THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

\$2 00 Per Annum, in advance. 2 50 if paid within six months. 3 00 if paid after six months.

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

1 Square, first insertion, \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion, 50 ADVERTISING. 1 Square one year, \$12 00

VOL. IV .-- NO. 44.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 461.

The Texas Christian Adbocate.

OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Printed every Tuesday, for the Texa Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

By GEORGE GORDON.

GENERAL CONFERENCE. CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

W. A. Smith continued and said: Amusing speeches for the Book Concern, may do very well for the moment; but it is altogether too grave a subject to be passed off in this way. I look upon it as the duty of the committee to satisfy this Conference that the location of this Book Concern was wisely made; that it promises to be successful to such a degree as to justify every part of the Southern Church in rallying around it. The ground was taken four years ago, and the same ground is occupied now, that no place will do for a Publishing House of this kind but a great commercial centre; and it was urged on that occasion that Nashville was such a centre. Let them now look to the facts. Many are of opinion that Nashville is not a great commercial centre, and never can be. I affirm nothing now myself; but I want the committee to investigate the subject, and furnish such facts as may satisfy us, so that we may go out and unite the Church in this great work; and they must give me that satisfactior before I can vote away one dollar of the public money here. If it be true that Nashville is not a great commercial centre, it is no place for this Book Concern. How are exchanges here? Are they here. If it be true that Nashville is not a great commercial centre, it is no place for this Book Concern. How are exchanges here? Are they in favor or against Nashville? That is one great question. What are your facilities here for sending out books? I am told that the port of shipping for Nashville is a village twelve miles below the mouth of this Cumberland river; that that village (Paducah) is the shipping port in point of facts for Nashville by water, and that Memphis is her shipping port by railroad. Is this so? I want information on this point; and until I can have it, I am at sea on this question. Then for the freights: I am told that it costs 3½ per cent. to get books to Charleston, and from 6 to 7½ per cent. to get books to any part of Virginia. Again, is it true that you have not facilities for manufacturing paper here? that you have to go to New York for the paper you employ in the publication of your books? Again, is it true that you cannot get the stereotyping and the daily work done

get the stereotyping and the daily work done here upon as favorable terms as in other cities? I do not affirm these things, but ask if they are true. These questions must be met, sir, and favorably met, before this location can be confavorably met, before this location can be confirmed, and prosper as it ought to prosper.

J. B. McFerrin said the Committee had not yet submitted their report. There were two points to the question: 1st, Whether we should have a Publishing House or not; and 2nd. If so, where it should be located.

D. R. McAnally moved that the matter lie on the table for the processor.

the brethren to infer from his remarks that he entertained any idea of removing the Publishing House from Nashville. He only wanted to re-

our years ago, I was of the impression that the water was embraced in the grant of privilege. I was mistaken. I wish to say a word concern-

I was mistaken. I wish to say a word concerning the advantages gained by the present location of the concern. The house we occupied on the bluff was built for a different purpose—a sugar drainery, and intended to be filled with hogsheads of sugar. Therefore, it was constructed in a very strong and substantial manner. The original cost was not less than \$68,000; but it cost us no more than could have been got for the ground alone. The buildings in any Southern city would cost you near \$100,000; and you got that for nothing: we simply paid the cost of the ground; and the ground is now worth a hundred per cent, more than when we purchased it. Keep that in mind. The speaker proceeded to give some account of the expenditures for improvements, etc., for which we have not room.

which we have not room.

J. B. McFerrin was willing to see the report laid on the table for the present. We always intended to report to this body, at the proper time, the condition and prospects of the establishment. If the Conference wished to go into the investigation of all the points suggested by Dr. Smith, the committee were ready for it.

F. A. Owen did not intend to perpetrate a speech: only rose to vindicate himself and his colleague from any supposed delinquency in the protection of your interest. When we commenced, we were prepared to effect an insurance at some \$25,000 or \$30,000. At the end of the term, the office declined to take any further risk on the Publishing House. We could not get the property insured. We have not wilfully neglected that interest: we have done the best we could. We have kept a faithful watchman in the manufacturing part of the house; a cautious and vigilant young man lodges in the front part. We are perfectly willing you should make any inquiries; only give us time to deliberate so as to give you a proper answer. One important point should be borne in mind: locate where you will, the location will materially affect us; but the influence of the location is nothing at all in comparison with the want of sympathy, interest, and patronage.

Bishop Paine—The reports of committees ought always to conclude with resolutions. If the report simply conveys information, it ought still to conclude with a resolution, there is no need of a vote for adoption, unless the report be objected to. The report before you has no resolution appended to it; therefore, no motion to adopt it is necessary. There is a resolution before you, however, to do something in regard to it. If you see proper, you can recommit with instructions.

Levi Pearce moved that the reports be re-

to it. If you see proper, you can recommit with instructions.

Levi Pearce moved that the reports be referred back to the committee, together with the proposed amendments; which was carried.

J. H. Linn offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Books and Periodicals be, and they hereby are, instructed to inquire into the facilities for transportation, and all other things connected with the publication and sale of our books.

Bishop Andrew did not think this a proper subject for investigation now. It would destroy public confidence. But he would suggest an important item or two to the Conference. The Bishops had much to do in making a distribution of the Episcopal work for the next four years. It was important that they should know, at the earliest convenient time, whether the Conference were going to give them any aid, and how much; also, the number and the boundaries of the Conferences should be settled, and the great questions pending in regard to missions; and there were certain matters which it would be necessary to settle as soon as possible, for the peace and comfort of brethren—certain elections to be made, which he hoped would be attended to at an early day.

E. M. Marvin was glad to hear the remarks of the Bishops. Four years ago he voted for another locality for the Publishing Honso. The

full showing to the Conference. This was all he wanted. Then confidence would be inspired, and we should rally to the support of the Pub-lishing House.

lishing House.

Levi Pearce moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that related to location; which was accepted by the mover; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

H. H. Montgomery proposed two resolutions calling for alterations in the Discipline; which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

H. N. McTyeire offered the following preamble and resolution, which, at the wish of the mover, were laid on the table for the present, for consideration of the General Conference.

WHEREAS. The distribution of the General

WHEREAS, The distribution of the General Superintendents throughout the territory of the Church is desirable; and

Church is desirable; and
WHEREAS, It is important to the character
and efficiency of the Episcopal office, that it be
filled by men chosen for their qualifications,
without respect to their localities; therefore,
Resolved, That the Bishop or Bishops to be
hereafter chosen, shall be required to fix their
domicile at such place or places as the General
Conference may direct.
W. W. Bennett, W. Hicks, J. Atkins offered
a resolution proposing to strike out "and want

W. W. Bennett, W. Hicks, J. Atkins offered a resolution proposing to strike out "and want nothing," and substitute, "and attend faithfully to all their duties," in section 8, page 55, of Discipline; which was read and laid on the table, according to rule.

D. S. Doggett and G. W. Langhorne offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the last clause of paragraph 6, section 6, chapter 2, of our Discipline, be either stricken out or rendered more definite in its signification.

signification.

Appointments were made, and Conference adjourned with the benediction from the Chair. THURSDAY, MAY THE THIRTERNTH.

A prayer-meeting was held in the Conference room, commencing at eight o'clock A. M.

At half-past eight, Bishop Early took the chair, and called on W. G. Caples to conduct

the devotions of the morning.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Samuel Watson, being called home by family affliction, requested permission of absence, and the appointment of F. Λ. Owen in his place on the Committee on Books and Periodicals; both of which were agreed to by the Conference. Bishop Kavanaugh now took the chair, and called for reports from standing committees.

RLECTION OF BISHOPS.

A resolution signed A. H. Mitchell and C. D. Oliver was read, setting forth the importance of an early election of Bishops, in order to expedite the business of the Conference, and requesting the Committee on the Episcopacy to report on that subject as soon as possible.

C. D. Oliver was attached to the Committee on Sabbath Schools, in place of J. J. Hutchinson.

COMMITTEE ON REVISALS.

The following, signed E. C. Slater, G. Jones, and J. Hamilton, was presented:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the Committee on Revisals, in their capacity as such, should be restricted to the consideration of such suggestions and memorials of the consideration of such suggestions and memorials. rials as may be referred to them by the Confer-

ing addition: "Except such changes as may be necessary to the unity and perspicuity of the book."

book."

C. F. Deems—The question involved in the resolution came up in committee upon the consideration of Dr. Summer's proposition. The chairman of the committee (Dr. Green) was understood to take the ground that the whole book of the Discipline was before the committee, and that the resolution referred was only intended to point out the particular sections in which the gentlemen originating the proposition were Conference upon this question. He concurred in opinion with Dr. Green.

A. L. P. Green gave an example. A paper is referred, embracing the change of an entire chapter, or changes affecting other matter not

give a license to the committee violative of all analogy, and wholly unsustained by parliamen-

tary precedent.

The Chairman—The question is on the amendment, adding these words, "except such changes as are necessary to the unity and perspicuity of the book."

T. J. Koger was anxious to have this question decided, but would like to have the resolution amended so as to instruct the committee in the

to restrict the action of the committee to the document referred, and the amendment to ex-

document referred, and the amendment to except what is necessary to unity and perspicuity in the whole book. He was in favor of restricting them to the document referred.

F. E. Pitts—Under the restriction of the original resolution, the English of the Discipline would have to be murdered from beginning to end. The Committee on Revisals had always exercised the privilege indicated in the amendment.

J. E. Evans understood the amendment to have reference to the whole book. If it was only to have respect to parts connected with the particular matter referred, he had no objec-

L. Pearce—If we have the resolution, let us, by all means, have the amendment. He thought, however, there was no necessity for the proposition. The ground of danger apprehended by some had no existence. If we have committees possessing so little fidelity to the Church as to make a reckless dash at her interests, it were better to have none. With due deference to the opinions of others, he would say that this whole body might be in error. It was true that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety, but he believed that a standing committee, composed of a member from each Conference, was just as slikely to come to a just conclusion as this whole Conference, and that any subject was just as safe in their hands as in the hands of the General Conference. But the danger did not exist, if, indeed, there was safety in the entire body, for the committee must report to the body, and the wisdom and fealty of the entire body were brought to bear on every proposition.

J. J. Hutchinson—If he understood the dif-

J. J. Hutchinson—If he understood the dif-ference between a standing and a select commit-tee, it was this, that to the standing committee was referred the whole subject matter submitted, whilst the special committee have charge only of the special matter referred to them. There-fore, the adoption of the resolution would change the character of the standing committee to that of a special committee.

fore, the adoption of the resolution would change the character of the standing committee to that of a special committee.

A. L. P. Green—If the Conference were going to act on the rights of committees, he would say that he believed the Committee on Revisals have a right to consider, and propose and report changes to the whole book, or to any part, as they choose. That was their right. But, of course, the Conference was not compelled to adopt their reports. They might kill them off as fast as they come. The committee could have no right to entertain a paper from without; but the whole book of the Discipline was before them, by their constitution, and they had a right to report changes. He did not insist that the committee should go out of the chapter—was willing that they should on the special question referred, and that which is in direct sympathy with it; but he would not have the Conference to understand that in saying this, he waived the right of the committee to which he had referred.

Bishop Paine considered the two questions involved in the resolution and amendment.

Brother Hutchinson had stated the true law of the case, and the custom of the General Conference. The standing Committees were invested with authority to investigate the whole subject referred to them. The guaranty against innovation was not in restricting the committee, but in the conservatism of the Conference. Com-

nittees have always exercised the right to make changes for the sake of harmony and perspicuity, and, therefore, he considered the whole of this innecessary.

J. Hamilton—There was a marked distinction

J. Hamilton—There was a marked distinction between the Committee on Revisals and any other committee. That committee was specially charged with original propositions and modifications of law, and for that reason they had always been regarded as placed under restrictions never thrown around any other committee. Dr. Bangs once brought up this claim of right to revise the whole book in the Northern Conference, but the Conference very soon. of right to revise the whole book in the Northern Conference, but the Conference very soon set him down, and the Chair told him specifically that nothing could be made the subject of report except matter presented through petitions and memorials. Why, under this doctrine, the whole body of the Church would be alarmed at once, and they would shut down the door on the whole matter. The rule is to consider and report only upon matters specifically referred, and such other minor points as may be necessary to make sense, and he never had seen it necessary, in regulating such points, to make any change in doctrine. This resolution had reference only to the Committee on Revisals.

Bishop Paine—Will the Secretary turn to the authority, and see whether the Committee on authority, and see whether the Committee on Revisals are restricted by the terms of their ap-

The Secretary—No, sir.

Bishop Paine—Certainly, when they have been appointed heretofore, it has been the understanding that this committee was unrestricted -placed on the same footing with other com

W. J. Parks-I would rather give my vote to W. J. Parks—I would rather give my vote to dispense wholly with the services of the Committee on Revisals than that that resolution should be passed. Why, sir, I see no propriety in calling their attention to any particular change, if it is to be understood that they are acting under the broad charter of a right to make the Discipline just what they please. I never heard or conceived of such a thing in my life. No such right is claimed by any other committee, and if it were persisted in, I would get fifty seconds to a motion to discharge that committee from all further consideration of matters before this body.

natters before this body.

R. T. Heflin submitted a substitute for the on and amendment, (signed also by C. F. Deems,) as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the Standing Committees have the whole subject indicated by their titles committed to their consideration.

R. T. Heflin—My object in presenting this is to have a proposition that must be regarded as directory to all the committees; and, secondly, to obtain a direct vote on the interpretation of the powers committed to the Standing Committees. tees. I am not concerned how the vote may be —whether the resolution be adopted or rejected. My object is to give a plain rule of duty to the committees, and, believing the resolution ex-

a whole, been referred to the Committee on Revisal, I have yet to be informed. I was Chaira whole, been referred to the Committee on Revisal, I have yet to be informed. I was Chairman of the first Committee on Revisals in 1828. It was then called the Committee on Revisals and Unfinished Business. The resolution that constituted the Committee provided expressly that they should consider only so much of the Discipline as should be referred to them. In 1840 Dr. Bangs insisted that the Committee on Revisals might recommend the revision of any part of the Discipline, and I remember how Mr. Newton and others were startled by the proposition, and the General Conference informed the committee that they could consider only such portions as might be referred to them. Where is your example? Has the Congress of the United States or your State Legislature ever appointed a committee to consider the whole code of laws? They have appointed special committees to revise and report revisions of the laws, but in your whole history you cannot find a case where the Legislature has appointed a committee to originate laws. The duties of this committee are so plain that it is not necessary to define them. You certainly have the power to refer the Discipline to this committee, but to define them. You certainly have the power to refer the Discipline to this committee, but such a thing has never yet been done, and if you adopt Bro Hellin's substitute, you will do what no legislative body ever did before.

A. H. Mitchell—I move to lay the whole

The motion was agreed to.

B. M. Drake submitted a resolution, (signed also by J. G. Jones.) making two verbal changes on the 106th page of the Discipline, and also by adding a new item, to be numbered 11, so as to prescribe that instrumental music shall not be used in public worship. He said, There is a growing tendency in our Church to congregationalism. Nobody can fail to see that many little congregations are selecting their own modes of worship. Some prefer to sit and pray; some stand and pray; some give out the hynn, and others do not; some use instrumental music, and others do not; so that it becomes difficult sometimes for a man to know how to conduct the services. I have myself even found it necessary to give out a programme—tell the people B. M. Drake submitted a resolution, (signs sometimes for a man to know how to conduct the services. I have myself even found it necessary to give out a programme—tell the people how to conduct Divine service! Now, as a connectional Church, it seems to me we ought to have uniformity. The matter of giving out a hymn, it may be said, is a small matter. But why change a time-honored custom? I have seen our venerable Superintendent more than once completely thrown out by the congregation singing on, when he was attempting to give out the hymn. These innovations are commonly made at the suggestion of choirs, many of whose members are not members of any Church, and may be possibly irreligious—a sort of outside pressure, induced perhaps by a desire to conform to the usages of other Churches. This matter of change with reference to instrumental music is of more importance to me than the other proposition wich I submit. Some of our smaller churches have already introduced their little melodeon or seraphine or other instrument; and I have known instrumental music to be introduced into our churches without consulting either members or preacher. Mere outsiders, who have undertaken to conduct the singing, have introduced instruments on their own account. It appears to me that the General Conference should speak out distinctly on this subject. I move that the subject lie on the table one day.

C. K. Marshall—I was going to move to

one day.

C. K. Marshall—I was going to move to amend, by adding a clause to restore the old broad-brimmed hats to the heads of all our

James Stacy introduced a resolution, signed also by J. F. Hughes, requesting the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of so changing the language and arrangements of the Discipline as to harmonize its sevaral parts; which was adopted and referred to that com-

L. Rosser offered three papers to the Conference on Quarterly Conferences and Class-meetings; which were, on motion of J. F. Hughes, referred to the Committee on Revisals.

THE ALABAMA RESOLUTION. The order of the day now came up—the report on the Alabama Resolution, recommending the expunging of the rule on Slavery.

J. H. Linn moved the recommitment of the report, with instructions to report to-morrow.

B. M. Drake would add a word of instruction y way of amendment-that in abrogating this ale we do not intend to say that wo favor the African slave trade, but that we have nothing at

all to do with slavery.

H. A. C. Walker offered the following, as substitute for that of Dr. Drake: Resolved, That the General Rule be, and hereby is expunged, in accordance with the recommendation of the constitutional majority of the several Annual Conferences.

T. O. Summers hoped Dr. Drake's resolution would pass. He saw a whole blaze of light in that quarter. He hoped we should agree, not to disagree, but to agree. He hoped that on tomorrow the committee would bring up the report in a form that would obviate all difficulty. J. B. McFerrin desired to explain his position, and the position of the Tennessee Conference.

Bishop Paine rose to a question of order. The motion to refer the report back to the commit-

tee had precedence of the amendments.

J. B. McFerrin asked whether the Alal resolution had ever been before this body.

D. R. McAnally excepted to these proceedings till the Alabama resolution should come le-

gitimately before the Conference.

Mr. Walker withdrew his substitute, that the subject might go back to the count

C. C. Gillespie moved the recommitment of the report, with instructions to define the true position of the Church on the subject of slavery. Levi Pearce moved an amendment, R. J. Harp said it was not in order to offer abstitute for a motion of reference.

Bishop Paine—I think you ought to go back to the motion of reference, and take the vote. It has precedence of every thing else L. Pearce was willing the whole subject should remain open. If our position must be defined, let it be done on this floor. We voted defined, let it be done on this floor. We voted four years ago to define that rule. It would not be defined. We could not make it say what it would not say. We are for setting it aside, and not legislating on the subject at all. It is not our province. It is not our business to commit ourselves; rather, it is our business not to commit ourselves. If the Methodist Church in the United States had not committed herself on this subject, we had this day been a unit. Let us subject, we had this day been a unit. Let us

sweep the whole from the book.

The vote was taken, and the report was re ferred back to the committee.

H. A. C. Walker moved that the matter be made the order of the day for to-morrow at ten o'clock, which was passed.

J. Lusk called up the resolution on dress, laid on the table yesterday.

C. K. Marshall wanted to know whether would not suit the brother to let the matter over, and come up hereafter in connection with the resolution of Dr. Drake about lining the hymns, instrumental music in churches, riding

hymns, instrumental music in churches, riding circuits on horseback or in wagons, etc.

The resolution in question recommends the striking out from the Discipline section 8, on page 108, entitled "Of Dress."

Mr. Lusk began by complaining of the "reporter of reporters" for misrepresenting him in the account of yesterday's proceedings. He said there was a glaring inconsistency existing in the Church. We stood as a Church, in direct conform to this rule? Go into our churches in Louisville, Nashville, Charleston, New Orleans, and gold was seen everywhere, in every form that it would be seen upon a Broadway dandy in New York. Such was the laxity of administration, that candidates would be received into the Church, though loaded down with a weight of gold under which they could scarcely walk. Persons would be taken into full connection, would be licensed to preach, would be recommended to the travelling connection, though wearing gold in every form. It was a reproach. It was thrown up to us in every part of the Connection. Why then retain the rule, which was a dead letter? That we might revive it? As well think of reviving an Egyptian mummy, As well think of reviving an Egyptian murany, that had been sleeping three thousand years! If we retain the rule, we retain it in constant that had been sleeping three thousand years! If we retain the rule, we retain it in constant violation of it. Let the brethren wear gold if they pleased; he cared not how much they wore; but we ought to expunge the rule. We loved the rule; it was a good one; we would keep it in the Discipline; but we would not observe it. One brother said to him, he would wear his gold spectacles, and still vote for retaining the rule. The glass would magnify just as much if set in steel or iron. The speaker continued to declaim in a most edifying manner about gold studs, and gold sleeve buttons, and gold spectacles, and gold watch chains, and gold-headed canes, and five hundred dollar diamond breast pins; and his style rose to the sublimity of his theme, and his speech throughout was fraught with a most refreshing fervor. Methodist preachers, he said, would haste to meet the rich, loaded down with jewelry, when they came forward to join the Church, while the poor and afflicted were neglected and uncared for, etc., etc.

B. M. Drake had read in an old book, that those who compared themselves among them-

B. M. Drake had read in an old book, that those who compared themselves among themselves, and measured themselves by themselves, were not wise. He was sorry to see his respected brother doing so. Whether the standard were right or wrong, he (Mr. Lusk) was for bringing it down to the practice of our people. This was not the course to be pursued. He had known instances of improvement in respect to dress.

it down to the practice of our people. This was not the course to be pursued. He had known instances of improvement in respect to dress through the influence of that section. He hardly expected to hear his brother say he did not care how much gold people wore. It was ridiculous to acknowledge that superfluity of dress was wrong, and then expunge the rule against it because people did not come up to the standard. He would have no objections to change that section into the strongest language of Scripture, but was not prepared for striking cut all that concerned the subject of dress.

J. E. Edwards felt a little surprised at the remarks he had heard. They were levelled not against dress, but against gold spectacles, but tons, and canes. This was the staple of the brother's whole argument. If I understand the General Rule, it is against the putting on of gold simply as an ornament, which certainly does not apply to such things as spectacles and canes. And if these things were forbidden, there is not a word in the Scripture against men wearing, but only "the women;" so that on scriptural ground we might claim an exemption from the law. The brother's remarks were unfortunate. He charged us with pressing to embrace the rich, and receive them into the Church, while we passed by the children of poverty. I repel the imputation, and will till I die! Perhaps some of us are not as particular, in regard to superfluity of dress and ornament, in receiving persons into the Church, as we should be; but the evil certainly does not prevail in our section of the country, to the extent indicated in the brother's remarks. I am opposed to striking out. Let the sections stand, and bring up the people to the standard. If we cannot do it, let us have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done what we can.

L. Pearce offered an amendment.

should be; but the evil certainly does not prevail in our section of the country, to the extent indicated in the brother's remarks. I am opposed to striking out. Let the sections stand, and bring up the people to the standard. If we cannot do it, let us have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done what we can.

L. Pearce offered an amendment.

J. Stacy moved an indefinite postponement.

L. M. Lee did not feel a great deal of interest in the matter, though he had to use his gold spectacles to see what was in the Discipline. He did not understand it, and never had understood it. What ornament was superfluous? Who could tell? The language certainly allowed some ornament: who should say at precisely what point ornament became superfluous? When was ornament superfluous, in style, in quality, in value? The best way to treat the whole subject was to omit the section. It was too vague and indefinite. Where was the rule?

