

no longer the final Judge of the law, but simply the lawmaker. He did not propose to discuss the propriety of this, but simply to show the ground the Conference was taking. He had no objection to this digest, provided the Bishop's decisions should be accompanied with a report of the circumstances on which they were founded.

C. K. Marshall thought the resolution would be lost; but to obviate this, Dr. Green's objections, he said, the decisions could be published in one column of the great central newspaper organ without charge.

L. M. Lee alleged that all this matter had been published. The General Conference of 1850 had authorized him to go to the General Conference at the North, and get a copy of the history of Methodism from the old Conference records. That body would not come out in a mainly way and allow him to copy; but they authorized the publication of these old records. This had been done; and whatever they contain of any importance was now printed at his hands. He had examined these records as far back as 1844, and there was very little in them that could avail anything in accomplishing the object aimed at in this resolution. So far, then, as the acts of Conference in the past are concerned, we had them. It was our Methodism as well as those who published the book. Whatever was Methodist and legal up to 1844, was Methodist and legal to now; and what has occurred since that time, we have published. If this committee were appointed, he did not think it would be a very great labor for them to make a digest of the kind spoken of; for the records were published, and in his judgment every Methodist preacher ought to have a copy of them.

On motion by W. J. Sanett, the resolution was then laid on the table.

JOHN CARR.

The Bishop now introduced Father John Carr, of Tennessee, standing upon the steps of the forum with him, who, the Bishop said, was the oldest living member of the Methodist Church in the State, and might have something to say to the body.

The members of Conference then rose up, and Father Carr said: "I have been a member of the Methodist Church since 1790, and have been living in Sumner county ever since. I feel very grateful, indeed, in being spared to come into this hall, and to see so many of God's preachers. In early times I used to guide the preachers from one fort to another, to hear them preach. I feel grateful to God for the results, and for what I see to-day. I thank you, brethren, for your attentions."

Bishop Pierce then repeated these words in a distinct voice, and, on his suggestion, it was ordered that Father Carr be invited to a seat in this Conference, and to take part in its deliberations.

DEBTS.

J. Lusk submitted a resolution (signed also by Levi Pearce) to the effect that the eighth section of Chapter III, page 108, of the Discipline be stricken out.

Bishop Soule—What is the section?

J. Lusk—It is the section on Debts. I would not oppose the scriptural restrictions on debts; I do not care how our people dress, if they do not exceed the bounds set by St. Peter and St. Paul. The rule in the Discipline is put down with a good deal of stringency; still, many Methodists are as magnificently dressed as any body else. The rule has become, it seems to me, altogether unenforceable. Our preachers and Bishops wear gold-headed canes and gold spectacles; and I should not be surprised if some of our reverend fathers were to look up through their gold spectacles at the Brother now proposing the change. After further remarks in this vein, he moved that the resolution lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

SLAVERY.

C. C. Gillespie—If in order, Mr. President, I wish to read an extract from the Journal of the General Conference, with reference to the general rule of the Discipline on the subject of slavery.

The Chair—We will hear it.

C. C. Gillespie then read the report of a special committee of the East Texas Conference, recommending the General Conference and urging the removal of said regulation from the Discipline.

On motion by Levi Pearce, the paper was referred to the Special Committee raised upon the Alabama resolutions.

THE DISCIPLINE IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

On motion by J. B. McFerrin, the Conference now took up the consideration of the Report (Number One), from the Committee on Books and Periodicals, recommending the adoption of such measures as shall secure the translation and publication of the Discipline in the German language.

J. W. Phillips moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was agreed to.

J. B. McFerrin—The report does not specify by what method this work shall be accomplished. I hope that will be now indicated by the Conference.

R. T. Heflin—I move that the Book Editor be instructed to carry out this object in such a manner as he may deem advisable.

C. F. Deems—I can hardly see any necessity for the resolution, but I think the matter ought to be in the hands of the Book Agents.

E. Stevenson—I am opposed to the motion. Under present circumstances I believe the Book Agents will find themselves in possession of no capital to invest in this way. But I believe the Constitution of the Missionary Society has already provided for such a work. I believe the Missionary Society has power to invest money in the publication of German books. The wants of our German population must be known to them, and I hope, therefore, the Conference will place the matter in their hands. I move, as a substitute, that the Missionary Board be authorized to appropriate funds for the purpose of stereotyping this work.

T. N. Gardner objected to the substitute, on the same grounds urged against the work being thrown upon the Publishing House. The Missionary Society was less able than the Book Agents, to furnish the money for this work.

C. F. Deems concurred. If this Discipline in German was to be given away, there would be propriety in the substitute. But it was presumable the book would have a sale. There must be the presumption of a sufficient market, or a practical business committee would not have recommended the publication.

J. B. McFerrin—From the remarks of Dr. Deems, the Conference might be led to infer that the Committee judged that the Publishing House was to do this work; but it will be recollecting I stated, when I introduced the report, that the Committee were of the opinion the Conference should direct it to be done, in whole or in part, by the Missionary Society.

T. N. Gardner—Did the Committee pass such a resolution?

J. B. McFerrin—The committee made no such resolution; but it was spoken of in committee, and some of the members, I know, were of that opinion. But the committee desired the General Conference to take its own course.

They knew that, in 1854, the Conference directed the Missionary Society to appropriate funds for the establishment of a German paper in Galveston; they knew that Conference had made up the \$500 deficiency in that direction, and therefore calculated it might be their disposition that the Missionary Society should do this work. After what has been said about the solvency of the Publishing House, I will say, that if it is in any danger, it is because the Agents have been required to do too much work not properly belonging to them. Since we have had virtually a Missionary Conference in California, who has met the expenses of its Superintendents engaged in that work? The Southern Methodist Publishing House has done it—a work that legitimately belongs to the Missionary Board, or reconsider their vote on the report.

J. Hamilton submitted an estimate of the cost (\$800 to \$1000) of translating and stereotyping the Discipline and Hymn book into German. The Publishing House could not expect to effect sales enough to cover this. He considered that the Missionary Board should sustain the expense of stereotyping. Their stringent appropriations last winter, which had been referred to, were attributed to the money panic of last October.

T. O. Summers—It is expedient that we should have the Hymn book translated; but do you know what has to be done, when you talk about translating? When this work is done, you will have to put your hands deep into your pantaloons' pockets. And that is not all. There would be found the man that can translate these hymns into the German language. A good English and German scholar might translate the Discipline and the Catechism, but who could translate these hymns? That's the question; and it is absolutely astounding. I understand that some very good hymns have been brought out by our Northern brethren in the German language, and my impression is, that we will have to borrow that book for some time to come, until we can secure up some good German poet to do this work for us. He would put down his estimate of the cost of all this work at four or five thousand dollars; and he gave his opinion that some share of it should be thrown upon the Missionary Board, which was known to be decidedly friendly to German Missions.

