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WHOLE NO. 435.

ANECDOTES OF WHITEFIELD

Who can tell the result of a single sermon, or trace the consequences of one conversion? When the pastor of the church in England, near London, had a lady become the subject of divine grace, and her spirit was peculiarly drawn out in prayer for her children, she could persuade to one prayer with her but not to another, about ten years of age. After a time it pleased God to touch the heart of the child and give her the hope of heaven. In a transport of joy she then exclaimed, "O, mother, if I only knew this! I wish I could tell every body. I pray, mother, let me tell you, that I have found out a way, so that they may be happy and love my Saviour."

"Ah, my child," said the mother, "that would be useless, for I suppose that were you to tell every body, they would not believe you, and many miles who would not laugh at you, and say it was all a delusion."

"No, mother," replied the little girl, "I think they would believe it, if I must tell them, for the shoemaker and tell him; he will believe me."

She ran over, and found him at work in his shop. She began by telling him that he must believe in Jesus, and that she was a Christian. He answered, but she blessed Savior had heard of her mother's prayers, and had forgiven all her sins, and she was now so happy, she did not know how to tell it.

The shoemaker was struck with surprise, and his tears flowed down like rain; he threw aside

The neighborhood were awakened, and within a few months more than fifty persons were brought to the knowledge of Jesus, and rejoined the church.

Several incidents are related of Whitefield to show the skill and power with which he could seize upon passing circumstances, and apply them to the great purpose which he always had in view.

On one occasion near Edinburgh, a poor unhappy man placed himself on one of the longships of the harbor, and, leaning over the side, was to preach, and mimicking his gestures with monkey-like dexterity, endeavored to raise a laugh in the audience. Guided by the looks of the man, Whitefield perceived the cause of him, but without seeming to notice him, continued his discourse. With the skill of a wise orator, he reserved the incident for the proper moment, and then, turning to the people, "The power and sovereignty of divine grace," with increasing earnestness he spoke of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for persons to whom it had been pleased to bestow the climax of his inspiring theme, when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round and pointing slowly to the poor monkey-like creature, he exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling pathos:

"Even he may yet be the subject of that free and irresistible grace."

And thus, in the Almagist, winged by the divine Spirit; it struck the scolder to the heart, and realized in his conversion the glorious truth it contained.

At Edinburgh, too, Whitefield's first visit to Edinburgh, is related that a gentleman, on an returning from one of his sermons, was met by an eminent minister whom he usually heard, and inquired of him, "What was the subject of your sermon to-day?" "The great power of God to hear such a man. The gentleman replied:

"Sir, when I heard you I am planting trees all the time; but during the whole of Mr. Whitefield's sermon, I was so struck with the power of God, that I forgot to hear of anything else."

A similar instance is related of a ship-builder, who could "build a ship from stem to stern during the sermon," but under Whitefield could not do so.

In the early period of Whitefield's ministry in England, many of the taverns became places where his doctrines and zeal were talked of, and many of the young men in Yorkshire undertook at one of these parties to mimic the preaching of Mr. Whitefield. One after another stood on the tavern stage, and imitated the manner of Mr. Thorpe to close this irreverent mimicry. Much clatter and confusion of success, he was claimed as he ascended the table.

Whitefield, however, was not offended. The Bible was handed him, and by the guidance of an uttering provocation, he opened at the verse, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." He then, in a hearty and manly manner, he saw clearly the nature and importance of the subject, and as he afterwards said, "I felt that I was speaking to the hearts of the people. The Holy Spirit it was at that time. His address produced a feeling of depression upon my auditors; and when he had finished he instantly retired."

He soon after became associated with the people of God, and died a successful minister of Christ.

At Sheffield was a day preaching in Plymouth, England; a ship-builder who was at work near by heard his voice, and resolved, with five or six of his companions, to go and drive him from the place. They accordingly went, and for the purpose they filled their pockets with stones, when, however, Mr. Tanner drew near, and heard Mr. Whitefield earnestly inviting sinners to repentance. They then, in a moment of resolution failed him, and he went home with

his mind deeply impressed. On the following evening he again attended, and heard Mr. Whitefield on the sin of those who crucified the Redeemer. After he had forcibly illustrated the theme, he appeared to look intently on Mr. Tanner as he exclaimed with great energy :
"Thou art the man!"
These words powerfully impressed Mr. Tanner, and in the agony of his soul he cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The preacher then proceeded to proclaim the free and abundant grace of the Lord Jesus, which he commanded to be preached among the very people who had murdered him; a gleam of hope entered the heart of the penitent, and he surrendered himself to Christ. Mr. Tanner at

ward entered the ministry, and labored with great success for many years in Exeter.

"SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO."

In the *Chicago Journal* of the 4th we find the following under the foregoing head:

It appears that the cause of Slavery or No Slavery had much to do in the recent contest for Congressional Delegate in the territory of New Mexico, and that by the result of the vote Mr. Otero, a pro-slavery man, triumphed. A pro-slavery correspondent, writing from Westport, Missouri, to the *Richmond Examiner*, says:

I send the Santa Fe Gazette, published in New Mexico. You will find in it an account of the success of the Democratic party in the Territory. Judge Davenport, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, was elected to defeat the Buchanan nominee for Congress. The people of New Mexico, generally, are clamorous for his removal. I can hardly be glad if it could be done. It is the office of many of the people of an important character. The matter weighs weight when it is known that Senator Otero, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, is in favor of slavery. He is a native of the South, and his friends and others are against it, and this is the commencement of the question. New Mexico is bound to be a slave State.

On the question I consider closed—the batteries of the North and South will next be turned upon New Mexico.

This is the region of country which Mr. Webster has so "totally nullified" by his anti-slavery labor by geographical and geological character, to that to exclude slavery from it by Congressional enactment, was entirely unnecessary. It is a region which God has "ordained to be merely a receptacle for the will of God," and attempting to secure, by statute, what had already been divinely decreed. If we mistake not, this would be at that time found great favor at the South.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1892.

SANCITY OF THE SABBATH.

We copy from the St. Louis Christian Advocate this most excellent and well written article on the Sanctity of the Sabbath:

In all the works, providences and institutions of God there are designs. God being infinitely good all his institutions must be benevolent. The Sabbath is the institution of God; therefore it was instituted for the physical, intellectual, religious, and the civil good of mankind. The necessity and beneficence of the day have been demonstrated, both by reason and experiment. By unremittant labor mankind would experience premature old age, or sink into an early grave. The physical system of man is so formed that one-seventh part of time is absolutely needed to invigorate its wearing and wasted energies. This is the opinion of Dr. Spurzheim and others, who, like him, have bestowed upon the subject a scientific investigation. This was the opinion of Mr. Schoolcraft, who headed the two expeditions exploring the upper Mississippi. The experiment was tried, and the proof was demonstrative. The British Parliament, a few years ago, appointed a committee to examine and report what were the temporal benefits of keeping the Sabbath. They reported that it was not only beneficial to the religious, intellectual, and civil welfare of mankind, but essential to the growth, the strength, the health, and the duration of the physical system. The testimony of Dr. Farrer, of London, is explicit and full on this subject. He remarked that, in a religious sense, it is a holy rest, providing for the introduction into the mind of new and sublime ideas, and preparing the soul for a future state. As a day of rest the Doctor considered it as a compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body, under continual labor and excitement in the secular affairs of life. These were the sentiments of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. He affirmed that if there were no hereafter, individuals, families, communities and nations would be gainers by keeping the Christian Sabbath. Dr. Rush was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and was never overcome in his honorable profession on that holy day, only when necessity and charity demanded.

The Sabbath is beneficial to the intellectual faculties. The mind, as well as the body, needs repose from severe and incessant application. The brain, the organ of thought, requires rest as well as other parts of the human system. Judge Hale, of England, declared that he prospered most in his intellectual efforts when he hallowed the Sabbath. This was the custom of Wilberforce, a name bright in the galaxy of the great, the good, and the truly benevolent. Dr. Johnson, a man of profound knowledge, and extensive scientific acquisitions, was in the habit of resting from his intellectual labors on the Sabbath, and directing his mind exclusively to devotion.

The Sabbath is religious in its designs and benefits. The religious interests of individuals, communities and nations are promoted by the Sabbath day, who is in the habit of profaning this holy day, disregards his religious welfare. It is an institution of God, sacred to religious duties and observances, meditations and prayers. Man's obligations and God's righteous claims are explained and enforced on this day hallowed for the pure and elevating worship of the Most High. When and where the Sabbath is universally profaned, are there any religious persons assembling together? Any prayers breathed from holy hearts? Any love to the Redeemer found there? Any Sabbath schools? Any revivals of true religion? Any labors for the salvation or elevation of man? The reverse of this is true. These are found only where the Sabbath is honored, and among those who remember and keep it holy. If you doubt, examine and let facts speak—they can tell. Then as benevolent and beneficial as the religion of Christ is to the human family, in time and eternity, equally benevolent and beneficial is the Sabbath with all its religious and heavenly influences. It is essentially beneficial to the prosperity and the clearest of this nation. It is capable of the clearest proof from Scripture, history, reason, and facts that unless intelligence, morality, and the principles of religion obligations are diffused among the people, this republic will sink from weakness to strength—from days of depression and gloom to years of triumph and glory. Our free institutions are all founded on virtuous intelligence, morality and religious obligations. These are the glorious columns which support the temple of American liberty. If these remain firm our political edifice will stand unshaken amid the convulsions of empires, and only fall amid the terrific grandeur of a dissolving universe! But, if these are abandoned, a catastrophe awaits us which no human power can avert. This conclusion is the deduction of reason and the instruction of experience. This is the sentiment of our pilgrim fathers, and the opinion of the revered founders of free institutions. But the existence, circulation, and perpetuity of general intelligence, public morality, and religious obligations, are absolutely dependent on the holy Sabbath. Destroy this and you bury all in its ruins.

I have appealed to reason—let us now appeal to Scripture and history. Read the promises, warnings, and threatenings of God, found in Leviticus, xxi, 33-35. Open also the 26th chapter, and examine those declarations found from the second to the thirty-fifth verse. Read the history of the ruin of Jerusalem and Judea as found in the Bible, and when you find the cause you will read that "wrath" fell on them in consequence of Sabbath sins. Previous to the great Plague and fire in London, A. D. 1665-66, England tried the experiment of devoting the Sabbath to amusements. Plague, fire and famine, taught them to attempt to recover God's day from the impious desecration to which they had consigned it. The French nation made an appalling experiment when they blotted the Sabbath from their nation's calendar, and instituted their decades as a substitute. Then the remaining months of the nation seemed to be wretched, and the nation sunk to a depth of crime, wretchedness, and terror, unparalleled in modern history. Insurrection and anarchy swept the land with the desolating fury of a tornado, and it seemed for a season, as if hell had transferred its metropolis from Pandemonium to Paris! Disarrayed at the frightful ruin into which they had madly plunged the nation, the profane experiment was abandoned, and the Sabbath was legislatively restored. But, as a just retribution, the evils of its former abandonment are fearfully felt till the present period. And, as sure as the judgment of God for Sabbath profanation and its concomitant vices, fell on Jerusalem and Judea—on London and England—on Paris and France, in former periods, so sure, unless our nation ceases its Sabbath-breaking, will the total calamities sweep over this land, until it shall lie stretched to the gaze of nations—a fallen republic.

lie, the scorn of kings, with none so poor as to pay it homage.

This land has been called the modern Canaan. There are striking marks of comparison. Like them we have "a goodly heritage." This is a land flowing with plenty, filled with blessings, and has been crowned with unparalleled prosperity. The promises, the warning and threatenings of God concerning his Sabbath to the Jewish people, and other nations, are morally and truly applicable to us as a world-renowned republic. Then let us take warning. But, alas! this nation has begun the fearful experiment.

Among all ranks and classes God's holy day is sacrilegiously trampled down. The experiment is going on which will pervert the benevolent designs of this day, and bring "wrath" on this fair heritage of freedom. Patriots of America! can you slumber in presence of an experiment of ruin and death to our religious and civil institutions?

We shall hereafter issue the Advocate on Tuesday, instead of Thursday morning, as nearly all the mails leave this city on Tuesday.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We wish our agents to recollect that all our accounts in their hands, are only made up to the 12th of last August. When a subscriber wishes to discontinue his paper, he must pay up to the time when a notice can reach us.

Whenever a subscriber pays up and desires his paper discontinued, we wish our agents to notify us immediately, and charge us with the postage.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Press: I am informed from good authority, that despatches have reached the State Department, recommending a delay in the recognition of Yrisari as Nicaraguan minister to the United States. It is alleged that to recognize him would be to observe the interests of the filibusters, and not that of stable government in Central America.

This warning comes too late. Yrisari has been formally received by this Government, and has acted on the behalf of Nicaragua in the negotiation of a treaty. The action taken on that treaty by the State he professes to represent, will, when it is known here, clear up what is now doubtful on this point. Every arrival, however, from that quarter, of late, has only brought information of increasing complications, and added to the perplexity of any body's attempting to understand really the condition of affairs there.

The fates are with the "Man of destiny." He has baffled all the plans to intercept him, and it is seen now, which was doubted at the time, that Gen. Walker started for Nicaragua when every thing was propitious to his enterprise. It is a strong belief with gentlemen acquainted with General Martinez, and parties in Nicaragua, that there is a complete understanding between him and Walker.

"THEY PREACHED WITHOUT NOTES"

This is said by Rev. Mr. Cross of the great Divines who are preaching to the immense masses in the city of London! And yet to think there are so many of our preachers who do not preach, but write or transcribe a sermon, and then get up and read it, and call it preaching!

The older preachers persevere, and the younger think it will never do to be behind.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The mails from Santa Fe reached Independence, Missouri, after having been twelve days on the road. The conductor reports that heavy snow fell upon them through a good part of the route. A few Indians were met during the heaviest of the snow storm. Other than the severity of the weather, the mail party met with no obstacle on the road. A man was buried near Elm Springs, the day they passed, who had frozen to death. Buffalo, in large herds, were seen upon the route. We have received the Santa Fe Gazette of the 31st October. The Gazette is down on the late officials of the Territory like a thousand of brick. We know but little of the merits of the case, as no specific charges are made, but will let the Gazette man speak for himself.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We are gratified that we can acknowledge the receipt of Fifty Dollars, in cash, from Hon. G. Felder, for the Power Press, \$50.00
John R. Leath, \$50.00

Our Editor is still absent, and our readers must excuse any deficiency in our paper. We are doing the best we can to make the Advocate interesting to its readers. PRO TEM.

A FEARFUL SPECTACLE.

The Russian line-of-battle ship *Leifort*, which lately capsized in broad noonday in the Bay of Finland, has since surrounded by numerous vessels of the fleet on their way from Revel to Cronstadt, has been closely examined by English divers at the order of the Russian Government. It will probably be still in the recollection of our readers that the vessel had, in addition to about 800 troops and crew, full 400 passengers on board, chiefly women and children, with quantities of bulky house furniture, occupied for these unfortunates passengers, the port-holes of the man-of-war had been left open, and when a sudden squall came on could not be closed in time; and so, when the wind took her, the vessel heeled over, filled, and at once capsized.

Such persons as were on deck at the time were of course at once washed away, but the divers found no less than 1,100 corpses in the cabins 'tween decks, and in the hold of the vessel, all clinging to some portion of the timbers of the ship, or to each other. The horror of this fearful sight appears to have been aggravated by the circumstance that the bodies were already far gone in decomposition, and, with few exceptions, the eyes of all the corpses were wide open and glaring. The effect of this dreadful spectacle on the divers was such, that one of them was totally unable for many days to recount the ghastly scenes he had witnessed down in that hive of putrefying corpses, and on his persistent refusal to repeat his visit there, was sent home.

U. S. TREASURY ESTIMATES.—It is stated that the treasury estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been made up, and despite every effort to reduce them, the total amount estimated is about seventy millions. The estimate for the War Department alone is twenty and a quarter millions—being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon war. The total naval estimates, including the special service and the construction of the new steam sloops of war, amount to fourteen millions.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK CITY.

We extract from the Nashville Advocate, the following, being part of a communication from New York:

"At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following resolutions were passed: 'Whereas, in consequence of the stringency of the times, thousands of the laboring classes have been thrown out of employment, thereby causing much suffering and destitution at a season of the year when there is no prospect of change for the better for some months to come, but must continue to grow worse; and, whereas, the signs of the times indicate a state of suffering and destitution far beyond any thing of the kind that has taken place in the annals of this city since its foundation—a state of things that should admonish the government, as well as the citizens generally, to be wise in time, and adopt some measures whereby the same may be alleviated—therefore, Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee, to confer with the Governors of the Alms House, the philanthropic associations, and the citizens generally, as to the best means to be adopted in relation to the subject, and report the result to the Board at an early day. Resolved, That the Governors of the Alms House Department be requested to take into immediate consideration the expediency of quickly organizing an efficient corps of out-door visitors for the suffering poor, so that prompt relief may be afforded in all cases where it may be needed.'

"The Common Council unanimously concurred in the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen. They recommended also that the Central Park Commissioners employ from one thousand five hundred to two thousand men, and also that the Hamilton Square regulation be prosecuted; and that the Croton Department proceed immediately in all work under their charge; and also, that the new reservoir be commenced at an early day. A resolution was also adopted, recommending the immediate commencement of the new City Hall and the repairing of the streets. If all these plans are carried out, it will afford immediate relief to a great many, but not to all. Thousands and tens of thousands of girls and clerks, and young men whose aged, infirm, and widowed parents depend upon them for subsistence, must be supplied by charity. Arrangements are going on for sending girls to the West, where, it is said, there is bread and work for all. In the mean time, relief associations are being organized in the different churches, and the hope is that the wants of the suffering poor will be alleviated.

"We have heard some amusing incidents of the hard times. It is said that a down-town merchant, being unable to pay a note which, if he did not meet, would involve him in bankruptcy, went home with a sad countenance to reveal his misfortune to his wife. No sooner, however, had he made the startling announcement, than his faithful wife sallied to her room and returned with a bag containing \$5,000 in gold, which she said she had saved from her house-maid. A brother of this same merchant was not so fortunate. Being afraid to trust the banks, he had laid by at home \$1,000 in gold, with which he intended to meet a note. When pay-day came, he went to search for his money, but it was missing. In inquiring of his dear wife, he found that she had bought with it, at Stewart's, a set of \$1,000 furs! It is needless to add that this merchant failed.

"We will give you another incident of the uncertainty of riches. A few years ago, a lawyer was summoned to the bedside of an apparently dying man. He had immense possessions, amounting to near a million, and the lawyer was called to draw up his last will and testament in relation to its disposition. After all matters were arranged according to law, the sick man, relieved from anxiety, began to recover, and finally walked forth among men as one abounding in wealth. But the panic came. One fall, after another occurred, and finally the superb house against the rich man's house, and he went down with the rest. The same lawyer was again summoned, and having been first called to act for the end of life, he was now called to act for the end of fortune. His assets did not meet his liabilities by \$300,000. Worse than penniless, an assignment was drawn up, which contrasted strangely with the document made by the lawyer but two years ago.

"You have probably seen an account of the effort made by the Cincinnati abolitionists to force the servants of a Southern lady into Cincinnati liberty—the liberty to loaf and beg, or starve—but who could not by any white or nigger eloquence succeed. The same thing was tried yesterday in Boston, and with the same success. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained on the ground that Betty, a servant of a Mr. Street, who had been traveling North, was restrained of her liberty. The gentleman and his wife stated before the Justice that they were perfectly willing to let Betty make her election. Accordingly, after the case was stated by the respective counsel, his Honor descended from the bench, and took Betty into an adjoining room, for the purpose of ascertaining her wishes. He returned, and stated that it was Betty's voluntary decision to return with her master and mistress to Tennessee; and the Court ordered that she was at liberty to remain in Massachusetts or return to Tennessee. Several colored persons made strong appeals to Betty, urging her to accept the freedom offered her, but they were unavailing; she could not be deprived of her home and friends by such mock philanthropy."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA IN CHINA; OR THE JEALOUSY OF JOHN BULL.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 16th of September, says: "The Russians have played the first card in the game which is now to come off here. On the 3d instant, Count Putiatin, Vice Admiral Aide-de-Camp, General Governor of Amour, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Peking, landed here in plain costume and from a little boat, accompanied by a suit as unpretending as his principal. He had left his steamer at Woussing to coal, and took up his residence with the American house of Russell & Co. The only visits he paid, except return visits of ceremony, were to Mr. Bene, an old friend, whose guest he had been when stationed here before the war, and to Mr. Hurd, the head of another of the principal American houses at this port. From these little facts, some people draw conclusions as to a probable coincidence of Russian and American councils in the forthcoming negotiations.

The same writer goes on to tell how Count P. left St. Petersburg in April, traveled overland in seventy days to the Amoor, where he found the American, a paddle-wheel war steamer, built in America during the war, and sent round the Horn and across the Pacific by "our kind cousins." In that same Yankee vessel he steamed down to the mouth of the Peking, whence he at once despatched an announcement of his mission to Peking, for a consular to which he is still waiting for. Very anxious all this!

About 160 German emigrants arrived on Monday last, by the bark *Iris*, from Bremen.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this paper—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. In our country there is a universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of the people are turned out from the employment, without winter without employment, and without the prospect of it. In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual like a cloud, dark and silent, upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources, and influences of the British empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly Indian insurrection, and with its disturbed relations in China.

It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel any indifference—which, happily, no man need feel—into the issue of events.

Of our own troubles no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet, mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom, the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy, and of charity—no man needs seriously to despair. And yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this wide-spread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces which we have to resist and subdue the calamity.—*Harpers Weekly*.

A GREAT EVIL.

Will you permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of those whom it may concern, to a fault which has long existed among some ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one which amounts to a downright abuse, and does much harm? I mean the frequent practice of violating their word in not fulfilling their promise and meeting their appointments to preach. I need not argue to show that such a practice is unchristian, and very injurious to the minister, and has a very bad effect upon a disappointed congregation, if the substituted sermon be ever so good. One preached by a minister not expected, or sent in place of another previously advertised, will be almost entirely lost upon a disappointed congregation.

S. L. M.

THE SIEGE OF CAMPECHE.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner *Radical* from Campeche, says the New Orleans Daily Crescent of the 10th inst., we have received copies of the *Boletín del Espiritu Publico* to the 27th.

We learn from these papers that Campeche is still in possession of the revolutionists. We cannot find any detailed record of the operations of the besiegers. Their operations are probably conducted with characteristic languor. The Campeche people had received 650 new guns and a supply of powder.

The *Boletín* hints pretty strongly that there are traitors within the city and demands that they be rigorously dealt with. It appeals to Comodoro to put a stop to the war by calling off the troops, and attributes the outbreak to the interference of Mendez, the Governor, with the freedom of election. The revolutionary party does not seem to be in league with the reactionary faction in other parts of the country. On the contrary, the *Boletín* appears to be particularly hostile to Santa Ann, and alludes to Comodoro as the Saviour of the country.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

A species of concrete, in which asbestos are a principal ingredient, has of late been advantageously introduced for building in Paris. One manufacturing firm is reported to utilize most of their waste in the working up of this new material. So rapidly has this artificial stone been improved, that slabs for floors are now made seven meters long by six meters wide which, being laid all in one piece, no beams or vanities are necessarily underneath. The inventor says: "I fabricate in betons agglomeres, as hard as the best stone, all the parts of a house; cellars, drains, paving flags, slabs, walls, doors, roofs, exterior ornaments, without using wood or brick. By this process, the house, however large it may be, is a monolith; and this monolith equals, at least in solidity, masonry of hewn stone, and in respect to expense, it costs much less than the coarsest building in rubble."

CAPT. JERRY SMITH.

We heartily endorse the following, copied from the *Gleaner*: "The Victoria Advocate pays a well deserved compliment to Capt. Jerry Smith, whose reputation for gallantry, prudence, as well as humanity and benevolence, are too well established to suffer from the unfortunate accident which happened while he was in temporary command of the steamer *Galveston*. A rigid legal investigation has fully sustained the confident opinion of his friends that he was in no way responsible for that unfortunate occurrence. He arrived here yesterday, and was warmly greeted by his numerous friends, whose confidence and sympathies have never for a moment forsaken him."

ENCOURAGING.

One of the prominent Ministers of the Texas Conference writes: "You are doing well as the Advocate—selections good; general news as it should be; your prices—current will be of value to your readers; there ought to be a children's department; the number of the book ought to be changed for." A lady, an old member of our Church writes, "I am delighted with the idea of your devoting a column of our Advocate to the children; it will make the paper more interesting as a family paper."

The above are only samples of letters we are daily receiving from different parts of Texas. They encourage us to persevere amidst the difficulties that surround us.

"OUR FRIENDS AT GALVESTON."

The above is part of a sentence in the new business card of Messrs. Peel & Dumble, Commission Merchants, Houston, Texas. In our acquaintance with the business of the two cities, we do not remember to have seen or heard any such language before. We are glad to see this; it is just what we have long desired. They have friends in Galveston. Would that all the Houston Merchants had friends in Galveston, and all the Galveston Merchants friends in Houston. Then the farmers might expect to receive the highest prices for produce, and would not be restricted to the sale of their Cotton, etc., in either city. We predict a large business for Messrs. Peel & Dumble. Farmers may expect the highest figures in the market of either place, for Cotton sold by that firm.