S. P. Richardson—Here it is in the General Rules—"The putting on of gold and costly apparel."

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S. P. Richardson—Here it is in the General Rules—"The putting on of gold and costly apparel."

The speaker continued—Will you turn a person out for wearing gold spectacles or a gold breastpin? Have you ever done it? Where is the man that can stand up and say that he ever did it, and with the approval of his brethren? Who can define or limit this matter? We sometimes make a great clamor about gold. We may carry as many twenty dollar gold pieces in our pockets as we please; but if we should happen to stick a little bit of it about here somewhere, [laying his hand upon his breast,] somebody is greatly scandelized. We may store up as much gold as we can in our coffers; but if we should make a hole in a gold dollar and hang it to a button hole, some one would immehang it to a button hole, some one would imme-diately be offended. I heard the eccentric Mr. Maflitt say, that when some one asked why he Maffitt say, that when some one asked why he did not preach against dress, he replied, that when he went bird-shooting, he always tried to shoot down the bird, and not to shoot off the feathers. I never did preach against dress: I always found enough else to preach about: I prefer to preach Christ, and him crucified. We have a rule which we cannot define and cannot execute. It does no good, and never did any. I am for crasing it, etc.

am for erasing it, etc.
L. Pearce said he knew a young lady expelled

I. Pearce said he knew a young lady expelled for wearing in her bonnet an artificial flower which cost twelve and a half cents! We have no standard but the opinion of the preacher who executes the Discipline.

M. J. Blackwell—I am sorry that this question has been sprung upon us. We are making the matter worse and worse as we proceed with it: but I must be permitted to say that some it; but I must be permitted to say that some strange arguments have been offered on one side of the question. A brother from Virginia says there is nothing improper in the use of gold spectacles and gold-headed canes, and yet he admits that the wearing of gold as an ornament is prohibited in the scriptures. Well, sir, is not the gold placed on the head of the cane for ornament? My friend, Dr. Lee, from Virginia, tells us that he has a certain number of gold dollars in his pocket. Very good; and probably God designed that he should have them, for I suppose that the Lord designed that gold should be used as a circulating medium in the transaction of business. But, Mr. President, I wish it distinctly understood, here and elsewhere, that I cannot reach those sisters in the Church who are violating our rules by wearing jewelry, while some of our distinguished ministers are walking about with fine gold-headed canes, wearing gold spectacles, and with elegant gold watch-chains swinging from watch-fobs. I hope we shall come directly to a vote on the question, and I am in favor of indefinite postponement.

D. S. Doggett was unwilling that Dr. Lee's speech should go forth as an exponent of the sentiments of Virginia on this subject.

Dr. Lee—I only intended to give my own.

The Speaker resumed—I know they are his own. I cannot agree with him. I hope the section will ever be retained, at least substantially. It is the standing voice of the Church against excess in that direction. It is no time now to suppress that voice. If ever there was a period when the testimony was needed, it is now. I am an advocate for good taste, but the foolish and expensive fashion to which the world is driving with locomotive velocity ought to be arrested. Brother Lusk spoke of the discrepanit; but I must be permitted to say that some strange arguments have been offered on one side

and expensive fashion to which the world is driving with locomotive velocity ought to be arrested. Brother Lusk spoke of the discrepancy between the practice and the rule, and would have the rule suppressed because it is not all that it was wrong. The reason for it had consoled that it was wrong. served. But, because we are wrong, does it follow that the rule is wrong? I believe the testimony of the Church on this subject is right, because it is founded on the Scriptures—on the because it is founded on the Scriptures—on the deep and unalterable principles involved in the very genius of Christianity. I hope the Church will maintain her ground. It is painful to me that at this particular period, there is a tendency to set at defiance all our former standards. C. F. Deems was in favor of expunging, but

could not adopt the logic or statements of the mover. We should not have it in the book of Discipline, because we were a Church. He concurred in deprecating the tendency to superfluity but did not think this section would check it It was lifting a straw to the whirlwind. The It was lifting a straw to the whirlwind. The rule might do for some little band, the parasite of an established Church, that dared not call itself a Church; but for us it was contemptible. It would do for the regulation of a society, but for the Church to assume to be the mantuamaker, milliner, and tailor of her members, was a contemptible desceration of her sacred office. The motion to strike out the section comes from Missiania a reference Conference. The great

members.

Under the force of the previous question, moved by E. Wadsworth, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Bishop Soule, with reference to the foregoing, said: It is made the duty of the preachers to read the General Rules (with reference to superread the General Rules (with reference to super-fluous ornaments) once a quarter in every socie-ty, and once a year in every congregation. Has this been done? and may it not be that the neg-lect on the part of the preachers on this impor-tant point in the instructions may have con-tributed in some degree to the increase of super-fluity of ornament in the Church? If this had been carried out faithfully by the preachers, I think there would have been an improved con-dition of things in respect to this matter. The brother said this section had done no good. I think very differently. At least, sir, fifty years think very differently. At least, sir, fifty years ago it did good. The Methodists of that day were a simple people under the observance of their rules. They knew each other everywhere they met. They came out from the world, sir—they were separated from the world.

Conference may direct.

Conference may direct.

The proposition was read.

H. N. McTyeire did not know that Conference would elect a Bishop at this time—rather thought they would not; but if the resolution were passed, it ought to be done before going into the lastice. election.

B. M. Drake—It seemed the veriest absurdity

for the General Conference to say where the Bishops should live, when the Bishops were the acknowledged General Superintendents.

On motion of F. E. Pitts, the proposition was laid on the table.

C. F. Deems submitted a resolution relative t two verbal alterations in the Discipline, on page 53, five lines from the bottom; which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCEPTION On motion by J. A. Ivey, the Conference now

took up the consideration of the report (No. 1) of the Committee on the Itinerancy, recommending the removal of that clause on page 48 of the Discipline which makes the city of New Orleans

manimous request of the Louisiana Conference. No further reason, I believe, was laid before the committee. The brethren of that Conference thought it desirable, and we accorded it.

A voice-The reason for the exception had eased to exist. L. M. Lee-That was the ground on which

L. M. Lee—That was the ground on which the Conference asked its removal.

R. J. Harp—I am sorry any opposition should exist in the mind of my colleague, (McTyeire.) or of any of the brethren, to the passage of this report. This resolution was brought before the Louisiana Conference by two ministers who were last year and are the present year residing in New Orleans. The body voted for it unanimously. I believe there were but five votes in the negative. So you see, sir, there must have been strong reasons for striking out this restriction. In the first place, we regard New Ortriction. In the first place, we regard New Or-leans, in respect to the epidemic of the yellow fever, as no more deserving an exception to this fever, as no more deserving an exception to this law than any town in our Conference or in any other Conference along the Mississippi river. Many would prefer risking the chances in New Orleans, from the fact that the mortality is not so great there as in the country, where they are destitute of experienced nurses. The increased facilities of travel is another reason why this exception should be removed. But the fact that its existence has injured the commercial interests of New Orleans is another very important reason. The idea that Methodist preachers are afraid to go there has made a most unjust and injurious impression against the character of our city for health. Then I submit, as a fourth reason for the removal of submit, as a fourth reason for the removal of this exception, that its continuance is calculated to injure our itinerant system, which is so justly regarded as the life of Methodism. It is a hard-ship to be appointed to New Orleans. The best

appointments are in the country, etc.
S. J. Davies said that the Louisiana Conference, from its commencement, had opposed this exception. They applied to the General Conference to rescind it, at their first session, and it ference to rescind it, at their first session, and it had been a standing request of theirs in this body ever since. He was sorry to see Brother McTyeire oppose it. It was the eloquence of that Brother which defeated the proposition before the last General Conference; but should the voice of one man outweigh that of the entire Levisions delegation and that of the Annual Levisions delegation and the content of the Annual Levisions delegation and the content of the Annual Levisions delegation and the content of the Cont Louisiana delegation, and that of the Annual

Conference at large?

B. M. Drake—He was the author of the sonal matter. He should not now have made the motion, but for the fact that, to be consistent in forming such exceptions, we would have to make the exception the rule. W. A. Smith—I think this measure was

W. A. Smith—I think this measure was brought up by Brother Drake, and his honored friend (Winans) in 1832. I should like to hear from Brother Drake, or some one, what was the condition of Methodism in New Orleans before that time, and what has been its success since. How has this exception operated? That is what I want to know. If the exception has worked well, worked to the advancement of Methodism in New Orleans, and put it upon a better footing there, then it is presumable that it will continue to work well; and I see no treason for changing it. My vote will turn upon the information I get upon these points.

of an established Church, that dared not call itself a Church; but for us it was contemptible. It would do for the regulation of a society, but for the Church to assume to be the mantuation and tailor of her members, was a contemptible desecration of her sacred office. The motion to strike out the section comes from Mississippi, a reforming Conference. The great, the good, whom we no longer see among usbonnets." The speaker would remove this as equally useless. Let us try, said he, to get the true sap of grace circulating through the tree, and it will put forth such leaves as shall be the beauty of Zion, but it is useless to go about pulling off this leaf and that, etc. I hope the Church will no longer give a form of fashion to her members.

withdrew it for—

H. N. McTyeire—No pastor of the churches n New Orleans is here, who was a pastor there before the election of delegates to this General Conference. I was glad of the appointment of Brother Harp, but his appointment to the city, as a pastor, was subsequent to the passage of the Louisiana resolution. In the absence of the the Louisiana resolution. In the absence of the New Orleans pastors, it devolves on me to make, on this subject, some showing. If Dr. Drake had moved to strike out this exception, while that city was in the Mississippi Conference, then I and others should never have been in New Orleans. Then he had interest in, and some influence over the appointmens, and his present course would have been less open to

present course would have been less open to invidious exception.

I doubt much whether the last vote of the Louisiana Conference on this question will have the full effect here it would have had, since Brother Davies has stated that long since, when the exception was acknowledged to be necessary, the Conferences requested the Bishops to disregard it. Tradition says, in this connection that the venerable Bishop Soule replied: "You may pass your resolution, but I will not regard it in the appointments."

may pass your resolution, but I will not regard it in the appointments."

I believe, honestly, that a great interest is at stake there in New Orleans, and this Conference now decides it. Pass this resolution, and what has been done there, for Methodism, and by Methodism, will begin to wane, unless the Lord changes the circumstances and latitude of the place. When Bishop Paine, under the protection of the exception sought now to be rescinded, began the policy of appointments that now obtains in New Orleans, (about the year 1848) we had only one large church in that city for the white congregations—the old Poydras Street Church, and that \$10,000 in debt. We have now three large brick churches indras Street Church, and that \$10,000 in debt. We have now three large brick churches instead, and not a debt on all of them together equal to that on the old church in 1848; and have built four or five chapels besides, and filled them. True, one of our churches, which has changed pastors often, is flourishing, and for this reason in part: Methodism in New Orleans is one, and the other churches rallied to the help of this, and aided to build up the Moreau Street Church. Being there, I know how that work progressed. And even this church was gathered and established by the labors of a faithful pastor resident for several years consecutively.

I dislike to differ with my colleagues and

faithful pastor resident for several years consecutively.

I dislike to differ with my colleagues and
Conference, but did not and will not dodge this
question; and was pretty sure, when speaking
as I now am speaking, in my own Conference a
few months ago, that you would never see my
face in the flesh in this General Conference;
and I am barely here. Having ventured more
for our Church in New Orleans, it was a small
thing to vanture my seat, even in this body, in

when the reproach again goes over the land that none but the Catholic clergy are staying by the stricken people, remember to whom and to what such things are attributable. Your min-isters now there, under protection of this excep-

of the Committee on the Itherancy, recommending the removal of that clause on page 48 of the Discipline which makes the city of New Orleans an exception to the itinerant system.

J. H. Linn moved the adoption of the resolution reported.

H. N. McTyeire hoped some reason would be assigned for this change, and rather gave his voice against it.

L. M. Lee—The answer is a brief one on the part of the Committee on the Itinerancy. The recommendation of this change came as the anamimous request of the Louisiana Conference. under this exceptive rule has not been so great as it would have been without it; though one of them has not been stationed there in ten years, and the other has just come. They are wiser than I; but I differ on both points.

I love my Conference, and am as loyal to all its true interests as my colleagues. Let the reporter put that down; for I expect to have to answer for this day's work when I "go down to Jerusalem." I am not afraid of any conseto Jerusalem." I am not afraid of any consequences it may bring upon me. I cannot labor in a cause with my brethren and gratefully see it rise, and the Church built up, and then silently see a measure pass that I believe will hinder and set it back. No mere matter of etiquette and Conference instructions bind me to this, especially when my opinions were freely uttered before my election as a delegate.

My Conference can instruct me to you for My Conference can instruct me to vote for it, and I am going to vote for it. I shall get up, sir, but I shall carry a ton with me when I rise. Perhaps I ought to vote with my colleagues, under these instructions, but they cannot instruct me to think. But don't be misled by my cetting up to vote with my colleagues.

by my getting up to vote—sit still, any number of you. (Laughter.)

The merits of this question are old and well known. Our population is shifting—a city of strangers. It is peculiar in this. Unless a pastor stays longer than two years, he gathers little influence, makes few acquaintances among such floating people. Few fit and useful will incur the risk of epidemic for such brief services. the risk of epidemic for such brief services Yellow fever in other cities is the exception: in New Orleans it is the rule, and not to have it is the exception. The rule as it now stands, and has stood for twenty years, is merciful to preachers and people. They still need it. Has it not worked well? Have the Bishops abused the power granted them of continuing a pastor

longer than two years in one charge, if they deem it expedient? With the Louisiana Conference I am identified, and expect ever to be. I prefer member-ship and labor there to any other; but I regret them in this instance, of continuing a pastor in one charge longer than two years. They are not obliged to continue them, but have often made removals as the good of the work there and elsewhere required. By and by the time may come, I hope soon, when the Methodists of

ence adjourned.
Benediction by Bishop Kavanaugh

Conference opened at the usual hour, Bishop Soule in the chair. J. G. Jones led the devotions of the body. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Bishop Kavanaugh took the chair, and introduced to the Conference the Rev. Thomas String-

field, who was invited to take his seat within

L. M. Lee presented the following report, which lies over till to-morrow, under the rule:
The Committee on Itinerancy, to whom was referred the duty of inquiring into the propriety of authorizing the Bishop to appoint a travelling agent to promote the circulation of our books, in such Conferences as may desire and recommend the corresponding to the conference of the conferenc mend the appointment of an agent for such a purpose, having had the same under consider-ation, beg leave to recommend to your body the

adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Discipline, page 49, be amended, by adding "books and" in the third ne, so as to read, "and distributing books and

EPISCOPAL PREROGATIVES IN REGARD TO

rogatives of the Bishops in the transfer of preachers from one Conference to another. Said paper proposes that the Conference to which a transregard to it as in case of re-admission. The committee reported against the measure.

F. G. Ferguson opposed the report: he said unwelcome transfers were sometimes made, and transfers of superannuated men.

Bishop Soule knew no such case: desired to know when and where.

Mr. Ferguson replied that two superannuated men had been transfered to the Alabama Con-L. M. Lee said, the committee did not deem t advisable to recommend the proposed measure. It was not necessary, nor in accordance with

The report was adopted.
Levi Pearce presented report (No 8) of the Committee on Boundaries, as follows:
The Committee on Boundaries having duly considerd memorials from sundry persons within praying for a transfer to the Virginia Conference, and also remonstrance against the same, submit

the following:

Resolved, 1. That the request of the memorialists be granted so far as that portion of the State of Virginia, lying in the North Carolina Conference is concerned, by a transfer of said

the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences

the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences
be Albemarle Sound and the Roanoke river, up
to the point where the State line crosses the

subject of the bequest of Mrs. Anne White, brought to the notice of the Conference by Bishop Soule, have had the same under consider-

hereby, instructed, in the event the bequest of Mrs. Anne White, made to him as trustee for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, should be contested, to take all necessary steps to defend the rights of the Church in the case, and Pass the resolution before you; chop out men seasoned to epidemics and tried in the work, and bring in fresh ones, every year or two; and when you read in the papers that they have died, or ingloriously fled before the scourge; defend the rights of the Church in the case, and that all expense incurred in such defence be settled out of the fund of the bequest, when legalized; but should be fail to receive the bequest, he is hereby authorized to draw upon the Book Agents to meet such expenses. rigidly taken and adhered to, in all probability

we would not be able four years hence to make

the alteration proposed. But the Supreme

Court of the United States had declared the

proper rule of construction for this provision of

our Constitution. It was to this effect: That

if the Annual Conferences do not act, it is their

own fault; that when the Conference make a

proposition to change the representation, and

sends it round to all the Annual Conferences,

making due publication thereof, the law assume

that to be legal notice; and if individual Con-

ferences do not act, it is their own misfortune,

upon himself to say, that such was the only

every such proposition, must continually occur,

His second reason for desiring to strike out

of the law itself, which shows it to be a perfect

nullity. Its terms inhibited "the buying and

intention to enslave them." I say this is a per-

feet nullity. You cannot administer that law in

any case. Suppose one were to buy a man,

would that violate a law inhibiting the buying

I construe language, when a man buys either a

man, or a child, he does not violate this law.

But this is not all: it must be done with the in-

tention to enslave. By what rule of law could

you go to work to prove a man's intention?

The brethren-Presiding Elders-who had la-

unless this construction be admitted.

again. There was a proposition now before the know of one. They were all with Dr. Smith,

body to make the representation here as one to but differing with him as to the manner

selling of men, women, and children, with the by the Bishops, who are hereby authorized

proach, because its framer did not any better constitutional majority to do that, and he insisted

understand the force of the terms he employed. that the friends of this course should stand firm

His third reason for striking out this rule was If, after striking out, we vote against sending

drawn from its effect upon our border States. the paper round, we will be consistent with our

common with every member of the Tennessee

rule; but he wanted it done in a constitutional

way, in a way to do the least injury. He sub-

mitted an argument, with historic examples, in

he should be compelled to vote for expunging

let the question come up as it may.

Bishop Paine now resigned the

the concurrence of the Episcopal Board.

the subject thereby submitted to them."

on the general subject of African slavery."

L. Campbell looked for defeat now in every

selves. It would require two-thirds to send the

Resolved, 2. That should the bequest he obtained, Bishop Soule is instructed to pay over the amount to the Book Agents, to be used in the publication of books and tracts.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AGENCY. L. D. Houston offered a resolution that the Committee on Sunday Schools be requested to consider the expediency of the appointment by this Conference of a General Agent, to travel at large and promote the interest of Sunday

A. L. P. Green offered a substitute, proposing instead of an Agent a Superintendent Secretary of the Sunday School Society, which was accepted by Dr. Houston.

A. R. Erwin moved an amendment making said Superintendent and Secretary, editor also of Sunday School Books and Visitor,

A. L. P. Green opposed the amendment. It was giving him too much work, and would effectually kill the measure. E. Stevenson concurred in the opinion of Dr.

Green. We wanted for that work a man of great force and energy. It would occupy him fully. It would not do to devolve upon him additional duties as editor.

G. W. Langhorne was suprised at the avidity with which ministers adopted other work than preaching the gospel. The object of the resolution might be effectually secured by the inte rested atentions of the pastor in the Sabbath Schools. Such effort would supersede the necessity of creating this officer. He would cut down all officials created for mere convenience. He would almost vote for a stampede from the professorships of our colleges, in order to keep the preachers to their legitimate work.

J. B. McFerrin would be sorry to think that the General Conference would create an office which would be unworthy of the work of a pastor. A pastor weary of his work was unfit to be a pastor; and it was certainly not the object of the movers of this proposition that any such man should be put into this place; for, if there was any place of responsibility greater than any other, it was that of feeding the lambs of Jesus! How many lambs had we in the flock unfed and unprovided for? But he did not supoffice at all-much of creating a place for a man who would be unwilling to continue in the pastoral work. His name would never have been placed on such a resolution. His worthy colleague, Dr. Green, would not introduce such a resolution. The object of those moving in this matter was to give an interest, impetus, energy, success to our great Sunday School of the Church? And what had been done by those outside on all the borders of our Sunday School operations? What were our means? Already the Publishing House had been taxed thousands and part of the Pacific, Kansas Mission and Indian thousands of dollars to bring out Sunday School books. He supposed the Sunday School Society, at this time, owed the Publishing House not less than \$15,000. Was this the case in any other Church? Must this institution of the General Conference sustain all this that has been tacked to the Publishing House, without any help from abroad? Our Sunday Schools were in our wealthy cities, amongst the people of our Church having means, and thousands to spare; yet, by conducted, the Publishing House has stereotyped cation. His object seconding this resolution was, to get up an inte rest everywhere upon this subject-to bring into the hands of the Church the means of diffusing religious instruction abroad amongst the children of the country; a thing which had never been accomplished heretofore. He would vote for any feasible means of accomplishing these very

A. L. P. Green-With regard to any object, intention, or motive in the direction in which the mind of the brother from Virginia seemed to turn, he never thought of any such thing. So far as he himself was concerned, he never would have any office but that of a Circuit, a Station, or a District. How he might have felt in such a case, if no office had ever been offered to him, he could not tell. He might, in such a case, have felt like his brother from Virginia. After praying and beseeching men to leave their pastoral work, and getting their consent to other opiscopal appointments, he considered it unkind to talk about making a general stampede from the colleges, and turning them all out. He was the friend of all the agents of the Church, and thought the man who should be appointed to the station proposed, would be in a position to do more good than in almost any other.

L. D. Huston also replied to what he regarded as a fling at the mover of the resolution. Next to the preaching of the Gospel, the Sunday school cause was first in the heart of every minister. Yet the Sunday School cause in Conference seemed to be placed in the rear of every other interest of the Church. As an officer of the Church, his hands had been manacled in reference to this cause. The Sunday School cause had saved the Church, North, from deterioration in membership. The same, he believed, was true of the Church, South. And he gave specific examples of the importance of this cause to the work of increasing and extending the Church, and argued thence the ne cessity for the motion embraced in the resolution. This position should be given to a man of pastoral talents, etc.

W. W. Bennett fully agreed with the sentiments of the brother just taking his seat. He had been placed in circumstances which had allowed him to learn something in connection with this interest. In his city an effort was made to establish two branches of the Sabbath School. Committees were appointed to make this effort; and in two Sabbaths after, we had, besides the Central school, two Sabbath Schools in town, numbering fifty scholars each, com posed principally of boys and girls who had never been in a Sunday School before. Next to preaching the Gospel, he considered this the most important interest of the Church. It was true that the preachers might preach on Sabbath schools, but still we needed a special agency to impress upon the minds of our people the importance of this subject. Let any man look at what other churches are doing in this matter. Let any man on a Sabbath day stand near a Catholic church in Washington City, or Baltimore, and count, if he can, the number of children that congregate there. Let us look at our Presbyterian churches, and take example of of the Tract Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton them, where their elders and heads of families take their places in the Sunday School. The difficulty was, that we could not get our leading men into this interest. They are too tired. They have been casting up their accountscarrying on their business plans through the week, and need rest. The best we can do is to get our young men and young women into the work. The agent for this work must be a man of talent and energy; and be assured we shall tracts; therefore, have to invest money in this enterprise. Five thousand dollars a year could be well invested

American Bible Society, he found that he could do good in no other way more effectually than by directing himself incidentally to this work. If he were a man of years and qualifications to justify it, he would rather have the superintendency proposed by this resolution than any other work of the Church. He hoped the proper man would be found. He trusted this general objection would not influence the godly and

sober judgment of this body. W. McMahon was very much in favor of the resolution. Facts had never learned to lie. Experience was the best instructor. He had had a little experience of three years as Missionary Agent of his Conference, and his observation was, that the Sabbath School was the strongest and most effective lever of grace to save the world. We should carry with us the elements of our preservation. He regarded education-Sabbath School education-as the most conservative principle for the strengthening of all our institutions. As many souls had been converted through our Sunday Schools as by the labors of the circuits. Pastors drawn away from usefulness by being placed in this great work! It was the very highest work of the pastor to get up and forward the interests of will be reconsidered. Sabbath Schools.