T. Heflin concurred, as to the difficulty of translating the hymns, and submitted considerations in favor of his original motion.

E. Stevenson withdrew his substitute.

A. L. P. Green proposed to amend the motion by adding, after "Hymn book," the words, "or so much as they can get out;" and after "Book Agents," the words, "Missionary Board."

R. T. Heflin accepted the modification, except as to the Hymn book.

The Secretary read the motion as amended, as follows:

Resolved, That the object of report Number one, of the Committee on Books and Periodicals, be carried into effect at such time and in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Book Editor, the Book Agents and the Missionary Board.

W. A. Smith—Four years ago, I was Chairman of the Committee on Books and Periodicals; and the most difficult part of my duty was to prevent a too heavy tax on the Book Concern, and watching against the passage of resolutions requiring its Agents to do too much. I had constantly to be on my guard against a tendency to overburden them. I believe the same tendency is in the house now, and that it is still a most important matter to guard the Agents from the sale of the work without first knowing that the Agents believe the establishment can bear it.

T. O. Summers proposed to amend the report adopted by inserting appropriately the words, "The Hymn book, or a portion thereof."

R. T. Heflin—Hymn book, or a Compilation of German Hymns.

T. N. Gardner moved to strike out of the pending resolution the words, "Missionary Board."

The amendment was rejected.

R. Smith spoke in favor of requiring the Book Agents to do the work, and alleged his belief that the sale of the work would more than repay the cost.

Bishop Soule—I regard this as a very important subject. I have no doubt but that German scholars can be found in the Methodist Episcopal Church sufficiently acquainted with the German and English language to translate the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church into the German language. I have no doubt of that. I believe I know two or three men myself who would be entirely capable of that translation. But, sir, I must be permitted to doubt whether there is a German scholar in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States who is capable of translating the hymns from the English into the German language. That book of hymns contains a body of divinity, and I had almost said the best body of divinity that can be found in any publication of the kind. It is evangelical. A number of these hymns, as the Secretary knows, and we all know, are translations from the German, and they are highly evangelical. But the book, sir, is to form a part of our solemn religious worship, and consequently it ought to remain purely evangelical in whatever language it shall appear. But, sir, it will be found especially difficult, in the translation of these hymns, to preserve that poetical character which imparts the inspiration of devotion. I, therefore, think that great care should be taken in respect to these translations, so as not to introduce anything into our forms of worship that is not purely evangelical and spiritual.

D. S. Doggett was interested in this discussion. He objected to the resolution on the ground of the weight of duty it seemed to inculcate on the Committee. It was too indefinite. If we do anything for the German population, we must do it through their vernacular. The Agents will feel that they are under no special obligation to act in the case, and four years will elapse without the translation. He was opposed on another ground, stated by the general Bishop, and alluded to by the Book Agents, as the impracticability of translating our hymns at all into the German language. There were, he was opposed to the whole. He desired to translate into the German each of our books as could be translated. The Discipline and Catechisms could be and should be forthwith, and should have been before, but the hymn book must be left out. Dr. Smith has asked him who should pay the expenses. He hesitated not to answer, the Missionary Board—it was their appropriate work.

E. Stevenson offered an amendment, that the Book Agents, the Book Editor, and the Missionary Board be instructed to take the matter under advisement as soon as practicable.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Bishop Early feared this discussion had made a wrong impression upon the public minds as to the pecuniary ability of the Publishing House. The cost of translating and stereotyping could not be more, perhaps, than two hundred dol-

ars. As to the hymn book, our German brethren were now using the Northern hymn book, and could use it till we could get a satisfactory translation of our own for them.

G. W. Langhorne could not understand that it was any part of the work of the Missionary Board to bear the expense of this publication. The creation of the Missionary Society did not contemplate any such work as the publishing of books. He looked with surprise, not to say amusement, upon the change which had come over the spirit of our dream since the last General Conference. Four years ago, these brethren, some of them, seemed to feel like a young man suddenly come into possession of a fortune which he cannot squander, and it was proposed to lend the various Church papers thirty odd thousand dollars; how they talk as if the Publishing House were unable to bear an expense which probably would not amount to five hundred.

C. F. Deems offered to amend by inserting "so far as it refers to the Discipline and the Catechism." The Northern Book Concern now publish a German Hymn Book. Fifteen or twenty of Wesley's hymns are translated. There is nothing in that book improper for Southern circulation. The translation of the Discipline would be very little labor—could be done in a few hours by any decent German scholar, and the expense would not be large.

Brother Heflin accepted the proposed amendment.

D. S. Doggett thought some provision ought to be made for furnishing our German brethren with hymns. If we could not translate, we should select. He would move an amendment, that we prepare a hymn book for our German population.

C. F. Deems was opposed. It would involve great expense. The Germans were already using the Northern Hymn book. In four years we should scarcely sell one thousand copies of a new one. There was, so far as he knew, no objection to the Northern. If there was no such hymn book, he would cordially second his brother's amendment.

J. B. McFerrin had just had a conversation with our two German brethren. They thought we had no German scholar in the United States who could translate our hymn book. We needed the Discipline and Catechism in German. That would meet the wants of our German brethren. The question was now put, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

J. Hamilton asked leave of absence for O. R. Blue, who had received afflictive intelligence, by telegram, from home. It was granted, and J. Hamilton announced that J. J. Hutchinson would take the place of Brother Blue in the Committee on Missions.

J. E. Edwards and A. Hunter presented a resolution advising the abolishment of the system of probation for Church-membership; and another, proposing a substitute for that system, if the change should be deemed expedient; both of which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

J. J. Hutchinson presented a resolution, signed by a number of the Alabama delegation, in regard to Missionary funds, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

D. R. McAnally called for the exhibit of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, which was hereupon presented by W. H. Anderson. It represents the concern as in a very safe and prosperous condition. The document was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

R. J. Harp and J. A. Ivey presented a preamble and resolution, setting forth our deficiency as to Church music, and calling for the preparation of a new tune book, which was referred to the same committee.

R. Fisk offered a resolution advising a plan of ministerial labor for the local preachers and exhortors, to be arranged by the first Quarterly Conference of each year, in all our circuits and stations.

