusiasm of these noble frontiersmen, who in more than one combat have given proof of their bravery in defense of liberty." General Garza issues an address in which he says "Soldiers.—You are aware of the object of our expedition against Tampico. Within a few hours we will be beneath their guns." The Southern notices the occupation of the town of Pueblo Viejo, on the South of Tampico, by a detachment of the Liberal forces under Barberena and Gonzalez, who had driven the former occupants into the entrenchments of Tampico, which place was besieged on all sides. Later accounts, embraced in an extra to the Pueblo de Camargo, dated the 21st ultimo, contain letters from Col. Zuazo to Gov. Vidaurer, announcing the defeat of the Liberals, who, under Gens. Doblado, and Parrodi, had been besieging the reactionists at Celaya. Zacaecas was represented as still firm in the aid of the liberals, and was looking anxiously for what course would be adopted by the Northern States to remedy the unfortunate defect. Another account says the deserters so great as represented at first. In the conflict, the loss in killed was not one hundred men. From corruption the old troops of the line fled in disgrace, but the frontier citizen soldiers maintained nobly their fame for valor. Col. Lockridge and his filibusters are preaching a crusade in behalf of the rights of Young America, whose inheritance of the promised land to the Sierra Madre is kept out of his possession an inconvenient time. At the same time there can be no doubt that many influential and patriotic men are anxious that our Government should purchase all that part of Mexico this side of the Sierra Madre mountains. A sensible writer in the Brownsville Flag, who knows all about the country and its present inhabitants, says territory to the Sierra Madre would be of more value to the United States, to the South, and to Texas in particular, than both Sonora and Tehuantepec combined. The climate of the Rio Grande valley is really a tropical climate, and far surpasses that of Louisiana for the growth of sugar and cotton. The lands are equally, if not more fertile; being in latitude twenty-six degrees north, which is forty degrees South of Louisiana.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND. From a correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate we learn that the Bishop of London, forgetting for a few hours the pomp and circumstances with which metropolitan bishops are usually surrounded, has been preaching to two thousand of the poorest citizens in one of the most wretched districts of London. He has, also, organized a new society, by which ordained clergymen are to be supported, whose business it shall be to visit from house to house, endeavoring to instruct and awaken the people, and get them to attend the existing churches. The Methodist community are adopting similar measures. A considerable degree of interest now attaches to the new Home Mission experiment. It is proposed that regular ordained ministers, should be employed as town or city missionaries. A minister is to be placed in some locality of a great city, and work there—visiting, preaching in the open air, obtaining access to the people in the best way he can, holding services in the cottages, and endeavoring to induce them to attend on their own place of worship which may be nearest. Rev. Francis A. West, now President of the British Conference, has been offered the Governorship of Woodhouse Grove School—for the sons of ministers—at the ensuing conference. It is understood that he has expressed a wish to receive that appointment. Rev. Alfred Barrett, now of Leeds, and author of several valuable works on the Pastoral Office and other subjects, is nominated to the House-Governorship of Richmond College, vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Harvard. PRESIDING ELDERS. Rev. B. M. Scribner, of the East Texas Conference, sends a reply to a communication published in this paper some time since, in which complaint was made that some presiding elders could never be got out of the office, or if removed, were unwilling to take any other work. Mr. Scribner thinks the communication "an insult to the presiding elders." Our good brother is presiding elder as a class, any more than against preachers. He only spoke of what he considered an abuse, in some instances, in connection with that office. For our brother's satisfaction we will inform him that the writer of the article in question is one of our oldest and best ministers in the Texas Itinerary, and has been a presiding elder for a great part of the time. A presiding elder would hardly intend to insult himself. We trust this will be satisfactory all round. COMING TO CONSCIENCE. A minister was about to leave his own congregation for the purpose of visiting London, on what was by no means a pleasant errand—bound on behalf of his place of worship. Previous to his departure, he called the principal persons connected with his charge, and said to them, "Now I shall be asked, whether we have conscientiously done all that we can for the removal of this debt; what answer am I to give to Brother So-and-so, who says in conscience say that you have?" "Why, sir," he replied, "if you come to conscience, I don't know that I can." The same question he put to a second