

# Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH---BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XL--No. 46.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1034.]

## Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!**

SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$2 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

	PER MONTH.	PER ANNUM.
Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00

Single Insertions, 20 cents per line.  
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of the Nashville Life Insurance Company in our paper of to-day. This is one of the best of our American companies, and has proven a popular one with our people, as it has already about five hundred policy holders in our State, and is doing a very prosperous business. It is managed by competent life insurance men, and pays its death losses promptly in thirty days. Mr. Wm. Henry Smith, the secretary of the company, and Mr. Sam. P. Wright, its State agent, are in our city, with a view to establishing an agency here, and canvassing actively. On Saturday last, they paid a \$10,000 policy on the life of the late Alexander Sessums, who was insured in about twenty companies for an aggregate sum of \$185,000. The Nashville Life was the first company to pay the loss. Mr. Sessums died January 31, 1873. The proofs of loss made February 28th, and the policy was paid March 22d. The following letter explains itself:

TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO.,  
GALVESTON, March 24, 1873.  
Sam. P. Wright, Esq., General Agent Nashville Life Insurance Company:  
DEAR SIR--I beg to acknowledge receipt of check on the Fourth National Bank of New York for \$10,000, in full payment of policy 2424 issued by your company March 30, 1872, on the life of Alexander Sessums in his own favor, and by him assigned to the Texas Banking Insurance Company, for value received.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the prompt assistance you have afforded us in preparing the necessary proofs of loss, and the readiness of your company to settle with us as soon as these proofs had been furnished. Considering that you have paid this loss in less than thirty days after the evidence had been submitted to your company, we cannot refrain from commending that spirit of fairness which, in this instance, as in so many others known to us, has characterized the action of your company; and wishing it the success it deserves, we remain, dear sir, very truly yours,  
ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render the hair soft and glossy for several days. jan22

**Victoria District.**  
SECOND ROUND.  
Concrete, at Irish Creek, April 28.  
Clinton, at Middletown, May 10.  
Goliad, at Goff's school-house, May 17.  
Sandy's, at St. Iloh, May 24.  
Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21.  
Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 25.  
District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock.  
JAN. G. WALKER, P. E.

**Waco District.**  
SECOND ROUND.  
Groesbeck cir., 1st Sabbath in April.  
Ina mis, at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April.  
Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April.  
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**OWENS & ENGLISH,**  
AGENTS FOR  
**BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S**  
**BELLS.**

BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S BELLS.



BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S BELLS.

These Bells are entirely different from Iron, Amalgam, or other (so-called) Steel Composition Bells. They are the result of long experience in the manufacture of Bells, and are made of a composition including steel, USED ONLY BY OURSELVES.

They average in price less than one-half as much as the copper and tin composition Bells and mountings.

As to quality, they are fine toned, can be heard as far as copper and tin Bells of same size, and they are more durable.

The style of mounting gives an easy motion, secures the Bells against much of the jarring so common in ringing, and enables them to be rotated to a new position, if desired.

Bells of 26 inch diameter and upward, have springs attached to the clapper, to prevent it from resting on the Bell after striking, and thus interfering with the sound.

We would advise all purchasers to give preference to the larger sizes. With Bells of all kinds, the larger ones have the deeper and richer tones.

We now warrant all Bells of 26 inches and upward against breakage for TWO YEARS. In case of breakage after the expiration of the warranty, we will allow for the broken casting one-half price in exchange for a new one.

Send for circular or call and examine samples.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price.
18 inches.....	180 lbs.....	.....	\$17 00
20 inches.....	130 lbs.....	.....	25 00
24 inches.....	200 lbs.....	.....	35 00
26 inches.....	175 lbs.....	375 lbs.....	75 00
28 inches.....	250 lbs.....	350 lbs.....	90 00
32 inches.....	325 lbs.....	500 lbs.....	105 00
36 inches.....	650 lbs.....	800 lbs.....	100 00
40 inches.....	800 lbs.....	1000 lbs.....	200 00
44 inches.....	1000 lbs.....	1300 lbs.....	260 00

**OWENS & ENGLISH,**  
122 & 124 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

**HARK! HARK!! HARK!!!**  
TO BOOK AGENTS.  
Absolutely the Greatest Work of the Day

A Complete Outfit Free. Send for Circulars. Terms and Territory at once and canvass the field for the

**VOICE OF GOD,**  
an entirely new and most valuable book of over 500 pages. Royal Octavo. A compendious History of Sacred Literature, Facts and Characters, filled with Anecdotes of eminent Patriarchs, Kings, Priests and Reformers. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1162 and 114 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa. [apr2 3m]

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
**REMARKABLE, BUT TRUE!**  
\$6.00. For \$6 I send \$6.00.  
A NEW AND SUPERIOR FAMILY BIBLE, with a splendid Prospectus of same; and, also, for

**THE WORLD'S HOPE,**  
a good book of rare excellence and great popularity, and, by a novel method, easily introduced, a large and splendid Steel Engraving for every subscriber. Address, J. W. GOOD-SPEED, New Orleans. apr2 3m

**A MAN OF A THOUSAND.**  
**A CONSUMPTIVE CURED**

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate. Night Sweats. Irritation of the Nerves. Difficult Expectoration. Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper. apr2 13t

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GENUINE**  
**WALTHAM WATCHES**  
FOR TEXAS.

We have had so many customers for Watches from Texas that we have sent this advertisement to some of the best papers in the State, in order to increase our trade in that direction. Texas has the reputation in New York of being the most prosperous State in the Union, and we are inclined to believe that this is correct, for some of the heaviest and richest Watches we have ever sold have been sent to the Lone Star State.

All we ask of the reader is that he or she write to us for our Descriptive Price List of

**WALTHAM WATCHES,**

and it will be sent free and post-paid by return mail. This gives full particulars about all the Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, key-winders and stem-winders, in both gold and silver cases.

All Watches are Fully Warranted, and are sent so that you can examine them before paying the bill.

Our plan is this: When you have selected the Watch you desire from the list and order it from us, we send it by Express with the bill, to collect on delivery, and with the privilege to open the package and examine the Watch before paying the bill. If it does not suit, do not take it. But if it does, and you do take and pay for it, and then afterward it does not give satisfaction, we will exchange it, without expense for Express charges, or will

### REFUND THE MONEY!

We have kept this standing offer in the papers for over five years, but have never been asked to do it, for the reason that we give

### GOOD WATCHES AT LOW PRICES!

When you write for the Price List mention that you saw this notice in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, as we wish to know from what newspapers we get our customers. Address,

**HOWARD & CO.,**

No. 222 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We have lately moved from No. 865 Broadway to our new store on Fifth Avenue. Send all letters to above address. apr2 cow4t

**ALLEN LEWIS & CO.,**  
Cotton and Wool Factors,  
And General Commission Merchants,  
STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. nov20 '72 1y

**ALFRED MUCKLE,**  
FACTOR,  
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. jy30 1y

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.  
**P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,**  
Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**  
And Commission Merchants  
For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,  
Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,  
Corner of 24th Street.  
y24 6m Galveston, Texas.

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR.  
**WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
And  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
League Building, 73 Strand,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. aug7 6m

### CHEAP FREIGHTS.

FROM  
**New York to Galveston.**

**ISLAND CITY LINE**

OF  
**New York & Texas Packets.**

Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas.

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

**Lowest Rates.**

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT

ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE

FOR THE INTERIOR OF

THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,

MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST TRANSPORTATION

LINE TO TEXAS.

McMAHAN BROS. & CO., Agents,

GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

mays 1y1 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

**A CHALLENGE**  
Is extended to the WORLD to place before the public a better COUGH or LUNG remedy than Allen's Lung Balsam.

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

Read what well-known Druggists of Tennessee say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 13, 1872.

GENTLEMEN--Please ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business 27 years. We mean just what we say. Very truly yours, HURT & TANNER. Drs. Wilson & Ward, Physicians and Druggists, write from Centerville, Tenn.: "We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing Physicians, as well as Druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be." Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form. Directions accompany each bottle.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam. J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's. Cincinnati, O. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For Sale by R. F. GEORGE, Galveston. jan29 6m

**G. BEAUMONT, M. D.,**  
OF MISSOURI,

Treats all diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS, EPILEPSY RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CANCER, etc., etc. Bryan, Brazos county, Texas. jan15 3m

**JOHN A. PEEL.**      **HENRY REID.**  
**PEEL & REID.**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
 —AND—  
**IMPORTERS,**  
 13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)  
 And 11 and 13 Front Street,  
 [1892] **NEW ORLEANS, LA.** [1898]  
**WM. A. FORT.**      **GEO. W. JACKSON.**  
**FORT & JACKSON,**  
**BANKERS**  
 And Dealers in  
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,**  
**Waco, Texas.**

**CORRESPONDENTS:** WINSLOW, LAMIER & CO., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & CO., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin.      aug21 ly

**REMARKABLE INVENTION**  
 One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning.  
 The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present. See advertisement in another column.      mar19 cow6t

**DOLPH FLAKE & CO.,**  
 No. 166 EAST MARKET STREET,  
 —Offer for sale at low figures—  
 500 SACKS HUNGARIAN GRASS, MILLET, COW PEAS, CLOVER,  
 WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.  
 aug4 Suitable for present planting. [1y  
**S. HERNSHEIM,**  
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
**CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,**  
 Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.  
 Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.      apr24 ly

**USE WILL HOWE'S**  
**CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.**  
 SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO  
**WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,**  
 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.      ap3 ly

# ROSADALIS

# OSADALIS

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN**  
 remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.  
 The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.  
 Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms *The Finest Extract of Rosadalis.*  
**Dr. R. Wilson Carr** of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."  
**Dr. T. C. Pugh** of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.  
**Rev. Dabney Eall** of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.  
**Craven & Co.,** Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.  
**Sam'l G. McFadden,** Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.  
 Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.  
 Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.  
**CLEMENTS & Co.,**  
 BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors.  
**JOHN F. HENRY,**  
 No. 3 COLLEGE PLACE,  
 New York. Wholesale Agents.  
 June 29 17.

**C. W. HURLEY.**      **R. WEBSTER.**  
**C. W. HURLEY & CO.,**  
**SHIPPING**  
 —AND—  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,  
 Importers and Dealers in  
 India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties  
**PIG IRON, SALT,**  
 Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

**AGENTS FOR THE**  
**LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.**  
 AND  
**BLACK STAR LINE**  
 —OF—  
 NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL  
 Sailing Vessels.  
 jan17 ly

**AGENTS WANTED—for Prof. Parsons'**  
**Laws of Business.**  
 With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State of the Union. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L.L.D. A correct, economical and safe Counselor and Adviser. So plain, full, accurate and complete, that no person can afford to be without it. Send for circulars with terms, etc. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. [feb26 6m

**SOUTHERN HOTEL,**  
 (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.)  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
**LAVILLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs.**

The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.  
 There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one.  
 Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel.      nov6 6m

**WM. HENDLEY.**      **N. N. JOHN.**      **J. L. SLRIGHT.**  
**J. J. HENDLEY.**      **R. H. SEARS.**  
**W. HENDLEY & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**COTTON & WOOL FACTORS**  
 HENDLEY BUILDINGS,  
**STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**  
 LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates.  
 Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay.      June24th

**McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO.,**  
 SUCCESSORS TO  
**T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,**  
 Commission and Shipping Merchants,  
**STRAND, GALVESTON.**  
 Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre.      feb3 '70 ly

**A. STEIN & CO.,**  
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**  
 81 Twenty-second Street,  
**GALVESTON, TEXAS.**  
 Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine. Orders for Book Binding and Printing attended to with promptness and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited.      Jan29 9m

**TEXAS BANKING**  
 —AND—  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.  
 The Banking Department  
 Will give particular attention to collections in the interior of the State and all parts of the United States, without charge, except customary rates of Exchange. Will receive deposits on open account and Issue Certificates of Deposit, and by special provision of its Charter, will divide *pro rata* among its depositors from one-fourth to one-half of the net profits of its business.

**THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT**  
 WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST  
**LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE**  
 Marine and Inland Transportation,  
 AT FAIR RATES,  
 And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

**OFFICERS:**  
**J. M. BRANDON, President.**  
**N. O. LAUVE, Secretary,**  
**ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.**  
**B. D. CHENOWETH,**  
 Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
 Galveston:  
**J. M. BRANDON,** of J. M. Brandon & Co.  
**J. C. WALLIS,** of Wallis, Landes & Co.  
**F. R. LUBBOCK,** of F. R. Lubbock & Son.  
**M. QUIN,** of Quin & Hill.  
**LEON BLUM,** of L. & H. Blum.  
**E. S. JEMISON,** of Moody & Jemison.  
**A. C. BAKER,** of A. C. & M. W. Baker.  
**GEO. SCHNEIDER,** of Geo. Schneider & Co.  
**R. S. WILLIS,** of P. J. Willis & Bro.  
**T. A. GARY,** of Gary & Oliphant.  
**L. KLOPMAN, JR.,** of Klopman & Feilman.  
**ROBT MILLS,** of R. & D. G. Mills.  
**W. K. McALPIN,** of McAlpin & Balbridge.  
 may1-ly

**H. REED & CO.,**  
 THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
**CISTERNS BUILDERS**  
 252 and 254 Tremont St.,  
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
 Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best.  
**SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.**  
 All work guaranteed or no pay.  
**H. REED & CO.,**  
 July 10 ly      P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

**INTERNATIONAL**  
 —AND—  
**GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD**  
 337 Miles Completed and in Operation.  
 —OPEN TO—  
**LONGVIEW.**  
 The Western Terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway.  
 All Rail from the Gulf to Shreveport, and the only ALL RAIL ROUTE to points outside the State of TEXAS.  
**CHANGE OF TIME:**  
 On and after Monday, February 19, 1873,  
 2.....TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.....2  
 Will leave Union Depot, Houston, Daily, (Sundays excepted).  
**Express & Mail**      For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc.  
 —AT—      Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and HEARNE. Returning, this train makes close connection with train for Galveston.  
 9:30 A. M.      For Willis, Phelps, Huntsville and intermediate Stations.  
 —AT—      Leaves Huntsville at 7:00 A. M. for Houston and intermediate points.  
 2:00 P. M.      Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston to Hearne, Longview, Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport and Northeastern Texas change cars at  
**UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.**  
 Stages connect at Crockett for Naegdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Troupe for Tyler; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Marshall for Jefferson; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.  
 For rates and further information, apply to  
**H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.**  
**ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.**  
 Houston, February 10, 1873.      feb10

**GALVESTON,**  
**HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,**  
 —AND—  
**GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAYS.**  
 ON AND AFTER  
**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872,**  
**DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)**

**Train Leaves Galveston at 4:15 A. M.**  
 Carrying the United States Mail and Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West; arriving at Houston at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the Texas Central Railroad for Austin and Dallas. THIS TRAIN STOPS ONLY AT HARRISBURG THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MIXED TRAIN LEAVES GALVESTON AT 8 A. M., STOPPING FOR PASSENGERS AT ALL STATIONS.

**Train Leaves Galveston 12:45 P. M.**  
 Taking passengers from Morgan's Steamers, and connecting with the Night Train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

**Train Leaves Houston at 7:40 A. M.**  
 Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R.; arriving at Galveston at 1:15 A. M., connecting with Morgan's Steamers.

**Trains Leave Houston at 9:15 P. M.**  
 Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., and arriving at Galveston at 12:25 A. M.

**The Accommodation Train Leaves Houston at 1:30 P. M.**  
 Connecting with the G., H. & S. A. train from Columbus at Harrisburg.

Passengers for Houston and Great Northern Railroad take the 4:45 A. M. and 8 A. M. train from Galveston.

Passengers for Columbus and the West, via G., H. & S. A. R. R., take the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, and the 6:55 A. M. train from Houston. Train leaves Harrisburg for Columbus at 8 A. M.

**GEORGE B. NICHOLS,**  
 Superintendent.  
 jan15 tf

**HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.**  
**CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and After Monday, Nov. 11, 1872,  
**PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**  
 Mail and Express } Arriving at McKinney at 12:00 midnight; }  
 Leaves Houston } at Austin 4:50 P. M., and }  
 DAILY } at Waco 6:30 P. M. same }  
 (Sundays excepted) } day. }  
 7:30 A. M. } Returning leaves McKinney at 4 A. M.; Austin at 12:30 A. M.; and Waco 9:15 A. M.; arriving at Houston at 9 P. M. same day.  
 Accommodation } Arriving at McKinney at 6:30 P. M. (except Sunday) and at Austin at 6 A. M. (except Monday) next day.  
 Leaves Houston } Returning leaves McKinney at 6:30 A. M. and Austin at 8:20 P. M. (except Sunday) arriving at Houston at 7:30 A. M. next day.  
 DAILY }  
 1:30 P. M. }

ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT RUN FROM HEMPHSTEAD TO MCKINNEY ON SATURDAY.  
**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars**  
 Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Mail and Express Train leaving Houston at 7:30 A. M.  
 The above Trains make the following connections, viz:  
 At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 2 P. M. and 2:45 A. M.; South at 2 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.  
 At Waco, with stages for Peoria, Woodberry, Covington, Cleburne, Aeton, Granberry, Weatherford and Jackboro, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 A. M. For Towash on Fridays at 7 A. M. For Valley Mills, Clifton, Mericlin, Footoot, Iredell, Duffo, Stephenville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.  
 At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.  
 At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jackboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.  
 East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.  
 For Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.  
 Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.  
 Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.  
 At McKinney, North, with El Paso Stage Line, daily (Sundays excepted) for Sherman, Red River City and Terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R.  
 West, via Pilot Point, Denton, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Decatur and Jackboro, daily at 6 A. M.  
 East, (tri-weekly), Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Greenville, Bonham, Paris, Clarksville and Jefferson at 6 A. M.  
 At Lebetter, with daily stage for Lagrange.  
 At McDade, with daily stage for Bastrop.  
 At Austin, with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.  
 Through Rates and Bills of Lading given from Stations on the line of this Road to New Orleans and New York, via Morgan's Line of Steamships, Galveston to New Orleans, and Merchants' Line Steamships, New Orleans to New York, Shippers furnishing their own Bills Lading.  
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**J. DURAND,**  
 General Superintendent.  
**J. Waldo, General Freight and Ticket Agent.**  
 Jan29

# Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOL. XX--No. 46.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1034.

## BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY.

BY C. F. ORNE.

Ho, all who labor, all who strive!  
Ye wield a lofty power;  
Do with your might, do with your strength,  
Fill every golden hour!  
The glorious privilege to do  
Is man's most noble dower.  
O, to your birthright and yourselves,  
To your own souls be true!  
A weary, wretched life is theirs  
Who have no work to do.

## Texas Resources.

### Nueces County.

DEAR ADVOCATE—How is it possible that a letter from a person whose life has been as isolated as mine could be of interest? Of what can I write that will entertain you or your readers? Of sheep, horses, cattle, mustangs, deer, rabbits, mesquite trees, prickly pear and grass? for those are the only products of this region. If you wish a treatise on any of these subjects, I am competent to perform the task. I can tell you how to start a *ranche*, and how to end it, too, if you wish; how to make a large stock small and a small one large; how to make a large stock without any start at all, and how to make nothing at all with a large stock.

Many of your correspondents have described their favorite counties. We have had glorious descriptions of Tarrant, Dallas, Parker, Fannin, and various others; but nobody has written about *Nueces*. Then, dear Editor, with your permission, *Nueces* will be my theme.

*Nueces* lies on the west side of the river of the same name. The word signifies nuts. Alas! this is a sad misnomer. There is not a single pecan or nut tree in the county. It is said high up on the head-waters of the stream, in that *terra incognita* known as the "Bexar Territory" on the map, and as the "Comanche county" to the settlers, there are an abundance of pecans. But until that part of the world is traversed by the Trans-Continental or Southern Pacific Railroads, there will be no gay picnic excursions to gather these delicious nuts. So we accept our inappropriate sobriquet of *Nueces* with as good grace as possible, while our children supply the deficiency of all manner of nuts by eating mesquite-beans and acorns, when the drouth does not defeat even the growth of these crops. I do not know how far this county lies above the level of the sea, but I do know it lies far above any other part of the world I have seen in the healthfulness of its climate. It is situated immediately on the coast. Nine months in the year we have the strong trade-winds; three months we look out for "the northers." If we can provide a roof, or even a hide, to shelter under, we get through this season well enough. I have known human beings to pass an entire winter here with no better protection than a few hides. Indeed, all the *jacals* of the laboring class of Mexicans are not as good as a well-stretched hide or tarpaulin. And still so free from malaria is the climate, that those who are so poorly provided for very rarely suffer with sickness.

This county contains 3450 square miles in area. The population is 3975, of whom 332 are colored, and a much larger proportion Mexican. The as-

essed value of property, \$2,089,912. The face of the country is prairie. Except on the water courses, or the courses where the water runs *when it rains*, there is no timber. The growth is the scrubby mesquite and a variety of bushes, bristling with thorns, which, without an exception hardly, produce some kind of a *bean*. This leguminous trait of our foliage is a botanical curiosity, but a significant fact that may direct our future agriculturist in finding something of the vegetable kind that will flourish in *Nueces*. The streams are not supplied by springs of fresh water bursting from the generous bosom of Earth, but by the fall of rain. For this reason we have no rivers, except in times of freshets. At any other time we can cross all our rivers and creeks—not exactly *before* we get to them—but almost without knowing where the bed of the stream is. At certain places along the course of these streams the water is retained in deep holes, called "lakes," and these constitute our *permanent* water, at which animals of all kinds drink. In some portions wells are dug and water found, which is good until a long drouth, when it fails entirely or becomes salt. The Santa Gertrude's creek, noted as the site of the famous "King's Ranche," has the same peculiarity. I have my own theory in regard to this. The salt water is heavier than the fresh, and remains at the bottom. When the fresh water is exhausted by evaporation or other means of waste, the salt water is exposed, and the well or stream is useless until it rains again. We tried the experiment of boring an artesian well, but found the water salt and abandoned the work. So our only chance is to build reservoirs or tanks and take care of the rain water.

*Nueces* is no field for the agriculturist. Except along the coast, and in a few places on the *Nueces* river, gardens, or even a "turnip patch," are not attempted. It is labor lost to farm here, unless a successful plan of irrigation is introduced. Gen. H. P. Bee, several years ago, tried the experiment of raising Sea Island cotton. It was a success for several seasons. Like the heroic Putnam, our gallant farmer left his plow for the battle-field; and there are but few persons in the county now who could even point out the spot on which large crops of this valuable commodity were raised. Though this article is without doubt adapted to this peculiar soil and climate, the labor and expense involved in picking and ginning properly the long staple will deter any others from planting it. I have been amused at the new-comers to *Nueces* on the subject of farming. They always come prepared to show the old settlers what the right kind of effort will do in cultivating the soil. Equipped with every variety of farming utensils and improved classes of seeds, they go to work in earnest, and make their fields and gardens. But the long, dry season soon discourages the most sanguine, and the fine improved tools are left to rust, and the enclosures are turned into calf pastures. Very soon the premises of one of these energetic new-comers look no more thrifty or attractive than the *old ranches*. Vines of all kinds might be cultivated. I planted some of Bayard Taylor's famous *China water-melons*. They flourished and

bore bountiful crops, but never ripened. To our surprise, year after year the vines made their appearance spontaneously, and in many instances a long distance from the original spot in which they were planted. How often have I seen thirsty travelers deceived by these luscious-looking melons growing amidst the grass! If these fruits had only been genuine, what a real blessing in this barren region they would have been! Travelers describe such a fruit as this growing abundantly in the deserts of Africa, without cultivation, wherever its seed happens to fall, which is both pleasant to the taste and satisfies thirst. If I could introduce this plant in the prairies of *Nueces*, I would feel that my life had not been entirely in vain. Alas! my famous melons were not palatable—nothing more than pie-melons. I wonder if some of this African variety couldn't be imported to *Nueces*? Shall I write to Dr. Livingstone, dear Editor, on this interesting subject? From all this, then, you must be convinced that the future of *Nueces* is not in her soil. One of the greatest privations is the entire deficiency of fruit. We can learn to do without vegetables, and even cease to desire them; but the taste for fruit is never lost or acquired. It always *exists*, and is almost an instinct of the human race, as much as the love of the beautiful, the enjoyment of sweet music or the delight experienced from fragrant odors. Think of children nearly grown who have never seen a peach, a plum, a cherry, a pear or a strawberry fresh from the orchard or garden! Everything comes out of tin cans with them. How such things came to be in cans, is a question that is no more asked than how did the milk get in the cocoa-nut? The poor little things are satisfied with Topsy's explanation of matters—"just growed"—whether within or outside of the box, they never question.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MR. EDITOR—I have read article after article, in different newspapers, about the stock law in Texas, and I believe the result will be, if it is passed, an oppression on the poor people of said State. I would like to know if these logicians have studied the interest of the poor man or the rich? The question is an axiom: Is Texas divided into homesteads and owned by families as such? No; but companies own multiplied thousands of acres of land in this State that are only worth from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, from whom families can procure homes and be happy in the Lone Star State. But let this law pass, and the same lands will be worth from \$10 to \$20 per acre—high enough to make every poor man a renter the balance of his days, and his issue after him having the incumbrance that will still follow. Where will the poor man get his beef that he now enjoys at a low price or by a little attention to raising? One may say, raise it in pastures. In *pastures*? What will they do for water when a series of dry years come that Texas is subject to? Not a drop of water in some places for fifty miles square, and it would be impossible to drive his stock to it every day, for he could not return the same day he started. It would just prove an annihilation of

milk and beef cattle and plow oxen; it will stop immigration to this country, for they will see that they will be no more than serfs for the rich man.

Fellow-citizens, we have seen foreign countries oppress the commonality to such an extent that they have flocked to our country in search of liberty. Now, will the people of Texas, without considering for the first moment, give their assent to such a law? I appeal to those who have an honest heart, and are not willing to favor the opulent more than the indigent, to weigh this thing well. It will not add one cent to the commonwealth, because, while it will increase the unoccupied lands, it will destroy the stock cause; less corn and cotton will be raised; it will cause immigration to stop coming; it will act as a quarantine to the State. Pay no attention to the hydro-headed prosecutors of it; it is like all other schemes—money at the bottom of it all. A.

THE Corpus Christi *Gazette* presents the following cheering picture of the condition of affairs in that section:

Continuous departing trains, full loaded with merchandise of every imaginable description, necessarily imparts a busy air, and induces the inquiry: Where are the consumers? In a few words we answer as follows: The country lying adjacent to our city is rapidly being occupied by emigrants from all quarters of the globe. Buildings and improvements in the shape of pastures, fields, etc., are continually under way. Every desirable location between this place and the Rio Grande is being fastened upon and stock ranches daily springing into existence. This influx of settlers has a tendency to create trading posts. Young and energetic men are constantly on the alert for these openings, and fix firmly upon them at once, establish themselves, and, knowing of no other place so easy of access, and where merchants are so liberal in their bargains, so well prepared to supply all demands, and so attentive to customers, they at once direct their way hitherward. Buyers on the Rio Grande are gradually becoming aware of the superior advantages of this city, their ability to obtain better terms here than elsewhere, and in consequence make this the depot from whence they draw their supplies.

THE *State Gazette* says a charter will be asked for a railroad, at this session, to run from McDade to the coal beds, a distance of fourteen miles. Of course the application will be made by the coal company that has just been formed with a capital stock of \$500,000, \$100,000 only to be sold at present. The *Gazette* says the coal can be sold in Austin at a good profit for \$5 a ton. We have already said that this coal has proved to be excellent for making steam and gas.—*News*.

The sugar crop of Texas the past year was greater than for any year since the war, and the prospect is that the crop will continue to increase for many years to come. At present prices it is more profitable than cotton, and requires much less labor—that is, only about the same labor as corn—and the freedmen greatly prefer to work on sugar plantations, and hence sugar planters have less trouble in securing the requisite amount of labor.

## Our Outlook.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Dr. Uriah Clark, and Mrs. Hubbard Clark, were received into full communion in Park-street church, Chelsea, Mass., on Sunday, 16th ult. The former for many years was a prominent Universalist and Spiritualist preacher, author and editor, and the latter a popular young trance spiritual lecturer. They are both laboring to save souls from the errors they have renounced.

—Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Church, is preparing to make an official visit to the foreign missions of the denomination. He will go Westward in his tour around the world in May.

—District conferences, made up of the pastors, local preachers, and official members of the churches, are coming into fashion among the Methodists. The *Pittsburgh Advocate* reports such a meeting which recently took place in that neighborhood, and which was attended by 22 regular preachers, 23 local preachers, 5 exhorters, 15 district stewards, and 12 Sunday-school superintendents, one of them a lady. The editor of the *Advocate* adds that "the plan of work for local preachers recommends such an arrangement of certain circuits as to bring the local preachers into co-operation with the traveling preachers in taking up the various points in the district now occupied and to supply them with Sunday services." These efforts of our Methodist brethren to complete and render more effective the organization of their church are full of encouragement.

—The ladies sent out by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, are now stationed as follows: China: *Foochow*, Miss B. Woolston, Miss S. H. Woolston; *Kinkiang*, Miss Lucy H. Hoag, Miss Gertrude Howe. India: *Bareilly*, Miss C. Swain, M. D., Miss F. Sparks, Miss Lizzie Paltz; *Moradabad*, Miss L. Blackmer; *Lucknow*, Miss Thoburn, and Miss J. Tinsley.

## EPISCOPAL.

—A private telegram was received on Friday in Cincinnati, announcing the death of Bishop McIlvaine at Florence, Italy. This eminent prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church was born in Burlington, N. J., June 18, 1796. His father, Joseph McIlvaine, was a leading lawyer and United States Senator from New Jersey at the time of his death, in 1826. He was graduated in the year 1816 at Princeton, was admitted to deacon's orders July 4, 1820, by Bishop White, and having labored in Christ's church, Georgetown, Md., he received, two years later, priest's orders from Bishop Kemp, of Maryland. In 1825 he became Professor of Ethics and chaplain in the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1827 he became rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained until 1832, when he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio. Bishop McIlvaine was a large contributor to theological literature. His "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," delivered in New York University, in 1831, were published by request of the Council, and have gone through many editions. During the early part of the controversy arising out of the Oxford tracts, appeared his "Oxford Divinity compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches," which the *Edinburgh Review* recommended as one of the best "confutations of the Oxford school." In 1854 he published a volume of sermons entitled "The Truth and the Life." He also compiled two volumes of "Select Family and Parish Sermons," and wrote several other works of minor character. In 1853, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, and in 1858 that of LL.D. by the University of Cam-

bridge. The deceased was distinguished for the soundness of his evangelical views, and for the expository character of his preaching. He had many warm friends, who will mourn his death most sincerely. He was residing temporarily in Florence for the benefit of his health.

—The result of certain public demonstrations in England in favor of retaining the Athanasian Creed, with its "damnable clauses," will probably secure its temporary "reprieve" against the assaults of the reformers. The Convocation of York has taken action in its favor, and thus seems disposed to hold on to the old anathemas. The discussions which have been provoked by the question during the last twelve months, are almost limitless as well as numberless, nor do we think they have reached their termination yet. What has been spoken and published on both sides would, if compiled in volumes, make a respectable library.

—The Bishop of Manchester, England, has rebuked the ritualism of some of the clergy in his diocese who had been indulging in medieval mummeries. He said that he had heard with shame and confusion of face that a banner had been carried in one of his churches on which was inscribed, "The Queen of Heaven." While he rejoiced to see a revival of reverence, devotion and piety, he could not countenance an imitation of the practices of the thirteenth century.

—Rev. J. C. Fitnam writes from Colorado as follows: "A few days ago, a gentleman well known to me, brought a message from a place in New Mexico, saying that the Episcopal Church could have, at that point, a church-building, which was formerly a Romish chapel, on condition that an Episcopal minister be sent there. The message came from the owner of the church, who is a native Mexican. But a Spanish-speaking minister is indispensable. At each point where a minister is stationed—and I could name a dozen in New Mexico where one would be gladly welcomed by the Mexican population—a school for the Mexican children should be established and maintained. Permit me to suggest that the church make a special effort to raise a fund for the support of missionaries in New Mexico."

—The Rev. Charles H. Tucker recently resigned the rectorship of an Episcopal church in the Diocese of Long Island, and went to Chicago, where he became the assistant of Mr. Cheney. Contrary to the custom, but for obvious reasons, he did not bring letters from Bishop Littlejohn to Bishop Whitehouse. Bishop Whitehouse forbade him to officiate in Christ church, and when he took no notice of the writ, notified Bishop Littlejohn, who has cited him to appear and answer in New York on the 18th of May. Mr. Tucker refuses to say whether or not he will obey the citation.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—A French Presbyterian church of forty members was organized in Brooklyn, last week, by the Presbytery of that city. Rev. J. B. Richards is to be pastor of the new charge.

—It is settled that Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle will be rebuilt of brick; that it will be as large on the floor as the old building, with a higher ceiling and galleries all round, with seating-room for at least a thousand more persons; that the old pillars, which were an eyesore in the tin-clad Tabernacle, will be omitted; and that the general plan of the interior will be similar to the old one, the seats being in circles on a rising floor and the aisles radiating from the pulpit. The exterior appearance will be rather more churchly than the holy hippodrome of former days. About 5,000,000 bricks will be required to build it, and it will be the largest Protestant church edifice in the

country. The ladies have undertaken to procure the organ, which will be nearly as powerful and much better adapted to church purposes than the old one. It is hoped that the edifice will be ready for use by the 25th of September, the date of the dedication of the first Tabernacle.

—The revival in the Presbyterian church at Goshen, Ohio, has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the church. The church numbered about sixty members, and it has received ninety-four within two months, of whom only four were upon certificate.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—The *Congregational Quarterly* publishes the statistics of the denomination showing its strength and condition at the beginning of the present year. There is a total of 3366 Congregational churches, of which 3263 are within the limits of the United States, 83 in Canada, 5 in New Brunswick, 9 in Nova Scotia, and 6 in Jamaica. The total number of ministers is reported as being 3291 in the United States, of these 2252 appear to be engaged in pastoral work. The net increase of churches from last year is 61; there being a total of new churches formed of 128, while the names of 67 have been dropped, largely, it is presumed, by the change of centers of population. The total reported number of church members is 318,916; a net increase from last year of 6862. The total number reported in Sabbath-schools is 371,100; a net increase of 2145. The total reported amount of benevolent contributions is \$1,305,872.58; a net increase of \$155,889.98; but only 2426 churches have reported their contributions. It is the opinion of the compiler of these statistics that there are a few more than 400 Congregational ministers who are without charge, and available for the pastorate. On the other hand, we have 642 churches actually vacant, and 134 more supplied by licentiate and ministers of other denominations.

## BAPTIST.

—The Free Baptists of New York talk about raising \$50,000 immediately for church extension and missionary work, and we want to see them do it.

—In the territory now known as Virginia and West Virginia there were in 1773 about sixty Baptist churches, forty ministers, and three thousand communicants. In 1823 there were in the State about three hundred churches, two hundred ministers, and forty thousand communicants. There are in the same territory one thousand three hundred and thirty-three churches, seven hundred and forty-seven ministers, and one hundred and fifty thousand communicants.

—The *Baptist Union* claims that about 700,000 Baptists in this country are now "liberal," or "Free-unionists." It says that "very few churches now make occasional communion of their members with Pedobaptists a disciplinary offence; many of them quietly admit Pedobaptists to the Lord's Supper in their churches; hundreds of their ministers give no invitation to the Supper, because they regard an invitation to those of the 'same faith and order' as an unwarranted exclusion of others. A respectable and increasing number of ministers are open-unionists."