Bishop Paine made a communication to the Conference respecting the work which had been assigned him by the last General Conference, of preparing the memoirs of Bishop McKendree and Bishop Soule. The biography of Bishop Soule had been turned over to other hands. One volume of Bishop McKendree's biography he had read for the press, but the Book Agents were not ready for its publication. It will bring his life down to 1836. The Bishop said he had devoted many hours to this work when they were asleep. It was a severe tax upon his time, but it was a labor of love—it had instructed and edified him. The life of McKendree was connected with the history of the Church from 1788 or 1789. He was identified with all the great movements of the Church, her polity, her struggles in the modification of her government and the attempts to change it. He had examined a great number of papers, some very important ones, some which had long been supposed to be lost, which Dr. Bangs, when he wrote his history of the Church, could not find, and which he says he knew not what had become of—among them the valdeictory of Bishop Asbury, a valuable document, most carefully prepared, and containing some very sage instructions, a defence of our Church government and of our ministry, as successors of the Apostolic Itinerary. He said he could condense into one volume the remaining part of the history. He was very sorry the Agents could not put the work at once to press, as he had expected. It was not his fault, perhaps not theirs; perhaps it was a mistake, perhaps not. It would give him more time, and both volumes could be published together when the other should be ready. He had performed the work at the command of the Conference, without any expectation or desire of remuneration. It was theirs at some future day; but as the Agents were not ready, he should carry it home with him for the present.

T. O. Summers said Bishop Paine had shown him a considerable amount of what he had written, and many valuable documents, of which he did not know what had become, but which would be incorporated into the book. It ought to be styled not "The Life" simply, but "The Life and Times" of Bishop McKendree.

W. A. Smith asked if the question was debatable, and said he was opposed to postponement.

M. S. Bennett—If the motion is to be debated, I withdraw it.

Dr. Smith—Then the motion is on the adoption of the report. The object of the resolution on which the committee has reported, is evidently to put us in a position in which we may not suffer from the errors of the administration. The movers in this matter propose that the administration shall be controlled by the Presiding Elders, as a safe remedy against the evils apprehended. Is this the safe or effectual remedy? Will this afford us any relief? I say not. The relief which we have sought is to be found only in the direct responsibility of the appointing power to the General Conference. We want to provide against injury, not from the legal decisions of the Bishops, but from the party influences and personal considerations, which may betray him into a abuse of the appointing power. Your present system is to make the episcopacy directly responsible to this body, for the moral aspects and influence of

their authority—for the exercise or abuse of their power. Vote down the resolution, and what remedy have you? An injury is done to some good brother in his appointment; can you hold the Presiding Elders accountable? The Presiding Elders are an irresponsible body. Instead of guarding against abuses, this measure throws the door wide open to abuses. I prefer to stand where we have stood from the days of our forefathers, holding the Bishops directly and immediately responsible to the General Conference, for the manner of their administration. There is your remedy, your only safe remedy—Not in passing a law that an irresponsible body shall control the Bishop.

Bishop Soule desired to hear again what the Bishops said in their Address, as to their constitutional advisers.

L. M. Lee read the portion of the Bishops' Address referred to.

H. A. C. Walker moved that the question be now put.

J. B. McFerrin hoped that motion would be withdrawn. He wanted to propose an amendment.

It was withdrawn.

J. B. McFerrin proposed to amend by substituting the words, "common usage," for the words, "common law of the Church."

L. M. Lee said he would accept the amendment, provided none of the committee objected. The committee unanimously assented.

The reading of the whole report was now called for, and it was read.

J. B. McFerrin—I like the tone and sentiment of my revised friend from Virginia. If I did not think a large majority would vote for the report as now amended, I should be tempted to make a speech. I do not deem it necessary, I believe we are ready to adopt it unanimously. The vote being taken, the report was adopted.

BOUNDARIES.

L. Pearce presented Report (No. 6) from the Committee on Boundaries, recommending that the Indian Mission Conference remain undivided, which was adopted.

Also Report (No. 7) recommending that Mount Washington, in Kentucky, be put down as included in the Louisville Conference, which lies on the table under the rule.

THE VOTE ON THE ALABAMA RESOLUTION.

T. W. Dorman presented Report (No. 1) from the Committee, to ascertain the vote of the Annual Conferences on the Alabama and Holston Resolutions, to expunge the general rule on "the buying and selling of men, woman, and children, with the intention to enslave them." The whole number of votes concerning 11,900; being sixty votes over the constitutional majority.

The Chair announced that the report would lie on the table one day, under the rule.

T. W. Dorman moved that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

It was announced that E. Hearne, reserve, would take the seat of O. R. Blue till his return.

REVISION OF PERIODICALS.

A. L. P. Green presented report No. 2 of the Committee on Revisals, containing a great number of items, recommending the adoption of sundry proposed amendments of the Discipline, and the rejection of many others.

N. Searritt moved its publication in the Daily Advocate.

Several amendments were offered, and J. E. Evans moved to lay the subject on the table, but withdrew the motion for debate.

C. D. Oliver moved an amendment, to the effect that the Book Concern incur the expenses of the publication.

Bishop Paine had examined the document. He believed its publication now would be premature. It could be readily understood. It contained no startling innovation, and it would be time enough to publish after its adoption.

G. W. Langhorne did not deem the publication either necessary or proper. It was best to allow it to lie on the table under the rule. The report proposed no more startling alterations than the substitution of the word "church" for the word "society."

J. E. Evans renewed the motion to lay the subject on the table.

The motion was referred.

RYANS AND TERRY-BOOK.

B. M. Drake presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the Vicksburg Station, on the subject of publishing a Hymn and Tune-book similar to the one published at the North, and asked that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

It was so referred.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

G. E. Carter presented a petition signed by H. B. Turner, similar to those already presented, for the transfer of the Danville District of the North Carolina Conference to the Virginia Conference; which was received without reading, and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

RETALIATING ARDENT SPIRITS.

E. Wadsworth presented a petition from the Quarterly Conference at Selma, Alabama, praying some action on the part of this body, to prevent the retailing of ardent spirits by members of the Methodist Church; and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Temperance.

It was so referred.

THE MEMPHIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

A. R. Winfield presented the report of the Agents of the Memphis, Arkansas, and Wichita Christian Advocate, giving a statement of assets, liabilities, etc., showing that the paper is handsomely paying its way, out of debt, and well-appointed and prepared to do its duty to the world; and recommending the continuance of its editorial management in the hands of Dr. Watson.

On motion of A. Hunter, the report was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

DEMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

M. M. Henkle presented a paper, signed by himself, in behalf of the Educational Institute, requesting the General Conference to instruct its Committee on Education, to acquire into the property of establishing primary schools, for the elementary instruction of the children of our country; which was read, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Education.