and third, and so on, and similar answers were returned, till the whole sum required was subscribed, and there was no longer any need of their pastor's wearing out his soul in coming to London on any such unpleasant excursion. BURNING OF THE BIBLE. While some of the priests quote the Bible when occasion requires to prevent it to their evil purposes, like Satan once did (Matt. iv. 6), others publicly burn it. At Carignano, on the 5th February, a copy of the Bible Society exposed his valuable store on a stall in the principal street. A priest observed it, and ran to acquaint his brother priest of the parish of this outrage, as he termed it. They returned together, long nine Bibles, tore them in pieces, and then triumphantly set them on fire, close to the collector's stall. This, of course, attracted a great crowd; the priest harangued them, expatiating on the Tartarean fumes reserved for the persons of such heretical books. The more reasonable part of the audience immediately turned to the collector and bought all his books. You will easily imagine the rage, chagrin, and bitter disappointment of the priests. GRAVES OF THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST. The Methodist press for a long time kept this man and his paper before the public—helped him to notoriety, and it to a large subscriber list. Despite his known bad qualities and temper, the opposition of our Church gave him sympathy and strength in his own. Methodist having, at last, hit upon the sound policy of letting the Tennessee Baptist alone, Baptist papers after the editor and his sheet. The Southern Baptist, 30th ultimo, speaks of "the Inquisitor"—"the virus of his spirit." "The bubble is bursting; the noisy humming has nearly collapsed." "The desperate condition of Mr. Graves and his partisans excites our compassion. We have never beheld a set of men in a more frantic and disastrous extremity. When a few months since we took a just occasion to denounce the impudent pretensions of the Inquisitor, we did not hope so soon to see the denomination marshaled against him and thundering its indignation in his astounded ears."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, April 1, at half past four o'clock. Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by William B. Crosby, Benjamin L. Swain, and Francis Hall, Esqs. Four new societies were recognized, two in Missouri, one in Arkansas, and one in Texas. Grants were made of Bibles and Testaments in French, German, and English to the Daotah Mission; to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to Rev. L. S. Jacoby, for distribution, books in English and French; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, for the Omelia Mission, etc. Grants in money were made of \$1,000 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Germany; to the American Board, for Turkey, \$5,000, for printing and binding the Scriptures at Constantinople; for Oronook, \$2,700, to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, \$4,500, making in all \$13,200. Letters were received from Rev. Drs. McLeod, Goodrich, McChintock, and Smith, accepting the appointment to the Committee on Versions. The Rev. Dr. Turner declined, for the reasons alleged in his letter of resignation, and Dr. Bechtel on account of numerous personal engagements. The next meeting of the society's year showed a much more encouraging state of affairs than, from the pressure of the times for several months past, there were strong reasons to fear. THE NEW BIBLE AGENT. Rev. I. G. John, we learn, is to succeed Rev. R. Alexander, as Bible Agent for Western Texas. It would be hard for any man to fill Mr. Alexander's place, but a better successor than Mr. John could hardly have been found. He has sufficient knowledge of Texas, and sufficient experience in the ministry, to enter without hesitation or embarrassment into the work, having been in the itinerant ministry in Western Texas for ten years. At the same time he is comparatively a young man, full of vigor and energy. With a very pleasant address, liberal culture, earnest christian zeal, and one of the readiest and most effective pulpit and platform speakers in the State, he is the very man for the place. The work has been well inaugurated in Western Texas, and we trust it will prosper gloriously in Mr. John's hands. None but the most active, vigorous, and popularly gifted Agents will succeed in Texas. The American Bible Society, of course, is aware of this. ENGLISH REVIVALS. A Wesleyan correspondent of the Canada Christian Guardian writes from London: "The prospects of Methodism in this country are increasingly hopeful and satisfactory. Throughout the western district of Yorkshire there appears to be a great religious revival. In many circuits we hear of 'hundreds' converted and added to the society; and many other parts of the connection are enjoying times of refreshing. A most remarkable work is in progress in the Isle of Portland. Old and young, belonging to all classes, appear to be the subjects of a very powerful awakening. Had we suitable men at our command, there are several openings for the increase of ministerial agency; but the president's list of reserve is, I believe, quite exhausted, and some considerable local emigration must consequently be experienced."