The Chair (Bishop Andrew) now announced he special order, and the subject was passed over till to-morrow. ALABAMA RESOLUTION

The Conference now resumed the special order, to wit, the consideration of the report of the special committee appointed to ascertain the vote on the Alabama Resolution, asking that the General Rule with reference to "buying and selling men, women and children, with the inention to enslave them," be expunged from the Discipline-which was again read by the Secre-

The committee report 1160 as the whole number of votes of members of the Annual Conferences present and concurring in said resolution-being sixty more than the constitutional majority of two thirds; and that, therefore, the subject is legitimately before the pose these brethren had any idea of creating any General Conference—concluding with two resolutions: First, That said restriction be stricken from our rules, in accordance with the concurring recommendation of a majority of the Annual Conferences present and concurring; and, secondly, That this General Conference express no opinion on the general subject of the slave

> T. T. Ashby and J. G. Bruce each submitted a substitute for this report, both coming to the same conclusion, by way of preamble and resolution, viz: That, because of no action on the Mission Conferences, the evidence of the constitutional majority of three-fourths of the Annual Conferences present and concurring in the Alabama Resolution is not before this General Con-

Debate followed here, by D. B. Nicholson, Bishop Kavanaugh, T. T. Ashby, D. M. Drake. A. L. P. Green, W. A. Smith, H. H. Montgomery, P. Doub, and others, turning principally upon the question as to what is necessary the principle upon which this matter has been to constitute a constitutional majority of all the Annual Conferences, and the construction of works, and sent them as a gratuity, to encourage law bearing upon the case-most of the copious the children of wealthy parents in the things notes of which by our reporters are excluded, or want of space in our restricted columns.

After considerable discussion as to the proper

method of disposing of the question. I. M. Lee moved that the further considers tion of this subject be postponed, till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; which was carried.

W. P. Ratcliffe presented a resolution recommending that the General Sunday School Agent, in case one should be appointed, be required to visit each Annual Conference at least once within the four years; which was adopted.

o the effect that the Committee on Sunday Schools be requested to inquire into the expediency of uniting the General Agencies for the Sunday School and Tract Causes.

N. F. Reid remarked that the object of the resolution was to pass the matter to the committee as a suggestion.

H. A. C. Walker offered a resolution calling for a certain change in the Discipline; which jies on the table one day under the rule

The unfinished business laid over yesterday R. J. Harp objected on the ground of

Mr. McTveire thought Conference was ready

Mr. Harp therefore proceeded to answer the speech of Mr. McTyeire delivered yesterday;

Appointments were given out, and the Bishop

Conference opened at the usual hour, Bish Andrew in the chair G. W. Langhorne led the devotions of

BOUNDARIES. Levi Pearce, from the committee on Bounds ies, submitted their report, (No. 9,) with reference to the proposition to make Annual Conference boundaries conform to the State lines: which was recommitted.

He also, from the same committee, submitte

Tracts, submitted their report, (No. 1,) to the engraft the book and tract feature of our operations upon our missionary system, etc; there-

gested in the report, be referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also submitted their report (No. 2,) viz. Resolved. That after full review and mature

in the discharge of the duties of his office. The resolution was adopted. He also submitted their report, (No. 3,) to that part with more dignity than any other por the effect that, whereas the operations of the Tract Society appear to have been attended called attention to the point, whether brethren with but little success; and whereas your committee have ascertained that the Committee on that in the revisal of other portions of the Con-

Resolved, That we rec

subordinated too much. When he served the that this whole subject be referred to the Com- ference must have legal notice, and actually sion as unnecessary, and tending to excite feelmittee on Books and Periodicals, and that this [Committee on Tracts] be discharged.

> Bishop Paine was now called to the chair. Bishop Pierce - With all due deference

the intention to do that just now.

A. H. Mitchell-The committee are not Book Committee are going to do.

construction of our publishing plan. It is based make the change without them. He took it upon that. But the reconstruction has not come before us yet: therefore we cannot act practicable construction of this provision of our intelligently upon this report. I hope the vote | Constitution. Defaults, that must be fatal to

H. A. C. Walker-It being impossible for us to make, understandingly, any report, our simple object was to get the whole matter put into this rule was to be found in the very language the hands of the Committee on Books and Pe-

The Chair-But you send it to them under this embarrassment, that you have adopted part

of the system. consideration was to bring the report again before the Conference, and then refer it to the of men, women, and children? The law does Committee on Books and Periodicals, without not say a man, a woman, or a child. Hence, as

ee on Books and Periodicals. TRIAL OF MINISTERS.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be charged

with the duty of presenting to the Annual Con-

ferences, at their next session ensuing, the fore-

going preamble and resolution for concurrency

Resolved, 3. That the Secretary of this Gene

ral Conference be directed to furnish a certi-

fied copy of this document to each delegate, to

be laid before the several Conferences, in case

W. A. Smith urged that this rule was never

put into the Discipline by constitutional autho-

rity, and formed no part of the Constitution of

every other rule, when, where, and how it was

adopted by constitutional authority. But no

Suppose, for illustration, that this General

Conference, on adjournment, give orders for a

man can show how this rule came into

no Bishop should be present.

the Church.

tem are mu for them, v made in th ask to be d

bama rese order of th The re

which wa the table which wa WHERE

to the cit Church hereby is, stricken from the General Rules of our Church.

but during his remarks the hour of adjourn

pronounced the benediction. SATURDAY, MAY THE FIFTEENTH.

their report, (No. 10,) embracing a proposition to the effect that Girard be transferred from the Alabama to the Georgia Conference; which lies

A. H. Mitchell, from the Committee

On motion of A. H. Mitchell, the report was referred to the Committee on Missions.

reflection, we approve the fidelity and efficiency

Books and Periodicals are about to remodel the entire system of the publication of books and down to the sober constitutional rule of con-

of the organization of the Tract Society of the of representation; and time and again had that towards the support of the Sunday School paper and other interests of this cause.

Lovick Pierce rose to say, that he never had not to say that in all probability there was not a single instance in which been able to see the great objection to taking a porteurs be employed; that the Publishing the basis had been changed by the constituman from the ministry, and sending him out on House armish the books at the lowest cash in large legisted man that great in the basis had been changed by the constitutional majority here insisted upon; for if the

On motion by J. E. Evans, the latter report

the Conference, I doubt whether it is generally understood what we have done by the vote just taken; and I should be very glad if some Brother voting with the majority, would move a reconsideration. The vote unquestionably abolishes the Tract Society, and I doubt whether it was

J. F. Hughes moved that the vote b gent to have the report adopted. It should probably lie over till the Book Committee report. All we wished was to relieve ourselves from further meeting till we ascertain what the

D. S. Doggett-The report anticipates the reand the General Conference would proceed to

J. F. Hughes-My object in moving the re-

adoption here. The vote was reconsidered.

J. B. McFerrin-I move now that the report e referred to the Committee on Books and Pe-J. E. Evans-The reason why I moved its

You could not prove it. Certainly you could doption was because the last resolution closed not charge such an intention in a case where take the vote upon Brother Walker's paper, as the man sold is a slave already. And now I a whole. with a proposition to refer. A. L. P. Green-I think it would be better ask, of what practical utility is this rule? It is, to refer the report, without the resolution to disand has been from the beginning, nothing but a direction. He was in favor of the propositi blot, a reproach upon our Discipline-a just re- to strike out, because he was assured we had a

solve the Tract Society. The Chair-It does not embrace the con ee at all, since it is not adopted. The report was then referred to the Commi

W. J. Parks, from the special co

ported that

N. F. Reid and W. Closs offered a resoluti

was called up by H. N. McTyeire. of time to finish it before the hour of adjourn-

to act, and hoped the matter would proceed. A motion was made to lay it on the table,

new edition of the Discipline, with all the amendments adopted by the body. Suppothat, when the book be printed, there be found among the General-Rules a phrase or sentence never ordered by this body, you would say, Well, I suppose this was passed, but I do not remember when." Then you would turn to the Daily Christian Adeocate, and presently to the published journal of the Conference; and, not finding it in either, you would come to the con-THE TRACT SOCIETY.

clusion that it had been foisted in with an evil design, or that it had got in by some mistake Then you would write about it, you would discuss it in our Church papers; and, before aneffect that, whereas it may become necessary to other General Conference came round, you would set the Church right on the subject. in the days of our fathers there were no suc facilities of the press as we enjoy; and some how or other this rule got into the book without any constitutional action, and there it he remained till the present time.

Dr. S. proceeded then to show that this Gene ral Rule was a part of the Constitution, by conventional understanding, but not by legit nate constitutional action. On this account e pecially, he objected to seeing this rule treated with a dignity and gravity of consideration which no other portion of the rules received. He found brethren on this floor disposed to treat were altogether consistent in this, and alleged stitution, the committee had frequently come

struction. Time and again had it been moved in the General Conference to change the basi W. A. Smith-I believe there is but

bored on the border of his own State would paper round. He spoke of contingencies which might forever hinder and prevent any settlement PLEASE NOTE: The mutilation on this page is

a defect in the issue being copied.

here the distinction between what is right and what is expedient, and between abstract right and abstract wrong. The distinction was as broad as that between truth and falsehood. They did not operate upon the same principle As for abstract right, it might be expedient to adopt it in practice, or not; for example: truth as an abstract principle is right, but it is not right to speak the truth if by so doing one dishonors his father, etc. Such a thing would be opposed to taking this matter as a whole, dishonor and degradation. But it is not so with abstract wrong. It was wrong to lie, and i

never could be any thing else. It was wrong per se. No circumstances under heaven could justify it. He then alleged that the principle oursued by the General Conference, in retaining withdraw the substitute. this rule in the Discipline, was as bad as lying He said: Let us look at the language of this rule, and put it into the form that would ex-

press the intention of its framer. What is it? J. G. Bruce alleged that a similar proposition It is intended to be declared sinful for a man to hold a slave under any circumstances. Put into the form of a proposition, it would be, that any the Conference. form of slavery is sin. Now I say, sir, that is a djourn, amd the motion prevailed. Benediction by Bishop Andrew.

What is the abstract principle of slavery? do not, of course, propose to discuss the ques-tion here; but it is simply the subjection of the will of one man to the will of another man; and your law here declares that to be sin. But is it a sin? Is this subjection of the will of others a sinful principle? How would you establish icated. family government if that principle be wrong? or a civil government, or Church government or how could you pass a law here, governin

the will of the minority, if that principle He closed by declaring that this slavery rule nad worked nothing but mischief; that he regarded it as he would a viper; and that the dis- of the Publishing Agents, which was read by tinction between his position and some others here was, that when he raised his cane to crush the reptile's head, it is alleged that he does not raise his cane scientifically. Talk about science in such a case! He was for coming down upon

us with the strongest impulse of his nature.

Bishop Soule—Did I understand the Brother from Virginia to say, that this rule is not part of retary. the Constitution of the Church, and that, therefore, this Conference, by a majority, may put it

W. A. Smith-In my judgment, it is a part of the Constitution, by a conventional understanding, but not by regular constitutional action. Bishop Soule-I should have been glad if the Brother had informed us when, and where, and how any one article of that instrument which we call our Constitution, became part and parce of that Constitution

ing man that can tell us about that. Bishop Soule-From 1789 to 1808, the Gene ral Conference had entire and original jurisdic tion of the Discipline. After further conversation between the Bish

contend that it was legitimately before us. Cometency of action was a very proper preliminary question. He was opposed to striking out, be ause of the acquiescence he had mentioned. He opposed it also, because he regarded the rule as imply inhibiting the African slave trade. Again, he was unwilling to declare that it was inco petent for the Church to proscribe what is con demned by the law of the land. He was als J. E. Evans insisted that the first question wa whether the subject were legitimately before u

He moved to lay the substitute on the table. H. A. C. Walker asked and obtained leave t

J. E. Evans now called for the question on the first part of the report of the committee, viz.: that the subject is legitimately before the General Conference.

had already been laid on the table by a vote W. Closs moved that the Conference do

MONDAY, MAY THE SEVENTEENTH. Bishop Andrew called the General Conferen order at 81 o'clock, the opening exercise being conducted by Rev. N. Scarritt. The Journal of Saturday was read and authe

SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE. J. B. McFerrin, from the Committee on Books and Periodicals, to whom had been referred the onsideration of the interests of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, submitted their report, No. 4, being the result, in writing, of their deliberations on the Exhibit and Address

the Secretary. He also, from the same committee submittee in the form of a resolution, a new plan for the publication of books and periodicals-embracing certain material changes in the items of the 8th ection of Part II. of the Discipline, beginning on page 251, which was also read by the Sec-

The Conterence ordered the publication that portion of the section relating to the Publishing House and the plan of establish local depositories, which lies over one day, according to rule. It is as follows:

SECTION VIII.—OF THE PUBLICATION OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

1. There shall be a book establishment at th city of Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose o manufacturing and publishing books, to be called the Publishing House of the Methodist Epis copal Church, South, and to be under the control of one Agent, and a committee, to be called

2. The object of this institution shall be advance the cause of Protestant Christianity, by disseminating religious knowledge and useful literary and scientific information, in the form of cheap books, tracts, and periodicals.

take up the subject, the basis could not have been changed, and never would be changed floor in favor of retaining this rule. He did not sible to the General Conference for the prudent take up the subject, the basis could not have ing. There were not probably six men on the application and safe management of the same, under the general direction of the Conference. twenty-one in the Annual Conference, and the which the thing should be done. He denied He shall make an annual exhibit to the Annual both; the report closing with a recomm this proposition round for the concurrence of the Tenessee Conference. If any man ever saw him the state and progress of the business to the ing effect: Annual Conferences; but if this ground were dodge, let him tell it to the Conference. In General Conference,

4. It shall require the joint concurrence Conference, he was in favor of expunging this the College of Bishops and Book Committee formally given, after full and free consultation to authorize the Agent to increase the present amount invested in grounds, houses, and permafavor of the substitute of H. A. C. Walker; but nent fixtures. 5. The Agent shall supply, as far as practica

ble, the demand of the Church for books, tracts, and periodicals, availing himself of all the facili-Bishop Andrew, and thereupon gave his judg- ties of other establishments for their publication ment for the substitute, stating also that he had at the cheapest rates; and in all investments for the manufacturing of books, and in the manu W. A. Smith-A vote on the merits of the facture of books, he is required to govern him self strictly by the principles of economy, in uestion would not put it out of the power of view of the ultimate permanent interests of the he Conference to make any disposition they please of Brother Walker's proposition. He Publishing House.

6. The books shall be sold for, cash or on six would even vote for it himself, if the Conference months' time, at rates sufficient to sustain the would give it such conditions as would secure Publishing interests. Conference Agents and the body against further difficulty about it. He Depositories shall be allowed a discount on the subsequently indicated an amendment to the usual wholesale rates of the House. It is resubstitute: striking out the mode of reference to ommended that each Annual Conference apthe Annual Conferences, and inserting, "which point a Book and Tract Agent, and a Book Comnotification by the Conference to the delegates nittee of at least three, to superintend the cirof the several Annual Conferences shall be taken culation of books and tracts within their bounds; and, whenever it is thought best, two or more make publication of the said alteration; and Conferences may unite under one agency for said publication shall be taken as a legal notifithis purpose. It is also recommended that a cation that it is their duty to take action upon collection be taken up, by the preacher in charge, at each preaching place, at such time as the Con-B. M. Drake replied briefly to Dr. Smith ference or Book Committee may direct, to aid alleging the legitimacy of the slavery-rule. He in the circulation of books and tracts among the was prepared to vote for the series of resolutions destitute; and that the money so collected be submitted by H. A. C. Walker, if these words remitted to the Conference Agent for the purcould be added, "That, in making these recom oose. It is also recommended that the Presidmendations, we submit no expression of opinion ing Elders inquire, at each Quarterly Conference whether the preachers have been faithful in sup-A. H. Mitchell, after remark-I move that we plying the people with our books, tracts, and

> heir efforts to circulate our publications. 7. There shall be a committee of five, three of whom shall be resident at Nashville, to be in view in passing those resolutions, was that called the Book Committee. No permanent in- they thought, by the arrangement therein provestment of the book fund shall be made by the posed, the work would be better supplied, and Agent without their approbation. They shall they knew of no better method of securing that give advice to the Agent on all matters of gene- object than by changing the boundary of the ral interest, whenever consulted. They shall Conference. Since these resolutions were subfix the allowances of the Agents and resident editors, fill vacancies in their own board, and, with the advice of the Bishops, fill vacancies in

periodicals, and that all our preachers increase

the agency and in the corps of resident editors. who shall also be editor of the Quarterly Re-

of the Sunday-school Visitor. sale of our publications; provided the business six months, and he is hereby authorized to suspend operations with any agent or depository that this work shall be supplied with suitable that does not meet its payments promptly .-Whenever a joint agency or depository is estabunite in the appointment of a joint committee for its supervision. It shall be the duty of the Conference book committees, whenever appoint ed, upon consultation with the Conference Agent to fix the prices at which our books shall be sold within their bounds; the per cent, to be allowed to wholesale purchasers; and they shall determine whether said purchasers may return the books not sold; also, what proportion, if any, to the amount sold, shall be gratuitously distributed; they shall fix the salary of the agent, to be paid out of the business; and in all respects lirect the operations of the agent, subject to the control of the Conference or Conferences appointing him. It shall be the duty of the Conerence Agent to superintend the circulation of books and tracts within the bounds of those Conferences appointing him; enlisting all the itiner ant and local preachers, and other suitable persons, as the work may demand, that all the people may be supplied with our publications To this end, he should circulate among the people as much as possible, making collections, and every way possible promoting the cause. It shall be his duty to conduct the business with the General Agent at Nashville, as nearly as may be for cash; and in no case to allow his indebtedness to extend beyond six months-except the agent for the Pacific Conference, who shall be allowed twelve months on his first purchases; the General Book Agent, nevertheless, shall always determine, in view of all the circum stances, what amount of credit shall be extended to a Conference agent or depository. The depositories now under the control of the General Agent may be disposed of to the Conferences now patronizing them, that they may be reafter be conducted agreeably to the foregoing pro visions, or be discontinued, as in the judgmen active measures for the circulation of our books and periodicals, and to hold their members to a

of the Agent shall best subserve the general cause. And all real estate obtained for Conference depositories shall be deeded to trustees or. to the General Book Agent, to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the purpose of depositories, within the bounds of the Conference or Conferences making the purchase. The Conferences are requested to take

strict accountability on this subject. W. A. Smith-What was meant by the valu of the Concern—some \$350,000?

Bishop Andrew-Stock property. W. A. Smith-Do you mean that value after deducting liabilities? J. B. McFerrin-After all liabilities are taken

off, the balance in favor of the House is \$358. tive of the operations of the Alabama Confer-Bishop Andrew-The report lies on the table E. Stevenson-If the Conference desire information in reference to the details of our showing, they will find it in the Agents' Exhibit and Address, printed, I think, in the 6th and 7th

numbers of the Daily Advocate. C. K. Marshall-Would it not be best for to have this report printed? J. B. McFerrin-It is very long.

C. K. Marshall-I know it : but it contains variety of items of moment. I hardly think we excluding claims for deficiencies, and others shall have a more important document before this body, and it is very likely most of the members would like to see it in print. I move that the section intended to be substituted as a new section in the Discipline be printed in the Daily Advocate.

J. B. McFerrin-I have no objection to the printing; but desire to state that there are one or two items with reference to periodicals, which the chairman supposed he was ready to report, but which, since he came in, it has been judged best to suspend awhile.

The report was then ordered to be printed. Bishop Paine was now called to the chair.

CLASS-MEETINGS. D. R. McAnally, from the select committee whom was referred the memorial of certain perone in the State of South Carolina, asking that

3. The Agent shall receive all the funds of the | the Discipline be so changed as to make the attendance on class-meetings advisory instead of compulsory, and a resolution to reduce the number of members of the classes to their original size of twelve, reported in writing adversely to Bishops would probably be instructed to carry the imputation of dodging this question in the Conferences, and a full and detailed account of tion of the passage of resolutions to the follow-

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists, asking that the rule be stricken from the Discipline making it the duty of our membership to

attend class meetings, be not granted. Resolved, That the Annual Conferences be instructed to take measures to inquire into the onduct of our membership on this subject, and hold them to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our preachers to urge attention to this subject as far as practicable.

C. F. Deems moved to make the subject the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock. He said. If the report be adopted at once, it will take away a great deal of its moral torce; to carry it through without discussion would defeat the end sought in the appointment of a spe-

cial committee.

A. II. Mitchell—If the motion to postpone does not prevail, it is my intention to move to

take up the subject now. D. S. Doggett-There is weight in the remark of Dr. Deems. The attention of the Church, over a wide extent of country, has been directed to this subject, and therefore it should be acted on deliberately. I am in favor of the report as

it now stands. W. A. Smith suggested that a good many members were absent, who really wanted to vote on this subject.

The motion was agreed to, and the subject was made the special order for Wednesday. BOUNDARY OF THE KANSAS MISSION CONFERENCE. N. Scarritt-Mr. President, I would ask leave to withdraw the resolutions in regard to the

boundary of the Kansas Mission Conference, and to make an explanation. Bishop Pierce-Proceed, by unanimous con-

sent of the Conference N. Scarritt-I wish to say that the only ob ject which the Kansas Mission Conference had mitted to the General Conference, the delegates from the Kansas Mission Conference have had several consultations with the preachers from the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences, and also 8. There shall be an editor of the Sunday- with the Bishops, and they have come to the school books, and books of the general catalogue, conclusion that perhaps this is not the best way to accomplish the object. It is from assurances view; and an editor for the Home Circle and received from the Bishops that they will use Methodist Magazine, who shall also be the editor their best endeavors to supply the work by transferring preachers; also from assurances of the 9. Any Conference, or Conferences unitedly, preachers from Missouri that they will second may establish an agency or a depository for the the efforts of the Bishops, that we now withdraw these resolutions. If our work can be done with the Publishing House be conducted upon without changing boundaries, we ourselves strictly business principles, and that the General would prefer it. I wish this condition to be Book Agent require settlement promptly every emphasized with a deep, strong mark, that these resolutions are withdrawn upon the assurance

The Chair-Is the delegation unanimous in

N. Scarrit-Yes, sir. The leave was granted, and the resolutions were withdrawn.

DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. M. M. Henkle asked and obtained leave to present a paper in behalf of the Educational Institute, requesting the General Conference to nake provision for the sending of delegates from each Annual Conference to the annual meeting of the Educational Institute, and asked that it

be referred to the Committee on Education. It was so referred.

A SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT. M. M. Henkle-I ask leave also to present anther resolution in the same way. It is a request that provision may be made, if found practicable and convenient, in your Quarterly, or highest class periodical, for a distinctive scientific department. We have now no such department to which to invite our scientific men to make their contributions. I move that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

It was so referred. .