## CATHOLIC.

—The Clergyman's Association of Williamsport, Pa., has published a resolution of sympathy with Father Stack's movement against the absolute power of American bishops, which, they truly say, involves the interests of citizens in general. The tremendous monopoly of property which the organization of the Roman Catholic Church gives to the bishops by placing in their

hands all the church property of their dioceses, and refusing to the congregations any voice in the disposal of the buildings which their contributions have erected, excites in the minds of many persons grave apprehensions. It is a serious question whether public policy does not forbid such a concentration of property intended for public uses in the hands of one man.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Wesleyans have on the Fiji Islands 634 chapels, 354 other preaching-places, 13 missionaries, 52 native assistants, 883 catechists, 2,372 day-school teachers, 814 local preachers, 2,828 class-leaders, 24,413 members, 1,414 day-schools, 100,250 attendants on public worship.

—The Brahmos of India are erecting churches. They have just dedicated a new church in Bombay, with ceremonies, some of which will indicate the changes setting in on India. A pulpit with a harmonium and organist, are described. The *Indian Mirror* (a native paper) says: Eight hymns had been composed for the occasion, and distributed among the congregation." \* \* \* \* "By far the most interesting part of the spectacle was the presence of some twenty-five Hindu ladies, not grouped together in the back ground, nor peering, half-concealed, through chinks and loop-holes, but occupying, all to themselves, three or four rows of the front seats.

—The American Education Society contributes to the support of about 300 students, a larger number than for some years. To furnish these students \$100 a year each, besides paying its incidental expenses, the society requires \$33,000 a year, and now appeals for additions to its funds.

—The professors of Trinity College, Dublin, propose that American professors should exchange work with them for a few months at a time, thus establishing an international exchange of thought.

—Constance, the scene of the martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome Prague, has just been the scene of a demonstration in favor of the Old Catholic cause. On Sunday, Feb. 9th, Professors Michelis and Friedrich addressed an enthusiastic meeting of between two and three thousand people from all parts of the land bordering the lake, and with such effect, that the next day a plebiscite was taken of the Constance Catholics, when 653 declared their non-adherence to the Infallibility party. The scene, so report the papers, was most exciting, all work was stopped, and the greatest interest stirred up; the priests had sent out fly-sheets, urging the people to vote against the Reformers, but in vain. The Swiss reform movement had infected the neighboring Badenens, and they flocked to the poll. Two churches are to be forthwith demanded from the Government.

—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie took place at Edinburgh. Religious services were attended by the members of the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh in Dr. Begg's church, and also in Newington United Presbyterian church. In the residence of the deceased there was a religious service conducted by ministers of various denominations. The funeral procession was about three-quarters of a mile long; and it was computed that there were over thirty thousand people on the route. The procession included the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, clergymen of all denominations and many other prominent citizens, together with the children from the ragged schools. After the grave had been closed, two children of the original ragged school—a little girl and boy—made their way through the crowd and placed a wreath on the grave. Dr. Guthrie was born July 12, 1803, and died February 21, 1873.

Texas University---Another Liberal Donation.

MR. EDITOR—With devout acknowledgments to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, I announce the gift to the Texas University of one thousand acres of land. This munificent donation comes from Maj. John R. Henry, of Springfield. From the inception of the enterprise, Brother Henry has exhibited the liveliest interest in its prosperity. This, his latest act, is a substantial endorsement of all that has been done. We await, with interested curiosity, the arrival of the next name on the proposition to raise ten thousand acres of permanent landed endowment in donations of one thousand acres each.

F. A. Moon, Regent.

A Definition of a Circle.

MR. EDITOR—In the January number of the *Southern Review*, Dr. Bledsoe, the editor, gives us a definition of a circle, which he thinks is "free from all errors, whether of defect or of excess," and he invites, he challenges, criticism. Here is his definition: "A circle is a plane figure contained by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point in the plane." A writer in the *St. Louis Advocate* suggests that the phrase "in the plane" is unnecessary, and therefore should be left off as an error of excess.

I object to the use made of the term *figure* in Dr. B.'s definition. A figure must have boundaries; if it has not, or if it is only partly bounded, it is not a figure; it must be *inclosed*. So says Dr. B. Hence, a "plane figure" is a portion of a plane *inclosed* by a line or lines. Then to say that a circle is a plane figure contained by a line, is the same as to say that a circle is an *inclosed* space, or an *inclosed* portion of a plane contained by a line, etc.—that is, the circle has *two* containing or inclosing lines, which is absurd.

I, therefore, submit the following definition of a circle, which I think is less objectionable than any of the above, viz: *A circle is a portion of a plane contained by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point.* JOHN ADAMS.

NECHESVILLE, March 20, 1873.

The First Preacher in Western Texas.

MR. EDITOR—Thirty-three years ago we had but one Methodist preacher west of the Colorado river. Brother Sneed was the first pioneer in Western Texas. He was the first man that preached the gospel in DeWitt county, Lavaca and Gonzales, and, I believe, in Colorado. He had to preach to small congregations. His field was rather laborious. Why so? Because, after preaching, he frequently had to ride several miles before he could get his pay for preaching—I mean his dinner. God bless his soul! he had all the turkeys and chickens to eat that his heart could wish for. R. B.

Galveston Bible Society.

The annual meeting of this society took place at the St. Johns Methodist church, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., when, after appropriate opening services, the president introduced to the very large and intelligent audience—made up largely from all the orthodox churches of the city—the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, who had been invited to deliver the anniversary address, and who spoke to the audience in an address rarely equalled for its elegance of language and depth of thought.

After the address by Dr. Palmer, the president, Rev. William Howard, called for the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer, which being read, were, on motion, received and filed, it being shown that the society had distributed and sold books—Testa-

ments and Bibles—during the past year to the value of \$326 30; that the society was out of debt, having paid all dues, with \$112 50 cash on hand, and a stock of books in the depository, worth \$139 15.

An election of officers, to serve for the next twelve months, was then gone into, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board, viz: Rev. Wm. Howard of the Baptist Church, President; Rev. R. F. Bunting, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. B. Walker, of the Methodist Church, Vice-Presidents; Rev. H. P. Young, of the German Presbyterian Church, N. B. Yard, of the Episcopal, Prof. T. J. Girardeau, of the Presbyterian, G. B. Jewell, of the Methodist, and W. H. Stewart, of the Baptist Church, Executive Committee; Cyrus Thompson, Secretary; George F. Alford, Treasurer, and Walter M. Robinson, Depository Agent.

Resolutions were passed thanking Dr. Palmer for his able and eloquent address, and instructing the secretary to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the city papers, and a copy sent to the Parent Society in New York, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Sec'y.

TEXAS ITEMS.

LARGE INSURANCE.—The late Alexander Sessums, of this city, was insured in the following life companies:

Equitable of New York.....	\$4,000
Washington of New York.....	6,000
North American of New York.....	6,500
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.....	10,000
Life Association of St. Louis.....	10,000
Connecticut General, of Hartford, Conn.....	5,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn.....	10,000
Security of New York.....	10,500
Mound City of St. Louis.....	17,000
Kniekerbocker of New York.....	20,000
Republic of Chicago.....	20,000
Eclectic of New York.....	10,000
Alabama Gold of Mobile.....	10,000
Texas Mutual of Galveston.....	10,000
National of New York.....	10,000
Nashville of Nashville, Tenn.....	10,000
Unknown, about.....	15,000

A total of..... \$185,000

The Austin papers advertise fish from Galveston to be had at the restaurants.

The *News* says M. S. Fisher, of Bonham, has shipped North over 7000 bushels of bois d'arc seed this season, paying out the sum of \$40,000; over \$25,000 of which were paid out in Fannin county.

Several herds of cattle have crossed the Colorado below this city recently, en route for Ellsworth, Kansas, which seems to be the market now instead of Abilene. Cad Pierce, of this place, has gathered a herd of 1800 head, which he will send forward at once, and he will take out, himself, another herd in May. The quantity of cattle driven this year promises to be enormous.—*State Journal*.

The loss by fire at Waco, on Sunday night last, is estimated at \$79,000; insurance, \$27,000.

The *Weatherford Times* says that countless thousands of young grasshoppers are hatching out, and that there is every probability of early vegetation being destroyed by them.

The Central Railroad Company has purchased seventeen or eighteen hundred acres of land adjoining the town of Kaufman, and the citizens of the town have donated to the company four hundred acres more within the corporate limits of the town. The deeds to the company are all signed and deposited with Messrs. Dashiell & Waters, and will be delivered when the depot is established. We understand that a very suitable tract of land, east of town, will be purchased by the citizens of our place for a depot. *Kaufman Star*.

Gen. J. B. Robertson, secretary of the meeting of Texas Veterans of 1836, gives notice that the next meeting will be held at Houston on Wednesday, May 14, that being the third day of the State Fair.

It is proposed to make a new county by taking a slice off the north of Hunt, the south of Fannin, and the corner of Lamar. Ladonia has been fixed on as the county site.

Cotton is up and growing finely. The recent general rains throughout the county have been of much benefit to the growing crops. Our planters are busy in the field, with high hopes of abundant harvest.—*Colorado Citizen*.

The weather has been extremely dry during the past winter and thus far in the spring—merely enough rainfall to enable the farmers to work their land. Corn planting is two-thirds finished, and will soon be completed. The prospects for a full wheat crop are better than they were, the last rain having forced the young plant up to present something like a growing appearance. A good shower now would facilitate its growth, and guarantee a fair yield. An unusual large acreage has been prepared for cotton; the great drawback to the farmer in planting of this staple is the scarcity of seeds. Should the season prove favorable, we hazard nothing in saying there will be two and one-half bales raised in this section where there was one any previous year. The acreage in oats is less this year than last; and what has been sown, like all other vegetation, is suffering for rain.—*Gainesville Gaz.*

Such a spirit of general improvement has seized our people as they never possessed before. The county is rapidly filling up with thrifty farmers from the North and East, new farms are being opened in every direction, giving the whole country an air of prosperity never before witnessed. One who would now travel through this section, on the river counties especially, would be astonished at the improvements made in so short a time.—*Gainesville Gazette*.

We notice various improvements going on in different parts of our town, which add much to the appearance of the premises, and prove that there are some who believe in the future fortunes of Rockport.—*Rockport Transcript*.

The *Texas Observer* denies the existence of small-pox at Rusk, but says several cases occurred in the eastern part of the county among the freedmen.

The citizens of San Antonio have held a meeting to make arrangements for entertaining Secretary of War Belknap and Gen. Sheridan, on their arrival in that city.

The Brownsville papers of the 18th inst. report heavy rains the Sunday previous, and remark that the gardens, etc., were greatly refreshed thereby.

A fine rain fell on last Tuesday night, the effect of which will be valuable on the growing vegetation. Spring is apparently fully open. The wild geese have taken up their long flight for the northern marshes, and the feathered songsters around fill the air with song.—*Gonzales Inquirer*.

The farmers of Washington county are now busily engaged in planting cotton, and from what we can learn, there will be at least one-third more land planted with this staple than last year.—*Brenham Banner*.

We understand that the gauge of the Pacific, west from Longview, is to be the same as all other roads, and that the gauge between that point and Shreveport is to be changed so freight can go through without breaking the bulk.—*Intelligencer*.

The *Dallas News* says: A startling letter to our neighbor, the *Herald*, from Montague, reports the discovery of gold by an old frontiersman named Gilbert, who has brought in specimens of quartz found on the head-waters of the Brazos. A company is reported as organized to prospect.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Telegrams from London of the 26th ult. state that dispatches from Madrid say that Senor Castillar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Acosta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Spanish Cabinet. It is also stated that a general ministerial crisis is imminent. The garrison at Barcelona is in open mutiny, and the officers are powerless to effect a restoration of discipline. A band of Carlists have entered the town of Ripolli, in the Province of Genoa, and are committing many excesses.

Senor Figueras announced that the ministry had decided to stand or fall with the measure. Contrary to general expectation, the House resolved not to continue the debate, and subsequently, by a unanimous vote, passed the bill for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico. The announcement of the result was received with cheers. The bill declares that Spain will preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions, and provides that the emancipated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all political rights of Spanish citizens. The government took ample precautions against disorderly demonstrations in the city.

The Porto Rico emancipation bill provides that abolition shall follow immediately. The slaves will, however, be obliged to serve three years with their present masters or other residents on the Island, and will enjoy the political rights of Spanish citizens after five years. The indemnity to be paid to slave owners is to be charged to the Porto Rico budget. Soon after the adoption of the bill a dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted, and the House broke up amid great excitement in the building and on the streets, but no disorder, and the city remained completely tranquil.

An insane American appeared at the Lodge Gate of Windsor Castle on the 27th ult. and demanded admittance to see the Queen, alledging that she was his mother. He was arrested and being threatened with incarceration in the mad-house, promised to return to the United States.

The Carlist Committee in London publish a denial that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva or abdicated his claims. The committee say that Don Carlos is actively preparing for an advance upon Madrid, and will head his troops on the day fixed for the movement.

The *Herald's* London special says there has been severe fighting in Spain, in which the Carlists gained an important victory. The Government troops retreated to Gravellos, much demoralized, where they were captured by Saballo. The small garrison also surrendered. There has been a demonstration at Tarragona, in commemoration of the establishment of the Paris Commune. Street fights have occurred in Barcelona, in which six persons were killed.

A Dispatch from Paris of the 28th ult. says: A petition from Prince Jerome Napoleon praying for French citizenship, is to be presented to the National Assembly to-morrow. Upon its introduction the Government will propose to pass to the order of the day, and in the event of an adverse vote will immediately introduce a bill banishing the Bonapartes from France.

PARIS, March 28.—Senor Clascogo has resigned as Spanish Minister at Paris, because he disapproved of the insufficiency of the conservative policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

Advices from Carlists sources say that a full inquiry acquits the Cure of Santa Cruz from the charge of committing atrocities and acts of cruelty upon prisoners. It is stated that the Carlists aim at the capture of Pampeluna as a base of operations against Madrid.

## Correspondence.

## How to Make Your Pastor Contented and Useful.

1. When he reaches his field of labor, if he has a family, give him to understand that you were expecting a single man; that it is very strange that such an one was not sent.

2. Let him know that times are very hard, and therefore preachers must learn to live on very little; that he must not expect such conveniences as would enable him to do good and effective work, but perhaps in a few years you will be able to do better.

3. If a marriage ceremony is to be performed, do not call upon your pastor, but call some one from a distance.

4. Do not ask him to baptize your children. Wait for a bishop, or some other distinguished person, or else neglect the duty entirely.

5. When a member of the church dies, in order to show that you are perfectly unsectarian, and not in the least degree selfish, call a minister of some other denomination to perform the burial rites.

Pursue this line of policy toward your pastor, and if you do not have in him a humble *Christian*, you will at least have a humiliated man.

TEXAS.

Marvin College, Etc.

Marvin College is located at Waxahachie, Ellis county, Texas. It is on the north side of Waxahachie creek, and is surrounded with wide-spreading prairies of the most productive character. This portion of the State—its advantages considered—is comparatively thinly settled. Those who are in search of homes and happiness would do well to call and look at this section. Land—all things considered—is much cheaper here than in many other portions of the State. The greatest barrier to universal success is the scarcity of timber; yet we have plenty for fire-wood, and at present we can get plenty of lumber, hard and soft, at reasonable prices.

Water privileges, for man and beast, are far superior to those of many other localities. We have wells, cisterns, springs and creeks sufficient to meet all demands. We are not advised as to its mineral properties; suffice it to say that it is cool enough in summer, and, as we believe, very healthy. Health is an important item with every one, and, as far as we are capable of judging, we do not hesitate in saying that it will compare favorably with any other locality. Providence has smiled upon our town and college for the last twelve months. We have had less sickness and fewer deaths than any place we know—its population considered. Parents who wish to give their children a thorough education at a healthy place, would do well to send them to Waxahachie. We have no local cause for disease.

*Our Faculty.*—We are not disposed to flatter, but speak the truth. Some men and schools need *puffing* in order to keep them alive, but with regard to our professors, we frankly acknowledge that we have not language to paint their true virtues. They are truly pious, and every way capacitated to fill with honor their respective positions. The discipline of the college, in every department, moves like well-ordered machinery. Students are not permitted to lay down one book until they have fully digested its contents. We never knew children—young ladies and gentlemen—to advance in their studies more rapidly.

*Sectarianism.*—Those who envy the success of Marvin College, are continually crying: "it is a sectarian school." It is very probable that those who make such allegations could not define sectarianism if their salvation depended on their efforts.

The question at issue is, in what respect is Marvin College sectarian? We are sure, most emphatically, in no respect. The college being under the control of the Northwest Texas Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and governed by a Methodist faculty, does not constitute it a sectarian school. Were we to introduce our Book of Discipline, hymn-book, and standard theological works, and require the students to study them, then, and not before, it might be truly alleged that "it is a sectarian school." Our faculty use the same books that are used by the first-class high schools and colleges in the South. This demonstrates the fact that it is as free from sectarianism as any other school that uses the same text-books. The objector asks: "Is not your college under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South?" We answer that the faculty is composed of Methodists of the true stamp, and in this regard perhaps ours is an exception, for we oftentimes have professors and teachers who are not Methodists. When we can do so, we should always give the preference to pious men and women who are members of our church. It is utterly impossible to obtain a *creedless* faculty. The devils have a *creed*, and so does every man, especially if he is competent to teach others. If we denominate colleges "sectarian" because they are under the control of certain denominations, the charge is wholly groundless. To talk about a college being governed by a president and professors who have no religious faith, is down-right folly.