A FRANK ACCOUNT.—It is stated that the Crimean war cost all its parties more than a million dollars a day, without taking into account the actual waste of property or the financial loss in the sacrifice of seven hundred and fifty thousand men.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Tabular Statement showing the balance of trade of the United States with every important commercial nation.			
Exports to	Imports from	Balance of	Trade
England.....	\$154,079,535	\$118,045,544	\$36,033,991
Ireland.....	4,374,730	89,032	4,285,698
Scotland.....	3,906,542	4,131,506	\$224,964
France.....	449,016	38,196	390,890
Spain.....	314,580	41,224	273,356
Portugal.....	767,629	7,005,911	6,238,282
Spain.....	418,251	483,504	65,253
Australia.....	5,034,972	134,452	4,900,520
Holland.....	383,739	332,117	51,622
British Guiana.....	872,263	151,574	720,689
W. Indies.....	4,484,752	2,385,248	2,100,404
Canada.....	20,883,341	17,488,197	3,395,144
Colony.....	8,146,108	3,922,923	4,223,184
France.....	42,010,973	49,016,062	\$6,005,089
French W. I.....	623,287	83,280	639,567
Denmark.....	227,715	1,130	226,585
Danish W. I.....	903,801	225,628	678,173
Holland.....	3,586,428	2,426,479	1,159,949
Dutch E. I.....	210,156	1,399,289	\$1,189,133
W. I.....	651,428	789,698	138,270
Hanse Towns.....	14,239,370	14,658,512	\$418,142
Prussia.....	79,762	161,169	\$81,407
Sweden.....	686,405	330,681	355,724
Sweden and Norway.....	1,919,363	871,245	1,048,118
Spain.....	7,434,318	2,329,466	5,104,852
Manilla, &c.....	345,654	2,972,025	\$2,626,371
Cuba.....	7,809,263	24,439,693	\$16,630,430
Span. W. I.....	1,142,734	38,700,003	\$37,557,269
Cuba exclud.....	378,199	287,166	91,033
Portugal.....	463,020	1,635,865	\$1,172,845
Italy.....	2,294,938	317,179	1,977,759
Sicily.....	378,771	1,488,556	\$1,109,785
Trieste.....	2,444,848	476,511	1,968,337
Turkey.....	1,511,245	761,781	749,464
Greece.....	2,398,454	104,259	2,294,195
Mexico.....	3,702,339	1,508,681	2,193,658
Uruguay.....	551,329	361,036	190,293
New Granada.....	1,611,392	2,325,017	\$713,625
Venezuela.....	1,712,774	4,202,691	\$2,489,918
Brazil.....	5,094,904	19,262,657	\$14,167,753
Buenos Ayres.....	1,259,693	2,925,161	\$1,665,468
Chili.....	2,867,743	2,657,819	209,924
Peru.....	1,244,233	21,758	1,265,991
China.....	2,558,327	10,454,436	\$7,896,109
Miscellaneous.....	2,548,850	2,602,122	\$54,272
Total.....	\$326,964,908	\$143,639,942	\$183,324,966
Net balance in favor of the U. States.....			\$183,324,966

The figures marked thus * are a balance against the United States, and all others in favor of this country.

STATISTICAL.

We extract from the Houston Telegraph the following statistics of four counties, that our friends abroad may have some reliable data, upon which to form an opinion of the wealth of Texas.

1st. Matagorda. Her assessment rolls give:	
314,575 acres of land, valued at.....	\$68,540
Town lots.....	115,800
1,294 negroes.....	724,800
1,599 horses.....	53,840
33,102 cattle.....	173,200
Money at interest.....	22,750
Mercantile.....	42,300
Miscellaneous.....	28,106
Property owned by the citizens out of the county.....	173,153

The total value of Matagorda county for governor in August was 160, giving, as will be perceived, an average of \$12,405 for each voter.

2d. Wharton county. Her assessment rolls give:	
124,485 acres of land worth.....	\$831,900
Town lots.....	26,900
1,920 negroes.....	1,188,800
1,110 horses.....	96,280
18,665 cattle.....	81,860
Money at interest.....	15,500
Mercantile.....	10,000
Miscellaneous.....	42,466
Property out of county.....	101,860

The total value given in August for governor was 178, which allows \$13,208 to each voter.

3d. Fort Bend county. Her assessment rolls give:	
174,843 acres of land, valued at.....	\$958,560
2,298 negroes.....	1,163,600
3,404 horses.....	1,193,980
44,880 cattle.....	146,980
Money at interest.....	284,000
Mercantile.....	64,180
Miscellaneous.....	170,400
Property owned by the citizens out of the county.....	357,393

The total value for governor in August was 407, which gives \$1,965 to each voter.

4th. Brazoria county. Her assessment rolls give:	
338, their average wealth being just 10,000.	
We come last to Brazoria, the cracker county of Texas. The assessment for 1887 gives:	
360,284 acres of land, worth.....	\$1,665,760
Town lots.....	148,500
4,188 negroes.....	2,123,600
3,993 horses.....	165,740
53,457 cattle.....	271,000
Money at interest.....	62,240
Mercantile.....	59,200