CENTRAL SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. M. M. Henkle-I have still another matter, you please, Mr. President. It embraces a resolution of the Institute, directing me to lay before the General Conference an outline of a plan for a Central Southern University, adopted by the Institute a year ago, and which in itself provides that it shall be laid before this Conference for its concurrence. These papers may be referred with or without reading, as the Conference shall

see proper. The papers were read, and referred to the

Committee on Education. M. M. Henkle-I have also here a copy of the University Charter, which was submitted to the Institute by a committee appointed to procure a provisional charter. I move that this charter. with the accompanying resolution suggesting certain amendments to the charter, (which I believe has been read by all, for I see it on the desks here,) be referred to the Committee on Education.

M. M. Henkle-I hope the Conference will consent to publish the plan. It has been more than a year since it was first published. The motion was rejected. GREENSBORO' UNIVERSITY. E. Wadsworth presented a document, signed

y eleven members of the Conference, Trustees

of the Southern University, containing a narra-

ence with reference to the establishment of a university at Greensboro', and asked that it be eferred to the Committee on Education, It was so read by the Secretary, and so re-

APPLICATION OF THE CONFERENCE FUND. T. W. Dorman submitted a resolution (signed also by A. H. Mitchell) to the effect that, whereas, there is a difference of administration amongst the Annual Conferences, in regard to the application of the Conference fund-some placing all preachers' claims on the same basis:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy eport a uniform plan, etc. The resolution was adopted, and referred to

he Committee on Judiciary.

LOCATION OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. J. E. Edwards submitted the memorial of a number of ministers and laymen of the city of Louisville, asking that the next General Confer-

ence be held in that city.

J. W. Whipple submitted a petition from the official members of the Church, at Galveston, asking for the same thing. J. G. Jones-I beg leave to remind the House that New Orleans is in nomination for the next

General Conference. [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.] tained, Bishop Soule is instructed to pay over the amount to the Book Agents, to be used in the publication of books and tracts.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AGENCY. L. D. Houston offered a resolution that the Committee on Sunday Schools be requested to consider the expediency of the appointment this Conference of a General Agent, to travel at large and promote the interest of Sunday

A. L. P. Green offered a substitute, proposi instead of an Agent a Superintendent Secretary of the Sunday School Society, which was accepted by Dr. Houston.

A. R. Erwin moved an amendment making said Superintendent and Secretary, editor also of Sunday School Books and Visitor.

A. L. P. Green opposed the amendment. was giving him too much work, and would

effectually kill the measure. E. Stevenson concurred in the opinion of Dr. Green. We wanted for that work a man of great force and energy. It would occupy him fully. It would not do to devolve upon him nal duties as editor.

G. W. Langhorne was suprised at the avidity with which ministers adopted other work than preaching the gospel. The object of the resolution might be effectually secured by the interested atentions of the pastor in the Sabbath Schools. Such effort would supersede the necessity of creating this officer. He would cut down all officials created for mere convenience. He would almost vote for a stampede from the professorships of our colleges, in order to keep the preachers to their legitimate work.

J. B. McFerrin would be sorry to think that the General Conference would create an office which would be unworthy of the work of a pastor. A pastor weary of his work was unfit to be a pastor; and it was certainly not the object of the movers of this proposition that any such man should be put into this place; for, if there was any place of responsibility greater than any other, it was that of feeding the lambs of Jesus! How many lambs had we in the flock unfed and unprovided for? But he did not suppose these brethren had any idea of creating any office at all-much of creating a place for a man who would be unwilling to continue in the pastoral work. His name would never have been placed on such a resolution. His worthy colleague, Dr. Green, would not introduce such a resolution. The object of those moving in this matter was to give an interest, impetus, energy, success to our great Sunday School of the Church? And what had been done by those outside on all the borders of our Sunday School eperations? What were our means? Already the Publishing House had been taxed thousands and at this time, owed the Publishing House not less than \$15,000. Was this the case in any other Church? Must this institution of the General Conference sustain all this that has been tacked to the Publishing House, without any help from abroad? Our Sunday Schools were in our the principle upon which this matter has been seconding this resolution was, to get up an interest everywhere upon this subject-to bring intothe hands of the Church the means of diffusing religious instruction abroad amongst the children of the country; a thing which had never been accomplished heretofore. He would vote for any feasible means of accomplishing these very

A. L. P. Green-With regard to any object intention, or motive in the direction in which the mind of the brother from Virginia seemed to turn, he never thought of any such thing. So far as he himself was concerned, he never would have any office but that of a Circuit, a ency of uniting the General Agencies for the Station, or a District. How he might have felt in such a case, if no office had ever been offered to him, he could not tell. He might, in such a case, have felt like his brother from Virginia. After praying and beseeching men to leave their pastoral work, and getting their consent to other piscopal appointments, he considered it unkind to talk about making a general stampede from the colleges, and turning them all out. He was the friend of all the agents of the Church, and thought the man who should be appointed to the station proposed, would be in a position to

desirable ends.

do more good than in almost any other. I. D. Huston also replied to what he regarded as a fling at the mover of the resolution. Next to the preaching of the Gospel, the Sunday school cause was first in the heart of every minister. Yet the Sunday School cause in Conference seemed to be placed in the rear of every other interest of the Church. As an officer of the Church, his hands had been manacled in reference to this cause. The Sunday School cause had saved the Church, North, from deterioration in membership. The same, he believed, was true of the Church, South. And he gave specific examples of the importance of this cause to the work of increasing and extending the Church, and argued thence the necessity for the motion embraced in the resolution. This position should be given to a man of pastoral talents, etc.

W. W. Bennett fully agreed with the sentiments of the brother just taking his seat. He had been placed in circumstances which had allowed him to learn something in connection with this interest. In his city an effort was made to establish two branches of the Sabbath School. Committees were appointed to make this effort; and in two Sabbaths after, we had, besides the Central school, two Sabbath Schools in town, numbering fifty scholars each, composed principally of boys and girls who had never been in a Sunday School before. Next effect that, whereas it may become necessary to to preaching the Gospel, he considered this the most important interest of the Church. It was true that the preachers might preach on Sabbath schools, but still we needed a special agency to impress upon the minds of our people importance of this subject. Let any man look at what other churches are doing in this matter. Let any man on a Sabbath day stand near a Catholic church in Washington City, or more, and count, if he can, the number of children that congregate there. Let us look at our Presbyterian churches, and take example of of the Tract Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton them, where their elders and heads of families in the discharge of the duties of his office. take their places in the Sunday School. The difficulty was, that we could not get our leading men into this interest. They are too tired. They have been casting up their accountscarrying on their business plans through the with but little success; and whereas your comweek, and need rest. The best we can do is to mittee have ascertained that the Committee on get our young men and young women into the Books and Periodicals are about to remodel the work. The agent for this work must be a man of talent and energy; and be assured we shall tracts; therefore,

Lovick Pierce rose to say, that he never had

Resolved, 2. That should the bequest he ob- subordinated too much. When he served the that this whole subject be referred to the Com- ference must have legal notice, and actually sion as unnecessary, and tending to excite feelby directing himself incidentally to this work. If he were a man of years and qualifications to justify it, he would rather have the superintendency proposed by this resolution than any other work of the Church. He hoped the proper man would be found. He trusted this general objection would not influence the godly and sober judgment of this body.

W. McMahon was very much in favor of the Experience was the best instructor. He had the intention to do that just now. had a little experience of three years as Missionary Agent of his Conference, and his observation was, that the Sabbath School was the save the world. We should carry with us the elements of our preservation. He regarded education—Sabbath School education—as the most conservative principle for the strengthening of all our institutions. As many souls had been converted through our Sunday Schools as by the labors of the circuits. Pastors drawn away from usefulness by being placed in this the pastor to get up and forward the interests of will be reconsidered.

The Chair (Bishop Andrew) now announced the special order, and the subject was passed over till to-morrow.

ALABAMA RESOLUTION The Conference now resumed the special order, to wit, the consideration of the report of the special committee appointed to ascertain the vote on the Alabama Resolution, asking that the General Rule with reference to "buying and selling men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them," be expunged from the Discipline-which was again read by the Secre-

The committee report 1160 as the whole number of votes of members of the Annual Conferences present and concurring in said resolution-being sixty more than the constitutional majority of two thirds; and that, therefore, the subject is legitimately before the General Conference-concluding with two resolutions : First, That said restriction be stricken from our rules, in accordance with the concurring recommendation of a majority of the Annual Conferences present and concurring; and, secondly, That this General Conference express no opinion on the general subject of the slave

trade. T. T. Ashby and J. G. Bruce each submitted a substitute for this report, both coming to the same conclusion, by way of preamble and resolution, viz: That, because of no action on the part of the Pacific, Kansas Mission and Indian thousands of dollars to bring out Sunday School Mission Conferences, the evidence of the constibooks. He supposed the Sunday School Society, tutional majority of three-fourths of the Annual Conferences present and concurring in the Alabama Resolution is not before this General Con-

Debate followed here, by D. B. Nicholson, Bishop Kavanaugh, T. T. Ashby, D. M. Drake, A. L. P. Green, W. A. Smith, H. H. Montwealthy cities, amongst the people of our Church gomery, P. Doub, and others, turning princihaving means, and thousands to spare; yet, by pally upon the question as to what is necessary to constitute a constitutional majority of all the conducted, the Publishing House has stereotyped Annual Conferences, and the construction of ter, was very ill, would not be found in works, and sent them as a gratuity, to encourage law bearing upon the case-most of the copious the children of wealthy parents in the things notes of which by our reporters are excluded,

> After considerable discussion as to the prop method of disposing of the question.
>
> I. M. Lee moved that the further consider

tion of this subject be postponed, till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; which was carried. W. P. Ratcliffe presented a resolution recommending that the General Sunday School Agent, n case one should be appointed, be required to

visit each Annual Conference at least once within the four years; which was adopted, N. F. Reid and W. Closs offered a resolutio to the effect that the Committee on Sunday Schools be requested to inquire into the expedi-

Sunday School and Tract Causes. N. F. Reid remarked that the object of the resolution was to pass the matter to the committee as a suggestion.

H. A. C. Walker offered a resolution for a certain change in the Discipline; which jes on the table one day under the rule. The unfinished business laid over yesterday

was called up by H. N. McTyeire. R. J. Harp objected on the ground of want

of time to finish it before the hour of adjourn-Mr. McTyeire thought Conference was ready to act, and hoped the matter would proceed.

A motion was made to lay it on the table, Mr. Harp therefore proceeded to answer th

speech of Mr. McTyeire delivered yesterday; but during his remarks the hour of adjournment Appointments were given out, and the Bishe

good the benediction SATURDAY, MAY THE FIFTEENTH. Conference opened at the usual hour, Bisho

Andrew in the chair. G. W. Langhorne led the devotions of morning.

Levi Pearce, from the committee on Bound ries, submitted their report, (No. 9,) with reference to the proposition to make Annual Con-

ference boundaries conform to the State lines; which was recommitted. He also, from the same committee, submitt their report, (No. 10,) embracing a proposition o the effect that Girard be transferred from the Alabama to the Georgia Conference; which lies

THE TRACT SOCIETY. A. H. Mitchell, from the Committee engraft the book and tract feature of our opera- would set the Church right on the subject.

Resolved, etc., That the whole matter gested in the report, be referred to the Committee on Missions.

On motion of A. H. Mitchell, the report referred to the Committee on Missions. He also submitted their report (No. 2.) viz. Resolved. That after full review and mature

effection, we approve the fidelity and efficiency The resolution was adopted. He also submitted their report, (No. 3,)

the effect that, whereas the operations of the Tract Society appear to have been attended entire system of the publication of books and

Annual conference establish depositories, so as not to involve the Publishing House; that col-bility there was not a single instance in which been able to see the great objection to taking a porteurs be employed; that the Publishing the basis had been changed by the constituman from the ministry, and sending him out on House arnish the books at the lowest cash the property of the constitutional majority here insisted upon; for if the

American Bible Society, he found that he could do good in no other way more effectually than [Committee on Tracts] be discharged.

Take up the subject, the basis could not have been changed, and never would be changed floor in favor of retaining this rule. He did not On motion by J. E. Evans, the latter repor

Bishop Paine was now called to the chair. Bishop Pierce - With all due deference the Conference, I doubt whether it is generally anderstood what we have done by the vote just taken; and I should be very glad if some Brothe voting with the majority, would move a recor sideration. The vote unquestionably abolished resolution. Facts had never learned to lie. the Tract Society, and I doubt whether it was

was adopted.

J. F. Hughes moved that the vote b sidered.

A. II. Mitchell-The committee are not strongest and most effective lever of grace to gent to have the report adopted. It should probably lie over till the Book Committee report. All we wished was to relieve ourselves from further meeting till we ascertain what the Book Committee are going to do. D. S. Doggett-The report anticipates the

construction of our publishing plan. It is based upon that. But the reconstruction has no come before us yet; therefore we cannot great work! It was the very highest work of intelligently upon this report. I hope the vote H. A. C. Walker-It being impossible for

> to make, understandingly, any report, our simple object was to get the whole matter put into

The Chair-But you send it to them under this embarrassment, that you have adopted part

J. F. Hughes-My object in moving the reonsideration was to bring the report again before the Conference, and then refer it to the

adoption here. The vote was reconsidered.

J. B. McFerrin-I move now that the report e referred to the Committee on Books and Pe-J. E. Evans-The reason why I moved its adoption was because the last resolution closed

with a proposition to refer. A. L. P. Green-I think it would be bette to refer the report, without the resolution to dissolve the Tract Society. The Chair-It does not embrace the co

ee at all, since it is not adopted. The report was then referred to the Com tee on Books and Periodicals.

TRIAL OF MINISTERS. W. J. Parks, from the special committee pointed to consider and report on the propo tion referred to them to change the General Rules, for the trial of ministers and appeals, reported that, in the press of other duties, they had very superficially considered the matter; but believing that the evils of the present system are much more easily found than the remedy for them, we recommend that no alteration made in the Discipline touching the subject, and ask to be discharged from its further considera-

The report was adopted.

It was announced that W. J. Sasnett, havin received a letter informing him that his daugh place this morning.

The Chair-I advised him to go home. oama resolution, recommending the expunging from the General Rules of the words, "the buying and selling of men, women, and children with an intention to enslave them," being th order of the day, was now resumed.

The report being read by the Secretary, James Stacy and L. Pearce offered a substitute which was, on motion of E. M. Marvin, laid

the table. E. M. Marvin offered another amendmen which was, on motion of N. F. Roid, laid on the

H. A. C. Walker presented the following

WHEREAS, The General Rule respecting very, affects to regulate a subject which belongs o the civil government, and on which we, Church, have no right to legislate : therefore Resolved, 1. That said rule be, and the san hereby is, stricken from the General Rules

our Church. Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be charge with the duty of presenting to the Annual Cor ferences, at their next session ensuing, the fore oing preamble and resolution for concurrence

r rejection.

Resolved, 3. That the Secretary of this Ger ral Conference be directed to furnish a certified copy of this document to each delegate, be laid before the several Conferences, in case no Bishop should be present.

W. A. Smith urged that this rule was out into the Discipline by constitutional author rity, and formed no part of the Constitution of the Church.

We can show you, said he, with regard every other rule, when, where, and how it was adopted by constitutional authority. But no can show how this rule came into the

Suppose, for illustration, that this Gener nce, on adjournment, give orders for new edition of the Discipline, with all th amendments adopted by the body. Suppose that, when the book be printed, there be found mong the General Rules a phrase or senter ever ordered by this body, you would say, Well, I suppose this was passed, but I do not remember when." Then you would turn to the Daily Christian Adeocate, and presently to the published journal of the Conference; and, not inding it in either, you would come to the cor clusion that it had been foisted in with an evil design, or that it had got in by some mistake. on Then you would write about it, you would dis-Tracts, submitted their report, (No. 1,) to the cuss it in our Church papers; and, before another General Conference came round, yo tions upon our missionary system, etc; there- in the days of our fathers there were no suc facilities of the press as we enjoy; and some-how or other this rule got into the book without any constitutional action, and there it he remained till the present time.

Dr. S. proceeded then to show that this Gene ral Rule was a part of the Constitution, by a conventional understanding, but not by legitimate constitutional action. On this account es pecially, he objected to seeing this rule treated with a dignity and gravity of consideration which no other portion of the rules received. He found brethren on this floor disposed to treat that part with more dignity than any other por tion of the Constitution of the Church. He called attention to the point, whether brethre were altogether consistent in this, and alleged that in the revisal of other portions of the Con stitution, the committee had frequently come down to the sober constitutional rule of con struction. Time and again had it been moved thousand dollars a year could be well invested towards the support of the Sunday School paper and other interests of this cause.

Resolved, That we recommend the dissolution of the General Conference to change the basis of representation; and time and again had that been done in the history of the Church; and he Annual Conference establish denositories.

this proposition round for the concurrence of the the alteration proposed. But the Supreme proper rule of construction for this provision of if the Annual Conferences do not act, it is their own fault; that when the Conference make a proposition to change the representation, and ends it round to all the Annual Conferences, making due publication thereof, the law assumes that to be legal notice: and if individual Conferences do not act, it is their own misfortune and the General Conference would proceed make the change without them. He took it apon himself to say, that such was the only practicable construction of this provision of our Constitution. Defaults, that must be fatal to every such proposition, must continually occur, unless this construction be admitted

His second reason for desiring to strike out this rule was to be found in the very language the hands of the Committee on Books and Pe- of the law itself, which shows it to be a perfect nullity. Its terms inhibited "the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with the intention to enslave them." I say this is a perfeet nullity. You cannot administer that law in any case. Suppose one were to buy a man, would that violate a law inhibiting the buying of men, women, and children? The law does Committee on Books and Periodicals, without not say a man, a woman, or a child. Hence, as I construe language, when a man buys either a man, or a child, he does not violate this law. But this is not all: it must be done with the intention to enslave. By what rule of law could you go to work to prove a man's intention? You could not prove it. Certainly you could not charge such an intention in a case where the man sold is a slave already. And now I a whole. ask, of what practical utility is this rule? It is, and has been from the beginning, nothing but a proach, because its framer did not any better inderstand the force of the terms he employed. His third reason for striking out this rule was

> The brethren-Presiding Elders-who had labored on the border of his own State would bear him out in the statement he was about to make. He did no more than repeat their own language when he said that the presence of this rule, as it now stands in the Discipline, has done evil, and only evil, and that it promises to do evil continually. He made this statement with emphasis, because it was affirmed, four years ago, before the last General Conference, that the very reverse was true. He then made this statement, but it was in the midst of so much excitement that he could not think it made any impression upon the Conference. He boned this fact, so well attested, would be regarded now. Many Methodists in Baltimore and Washington City had, at the sacrifice of former civil and religious associations, attached themselves to the Southern Church-to strange Conferences -and had formed strange ecclesiastical and belief, with the Southern Church, that it is no part of the busines of the Church to legislate upon the subject of slavery pro or con. This is Bible doctrine, in our deliberate judgment; that whilst we believe the institution right it is not the right and duty of the Church to legislate it into being. And further, that if Abolitionism be wrong, it is still neither the right nor the duty of the Church to legislate it out. That was our position; and it was upon that ground alone that these enlightened, thinking brethren had adhered to the Southern Church. Take

northern border of the Virginia Conference to the Baltimore Conference. His fourth reason for putting was, that it was wrong in the abstract. He would put it out upon the same principle that be would hurl a viper from his bosom. He gave here the distinction between what is right and what is expedient, and between abstract right and abstract wrong. The distinction was as broad as that between truth and falsehood. They did not operate upon the same principle As for abstract right, it might be expedient adopt it in practice, or not; for example: truth as an abstract principle is right, but it is not right to speak the truth if by so doing one dishonors his father, etc. Such a thing would be dishonor and degradation. But it is not so with abstract wrong. It was wrong to lie, and it never could be any thing else. It was wrong per se. No circumstances under heaven could ustify it. He then alleged that the principle pursued by the General Conference, in retaining this rule in the Discipline, was as bad as lying. He said: Let us look at the language of this rule, and put it into the form that would express the intention of its framer. What is it? It is intended to be declared sinful for a man to hold a slave under any circumstances. Put into the form of a proposition, it would be, that any form of slavery is sin. Now I say, sir, that is a

that out of the way, and every other considera-

tion would go towards attaching the whole

What is the abstract principle of slavery? do not, of course, propose to discuss the ques-tion here; but it is simply the subjection of the will of one man to the will of another man; and your law here declares that to be sin. But is it a sin? Is this subjection of the will of others a sinful principle? How would you establish family government if that principle be wrong? or a civil government, or Church government or how could you pass a law here, governing the will of the minority, if that principle i wrong?

He closed by declaring that this slavery rul had worked nothing but mischief; that he regarded it as he would a viper; and that the distinction between his position and some other here was, that when he raised his cane to crush the reptile's head, it is alleged that he does no raise his cane scientifically. Talk about science in such a case! He was for coming down upon us with the strongest impulse of his nature.

Bishop Soule—Did I understand the Brother from Virginia to say, that this rule is not part of the Constitution of the Church, and that, there-

W. A. Smith-In my judgment, it is a part the Constitution, by a conventional understand ing, but not by regular constitutional action. Bishop Soule-I should have been glad if the Brother had informed us when, and where, and how any one article of that instrument which we call our Constitution, became part and parce of that Constitution.

fore, this Conference, by a majority, may put

W. A. Smith-I believe there is but ing man that can tell us about that. Bishop Soule-From 1789 to 1808, the Gen ral Conference had entire and original jurisdiction of the Discipline.

and Dr. Smith,

again. There was a proposition now before the know of one. They were all with Dr. Smith, body to make the representation here as one to but differing with him as to the manner in twenty-one in the Annual Conference, and the which the thing should be done. He denied He shall make an annual exhibit to the Annual Tenessee Conference. If any man ever saw him the state and progress of the business to the Annual Conferences; but if this ground were dodge, let him tell it to the Conference. In General Conference.

Annual Conferences; but if this ground were dodge, let him tell it to the Conference. In General Conference.

4. It shall require the joint concurrence we would not be able four years hence to make | Conference, he was in favor of expunging this | the College of Bishops and Book Committee, rule; but he wanted it done in a constitu Court of the United States had declared the way, in a way to do the least injury. He submitted an argument, with historic examples, in our Constitution. It was to this effect: That favor of the substitute of H. A. C. Walker; but nent fixtures. he should be compelled to vote for expunging, let the question come up as it may.

Bishop Paine now resigned the chair Bishop Andrew, and thereupon gave his judgnent for the substitute, stating also that he had the concurrence of the Episcopal Board.