MOTLEY'S DUTCH REPUBLIC. A translation of this work is soon to appear in the French language, under the superintendence of M. Guizot, to whom Mr. Motley conceded the right of translation, some months ago. A reprint has been published in Amsterdam, and has had a good sale. A translation of the work complete, has been published in the German language, at Leipzig and Dresden. A translation into the Dutch language has been made, under the supervision of Mr. Bakhuizen van den Brink, the archivist-in-chief of the kingdom of the Netherlands, the most learned man and the cleverest writer in the country. "OUR OUTRAGE," this week, will be found more than usually interesting. It is nearly entirely original. All sorts of opinions are expressed, about all departments of our economy. Our people have a right to express their opinions freely, in their own way, when their articles are well written, and when, in the judgment of the editor, no harm will result from their publication. Our enemies have falsely and calumniously asserted that Methodists do not publish anything in opposition to present views and interests. This is because we do not let them assault us in our own columns. The desire to thus insult us in our own family is contemptibly vulgar. THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE takes kindly our late recommendation of peace, but pleads necessity. He supposes a case, between the New Orleans and Texas Advocates, similar to that of the North Carolina and Richmond Advocates, and asks how we should do. It is not a supposable case, Bro. Heflin. The Church in the Southwest will never be rent with dissension by the New Orleans and Texas Advocates while the present incumbents conduct them. We mean neither to reflect upon others, nor to commend ourselves to any pleasant part. We regret the controversy of our brethren in the Northeast, but we love them all. Bro. Heflin says he is not our senior. We shall see when we get to Nashville. REV. DR. FLOY, Editor of the National Magazine of the Northern Methodist Church, is guilty of one of the most remarkable attempts at misrepresentation we have lately known. He attempts to so construe the personal opposition of some to Rev. Dr. William A. Smith, as that it shall appear as a repudiation by the South of the Doctor's book on Slavery. Can a man become an ultra abolitionist and yet preserve his honesty? We trust so; and yet the frequency of such instances as the above has shaken that trust to the bottom. "If the foundations of (sincerity and veracity) be removed, what can the righteous do?" We learn from the Europa Spirit of the South, that a religious revival is now in progress in the Methodist Church in that place. Dr. P. P. Neely of the Alabama Conference, is preaching nightly to overflowing houses, and the entire community is said to be "pervaded with solemnity and a deep religious feeling." A MEMBER, claiming, we infer, to be a member of the Methodist Church, has been assaulting the book Agents of our Publishing House at Nashville, anonymously in a vulgar manner, in the most shameful manner. As usual in such cases, this assault of his own Church is ashamed to let his name appear. The income of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year, has exceeded £120,000, being about six hundred thousand dollars.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The London Times announces that the general programme of the second, and it is to be hoped, final attempt to submerge the Atlantic Telegraph wire, has already been decided on. The 400 miles of cable ordered to replace the 354, which were lost last autumn off Valentia, have been completed, and it is intended, in order to make better provision for casualties, that an additional 300 miles shall be at once procured with the Agamemnon and the Niagara as the vessels again to be employed in the attempt to lay the wire, and the operation will, this year, be commenced in the middle of June, in which month, it is said, there are some five or six consecutive days during which a gale in the Atlantic is seldom or never known to occur. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the Niagara bringing her end of the cable to Ireland, and the Agamemnon conveying hers to America. The Niagara is daily expected at Plymouth, where she will take on board, at the Keyham Dockyard, 1,500 miles of the wire. On this occasion the cable will not be piled upon in one huge mass, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship and after-part of the vessel, in three coils of 500 miles each. As soon as the wire has been stowed away, the steamers will proceed into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying-out machinery, to ascertain, practically, if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the Atlantic.