W. J. Sanett, in this connection, presented the following memorial from the Educational Institute, on the subject of common-school education by the Church:

WHEREAS, There is a remarkable adaptation in the successive governmental bodies of the Methodist Church, to that number and accession of educational agencies necessary to make up a complete and properly adjusted educational system—the General Conference being precisely adapted to the proper institution and government of the University system, the Annual Conferences to the College and High-school system, and the Quarterly Conferences to the Academy or Common-school system; and whereas steps have already been taken to develop these two higher classes of educational establishments under the control of these two higher ecclesiastical bodies respectively, and it only remains, in order that the system may be made complete, and the subjection of education

to the control of the Church entire, that the primary or common-school education of the country, should be subjected to the management of the Quarterly Conferences; therefore,

Resolved, That we memorialize the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session, to take such action as will enable the Quarterly Conferences to assume the management of primary or common-school education, adopting the following provisions as necessary to realize this object:

1. That each Quarterly Conference consider itself an educational unit, charged with the duty of seeing to it that the entire community within its territorial limits is provided with the necessary school facilities.

2. That the members of each Quarterly Conference shall themselves, or by committee, constitute agents, whose duty it shall be, in co-operation with or under the general direction of the preachers, to visit the various destitute neighborhoods, and interest the people in the formation of schools; to seek out teachers for them, furnish advice as to details in respect of suitable sites for school-houses, and for combination and concert; and in every prudent way, under the guidance of Christian benevolence, point out the way and provide the necessary facilities by which they, in the use of their own resources, may establish for themselves such schools as are suitable to their circumstances and wants.

3. That it shall provide, where the circumstances of the circuit or station will justify it, by regular collections, a fund to be used in defraying the salaries of teachers in those neighborhoods which require assistance.

4. That, to avoid interest and stimulate exertion, the Quarterly Conferences may appoint annually or semi-annually, visitors to these various schools, especially on occasion of the examination, to afford countenance, and if deemed proper, to address the people on the claims of education. They may appoint annual celebrations to be held at eligible places, in which all the schools within their respective jurisdictions, either in mass or by representatives, shall be embraced, at which exercises shall be had suitable to the enlistment of the people in the cause of education.

5. That the preachers in charge be requested to preach upon the subject of education at all their appointments, and use their efforts to enlist the people in the enterprise, and that the presiding elders see that this subject engage the attention of every Quarterly Conference, at every one of its regular sessions.

W. J. Sanett—We propose in this to institute a common school institution. It has been objected to the theory of education by the Church that it is inadequate to meet all the requirements of an educational system; that while it is competent for the Church to provide for college and university education, it is not competent for it to make adequate provision for primary or common school education. We propose a scheme obviating this objection, and demonstrating the practicability of primary denominational education. We do not expect the plan to be adopted at first in all the Quarterly Conferences, but we think there are some places where it will be adopted readily, and that the system will recommend and extend itself.

The object is for the Church to take a new step in this matter. That while heretofore it has been employing itself in the department of higher education, it should now begin the work of providing for the lower department likewise. The continued success of our higher schools demands this. I move that the memorial be referred to the committee on Education.

It was so referred.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE MISSIONARIES.

T. W. Dorman submitted a resolution that the Committee on Missions inquire into the expediency of providing a rule whereby each Annual Conference, if necessary, may have a Conference missionary, who shall travel through the bounds of the Conference, assisting feeble churches, and aiding the cause of Missions. He said: We need something of the kind ourselves, in our Conference. Our missions to the blacks require it. Under such a rule as this we could accomplish much more than we can now. I propose to refer the resolution to the committee on Missions.

It was so referred.

SPECIAL RULE OF ORDER.

H. A. C. Walker submitted a resolution that after to-morrow the regular call of the Conference be omitted; and that after Friday next, no proposition to amend the Discipline shall be entertained.

G. W. Langhorne proposed Thursday instead of Friday.

The motion was lost.

C. C. Gillespie said the resolution contained two propositions, and called for a division of the question; the first question being on dispensing with a regular call of the Conference after to-morrow.

A. L. P. Green—Do you mean to shut down and say that no more memorials shall be presented?

H. A. C. Walker—It is only to dispense with the call.

The first part of the resolution was then adopted. The question being on the adoption of the second part.

N. H. B. Wilson proposed to amend by striking out, and inserting "that on Friday next there shall be a call of the Conference, giving all the delegates an opportunity to present such propositions for changing the discipline as they may see proper."

G. W. Langhorne—That is in violation of the resolution just passed.

T. W. Dorman—This was a time saving measure of that class which generally consumes time. On his motion the substitute was laid on the table.

H. H. Montgomery made an ineffectual motion to lay the latter part of the original resolution on the table.

The latter division of the resolution was adopted.

BOOK AGENTS.

F. E. Pitts submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Books and Periodicals be instructed to consider and report on the policy of employing experienced business men to take charge of our publishing interests from amongst the laymen.

He said: "I desire this resolution to be sent to the committee, and to state that no man has a higher appreciation of our present worthy Agents than I have. I have no unkind reflection, none but what is honorable and approving in reference to Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Owen; but I wish the question of the policy of employing Agents from amongst laymen to be fully canvassed.

The resolution was adopted, and referred accordingly.

SECURITIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

E. C. Slater moved the Conference to take up the consideration of Report No. 3 from the Committee on Books and Periodicals, with reference to the securities of the Publishing House.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was read again by the Secretary.

E. C. Slater—I desire to submit a resolution bearing upon this subject, which is designed to supply a deficiency in the report. The report should have contained a feasible plan for the better security of this property. I submit the following:

Resolved, In view of the unprotected condition of a portion of the Publishing House buildings, thereby endangering the whole, that the Book Agents and Committees be empowered and required to invest, as soon as practicable, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, in such improvements as may be necessary for the security of the Publishing House buildings.

This resolution was signed also by M. J. Blackwell.

C. K. Marshall thought it would not be amiss to give some direction to the manner of proceeding in this matter, for many things might be done involving great expense. Four years ago, at Columbus, when the proposition was pending to locate the Publishing House here, he remembered that amongst other things, it was proposed to supply water here gratuitously, so that by turning a similar faucet a thousand streams of water could be turned on these premises, which would be an effectual protection from fire. If that pledge had been redeemed, he would naturally suppose that a policy of insurance could be obtained on very reasonable terms. Since we had been pledged \$70,000 and the use of water, it would be ungenerous in us to allow this occasion to pass over without a suitable vote of thanks. But, in fact, when he first looked at the Southern Publishing House and Book Concern, it reminded him of a forsaken Western expedition in the present of manifest destiny, and had been arrested in the city of Nashville on a telegraphic writ, and should never have taken that exterior for the great Southern Publishing House. But still, he would not be numbered amongst those despising the day of small things; therefore he hoped the resolution would pass, after being so amended as to give some direction as to the manner in which this money should be expended. A tin roof and cast-iron door would perhaps be a sufficient improvement for the security desired.