W. A. Smith-A vote on the merits of uestion would not put it out of the power of he Conference to make any disposition they please of Brother Walker's proposition. He would even vote for it himself, if the Conference would give it such conditions as would secur the body against further difficulty about it. He subsequently indicated an amendment to the substitute: striking out the mode of reference to the Annual Conferences, and inserting, "which notification by the Conference to the delegate of the several Annual Conferences shall be taken by the Bishops, who are hereby authorized make publication of the said alteration; and said publication shall be taken as a legal notification that it is their duty to take action upon

the subject thereby submitted to them." B. M. Drake replied briefly to Dr. Smith alleging the legitimacy of the slavery-rule. He was prepared to vote for the series of resolutions submitted by H. A. C. Walker, if these words ould be added, "That, in making these recom mendations, we submit no expression of opinion on the general subject of African slavery." A. II. Mitchell, after remark-I move that we

take the vote upon Brother Walker's paper, as

L. Campbell looked for defeat now in every lirection. He was in favor of the proposition blot, a reproach upon our Discipline-a just re- to strike out, because he was assured we had constitutional majority to do that, and he insisted that the friends of this course should stand firm. If, after striking out, we vote against sending drawn from its effect upon our border States. the paper round, we will be consistent with our selves. It would require two-thirds to send the paper round. He spoke of contingencies which might forever hinder and prevent any settlement of this question in the future, if it be not settled

G. W. Langhorne said he had submitted th resolution with the hope that it would stop debate. The difficulty was that when the Conference should vote to strike out, there was no assurance that the Brethren so solicitous about striking out would vote to send round the paper for the concurrence of Annual Conferences The Brethren might be satisfied with the victory, and stop there. On the other hand, no harm could ever come from a strict adherence to law. It did not concern him how this rule came into the constitution. He did not believe, with Dr. Smith, that the design of the rule was as a whole, and proceeded to rehearse the cor stitutional provision governing the case. This was the most feasible way, to silence discord in

the Church. J. C. Harrison - Various portions of Church South were differently affected by this question. Some of those who are now mo anxious to strike out, have committed then selves before our constituents, as satisfied with the Discipline as it was in 1845. He rehearsed the history of this question, as originating with the Alabama Conference, and argued that if the ame question had been submitted by the General Conference, the case would have been differ ent, for the General Conference has the right originally to propose changes. No Annual Conference could do this, without a consultation with all the Annual Conferences. Large Conferences had no peculiar rights, but if the Virginia or the South Carolina Conference had not een consulted in this matter, no man would contend that it was legitimately before us. Cometency of action was a very proper preliminar uestion. He was opposed to striking out, b cause of the acquiescence he had mentioned. He opposed it also, because he regarded the rule as mply inhibiting the African slave trade. Again, he was unwilling to declare that it was incor petent for the Church to proscribe what is conemned by the law of the land. He was also opposed to taking this matter as a whole.

J. E. Evans insisted that the first question was whether the subject were legitimately before u He moved to lay the substitute on the table. H. A. C. Walker asked and obtained leave

withdraw the substitute. J. E. Evans now called for the question on th first part of the report of the committee, viz. : that the subject is legitimately before the General Conference.

J. G. Bruce alleged that a similar propositi had already been laid on the table by a vote the Conference. W. Closs moved that the Conference do

Benediction by Bishop Andrew. MONDAY, MAY THE SEVENTEENTH. Bishop Andrew called the General Conferen order at 81 o'clock, the opening exerci-

djourn, amd the motion prevailed.

being conducted by Rev. N. Scarritt The Journal of Saturday was read and author

SOUTHERN METHODIST PURLISHING HOUSE. J. B. McFerrin, from the Committee on Book and Periodicals, to whom had been referred the consideration of the interests of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, submitted their report, No. 4, being the result, in writing, of their deliberations on the Exhibit and Address of the Publishing Agents, which was read by

the Secretary. He also, from the same committee, submittee in the form of a resolution, a new plan for the publication of books and periodicals certain material changes in the items of the 8th section of Part II. of the Discipline, beginning on page 251, which was also read by the Sec-

The Conference ordered the publication that portion of the section relating to the Publishing House and the plan of establishment of local depositories, which lies over one day, according to rule. It is as follows:

this body, and it is very most of the members would like to see it in print. I move that the section intended to be substituted as a new SECTION VIII.—OF THE PUBLICATION OF BOOK

AND PERIODICALS. 1. There shall be a book establish

city of Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of manufacturing and publishing books, to be called the Publishing House of the Methodist Epis copal Church, South, and to be under the control of one Agent, and a committee, to be called the Book Com

2. The object of this institution shall be advance the cause of Protestant Christianity, by disseminating religious knowledge and useful literary and scientific information, in the form of cheen books, tracts, and periodicals

3. The Agent shall receive all the funds of the Church known as the book fund, and be responsible to the General Conference for the prudent application and safe management of the same. under the general direction of the Conference.

formally given, after full and free consultation. to authorize the Agent to increase the present amount invested in grounds, houses, and perma

5. The Agent shall supply, as far as practicable, the demand of the Church for books, tracts, and periodicals, availing himself of all the facilities of other establishments for their publication at the cheapest rates; and in all investments for the manufacturing of books, and in the manufacture of books, he is required to govern him self strictly by the principles of economy, in view of the ultimate permanent interests of the

Publishing House. 6. The books shall be sold for, cash or months' time, at rates sufficient to sustain the Publishing interests. Conference Agents and Depositories shall be allowed a discount on the usual wholesale rates of the House. It is recommended that each Annual Conference appoint a Book and Tract Agent, and a Book Com mittee of at least three, to superintend the cir culation of books and tracts within their bounds; and, whenever it is thought best, two or more Conferences may unite under one agency for this purpose. It is also recommended that a collection be taken up, by the preacher in charge, at each preaching place, at such time as the Conference or Book Committee may direct, to aid in the circulation of books and tracts among the destitute; and that the money so collected be remitted to the Conference Agent for the pur-

pose. It is also recommended that the Presiding Elders inquire, at each Quarterly Conference whether the preachers have been faithful in supplying the people with our books, tracts, and periodicals, and that all our preachers increase

their efforts to circulate our publications. 7. There shall be a committee of five, three f whom shall be resident at Nashville, to be vestment of the book fund shall be made by the give advice to the Agent on all matters of general interest, whenever consulted. They shall fix the allowances of the Agents and resident editors, fill vacancies in their own board, and, the agency and in the corps of resident editors.

who shall also be editor of the Quarterly Reof the Sunday-school Visitor.

with the Publishing House be conducted upon strictly business principles, and that the General six months, and he is hereby authorized to suspend operations with any agent or depository that this work shall be supplied with suitable to declare it sinful to hold a slave, but that it was only striking at the African slave trade. He was only striking at the African slave trade. He whenever a joint agency or depository is established.

The Chair—Is the delegation unanimous unite in the appointment of a joint committee for its supervision. It shall be the duty of the Conference book committees, whenever appointed, upon consultation with the Conference Agent to fix the prices at which our books shall be sold within their bounds; the per cent, to be allowed to wholesale purchasers; and they shall determine whether said purchasers may return the books not sold; also, what proportion, if any to the amount sold, shall be gratuitously dis tributed; they shall fix the salary of the agent. to be paid out of the business; and in all respects direct the operations of the agent, subject to th control of the Conference or Conferences appointing him. It shall be the duty of the Con erence Agent to superintend the circulation ooks and tracts within the bounds of those Con ferences appointing him; enlisting all the itiner ant and local preachers, and other suitable per sons, as the work may demand, that all the people may be supplied with our publications. To this end, he should circulate among the people as much as possible, making collections, and every way possible promoting the cause. It shall be his duty to conduct the business with the General Agent at Nashville, as nearly as may be for cash; and in no case to allow his indebtedness to extend beyond six months-except the agent for the Pacific Conference, who shall be allowed twelve months on his first purchases; the General Book Agent, nevertheless, shall always determine, in view of all the circum stances, what amount of credit shall be extende to a Conference agent or depository. The depositories now under the control of the General Agent may be disposed of to the Conferences now patronizing them, that they may hereafter be conducted agreeably to the foregoing pro visions, or be discontinued, as in the judgmen of the Agent shall best subserve the general

cause. And all real estate obtained for Conference depositories shall be deeded to trustees or for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the purpose of depositories, within the pounds of the Conference or Conferences making the purchase. The Conferences are requested to take active measures for the circulation of our books and periodicals, and to hold their members to a

strict accountability on this subject. W. A. Smith-What was meant by the valu of the Concern—some \$350,000?

Bishop Andrew-Stock property. W. A. Smith-Do you mean that alue after deducting liabilities? J. B. McFerrin-After all liabilities are tak

off, the balance in favor of the House is \$358, Bishop Andrew-The report lies on the table E. Stevenson-If the Conference desire in ormation in reference to the details of our showing, they will find it in the Agents' Exhibit and Address, printed, I think, in the 6th and 7th

numbers of the Daily Advocate. C. K. Marshall-Would it not be best for to have this report printed? J. B. McFerrin-It is very long.

C. K. Marshall-I know it; but it contains variety of items of moment. I hardly think we excluding claims for deficiencies, and others shall have a more important document before placing all preachers' claims on the same basis this body, and it is very likely most of the memthe section intended to be substituted as a new section in the Discipline be printed in the Daily Advocate.

J. B. McFerrin-I have no objection to the printing; but desire to state that there are one or two items with reference to periodicals, which the chairman supposed he was ready to report, but which, since he came in, it has been judged best to suspend av/hile.

The report was then ordered to be printed. Bishop Paine was now called to the chair.

CLASS-MEETINGS. D. R. McAnally, from the select co whom was referred the memorial of certain perone in the State of South Carolina, asking that

the Discipline be so changed as to make the attendance on class-meetings advisory instead of compulsory, and a resolution to reduce the number of members of the classes to their original size of twelve, reported in writing adversely to both; the report closing with a recommenda-Bishops would probably be instructed to carry the imputation of dodging this question in the Conferences, and a full and detailed account of tion of the passage of resolutions to the following effect :

Resolved. That the prayer of the memorialists. asking that the rule be stricken from the Discipline making it the duty of our membership

attend class meetings, be not granted.

Resolved, That the Annual Conferences be instructed to take measures to inquire into the conduct of our membership on this subject, and hold them to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our oreachers to urge attention to this subject as far s practicable.

C. F. Deems moved to make the subject the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock. He aid, If the report be adopted at once, it will take away a great deal of its moral torce; to carry it through without discussion would defeat the end sought in the appointment of a spe-

cial committee.

A. H. Mitchell—If the motion to postpone oes not prevail, it is my intention to move to take up the subject now.

D. S. Doggett-There is weight in the remark of Dr. Deems. The attention of the Church, over a wide extent of country, has been directed to this subject, and therefore it should be acted on deliberately. I am in favor of the report as

it now stands. W. A. Smith suggested that a good many nembers were absent, who really wanted to vote on this subject.

The motion was agreed to, and the subject was made the special order for Wednesday.

SOUNDARY OF THE KANSAS MISSION CONFERENCE. N. Scarritt-Mr. President, I would ask leave o withdraw the resolutions in regard to the boundary of the Kansas Mission Conference, and to make an explanation.

Bishop Pierce-Proceed, by unanimous con sent of the Conference. N. Scarritt-I wish to say that the only ob ject which the Kansas Mission Conference had in view in passing those resolutions, was that called the Book Committee. No permanent in- they thought, by the arrangement therein proposed, the work would be better supplied, and Agent without their approbation. They shall they knew of no better method of securing that object than by changing the boundary of the Conference. Since these resolutions were submitted to the General Conference, the delegates from the Kansas Mission Conference have had with the advice of the Bishops, fill vacancies in several consultations with the preachers from the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences, and also 8. There shall be an editor of the Sunday-school books, and books of the general catalogue, conclusion that perhaps this is not the best way conclusion that perhaps this is not the best way to accomplish the object. It is from assurances riew; and an editor for the Home Circle and received from the Bishops that they will use Methodist Magazine, who shall also be the editor their best endeavors to supply the work by transferring preachers; also from assurances of the 9. Any Conference, or Conferences unitedly, preachers from Missouri that they will second may establish an agency or a depository for the the efforts of the Bishops, that we now withdraw sale of our publications; provided the business these resolutions. If our work can be done without changing boundaries, we ourselves would prefer it. I wish this condition to be Book Agent require settlement promptly every emphasized with a deep, strong mark, that these resolutions are withdrawn upon the assurance

N. Scarrit-Ves sir The leave was granted, and the resolutions

vere withdrawn. DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. M. M. Henkle asked and obtained leave to present a paper in behalf of the Educational Institute, requesting the General Conference to make provision for the sending of delegates from each Annual Conference to the annual meeting of the Educational Institute, and asked that it

be referred to the Committee on Education. It was so referred.

A SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT. M. M. Henkle-I ask leave also to present another resolution in the same way. It is a request that provision may be made, if found practicable and convenient, in your Quarterly, or highest class periodical, for a distinctive scientific department. We have now no such department to which to invite our scientific men to make their contributions. I move that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

It was so referred. . CENTRAL SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

M. M. Henkle-I have still another matter, you please, Mr. President. It embraces a resoution of the Institute, directing me to lay before the General Conference an outline of a plan for a Central Southern University, adopted by the Institute a year ago, and which in itself provides that it shall be laid before this Conference for its concurrence. These papers may be referred with or without reading, as the Conference shall

see proper. The papers were read, and referred to the

M. M. Henkle-I have also here a copy of the University Charter, which was submitted to the Institute by a committee appointed to procure a provisional charter. I move that this charter. to the General Book Agent, to be held in trust with the accompanying resolution suggesting certain amendments to the charter, (which I believe has been read by all, for I see it on the desks here,) be referred to the Committee on Education.

It was so referred.

M. M. Henkle-I hope the Conference will consent to publish the plan. It has been more than a year since it was first published. The motion was rejected. GREENSBORO' UNIVERSITY.

E. Wadsworth presented a document, signed by eleven members of the Conference, Trustees of the Southern University, containing a narrative of the operations of the Alabama Confernce with reference to the establishment of a university at Greensboro', and asked that it be eferred to the Committee on Education, It was so read by the Secretary, and so re-

APPLICATION OF THE CONFERENCE FUND. T. W. Dorman submitted a resolution (signed also by A. H. Mitchell) to the effect that, whereas, there is a difference of administration amongst the Annual Conferences, in regard to the application of the Conference fund—some

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy report a uniform plan, etc. The resolution was adopted, and referred to

he Committee on Judiciary. LOCATION OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. J. E. Edwards submitted the memorial of a number of ministers and laymen of the city of Louisville, asking that the next General Conference be held in that city.

J. W. Whipple submitted a petition from the official members of the Church, at Galveston, asking for the same thing. J. G. Jones-I beg leave to remind the House that New Orleans is in nomination for the next

General Conference. [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.] **TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1858.**

Soule University.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, will take place on Monday the 28th inst. A full attendance of the Board is desired, as business of importance will be laid before them.

J. H. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS.

From our exchanges, and by private intelligence, we learn that New Orleans has suffered an unusual and almost unprecedented excitement for some days past, growing out of the organization of a Vigilance Committee, upon a somewhat magnificent scale, and their seizure of the arsenal and other important places in the city, sometime during the night before the 3rd instant. This committee seems, from all we can learn, to mean well to all honest, law-abiding citizens, but to be intent upon ridding the city of certain troublesome characters, who have not only rendered the community unsafe in the enjoyment of their franchises as citizens and freemen, but have deprived many of life and limb, to say nothing of much undefined general and special evil. Accordingly, when they had got possession of some important places, and had made themselves secure, they announced by their formal proclamation what was their intention.

This move is not definitely ascribed to any political party, but as there was an election to take place on the 7th, and this demonstration took place so immediately before that time, is is reasonably suggested that the party mainly concerned in the movement was the democratic, their aim being to accomplish the expulsion of the aforesaid thieves and cutthroats, and ensure to all men the privilege of casting their vote, without fear or molestation, for whom they might chose. The mayor of the city, and others in authority, called a special meeting of the Council, and undertook to intimidate the Vigilance Committee, without success. Afterwards a negotiation resulted in terms whereby the Committee are retained as special police, to act for their former object, but under the direction of the Mayor or the superintendent of the elections. This did not meet the views of the city council, who at a meeting, deposed the Mayor, and elected one in his stead, and tried to enforce their orders; but no one regarding, and they being impotent against a superior and determined force, effected nothing. It seems that the citizens, generally, are in sympathy with the Vigilance Committee; and we think it probable that the weaker party, being the only one inclined to evil, feeling their impotence, and being governed by the law of self-preservation. will not make any attempt to interrupt the election further than to fuss and threaten, and consequently the whole affair will blow over as on as the election is decided, and the authorities duly in power. It is hoped that the Thugs and others of the rowdy and lawless, may be wise before the citizens are compelled to reenact the scenes of San Francisco and San Antonio. We expect by the next steamer to hear

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The following are the officers elected, for the next four years, by our General Conference J. B. McFerrin, General Book Agent. R. Abbey, Financial Secretary of Publishing

T. O. Summers, Book Editor.

L. D. Huston, Editor of Home Circle. H. N. McTyeire, Editor Nashville Christian

L. Rosser, Editor Richmond Christian Adve

E. H. Myers, Editor Southern Christian Ad

D. R. McAnally, Editor St. Louis Christian

Advocate. S. Watson, Editor Memphis Christian Advo

C. C. Gillespic, Editor New Orleans Christian

J. E. Carnes, Editor Texas Christian Advo

P. Mœlling, Editor Evangelical Apologist, O. P. Fitzgerald, Editor Pacific Methodist. R. T. Heflin, Editor North Carolina Christian

By a private letter received by yesterday's mail, we are informed that the Rev. Mr. Carnes of the Kentucky Conference, has received the appointment of editor of the Texas Christian Advocate, in place of C. C. Gillespie, removed.

We clip the above from the News, and had they added that our late editor was removed to fell here last week, and the weather is still showery.

Orleans Christian Advocate, in place of Rev. H. N. McTyeire, who was removed to the edit-orship of the Nashville Christian Advocate. OUR POWER PRESS has arrived, and we hope to have it put up and ready to print our paper, in our own house, in about ten days. All who

dollars in time to enable us to return the bor- that many are giving it their attention.

our delegates to the General Conference passed our delegates to the General Comerciae patterns on the the Ge good scholar, an eloquent preacher, and what is of the most importance, a deeply devoted and pious man. They are sure we will all be pleased

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This body closed its labors on Monday night, May 31st, about twelve five have recently united with the Church. The o'clock, after a laborious session of one month. Much business of importance was transacted, and the delegates separated with feelings of the kindest character.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from Rev. R. Alexander, informing us that our editor elect has accepted the appointment, and will arrive here as soon as possible. He comes to cast in his lot with us for life, and share the fortunes of Texas Methodism, for better or worse.

As our paper was going to press the steam-ship arrived. We learn from our exchanges

TEXAS ITEMS.

One of the farmers of Bell county, estimates his wool cr. p at 8 lbs. per head per annum, and the in-crease of sheep at 100 per cent. He gets 25 cents

Bastrop county, about their crops. There will be an unprecedented yield of corn this year. A planter of Freestone county, has rye with 87

natured heads from one grain; bearded wheat with 143 stalks from one grain. The assessor and collector of Williamson, give

the statement officially. Corn planted, 10,908 acres; wheat, 10,279 acres; cotton. 1209 acres; total, 23,379

We learn from Falls county that the crops are

The wheat in McLennan, Bell, and William ounties is being harvested, and we rejoice to hear that the hopes of the farmers are generally fully realized. The crop is an immense one.

Corn and cotton are flourishing in old San Augustine county. The oat crop is not good. The wheat crop in Wood county has yielded

finely. We learn from one planter, that he averaged hirty bushels to the acre. recent census. There are planted 19,453 acres of corn; 16,193 cotton; 991 wheat; 205 sugar. The

cultivated land is 38,953 acres. A gentleman passing through the valley of the streams emptying into the Brazos, and also the country between Hempstead and Austin, gives a glowing account of the crops. Everything indicates

the largest harvest reaped for many years. A gentleman who has traveled from Arkansas to Austin by land, says that he never in his life saw such abundant crops. He says the wheat crop exceeds anything ever known. He is visiting the

country with a view to settlement. One hundred men are now employed in clearing, grading and cutting ties for the Houston, Opelousas and New Orleans Railroad. They are principally engaged about Green's and Carpenter's Bayous. The Colorado Citizen mentions considerable

ligious interest awakened in Columbus. The crops in the vicinity of the Navidad are looking well.

The track on the Central Railroad is now within half a mile of the depot at Hempstead.

The Richmond Reporter says : Major William The Richmond Reporter says: Major Williams, the Superintendent of the Harrisburg Railroad, has been soliciting subscriptions in Colorado county, for the extension of the railroad from Richmond to Columbus, and has obtained sufficient aid, we are told, to complete the road to Eagle Lake next October.

The Brenham Independent of May the 29th says: For two weeks past the members of the various churches have been holding "union meetings," night and day. Considerable interest seems to be mani-fested, though no one as yet has joined the Church.

Sour Lake is one of the great natural curiosities of this State. It is likely to become the asylum of a large class of invalids. From what we have heard from reliable gentlemen, whose families have tried the waters of Sour Lake, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column. Conveyances to the Lake run regularly from Laberty, on the arrival of the steamers.

Authority has been given by the Governor, to John the issue of the election, and be able to give a fuller and more satisfactory account of these the protection of San Saba and Llano counties from the protection of San Saba and Llano counties from the protection of San Saba and Llano counties from the protection of San Saba and Llano counties from the protection of San Saba and Llano counties from the late. Dayle, of Mississippi, introduced counties from the late. Indian hostilities. Capt. Williams i and will be efficient in his duties.

> The State Gazette says : We witnessed lately drove of 3400 sheep passing through our city. They had been bought by Mr. Fortune and associates, and were destined for the country near the Falls of the Brazos. These sheep were brought from Mexico. Mr. Fortune accompanied them with several Mexicans and their wives, whom he will employ to attend the sheep. The sheep did not cost mere than a dollar a head in Mexico.

> The Houston Tap and Brazos Railway has published its first annual report. The road is graded to Columbia, which is fifty-three miles. The whole cost of grade, iron and equipment will be about \$9000 per mile. Our cotemporary of the Telegraph says: "From Houston to Oyster Creek is twenty miles of prairie. Thence for thirty miles to Columbia, and from that point thirty-five miles to Wharton, this road winds through a rich sugar region."

There were 1200 bales of cotton lately shipped over the Houston Railroad in two consecutive days. That is the way to prove the utility of railroads.

The convicts at Munteville are said to be weaving out 14,000 yards of cloth per week. At this rate,

The grasshoppers, whose destructive propensities the people in some portions of Western Texas have hronicled seem to have settled down in the great north-west, A gentleman writes from Hawleyville, Iowa, that the grasshoppers, or locusts, have again made their appearance in our midst, in countless millions, and already commenced destroying our spring wheat. Fears are entertained that they will

a more responsible and equally honorable posi-tion, they would have conveyed correct ideas to their readers. He was elected to edit the New messes of roasting ears.

The Belton Independent says: Dr. Moore passed by our door on Thursday last with a flock of sheep numbering 3,500, which he has brought from the Rio Grande. He is taking them to Jack and Palo

in our own house, in about ten days. All who are disposed to assist us will please forward their respective amounts without delay, as the money we borrowed for the first payment on our Press, has to be refunded within thirty

our Press, has to be refunded within thirty days.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE of a call from Dr. J.
R. Fretwell, of Lavaca, who left his pledge of One Hundred Dollars. He gives Twenty-five business in Western Texas, and we rejoice to see

rowed money, and the remainder in three annual instalments. We should be happy to have such calls every day.

Our New Editor has not arrived yet, but our delegates to the General Conference passed

The Matagorda Chronicle reports crops on Cano

OUR HOME WORK.

prospects are that there will be abundant crops is that region of country. We are informed that there is a Union Prayer

Meeting held at Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas, which is well attended.