"SOME ONE."

reference to the wheat crop. We have seen as fine tobacco grow west of the Trinity river as we ever saw grow in Texas.

He says that I argued the question, a la "An Old Methodist," with the exception that my questions were propounded to him, "Some One," instead of to you. Well, now we did, at first, propound that question to "Some One," but knowing that he was a member of another Conference, and therefore not directly interested in the question, we reconsidered the matter, as he may be by a reference to our article, and asked the desired information from "our worthy Bishops, or Somebody else."

He next proceeds to give us, what he no doubt considered an unanswerable argument, against changing the time to the fall season. Again, he "answers" before he is "called," I had not said in that article that those who desire a change, consult their own ease and comfort, instead of desiring the salvation of the people.

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TEXAS ITEMS.

Rev. J. M. Sheehan writes from Huntsville, April 10th, that a shocking accident occurred at that place the day before. A young man named David Mills, employed as a guard at the Penitentiary, accidentally shot himself. It appears that he was at his post, armed with a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with buck shot, when from some cause unknown, as no one was very near him, one barrel fired. The charge entered the left breast, about the lower region of the heart; it then ranged upward, and came out at the back of the left shoulder. He ran ten or twelve steps then fell dead. Truly there is but a step between us and death!

Secoiz.—The Mercury says that the population of that place is about 1300, an increase of 500 in four years. It says that the town is rapidly improving in tasteful residences and ornamental grounds, and that the country generally is progressing in prosperity. The Mercury laudably labors for the success of the Seguin school. It says: "We believe there has been a proposition to transfer the academy property to the Methodist Church, for the school property would give. The school is well supported by the presbytery and members of the Methodist Church, throughout this whole section of country, would labor to build up the schools, and scholars would probably pour in from every county within one hundred miles of the schools." The Mercury does not seem to be as fearful as our neighbor of the News of the Conference, or its intention of these questions coming to the public eye, as it is in its own hands to bring to light.

Marshall.—The Republican learns that the seven miles necessary to bring the Pacific railroad to Marshall, would be completed by the first of June. Spring has opened in earnest. Vegetation has increased rapidly during the past week. Many of the trees are covered with leaves, and the fields and plains are green once more. A number of United States' wagons passed through this place on their return to Fort Belknap. They had been engaged in transporting the baggage and equipments of companies A and I 7th regiment United States' Infantry to Shepherds. These troops which have been stationed for three years at Fort Belknap have been removed, and are to proceed to Fort Leavenworth. They left Shepherds on the 10th.

San Antonio.—The Texas papers are encouraging the proposition of procuring fine engines for the necessary protection of the place. The Texas says: "The weather for the last few days has been pleasant. Our farmers are planting their corn; many of them are clad with the fine prospect of the oat crop, the oats in many places being half-grown high."

Waco.—The Democrat says: "Two large droves of beef cattle, to the number of near two thousand, passed through our city on Monday last, en route for Missouri. Several droves of Spanish horses and mules have also passed through on the same destination. Dr. C. O. Drury and A. E. Twaddell will leave here in a few days with beef cattle, intended for Missouri market. It is the intention of these gentlemen to bring back several thousand head of sheep. We are gratified to see that hands have again commenced work upon our Court House. We trust they may finish it this time. We have delightful weather now, and our farmers are making hay while the sun shines." They are in fine spirits with

Just Published, April 15th.
LIFE THOUGHTS: Gathered from the extemporaneous Discourses of Henry Ward Beecher. The Publishers are: W. B. Ewing, No. 111, Broadway, New York.
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OUR GENERAL CONFERENCE PAPER.—As we have stated, we intend, if not provisionally prepared, to give in this paper, an account of the proceedings of the General Conference. We shall not merely give accounts of the measures proposed, and of the votes thereon, but we shall endeavor to give the substance of all the interesting speeches, we shall explain the aspects and bearings of all the questions; and we shall also present an honest and impartial statement of the proceedings of the members of the General Conference and visitors. We shall strive to give our readers as full a knowledge of the proceedings of the General Conference as is possible, and we shall endeavor to make our paper as interesting and profitable as we can. Let us have a thousand new subscribers as pay for this paper, for the labor will not be light.

OUR HOME WORK.
The Publishers of the Texas Christian Advocate would respectfully inform the public that they are now preparing to issue a new paper, in the English or German Language, in the very nearest city.

Advocate Job Office.
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Marriages.
On the evening of the 1st inst. by Rev. B. S. Carden, in Montgomery, Mrs. James M. Barkal to Miss Francis A. Krantz, all of Montgomery County, Texas, May 1st and 2nd, 1858.

Quarterly Meetings.
TEXAS CONFERENCE.
LAGRANGE DISTRICT.—Second Round.
Washburne Circuit at Red Oak, June 5 and 6.
Springfield Circuit at Marble Falls, June 12 and 13.

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Commercial.
By steamer GALVESTON from New Orleans on Tuesday last, we received the steamer America's account from Liverpool dated to 27th inst. reporting 100,000 lbs. of cotton, and 100,000 lbs. of wool, and 100,000 lbs. of sugar.

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