J. B. McFerrin, after a pleasant response, in kind to C. K. Marshall's notice of the appearance of the Publishing House, etc., said: It is true, the House makes a bad show in front, but the rear buildings would compare favorably with those of any Publishing House in the United States. Good judges, and business men in this line, have been here from New York, Boston, New Orleans, Vicksburg and elsewhere, and after passing through this establishment, they have pronounced it altogether superior in its appointments to any Publishing House in the United States. From its position, with reference to other buildings, it is, perhaps, more free from exposure to fire than it could be in any other location. All the boiler fires are outside of the main building. All the rear buildings are new, and covered with tin. The greatest mistake in their construction was, that they did not put iron frames into the windows next the hotel. Still, I think myself it is in danger of fire, and that this might be remedied. We have frequently debated the question of pulling down and rebuilding certain portions; but the General Conference restricted us to \$75,000 for grounds and buildings, and we lacked the means. At the proper time, I shall have a good deal to say to the Conference about their interests in Nashville, about outside influences, expenditures and liabilities that have hindered and hampered us. With reference to the pledges for the location of the Publishing House in Nashville, alleged to have been given at the last General Conference, at Columbus, I can say but little. It was not there, and know little about it. I made no speech and cast no vote in Conference for Nashville, though I most certainly have done both if I had been there. I heard of no pledge. I did hear of a memorial asking for the location here. That memorial proposed no amount of money by way of donation—not a single dollar. But it did say, that if Conference should see proper to locate the Publishing House in Nashville, the signers would do clever things; but no amount of money was specified. There was in the memorial an offer on the part of the corporate authorities of the city of Nashville to free the institution from city or corporate tax. They have redeemed that pledge, and it deserves to be regarded as a very handsome compliment to the Church; for in these times of extravagant expenditures for public works of improvement, our taxes are enormous. There was an impression also that water was to be furnished the institution free of charge, but the Common Council did not so understand it. Still, they exempted the establishment from the water tax one year—since that they have it to pay. In regard to the Nashville contribution, it is proper, perhaps, to say further, that when the last General Conference adjourned, and the location was made, a number of citizens of Nashville, not members of the Church, called a public meeting and got up a subscription as a kind of thank offering for what the Conference had done. At that meeting the subject was set forth by several speakers, and a contribution of something over \$20,000 was put upon paper, subject to the call of the Agents. A large proportion of this has been paid. A part of it was subscribed on the condition that the Agents should build a handsome front. This is the whole matter, I believe. With regard to the report, the Committee merely presented the facts, and in so doing, that they fulfilled their whole duty to the Conference.

C. K. Marshall—Is there enough of the unpaid subscription still collectable to do what is contemplated in the resolution—render the buildings fire-proof? Is there enough to put up the front?

J. B. McFerrin—I do not think there is sufficient to put up the front. The subscription has been very well paid. The amount subscribed conditionally is reserved, and will not be paid unless we build a new front, and we have not now enough to do that.

The Chair (to E. C. Slater)—How do you propose to apply the resolution?

E. C. Slater—As an amendment to the report of the committee.

A. L. P. Green, responding to G. W. D. Harris, said: There was no special pledge made at the general Conference by any delegate from Tennessee, but a pledge was embraced in a communication sent to the Conference by the people of Nashville. It ran thus: "We will do as much for the Book Concern, if located in Nashville, as any other city will do for any other location. I never named a specific sum, nor heard any other Tennessean name one. I think, also, that we have done as much as any other city would have done; and if you will put me to the proof, I will show it."

G. W. D. Harris—I did not say Dr. Green pledged \$75,000; but I said Memphis would, and Dr. Green said Nashville would do as much.

W. A. Smith, amongst other things, said: I was not satisfied with the manner of debating this question four years ago, and I am not now. We want facts. Nothing short of facts will satisfy the Conference its efforts to push forward this great work.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was read again by the Secretary.

E. C. Slater—I desire to submit a resolution

WEDNESDAY, MAY THE TWELFTH.

Bishop Pierce called the Conference to order; the opening exercises being conducted by A. H. Mitchell.

The Journal of yesterday was read and authenticated.

Bishop Early now assumed the chair, and announced the order of reports from committees.

NEW ORLEANS STATION.

L. M. Lee, from the Committee on the Itinerary, submitted their report (No. 1) on the resolution from the Louisiana Conference, recommending the striking out of that part of the Discipline, on page 48, which exempts the city of New Orleans from the appointing duties of the Bishops; recommending its adoption.

The report, under the rules, lies over one day.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

L. M. Lee from the same committee, to whom was referred the subject of the formation and size of Districts and Annual Conferences, reported (No. 2) their recommendation of such a modification of section 5, Rule 14, on page 22 of the Discipline, as that "no District shall contain more than twelve (instead of fourteen) appointments."

The report lies over one day.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

L. M. Lee, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of changing the Discipline, regarding the limitation and restriction of the Episcopal power of appointment, submitted their report (No. 3) embracing a preamble and resolution to the effect that since by the common law of the Church, the Presiding Elders are regarded as the Advisory Council of the Bishops, and since the Bishops recognize that relation in their late Pastoral Address, it is the judgment of the committee that there is no necessity for any change of the Discipline, (on page 47) with reference to the appointment of ministers.

H. A. C. Walker moved a suspension of the rules, and the adoption of this report now.

L. M. Lee stated the purport of the amendment of the Discipline which the committee had reported against. In the second article, and third question, on page 47 of the Discipline, are these words: "To fix the appointments of the preachers for the several Circuits; provided," etc. The amendment was to add, after the word "Circuits," these words: "Stations, Missions, and Districts; and with the advice and consent of the Elders of the Conference."

F. G. Ferguson—I would be perfectly willing for this, in common with all the reports, to lie over one day, and come up in the regular order of business; but, as it is the purpose of Conference that it shall come up now, I suppose we may be indulged with looking briefly at the report. For twenty-eight years, and better, I have given practical evidence of my due loyalty to the powers that be; I glory, sir, in the well-understood machinery of our Church—the Episcopal prerogatives, the self-sacrificing itinerancy, and all that. But the time may come when such a law as that proposed here to be rejected, may be necessary to the protection of what we call the inalienable rights of the Church. The reason of the committee for giving it the go-by seems to be, that, in their opinion, there is nothing in it. Still the same committee report a restriction on the Episcopal authority as to the number of appointments in a District, etc. But they say, the Presiding Elders are the advisory council of the Bishops, by the common law of the Church. If this be true, I grant that there is no use for the proposed law. But then the binding force of the common law might be denied. Can there be any harm in affirming in our Discipline what you have said here by way of a common law reference? I wish the Conference to look at this question without reference to men. The very best men sometimes err; and, to restrain ourselves from errors, we should have laws.