Rev. M. H. Neely, preacher in charge of Rockwell Circuit, East Texas Conference, informs us that his circuit is in a prosperous condition, and every thing appears to indicate a revival there. They have re-ceived thirty members in the Church this year. We are requested by Rev. M. H. Neely of Kauffman county, to state that he was not the author of the communication from Kauffman county, under the fictitious signature of Neely, published in our paper April 13. The author is a highly respectable citizen of that county.

In the new county of Kerr, there are five saw

daily growing larger.

We learn from our correspondent at Station Creek, Coryell county, that they are having a glorious re We hear excellent news from our subscribers, in vival of religion there. Their prospect for crops

> We learn from Rev. A. A. Killough, that they a having refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord, on West Yegua Circuit. Their congregations are large and attentive. Ten have been recenty re-ceived into the Church, and numbers are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion. He adds, I will present the claims of the Advocate at all my appoint and make a short speech in its behalf.

If every preacher will copy the example of Bro Killough, they will increase our subscription before the close of the present volume, to 6000.

We have pleasing news from the Rio Grande Mi sion Conference, as communicated in a letter dated Uvalde, June 1858, from Rev. Thomas Myers: "The Lord is graciously reviving his work upor Uvalde circuit; we are witnessing some of the mos also Brother J. G. Harper of the Cibolo circuit, who rendered us great and good service. The Lord help the true Messiah. us to plant the christian standard deep in the fertile soil of this beautiful Western country. Our work on this Circuit is aproximating near to the Rio Grande, and before the close of this year, I expect to stand upon its banks, publishing the good news of salvation to the people of its valley."

LATEST NEWS.

The Cahawba brings intelligence of the arrest the English naval officers, who made themselves onspictious and notorious by boarding American essels at Sagua la Grande. They have been sent o Jamaica for trial.

General Henderson United States Senator Texas, died at Washington, June the 5th. His death was announced, and eulogies were pronounced in both Houses, which adjourned. The funeral was to have taken place on Sunday.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Washington, says that information has been received o the effect that an American vessel has been fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed. The United States steamer Fulton has gone in chase of the crui-ser, supposed to be the notorious Styx. The New York Times' correspondent of the same date, says that considerable uneasiness is felt and displayed at the British Embassy in Washington, lest a collis American war vessels, before Lord Napier's despatches can reach the British Admiral. These despatches were to be sent by a special steamer from Halifax to Bermuda.

By the arrival of the express mail at Leavenworth on the 1st of June, we have advices from Camp Scott of the 6th ult. The troops will move forward about the end of May. The commanding officers at Fort Kearney have sent word to Col. Monroe that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms and determined to resist to the last. Col. Monroe-is requested to

resolution requesting the President to arrest, with the aid of the navy, all offending British vessels, until guarantees are given for the exemption of our vessels rom the right of visitation exercised by the British.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 29th ult., publishes the following letter: A messenger arrived at Westport, about noon, bringing the news that the Fort Scott troubles were growing worse than ever. On Thursday night a large body of Montgomery's men went into Bates county, on a robbing and ma-rauding expedition, and killel a man known as Esq. Jackson, taking some six or seven prisoners, who are reported to have been shot. At last accounts they were approaching Butler, the county seat, to destroy it. There is much excitement South, and the most serious consequences are apprehended. The excitement here is getting up, too, and there is no telling where it will end. Numbers are apprehen sive that Westport will be attacked, partly on old scores, and partly because Capt. Hamilton is staying there at present, with his family. I do not think there is any danger. The war is all talk. It is now thought that the Leavenworth Constitution was de-feated at the election on the 18th. The vote was

The United States steamer Wabash left on May 29th, for the coast of Cuba, to prevent English out rages on American vessels—by force if the British cruisers will not yield to remonstrance. The United States ordinance ship Plymouth, Capt. Dalhgren, left this morning for the Gulf, with a heavy aramament and full crew.

Mr. Bryan, our Representative in Congress, has procured, to be inserted in the bill making appropria-tions for miscellaneous purposes, the sum of \$10,000 for the Life Boat Association of Galveston. If the Senate concurs, the Association will be in a situation to accomplish much good, in cases where its services may be needed. He has procured a recommendation from the committee to whom the matter was referred, for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a Court house and Post office at Austin.

In the Senate, June 2d, Mr. Houston took the sense of the Chamber on his proposition for the estab-lishment of a United States Protectorate in the Republic of Mexico. On the vote being taken, it was negatived by a vote of thirty to sixteen ayes .-Mr. Houston then declared that if the Governmen failed to interfere, the citizens of the country would not ignore their duty; and he signified his own readiness to participate in an expedition, which should be neither filibustering nor marauding, for the purpose of accomplishing his object.

It is announced that the troops were expected to nove towards Salt Lake Valley by the end of May Gov. Cumming was expected back from Salt Lake at an early day. It is reported that the Mormons are determined to resist the United States troops.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

California is getting ahead of Texas on the Sabbath question, In that land of gold and iniquity, the Legislature has passed a "Sunday Law." It goes into effect on the 1st of June, and forbids the keeping open of any house for business purposes on Sunday, except hotels, restaurants, livery stables and drug stores; and it forbids the sale of any goods, wares on the sale of any goods, wares are marghandise, anye fresh meet, fish or milk, which

or merchandise, save fresh meet, fish or milk, which shall not be sold after 10 A. M. The Tennessee Baptist states that a paper, under the title of "The General Baptist Banner," has been started in Murray, Kentucky, by J. H. Elliott, to advocate open communion among the Baptist of this and the adjoining States. The yearnings of pious hearts among the Baptists very often lead them to desire that which the logical consquences of their positon, that immersion alone is baptism, forbid.

Thomas Cooper, the noted sceptic, and author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," has recently become a convert to Christianity; and after having spent thirty years of his life in lecturing and writing against

that the election in New Orleans passed off quietly. The self-constituted Vigilance Committee has disbanded, and quiet and order is mittee has disbanded, and quiet and order is Methodist Quarterly Meeting has been in operation

The Gonzales Enquirer of Neely, published in our paper France and England," the French Moniteur contains a project, the realization of which would be one of the most gigantic works of the century. It says: The Methodist Quarterly Meeting has been in operation

Methodist Quarterly Meeting has been in operation

others have bowed at the foot of the altar, seeking forgiveness and salvation. The people seem quite interested, and the attendance at prayer meeting is Mr. Boyd, an English engineer, who proposes a BAGGING—Kentucky...

BALE ROPE—Kentucky...

BALE ROPE—Kentucky...

Tyme... bridge from Cape Gris Neg on the French shore to Douvies on the English side, the length of this route being eighteen English miles. The bridge will rest on 191 arches of 500 English feet in circumference each. The bridge is proposed to be in the form of a viaduct of 30 feet wide and 50 feet high, in which two or three tracks of rails shall be placed. On each of the arches is to be a large tower, with construction for ventilation of the passage through which the viaduct is to pass at an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea, which leaves ample room for the passage of vessels, the largest of which never reach higher than 217 feet. In order to prevent vessels from being damaged by being thrown against the arches of the bridge during a gale, they are pro-posed to be surrounded with India rubber. The author of this gigantic project has estimated the total

The Rev. Mr. Buas, a converted Jew, and assist ant Secretary of the Society for Ameliorating the signal displays of Divine power, in the conversion of Condition of the Jews, has been lecturing in Boston. sinners, which we have ever seen. This power is A few nights since he stated that in his official capaseen and acknowledged by the most incredulous, and city he had recently received a letter from England, even the poor Mexicans look on and say it is the giving an account of a meeting of Rabbis in that power of God. At our Second Quarterly Meeting we had a blessed time, the Presiding Elder being present the true Messiah. They had agreed if the Messiah

ling (nearly 150 millions of dollars.)

Agent's Hotices.

DAVID AYRES. Agent. LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED. UP TO JUNE 11th, 1858.

B-J C Barber \$2 00 (ns) W E Bates \$2 00. C-W W Caulder (2 ns) ; John T Carter ; W W Chorn. D-J H Dunham \$4 00. F-Francis & Clary; JE Forguson \$25 00.

G-AW Goodgion \$10 00. H-P Harris; JT Harvey; PW Hobbs. J—V II Jley \$5 00; pays to 508; W J Johnson \$2 00. L—W II Lane; W K Lewis \$2 00 (ns.) M—Jno L Mastis, two letters; L J Moore; O A McGin \$10 03; Thos Myers \$8 50 (3 ns.)

N-Henry Nold. P-R W Pierce (1 ns); B L Peel \$3 00; pays up to 464. S-J D Robinson \$2 00; Isaac Stone; Jas W Strick-land \$300; J A Scruggs, two letters; James N Smith \$2; Wesley Smith. T—R PThompson (2 ns.) W—J H Wright \$13 0) (2 ns); A Wyatt \$2 35.

MONEY PAID TO AGENTS is the same as if paid to us. The Agent should remit 'mmediately, or, if impracti-cable, write us the names and post offices of the persons

paying, that they may be credited and not discontinued

ORDERS TO DISCONTINUE must always be writte giving the name and postoffice. Returned papers marked "refused," are not even seen by the Agent as they come it

ORDERS TO CHANGE must give both the postoffic rom which, and the postoffice to which the paper is to b

Red Pencil Ppers .- When our subscribers get the papers with the direction written with a Red Pencil, they will please understand that after they get four more papers, their year will be out. They will therefore do us and them-

Advocate Job Office. ME Publishers of the Texas Christian Advocate would respectfully inform the Public that they are now prepa d to execute all kinds of Job Printing, in the English of

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
1 square, 1 year, \$12; 6 months, \$8; 3 months, \$6
2 do 20 do15 do 10
3 do 28 do21 do 14
4 do 34 do \$6 do 17
5 do 40 do 30 do 20
6 do 41 do 23 do 22
7 do 49 r do36 do 24
8 do 52 do39 do 26
9 do 56 do42 do 28
10 do 60 do45 do 30
A equare is ten lines. A fraction of a half square, or
over, charged as a square.

Quarterly Meetings.

Georgetown, July 17 and 18. Hamilton, July 21 and 25. Waco Station Waco Circuit and Belton Circuit, August 14 and 15. The preachers will please inform me of the place colding their Quarterly Meetings. Address me at Austin

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT-Third Round Chappel Hill, July 3 and 4. Washington, July 10 and 11. Plantersville, July 17 and 18. Montgomery and Danville, July 24 and 25 Cold Springs, July 30 and August 1. Madisonville, August 14 and 15. Anderson, August 21 and 52

GALVESTON DISTRICT-Second Roun-San Felipe Circuit, June 19 and 20. Union Chapel, June 26 and 27.

Cedar Bayou, July 10 and 11. Lynchburg, July 17 and 18. Houston, July 24 and 25. Richmond, August 7 and 8.
Brazoria and Columbia, August 14 and 15. Oyster Creek, August 28 and 29. W. H. SEAT, P. E.

Marriages.

On the 26th of May, by Rev. John S. Mathis, at the On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. McCaulder, Mr. J M. Melendon, to Mrs Martha A. Wood, all of Panole

On the 26th of May, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rov. B. F. Perry, Mr. Edward R. Crockett, of Fayette county, Texas, to Miss Agnes Mercer of Bexar

Hew Adbertisements.

JUST RECEIVED—
A fine assortment of COTTAGE FURNITURE, of every variety, style and finish, in setts, consisting of Bureaus and Glasses, Washstands, Table, Bedstead, four Chairs and Rocker. Price from \$15 to \$60 per set. For sale by JONES, ROOT & CO. JUST RECEIVED—also— A large assortment of Bedsteads, Cribs, Bureaus, Chalirs, Tables, etc., etc. For sale, at very low prices, by

here since yesterday week, and quite a revival has taken place. Some ten or twelve persons have experienced the pardoning love of God, and many by which the operation of a more uninterrupted information of a more uninterrupted information of a more uninterrupted information.

Kingdom becoming more and more important, has called forth the idea of connecting both with a road by which the operation of a more uninterrupted information of a more uninterrupted information. HIDES—Dry
Green, salted
IRON—English, refined
Swedes.
"Imitation. cost at the amount of thirty millions of pounds ster-Castings, American Tin plate, I. C..... " I. X..... LUMBER-Shingles, Cyp NAILS, 4d. to 40d -Lard, W S.

Sperm.
Linsedd, boiled...
Raw
Whale, refined...
Tanners' Liver Oil.
Common

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

Sign of the Cotton Bale.

BUCKLEY & BYRNE.

A RE now opening a well selected Invoice of Small Wares, consisting in part of GOLD EVED NEEDLES.
ENGLISH PINS,
TAPES—every width—
BUTTONS,
GLACE THREAD, all colors,
SCISSORS,
LADIES' KNIVES,
COMMS AND BRUSHES,
PORT! ONNIES,
All of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Texas Military Institute. THE Annual Examination and Commencement will take place on the 22-ol and 25th of June proxime Examining and Visiting Board. His Excellency Governor Runnels, Hon. Ashbel Smith. Hon. C. B. Shepard, Iton. R. M. Powelt, W. H. Estill, Esq., Rev. Joseph Boone and Capt. R. S. Granger, U. S. Army. C. G. FORSHEY, Superintendent.

A Rare Chance. Punchard's Steam Saw Mill-

those wishing to embark in the Lumber Business Undersigned will lease his Mill and Timber, for a period, or, if desired, will give an interest in its. for the labor of from three to eight hands, insecution of \$1000 in Lumber to the hand ne year.

MONTGOMERY, May 27, 1858.

THE Second Annual Commoncement of this Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 37th of June next, on which occasion the Annual Oration will be delivered by Rev. W. H. Seat.

The Examination of the University and Preparatory Classes, will commence on Thursday, the 24th of June, and continue up to commencement.

Mr. Norwood of Washington, will address the Students, on Tuesday the 23th inst.

J. H. DAVIDSON,
4t Secretary Board Trustees Soule University

G. W. STROTHER, Strother & Clough. OTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Strand, Galveston, Texas, will giversonal and prompt attention to all business confided to heir care.

We take this method to inform our friends in Texas an

Great Attraction. AM prepared to sell Pianos on three, six and nin month's time, and warrant them to give satisfaction. Those in want of a fine toned and spiendidly finishe piano, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, Galveston, June 8, 1858, 3m T. N. BLACKMAR.

Paine Female Institute. THE Annual Public Examination of the Pupils of Pain Female Institute, will take place the 24th and 25th Ministers of the Gospel, and all friendly to the cause of Female Education, are invited to attend.

Sour Lake Hotel. Sour Lake Hotel.

Will. L be open for the reception of Visitors on the tenth day of June. The Undersigned has, during the last winter, made many additions to, and done much to improve the appearance and comforts of the place, for invalids and persons wishing to avoid unhealthy localities during the summer months, now consisting of a large two story building, with rooms well ventilated, and a spacious hall and galleries; attached in addition to which there are a number of new cottages erected in the lawn, suited to families or persons who wish to be retired. Sour Lake is of easy access from Galveston and Houston by the line of steamboats plving between Galveston and Liberty. It is highly favored with a salubrious climate, and with the influence of the sea breeze from the Gulf, would be desirable so far as health is concerned, independent of the many mineral and curative waters.

The Proprietor has determined to devote all his energies to the interests of the place, and the comforts of guests; hoping by so doing to deserve the patronage of the public offering from year to year increased accommodations and sources of amusement, as well as of health. Having good cooks, the table shall be supplied with the best the country affords.

Among the diseases to which these waters are so justly

Persons intending to ava I themselves of the above proposition, must make it known on their arrival at the Lake, and come under strict prescription as to diet and the use of the waters.

NB—Dr. William Richardson will practise his profession, and prescribe at the Lake during the season.

JS 6m W. C. LACY, Proprietor.

New Style of Photographs at
Anderson & Blessing's,
TREMONT STREET, CALVESTON. TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON.

MR. ANDERSON, having returned from New Orleans
with a superior Photographic Painter, we are prepared to devote our entire attention to the above branch
of the art, and flatter ourselves that we can produce as fine
work as can be done in any of the Northern cities. Persons
having daguereotypes of deceased friends can have them
enlarged to any size, painted in oil colors; also Photographs taken from life, and from miniatures to life size in
oil or water colors.

Ambrotype, new style, either on glass or paper, suitable
for sending in letter. Call soon, and examine for yourselves our specimens.

DESE MIE DE

Houston Adbertisements

CABEEN & JARMON. Alstyne 4 Taylor, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Plantation Goods
Staple and Fancy Grocers, and Commission Merchants
for the sale of Cotton, Hides, etc., etc.
FRANK B. WRIGHT, HOUSTON,
ROB'T B. JARMON,
J. C. CABEEN, St. Louis Mo.
March 2d, 1858. JOHN DICKINSON.

B. L. PREL, PEEL & DUMBLE. PEEL & DUMBLE.

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, Texas. Warchouses at the terminus of the Central Rail Road and on Main Street.

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to us. CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our friends at Galveston or New York.

Consignments for shipment by the Central Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

Jan., 5th, 1857.

ALLEN & FULTON.

(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)

(OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Tevas, will stor
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission o
advance on the same for shipment.

Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to whe
accompanied with Cash or Produce.

(Dec. 10, 1857)

A. McGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY. Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad, Houston Tile subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has moved into his new shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Iron Castings, at the shortest notice. Also, to build first class Engines, for saw and grist mills, or for any other purpose, with boilers and all other necessary fixtures. All work will be shipped on the Central and Houston Tap Railroads, free of drayage, and on as low terms as any other establishment of the kind in the State. Address

A. McGOWEN, Houston, Texas. December 4,1857-1y.

VINCENT & FISHER. VINCENT & FISHER.

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.

We have constructed a large and safe brick fire-proof
Warehouse, in the city of Houston, one hundred by
one hundred and fifty feet, which is now finished. The doors
are lined with iron, and every precaution has been and will be
taken to render the building fire-proof—as much so as one of
the kind can be made. The building contains a fine sampling
room, and many other conveniences, for the purpose of facilitating business with accuracy and dispatch.

We will give our particular attention to the selling of Cotton on Commission, and will make liberal cash advances on
the same, and be ready at all times to ship to all home an
foreign ports.

Hogan's Hotel.

J. B. HOGAN, Proprietor, HOUSTON, Texas.

Hogan's Hotel.

J. B. HOGAN, Proprietor, HOUSTON, Texas.

THIS Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, well ventillated—a portion fitted up expressly for families—offers many inducements to travelers and boarders.

Baggage conveyed to and from the boats free of any charge. Stable attached. The Huntsville, Austin, Washington, Waco, Richmond (via Railroad) Stage Office at this House.

[March 22, 1856.] House. (March 22, 1856.)

JOHN S. SÉLLERS, Commission and Groccry Merchant (in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephens.)

Houston, Texas. I will keep on hand a good supply of bagging, rope, sugar, coffee, flour, bacon, lard. tobacco, nails, candles, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention paid to the selling of Cotton June 6—1y

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston II. D. TAYLOR TYPE TAYLOR & BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the selling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to. June 6—1y

CARD.

C. L. McCARTY will attend to selling Real Estate at public and private Sale, and in fact, everything in trusted to his charge in the Auction line, will be sold with dispatch. Will also, if needed, make sales at the residences of persons desirous of disposing of their Household Furniture, etc., etc.

N.B.—Regular Auction days Monday and Thursday, at ten o'clock, A.M. REFERS TO

Iliams,
Seq.
Seq.
Powell & Ruthven,
Se Co.
H. Rosenburg,
A. F. James,
Joseph Osterman,
Searce, REFERS
Col. S. M. Williams,
H. do St. Cyr, Esq.
E. B. Nichols & Co.
R. & D. G Mills,
Ball. Hutchings & Co.
L. M. Hitchcock, Esq.
I. Dyer, Esq., Wood & Power, E. P. Hunt. m18 1y

J. F. WADDELL Attorney at Law. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE with J. B. & G. A. Jones, on the Strand, attend promptly to any business intrusted to him Galveston, May 18, 1838.

Cholera Syrup—A Certain and Sure Cure.

A VEGETABLE preparation, curing Diarraca. Cholera and all Bowell Complaints. No family should be with out it. Prepared and sold by au27-ly ROBERTS & CO., Houston, Texas. DR. CHAMPION'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE
PILLS, also his ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, end Dr. Bragg's excellent Vermitage are for sale, wholesale and retail, by N.
D. Labadie, Galveston, and W. H. Elliott, Houston. Norton & Gardner, successors to L. D. Bragg, Proprieters for
Texas.

Messes. Norton & Gardener:

Gentlemen: I have used Dr. Chapman's Vegetable Ague and Fever Pills, also his Antibilious Pills, for the last twelve or thirteen years, and always with the desired result. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending them as an excellent medicine. I believe that their use has saved hundreds of dollars.

A. ALLEN & CO.

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas.

Will keep constantly on hand Monuments, Tombs, fiead wand Foot Stones of all sizes and prices They are also prepared to supply dealers in Furniture, with Burcau, Table and Stand Tops, very low: Building Marble for fronts of Houses, etc.

We are prepared to execute all orders from the country, or elsewhere, with dispatch and in the very best style.

All work warranted to suit, or no pay.

January 1st, 1833 ly.

General Agency

J. o. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locaters, and General Agents, Market Street, (nearly opposite Post office) Gaiveston. Texas.

Dealing in Gaiveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands, Land Certificates, Scrip, and property of every description, Real and Personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and Partitioning of Lands into Tracts, to suit Purchasers, in any portion of the State.

Orders, or information, relative to any of the neave will always receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1857.

J. P. Davie,

I MPORTER AND DEALER IN MECHANICS' TOOLS,
Builders' and Plantation Hardware, Cooking and Parlor
Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails,
Castings, Sugar & Cauldron Kettles, Grind Stones, Force,
Litt and Chain Pumps, Brass Mountings and Packing for
Steam; Paints, Oile, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Tin, Sheet Iron,
Zinc and An'imony; Wood, Willow, Brittania and Plated
Ware; Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Lamps,
Globes, Pipes and Wicks, Clocks, Ship Chandlery, &c.
Agent for R. HOE & CO's Circular Saws and S. C. HER
RING & CO's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, J. WAR
REN'S Fire-Proof Roofing.

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

Merchant.

W. H. LANE, Burton and Hempstead, Texas Personal attention given to the shipping of Cotton. Hides or Produce, and the execution of Orders entrusted to me will sell the same on Commission at Houston or other markets as ordered.

REFERENCES.

W. A. Van Alstyne, Esq., Houston John Dickinson, Esq., "Messrs, Peel & Dumble, "Isaac G, Williams, Esq., Galveston, Messrs, Briggs & Yard, "Rev. Davies Morse, Chappell Hill.

Jno B. and G. A. Jones. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Houston, Texas, practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Gaiveston, and in the District Courts of the First and Seventh Districts, and attend to Collections in the counties of Harris, Gaiveston, Washington, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Fort Bend, Brazoria and Colorado.

Piedmont Sulphur SpringsGRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS.

(Seven Miles west of the Town of Anderson.)

LEE & TALLIAFERRO, Proprietors.

THE above Springs, formerly known as Arrington's Springs, having been purchased by the present Proietors, who have made extensive improvements for the commoda ion of visitors, are now open for the reception the public generally. the public generally.

The water of the Springs has been analyzed by one of the ablest chemists of Philadelphia, and pronounced to be omposed of highly medicinal properties.

m25 3m



Business Cards.