Well, then, the reader is now prepared to say with us that, upon principles assumed by those who profess non-sectarianism, all the schools and colleges in the land are sectarian institutions. It would be easier to find a faculty without the least degree of competency than to find a *creedless* one. Our heart has been made sick in hearing the cry in the pulpit and press, "Our college is not a sectarian one." Why do certain presidents and agents make this statement so frequently? Take a college, for instance, that is not denominational, but is governed by a Baptist or Presbyterian president, is such an one free from sectarianism? By no means—upon their principles of *logic*. Some of the most profound sectarian schools, (if we may judge from proselyting,) are the private enterprises, which are said to be *non-sectarian* schools. But such schools are generally governed by wise strategists, who are guarding with angelic diligence two important points, viz: their *own* church and their pockets! These pretensions to fidelity and non-sectarianism take well with some persons, who do not understand the wires which are at work. But to the main point. Why is it that any one is compelled to assume such an unenviable position? We can not tell unless they desire to raise themselves and their institutions in the minds of those who are incompetent to judge of their own proceedings. Again, by such *croaking*, we may reasonably conclude that they intend to make the impression that our schools and colleges are Methodist manufactories. They should recollect the old proverb, "Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." Theological schools where the doctrine and discipline are taught, exclusively, may be properly considered "sectarian," but none others. But is Marvin a sectarian college? We maintain it is as free (if not more so) from sectarianism as any literary institution in the world. Our president requires all the students to attend church and Sabbath-school, but never requires any one to attend the Methodist Sabbath-school or church in preference to any other. He is a praying man, and prays daily for the salvation of those who are committed to his charge; but we never heard of him or any one of the

faculty praying that they might become Methodists. Indeed! we have no need for any such prayers; for several years past we have regarded our church in the light of a furnishing-store for other denominations; hence we have no fears of future success, and that, too, without proselyting or "sectarian" schools. To write or speak against denominational schools greatly aids the infidel movement to forbid prayer and exclude the Bible from every literary institution. We have no objection to denominational schools; would to God there were ten to one; but apart from theology we know no such a thing as a "sectarian college." Each denomination should patronize its own institutions—all things being equal. We have some very liberal-hearted Methodists, however, who, for the sake of a few dollars, or some other insignificant consideration, will send their children to other schools in preference to their own. If we are *Methodists* in reality, we should prove our faith by our works, if it requires a sacrifice to do so. CITIZEN.

WAXAHACHIE, March 19, 1873.

From Rambler.

MR. EDITOR—Having just returned from a visit to the "outside row," I feel like scribbling a little. One or two things impressed me much while up there, and since: First, the people out there are largely abandoning the stock trade as a vocation, and are giving attention to agricultural enterprises. Old farms are being renovated and new ones made, orchards planted, etc. This is surely the beginning of better times. And just here let me say to the "new-comers": if you are in Texas, or want to come, and have but little wealth, go on out there and locate on a "pre-emption," and then buy more as you get able.

Another thing impressed me: While there I went to church at a county town, and the intelligent appearance of the audience led me to think that the preachers out there in particular would have to elevate the standard of their attainments. Those people are by no means ignoramuses. If a preacher out there expects to hold his audience he must not run about and gossip all the while. No, a large proportion of his time must be spent in genuine hard study, both of scientific and theological matters. But to the people there I would also say: "Be not high minded;" receive the truth of God meekly, no matter from what quarter it may come. Yours in haste,

RAMBLER.

From Knoxville Circuit.

We extract the following from a business letter from Rev. A. M. Box: Meningitis is prevailing pretty extensively over my circuit. We have had five or six cases in London within the past week and a half, four of which have died. The first was Mrs. Henderson, wife of our teacher, and the next two were Porter Hamilton and Miss Lucy Wymer, two of Mr. Henderson's pupils. And last night one of Mr. Henderson's children went to join its mother beyond the deep blue sky. O what a cruel, fatal monster meningitis is! The two school children named above were well and hearty on Saturday; on Sunday they were stricken all of a sudden into unconsciousness, and on Wednesday evening they both died, and on Friday morning were both carried in our wagon to the graveyard, where they were simultaneously interred within a few yards of each other. Who will be next we can not tell. God prepare us for the change that awaits us.

The Waldensian Church.

The annual meetings of the Waldensian Synod were held a few weeks since at La Tour (Piedmont). Last year it was decided to change the time

of the meeting from May to September. Previous to the Synod a gathering of pastors took place, at which it was resolved, almost unanimously, to recommend Signor Comba of Venice as successor to the lamented Dr. Revel, in the chair of Historical and Practical Theology in the College at Florence. The Synod was opened by Signor Comba, who preached an earnest and faithful discourse on the words in 1 Cor. ix. 16, "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel." Seventy-one deputies were found legally qualified to sit and vote. It is the custom in the valleys, as it is impossible publicly to discuss all the reports from the various parishes, to draw every year two from among the other reports by lot. This Synod the lot fell upon the parishes of Rodert and Pomaret. The former is one of the smallest and poorest Waldensian churches. It is situated at the very summit of the Alps. The 300 inhabitants of the parish are scattered over a wide area, in little villages, perched here and there upon rocks, which are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. An excellent impression was made upon the assembly by the report, which showed 160 communicants, 60 Sabbath-school children of both sexes, and 200 francs collected for poor, evangelization and missionary enterprises. As usual, the spiritual life of the various churches occupied the serious attention of the Synod. From several places the reports were not very satisfactory on this point of first importance, and several excellent suggestions have been made towards a better state of things. Among these may be mentioned—first, an "inner" or "home mission," in former years recommended by the Synod, but impracticable from the scarcity of men and means; and secondly, a clearer line of demarcation between "parish" and "church"—that is to say, between the general population and the living Christians who alone form the true church of Christ in the place. There was much earnest inquiry into the state of primary instruction in the Waldensian valleys, where 4550 children, in a population of 22,000, are at school. The School of Theology brought up the name of the late Dr. Revel, to whose memory well-merited eulogiums were paid.

The mention of Dr. Revel's name called attention to the loss of other strong friends of the Waldensian Church, such as Mr. Holt Bracebridge, of Crimean renown, and Mr. Charles Wilson. A review of the "Evangelization Report" caused an animated discussion. The "Report" is a long document of ninety pages regarding the work of thirty-seven stations during the last fifteen months. It is accompanied by statistical tables of the number of laborers, teachers, hearers, school-children, communicants, losses and gains, and contributions to various objects. The report notifies a diminution in the number of hearers, communicants and school-children, and an increase in the number of Sunday-school children and the amount of contributions voluntarily given by the various mission churches.

M. Houzeau maintains that not only does each group of animals possess a language which is understood by other members of the same group, but that they can learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understood his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger-signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded, the dogs would rush out and bark, while to the former they paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls have the power of expressing slightly different but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.

**Our Montalics for April.**

**Roman Festival.**

Rome has festivals of all sorts, secular as well as ecclesiastical, but the temper of the people is such that the latter naturally predominate. The influx of strangers begins during Holy Week, when the great hospital of the Holy Ministry is opened for the pilgrims. The pilgrims of course have made all or the greater part of their journey on foot, and the *chaussure* of many of them is extremely primitive, such modern improvements as shoes and stockings being replaced by long linen bands swathed about the feet in coils full twenty or thirty yards long, until a sufficient thickness is reached to protect the flesh against the inequalities of Italian mountain roads. Still these mummy-like swathings are not wholly proof against the continued friction of stones and sticks, so that when the wayfarers arrive at the hospital these rags are often soaked in blood and clotted dust. The pilgrims are immediately led to a basement room furnished with a low continuous wooden settle skirting the wall, and numberless wash-basins with coarse soap and strong towels to each. The members of the confraternity accompany them, and removing their bandages carefully wash their sore and bleeding feet in warm water.

Easter morning always comes with something like a shock upon the accumulated emotions of Holy Week; but with the strange, fitful adaptability of southern races, the Romans seem to glide without effort from intense gloom to exuberant joy. The whole city is alive before dawn, the piazza before St. Peter's is crowded with pilgrims and rural visitors, the steps of the basilica are covered with troops drawn up in festal array, the balconies and colonnades of the Vatican are dark with curious foreigners, and over the *loggia*, or principal terrace above the door of the side vestibule, is a white army on which all eyes are already fixed. Meanwhile the ceremony is going on within St. Peter's with all the pomp that art can command.

The crown of the whole pageant, however, is the unrivalled Papal choir, which now outdoes itself in its magnificently calm rendering of the solemn church chant. At the elevation of the Sacred Host, the word of command is rung out in a clarion-like voice by one of the officers, and the military in the body of the church all present arms as they suddenly drop on one knee. The Noble Guards draw their swords and lift them up in a bristling hedge of steel, while they also are on their knees; and from the lofty tribune under the dome issues the sound of the silver trumpets, the only instrumental music allowed during the Papal functions. Again at the moment of the communion the same evolutions are gone through, save that the trumpets no longer sound, and that in perfect silence a cardinal bears the consecrated Host to the foot of the Papal throne, where the Pontiff kneels to receive it.

No sooner is the mass over than the Pope proceeds to the outer *loggia* or balcony over the vestibule. The crowds without are now reinforced by the crowds from within, who frantically elbow their way out to secure the benediction of the Holy Father. A little group appears under the white awning, and the masses on the piazza are swayed as by a strong wind. A voice, clear and sweet, is raised, and the central figure, in pure white, extends its arms over the multitude, while the simple, grand old formula of the blessing is distinctly heard by all: "Let the blessing of God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, come down upon the city and the world." And so, turning to the east and to the west, the figure slowly retires, and every visitor feels, in an

undefinable way, that he has received what he came for, and is rewarded by that scene of less than five minutes' duration for the long sea journey or land wanderings he may have had for its sake.—*Galaxy*.

**A Disagreeable Visitation.**

A Turkish paper gives an account of a curious forced emigration which has recently produced great excitement on classic ground. On the European banks of the Hellespont stands the city of Gallipoli, interesting as the first possession of the Turks in Europe in 1357; and nearly opposite to it is Lamsaki, a village long renowned for the vineyards in its neighborhood, and situated near the site of the celebrated Lampsacus of classic times. During the autumn the authorities of Gallipoli came to the conclusion that there were in that town—as where are there not?—too many ownerless dogs about; and instead of issuing death-warrants against these vagrants, they took the extraordinary course of exporting them to their opposite neighbors across the Hellespont, who were already plentifully provided with canine treasures. On the arrival of these two thousand immigrants, who were very unruly on the passage, they started, in quest of food it may be supposed, to the mountains; but not finding anything to suit their palates, returned to the town. Here the tug of war commenced. The Lamsakian canines, on recognizing the situation, "turned out to a dog," and a frightful conflict, with terrible howlings and barkings, ensued for four hours. At the end of that time the foreign foe was worsted, and, beating a retreat, endeavored to allay the pangs of hunger by eating the grapes, and thus doing really serious damage. The people then had to turn out: two hundred dogs were killed, and the rest retreated, but of course only to return. The *Djeridei Havadis* concludes the account by mildly saying that the Lamsakians are much disgusted by the eccentric conduct of the Gallipoli magistrates, who ought of course to have sent their canine emigrants to a desert island. But how thankful would Philadelphians be if somebody, imitating the Gallipoli magistrates, would but deport two thousand of the cats which make night-life hideous—to the New Jersey shore say!—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

**A Dinner Excuse.**

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But when a lady has a forgetful husband, who, without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say, and how to say it, form the problem. Mrs. Tucker, the wife of Judge Tucker, of Williamsburg, solved this problem many years ago. She was the daughter or niece (I am uncertain which) of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and celebrated for her beauty, wit, ease and grace of manner. Her temper and tact were put to the proof one court-day, when the judge brought with him the accustomed half score or more of lawyers, for whom not the slightest preparation had been made, the judge having quite forgotten to remind his wife that it was court-day, and she herself, strange to tell, having overlooked the fact.

The dinner was served with elegance, and Mrs. T. made herself very charming. Upon rising to leave the guests to their wine, she said: "Gentlemen, you have dined to-day with Judge Tucker: promise me now that you will all dine to-morrow with me."

This was all her apology, whereupon the gentlemen swore that such a wife was beyond price. The judge then explained the situation, and the next day there was a noble banquet.

*Moral:* Never worry a guest with apologies.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

**Origin of a Plague Epidemic.**

The plague that for the last two years has been raging in Persian Kurdistan had its origin, according to the report of a commission sent to ascertain the nature and source of the disease, in the opening of some old caves, which forty years ago served as a burial place for the victims of a former epidemic. The first appearance of the pestilence was at a village situated some 5000 feet above the level of the Black sea, and containing in all about 150 families; 130 persons were attacked, of whom 100 died. "The village," says the *London Times*, "like all other Kurdish villages, was abundantly filthy within, but it was well supplied with pure water from the hills, and the houses stood apart from each other, freely exposed to the sun and wind. The history of the mode of seizure of the two persons who had been earliest attacked with plague—one of whom lived to tell his own story—was obtained by the commission. There could be no suspicion of contagion brought from elsewhere, as a plague was not known to exist either in Asia Minor or in Persia in the summer or autumn of 1870. One of the persons earliest attacked was seized a few hours after he had been engaged in the work of excavating a cavern for harboring sheep among the hills near the village. While thus engaged he had disinterred a quantity of human bones. The other person had also been attacked soon after removing some human bones which he had found in a neighboring cavern in which flocks were sheltered. Now, the commission ascertained that the places in which these bones had been found were the spots where the dead who had died from an attack of plague which had depopulated some of the villages of the district forty years before had been buried. During 1829-'32 it is well known that plague was widely disseminated in northwestern Persia, Asia Minor, and Arabia. The recent outbreak in Persian Kurdistan, in short, followed almost immediately upon the opening of the two old plague-pits, and the commission believes that to this opening the outbreak owed its origin."—*Galaxy*.

**Fish Culture in China.**

A French official, M. Dubry de Thiersont, writing from China, states that fish culture has for thousands of years been an important branch of industry among the Chinese. They selected the best kinds of fish for breeding, calling them family fish. Most of those employed belong to the cyprine family, are herbivorous, fatten fast, and grow rapidly to a large size. Nearly every farm had its fish-tank or pond, and the care of its inmates was as constant a duty as that of any other stock. It is only recently that artificial fish culture has been introduced, and the Chinese maintain that fish so bred quickly degenerate. The method they adopt is to collect the young spawn or fry and then bring them up in the natural way. The ponds and tanks of the interior provinces are yearly supplied in this way, and during the season for fishing are regularly drawn upon as sources of food. Laws for the protection of fish are stringent and thoroughly executed. The management is placed in the hands of mandarins, each of which has charge of a certain district. Their business is to see: 1st. That at given periods of the year, a quantity of fry in proportion to the extent of the district, is turned into the waters. 2d. That during the spawning season the communications between the lakes and rivers are free so that fish may deposit their spawn. 3d. To prevent any person fishing between the months of April and September, and to take care that nothing is done to injure the fish in any way. The great rivers which fall into the sea are open to fishermen throughout the year, and

the minor rivers for nine months; but the lakes and smaller streams are only fished from September to April. These regulations and the universal adoption of fish-ponds and tanks in which the so-called family or domestic fish are preserved and fattened, give to the inhabitants an abundant supply of fresh-water fish which for centuries has never failed even for a single year.—*Galaxy*.

**France.**

Did Louis Napoleon retard the cause of liberty in France? From our standpoint I should be apt to say "Yes." Regarding it purely as a French question, I am of opinion that in 1851 France was not ready for a republic. It might not have made the least difference in the attempt of Louis Napoleon whether it was or not; still, for almost twenty years France was in a stable condition and grew and prospered and became strong and intelligent, so strong and intelligent that she demanded a constitutional government, which the Emperor was forced to yield and did yield. Had the war been averted, a few years would have witnessed the fall of the empire. It had severed its purpose.

And France now? She has received no mortal blow. The contest was terrible, but it was short. It did not exhaust the nation. She has incurred an immense debt, which at this moment serves to keep her from revolutions and disturbances. She has had her pride humbled and her unbearable conceit effectually taken down. It has done and is doing her great good.

"Adversity," says the Eastern sage, "is like the season of the former and the latter rain, cold, comfortless, unfriendly to man and to animal. Yet from that season have their birth the flowers and the fruit, the date, the rose, and the pomegranate." This applies to nations as to individuals. It applies to France. Already the elastic confidence of the people has returned. They love their country as no other country is loved by its inhabitants. In the response to the demand for money to pay the invader, they subscribed four times the required sum. With unparalleled industry, with resources of extraordinary extent, France is not prostrate. She has been punished with severity, but I believe she will come forth purified, to take a better place among the nations than ever in the past.—*Galaxy*.

Professor Magnus, of Berlin, demonstrates the combustibility of iron by the following beautiful experiment: One of the poles of a straight bar magnet is first sprinkled with iron filings, when the particles of course arrange themselves in accordance with the lines of magnetic force. The flame of a spirit lamp or gas-burner is then applied, when the finely divided iron readily takes fire, and continues to burn brilliantly for a considerable time. By waving the magnet to and fro while combustion is going on, a beautiful rain of fire is produced.—*Galaxy*.

The "Journal of the Society of Arts" says that potatoes may be nicely kept for winter use by packing in lime, and if watery their quality will also be much improved. In carrying out the process, the floor of the place where tubers are to be stored is first sprinkled with fine unslaked lime; on this a layer of potatoes four or five inches in depth is laid; these again are sprinkled with lime, and so on. One barrel of the fine lime is sufficient for forty barrels of potatoes.—*Galaxy*.

It is suggested to replace iron with glass for plunger blocks and axle bearings. Glass is found to be cheaper, equally serviceable, and more economical than iron for such uses, being very easily lubricated.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 2, 1873.

## LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

WAXAHACHIE DEMOCRAT.—We are in receipt of the prospectus of the Waxahachie Democrat, which the editor, John B. Dale, expects to issue in a short time. The Democrat office was burned out at the late fire in Waxahachie. We admire the pluck of the publisher, and extend to the enterprise our warmest wishes.

ST. JAMES.—The opening services in the basement room of St. James church, Galveston, March, 30, were conducted by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of the Louisiana Conference, who preached from I. Chronicles, xxix., 5. The congregation was very large, and deep and serious feeling was manifest under the earnest words of the preacher. In the afternoon an experience meeting was conducted by Rev. J. W. Whipple, and at night Dr. Alexander preached. It is the purpose to protract the services for some days, and it is to be hoped that the deep feeling manifest at all the opening services of St. James may develop into a glorious revival of religion.

THE OHIO House of Representatives recently passed a bill prohibiting lotteries and gift enterprises of every description. An effort was made to exempt churches, public libraries and newspapers from the operations of the law, but the amendment was voted down by a very decided majority. That was sensible. If a thing is wrong, no ecclesiastical manipulation can make it right. What is sinful with sinners is far more sinful with saints. Gambling can not be sanctified by any amount of psalm-singing.