L. M. Lee explained the views and objects of the committee. There were two parts in the resolution referred. The first was to add the words "Stations, Missions, and Districts." The terms "Circuits," as already in the Discipline, were, in my opinion, obsolete, and along with it all the idea of "Stations, Missions," etc., and consequently they did not think it worth while that they should be added. The second part of the resolution was not simply to constitute the Presiding Elders an advisory council of the Bishops, as they are now recognized by the common law of Methodism, and by the Bishops themselves, in their late Pastoral Address; but it proposed to go beyond that, and to insert a law in the Discipline that would effectually tie up the hands of the episcopacy, with reference to every appointment, unless it be made with the advice and consent of the presiding Elders. The committee did not think proper to bind the episcopacy in such a matter, but preferred to leave the appointing power where it has always resided—in the hands of the Bishops; believing that, under the common law of the Church as to this matter, the Bishops do and will advise with the Presiding Elders.

E. E. Wiley moved to lay the matter on the table, which was lost.

W. J. Sanett moved an indefinite postponement.

W. A. Smith asked if the question was debatable, and said he was opposed to postponement.

M. S. Bennett—If the motion is to be debated, I withdraw it.

Dr. Smith—Then the motion is on the adoption of the report. The object of the resolution on which the committee has reported, is evidently to put us in a position in which we may not suffer from the errors of the administration. The movers in this matter propose that the administration shall be controlled by the Presiding Elders, as a safe remedy against the evils apprehended. Is this the safe or effectual remedy? Will this afford us any relief? I say not. The relief which we have sought is to be found only in the direct responsibility of the appointing power to the General Conference. We want to provide against injury, not from the legal decisions of the Bishops, but from the party influences and personal considerations, which may betray him into a abuse of the appointing power. Your present system is to make the episcopacy directly responsible to this body, for the moral aspects and influence of

their authority—for the exercise or abuse of their power. Vote down the resolution, and what remedy have you? An injury is done to some good brother in his appointment; can you hold the Presiding Elders accountable? The Presiding Elders are an irresponsible body. Instead of guarding against abuses, this measure throws the door wide open to abuses. I prefer to stand where we have stood from the days of our forefathers, holding the Bishops directly and immediately responsible to the General Conference, for the manner of their administration. There is your remedy, your only safe remedy—Not in passing a law that an irresponsible body shall control the Bishop.

Bishop Soule desired to hear again what the Bishops said in their Address, as to their constitutional advisers.

L. M. Lee read the portion of the Bishops' Address referred to.

H. A. C. Walker moved that the question be now put.

J. B. McFerrin hoped that motion would be withdrawn. He wanted to propose an amendment.

It was withdrawn.

J. B. McFerrin proposed to amend by substituting the words, "common usage," for the words, "common law of the Church."

L. M. Lee said he would accept the amendment, provided none of the committee objected. The committee unanimously assented.

The reading of the whole report was now called for, and it was read.

J. B. McFerrin—I like the tone and sentiment of my revised friend from Virginia. If I did not think a large majority would vote for the report as now amended, I should be tempted to make a speech. I do not deem it necessary, I believe we are ready to adopt it unanimously. The vote being taken, the report was adopted.

BOUNDARIES.

L. Pearce presented Report (No. 6) from the Committee on Boundaries, recommending that the Indian Mission Conference remain undivided, which was adopted.

Also Report (No. 7) recommending that Mount Washington, in Kentucky, be put down as included in the Louisville Conference, which lies on the table under the rule.

THE VOTE ON THE ALABAMA RESOLUTION.

T. W. Dorman presented Report (No. 1) from the Committee, to ascertain the vote of the Annual Conferences on the Alabama and Holston Resolutions, to expunge the general rule on "the buying and selling of men, woman, and children, with the intention to enslave them." The whole number of votes concerning 11,900; being sixty votes over the constitutional majority.

The Chair announced that the report would lie on the table one day, under the rule.

T. W. Dorman moved that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

It was announced that E. Hearne, reserve, would take the seat of O. R. Blue till his return.

REVISION OF PERIODICALS.

A. L. P. Green presented report No. 2 of the Committee on Revisals, containing a great number of items, recommending the adoption of sundry proposed amendments of the Discipline, and the rejection of many others.

N. Searritt moved its publication in the Daily Advocate.

Several amendments were offered, and J. E. Evans moved to lay the subject on the table, but withdrew the motion for debate.

C. D. Oliver moved an amendment, to the effect that the Book Concern incur the expenses of the publication.

Bishop Paine had examined the document. He believed its publication now would be premature. It could be readily understood. It contained no startling innovation, and it would be time enough to publish after its adoption.

G. W. Langhorne did not deem the publication either necessary or proper. It was best to allow it to lie on the table under the rule. The report proposed no more startling alterations than the substitution of the word "church" for the word "society."

J. E. Evans renewed the motion to lay the subject on the table.

The motion was referred.

RYANS AND TERRY-BOOK.

B. M. Drake presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the Vicksburg Station, on the subject of publishing a Hymn and Tune-book similar to the one published at the North, and asked that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

It was so referred.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

G. E. Carter presented a petition signed by H. B. Turner, similar to those already presented, for the transfer of the Danville District of the North Carolina Conference to the Virginia Conference; which was received without reading, and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

RETALIATING ARDENT SPIRITS.

E. Wadsworth presented a petition from the Quarterly

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.

In our issue of the 15th May, we announced our purpose not to insert marriage and obituary notices in the Advocate, within a suitable monetary consideration. In this we were actuated by a sense of right, and doubted not that, as our paper was published at unusually low rates, and circulated very largely, and more generally over the State than any other paper, it would not be objected to by the liberal and considerate, especially as it is customary to charge for these as for all other notices, and as we saw nothing wrong in it. But excepting being taken to this, in our next issue we made material alterations and modifications, not so much from a change of our view of the subject, as from a disposition to serve and accommodate ourselves to the wishes of our patrons, and to conserve the moral and religious influence of the Texas Christian Advocate, which lies nearest our hearts, after our personal salvation, and that of our immediate family circle.

Since when we have received communication after communication, in relation to this same matter, and some of them from our preachers and others, whose rectitude of purpose and love for the common cause, is only superior to their desire for the prosperity of the Advocate, who have added to their opinion many reasons touching the merit, as well as the interests of the cause. For these opinions and these reasons we have the proper respect and regard, and although they by no means reach to the demolition of the argument which sustains our first position, yet we will cordially waive these things, and hoping we have been governed by the right principles, and that the brethren seeing and feeling this, and having their hands and tongues unfeigned, and we go forward, and while they justify the course we pursue, in yielding to their opinions and reasonings, will at the same time sustain us in our pecuniary interests, by increasing the circulation of the Advocate, until its subscription list is as large as that of any other paper of the kind, and make it truly the successful vehicle carrying to their fulfillment the high aims of the Conference, which under God have given it being and importance.

THE CONFERENCE ON SLAVERY.

The General Conference has, by a vote of 140 to 8, resolved that the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," be expunged from the general rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The following is a condensed copy of the remarks made by Bishop Pierce, after the vote was taken: "Mr. President—I desire to make a remark calculated to allay the feelings of some who are seen to apprehend trouble as the result of the action just taken. Understanding the subject in all its delicacies and all its magnitude, familiar with the views and motives of the Southern Church, allow me to say, the design of the Alabama Conference, and of the Conference voting in the majority, has been misapprehended. The Methodist Church, sir, divided on this question of slavery? The Southern Church has answered as her settled belief and conviction, that slavery is not a subject of ecclesiastical legislation. It is not the province of the Church to deal with civil institutions in her legislative capacity. This is our position. We have avowed it. The primary, single object, therefore, was and is to conform to the discipline to that profession. Consistency demanded that we purge our book of law from all legislation on this vexed and agitating question. The idea that this movement has any connection, even the most remote, with the re-opening of the African slave trade, is gratuitous and unwarranted. The Conference by an overwhelming majority, has authorized the expunging of the General Rule on Slavery, and the Annual Conference will doubtless concur.

But, Mr. President, there is no occasion for sensitiveness anywhere in our borders. The Church has not parted with her authority over either her ministers or members by this act. The slave trade is piracy by the laws of the United States, and punishable with death. Look to the 23rd article of religion in your book of Discipline, and to the note appended: you will find we recognize the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and obedience to laws as a religious duty, and pledge ourselves, in our very profession of faith, to fidelity to the country and her authority. We claim to be loyal citizens. If our members were to become complicated with this prohibited traffic, they would subject themselves to accusation, trial and expulsion.

Does any man in these broad lands believe that the American Congress will ever take of the restriction imposed upon all her citizens on this subject? No, sir. The supposition is preposterous. There is no occasion then for sensitiveness, excitement, or alarm. No harm has been done. We have only set ourselves right on the question which has so long troubled the South. We may safely defy our enemies, wherever they may live, to do us harm, while our Discipline conforms to the teaching of the New Testament, and the example of Christ and the Apostles.

REV. B. T. CROUCH, SEN.

The New Orleans Advocate says: "Last week we announced the death of this able minister of the Gospel. We received the dispatch just as our paper went to press, consequently we had neither time nor space for comments; and even now we shall make but a remark or two, leaving the task of preparing a suitable notice to some one more familiar with the life and labors of our departed Brother.

Brother Crouch was no ordinary man. His intellect was of a high order, his mind was well disciplined, and his stock of information large. He was emphatically an able minister of the New Testament, and for many years a faithful and indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of his Master. His prime and vigor were given to a last day, and of all futurity, this is the only portion of time that can in all cases be infallibly predicted. Let the anguine then take warning, and the disheartened take courage; for to every joy, and to every hope, and to every fear, will come a last day; and the man ought so to live by forethought, that while he leans in every state therewith to be content, he shall in each be prepared for another, whatever the other may be.

It is whether the vote nor the laying on of hands by these men the right to preach. One's own heart is authority. If one wishes to, and can, let him, though all church courts forbid. If he cannot preach to edification, he is not authorized, though all the ministers in Christendom ordain him. Any one who has a bell in him, that, ringing, will ring with "Holiness to the Lord," is a preacher.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

We give the full report of the Proceedings of this body up to Wednesday, the 12th May, being, for want of room, compelled to stop there notwithstanding the report for several days later to be handed.

On Friday, May 13—J. Borling presented report No. (7) of the Committee on Missions, recommending the German Apologist, as an efficient auxiliary to the missionary work among the Germans, and advising the following appropriation from the Mission Fund, for its support for the four years to come: From May 1858, to May 1859, \$1000; 1859 " 1860, 1200; 1860 " 1861, 1000; 1861 " 1862, 800. The amount to be paid in quarterly instalments. The report was adopted.

On Saturday, May 14—A resolution was adopted approving the fidelity and efficiency of the Tract Society, Dr. Hamilton, in the discharge of the duties of his office. The report of the special committee, on a proposition to change the General Rules for the trial of ministers and appeals, recommended that no alteration be made; and the report was adopted.

On Monday, May 17—The Committee on Books and Periodicals, submitted a new plan for the publication of books and periodicals, embracing changes in the section of the Discipline, beginning on page 251, which was ordered to be published. The committee on the memorial from persons in South Carolina, asking a change in the Discipline, in regard to class meetings, reported adversely, and the matter was made the special order for Wednesday. The Conference, taking up the unfinished business of Friday, proceeded to the consideration of the report, recommending the rescinding of the New Orleans exception to the itinerant system. After a spirited and well tempered debate the report of the committee was rejected.

On Tuesday, May 18—The Committee on Bona-fides reported upon a resolution inquiring into the propriety of conforming Conference boundaries to State lines, that it is not expedient to make the change proposed—the report was adopted. A resolution was adopted inviting the laymen then in the city of Nashville, to meet the Committee on Books on Thursday afternoon, for the consideration of the proposition of the Alabama Conference, in regard to the endowment of the Publishing House. Dr. Wightman presented a report from the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending that no additional Bishops be elected by the present General Conference; which was, on motion, adopted.

On Wednesday, May 19—The Committee on Itinerancy, to whom was referred a memorial from Portsmouth, Virginia, asking for the obliteration of the office of Presiding Elder from our ecclesiastical system, reported unfavorably to the memorial, moving that the request be not concurred in—which motion was agreed to.

On Thursday, May 20—Dr. Wightman, from the Committee on Episcopacy, announced that the report of said Committee was ready, but it was preferred to present it to the Conference in secret session, with closed doors. It appeared that the subject of the report for the most part, respects Bishop Early's administration, and involves a matter of complaint, though in no wise implicating the moral or Christian character of the Bishop. Bishop Early took occasion to say he did not ask for the closing of the doors. He wanted the preachers outside as well as those inside to know the whole case. The case was then considered in Committee of the Whole. After various speeches, resolutions and amendments, Bishop Early was heard at length in his defence. Before he had concluded, the time for adjournment had nearly expired, so the subject was passed over without coming to any resolution.

On May the 24th, the General Conference took up the consideration of the unfinished order, viz.: the Episcopal Committee's Report, No. 3, on the administration and character of the Bishops—particularly the part having reference to complaints, though in no wise implicating the moral or Christian character of the Bishop. Bishop Early took occasion to say he did not ask for the closing of the doors. He wanted the preachers outside as well as those inside to know the whole case. The case was then considered in Committee of the Whole. After various speeches, resolutions and amendments, Bishop Early was heard at length in his defence. Before he had concluded, the time for adjournment had nearly expired, so the subject was passed over without coming to any resolution.