POWELL & RUTHVEN. COTTON FACTORS, and General Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, May 11, 1859.

H. LEPERT.

DEADERICK, Cotton Factors, General Lepert & DEADERICK, Cotton Factors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Werchants, Galvesten, Texas.—Having formed a co-partnership under the above named firm, will, on the 1st September. 1-57, be prepared to attend to all Shipments to them, or orders entrusted to their care. Shipments to our address from portupor places in Texas, will be covered by an open policy of in surance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

REFRENCE: R. & D. G. Mills. I. Dyer, E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston; J. Conklin & Co., New-York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, New-Orleans.

CEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.—Attention paid to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies. &c.—Open policy to cover all shipments by river. Messrs Carnes Trabue are my authorized agents during my absence from the city n2-v4-y

WM. D. ROVALL.

POYALL & SELKIRK, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., &c., Matagorda, Texas. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of produce. JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Galveston, Texas, Attention paid to receiving and Forwarding all Consignments of Produce to my address, from the Rivers and Coast of Texas, covered by Insurance on good steamers and sail vessels.

JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

SEORGE BALL

JR. HUTCHINGS & CO., Wholesale Desires in Merchandise, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchands, Land Commission Merchands, Catton Factors and Commission Merchands, Strand, Galveston.

GEO. T. WOOD, Polk CO.

Thos. B. POWKE, Galveston.

sion Merchants. Strand. Galveston. 1823
GEO. T. WOOD, Polk CO. THOS. B. POWER, Galveston WOOD & POWER, Cotton Factors and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission Merchant, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchandise, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of Goods or Property. feb3-ly

L. UFFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant, Griveston, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Powder, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce.

GEO. H. TRABUE.

(ARNES & TRABUE, Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas, Galveston, Texas, Real Control Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas Control Factors, Factors, Galveston, Texas Control Factors, Control Factors, Galveston, Texas Control Factors, Texas Control Factors, Control

Merchandise.

DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.

NOTICE.—Mr. Frederick E. Sandford becomes a partner in the house of Dean & Cr. mer from this date.

Galveston, July 1, 1857. [july 18] JNO. DEAN.

D. THE AYRES.

A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants, Strand atreet, (next door to R. & D. G. Mills.) Gaives, ton, Texas. Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Flour Tobacco, Bacon, Rice, Butter, Cigars, Soap, Candles, Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope of all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also, Corn., Oats, Bran and Hay.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited. NELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commission
White Commission
Work Cash advances made on consignments by T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Galveston, Texas. [Nov. 22d, 1856.]

T. H. MCMAHAN.

T. H. MCMAHAN.

General Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

August 22d, 1856.

KAUFFMAN & KLAENER, Commission Merchants
August 25d, 1856. April 25, 1837

DWIN C. ESTES, General Commission Merchante,
I No. 56 Pine street, New York. Solicits consignments
of Cotton, Tobacco, Wood, Hides, Grain and other Produce;
and orders for the purchase of Merchandise from Merchants,
Planters, and others. Commissions for selling or buying
21-2 per cent.
Refers in Toxas to—Measrs. Monroe & Bro., Gentales;
W. B. Johnston & Bro., Centerville; McKean. Hardeman
& Co., Prairie Lea; C. & H. Dibrell, Hallettsville; Young
& Thompson, Seguin; Wm. H. Downs & Son, Waco, Johnson, Gordon & Co., Austin; Colles & Kean, Victorin; Mr.
J. Hobart Cross, Lavaca; Messrs. Gamble & Co., Bustroe.
February 16, 1856—1v.

M. C. Crawford,

MARKET STREET. Galveston, Texas, wholesale and
Retail dealer in Wines, Teas, and Groceries, Staple
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, China, Giass, and Crockery
Ware, Toys and Fancy Articles; Willow and Woodee
ware, Housekeping Articles and Plantation Goods.

Grorders from the Country promptly attended to
Nov. 24th. 25.—1v.

Mrs. S. S. Robinson.

MilLINERY AND FANCY STORE, corner of Market street, one block west of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Calveston, Texas, Fashionable Dress Making, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, Embroideries, Brushes, Pertumery, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Orders from the country Island City House,

A DJOINING the Courthouse Square, Galveston—Sidney Sherman. Propriotor—is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, where they will find pleasant rooms, efficient servants, and a table presenting the delicacies of the season, with the best the market affords.

(Jan. 19 56-y1.

W. T. Scott. Thos. Williams. A. J. Bateman Harrison Co., Texas. Macon Co., Als. New Orleans.

SCOTT, Williams & CO., Cotten Factors and Commission Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Orleans. Kelley House.

Counter Street, New Orleans.

Kelley House.

**Counter of Market and Centre Streets, Galveston, Texas U.S. Kelley, Proprietor, tormer Proprietor of the Globs House, Victoria Texas.

**Paggage conveyed to and from the Boats free of Charge.

Nov'l', 1857.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

C. D. SAVRE,

Next Door to A. Leveis & Co., Strand, Galuction.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Ready Made Clething, Hats Caps, Beeta, Shoes, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valiscs, Umbrellas, Perfumery, &c., &c., FURNISHING GOODS, of every description, embracing every article that is necessary to comple e a gentleman's wardrobe.
Also keeps constantly on hand every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of the very newest patterns, which we are prepared to make to order at short notice, and in the most fashionable style.

Smith's Sewing Machine Emperium
TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON
Singer's Sewing Machines.

[WillRTEEN thousand now are using,
These machines throughout our land
Stitching! Hemming ! Pilling! Gathering
All! without the aid of hands.

Stitching Muslin, Cloth or Leather, On each side the work's the same More in use than any other, Wonderful, indeed, their fame They are so'd in handsome cases SINGER'S now is the Machine Galveston, May 18, 1858.

More New Books.

A LARGE Stock of Sunday School Books from Nashville, Tenuessee. Also, Methodist Hynn Books for
sale at the Advocate Office.

ORGANS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, SEWING MAchines, Safea, Pumps, Garden Engines. A primed
last of all the different kinds and prices sent free Rosewood Pianos \$150. Address JAMES M. EDNEY,
mh16-6m.

147 Chambers street, N. Y.

Situation Wanted. As INSTRUCTOR of Mathematies, by a young man of branches usually tsught in our best Academies and High Schools.

His present engagement will terminate in August and will be pleased to confer with those who may desire his ser-

will be cleased to confer with those who may desire his services either for the remainder of this year, or for 1859.

His experience has been in Schools of the first order.
REFERENCES.—Faculty of the Georgia Military Institute,
Maretta, Ga.; C. C. Richards, Principal of Greenway
Academy, Thomson, Ga.; Rev. J. R. Mason, Professor
Mathematics, LaGrange Female College, Lagrange, Gs.
4t.
Address J. T. STROTHER.
Tyler, Smith Co., Texas. The Latest Improved Sewing Machine-1000 Stitches per Minute !!!

THE greatest Machine for Family Sewing is now on Exhibition at the Tremont House, Galvesten, Texas.
This valuable lawention is the only one having for Ha object the reduction of price, and the real utility necessary to place it in every Family in the Union.
The universal admiration which it elicits, from all who witness the perfection of its work, is a striking proof of its merits. It is a well an war fact that very few of the high priced machines have found their way into private families.

This results not so much from their want of utility, when managed by skillful mechanics, but from the fact that they are of such complicate construction, that they are constantly liable to get out of order. Not so much with this invention It is so simple, so practical in its character, so durable and so complete in all its arrangements, that any one of ordinary comprehension may easily see and understand the principle of its construction. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

This celebrated vachine was rocently patented in the United States by William C. Watson, and is now exhibited for the first time in Texas. The Undersigned are here for the purpose of disposing of the exclusive right to make or vend the Machine throughout all the counties in Texas, at the Tremont House.

Responsible and reliable Persons only need apply. No Machines at retail. We will, however, take pleasure its exhibiting them to all.

W. M. HAMILTON.

Galveston, May 25, 1858.

UANDED.

WANTED. A COMPETENT Female Teacher, to take charge of the Female School at Sabine Pass.

For further particulars, apply to the Texas Christian Advocate or to R. F. GREEN. PEEL & DUMBLE, Houston, Texas, keep on hand Boardman, Gray and Co.'s celebrated Plano Forces, and warrants all to give perfect satisfaction. Houston, May 18, 1858.

JOSEPH AVRES. Tremont House GALVESTON, TEXAS AYRES & JACOBS, Proprietors.

A. CAMERON, Clerk.

THE above well known house has been thoroughly tepaired and newly furnished with all the latest improvements. The proprietors do not hesitate in saying it shall be conducted on principles such as will insure the comforts of its guests.

The table will be supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. A share of the patronage solicited.

Baggage taken to and from the boats free of charge.

Galvasian May 11th 1858.

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Itinerancy

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n from the Galveston,

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father, in Heaven; All glorious thy throne Thy name ever worthy, Thy goodness we own.

Thy Kingdom—speed onward, O'er all may it spread: Thy will, as in Heaven, On earth be obeyed.

Our bread to us daily, Be fully supplied: No grace, joy, or comfort, Be ever denied.

Our sins be forgiven, Our guilt washed away. As we forgive others, So Father, we pray, Let no fierce temptation

Assail us with power; Or, grace all-sufficient, Be sent with the hote

When evil befall us,

And clouds darkly lower; Then haste to deliver Our life from their power

For thine is the kingdom : The power divine; All glory; all honor; Be evermore thine

Yea! ever and ever.

since the commencement of the society of 12,808,487 volumes!!! There are now thirty-five agents in the home field and three abroadone in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Turkey. The sum of \$31,432 00 has been granted to publish the Scriptures in foreign lands—France, Russia, Geneva (for Italy), Turkey, Persia, the Indies, Siam and China. Thanks be to God for the glorious work that has been done for the last four months, by the Author of this inspired volume, and its precious dectrines! If God in mercy will continue these displays of his sovereign power and goodness, the majority of the inhabitants in our blessed land will, before long, become the open and avowed friends of Christ. Head of the Church, hasten the glorious and joyful day!

The Bible Society is now-maturing a plan, Reference five agents in the home field and three abroadone in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Turkey. The sum of \$31,432 00 has been granted to publish the Scriptures in foreign lands—France, Russia, Geneva (for Italy), Turkey, Persia, the Indies, Siam and China. Thanks be to God for the glorious work that has been done for the last four months, by the Author of this inspired volume, and its precious doctrines! If God in mercy will continue these displays of his sovereign power and goodness, the majority of the inhabitants in our blessed land will, before long, become the open and avowed friends of Christ. Head of the Church, hasten the glorious and joyful day!

The Bible Society is now-maturing a plan, since the commencement of the society of

every United States' soldier and sailor, a copy

the British army in Oude are becoming critichas not gained very great advantages from the

anguage not to be mistaken. Their tone is American. The Wabash, Fulton, Savannah and Dolphin will soon be in the Gulf of Mexico to show the stars and stripes for the protection that this dispute will be early and amicably adjusted. The British officer on the West Indian station has probably misunderstood his orders. or exceeded his instructions. Such has been and promptly applied the proper remedy, and

made the reparation. So mote it be now! honor to the State, and a triumph to humanity.

think for his years, about forty, he has given Since the death of his honored father, a few years ago, from whom he inherited a fortune

Please allow a little girl of ten years old, to try to answer his question. If I am correct, i was Elisha, and he plowed twelve yoke of

If any one is desirous of knowing my name, the following enigma will give it: M. D. I am composed of eleven letters.

My 1st, 2nd and 11th is the noblest work of

I am composed of eleven letters.

My 1st, 2nd and 11th is the noblest work of God's creation.

My 2nd, 4th and 8rd, is one of the four elements.

My 8th, 7th and 11th, one of the implements used in war.

My 6th, 7th and 11th, is a color common to animals.

My 9th, 10th and 3rd is a species of fish.

THE COAL MINES.

I will tell the little folks this week something about the coal mines. Perhaps your folks burn coal in the grate or in the stove; if so, you know how the coal looks, and how useful it is to burn, what a clear bright heat it makes, without any smoke or smell. But do you know where it comes from, and how" it is obtained? It is wonderful how God made the coal. Nobody can fully explain it, but we know some things about it. The coal is dug up from under the ground, where it lays in vast beds of twenty to forty feet thick, or more, spread out over miles and miles of extent. These beds are often very deep under ground, so that they have to dig down two hundred feet to reach it. It is very curious to see the rich beds of pure black coal, twenty, thirty, or forty feet thick, and many miles in length and width.

The way they get at the coal, is to dig a great hole in the earth like a well, only a great deal

So be it; Amen.

For the Texas Christian Advesses.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editori:—The American Bible Society is emphatically our national Institution. Its annual meeting took place last Thursday, Mr. Frelinghuysen in the chair. Among its vice, presidents were the old friend and classmate of your Mr. Ayres, Mr. Francis Hall. I believe that they are both graduates of "Old John Street," and members of the class of that most excellent man and devoted Christian, Israel Disosway, now in the heavenly world.

The receipts of the Bible Society for the past year, were \$399,759 49—\$252,831 00 of which were from the sale of books, and \$137,928 00 from the gascies and douations. Two hundred and fifty thousand Bibles, and three hundred and elity-one thousand Textaments have been printed, with five hundred volumes in raised letters for the blind, making a total of \$61,500. The interest of the compansement of the compan

Saturday night. When they come up, they seem very happy to see the sunlight again, and to breathe the fresh air. The men also go

But God is very good to provide such things for man's comfort. There is so much coal in the earth, that probably men can never con-sume it all, and when all the forest trees are cut down, and there is little wood to burn, then we still shall have plenty of coal. God also made the iron ore, and the copper,

God also made the iron ore, and the copper, and zinc, and lead, and silver, and gold, and put them under ground, and kept them for man's use. If we dig for them, we can get them, and we can't obtain any good thing without working for it. In some parts of the world, the mines are much larger than in the United States, but I have only spoken of our common mines.

The coal lays on a smooth rock like the floor of the house, and above the bed of coal is another smooth rock like the wall of the house over and active, and the sickly season was rapidly approaching. Some detachments of the English troops had sustained severe reverses. That nation may yet find much trouble, loss and delay, before her East India possessions are quieted.

The aggressions of the British gunboats make some excitement in our city. They have also extended them to the Spaniards, and John Bull must correct these abuses, as I think he will very soon. Brother Jonathan is too near and too valuable a relation to quarrel with. The press, Cass, and our Senate, have spoken in language not to be mistaken. Their tone is

THE CLASS MEETING.

Other churches require grace in the heart as much after as in the initiatory step of church-fellowship. The difference between them and Methodism is, that while Methodism requires grace in the heart, it has, in the class meeting, a Methodism is, that while Methodism requires grace in the heart, it has, in the class meeting, a test of the existence of that grace; whereas the other churches make the requirement, but have not the test. The deficiency is supplied to some extent in the other churches by a settled pastorate, by means of which the religious condition of each member may be more thoroughly known and diligently cultivated. The Methodist Church, on the contrary, with its itinerant pastorate, has no way of supplying the deficiency if the class meeting be expunged. Methodism is indeed a "great Iron Wheel," (the Bishops are the axis, but God turns the crank thereof.) that turns on its axis, and, unlike the earth, shifts the whole ecclesiastical latitude and longitude every two years; there are lesser wheels (the four weeks' circuits.) that perform their revolutions monthly; and so on. In a word, the pastoral element is perpetually shifting in continuous movement. There are advantages in a settled pastorate: acquaintance with the religious habitudes of men is of slow acquirement; and here the settled pastorate has the advantage. As the necessary complement of the itinerant system, the class meeting is the settled pastorate of the Methodist Church. Take it a xay, and we are cast down into irretrievable inferiority to the other evangelical systems.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

ten thousand dollars at a time, and his annual subscriptions in sums of \$100. A volume might be written of his good works. Now he has gone to the heavenly rewards of those who have done well.

OLD JOHN STREET.

New York, May 23, 1858.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Sabbath School Teacher is informed that we have received numerous answers to his question, all referring to the 1st Book of Kings, 19th chapter 19th verse. The schools at Concrete, Travis, Columbia, Columbus and Galveston, have sent us answers, but we have only room for the following, written by a child ten years of age. We hope the children will try to solve her enigma, and find out her name.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 25th of last month, I find a question asked by a Sabbath School Teacher, inquiring of the Bible classes in Texas, who it was celebrated in Jewish history, who plowed with a team of oxen twice as large as a Texas team, and with how many yoke he plowed?

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

A few days since, I listened to the following incident illustrative of the prayer of faith, from a gentleman in Spring Chapel, Boston. He assured the audience that it was a simple state-ment of facts that had recently come to his own

At the close of a prayer meeting in a country

It was ascertained afterwards that the child's father was three miles from the church when she commenced praying for him. He was pack-

Ah! weep not as others that have no hope afflicted family and friends Perhaps, the Master had need of her, and has plucked her from the lov-

ISRAEL EVANS, M.D.

The Memphis Advocate will please copy.

**T. MATHER and WM. SAUNDERS, Ir., Late of Hayneville, Loundes Co., Ala.

C. R. HUGHES, Galeeston, Texas.

**MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Factors, M. General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, 4c., Galveston. Texas. Advances made on Consideration of the father near Bellview, Rusk county, Texas, on the 14th May, 1858, in the 20th year of her age. She died, as I really believe, in sight of Heaven I was with her on the last evening of her life. She had been for hours in a deep sleep, apparently, and was thought to be beyond the power of speech, but on being aroused, she opened her eyes and said:

**North Constant of Heaven I was thought to be beyond the power of speech, but on being aroused, she opened her eyes and said:

**T. MATHER and WM. SAUNDERS, Ir., Late of Hayneville, Loundes Co., Ala.

**C. R. HUGHES, Galeeston, Texas.

**MATHER and WM. SAUNDERS, Ir., Late of Hayneville, Loundes Co., Ala.

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**MATHER and WM. SAUNDERS, Ir., Late o

" Jesus my all to Geaven is gone, claim, "glory, glory, glory!" "Jesus take me, I want to go," stretching her arms to their utmost length. She seemed to see her mother, who had preceded her to Heaven, and spoke of being with your class in Bellview to your home in Heaven Could you speak again, you would once more say,

THE UNION PATENT CIRCULAR MILI

"Father, brothers, sisters, meet me in Heaven"

Cuts from 16,000 to 12,00 feet of Lumber in Twelve Hours!!!

ented.
For further particulars, address
BRAGG & BURROWES,
Corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis, Missou

team Engines and Boilers.

We are now manufacturing to order first class enginom new patterns of approved con-truction and superiorkmanship. Our Engines have been designed express o meet the wants of Sawyers, Millers and Planters, con

Bragg's Combination Patent Upright te an aw Mill.

For twenty-two horse power as follows:
Engine 10 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, boiler double-flued, 24 feet long 40 inches in diameter, all connections complete, including two Pumps and large size Mill capable of cutting Logs four feet in

NASHVILLE. Tennessee, March 8, 1858.

Braco & Burrows—Gen'lemen—We have got one your Combination Patent Mills in operation, and are we pleased with it We can saw from 3000 to 3500 feet in boards in twelve hours, and make the best Lumber the can be sawed. We have been running some three week cutting white oak, black oak and poplar, and have never ct a crooked line yet.

A. G. GARRETT.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

GALVESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

More Castle, Corner Strand and Tremont St.

HERE will be found a large stock of
AGRICULTURAL AND
HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. suited to the growing wants of the country, among the

are a great variety of PhOUGHS—Cast, Wrought and Steel, from light one Horseto six Cattle.

HARROWS—Improved Hinge and Expanding.
CULTIVATORS—Of all kinds, Cotton Sweeps, Horse Hoes and Cotton Scrapers.
CORN PLANTERS.
SEED SOWERS—For Hand or Horse.
Mowing and Reaping Machines.
Seythes and Cradles; Fanning Mills;
Threshing Machines; Horse and Hand Rakes.
Flouring and Plantation Corn Mills, Burr Stone and Steel
Corn and Cobb Crushers, and Feed Mills.
Churns—Rotary, Thermometer and Dash.
Garden Engines, Hoes, Spades, Axes, Picks.
Bush Hooks, &c., Store and Wharf Trucks;
Plantation and Road Wagons;
Garden and Dirt Burrows;
Wagon and Pio.gh Harness, Collars, Hames, &c.;
Ox Yokes, Bows, Bow Pins and Bull Rings;
Road and Ditching Scrapers.

Belting.
Oak Tanned Stretched Leather, from 2 to 14 inches;
Vulcanized Rubber, 3 and 4 ply, all widths;
Hydrant Hose, Pipes and Coupling;
Lace Leather Rivets and Punches.
Garden Seeds and Plants.
Agent for Miller and Wingate's Kentucky Harvester, and Reaper and Mower combined.
Miller and Wingate's Corn and Cob Crushing Mill.
C. W. Brown's Patent Grist Mill, French and Burr.]
FELTON'S SELF-SHARPENING CORN MEAL AND GENERAL FEE

FELTON'S SELF-SHARPENING CORN MEAL AND GENERAL FEED MILL.
EMERY & BROTHER'S HORSE POWER AND OVERSHOT THRESH
ING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, AND
MILLER, WINGATE & CO'S PENNSYLVANIA FOUR HORSE POW.
ER AND THRESHERS.
MCCORD & BOGARDUS HORSE POWER. AGENT FOR E. CARVER & CO.'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN, CHICHESTER'S SEA ISLAND COTTON GIN.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURES.
janifat.] ISAAC G. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

DAVID THOMAS will locate land, pay all expense, procure patents for one-third part of the land; or 15 cents per acre. He will buy and sell land certificates—buy and locate Texas land script—will locate for Railroad companies on as good terms as any other in the State—will give strict attention to all land claims entrusted to him in the Court of Claims. He has an extensive knowledge of the country in which he proposes to locate land embraced in the famous region of country in the 32,33,31 degrees of North latitude, on the Brazos. Trinity, and Red rivers, and through which the great Pacific Railroad is already surveyed. He has within a new years located in this great Eldorado of Texas, over 399,000 acres, and desiring to continue the business would solicit all having lands to locate to send them to me at Austin and as soon as they are received, I will send you a receipt and promptly locate your lands. He will locate lands for the ltin crancy of the Methodist Church for the one-fourth part of the same.

REFERENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

San Jacinto January, 10, 1854.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Thomas to your confidence. I knew him many years ago in Austin, and have always esteemed him as honest and faithful.

DAVID G. BURNET.

Wharton December 27, 1856.

David Thomas—
Dear Sir—It would afford me great pleasure to facilitate you in any way I can as a Land Agent. Be assured you have my best wishes for your prosperity.
Your old friend,
A. C. HORTON.
This is to certify that I have located a large amount of land for David Thomas, and I feel assured that there has never been better locations made in Texas. Itherefore have no hestitution in recommending Mr Thomas as a good and safe location.
W. H. WADSWORTH.

solicit ior him, as a Land Agent, a good share of public patronage.

James H Raymond; James B Shaw; George J Durham; J O Illingsworth; W S Hotchkiss; Alfred Grooms; John T Shanks; H Wilke; J M Long; F T Duffau; Monroe Swisher; AJ Hamilton; Robert Alexander; Homer S Thrail; J W Whipple; Lewis B Whipple; J W Phillips; J M Wesson; Jas E Fergussn; J M Follansbee; H S Lafferty; L S Friend; Daniel Carle.