MR. FROTHINGHAM, a leading liberal Christian, recently, was put in nomination for the office of preacher in a Jewish temple. The nomination was ruled out on the ground that none but Jews could fill their pulpits. This incident shows the position of liberal Christianity as viewed from the Jewish standpoint. The distinctive doctrines proclaimed by Christ and his apostles have never been so thoroughly frittered away that Judaism can see but little difference between the faith it proclaims and the doctrines of these modern teachers.

SOME butchers in Leeds, England, have been imprisoned for the offense of selling mutton which was tainted by the bite of a mad dog, and which caused the death of several persons from hydrophobia. The butchers resent this invasion of their liberties as an outrage, urging that, if the meat was tainted, no person was compelled to buy unless they wished to do so; and besides, nobody had died from eating it but half a dozen poor people. In spite of this plea, the prison door was shut upon them.

Somehow, this case reminds us of the plea made by the vendor of ardent spirits. If a man drinks, it is his own act, and then it ruins no one but a lot of miserable drunkards, who are worse than useless members of society, anyhow.

## THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

Under this heading, a writer in the *News* of the 21st ult. accords to the pulpit a great power for good, and justly thinks that this power is often undervalued by those who but seldom, or never, "attend church." He then pays a merited tribute to the eminent pulpit ability of Dr. Palmer, who recently afforded the people of our city a rare treat in his able and interesting Bible address. Dr. Palmer is a high-toned gentleman, a ripe scholar, a vigorous thinker, and a first-class preacher. He has few peers, and fewer superiors. After passing from the notice of Dr. Palmer, which was just and appropriate, the writer indulges in a reflection or two of a general character, which we deem it proper to notice. He says: "Were all our pulpits filled with such men as Palmer, we should hear less of the gospel of hate, less of that fatal venality which has flooded our land and has made our national legislature a den of thieves." This is about equivalent to saying if all our presidents were such men as Washington; our politicians such men as Clay, Calhoun and Webster; our judges such men as Marshall, Kent, Story and Taney, our whole government—executive, legislative and judicial—would occupy far higher and purer ground than it does now. But such a supposition is inadmissible. Great men have ever been, and must ever be, scarce. God gives many men "one talent," a smaller number "two," and a very much smaller number "five talents." It is a misconception of the power of the gospel to suppose that it consists in the power of intellect, of learning, of logic, or oratory. Inspiration declares it to be "the power of God." It does not consist of "excellency of speech," nor in "man's wisdom." This was precisely the mistake the polished Greeks of Corinth made. The gospel, as preached to them by Paul, lacked, in their estimation, polish and profundity; he was but "a babler," and his preaching "foolishness." "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." "We have," says St. Paul, "this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us." Some men of "five talents" in intellect, in culture, in logic, in imagination, and in all the graces of a most fascinating oratory are needful; and God calls them. Some of the vessels in a great house are golden, some silver, some brass, some wood, and some no better than potters' clay; but all fill a place, all are useful. Man is dead in trespasses and sins, and no power but the power that raised Christ from the dead, even the Spirit of holiness, can regenerate his nature and raise him to "newness of life."

THE Germans are not as fast as some other people, but when they undertake a job they usually go through with it. Their attention has been directed to Central Africa, and they are working with characteristic industry in its thorough exploration. While the scientist and statesman are eagerly solving geographical problems, or opening new paths for commerce, they are doing an important work for the church, about which some of them care so little.

## A FAMILIAR CASE.

The other day, while conversing with a lady to whom we had been introduced on the cars, we learned that she was the daughter of a ——— minister, was a member of the ——— church, and yet, though she had been living for nearly a year in the city of ———, had never heard a sermon during that period. In her earlier life she had been an active worker in the Sunday-school, and yet, though she had heard the bells of half a dozen churches every Sabbath morning, she had not for twelve months responded to the call of duty.

This case represents thousands in our State. New scenes, new associations, which possibly open new and perhaps wider fields of usefulness, too often obliterate the vows made in other days; and, though regarding themselves as members of the church of Christ, their neglect of every Christian duty ranks them with the multitude who reject the gospel. They are needed. Christ claims the testimony of all his followers. "Ye are my witnesses," are words which impose upon each one who has assumed the vows of the Christian life, obligations which cannot be assumed without incurring a grave responsibility.

We intimated to our friend that we should report her case to the pastor of her church. She cordially assented to the proposal, saying, that had she met Christian friends in her new home, she would not so long have lived outside the line of duty. If the pastor would call she would gladly recognize her church relations.

"If the pastor would call!" Why had he not found this wanderer from the fold? The answer is easily found. Every pastor is sure that there are many among the strangers who are seeking homes in this new country; that many bring with them letters from the church in the older States; but how are they to be distinguished from the world of sinners? They exhibit none of the characteristics of the Christian's life. They carefully conceal their colors, and if the pastor mistakes their relations to the church, the fault is with themselves.

It would be well if the church could devise some plan which would make it the duty of pastors, when giving church letters to members who are changing their homes, to ascertain their destination, and send to the pastor of the church in that locality a notice, commending the coming brother or sister to his pastoral oversight, and to the sympathies of the church. Many of the hundreds who each year lose their religious enjoyment, and drop out of the ranks of Christ's followers because of their failure promptly to claim their place in the house of God, might be saved to the church if their presence could be indicated to those whose duty it is to watch over their souls.

THE railroad movement has reached China. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of railroad iron for a hundred miles. The waking up of Japan has disturbed the indifference of China, and the influence of Western civilization will be more and more marked as the years move on.

THE papers of last week announced the execution of two men for murder. One was George Driver, who was hung for the murder of his wife; the other was known as Foster, the car-hook murderer. Liquor brought both of these men to their terrible doom. Powerful efforts were made to secure a reprieve for Foster, on the ground that the deed was committed in a drunken brawl. Driver, on the scaffold, more wisely spoke to the crowd in tones of solemn warning, and appealed to young men especially to avoid the path that led him to a dishonored grave. Society obeys the law of self-preservation when it says that drunkenness is not a sufficient plea to arrest the stern sanction of the law. When a man places himself under its dominion, and then hurls a human soul out of a mangled body into the eternal world, he should be held to account for the deed. It says no man has the right to rob himself of his senses, and then plead his own deed as the justification of an additional crime. This is sound logic. The same law of self-preservation will one day push the argument to the further point of holding the accessory to the drunken murderer responsible for his share in the bloody business. The unhappy victim of a depraved appetite, in his lucid intervals, possibly wrestles with desperation against the demon, and yet society allows the tempter to spread allurements in the path of the doomed man, and grow rich over his ruin.

THE *Working Church* says that when Rufus Choate, the great New England lawyer, bought books for himself, he always remembered his pastor, and sent to the parsonage some volume of sterling value. Such deeds of kindness were blessings, both to giver and receiver. No one but the earnest student, whose meagre income permits only a small library, can appreciate the value of new books. They are rich mines of thought in which he longs to delve, but they cost dollars, which he does not have. The slender salary which would hardly pay a day-laborer, is supposed to be enough for the preacher; and, as it is measured by the absolute necessities of life, will not cover the books he so much needs. We hear occasional criticisms respecting the barrenness of thought in the pulpit. It is hinted that the pulpit is often behind the times; yet how can the preacher keep abreast of human thought when his poverty denies him access to its sources of knowledge.

If every pastoral charge was blessed with a few men as intelligent and thoughtful as Rufus Choate, the facilities which are as important to the preacher as the lawyer would be supplied.

WITHIN the past three years upwards of a quarter of a million of converts to Christianity have been added to the church in Madagascar. Such work would mark the operations of the church in other lands if like zeal and faith moved the hearts of the followers of Christ. The prosperity of Christianity in that island recalls the apostolic age, when thousands were added to the church in one day, and whole cities were moved by the power of the preached word.



WINTER QUARTERS.

We find, on looking over our correspondence carefully, but few revival items for our Texas outlook. We are aware of the causes which operate against special revival services in the winter. Not only is the season unfavorable, but the preachers have but recently reached their work, and must become acquainted with the field before they can plan their campaign.

As to cold weather, we are not sure that it is an insuperable barrier to revival influences. Dr. Rosser has been carrying on, in Winchester, Va., a work which has been crowned by the conversion of nearly four hundred souls. And yet the snow covered the streets every day, and often the nights were stormy. Do we not watch the weather too closely in connection with our church movements? Some of the most glorious revivals we have ever witnessed were held in stormy weather. When people are wide-awake respecting their Christian responsibilities, physical discomforts will be easily surmounted.

The best way for a preacher to put his work in proper shape is to preach and labor as though he expected that God would honor every sermon in the revival of the church and the salvation of sinners.

The winter too often is in our hearts. "Faith laughs at impossibilities," and chilling winds or frozen roads are trifles in its path. When the church is alive, the way to the sinner's heart will be easily found, and in midwinter or midsummer the work of man's recovery from sin may go on.

In a Baptist Sunday-school in Richmond, Virginia, the infant class last year raised \$260. In the days of the Master's sojourn in the flesh, his praise was perfected in the voice of the children, and to-day they are setting the church of God an example of liberality and zeal for the Savior, which their parents would be wise to follow. Boys or girls, with their keen relish for candies or apples, or with dolls, ribbons, kites and pocket-knives in sight, who can lay aside a part of their dimes to send the Gospel to the heathen world, are preparing themselves for the work of spreading the Gospel among the nations which prophecy foretells, but which the present generation of Christians but faintly apprehend.

WHILE IN D\*\*\*\*\*, a short time since, the pastor handed us the name of a subscriber, who, he said, had long been confined to her room by sickness, with but little hope of returning health. Her chief comfort was her Bible. She said to him that she found in it new beauties every day. She wanted the *ADVOCATE*. We felt grateful that a soul which feasted on such rich food should wish the *ADVOCATE*, and find comfort and profit in its pages. The thought that we may, through its columns, visit that sick chamber, and say something that will render brighter the gloom of the sufferer, should encourage us in our task.

We see it stated that, within ten years, the missions in Bengal have increased upwards of one hundred per cent. Missionary work is not a failure.

Commodore Maury's Prayer.

Commodore Maury was not only a scientific man of the highest class, but a Christian. His dying testimony in favor of Christianity is worthy of record and preservation. The *Southern Churchman* says: "Two days before his death he called his son, Col. R. L. Maury, to his bedside and dictated the following prayer, which he composed and used daily for nearly forty years—'ever since that 29th of October when I was laid upon my back at Somerset, Ohio,'—and which he desired him to transmit to his absent children should they not arrive in time. He referred to the accident which fractured his leg and lamed him for life. He also stated that every petition contained in the prayer had been granted:

"Lord Jesus, thou Son of God, and Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon me; pardon my sins, and teach me the errors of my way. Give me a new heart and a right mind. Teach me and all mine to do thy will, and in all things to keep thy law. And teach me also to ask those things necessary for my eternal life. Lord, pardon me for all my sins; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever."

"In 1840 Commodore Maury connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Long before his loved ones felt that he was indeed going to die, Commodore Maury felt it—knew it. He summoned them all (for they were all present) to his bedside, and told them he was dying, but not to grieve, for he was at peace with God, and was ready and anxious to go. During the forty-eight hours just prior to his death he ate nothing, and talked of the glories that soon awaited him. A little before the spirit departed, and when thought speechless, he was asked to give a sign if all was well. He calmly replied, 'All is well—all is well,' and then fell asleep."—*Western Methodist*.

THE dispatch announcing that Commodore Vanderbilt had given, through Bishop McTyeire, \$500,000 to the endowment fund of the Central University of the M. E. Church, South, has been confirmed. This munificent donation ensures the success of this enterprise. A meeting of the Board of Trustees was to be held the 26th of March, and important action was doubtless taken.

No age of the world has been so marked by deeds of private beneficence as the one in which we live; and, if we mistake not, in this noble work our country stands pre-eminent. In 1871 the gifts for educational purposes, made by private individuals, amounted to over \$8,000,000, and in 1872 they were nearly \$10,000,000; and, from indications, 1873 will show a corresponding increase.

What is Texas doing? We have an enterprise before the Methodist public which claims the support of our wealthy members. Four thousand acres of land have been donated. There are many who are able to respond to this call. How soon shall those who have this enterprise in charge be provided with the facilities which will ensure its success?

It is said that while several of the professors at Harvard College receive two thousand dollars per annum, that the chief cook at one of the leading hotels, Boston, receives twenty-five hundred. People value the stomach more highly than brains, and will pay more cheerfully for a good dinner than for the culture which makes men of their boys.

DRS. PIERCE AND PUNSHON.

The *Southern Christian Advocate* of last week contains an exceedingly interesting communication in reference to Drs. Pierce and Punshon, two men eminent among Methodists. It is from the pen of the Rev. Arminius Wright, Columbus, Ga.:

These two distinguished divines—one the honored and venerable representative of true American Methodism—the other the worthy and eloquent representative of Wesleyan Methodism—have been in our city recently. Columbus is the home of Rev. Dr. L. Pierce, who is profoundly respected and loved by all our citizens for his great talent and life-long devotion to the church of his choice. On Sabbath, Feb. 23, he preached for me, at St. Paul's church, a sermon of rare power and eloquence. I have from boyhood often listened to him with an admiration I felt toward no other preacher, but never before do I remember to have heard from him a sermon evincing more intellectual strength and moral power, than on the occasion to which I refer. Eighty-nine years have not dimmed his mental vision, nor abated the zeal and energy of his great soul. His logic—masterly and convincing—was made luminous by the splendor of an imagery all his own, and his exposition—clear, concise and comprehensive—was radiant with an imagination rarely equaled by himself, never excelled by others. It is really astonishing that he retracts the vigor of an intellect which, for half a century, has towered sublimely above his contemporaries, and left its mighty impress on two generations. The Doctor announced as his text, Gal. v, 24, 25, and proceeded to analyze the "flesh with the affections and lusts"—showed their lawlessness and opposition to the spirit—until we felt how needful was the crucifixion in Christ, that we might enjoy true spiritual life. "Living and walking" in the spirit—the renewing power of spiritual religion—were unfolded, enlarged and magnified, until the preacher, in thrilling language, pressed home on every heart his solemn theme, and left no room for doubt or cavil. The pulpit was enveloped with light and unction, and the congregation realized the force of a sermon we shall remember long after the peerless preacher sleeps in the dust. I was reminded of the remark of Louis XIV to Massillon, after one of his great sermons at Versailles. Said the monarch, "Father, when others preach, I am very well pleased with them, but when I hear you I am dissatisfied with myself."

The next week came the great Wesleyan divine. The visit of the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, D.D., was quite unexpected—we were indebted to a failure of the trains to make connection for the pleasure of his company. He was on a hurried tour through the South, which he had never visited before, and will return to Canada by the 12th of March.

We were holding a monthly union love-feast at St. Paul's church, Thursday evening, Feb. 27, and learning that Dr. Punshon was in the city, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and invite him to be present. He readily consented to do so, and in due time made his appearance. When he entered the lecture-room, we beheld a portly man, of medium height and ruddy face, perhaps advanced in age beyond fifty. His whole bearing indicated a cheerful temper and genial nature, while his *physique* spoke of a well-fed, well-kept Englishman. His fame as a pulpit orator is world-wide, and we were not disappointed. He did not deliver a sermon, but only gave us a *love-feast talk*; but such a talk as I have never heard. He said he addressed the meeting as a *Methodist*, and claimed that we were all alike, Methodist and breth-

ren. His theme and the subject of his experience was, *Christian development*, which he enforced with wonderful power. His language, simple and pure, was like the magic touch of electricity; while rising with the subject, he became mighty and eloquent in the Scriptures. All eyes and ears and hearts were drawn towards him and held in wrapt attention. He is certainly a man of rare gifts. His exposition of certain passages of Scripture was able and eloquent, and replete with striking and beautiful similes. His language was not rhetoric at the expense of evangelical theology, but the glow of genuine Christian experience. He would not have us think ourselves yet perfect; we should press on toward the *mark*, for the prize. Each day should light us to some new battle-field, and each evening close on some vanquished lust. He would not have us *smuggled* into heaven, even under an archangel's wing, but seek for an open and abundant entrance.

But we must forbear. No synopsis, Mr. Editor, can do justice to the charming preacher. Before leaving the city, Dr. Punshon decided to call on Dr. Lovie Pierce, and the next day at ten o'clock was appointed for the interview between these two wonderful men. At the hour designated, Dr. Punshon, accompanied by Rev. T. T. Christian, Rev. Dr. J. S. Key, Rev. W. F. Robinson, Rev. J. W. Simmons, and your correspondent, called and found the venerable Doctor ready to receive us. The meeting of these two eminent servants of Christ, and representatives of a common Christianity and a common Methodism, was no ordinary occasion—no common event. With the dignity and courtliness of a true gentleman, and with the peculiar ease and gracefulness for which he is so remarkable, Dr. Pierce met Dr. Punshon and bade him welcome to his home. In the course of conversation, and in response to questions from Dr. Punshon, Dr. Pierce said he had been *seventy* years a member of the church, and for sixty-eight years an itinerant preacher; had heard Coke preach, and was a familiar friend of Asbury; that he was a member of the *first* delegated General Conference of 1812, and had attended every succeeding General Conference. He carried us back to the heroic days of Methodism, and his eyes flashed as he spoke of its early triumphs. But this communication, Mr. Editor, long enough already, must not give in detail the various subjects of this memorable interview. Dr. Punshon, after a *two* hours visit, rose to leave, and on parting with Dr. Pierce said: "I am honored, sir, in being permitted to see you and learn wisdom from age."

Allow me, in conclusion, to say that Dr. Punshon seemed to be very favorably impressed with Southern Methodism, and remarked to us that he could see no reason why the Wesleyan Conference should not send a fraternal delegation to our next General Conference.

ACCORDING to the statistics gathered by M. Beaulieu during the past fourteen years, there have been killed in war 1,743,000 men, at a cost of \$12,036,000,000. This says but little in favor of the civilization of our age. An appeal from reason to force is to accept the laws which control the brute creation as the rule of human conduct. When the good sense of nations will enable them to settle their differences by arbitration instead of the sword, our race will find itself in a more comfortable condition, and the money that will be saved will come in good play in meeting the growing necessities of the very large and increasing family which now people the world.

### The Sunday-School.

MR. EDITOR—I see by the ADVOCATE of the 12th inst. that Brothers DeVilbiss and Horton propose to change the time of holding the Sunday-school Convention of the West Texas Conference from May 1st to May 8th, and I hereby give my voice in favor of said change.

JOHN S. GILLET.  
SAN ANTONIO, March 17, 1873.

#### The Wrong Change.

John West and Felix Grover came out of a store in which they had been buying some pears. John had given his money to Felix and asked him to pay for both.

As Felix was looking over his money, he exclaimed, "This is capital! The old fellow has given us back too much change. Come, we will go somewhere else and buy some candy. What an old goose he is to cheat himself! But that is his lookout."

"I think it is our lookout, for we know it and he don't," answered John West.

"Catch me carrying back money! It is his own work. He cheated himself. I gave him money enough. He asks too much for his pears, anyhow."

"He told us his price, Felix, and we agreed to give it to him by saying we would take his pears. No matter if he asked fifty dollars a dozen, we are bound to pay him now."

"I'll be whipped if I pay him a cent back."

"We shall both deserve to be whipped if we don't pay him back. Come, let us go right in before he finds out his mistake himself and comes after us."

"Yes, he would be after us for a quarter of cent. He is a real skin-flint, and that is one reason I like to get something out of him."

"What he does is nothing to us. Because he is mean, shall we be dishonest?"

"I don't call it dishonest to let such a mistake go—a mistake a man made himself."

"Do you call it honest?"

"Well, not exactly."

"I have an ambition to be exactly honest. So give me my five cents and I will go in and pay my part. You can do as you please."

"That will just blow me up. If you pay five cents, he will know I ought to. I should not think you would want to get me into a scrape. I should think you would rather cheat old Gripes than disgrace a cousin."

"I shall do neither. I have more money in my purse. I shall pay him ten cents and tell him of his mistake, so that will settle it nicely."

And before Felix could reply, John West darted round the corner and in at the store.

"You made a mistake, sir, in giving us change."

"I guess not, young man. I seldom do that."

"Yes, sir, you made a mistake of ten cents."

"What! do you say I ought to pay you ten cents?"

"On no, sir; you gave us ten cents too much."

"Bless me! oh! ah! you owe me ten cents? That is quite a different thing."

"Here is the money, sir;" and John handed it to the shopman, who could not help being mortified that he had showed so clearly that, if the mistake had been against himself, he would have been slow to make it right.

"Well," he said, "you are an uncommonly honest boy."

"I should not call it more than common honesty, sir, to return these ten cents to you."

"Ah, well! to be sure, a boy of common honesty would, of course, do it.

Still, many boys would not—that is, one boy I know."

John West thought to himself that the shopman's standard of morals was about up to that of his cousin Felix. They were not exactly honest themselves, and so suspected others were not, and a clear case of simple honesty surprised them.

When John returned to Felix, who had begun to feel quite ashamed of himself, the latter said, "You shall not pay for my meanness, John," and took out five cents.

"No, no, Felix; it is a trifle. I have paid it. Let it pass now."

"John," said Felix, as they walked on, "I wouldn't steal half a cent, any more than you would, but somehow I—I am not up to you in clear, sheer, right up-and-down honesty. Now what is the reason? I like noble, generous deeds, and yet I was going to do something neither noble nor generous."

"My father and mother always made me exact in regard to the property of others, even in the smallest thing, and I suppose the habit is now strong, so that my first thought is to—to—to be honest, I suppose. I cannot think of any other word, though I did not mean to set myself up for so very good."

"John, I am heartily ashamed of myself, and the way in which you feel and act has given me a clearer idea of honesty and dishonesty than I ever had before. I used, of course, to think outright stealing dishonesty, but any little advantage one could take of another, such as we might have taken to-day about the ten cents, I called good luck, and did not think of its real character."

"Did you ever read the 'Little Merchants?'"

"No. What is it about?"

"It is a book my father gave me years ago. The nobleness of honesty and the meanness of dishonesty, as acted out in boys, took strong hold of me at an early age. There were two boys who set up for merchants on a small scale. At first they sold fruit in the market-place at Naples. Pedro would turn up the fair side of a melon and sell an unsound one to any one who could be imposed on, such as a child or a customer who was not very sharp."

"Ah, yes! He thought that was a lucky hit."

"But Francisco would frankly say so if he had a melon with any defect, and offer it for a lower price. Then they changed their business and offered sugar-plums for sale. They provided themselves with the standard measure, the price of which was a certain small coin. They were largely patronized by little folks of small means, and for a while they had a flourishing business; but the firm was soon dissolved."

"While Francisco gave full and fair measure and Pedro seemed to do the same, it was found out by the children that when poured out, Pedro's plums were less than Francisco's. It seems that Pedro had put a false bottom to his measure, thus cheating the children who bought of him every time he made a sale."

"How did the business turn out?"

"As you might suppose. When Francisco was well known, he was respected and trusted; when Pedro was well known, his bench was broken to pieces by his indignant customers, and he was hooted from the market."

"I must say, John, that I feel a new ambition rising in my heart—the ambition to be exactly honest. Let us go home and read that story."—S. S. Visitor.

#### The Sabbath-School and Mental Improvement.

Those who most prize mental development should most highly prize the ministry of the Sabbath-school. They should give it their aid, and thus intensify an influence which the insti-

tution must necessarily exert. While the aim of the Sabbath-school is primarily moral and spiritual, it does quicken the intellectual life and tend to true mental development. Bible truth itself invites even its casual and superficial student into the higher walks of thought. The pupil's contact through the Sabbath-school with a "better class" of people than he has ever known before, especially in so intimate and agreeable a way, tends to inspire him with new ambitions. He thinks more on Monday, and his thoughts lift themselves toward a higher sphere for having thought about some Bible fact or doctrine the day before in the Sabbath-school. He will be likely to think on these subjects all the week, and for many weeks, and thus be led to delight in a world of thought which, but for the impulse furnished by the Sabbath-school, would have remained to him *terra incognita* all his days. The Sabbath-school has thrust many an aimless, worthless waif into the schools and colleges of the land.

Whatever elevates the moral and spiritual tone of man increases his intellectual power. The love of truth is the real mental appetizer. The love of all truth, for truth's own dear sake, gives to all intellectual essays a strength and steadiness, and crowns them with a success which the skeptical, immoral and unhallowed, never realize. A man of prayer and of holy motive will accomplish more with the same mental *calibre* than the prayerless and selfish man. The heart is closely connected with the intellect. It holds golden keys in its hidden closets, which unlock, at the bidding of pure purpose, doors of truth, which undevout acumen and zeal and endeavor can never jar.

Then look at the truth we handle in the Sabbath-school, and learn its power from the simple fact of its grandeur. It expands the intellect of him who contemplates it with reverent awe. It must do so. It cannot be otherwise. The sublimities of Alpine height and depth, the terror of Niagara and of old ocean, the vastness of the "azure spaces palpitating with stars"—what are all these as sources of inspiration when compared with the themes of our Sabbath-thought in the school of the church? Think of God! Think of eternity! Think of the marvelous manifestations of mercy in the Lord Jesus Christ! Think of the whole circle of Bible truth! Surely, in the Sabbath-school one may find motive and much material and all inspiration for a true mental culture.—*Sunday-School Journal*.

#### A Zeal to Suffer.

"The Sunday-school idea" is unquestionably one of work. Mistaken souls may seek to make the church a sort of saints' rest, entering its membership only to fold their hands in inglorious repose, but among persons engaged in the Bible-schools of the church, we usually find only those who are really eager to take hold and lift. The expression, "Sunday-school work," is a very common one, and the terms, Sunday-school endurance, Sunday-school sacrifice, and even Sunday-school suffering, are far from being meaningless to many brave workers.

A Western Sunday-school missionary, on whose field there has been much destitution and suffering during the recent severe winter, gives us a chapter from his experience, in which we note a zeal to work, endure, and sacrifice, and even a zeal to suffer. He writes:

"Distributing the temporal relief put into my hands by the Lord for his poor children, has afforded me great pleasure, though it has exposed me to some hardships. One night I traveled until late, to reach the house of a poor minister, whose family had been greatly

afflicted by sickness and misfortune. Upon arriving, I found no stable for my ponies, except an open shed where they must stand up to their knees in snow. The house was so cold, and the bedding so thin, that I dared not go to sleep for fear I should freeze to death. I sometimes use my horse-blankets for bedding, but I thought the ponies needed them more than I did, so I stood shivering by the stove until twelve o'clock. Then I took my lodging upon an old temporary lounge that had a board bottom, on which had been spread a few ragged blankets, spared, as I knew, from the scanty beds of the family. With my shawl and overcoat for covering, I lay until two o'clock, and becoming impressed that I should freeze in that condition, I then got up quietly, left a five dollar bill upon the table, a box of bedding and clothing at the door, together with a supply of provisions, hitched up the ponies, and drove until morning, when I found food and rest.

"I did not carry the bedding into the house the night before, simply because I wished to see just how the people lived, that I might know their exact wants. Indeed I wished to suffer just as they suffered, in order that I might fully appreciate their needs. So, I think, Christ suffered *with* us, as well as for us, that he might sympathize with us the more deeply and truly.

"I am very glad indeed of the opportunity which my service for the American Sunday-school Union gives of going to the people in these poor settlements simply as a Christian. It would be very hard to attempt to help, temporally or spiritually, only such persons as belong to one denomination or sect, or who are inclined to embrace its particular form of faith. If the banker who so generously furnished the means which enabled me to relieve destitute children and parents had hampered his gift with such restrictions, I think I should have returned his commission with the question, "Who is your neighbor?"—*The Working Church*.

The *Sunday-School Times*, pressing the value of inspiration to do rather than mere instruction in duty, in efforts with the young, says, startlingly: "If we were going to deliver a lecture to-day to teachers, we should take for our text 'Teach less!'" We do not doubt that the lecture would be a good one, and wisely directed; but we incline to the opinion that teachers generally have made more attainment in the line of that text, as commonly understood, than in any other department of their work. Possibly they are in advance of their age, and the suggested reform will overtake them.

A missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Kansas, organizing a Sunday-school by his personal efforts among dwellers in the shanties and "dug-outs" of the coal-miners, was asked what church he came from, and gave answer: "From the church of our Lord Jesus Christ for the spread of the Gospel through the Sunday-school." More workers and more work are called for from that church, East and West.

It is suggested that teachers and scholars should read carefully during the week those portions of Scripture which are intermediate between the International Lessons. Only detached passages can be taken for memorizing and special study if the entire Bible is to be outlined in seven years; but the connecting passages should be examined by those who take the special lessons, that the subjects considered may be better understood.

If we keep the ledger of life with exactness, we shall find the balance largely on the side of blessings.

Boys and Girls.

The Spelling Battle.

It was a country school which Lizzie Leslie attended; a school composed of both girls and boys, their ages ranging from seven to seventeen. Lizzie was very popular with the scholars; she was a bright, merry maiden, full of kind acts and generous feelings, and she stood very high in her classes. At the time of our story spelling battles were the fashion in this school. The teacher selected two of the best spellers as the leaders; these in turn selected alternately until a line was formed on each side of the school-room.

One afternoon the time came for spelling. Mr. Bently called out Lizzie Leslie, then Harry Haywood, one of the largest boys in school. The spelling went on, one after another from each side missing the word and taking their seats, which was the rule, until only Harry and Lizzie were left standing. Back and forth went the words until even Mr. Bently began to think both should bear off the palm.

"Homeopathy, Harry," said the teacher.

"H-o-m-o-e-p-a-t-h-y," said Harry.

"No; try it, Lizzie."  
Lizzie spelled it right and of course gained the day.

Harry felt provoked, the more so as the other boys were not slow in teasing him.

"Beat by a girl!" "Say, Hal, you'll have to hang your harp on a willow tree." "See, the conquered hero comes!" and other phrases were called out to him, so that instead of making him angry at the real offenders, it only excited his wrath more and more against Lizzie.

Again the day came for the spelling battle, and again the lines dwindled away one by one until only Lizzie and Harry were left. Lizzie looked serene and quiet. Harry was excited; you could see it in his face, as he flushed and paled by turns. He must not be defeated this time, and he bent his whole mind to the subject; but alas! as before, when both had stood the test a long time, the word *servillance* was given, and spelled by Harry with one l. Of course Lizzie spelled it right, and Harry, crest fallen, walked to his seat, while the scholars broke out in cheers for Lizzie.

"I'll be revenged on her; I'll make her feel it; she'll wish she hadn't set herself up quite so high;" these and other like thoughts filled Harry's mind, so that he would not take a reasonable view of the case at all.

Lizzie was fond of pets. Besides her flowers she had rabbits and bantam chickens, the care of which occupied a good deal of her time out of school.

One morning, when Lizzie opened the dining-room window, she started back in horror. There, on two stakes driven right in the midst of her flower-bed, lay two of her prettiest bantam hens, quite dead she saw at the first glance. Below was a long white card, on which a ridiculous inscription was written. Lizzie knew of but one person who could have ill-will against her to do such a cruel deed, but she could not think it of Harry. She knew he was hasty, but surely he would not carry his anger to such an extent as this. While she stood gazing with a grieved look at her pets, she saw something white lying near. She went around the house and picked it up. It was a handkerchief, and sure enough, the name "Harry Haywood" was in the corner.

Lizzie had been wondering for a long while how she might let Harry see she had no feeling of unfriendliness toward him; she had even almost made up her mind to miss purposely next time, only she felt that would be deception. Now here was a chance. She would tell no one what had happened, and perhaps in that way Harry's friendship might be

gained. She pulled up the stakes, dug a hole and buried the fowls, and went in to her breakfast, merely saying that she had found two of her chickens dead and had buried them.

The handkerchief she folded up and put in her school satchel. The moment she looked at Harry she saw he was ashamed of what he had done, and she felt more and more sorry for him.

When school was out she went up to Harry, who was standing at his desk alone. "Here's your handkerchief, Harry; I found it in my flower-bed." Then, without looking at him or waiting until he could speak, she hurried out of the door.

"My boy, you are sick," said the teacher, catching sight of Harry's face.

"I believe I am," said Harry dropping into his seat, and laying his head on the desk. "I do feel miserable."

"You had better go home and remain there till to-morrow," said the teacher, kindly, and Harry started for home.

It was a week before Christmas that this happened. On Christmas day, a basket arrived, to which a card was tied, bearing the words, "To Miss Lizzie Leslie." It contained two beautiful bantams, and inside the basket was a little note, on which was written, "Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing." —*Young Folks' News.*

A Life Motto.

"Oh, Uncle Ralph, it's my birthday to-day."

"Well, Bessy, my little maid, may the Lord bless you all your days, and make you a blessing."

The speaker put his hand on the child's head, and looked thoughtfully into her face as he spoke. He had been walking some miles, and was resting awhile on a seat, near the village where he and the parents of his little niece lived.

"You have a birthday, too," said the child, her mind full of birthday fancies.

"Yes, Bessy, your birthday comes in summer; mine comes on a winter's day—New Year's day; and if you must know, little one, I was thinking when you came up about a text I took last New Year's day."

"What was it, Uncle Ralph?" said the child, looking seriously at him; I'll find it out in my own Bible, for father has given me a Bible to-day."

"It was the text of the sermon I heard on the last Sunday of the old year—'Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.' It's in Proverbs xvi. 20, and you shall read me the whole chapter out of your new Bible when we go home."

"You look tired, Uncle Ralph; where have you been?"

"I am a bit tired, for I've walked a matter of nine miles there and back; but I wouldn't have missed what I've heard and seen if I'd had to walk twice as far. Bessy, I've been to the school examination, where your cousin Frank goes, and it made my heart glad and my soul happy to hear the children's answers and to see their writing and cyphering. Oh, my child, when I thought of my own boyish days, when there wasn't a school for a good five miles from my father's farm, and when the books were as hard to come by as the school, and most of us couldn't read if we had books—how should we?—when I thought of the past and saw what schooling is now, I felt my heart full of joy and gratitude to Him who is the giver of every good gift. Bessy, do you know who I mean?"

"Yes, uncle—God!" said the child, looking at him with sweet, serious eyes.

A friend who had been walking with little Bessy before the child, seeing her uncle, had run up to speak to him, now joined them. She had heard the remarks Mr. Ralph had made, and she said:

"But all are not either so glad of the

schools nor willing to avail themselves of their benefits."

"Perhaps, ma'am," said he, "that's because they've never thought about the difference between knowledge and ignorance. When I was a big lad about eighteen I had an illness, and some of my mother's relation in Scotland sent for me to come to them and get up my strength in their bracing air, and I went. I've been telling Bessy there was no school for us lads at home to go to, and I couldn't help being what I was—a stupid fellow not able to spell out a page of a book so as clearly to understand it. But I'd the grace to be ashamed of my ignorance. If I was vexed at home every time I saw a book, think what I felt when I got into the neighborhood of Edinburgh?"

"My relations lived in a village which was quite a rustic kind of place to look at, though so near the capital. Ah! but it wasn't rustic as to books, and schools, and teachers, and learners. Why, I was fairly broken down with grief and shame when every little lad and lass had their books at their finger's ends. I may say I was weak and out of sorts for a long time, and I took notice of many things that were new and strange to me. In particular, I observed that many poor parents would work hard and live harder than I had ever seen before, so as to get schooling for their children."

"But, Uncle Ralph," interposed the child, anxious to do credit to her uncle's attainments, "if you were once stupid you didn't stay stupid, for every one says you are a wise and good man, so you can't be stupid!"

"Hush, hush, chatterbox; I certainly did try to learn, and I made up some of my deficiencies while I was staying in Scotland. They said I made very good use of my time. I don't know, I may have done so, and I bless God for causing me to go there, and to see a craving for education and a love of knowledge greater than I had ever seen among the same class—I mean among the laboring people—in England. But nothing can quite make up for the want of early instruction, at least when a young man has to go to work as I had; for you know I and Bessy's father, like our father before us, have had to rent and live out of small, poor farms; and we're not much better off, and far more cares on us, than the laborers we employ, so I'd no time to do much in the way of study. But I've read the lives of many good and great men; and it seems to me that two things make the main distinctions in life between people—religion and knowledge as opposed to profanity and ignorance."

"I quite agree with you," said the lady. "A profane man, however high he may be, is most low and coarse in his habits and pursuits; and an ignorant man has never learned the use of his own faculties; he is crippled in mind if not in body, while religion and knowledge open both Heaven and earth to the inquirer."

"Yes, that is true, and I was telling Bessy of my joy at seeing and hearing the school examination to-day. I do not repine—for that would be sinful—that I and those of my standing had not these privileges. I may say that I've hoped and prayed that the darkness and ignorance and the wickedness of the wicked might come to an end. And I've trusted it would be so; for the Lord has promised, and His word cannot fail, that all shall know Him, from the least unto the greatest, but I hardly expected to see the day when the poor man's child should be as well taught—as far as he goes in learning—as the rich man's child, and that good books, the best of books, should be cheap and free to all. My joy at thinking of all the privileges my nephews and my little niece here have, filled me so full of joy and trust that all would be ordered right for teachers

and taught, that it recalled my New Year's text, as I have told Bessy. I am certainly happy in having lived to see this day, and happy in the prospect of better days in store."

"Yes, when the parents help instead of hindering the work of the schoolmaster; when the home is auxiliary, and not the impediment, to the school," said the lady.

"We must have both faith and patience. The children now in the schools will be the pioneers of a social reformation. They will, I trust, in many cases be, by God's blessing, the instructors of the parents. Often they have been so in higher things. The scholars in our Sunday-schools have carried the seed of heavenly truth to many a desolate home and heart. A little child has led many a grey-headed sinner to the Savior. And the promise still remains for the widest application, 'A little child shall lead them.'"

"The sun is setting, Uncle Ralph; shall I lead you home?" said Bessy.

"No, no, my dear; I'm not so tired as that. I'll lead you, Bessy, there," he added, clasping her hand in his; "we'll hold by one another, and remember on this bright day what comforted me on a dark, wintry day, and in many a dreary hour—'Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.'"—*British Workman.*

A little girl was one day reading the history of England with her governess, and coming to the statement that Henry I. never laughed after the death of his son, she looked up and said: "What did he do when he was tickled?"

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer to an exasperating witness. "Well I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I.

Drawn from the earth, a useless mass  
I for a while remain;  
And all degrees of heat I pass  
Ere I my beauty gain.  
By artist then exactly skill'd  
I'm with a shape endued;  
And, when completely finished, fill'd  
With vital flesh and blood.

Much prized by every sex and age,  
A welcome present come;  
And do in divers feats engage,  
Of which I'll tell you some.  
By force the famous Gordian tie  
The Macedon disjoin'd;  
By force and skill in vain you try  
To loose the knot I bind.

I Harry's plaint to Mary bear  
With much ingenious art;  
What in two hours he'd scarce declare  
I in two words impart.  
But, hold! already I'm too far—  
I fear myself t' unmask.  
Ladies, I pray my name declare,  
If not too hard a task.

II.

Behold a thing that all men know quite well,  
And yet the far-famed Euclid ne'er could tell;  
I, like an ostrich, swallow nails as food,  
Though every day am fed with flesh and blood;  
How sad my fate! since, like a porter light,  
A load I'm doom'd to bear from morn to night;  
Nay, more than this, I do affirm 'tis true,  
I bear the porter and his burden too;  
Thus to the living I'm a constant slave,  
And e'en the dead I carry to the grave.

III.

Forwards, backwards read my name,  
In sound and meaning I'm the same;  
Infants, on their mothers' knee,  
Smile with joy at sight of me;  
Add a letter—strange, but true—  
A man I then appear to view.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1030.

- 1—Master E. G. A. sends the following correct answer: ORANGE. Yes, we would be pleased to receive an original puzzle from you.
- 2—W. R. F., of this city, hands us an answer to this, which is not quite correct; but as he has come so near guessing, we give him credit for it: MEAT—EAT—AT.
- 3—We have received the following answer to this from one of our young readers in Calvert: XIII. Correct.
- 4—MIRROR.
- 5—PEEL—PEAL—PEEL.
- 6—Miss J. T. L. of Corsicana, gives the following correct answer to this: KIT-TEN. Yes, we think so too; our readers should take more interest in this department.
- 7—SPAR-BOW.

## TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 22.—*Senate*.—The Joint Committee on the election bill recommended the passage of the bill as amended. Report adopted and bill passed.....An act making it a penitentiary offense to steal cattle was passed, Dillard being the only one who voted against it.

*House*.—The bill appropriating \$100,000 for per diem pay of members of the Legislature was passed by a vote of 68 to 3.....The report of the Judiciary Committee on the election bill was adopted and the bill passed as amended by the committee.....Col. Cook and E. F. Schmidt were sworn as members from the 14th District in place of Dick Allen and Mitchell. Dr. Lipscomb was not present to take the seat of Anderson.....The new members from the 14th District were appointed on several standing committees.....A petition from the citizens of Lavaca asking for the enacting of an Ohio liquor law was read; also from Burnet county and the town of Yorktown.....Several citizens of Blanco county were rewarded with Winchester rifles for heroic conduct in a conflict with a desperate band of Indians.....An act to amend an act regulating courts of justices of the peace passed; an act to amend an act to dispense with scrolls and seals passed.

MARCH 24.—*Senate*.—The election bill was reconsidered, further amended and passed.....A bill to incorporate the Concrete College, passed.....Bill to incorporate the City of Sherman was amended and passed.....Bill to incorporate the State Bank of Texas, at Galveston, passed.....Bills authorizing a bridge across Big Cypress Bayou, and authorizing Parker county to levy a special tax and incorporate a toll bridge at Crockett's Bluff, Sabine river, passed.

*House*.—The election bill was amended so as to change the time of its going into effect to the 15th of May. Adopted.....Thirteen grave charges for malfeasance, etc., with lengthy specifications, against Judge J. G. Scott, of the Tenth Judicial District, were referred to a committee of five, Ireland, Kleberg, Bewley, Rimes and Cook, who were instructed to inform Judge Scott of the facts, and report by bill or otherwise.....A joint resolution to print the charters of all railroads in Texas, and attach the same to the general laws of this session, was passed.....A bill for the protection of farming interests, known as the fence law, was amended to exempt 25 or 30 northern and eastern counties from the provisions of the bill, unless by a three-fifths vote of each county, and no election to be held unless on petition of one hundred free-holders, was passed after a prolonged debate.....A bill defining the county line between Kendall and Kerr passed.

MARCH 25.—*Senate*.—A resolution authorizing and requiring the Investigating Committee on Contingent Expenses to examine into and report about the contingent expenses and per diem certificates of the last Legislature still unpaid, passed; a bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of procedure in district courts, passed.....The bill to provide for the registration of voters was amended and passed by a strict party vote of 13 to 10.....The bill for the relief of Obadiah Reams was called up by Dohoney and passed; a bill authorizing Dallas county to issue bonds passed; a bill authorizing Falls county to levy and collect a special tax passed; a bill authorizing Goliad county to levy a tax for a courthouse passed; the county court of Rusk county was authorized to issue bonds for funding the indebtedness of the county and provide for their payment; a bill to aid Cameron county passed.

*House*.—A bill to validate the survey of J. B. Dillard was passed. It

involves 484,000 square varas in San Augustine county.

MARCH 26.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Providing for the registration of voters; to aid the financial condition of Cameron county; incorporating the city of Sherman; also the city bank of Sherman; also Concrete College; authorizing Falls, Parker and Goliad counties to levy and collect taxes for courthouses and jails, and Dallas county to issue bonds.

*House*.—A bill passed incorporating the town of Cuero, DeWitt county..... A bill for the relief of certain citizens of Limestone and Walker counties, providing for refunding the amount assessed and collected during the martial law in 1871, by the State police, caused a long discussion; it involves about \$23,000. The bill was adopted by 46 to 14. Mr. Cook, of Harris, voted no.....An act to establish a uniform day for holding municipal elections throughout the State, fixing the election on the first Tuesday in April, 1874, and yearly thereafter, present incumbents to hold until their successors are elected, passed; also, the following bills passed: To incorporate Leesburg Institute, Upsher county; abolishing certain fees now exacted by mayors and recorders.

MARCH 27.—*Senate*.—The Hallville Masonic Institute was incorporated; also the Galveston Artillery Company.....Prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of the High School of Nacogdoches county; The House bill providing for the election of city officers of Columbus, was amended and passed; to incorporate the Mechanics' and Building Association of Harris county; to authorize the county court of McLellan county to levy a tax to build a courthouse and jail.

*House*.—Mr. Denton introduced a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be authorized to have the civil and criminal laws of Texas revised, digested and printed. Adopted.....Judge Ireland offered a resolution that Gov. Davis be requested to inquire if the Federal authorities will permit Texas to recruit a regiment of rangers for the frontier defense, and if the Federal Government will arm, equip and furnish the said regiment. Mr. Veale thought the resolution, if passed, might retard the action on the frontier bill, and a measure of such vital importance should not be delayed by useless legislation, though the resolution might be beneficial. Killough offered an amendment, which was rejected, authorizing the regiment so raised to pursue Indians into reservations for the recovery of stolen property. A letter from the Secretary of War to the military commander of Texas was read, which said State troops would not be allowed to make war on the Indians. The resolution took great latitude in discussion, but was passed.....Resolutions passed to discharge two clerks recently employed by the State Treasurer, as they are no longer needed; to reimburse committee of three, recently sent to Madison county, one hundred and eighty dollars, for expenses incurred; reducing number of Judicial Districts; forbidding the consideration of private bills till the general business now on the Speaker's desk is disposed of.....To incorporate Milam Real Estate and Immigration Association; incorporating the town of Denton; amend act incorporating City of Rockport; amend act incorporating Galveston Medical College Hospital, the provision allowing the Hospital one dollar a day for patients sent by Galveston authorities, and ten dollars for each burial, was rescinded, and State liability reduced, not to exceed five thousand dollars annually; bill prohibiting the sale of liquor near Summerfield High School, Upsher county; incorporating the town of Whitesboro, Grayson county; Hebrew Benevolent Association, Calvert; Lee Fire Company, Galveston; Pioneer Fire Com-

pany, Corpus Christi; towns of Nelsonville, Austin county, and Owensville High School; repeal of Section 60 of the act concerning private corporations; authorizing certain persons to build a pontoon bridge across Guadalupe river, at Clinton, DeWitt county; bill repealing the State police law. All the foregoing bills passed.

MARCH 28.—*Senate*.—A bill regulating quo warranto and mandamus proceedings was passed.....The House concurrent resolution inviting forty thousand men to settle in Texas, was adopted.... A bill authorizing Maverick county to issue bonds; passed.....The bill amending the third section of the act of 1841, concerning divorce and alimony, was passed.....A bill authorizing the transcript of the records of Bowie county; passed.....Mr. Sayers offered the following resolution: Whereas, It is expected that Jefferson Davis will visit Galveston at an early day; therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House concurring, that he be invited to extend his visit to the capital of the State; and the president of the Senate be requested to furnish him with a copy of this resolution. Adopted by a vote of 19 to 5—Messrs. Baker, Fountain, Rawson, Ruby, and Tracy voting no.

*House*.—The concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to sell or hypothecate the bonds in the hands of Williams & Guion was adopted..... The Comptroller's report of the contingent expenses of the present Legislature amount to \$7169 in the Senate, and \$2862 in the House.....Twelve or fifteen thousand is proposed to be appropriated for the Senate contestants and DeGress investigation; the amount will be materially enlarged.....Bills passed: Paying Frank E. McManus his salary as judge during the impeachment trial of Judge Russell, of the fifteenth judicial (Brownsville) district. Paying Representatives Cook and Schmidt per diem since the 14th of January. To validate the certificate of Nathan Nixon to one league and labor of land. Authorizing Upsher county court to issue interest bearing bonds. Authorizing Navarro county to levy a special tax. Providing for the election of city officers of Columbus as amended by the Senate. Prohibiting the sale of liquor near several named school houses. New incorporation of the city of Jefferson. To pay W. M. Jackson for services as district attorney of the thirteenth judicial district.....The following relief bills passed: To the heirs of James N. Shell, six hundred and forty acres of land; to L. W. Ludlow, one-third of a league; to the heirs of John Short, three hundred and twenty acres; to J. Lancaster, editor of the *Lone Star Ranger*, for services as a soldier of the Republic of Texas, one-third of a league and forty acres; to the heirs of William Garnett, killed at the Alamo, twenty-five hundred and sixty acres; to John H. Jenkins, twelve hundred and eighty acres; to Martin Ruter, twelve hundred and eighty acres; to John B. Fox, bounty land warrant.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Rev. E. Thomas, the new Peace Commissioner to the Modocs, went to Van Bremers. Capt. Jack has sent a squaw to the Klamath Indians, inviting them to join him. He says that as soon as the grass grows he will leave the lava beds, burn the ranches and kill the settlers. This message causes fears of trouble with the Indians on the lower Klamath river, who belong to quite a formidable tribe.

There is no new movements of troops reported beyond the arrival of recruits.

A severe snow storm prevailed in St. Louis on the 26th ult.

The suit in Kentucky, growing out of the California diamond swindle, was compromised and dismissed. Lent, the complainant received \$150,000, cash. The suit was for \$350,000.

An engine of the Chicago, Michigan and Lake Shore road ran off the track, caused by a broken journal. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed. The passengers were unharmed.

Rumors of impending strikes cause an uncertainty in many branches of trade and industry. The master carpenters have decided to no longer be governed by the eight hour rule.

George Francis Train goes to the lunatic asylum.

Twenty-five hundred emigrants arrived at New York on the 24th.

Troops moved within three miles of Capt. Jack's cave and returned to camp.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gen. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was called to the Chair and presided over the Senate for a short time to-day. This courtesy was extended to him by Vice President Wilson. It is the first time an ex-Confederate has been called to preside over the Senate.

Several leading lawyers think the Postmaster General has authority to compel trains to continue postal cars.

SENATE.—A resolution congratulating Spain upon the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico passed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections were excused from further consideration of the charges of bribery against Bogy, of Missouri.

The Clayton case was discussed and resolutions that the charges are not sustained passed by a vote of 33 to 6.

The house of Henry Peters, near Detroit, Mich., was burned while the father and mother were absent. Three children are dead; the oldest, 14 years, is badly burned. Cause—kerosine.

A Chicago dispatch says: William L. Langston confesses killing his mother and a little girl near Paradise, Cole county. He was instigated thereto by his wife.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that Elizabeth Tomlinson was fatally burned by a coal oil explosion.

The worst snow storm of the season culminated on the 25th ult. in a gale, with eight inches of snow, in Chicago. The street cars were stopped, and the railroad trains running slowly.

Capt. Cosat, of Oregon, has gone to Warm Springs to reorganize his famous Indian scouts.

News has been received that the Apaches captured George Taylor, near Wickensberg, burnt him at the stake and then retreated safely to the mountains.

ALBANY, March 29.—The chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will report, as instructed by the resolution of the House, the proposition to amend the constitution so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to the amount of \$250.

The epizootic rages throughout north Arizona and southern California.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 28.—Charles Manley, a colored man, has been convicted of the murder of an old white man, a clock mender, named Monroe, in July last, in this city, and was hung to-day in the yard of the jail, in the presence of a large crowd of people. The roof-tops of the houses in the vicinity, and steeples and prominent points were crowded with people anxious to see the execution, and the crowd was so great that ingress to the jail was almost impossible. The drop fell at twenty-one minutes of one; the body hung about twenty minutes. Manley made a short speech, attributing his fate to whisky. He met his fate with great coolness. Several colored preachers attended, with a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was no disturbance whatever.

The English naval estimates for the coming year exceed last year nearly two million dollars.

Olozaga's resignation as Spanish Minister to France is accepted.

It is reported that Pieltiem will be Captain-General of Cuba, and Lieut. Gen. Premode Rivera of Porto Rico.

The German squadron has been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

The French and German governments have exchanged ratifications of treaties of payment of indemnities and the evacuation of French territory.

The Spanish Cortes are considering the appointment of a committee to watch over the government after their adjournment.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly met yesterday, with the understanding that a vote be taken on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. A resolution was adopted at the beginning of the sitting that the Chamber would not adjourn till the subject was disposed of.

The Paris court convicted those selling Memphis and El Paso Railroad bonds of swindling. Among the sentences is that of Gen. Fremont, for five years.

The Steamer Great Western went ashore off Blackmoor, got off and returned to Bristol.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From March 22, 1873, to March 29, 1873.

Rev D Morgan, Mrs Mary Hemphill's subscription will expire at 1036.

Rev A Davis, 2 subscribers. Handed letter to editor.

Rev F A Mood, forms received. We did not notice the postscript until after we wrote you. All right.

Rev John Carpenter, 1 subscriber. "A C." communication received.

Z T Ross, Cold Springs, 3 subscribers.

J T Eubank, Salado, much obliged for information.

Rev R H H Burnett, communication in editor's box.

Rev E H Holbrook, 2 subscribers from Bryan. The money was received and duly acknowledged at the time.

Rev G W Swofford, 1 subscriber. Postoffice order, if obtainable, is the cheapest way to remit. Will be pleased to hear from you.

Rev E A Bailey, 5 subscribers from Johnson county.

Rev H A Graves, marriage notice received and inserted.

Rev J S Gillett, begin subscription March 26 Will go regularly.

Rev T G Gilmore, 1 subscriber. There is no break in his file.

J C Smith, Belton, 1 subscriber and cash to pay. Thanks for attentions.

Rev L C Crouse, 2 subscribers. We have missed your familiar hand-writing for some time, and are pleased to hear we may expect to see it oftener.

Rev C J Lane, draft for \$10 gold from La-grange.

W D Reeves, change attended to. Will look for an "occasional."

Chas Henderson, Cedar Grove, cash \$2 25 to pay subscription sent previously. Your paper has been sent regularly.

Claude B Smith, cash \$11. Receipt sent by mail.

E N Freshman, advertisement inserted.

Wm Jones, Dallas, received attention.

Rev E Y Seale, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 20.

Rev L Ercanbrack, communications to hand.

S B Jelton, Spring Hill, cash \$2 25 to renew his subscription.

Rev W Monk, 4 subscribers. W B Tinnin's paper has been going regularly. The non-receipt of his paper is not our fault.

Rev P W Gravis, 1 subscriber from Comanche county.

Mr John R Henry, check for \$100 on account, with thanks.

Rev L Ercanbrack, letters to hand.

Rev S D Akin, 1 subscriber and draft for \$20.

W T Johnson credited with \$3 60 of the above.

Rev W G Coeke, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 20.

C A Ramsey, \$2 25 currency to pay for own subscription.

L B Black, renews subscription, and cash.

T W Degges, advices received.

Rev O A Fisher, 1 subscriber and cash \$5 currency on account.

Rev J L Lemons, 1 subscriber. Yes; but if a postoffice order is attainable, it is better than a registered letter.

Rev John S Davis, 2 subscribers and \$5 currency on account.

Rev R N Brown, \$5 currency on account. The change made as requested.

Rev W G Nelms, 2 subscribers from Hurton.

Rev O Fisher, 1 subscriber from Austin.

Rev C J Lane, 1 subscriber. Marriage notice, etc, received.

Rev O M Addison, 2 subscribers from Robertson county.

Rev R W Kennon, communication regarding the definition of a circle.

Rev J G Walker, list of quarterly appointments for Victoria district.

Rev A M Box, 3 subscribers from London. Communication in editor's box.

Rev F A Mood, DD, communication regarding donation to Texas University received.

Rev Daniel Dealy, we enter your name on subscription list. Send names of subscribers direct to office in future.

Rev J Fred Cox, the last three numbers of the Advocate have been sent regularly to Mrs C P Shurman. The fault must be with her own postoffice.

Rev A G Stacy, Palestine, the Texas Conference is the only one in the State that has published its minutes this year. Letter handed to editor.

Mrs M J King, Florida, request complied with.

Rev W H Willey, 1 subscriber. Much obliged for kind promises.

"Llewellyn," communication in editor's box.

N W Ayer & Son, we do not insert advertisements with reading matter. The same request comes with every advertisement received from Philadelphia and New York.

John S Cason, Norfolk, Va, have written you.

Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St Louis, letter handed editor.

Rev Jas E Haden, obituary inserted.

Rev W M K Gillum, 1 subscriber. Name previously sent also reached us safely. We note your remarks.

"R W T," obituary received.

T A Biles, \$5 currency, \$1 50 of which applies to your own subscription, and \$3 50 to Mr J Brittain's subscription.

Rev J L Harper, 1 subscriber from Selma.

W F Meacham, address changed to Rice.

Rev P C Archer, 2 subscribers. The bill you ask for has been paid.

Rev Jno S McCarver, letter received.

H C McClure, cash \$1 45. Will send paper as directed for time paid for.

H L Steagall, Homer, his subscription and cash \$2 20 currency, per Mr Abney.

Rev M Denevan, Homer, 3 subscribers and cash \$6 70 currency, per Mr Abney.

H W Hays, city, renews subscription, and cash.

Mrs W W Gray, Montgomery, renews subscription, and cash \$2 25.

John C Franz, renews subscription, and cash \$2 specie.

Edwin Alden, advertisement received and cash \$10.

Americus, Ireland, we have written to the points designated, and expect to receive answers in time for next issue.

Rev S H Brown, 1 subscriber and communication.

Rev N A Duckett, Lampasas, 1 subscriber.

D W Bailey, we renew Mrs D's subscription at Stringtown. Subscription expires at 1039.

Orceneth Fisher, your answer is correct.

Rev O Fisher, 1 subscriber and cash \$4 gold.

Rev C A Grote, 1 subscriber. Send you the subscription book.

Rev J S Clower, 1 subscriber from Brenham.

C F Dunnam, renews subscription and cash to pay.

R B, sundry inclosures.

F H Gaines, Greenville, inclosures handed to editor.

Paris circuit, (to named signed), 2 subscribers from Paris and Blossom Prairie.

Rev J W DeVilbiss, 1 subscriber and cash \$12 52 currency; also \$5 60 currency for account of Rev M A Black; and communication.

Rev C M Carpenter, 1 subscriber.

Rev J M Binkley, 1 subscriber.

Rev J W Fields, third round quarterly meetings for Sherman district.

Rev Wm P Petty, letter handed editor. Would like to hear from you.

Rev O A Fisher, 1 subscriber.

Rev M C Field, 1 subscriber.

Rev J W B Allen, letter received and will be handed to address.

Rev F A Mood, DD, list of preachers received.

Rev H B Price, 1 subscriber from Keechi.

A J Barleson, 1 subscriber and cash \$8 40 specie.

J T Gains, 1 subscriber from Paris.

Rev W G Veal, Sherman, sent the proof of deed to you several days ago.

Rev W L Ridout, 1 subscriber and \$10 currency.

Rev W Vaughan, Hillsboro, 1 subscriber.

MARRIED.

SULLIVAN—PENN.—At the residence of Mr. D. S. Kennon, the bride's father, near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on Sunday morning, February 9, 1873, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. JOHN F. SULLIVAN to Mrs. MOLLIE E. PENN.

HARRIS—SUTTON.—On the morning of the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. E. Woods, of Lavaca county, Texas, by the Rev. H. A. Graves, Rev. BUCKNER HARRIS, of the West Texas Conference, to Mrs. MARY C. SUTTON.

OBITUARIES.

Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.]

MILLER.—Died, on the 26th day of November, 1872, at Cold Springs, San Jacinto county, Texas, after an illness of five days of "pleuritis." In the 69th year of her age, MARY MILLER, wife of Judge R. D. Haden.

She joined the Methodist Church when a girl, and continued a quiet, consistent member until the time of her death. Her last intelligible words were, "Jesus is precious!" She died as she always lived—peacefully and quietly. "She rests from her labors." JAS. E. HADEN. COLD SPRINGS, TEXAS, March 24, 1873.

STOVALL.—DAVID H. STOVALL, son of J. B. Stovall, was born April 13, 1858, and died February 28, 1873.

In the morning of life he passed away, leaving his father with gray hairs weeping on this shore. Left without a mother when about one month old, he became the idol of his father; yes, the idol of all who knew him well. Full of amusement; but his amusement was innocent and his heart was happy. His stepmother loved him as her own child. He was baptized when an infant by Rev. D. M. Stovall, and lived a moral life to the day of his death. A large family connection will mourn his loss when this comes to them. Oh, with what care and prayer should parents send forth their children! They give them to the world to die, and weightily is the responsibility on their hearts. R. W. T. DALLAS, TEXAS, March 24, 1873.

GRAVES.—REV. SAMUEL GRAVES was born in Clarke county, Ga., February 13, 1802; married Eliza L. Brown July 26, 1829. Having left his native State, he became a citizen of Mississippi, and in about 1849 or 1841 removed from Simpson county, said State, to Claibone parish, Louisiana. He had been licensed to preach prior to his removal from Mississippi, and had for a short time been connected with the itinerant work there. His health finally failing in Louisiana, he sought a more salubrious climate in the far West, and removed in 1855 to North-western Texas and located in the beautiful Keechi valley, near the Brazos river. Here he partially regained his health, and labored in the Master's vineyard as a local preacher. But finally, as he advanced in years, his disease returned more violently than before and caused him indescribable suffering, until death released his spirit from the afflicted body at 9 o'clock February 20, 1873.

From weakness, and the peculiar effects of the disease on his mind, he was not able to communicate with his weeping children during his last hours; but the last intelligent exercises he ever had he tried to pray and read the Bible.

So thou art gone, dear father! Farewell till the resurrection morn shall wake thy sleeping dust "with sweet salvation in the sound."

GEO. W. GRAVES. WANAHACHE, TEXAS, March 19, 1873. Nashville Advocate please copy.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The business of the week cannot be considered above fair, and hardly up to an average of the past month. The numbers of new customers to be seen in the various stores give good promise for the future, and we look for large accessions to this class as our railroads extend and penetrate new sections of the State. Bacon is not as firm as at last quotations. Flour, also, has declined somewhat. The receipts of both these articles have been liberal and stocks full. Coffee is somewhat stiffer under favorable reports from Northern markets. Salt—coarse is in large supply, and prices are below usual rates.

COTTON.—The market has shown more firmness than usual, and its tone more healthy. An advance of 1/8c. has been established on the better grades during the week. The receipts are large for the season, amounting to nearly 6000 bales, and exports 5619 bales, leaving a stock on hand of 64,552 bales, against 27,002 bales same time last year. Our quotations are as follows:

Low Ordinary..... 10 @12  
Ordinary..... 14 @—  
Good Ordinary..... 15 @—  
Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @—  
Middling..... 16 1/2 @—

HIDES.—The receipts show a large falling off as compared with several weeks past, but the quality has improved. This market is stiffer, and were it not for the stringency of the Northern money market, there would be an advance in price; as it is, good Hides, as they run, bring 17c.

WOOL.—It is still too early to look for receipts of this article. Fine and clean, we may say, would bring 25c.; coarse and clean, 20@22c.; burry, 10@15c.

MONEY.—Is easier. Gold—115.

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.  
NORRIS & CO.,

Dealers in  
YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,

SHINGLES, DOORS,  
SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,  
apl7 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

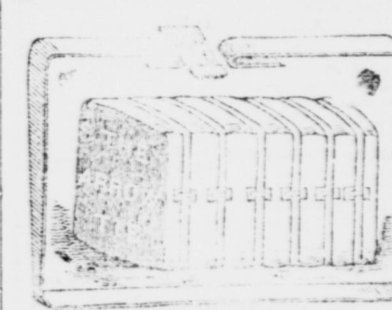
STRICKLAND & CLARKE,  
Successors to

M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE.  
Stationers, Steam Printers  
And  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)  
June 12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

\$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872.

In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.

Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871.

MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,  
General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastener for Cotton Bales.

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.

Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.

Yours, truly,  
A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.  
Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, }  
MERCHANTS' " } Galveston.  
NEW WHARF " }

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., }  
Galveston, May 19, 1871.

MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.

I am yours, very truly,  
F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE  
General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.  
Jan 17 1y

HOUSTON

DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges,  
Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at

GALVESTON,  
HOUSTON,  
HARRISBURG,  
and LYNCHBURG.

All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE.

Without Expense to Shipper.

All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President.  
January 1, 1873. Jan 1 1y

WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
(Hendley's Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.

July 17-1y.

ADVERTISE IN THE

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS

Church Notices.

Austin District.

SECOND ROUND.
Winchester cir., at Alum Creek, April 5, 6.
Red Rock cir., at Red Rock, April 12, 13.
Bastrop sta., April 19, 20.
Manchae cir., at Rock Church, May 3, 4.
Austin cir., at Webberville, May 10, 11.
Austin sta., and City mis., May 17, 18.
C. J. LANE, P. E.

Springfield District.

SECOND ROUND.
Dresden cir., April 5, 6.
Corsicana sta., April 12, 13.
A. DAVIS, P. E.

Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND.
Navasota cir., at Courtney, April 5, 6.
Anderson cir., at Plantersville, April 12, 13.
Willis cir., at Danville, April 19, 20.
Trinity cir., at Union school-house, April 26, 27.
Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, May 3, 4.
Madisonville cir., at Oxford, May 10, 11.
Bryan sta., May 17, 18.
Cold Springs cir., at Johnson chapel, May 24, 25.
Caney mis., May 31 and June 1.
Bryan cir., at Millican, June 7, 8.
Huntsville sta., June 14, 15.
Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22.

The Huntsville district conference will be held at Zion chapel, near the northern line of Grimes county, commencing Thursday, June 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing over the following Sunday.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

SECOND ROUND.
Benton cir., at Union Hill, April 5, 6.
Lexington cir., at Christman's chapel, April 12, 13.
Fayetteville cir., at Round Top, April 19, 20.
Giddings cir., at Giddings chapel, April 26, 27.
Brenham, May 3, 4.
San Felipe, at White's chapel, May 10, 11.
Belleville cir., at Nelsonville, May 17, 18.
Independence cir., at Independence, May 24, 25.
Caldwell, at Porter's chapel, May 22, 23.
Chappell Hill, May 29, 30.
H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

San Marcos District.

SECOND ROUND.
Seguin, at Seguin, April 12, 13.
San Marcos sta., at San Marcos, April 19, 20.
Lockhart cir., at Lockhart, April 26, 27.
Blanco mis., at Ebenezer, May 17, 18.
San Marcos cir., at Harris' chapel, May 24, 25.
Hallettsville cir., at —, June 14, 15.
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22.

The district conference will convene on Thursday before the first Sunday in June, at San Marcos, at 9 o'clock A. M. Each society is entitled to 1 delegate, when composed of less than 30 members; over 30, and under 80, 2; over 80, 3. The Friday of the conference will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer. H. A. Graves will preach the sermon.

W. J. JOEY, P. E.

Marshall District.

SECOND ROUND.
Knoxville cir., at London, 4th Saturday and Sabbath in April.
Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April.
Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April.
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Beaumont District.

SECOND ROUND.
Jasper cir., at Peachtree, 1st Sabbath in April.
Woodville and Village creek, 2d Sabbath in April.
Beaumont and Orange, at Liberty sta., 3d Sabbath in April.
Wallisville, at Double Bayou, 4th Sabbath in April, and 1st Sabbath in May.
F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Dallas District.

SECOND ROUND.
Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in April.
McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May.
Bethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May.
Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May.
Grapevine cir., at Birdville, 4th Sunday in May.
J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Belton District.

SECOND ROUND.
Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, April 5, 6.
Sugar Loaf mis., at Spring Hill, April 12, 13.
Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20.
Gatesville sta., April 26, 27.
Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4.
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, May 10, 11.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

SECOND ROUND.
Hillsboro cir., at Lebanon, April 19, 20.
Lancaster cir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4.
Hutchins' miss., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11.
Milford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18.
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Weatherford District.

SECOND ROUND.
Nolan's River, at Inces' school-house, April 12, 13.
Cleburne cir., at Cado Grove, April 19, 20.
Fort Worth cir., at —, April 26, 27.
Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4.

Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting.

T. W. HINES.

WAXAHACHIE, Lock Box 119.

Waco District.

SECOND ROUND.
Groesbeck cir., 1st Sabbath in April.
Ina mis., at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April.
Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April.
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Stephensville District.

SECOND ROUND.
Palo Pinto, at Black Spring, March 29, 30.
Comanche, at Comanche, April 5, 6.
Camp Colorado, at Camp Colorado, April 12, 13.
San Saba, at Simpson's Creek, April 19, 20.
Fort Mason, at Conches' Ranch, April 26, 27.
Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11.
WM. MONK, P. E.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

Planters, do not pay four and five dollars per saw for your Cotton Gin when you can get the best in the market, fully guaranteed, for twenty-five or thirty per cent. less. We have no agents in Texas, therefore you will get the benefit of the agents' commissions and allowances by ordering direct of the manufacturers. Send for circular with full particulars and testimonials. Address, ISRAEL F. BROWN, Pres., Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. mar5 4m

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Send free to any address Brainard's New Descriptive Catalogue of Selected Popular Music. A selected list of choice music, containing full description of thousands of beautiful pieces of music. This new catalogue is invaluable to all musicians. Sent free to any address. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio. aug28 1y

TO THE PREACHERS.

Will the Traveling Preachers throughout the State please inquire for JACOB THOMAS, formerly of Russell county, Ala., and when last heard from lived with his son, Sylvester Thomas, in Anderson county, Texas, and oblige very greatly his daughter; also SYLVESTER THOMAS, her brother, advising the undersigned of their whereabouts.

Mrs. ELIZA EVEVELINE SCATES. PLEASANT RIDGE, Green, Co., Ala. mar19 5t

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Printed with new-shaped seven character notes. Is preferable to anything of the kind ever before used. Any one can learn to sing in one-fourth the time required by the old methods. It contains the choicest collection of music, from the best sources, particularly designed for choirs, singing-schools and private societies. Specimen pages, with terms, mailed free. MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb19 13t

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HEALTH POWDERS, For the relief and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, are endorsed by all who have faithfully tried them, as far beyond any other medicine for the purposes named. Purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in all cases. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in sealed cans, at \$5 each, and sent by mail, with full directions, on receipt of the price. A liberal discount to cash agents. Address, REV. DR. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

Dr. O. Fisher's GREAT VITALIZER,

For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc., etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel, who heartily recommend it to the suffering. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in four ounce bottles, and sold at \$1. A liberal discount to wholesale dealers for cash. Send all orders, with cash, to feb19 Rev. Dr. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas,

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ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS,

JEOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO, (the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning), gives to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction, are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.

Mr. E. H. CUSHING, of Houston, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. mar19 cowet

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For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free.

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WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

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STEAM BOILERS, all kinds, SHAFING and PULLIES, PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, CUT-OFF and DRAG SAWS.

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"EAGLE" COTTON GINS, COTTON SEED HULLERS, RALSTON'S GIN FEEDERS, HORSE POWERS, VICTOR SUGAR MILLS, SQUIRE'S CANE MACHINERY,

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATORS, THRESHERS, REAPERS, And MOWERS, LEVER and SCREW COTTON PRESSES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WOOD WORKING & AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY GENERALLY.

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dec15 1y

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We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address,

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LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade. The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will sail from Liverpool on the 1st of September next, there being no yellow fever at Galveston to be followed by another on the 1st of every month throughout the season. We propose have Agents in

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1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
  2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
  3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
  4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
  5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.
- I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

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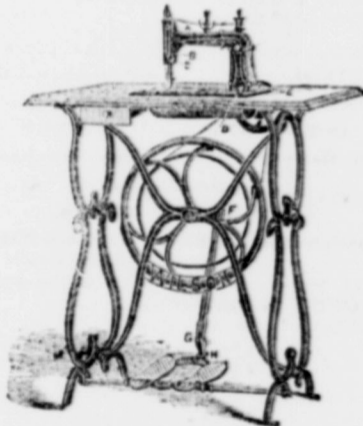
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