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TEXAS ITEMS.

By an extra of the State Gazette, we are in possession of the official report of Capt. J. S. Ford, of two battles recently fought between 513 rangers and friendly Indians, and more than 500 Comanches, on the Cherokee side of the Canadian river. From this report we learn that Capt. Ford led his company of 100 men on the 12th of the month, for the purpose of the rendezvous of the wild and hostile Comanches, taking with him two wagon, one ambulance and fifteen pack mules, and at the head of one hundred and two rangers. Shortly after, he was joined by Capt. Ross, and one hundred and thirty-five Indians from the Brazos Reservation. After diligent and vigilant marching up the Canadian river, they came with truly Texian address upon a large encampment of Indians, before they could receive sufficient notice to enable them to retreat, and they had left them only the dreary alternative of a pell-mell flight, and a run with Texas rangers, aided by friendly Indians. The Comanches exhibited their usual bravery, and tried hard to turn the tide of their defeat to no purpose. Their chiefs were slain before their face, and they were routed at every point, and the pursuit and slaughter was general for many miles, from early morning to past twelve o'clock, when the enemy being entirely driven beyond the reach of pursuit, or led down upon the field, the first battle ceased.

A large encampment of Indians four miles higher up the Canadian river, during the firing, came and in a body in a threatening attitude; but being attacked with spirit they fled, and leaving seven slain on the field made good their escape, because of the jaded condition of the Rangers' horses, occasioned by the fatigue of the march, and the long pursuit previous, and at the battle in the morning.

From the report we learn that the loss on the part of Capt. Ford and allies, was one Texian and one Indian killed, and one Texian badly wounded, while on the part of the Comanches, seventy-six Indians killed and eighteen made prisoners, with the reasonable supposition that many were wounded. Also, more than three hundred horses were captured.

It is to be hoped that this will teach these troublesome neighbors a lesson of peace, and give our harassed frontier a season of quiet in which to till the soil, and devote themselves without apprehension to the culture of society, and the service of God.

The Houston Republican says: The lands on Galveston Bay, on the San Jacinto and spring creek have increased 100 per cent. within the last twelve months. Emigration demanded for the soil. It is said that the population has increased two thousand within two years. There are two saw mills. The Belton Independent says: There has been quite a revival in religious matters in Galveston—larger in proportion to the size of the place than was the one in Waco some months ago.

There will be harvested in Collin county this season, it is said, from 200,000 to 300,000 bushels of wheat, besides which a heavy corn crop will be made.

The Marshall Republican says: The crops in this section of the State never looked more promising—On several farms, wheat is high, and all of our planters boast of fine stands of cotton. The crop is also very fine.

The Dallas Herald says: The farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their grain. The rust has injured the wheat to some extent, though not very seriously. Flour has fallen in anticipation of the new crop from \$6 to \$4. There is now a surplus on hand that can't be disposed of. We are in great need of more merchant money to maintain reasonable prices for our produce. There is such a monopoly of the business now as to control the prices.

Harris county now supports twenty-two public schools, for three hundred scholars—paying ten cents per day for each pupil.

The Houston Telegraph reports that the extent of the iron bed, now worked in Cass county, is about 30 miles square, the one averaging 80 per cent. there are about 60 men working it, and they turn out about \$3,000,000 per day.

STORE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Items include Flour, Coffee, Sugar, and various oils. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

OUR HOME WORK.

Our Union Prayer Meeting will be continued daily in the Methodist Church in this city, at half past five P. M.

By a communication from Rev. B. F. Perry, we learn that there has been quite a revival in the Methodist Church at San Antonio, which is the pastor. It seems that the brethren of that Church have been in brotherly and harmonious co-operation with their pastor this year. This is grateful news: being such a state in the Church as the Lord is always pleased to help.

This state of affairs was happily improved by the introduction of a lay ministerial aid from abroad, and we are during the protracted quarterly visitation of the Second Quarterly Meeting, and a daily prayer-meeting, as a means of grace, which has so often proved so successful in our churches.

We learn from the Texas Baptist, also from private letters, that in Anderson, Grimes county, there is a gracious work in that place. They have a daily prayer meeting (Union we suppose) in the Methodist Church at 8 A. M., and one every night in the Baptist which are well attended.

We learn that Rev. W. H. Bonner, on his long Mission, East Texas Conference, is enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord in his work; he has recently received into the Church twenty-one members.

We can with pleasure recommend our friends to Messrs. Strother & Clough, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors. They are attentive, and can be relied on.

Our musical friends are requested to take notice of the advertisement of T. N. Blackmar, who offers to sell Pianos on easy terms.

Houston Advertisements.

W. H. LANE, Proprietor, Houston, Texas. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and other Groceries.

JOHN DICKINSON, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

PEEL & DUMBLE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

MCGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY, Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad, Houston, Texas.

VINCENT & FISHER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

HOGAN'S HOTEL, Houston, Texas.

JOHN SELLERS, Commission and General Merchant, Houston, Texas.

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

O. L. MCCARTY, Commission and General Merchant, Houston, Texas.

MARBLE YARD, A. ALLEN & CO., Houston, Texas.

General Agency, Houston, Texas.

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

Joe B. & A. Jones, Attorneys at Law, Houston, Texas.

Fiedmont Sulphur Springs, Grimes County, Texas.

Lee & Talliappero, Proprietors, Houston, Texas.

Carriage Manufactory, Houston, Texas.

Painting and Tinning, Houston, Texas.

Cancer Cured Without the Knife, Houston, Texas.

Joe B. & A. Jones, Attorneys at Law, Houston, Texas.

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

Joe B. & A. Jones, Attorneys at Law, Houston, Texas.

Fiedmont Sulphur Springs, Grimes County, Texas.

Lee & Talliappero, Proprietors, Houston, Texas.

Carriage Manufactory, Houston, Texas.

Painting and Tinning, Houston, Texas.

Cancer Cured Without the Knife, Houston, Texas.

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Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

Joe B. & A. Jones, Attorneys at Law, Houston, Texas.

Fiedmont Sulphur Springs, Grimes County, Texas.

Business Cards.

W. H. LANE, Proprietor, Houston, Texas.

JOHN DICKINSON, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

PEEL & DUMBLE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

MCGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY, Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad, Houston, Texas.

VINCENT & FISHER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

HOGAN'S HOTEL, Houston, Texas.

JOHN SELLERS, Commission and General Merchant, Houston, Texas.

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas.

O. L. MCCARTY, Commission and General Merchant, Houston, Texas.

MARBLE YARD, A. ALLEN & CO., Houston, Texas.

General Agency, Houston, Texas.

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

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