The undersigned recommend David Thomas as a Land Agent and solicit for him the patronage of those having lands to locate.

M.Yell; Charles W Thomas; I G Johns; A Davis; A J G Smith; J W Shipman; Thomas F Cook; David Ayres, Advocate Office; James C Wesson; R.W Kennon; H G Carden; B S Carden: W S South; W H Rey; J P Sneed; J, W. DeVilbiss; Wesley Smith; G S Gstewood; W G Nelms; I G Johnson, John Carmer; R T P Allen; Rob. W F Pierce; B. D. Dashiel; A M Box; O M Addis n; Thomas H Ball, President of Andrew Female College; C. C. Giliespie

GEORGE BUTLER,

GEORGE BUTLER,
Collection and Exchange Office.
Galveston, Texas.
NOTES, Drafts or Accounts, collected throughout the State of Texas, and Remittances promptly made I Sight Exchange on New York, Boston or New Orleans.

REFERENCES.
New York.**—Moses Taylor & Co., J. II. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., II. Shelden, Lawson & Co., Nelson, Ward well & Co., I II. Frothingham & Co., J. D. Scott & Co. Brower & Caldwell. Ritter, Fhelps & Clark. Philadelphis, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Wood, Chiver & Co., Dale, Roos & Withers. New Orleans—J. R. Marshall & Co., Siark, Stauf for & Co., J. Connolly & Co., R. H. Thorn & Co. Essen-Peirce & Bacon, John Simmous, Esq., Wilkinson, Sietson & Co., Emerson, Cochrane & Co., Lyman Nichols & Co., Loring, Fiske & Co., Buller, Ketth & Co., Charles Sendder & Co., Peirce, Howe & Co., and David Ayres, Galveston, Advocate Office.

HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

ISAAC G. WILLIAMS, THOS. E. CONPTON.

ISAAC G WILLIAMS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS AND GEN'L COM. MERCHANTS.

More Castle, Strand, Galveston.

V. Cotton, purchasing and shipping supplies, receiving and forwarding merchandise, &c.

N. W. BUSH. . . . W. O. G. WILSON W. B. YOUNG.

BUSH, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER

At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Are now prepare it to receive consignments at Burton, mid
way between Hoc sley and Hempstead.

March 2d, 1852.

HOLESALE Grocer and Dealer in Dry Goods
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Sabine
Pass, Texas.
Liberal advances in Cash, made on Cotton shipped to the
address of my friends in New York, New Orleans, and Gai
veston.

Educational.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE

HIS institution, located at Huntsville, Walker count Texas, is under the jurisdiction of the Texas Confe SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Our Scholastic year is composed of two Sessions. The ret commencing on the first Monday in September, of each

REV. THOMAS H. BALL, President. REV. JOSEPH B. PERRIE, A. B., Professor of Lan Mas. M. CLEVELAND BALL, Principal of the Preparat ry Department. SEN. ANGEL DE LONO, Professor of Modern Language and Drawing.
MR. WILLIAM MARX, Professor of Music, Piano, Harp &c. TERMS PER SESSION,

TERMS PER SESSION,
Payable one-half in advance; the remainder at the end of the session.

Tuition the Collegiate Department, from \$20 to 30 do do Preparatory do 10 to 20 Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc., Extra. GALVESTON INSTITUTE

J. F. THOMPSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL J. F. THOMPSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER next.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two sersions of twenty weeks each, commencing the second Monday in September, and ending on the third Friday in June.

A sufficient number of teachers will be obtained by the commencement. No teachers will be obtained by the commencement. No teachers will be obtained by the as are experienced and perfectly competent.

It is the intention of the principal to make this a permanent institution; offering to the citizens of this place, and those who may send their sons from a distance, or may hereafter locate here for the purpose of educating their children, advantages which cannot be anywhere excelled. All the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education will be taught

Invariably half in advance,

Primary English branches.

Students entering during the first month of a session will be charged for a whole session.

No deduction made for absense, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Por further information address the Principal.

Por further information address the Principal. Galveston. August 5, 1847

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

OI Texas and East Texas Conferences,
Chappell Hill, Texas.
The Term commences first Monday in February.
Faculty.
WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President,
Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature.
—, Professor of Natural Sciences.
Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D.,
Feider Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.
—, Professor of Modern Languages.
Rev. W. G. FOOTE, A. M.,
rby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
—, Professor of Hebrew Language and Biblical
Science.

Rev. JOHN N. KIRBY, Tutor,

PHE Professors will fill also the chairs under their name,
respectively, until others are elected, which will be at an Tespectively, until others are elected, which will be at an aar-ly day.

Expenses in the University, per mor th, \$15 to 17 50 in the Preparatory Department. 12 to 16 00 Including tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, etc. With the recent addition to Faculty and endowment, erection of the University Building in prospect, and intimations already received of a large increase in the number of Students the opening of the next session is anticipated with unusual interest. For further information, see the Catalogue in the hands of every preacher of the Texas and East Texas Conferences, or address the undersigned, or any member of the Faculty, and one will be promptly forwarded.

By order of the Board.

John H. Davidson, THOS. B. WHITE, Dec 10, 1857] Scentary.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE second session opens on the last Monday in January, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Al.
LEN, the founder, and for many years Superintendent of
the Kentucky Military Institute, a distinguished graduate
of West Point, and a practical Engineer: assisted by an
able lacuity. The course of study will be that usually
taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in
mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civil engineering, with field practice and use of instruments.

The discipline is strict, the moral and spiritual interests
of the pupils being had in special regard. The Institute
has an excellent and well selected Library; an extensive
Apparatus, not excelled in the State; and buildings now
under contract, and being erected for the accommodation
of 160 Cadets.

of 100 Cadets.

The Institute charge for tuition and boarding, lights, fuel, and washing, included, \$115 per session, of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for Preparatory students. No extra charge whatever, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ For further information address the Superintend ent.

Bastrop, January 19, 1858-tf.

McKENZIE INSTITUTE

Mckenzie Institute will open on first Monday of October next, and continue forty weeks, under the sup rintendence of Rev. J. W. P. McKenzio, as sisted by a tul corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings are large and pleasant, and Laboratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.

Charges for Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Washing, etc., for session of forty weeks:

English Decartment, if paid at close. \$110.00

100. do. If not paid at close. \$110.00

Lingual or Mathematical Department, paid at close 120.00

Do. do. not do de. 143.00

Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument. 50.00

Insidental tax on each student. 160.

GOLIAD, TEXAS,

GOLIAD, TEXAS,

Board of Instruction.

Rev. G, W. MccLanahan, A. B., Principal.

Mrs. Mary D. Sillve, assistant in Literary Dep't.

Miss Martha Landon, Tencher of Music. Per session of five months, payable strictly at close of the Session. After the present Session, tuition fees will be required in advance.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, First Lessons in Arithmetic, Primary Geography.

PATPARATONY—Reading and Writing continued, Defining, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the United States with weekly exercises, Composition and Letter Writing.

APVANCED—For any part of the former continued, with Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Book keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Natural History, Physiology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Criticism, Evidences of Christianity or others, making a complete course. TERMS:

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

AT RUTERSVILLE,

COMMENCES its Sessions the first Mondays of September and February—College year forty weeks, divided into two sessions, ending with June. Annual Examination this year June 23d, 24th and 25th—Commoncement Day June 25.

Turtion—Collegiate, \$50 per session, or \$100 per year — Preparatory, \$30 per session, (English studies only.) \$60 per year.

LIBRARY FUND—\$5 per year; Board, \$12 per month, a cluding light, tuel, and washing.

PAYMENTS—Advance each session, invariably; debts not nilowed.

CABETS—Twelve years old, and passing examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, through the ground rules, may enter.

DRESS—Uniform to be bad at the Institute.

DRESS—Uniform to be bad at the Institute.

C. G. FORSHEY, Rutersville, Texas.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

ABLISHED in 1836.—The subscribers have con antily for sale an assortment of Church, Factory. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhous, and other Bells, mounted in the most approve, and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells for the South delivered in New York.

Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, july23-1857. West Troy, New York

Strand Furniture Store.

JUST RECEIVED, and opening, a large and extensi
assortment of HOUSE FURNISHIN GGOODS of eve
description. Our stock consists, in part, of the followin
PARLO R FURNITURE—Mahogany, Rosewood at
Walnut Sofas; Tete a Tetes, Ottomans, Wood and Mart
top Center, Card and Pie Tables, cane bottom and so
Rocking Chairs of every description. top Center, Card and Pie Tables, cane bottom and soft Rocking Chairs of every description.

BED ROOM FURNITURE—Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany high and low posted Bedsteads, marble and wood top Washstands, Toilet Tables, Dressing Bureaus, walnu and mahogany Wardrobes, and every thing to furnish bedroom con.piete.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Marble and wood to Sideboards, extension and falling leaf Tables, cane and wood bottom Chairs, Sofas, etc.

CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety, and description, a large and complete assortment. CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety and description, a large and complete assortment.
OIL CLOTH, MATTING, RUGS, &c.—Cornices, Curtains, Tassels, painted Shades and wall Paper of every variety, etc.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c. Books Stationery, Printing Paper, &c., for sale by JONES, ROOT & CO.
Oct 15-17

Trabel and Transportation.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS IN TEXAS. MPORTANT CHANGE,—New Mail Schedule, to Austin, San Antonio and Intermediate Places—24 to 36 Hour's time saved. Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the Brazos and Colorado Valleys, Austin and Western Texas,

Brazos and Colorado Valleys, Austin and Western Texas, via

B. B. B. and C. RAILROAD,
From Harrisburgh; connecting with New Orleans and Galveston, and Galveston Harrisburg and Housion, U. S. Mail Steamers; and at Richmond with stages to Austin, San Antonio, and to Go. zales and intermediate points
Cars leave Harrisburg each day, (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and Richmond at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers for Austin, &c., leave Galveston on Monday's Wednesday's or Friday's, on steamboat, taking cars at Harrisburg, and stages at Richmond the following days, reaching Austin or San Antonio in 2½ days from Golveston.
Through tickets to Austin and intermediate points by railway, and F. P. Sawyer's stages may be obtained at Harrisburg, or at the Stage Office in Houston, over H. uston Branch of above Railroad.

[JNO. A. WILLIAMS, [jan116] Superintendent B. B. B. and C. Railroad.

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Pierce and Bucon's Regular Live.

New Ship MISS MAG. Capt Benj, Hinckley.

Bark SAN JACINTO. J, F. FOLBURN.

ISLAND CITY ASA STEVENS.

TRINITY, HIRAM HALL,

NUECES. G. W. TAYLON.

D. GODFREY G. W. PARKER.

HELEN A. W. STEPHENS.

Bri3 VESTA M. D. FRATUS.

For freight of pussage of having superior accommodations.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!! GREAT ATTRACTION AND BARGAINS THERE is great GAIN in KNOW! G where the new STORE, opposite the POST OFFICE is, for almost every one goes there, and the public are not long in discovering where the most desirable GOODS can be bought at the Lowest Prices, which is at

LIPPMAN & KOPPERL'S. We have unquestionably the lowest SILKS in the city. We have unquestionably the lowest plain and figured ME-RINGES RINOES
We have unquestionably the lowest DELA!NES, ALL
WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED.
We have unquestionably the lowest CLOAKS, TALMAS
and BASQUES.
We have unquestionably the lowest SHAWLS.
We have unquestionably the lowest EMBROIDERIES—
Handkerchiofs, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncings, Skirts, etc. etc.
Cloths.

Handkerchios.
Cloths.
Satinetts,
Flannels,
Plantation Goods,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Lowell and Domestics,
Closing out at a great sacrifice, at
LIPPMAN & KOPPERL,
New Store, opposite the Post Office.

MPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and Bunder's Hardware. In addition to a large Stock, has receive by late arrivals—1,000 kegs Nails and Spikes, 150 tons Refined and Swedes Bar Iron assorted. 2 tons Cast & Eng. bi Stel 14 tons German bi steel 2 tons Spring steel, 2 tons Slab steel, 5 otons Hollow Ware, 45 Mouse-house Anvils, 45 Smith's Beilows, 85 do Vices, 120 Stocks and Dies assort 4000 bbs. Smith's Hammers assorted 30 dez Ames' Spades, 20 doz Jones Spaces, 20 doz Jong handle She 20 Straw Cutters 20 Cultivators, 20 doz Scythes, 500 bags Shot, asserted 1 2000 lbs Bar Lend, 120 Steeks and Dies assorted
120 Steeks and Dies assorted
120 Ook he Bar Lead,
1000 bbs Smith's Hammers,
1000 pr Trace chains,
1000 Prevassion caps
1000 pr Trace chains,
1000 Prevassion caps
1000 Prevasion ca 120 Stocks and Dies assot
4000 lbs Smith's Hammer
10.0 pr Trace chains,
10 casks Ox chains,
10 do Axes,
0 do Curry combs,
do Horse brushes,
do Cotton cards,
do Brass & Iron Sieves,
do Horse cellare,
do Horse hear

BLOCK & PIPKIN-Strand. RE now receiving a large and general assortment Groceries, etc., comprising, in part, the tollowing at s:-to which they invite the attention of merchants at

others—

10 packages Powchong Tea; 70 do Imperial Tea;
10 bags old Java Gov. Coffee;
100 packages fresh Mackere;;
75 boxes Coffish and Herring;
100 do Soap;
Syrups; Pie Fruits; Piesles; Mustard; Sods, Wine and
Butter Crackers; Jellies and Jams; Fiberts; Brazil Nuts;
Almends; Lobsters; Preserves; Corn Starch, etc.

10 becember 22, 1857.

10 HBUCKHOLTS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,
and General Land Agent, Cameron, Milam county
Texas.

10 HBUCKHOLTS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,
and General Land Agent, Cameron, Milam county
Texas.

PIANO EMPORIUM. PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

T. N. BLACKMAR,

IL establishment a splendid lot of Pinno Fortes, direct from the factories of Lighte, Newton & Bradburgs, Hamis & Brothers and Grovesten & Trusion.

The following is a list of Pianos now in store, which he will sell at the lowest Nerthern prices:

Every Pinno Sold is Warranted.

Several 7; Octaves, with cases, Legs, Pedal and Dosk—elegantly carved.

Several 7 Octaves—fanny and pisin Keys, finished with Pearl, and of various patterns and prices.

Several 6; Octaves—various styles of finish.

Several 6; Octaves—various styles of finish.

And other styles, varying in price from \$3:0 to \$7:00.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

Sheet Music, of all kinds for sale. A very large assor ment—Vocal and large the styles of ment—Vocal and large the styles of the styles.

All in want of a fine toned and splendidly finished PIANO, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Marble! Marble!! Marble!! Marble!!

Marble! Marble!! Marble!!! A DAMS & HOWARD, Mechanic street, Galveston tween the Washington Hotel and the Market, constantly on hand a large assortment of

American and Italian Marble Mont All of which are executed in the most scientific manner and afforded at such prices as will enable parties to mark the last resting-place of their friends, at a very small expense compared with former prices in Galveston.

They are now prepared to insert likenesses in

Monuments and Headstones

n a permanent and scientific manner, the art of which is inknown in any other Establishment, North or South. They also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Also Marble and Granite for building purposes.
All orders from Town or Country promptly
capetuly boxed and shipped, and prompt replie
letters of inquiry.

etters of inquiry.

N.B.—No connection with any other Establishment in his City as has been represented.

Gaiveston, April 27, 1858 Osnabergs and Lindseys.

FROM the Praitville Manufacturing Company. For st by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, January 26, 1858.

Agents, Galveston

A LBERT BALL, Strand, Gaiveston, is now receiving an extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing,—icluding Shirts, Drawers, Under Shirts, Cravats, Glove and every other article for gentlemen's wear. Also, Hat Caps, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Staple Dry Goods, etc. Purchasers are invited to examine the stock and price Orders from the country will have prompt attention. n6-

New Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

UST recieved, direct from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., all genume and fresh, which are offered at prices corresponding with the times. Everything is warranted what it purports to be. My stock is now large and complete, and I am quite sure that I can offer better inducements to those who may want articles in my line than any other establishment in Texas. Dealers, Planters, Physicians and the public generally are respectful invited to call and examine for themselves and send in their orders.

[feb9tf.] J. HANNAY.

Professional Cards.

THOMAS H. BRENNAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Hempstead, Austin co mh2—1y. Haben a citizen of Texas—extensively and laborious ly engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years and confidently refers to the Bench and Ear of that State: In community leads to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Fexas can be had ut my office, and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Attorney at Law, San Saba, Texas, will give prompt attention to all business en trusted to his care in the courts of the 17th Judicial District. Located near the centre of Fisher & Miller's Colony, he will attend to the purchase and sale of land, investigate and per fect titles to lands, and all other business pertaining to a General I and Agency within and adjoining the Colony.

November 20, 1857-1y.

JNO. P. OSTERHOUT, Attorney at Law, and Land Agent Bellville, Austin County, Texas, will attend to the collec-tion of debts in the counties of Austin, Fort Bend, Washingon, and Colorado.

W. BAKER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chap; pell Hill, Texas. General Land Agent and Collector.

Particular attention given to the collection of Claims from any portion of the United States.

Nov. 5, 1837.

Nov. 5, 1857.

Lic and Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, and Real Estate Broker.—Valuable Real Estate in city and country, and Negroes, always on hand and for sale. Deeds, Bills of Sale of Licensed and Eurolied Vessels, Trust Deeds and Mortgages neatly and legally drawn; Deposition returned legally; will pay Taxes on property; Perfect Titles to Land, attending to the recording of the Muniments in the proper counties; will make collections in all parts of the State, and remit promptly. The Reference given when called for. Office over A. Bali's store, Stand, Galveston, Texas.

Oct 15-1y

ROBERT HUGHES.

A. M. HUGHES, Counselors and Attorneys at A. M. Hughes, Courselors and Attorneys at Courts at Galveson, Austin and Tyler, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District.

San Augustine, Washington and Liberty.

D. JOHNSON, Galveston, Attorney at Law, and United States Commissioner, and Master in Chancery, Land and General Agent, and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

Deeds and other instruments drawn and authenticated for the competent of the United States.

Is Instruments acknowledged before a notary, or other competent officer in 'county in the State of Texas, and certified by me as Commissioner, can be used and recorded in any State in the Union. Documents forwarded to me through the mail will meet with prompt attention.

June 20

B. F. FLY.

W. M. FLY.

FLY & FLY. Attorneys at Law, Gonzales, Texas, will
attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care,
Special attention will be given to the collection of claims, to
the investigation and quieting of land titles, and to fae buying and selling of lands.

May 30 tf Region and selling of lands.

C. Hower II, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives.

Particular attention given to business entrusted to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance

E. B. TARBANT.

PARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys at Law. Waxa hatchie, Ellis county, Texas. Will practice in the 16th, [June 14th, 1856. W. M. G. WEBE, Attorney and General Land Agent, LaGrange, Fayette county, Texas, will practice in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts; attend to all business committed to him with promptness and despatch; collect clasms, including those against the State and Federal Governments, and pay taxes on lands anywhere in the State; have certificates located and procure patents; buy and sell lands as agent, and investigate and perfect titles. H. C. Hicks,

Jasper, Jasper Co.

H. Tyler Co., Texas.

The above firm will practice their profession in the following Counties:

Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Polk, Jefferson, Orange, I iberty, and Sabine; and in the Supreme Court, at Galveston and Tyler, and also the United States District Court.

All business promptly attended to.

October 1, 18.7.

W. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counseller at Law, Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme an Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land agent in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend, Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. [Sept. 13th 1850.

J. & D. C. GIDDINGS, Attorneys and Counselor

at Law, and General Land Agents, Brenham, Washington county, Texas. Will practice in the Counties of
Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Washington, Burles. Milam,
McLennan, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Brazos, Robertson, Falls,
and in the Supreme and United States District Couris at
Austin and Galveston.

REFERENCES.—Philodelphia—Levick, Brothers & Co.,
ReFERENCES.—Philodelphia—Levick, Brothers & Co.,
Tavlor & Faulding; S. N. Nichols Boston—Price & Bacon,
Blanchard, Converse & Co.; S. Parsons & Co. New York—
Nelson, Wardwell & Co.; Lowrie, Gentry & Siont; Messra,
Corning & Co. New Ovenns—Garthwait, Griffin & Co.
Edward J. Hart. Galveston—R. & D. G. Mills; W. M.
Hondley & Co.; G. Butter; David Ayree, Esq. Henston—
T. W. House & Co.; W. M. Rice & Co.; W. J. Hutchins,
May 39—187

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DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Attens, Bender

Bon county, Teans, Repenses—David Ayres, Esq.

Gaiveston; J. O. McGec & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-Orleans.

DUNE F. CRAVINS. JOHN E. CRAVENS.

JOHN E. CRAVENS.

Law and Collection Office.

C. R. A. V. E. N. S. & GOUCH., Paleatine, Texas—Collect claims in Eastern and Middle Texas, and make prompt remittances in Sight Exchange on Galveston, New Orieans and New York. Paleatine is in the center of the heaviest interior business done in the State, and is the most eligible point for the concentration of interior interests, requiring local attention.

L. A. D. A. G. E. C. W. C. C. W. Senior partner has given almost uninterrupted attention, for the last nine years, to the investigation, in practice, of the Land Titles in Texas, and the various laws under which they have originated. All business of this character, confided to us, will have strict personal attention.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, Gen. E. B. Nichols, James Sorley, Powell & Ruthwen, Goorge Butler, Thos. E. Compton and David Ayres, Galveston; B. A. Shepherd, A. M. Gentry and lienty Sampson, Houston; Gen. Thomas Green, Hon. Stephen cide & Co., C. W. Shaw & Co., Paul Tuinin & Co., Hender son & Gaines, and S. & A. Henderson & Co., New Orleans, Henrys Smith & Townsend, Neilson, Wardwell & Co., McKesson & Robbins, George W. & J. Reed, Gentry, Slote & Co., B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., New York. n6-1y.

T. C. TURNER.

T. C. TURNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LIBERTY, TEXAS,
Refers to Hon. R. E. B. Baylor, Gay Hill; N. W. Battle,
Waco; John W. Metcalie, Caldwell; Barbour & Swearin
gen, Brenham; T. H. Brenan, Hempsread. (Feb.; 78)

J. W. TUCKER, Attorney at Law. Office—Third Street,
over the Evening News Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Represences:—Hon. J. L. Orr. Speaker of the U. S.
House Representatives; Hon. L. M. Kennet; Hon. Samuel
Treat, Judge of the United States District Court. Col. J. B.
Brant; Rev. D. R. M'Anally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. Wm.
M. Wightman, D. D., South Carolina.

TURNER & SMITH, General Land Agents, Liberty, Texas.

Will give particular attention to buying. Selling and Locating Lands, investigating and perfecting Titles, and paying Taxes on Lands in any part of the State.

RESPECTFULLY offer their process onal services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on Market street near Tremont. Residence, at the house of Rev. C. C.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Gal veston. Office over Pilant's Drug Store, Tremont street November 20, 1857-19.

Monigomery, Texas.

CONE & ELLIOTT, Manufacturers of Corn and FlourIng Mills, Montgomery, Montgomery County. Texas,
would respectfully inform the citizens of Texas, that they
still continue to build and deliver their superior Mills at
Houston, Cypress Civ, Hockley or Hempstead, or anywhere within fifty miles of Montgomery, at the following
prices: