## Christran Adoorate <br> PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. OHURCH, SOUTH...BY THE ADVOOATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vot. XX-No. 52.]
GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY $14,1873$.
[Whole No. 1040

Itwar Christian Gdrocate.
IARGEST
GKRETXATTOM

## PAPER IN TEXAS:

subscription:
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East Waco and MLt. Catm, 1 st Suplay in June.
-razns, at Robertsonville, 2 d Sunday in June. Marilinsta., 3d Sunday in June.
Wb . loes, at Gilmore chapel, 4 Sabbath in Calvert and Hearne sta., at Hearne, sth Surday
 Inna, at Powers' chapet, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta.,2d Sunday in Ausust, for the North-
The Sunday-rehoo Association for
 A. X. at Waxahachie, as announced by the see-
retary of the asscela

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the country, makes further advertisement al he country, makes further advertisem ent al
most unncessary; but in riew of the strenuous
efforts made by many parties to efforts made by many parties to force less valu-
able articles on the market, we submit to you
rtatements from statements from the most expertenced judges in
Texas- ientlemen well known to ou aull show.
lng the estimation in which the Tie is held by Texas-gentliemen well known to gou all show- sho
lng tho estimation in which the Tie is held by
hise who from daily use, have the best oppor angee who from daily use, have the best oppor
tislty of knowing its merits. C. w. HURLEY \& CO., Ag'ts for Texas Daptain Lurkin, who has for many sears been
onnected with the Galveston Presses, says:
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Oppice of the Sovthern Prpss and } \\ \text { Manefacturing Co., Dec. } 1,1871 .\end{array}\right\}$ Messrs. U. W. HURLEY \& CO.,
General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas: Grastemen-it affords me great pleasure
to present you with this statement as evicence to present you wreciation of the value of the
of our high appre
Arrow Tie, as a tastening for Cotton Bales. Arrow Tie, as arastening for Cotton Bales,
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and We hare used it constantly in our Prosses
since its Introduction, having found no other
Tie that will compare with it in utility, dura-
俍 billty and strength. From our own experience
we can safely recommend it to planters as the west Tie we have seen.
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Per day when runnlng full time, we find it to pressing from rive to feven
per day. When running full time, we find it to
our ntest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you for the purpose of reptaing
any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking
ane others any others ofk and that may be on the bale, taking them in the scrap
the ote te sold as old iron.
pile, to te pile, to te sold as old iron.,
Yours, truly,
A. P. L.UFKIN, Supt.
A.
Press Company's Presses $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Factors' Oompress, } \\ \text { Merchants' }\end{array}\right\}$ Galveston. Merchants
NwW Whaty
Governor Lubboek also says :
Oppice of the Plantrbs' Pbess Co., Gaiveston, May 19,1871 . messif. C. W. HURLEY \& CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galreston:
I take pleagure in stating that since my su
periatency of the Planters onstantly using the Arrow Tio. It gives en-
ire eatisfaction, and our press men prefer the tire eatisfaction, and our press men prefer the
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The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE, Patented March 12, 1872. This fence is stoek-proof, and eannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of ralls and land, having this advantage over the twelve rall stake and rider fenee, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 ralls to the mile, the maln post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have in-
troduced it in the States of Misslssippl, Alatroduced it in the states of arisissippl, Ala.
bama, Kentueky and Ohlo, and hold certiticates from the most practleal farmers of those States, ondorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durablity and neatnesss. As to the question : What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rall fences? the answer has been, wthout oxeeption: It will ; or I see no reason why it will aot. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now
offer to the publle the privllege of testing its offer to the public the privinge of, testing its
merits by building or reconstructing their horsetots free of eharge. Instruetions, vit.?

1. Plant a row of posts ia a atralght line one Foot less distance than the length of rails used. 2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the ralls on the opposite side of the post, right and leff, so as to give the fence the erook the post makes and no more ; then lay on ralls as any other fence until it is four ralls hizh.
2. Take a stake or false post as hikh as the other, whleh phould be five and a half or six feet
above the ground ; place lt on top the kround and in loek of the fence opposite the maln post ; pass the wire-No. 8-around false and maln post and immediately above the fourth rall; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire ; then, with a pair of b'acksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, se as to brin the two posts together at the
top. 4. Friss open the post at the top, insert the ralls elgowise atd drive them down with an desired. Seven to etght 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 raili fasten as before.
3. Where ralls are searce the fence can be made by leaving off two ralls, and faserting one or more wire through the main poest the whole length of the fenee. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and
then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, avd the fence is completo.
I earnestly Invite planters everywhere to give It a trial, and if earefully put up, will defy the worst stoek. Farm, Courty and State rights ean be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Warhington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.
P. S.-All persons are warned not to purelase the right of my Alr-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regator power respected. Also, not to attemrt an infringe ment oa it, as 1 shall en foree the law agatnst all such. J. H. S.
March 31, 1873.
${ }_{\text {may22 tf }}$
W. พ. вTowe.
w, を, wilmurprso.
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450 Illustrations, a Family Album for 18 Po Tratts, a Marriage Certiacate, Family Record,
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## the battle of life.

Go forth to the battle of life, my boy, Go whille tis is called to day ; Yor the years go out, and the 5 Regardless of those who may lose or winOf those who may work or play. And the troops mareb steadily To the army gone before; Oolog down to the river where tie tim ieet, meet ;
They go to return no more.
There is room for gou in tho
And duty, too, assigned;
Be quilek, or another may take four place And jou may be left behind.
There is work to do by the way, That you nerer can tread agatn ;
Work for the lofiest, lowest men-Work for the plow, adze, spindle and pen Work for the hands and the bratn.
The serpent will follow your steps, To lay for jour feet a seare ;
To 0 . And pleasure sit in her fatry bowers, With garlands of popples and lotus flowers Enwreathing her golden hair.
Temptatlous will walt by the way, Temptations wilhout and within; As the kollest angels in heaven wear, Will lure sou to deadly fin .

## Then put on the armor of God

In the beautiful days of jouth; And the sword that the feeblest arm may wield In the canse of tight and truth-

## And go to the batile of life, my boy,

With the peace of the gospel shod,
And, befjre high heaven, do the best 3 ou can
For the kinydom and crown of God.

## Eexas tifsourtes.

## Stephensville District.

Mr. Editor-Thinking a few items from this far-off county of Indians, mountains, rocks, valleys and gurgling streams would be of some interest to you, I have concluded to act my part, and show my opinion.
The country embraced in the fronrier or Stephensville district, Northwest Texas Conference, is, to my mind, the best country in the State of Texas. You may ask me why I think so. Well, to begin-1st, it is given up to be the healthiest country; 2 d , it is the best watered country; 3d, it is the best grazing country for horses, cattle and sheep, and is also fine for hogs. The lands are inferior to none in the State, producing from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and from 40 to 60 of corn. Good lands in any of the sixteen counties embraced in the district can be bought at from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 3$ per acre. This is the place for men of small means to get a home. There are many spots of good vacant land that could be located or pre-empted, which will cost the settler only a few dollars. The rent thousands are paying in one year in the central countie vould get them 160 acres out here.
The day is not far distant when w shall have railroad facilities equal to any portion of the State. The great Texas Pacific will span the entire frontier, which will give us ample protection against the Indians. The engineers have already run three lines, all crossing the Brazos river in Palo Pinto county, extending as far out as Pld Fort Chedburn. They have not as yet located the line. Now is the time for poor, hardworking men to get a good home cheap. We want non but working men-men of energy,
men of good morals, to develop the vast resources of this paradise of the far West. Men of capital may do far West.

We have the finest water power inSan Saba county in the State. Just think, Mr. Editor, of five or six springs in one county affording sufficient water to run a fine flouring and saw-mill, and, in addition to the beautiful San Saba running through the centre of the county, affording sufficient water power to manufacture all the wool and cotton in the State.

As to the state of society, we have as good here as any portion of the land I have visited. We have as much inI have visited. We have as much in-
telligence, according to population, as you will find anywhere in the State.
I have nearly completed my second round on the district; found the preachers all at their posts, deing well. We have had some refreshing times. As an evidence of improvem•nt, we are trying to build some good churchhouses. We have one on the Rockvale circuit drawing near completion, or, at least, so near that we can ocor, at it. It is a large stone house. They are building a large stone church on the Poloxy circuit. At our last quarterly meeting for Stephensville mission, a building committee was appointed to superintend the erection of a church at this place. The people of San Saba are making an effort to build a good house. They already have a pretty good subscription and a building committee. These are all Methodist churches. We are also securing land in every community where we land in ev
can get it.
I have succceded in getting all the works supplied. Will you not, Mr. Editor, and the friends of Methodism and the cause of God, pray for us out here in the Western wilds? We need your prayers, and we need, especially, the sympathy and support of the Northwest Texas Conference. Brethren, help us in this, our time of need. Some of the missionaries are hard run, but don't complain ; like men ofeGod, they are willing to suffer, but it is your duty to help them.

I leave here in a few days for Fort Mason, not knowing how it will go with me. My trust is in God.
W. Monk.

San Saba, April 21, 1873.

## From Merrilltown.

Mr. Editon-In compliance with a promise made you for an "occasional" some time since, I proceed to drop you a short sketch of this beautiful and favored section, hoping I may not trespass upon your time, space, or the patience of your readers by so doing.
Merrilltown is situated on the south side of the lower cross timbers, about midway between Brushy and Walnut creeks, on the Austin and Belton stage road, twelve miles north of Austin. The village takes its name from Capt. The village takes its name from Capt. Merrill, one of the oldest pioneers of
this section, who settled here when the red man held undisputed possession of this beautiful country, and the buffalo roamed over its prairies in countless myriads. These things have passed away, and have given place to the irrepressible tread and infiuence of the mighty Anglo-Saxon, who hold undisputed possession of this fertile and romantic region. The classic "Greaser" has disappeared from hereabouts, and
it is only occasionally that one of the descendants of "Montezuma" is met with. What few we see are employed as stock-drivers or farm laborers. As
farm hands, they are generally a non-success, their disposition being treacherous, indolent and vindictive Most farmers prefer Sambo, with all his faults, to a Mexican.
The cross timbers, from one to ance of cedar and post-oak for fencing and building purposes; also, fine pe can, elm, hackberry cottonwood and walnut, on the creeks above mentioned. A great many houses, and all the chimneys, also a great deal of fencing is done here with stone, of which there is the greatest abundance; so, when a man once gets his land inclosed and houses, etc., built, it is next to impossible to buy him out. The range is good enough for all purposes, and vast herds of stock are annually raised and fattened here, and driven to Kansas and other markets. This business has heretofore been the principal source of revenue to this country. This country abounds with fine springs and wells of water and creeks sufficient for stock-water all the year round.
The crops raised here are wheat, rye, oats, barley corn and cotton. Fruit and vegetables of all kinds do wel here. We need a few more enterprising citizens among us. Some that reside here are doing as much as they can to build up this country. One of our citizens is at this time erecting a gin-house, a necessity heretofore sorely elt in this community. Since we ar now in railroad connection with al the Union, we may soon expect to see our vast unoccupied prairies dotted
over with lovely farms, fine residences over with lovely farms, fine residences
and majestic churches. Farmers hereabouts are almost discouraged, having twice had their crops bitten down by frost. There are very few negroes in this section, people generally preferring
to do their own farm and house work to do their own farm and house work to being annoyed with them.
Health is too good for doctors to make money by practice, and we not unfiequently meet with them in other busi ness. Our society, in point of morals is second to none in the State. Our citizens are generally a church-going people. The Methodist faith predom-
inates, but several Baptists and some Campbellites are met with. We have a commodious stone building, which serves the double purpose of church and academy, your correspondent being the present teacher in charge. Round Rock and Georgetown, distant respectively four and twelve miles, have fine male and female colleges, with a full corps of able teachers.

We have preaching twice per month The Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Austin, keeps a regular appointment, and the Rev. Mr. Lacey, of the M. E. Church (North.) We have organized a Sab-bath-school lately under favorable auspices, Mr. W. G. McIntyre, of thi village, being elected superintendent. We hope much good may result from it. Moreanon. W. D. I. Merrilltown, April 28, 1873.

IT is said that ten thousand fruit trees have been set out in Burnet county this year.

The cattle trade is brick in Burne county.

## Denison.

This place, the terminus of the M. K. \& T. R. R., is one of the newest towns we have visited in our State It is only about six monthe old, and if its future growth is as rapid as its past, the best hopes of its most sanguine citizens will be realized. The population is made up nearly altogether from Missouri, Kansas and adjoining States Many are still living in tents, or houses covered with canvas; while others who are confident of the future, are investing largely in houses built of stone. The bank building is 50 x 70 feet in size; another building, now going up, will be about $80 \times 106$. There is an abundance of good building rock in the vicinity. A union depot, said to be one of the finest along the road, is fast approaching completion. The principal hotel is the largest establishment of the kind in any of the railroad towns we have visited. A large mill, built of the sand-stone rock, which abounds in the surrounding hills, is going up. These business housez, many of them composed of rough plank, others weather-boarded with canvas, were well filled with goods while cotton was coming in, some of which was going North, while a goodly portion was being shipped to Galveston. The direction of the cotton trade which this country will afford will be determined by the liberality of the two railroads in offering rates of transportation. The town boasts of two printing offices-the Journal and the Neres; the latter is iesuing a daily. Each of these offices give indications of liberal support.
Is our recent trip the effects of the frost and the dry weather which has followed are visible in the condition of the crops from the coast to Red River. In the upper Red River counties the injury was not so manifest, inasmuch as the seasons in that secion are a few weeks later than nearer the coast. Yet, in all parts of the State we have visited the past month, it is evident that the crops will be late, and unless the seasons are favorable, they must be short.
It behooves all interested, both farmero and merchants, to share their business accordingly. The abundant corn crops of last year should be carefully husbanded. Good corn crops have frequentlybbeen made from late planting in Texas, but it is not the rule of our climate. Cotton will not suffer so much, as it can stand drouth longer than corn; yet the cofd mornings and dry weather are unfavorable to its growth.
Since writing the above, a rain, which we hope bas been general, has failen, and the prospects of the crops have brightened accordingly.

## in in (Outlook.

## GHTHERY 'IETHODISM

Bishop Wiley has appointed Rev. S. D. Harris, of the graduating class of Drew Theological Seminary, missionary to Pekin, China; also Rev. A. Stritmater, of the Ohio Conference, to Kiukiang, China; and Rev. I. H. Corell, of the Philadelphia Conierence, to Foochow, China. These brethren will sail for their new fields of labor June 1, from San Francisco. Their June 1, from San Francisco. Their
wives will accompany them. The bishops and missionary secretaries are looking out for additional men for the foreign work.
-The Methodist Episcopal Church in India has seventeen churches and seven parsonages, an increase for the seven parsonages, an increase for the
year of three churches, and one paryear of three churches, and one
sonage. Total valuation, $\$ 66,590$.
-The circulation of Methodist periodicals, as officially stated in the last exhibit of the Book Concern, is : Christian Advocate, 40,000: Western Advocate, 22,032 ; Northwestern Advocate, 15,873; Central Advocate, 13,967 ; Methodist Advocate, 3,100; The Methodist, 25,000; Quarterly Review, 5,029 ; Ladies' Repository, 26,850.
-As a result of the recent labors of Mrs. Van Cott with the Spring-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, four hundred persons, the majority of them adults, have been converted. By the revival, at least two hundred will be added to the membership of this church. March 25 th being her forty-third birthday, the friends of Methodism in Milwaukee presented Methodism in Milwaukee presented
her with a purse of $\$ 565$, and an Elgin her with a purse of $\$ 565$, and
gold watch worth over $\$ 100$.
-There are four annual conferences, 500 traveling and 850 local preachers, and 113,800 members in Indiana. Five of the leading denominations, it is said, have only 100,000 members.
-The Western Christian Advocate says: We learn from Bishop Merrill says: We learn from Bishop Merrin that, at the recent meeting of the
bishops, it was agreed that jurisdiction within any annual conference should vest in the bishop who is to preside at the ensuing session of that conference, from and after the date of his assignment thereto. This gives to the presiding bishop jurisdiction for a sufficient period before the session of the conference to enable him to provide for the work, and for a sufficient period after the session to make needful changes.

## EPISCOPAE.

-The Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League of the Episcopal Church now numbers 1,018 inembers. The heirs of the last deceased member received $\$ 2,036$.
-The income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (High Church Episcopal) for 1872 was $£ 113$,125 , an increase of $£ 15,522$, from the previous year.
-The English High Churchmen are still laboring to hare a bishop appointed for Madagascar. Their movement is opposed by the British Government and the Church Missionary Society, out of courtesy to the London Missionary Society, under whom the island has been converted.
-The sermons to children, delivered in the Epiphany Episcopal church of this city, by Rev. Dr. Newton, have been translated into French, German, and Italian-a fact which the secular journals declare unprecedented in the American pulpit.
-The Rock hears sad accounts of the state of things in the ancient Di-
versity of Oxford. The Rev M. H. Noel, who was appointed to St. Barnahas by the late Bishop of Oxford, perists in holding Ritualistic services of
have already led to the pervesion of one of the curates. This young gentleman revisited Oxford the other day, in company with Monsignor Capel, and the pair visited many of Mr. Noel's congregation for the purpose of imgering in the Church of Englame.

## SOUTHERN PREABYTERIAN.

We find the following report from the Presbytery of West Texas, in the Christian Obsercer:

The Brownsville charch was taken under the care of Presbytery, and its stated supply, the Rev. J. N. Schuttz, Was received as a member from Santa
Fe Preabytery Fe Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Western Texas would report to General Assembly the following on the state of religion in our bounds :

God's providence, on the whole, has been very gracious to us. Neverthe-
less, our history is saddened in the reless, our history is saddened in the re-
moval, by death, of two venerable fathers in the ministry from their labors in our field to their rest and reward in heaven-Rev. W. C. Blair and Rev. W. Hamilton.
Two ministers have been alded to our working foree and are united with our Presbytery. One minister has been dismissed to unite with another
Presbytery. Four new churches have Presbytery. Four new church
been added to our jurisdiction.

The reports sent up by our sessions, show that a good degree of prosperity
has been granted unto our churehes has been granted unto our churches
during the past year. $\mathbf{A}$ gracious revival has been enjoged in one, and some others have had an increase in their membership by professions of faith in Christ. Only fourteen out of twenty-eight churches report to us,
showing the following rusults: The showing the following results: The
additions by professions, were fortyseven; by certificate, forty-three. Total increase, ninety. In one church at the beginning of the year, unhappy di-
visions existed, but they have been visions existed, but they have been
healed and good feeling and co-operation restored.
Sabbath-schools receirc very general attention, and are in quite a prosperous condition. Some are conducted on the union plan, while others are under the control of the sessions of the churches with which they are connected.

## PRESBYTERIAX

-The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church has under its care the Sidon school in Syria. It has been in operation nine
years as a training-school for native years as a training-school for native
female helpers in the mission. It is an industrial sehool; the pupils performing the household labor in the building. They are thus fitted to elevate domestic life in Syria, by being taught how
to keep house, a most important step in to keep house, a most important stepils
the march of civilization. The girls in this school are plainly but thoroughly educated, and are also carefully instructed in religious truth and the doctrines of Christianity. Many of the ing vill. ge schools in various parts of Syria, and some are similarly em ployed in Egypt. Six thousind dollarm
are wanted to furnish it with a suitable are wante
building.
-The Presbyterian board of mis sions must receive $\$ 80,000$ during the month of April to make the receipt equal to those of last year. Its expen-
ses have been $\$ 46,000$ greater than last year. It began the year with a debt year. It b
of $\$ 30,000$.
-The Sixth Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., having brought suit again-t the Baltimore and Potomac railroal company for damages for proximity to their church property, have gained a verdict against the rail road company for $\$ 11,500$ damages.

Irish Presbyterian Church has unanimously agreed to send an overture or memorial to the General Assembly of that denomination to the effeet that, as all the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world are substantially one in faith, discipline, and worship, a corres. pondence should be opened with these churches in all lands with the view of bringing about an (Ecumenical Council, to consider subjects of common interest to all, and especially to promote harmony of action in the mission fiela at home and abroad. This suggestion was first made some years ago by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie, one of the Profess at Scotland, and since then it has been broached by members of the Presbyterian Churches of America and else where.

## BAPTIST.

-The Baptist Mission to the Karens reports the following statistics for Jan uary, 1873: 52 churches and parts of churches; 45 preachers; 7 ordained preachers; 15 of the ;upils engaged to teach school. Baptized, 40; dismissed by letter, 25 ; received by letter, 26 ; suspended, 91 ; restored, 40 ; members died, 43 ; nominal Christians died, 99 children born, 187 ; pupils in school, 408 ; whole number of church members, 1,743.

## LUTHERAX.

-The Lutheran and Missionary of Pbiladelphia gives the following illustration of the growth of the Lutheran
Church in this country: "When Father Heyer, the present chaplain of our seminary in this city, entered the ministry, our church in this country numbered one hundred and twenty ministers. It now numbers twentytwo hundred ministers; showing a net gain, over and above all losses by death, twenty and deposition, of neary carcer of one man, who is still active, and last fall and winter regularly supplied one of our German pulpits in this city." It adds, that, "At the same ratio of increase, by the end of the next fifty years, we will number abou
thirty thousand ministers," thirty thousand ministers."

## catholic.

-In 1820 the only Roman Catholics in the city of Hartford were two women, Mrs. Mary Cosgrove and Mrs. Murphy, her sister. Now there are 18,000, and a great cathedral has been begun.
-Rev. Dr. Gibbings has reprinted, lic book. Its title is, "The taxes of lic book. Its title is, "The taxes of
the Apostolic Penitentiary ; or, The Prices of Sins in the Church of Rome." The volume furnishes the official list of indulgencies granted by the church with the prices attached.
-The Rev. Dr. Corrigan, the head of Seton Hall College, has been nominated Roman Catholic Bishop of New. ark, to succeed Archbishop Bailey, now of Baltimore.
-Rev. W. H. Gross was recently consecrated Bishop of Savannah, at the cathedral, in Baltimore, in the presence of an immense congregation.

## UNITARIAX.

- $\boldsymbol{A}$ recent Unitarian Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., adopted a report saying that "the conferences do not recognize any organic union with the Universalists, sympathizing with that ans occupy an entirely different plane socially and intellectually, and cannot Unite. The fact that there is or is not Universalist society in a place ought not to have any bearing on the work of Unitarians." The Corenant advises Universalists to heed this "Unitarian language."


## JEWISL.

-The son of Baron Anselm de
branch of the family, has married a Christian woman, and has adjured his religion. His wife is the daughter of the Austrian Archduke Regner.
-From the half-yearly report of the Alliance Israclite Universelle, we learn that eleven schools are in operation under its auspices: at Aleppo, Adrian ople, Bagdad, Shumla, Jxffa, Larissa Saff, Tangiers, Tetuan, Volo, and Widdin. At Paris, the Alliance main tains a training-school for teacher frequently recruited from the most promising pupils in the Eastern schoolThe Bischoflsheim Institute at Paris, on the same principle, trains govern esses for work in the East. New schools are on the point of being established at Beyrout, Salonica and Smyrna.

## Miscellaneous.

-Over one hundred thousand conversions have been reported in the ruligious papers of the lavd during the last four months.
-Bishop Hordern, of England, a missionary among the Esquimaux, report them as an interesting people for mis sionary labor. The Hudson's Bay Company have erected five churche among them, and give them a liberal support. The headquarters of the bishop are seventeen days journey from the head of Lake Superior, and the stations are so remote from each the stations are so remote from each
other the can visit them but once in four years.
-The "Old Ladies' Home," under the offer of $\$ 50,000$ from the Relief Society, has decided to widen its doors and become an "Old People's Home, admitting the aged poor without dis tinction of sex, race or religi
-Prof. Agassiz has receised the gift of Pennekese Island and $\$ 50,000$ for his school of natural history by $\mathbf{M r}$ Anderson, and the Massachusetts Sen ate has also voted to appropriate $\$ 50$, 000 for the benefit of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. -The American Tract Society, of New York, and the Western Tract and Book Society, of Cincinnati, have united. Hereafter there will be only one tract depository at Cincinnati.
-The British Minister at Pekin evidently forgetful of the message which the Lord Jesus sent by the disciples of John the Baptist to their Master, and its glorious climax, has advsied British missionaries in China to forsake their labors among the poor, as a great waste of labor, and to give up their property in the interior and retire to the ports.
-The Turkish Government has offered the protection of five hundred troops to the Americans of the Palestine Exploration Expedition, who are commencing operations on the east side of the Jordan.
-Dr. Moffatt, the venerable missionary, relates that when he first went out to Africa, fifty-six years ago he was allowed $£ 10$ for books, and $£ 5$
for shoes and knickknacks. The misfor shoes and knickknacks. The mis-
sionary's salary was to be $£ 18 \mathrm{7s}$ a sionary's salary was to be $£ 18 \mathrm{7s}$. a
year while unmarried; a wife brought year while unmarried; a wife brought
$£ 5$ 5s. additional. The missionary was allowed $£ 6 \mathrm{3s}$ s. for building a house, and $£ 18$ for bringing sheep and other helps to farm and housekeeping.
-Rev. Joseph Harvey, who died recently in Michigan at the age of eighty-six, is reported to have been the first man to suggest the establishment of American missions in the Handwich Islands. In 1809, while Mr Harvey was pastor at Goshen, Conn.,
a whaler brought to New Haven the a whaler brought to New Haven the
first Sandwieh Islander ever seen on irst Sandwich Islander ever seen on
this coast. He was placed in Mr. Harthis coast. He was placed in Mr. Har-
vey's family to be educated, and under the latter's teaching he embraced Christianity. The American Board, then just starting in Boston, took an interest in the case, and the result was the sending out of missionaries to the Islands. From such beginning,
"Work, for the Night is Coming !"
In the great caravan of life, which, with the lapse of time, is steadily moring graveward, men are so much enwrapt in the busy cares of the world, and the human heart is so much prone to wander-for it
all thinga and desperately wicked"that they do not take the time to count the mile-stones on the wayside, till the evening shadows begin to fall and give the sad and solemn warning that soon the night will come when man's work is done. Perhaps, now standing upon the verge of the eternal world, and realixing that soon "man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets," many, for the first time, the streets," many, for the first time,
cast a retrospective glance adown the long corridor of memory's hall, and examine, one by one, the pictures that are hung upon the walls. And as from some eligible place we stand and "view the landscape o'er" that is spread around us, while we often see things that are repulsive, yet we find some scene that is more attractive than all others, and it is a delight to gaze upon it. So it is in life when we, page by page, review the great volumes in the archives of memory, we find the rec-
ord of many words inaptly spoken, and see the pietures of many acts that awaken vain regrets; still there are some memories that are so sweet, and
are wrexthed with such a halo of hapare wrexthed with such a halo of hap-
piness, that our thoughts delight to linger about them. And none can be happier, if as happy, as in the days of innocent childhood, when we were the type of such as make up the kingdom of heaven. But these are only memories of the past, and in the stern realities of the present we find that many of our former associates have gone
to the bourne which so soon awaits us to the bourne which so soon awaits us nll ; and while we hope that some of them are homed where the "spirits of just men are made perfect," yet we are
painfully aware that some of them painfully aware that some of them passed away with no hope-no promise of that rest that remains for the peo-
ple of God. Nor has it changed now, for we see around us every day those who are our friends, our associates and our companions, going both to temporal and eternal ruin, and little or no effort is being made to save them outside of the pulpit. Many among us have grown old in sin; the days allotted them by an ever-merciful God have been spent to no purpose, save, alas! in ruinous examples to those upon
whom must, ere long, fall all the rewhom must, ere long, fall all the re-
sponsible positions of society, state sponsible positions of society, state
and the church. While they may not have lived what is commonly called a wieked life, yet, being moralists, acknowledging no ereed of religion, but vainly puffed up with their own "self. to ruin the young than the desperately wieked and vile; for while the former class are well calculated to lead their associates from God, the latter creates a contempt and disgust for the life of which they are the representatives.
Sin, with all its pleasing allurements, Sin, with all its pleasing allurements, has a strong, a mighty hold among us, full of promises-are being immolated upon its altars. The ruinous fascinations of the card-table, drinking and billiard-saloons, and other haunts of sin, alas! are more attractive and
more frequented than the houses of more frequend this is not alone confined
prayer. And to those who have no home attractions and influences to restrain them, but the insidious monster, with his hords of emissaries and devotees, is invading many housebolds and leading astray those whose presence hat heretofore been a light and a joy to the family circle; evenings which were spent at wasted in the haunts of viee and debauchery; many little ones, though bauchery; many little ones, though
they may at a mother's knee ask God they may at a mother's knee ask God
to bless dear papa, yet they now never kiss him good-night. Many young men
frequent these vile places because they have no place to go. They go there in search of companions, and, being with them, yield to influences, the inevitable end of which is oternal death. Oh! what a reformation is needed, and what a triumph will be ours if we but enter into the work trusting in the
Lord! Let us throw off the cold formality which is so ruinous to ourselve our fellow-men and the church of God. Let $\mathrm{u} s$ be given more to hospitality more to brotherly love. We may not be able to do much, but we must prayerfully try with those who have "grown old in sin," and in whose life the great pendulum of time will soon make itlast stroke; but we can do a noble, a glorious work, among the young, whose hearts are yet tender and susceptible
to good and holy influences. Then let us do something to rescue them from the dens of $\sin$ in which the spend their evenings, and too oftei the Sabbaths of the Lord. Can the be rescued from these places by our indifference to their well-being? Is it to be done by a mere expression of re gret and astonishment at the wicked ness of our fellow-men? No, this will not do ; it must be done by work. In unity there is strength. We mus have an unity of hearts, an unity of action, and, above all, an unity of
prayers. We must go out into the prayers. We must go out into the
highways, and among the hedges, among the rich and the poor, the prou and the lowly, anywhere to save an immortal soul from ruin; and as we go, we must sow the seed of eternal truth, having the blessed and happy assurance that

The seed 5ou sow for Jota,
Shall not be sown in vain."
It is a duty we owe to the church and to God, whose demands are as immutable as his pitying mercy. Let us seek to bring the young into the church, and make them live active, working members. Do not let them feel-as do too many among us-that their names upon the list of membership is an honor to the charch. Let us, then, an honor to the charch. Let us, then,
"work while it is called to-day, for the "work while it is called to-day, for the
night cometh when no man can work!" night cometh when no man can work:
With many of us the sun of life has passed the noonday brightness, and al ready the shadows are falling grave ward. And as at the close of parting day, the gilded rays of the setting sun linger afar back into the arch-way (? above, dispelling all shadows that would dim its brightness, so let us work now, that in the eventide of life we can review the past with joy, and ripened on the fields of our labors.

Work way with the day,

## Louisiana Affairs.

New Ieerla, La., May 3.-Citizens of Iberia parish have organized a taxresisting association to-day. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and was
addressed by several members of the addressed by several members of the
bar, who offered their services free of charge. Resolutions were adopted en dorsing Gov. McEnery and repudiating Kellogg, and urging resistance to the usurped collection of taxes
New Orleans, May 3.-120 Metropolitans, with a piece of artillery have gone to St. Martinsville, St. Mar tin's Parish, to install Kellogg's officers.

New Iberia, May 4.-A company of Metropolitan Police, from New Orleans, left here at nine o'clock this morning for St. Martinsville. After an uninterrupted march of ten miles, they entered the town and took possession of the courthouse without op-

## position

New Orleans, May 6.-A large meeting was held this afternoon at the Clay statue, on Canal street. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Hugh
Campbell and others. The object

位 The evening papers report that Kel logg offers $\$ 2.50$ in State warrants, a a bounty for Metropolitans to go to the country
The commander of the Metropolitan at St. Martinsville appeals to Kellogg for a momnted force to assist them.
Nen Orleans, May 6.-No Metro politans are on the boats to-night, those in the city being concentrated about h.e statuns. It is understood that owed to refured to take rines are alforee, declaring that they would not take up, arms against the people of the tate.
Mudge's gun store was broken inte by a mob to-night, and almost all the contents were carried off. No police men were present to protect the prop${ }^{\text {erty. }}$
United States troops go to-morrow to the relief of the Metropolitans at St. Martinsville. DeBlane reports to GovNeEnery that he holds the Metropoli engagement at last accounts.
New Ibera, May 6.-9:55 p. m.The situation at St. Martinsville is unchanged. There was heavy firing on the picket line this evening, the
citizens driving the Kellogg citizens n . No casualties reported. A battle may take place at any moment. It is reported that Kellogg's army hold the bridge crossing the Bayou Teche, reventing an attack from the rear.
11 a. M.-The Metropolitans took quict possession of St. Martinsville on ropolitan scouts were dangerously wounded in the suburbs of that town, one of them has since died. Skir mishing has been constant since. A conference between the leaders of the contending forces was held yesterday The Metropolitans wanted to know
which of the officers they were about which of the officers they were about to enstall were oljectionable to the
people, and what they wanted. The people, and what they wanted. The resisters replied the men were satisfactory if commissioned by Gov. Mc Enery; that the citizens only wanted and not interfere with their local af fairs.
The women and children are still in town. Keliogg's judge, in company with his dill, hase gone to St aress ville to open court to-day.
The citizens' force, variously estimated at from two to four hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, report this morning that the Kelloggites are organizing the negroes. Consequently, the entire population are watchful, but no general engagement has yet occurred. Business is generally suspended.
New Iberia, La., May 7, 11 a 14.-Firing was heard this morning. A courier from the citizens' camp re ports three Metropolitans killed and our wounded in a skirmish. The citizens' pickets advanced to within two
squares of the courthouse, where Col squares of the courthouse, where Col
Badger has concentrated his forces.
Citizens are collecting from every portion of Attakapas.
Most of the recruits are of the bet ter class, well mounted, and generally armed with breech-loading shot-guns. So far the young men principally have gone to the field. Married men in the towns are watching the negro organizations,
them.
Captains of steamboats have been warned not to transport armed Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at Brashear City, knowing thei boats would be blown up.
The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well organized bodies of citizens. Kellogg's troops can only reach St. Martinsville by fighting their way up the bayou.
New Orleaxs, May 7.-The superintendent of Morgan's Texas steamers makes the following statement :

This morning a detachment of po lice took charge of and picketed th wharf of the Texas Railroad Com pany, interfering with business and creating an alarm. I rebuked Flani gan, who was in charge of the police and sent word to Kellogg, expressing disapprobation of their conduct, at
half-past four oclock. Kellogg calle. at the office, corner of Natchez alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While doing so, his carriage at the door was immediately sur rounded by a large and excitel crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being driven off, some one is th crowd fired a pistol. The driver imme diately plied his whip, and drove uf Natchez street at a furious pace.
Brashear City, May 7.-Boato all seized by the citizens. United States troops are detained here, unabl. to proceed further for want of transportation.
All the city papers condemn the ac tion of the mob in breaking into the gun store last night, and Governo McEnery has issued an address of similar purport.
Forty-one horses and thirty men Kelloggites, with arms and accoutre ments, left at 7 o'clock P. M., via Mor gan's Texas Railroad, for the Techer ountry.
Brashear City, May 7.-Eight Metropolitans arrived this morning making forty-eight whites altogether The citizens refused them shelter, and they are stopping in a small negro cabin filled with negroes. They have orders to go to St . Martinsville, but can get no transportation. The ferry flats have been removed, and the Teche boats stopped near Franklin an guarded by citizens. The citizens her are still determined, but all is quiet One Metropolitan just arrived fron St Martinsville, came through the wamp. He has verbal dispatches for New Orleans. He says Badger i penned in, and that he heard heavy cannonading last night at ${ }^{2}$ A. M.
New Orleans, May 7 . ${ }^{\circ}$ The New Orleans Grand Jury passed a resolu ion to have Kellogg and his officer appear before them, on the charge of surping the Government of Louisiana Judge Abell ordered the report filed and subponas to be issued for the paries to appear before the Grand Jury Also, a report against the Metropoli an police
Brashear City, May 8.-Abou forty mounted Metropolitans crossed the Teche to-day en route for St . Mar tinsville; balance, about fifty, returned o New Orleans.
Washington, May 8.-It appear that General Emory has received no new instructions. His orders to en force federal processes and to preserv the peace have not been counter manded, and he is promised reinforce ments should they be needed.
New Ireria, May 7.-Couriers ar iving from St. Martinsville this even ing report skirmishing all day, will o serious results so far.
Badger came out of town this even ing with his Napoleon twelve-pounder and about twenty-five men, to compe the citizens to surrender. After firing a few rounds he was compelled to beal a hasty retreat, large bodies of citizen being on all sides and rapidly closing in on him.
The citizens are in excellent spirit and want for nothing. Wagons are coming with supplies from all points and long distances.
DeBlane can capture the town at any time if he feels so disposed, bue his object is more to resist Kellogg' government than to have any blood spilt.
Brasifear, May 8:-The United States troops are still here, quartered in the railroad depot. They expect to leave to-morrow, with the agree ment that no Metropolitans shall have transfortation with them.

## Gorrespondeuce.

There is a Remedy.
Mr. Editor-In your issue of the 18th ult. Brother "K.," after referring to the guilty practices of some Methodists in selling intoxicating drinks as a beverage, attending theatres, balls and dances, asks: "Is there no remedy?" This question he answers himself in the negative, and decides that, because we have no special statutory law in the "Discipline" expressly forbidding the practices named, and of fixing a penalty for its violation, the church must submit to be thus outraged by wicked and worldly men and women until the General Conference shall, in some coming time in the future, enact a positive law fully covering the case. Brother "K." is perhaps an older and much wiser man than the present writer, yet, as much respect as his opinions are entitled to, I am slow to believe the present law is as defective as he represents it. True, he has fortified himself behind the opinion of two different presiding elders--officers who ought to know the law ; still, with all deference, it is not impossible tha even they, too, may be mistaken.
If I have rightly read the Discipline although it mentions some things in a general way for which a member can be dealt with, there is no specific act denounced-outside of the General Rules-for which a member is liable to arraignment and expulsion, save that of sowing dissension, by inveighing against the doctrines and discipline of the church. This absence of special legislation, I presume, grew out of no neglect or oversight on the part of the General Conference, but is legitimately the result of the recognized fact that the scriptures contain all the enactments necessary to indicate the guilty practices not to be tolerated by the church.
If this be a safe premise, and I think it too plain to require argumen:, then it certainly follows that a member violating even the spirit of God's law, is amenable to the church, whether his offense be de
Is there a special law in the Discipline against stealing or adultery? If not, how can the guilty be punished under the administration of such a defective church code? The simple reason that the scriptures denounce
these acts as criminal is sufficient warthese acts as criminal is
rant for church action.

## rant for church action.

What an insult, then, to the church for a whisky-selling, theatre-going and dancing Methodist to justify himself in this wickedness on the ground that "there is nothing in the Discipline forbidding it?
Admitting the inability of the church to deal with a dram-selling or dancing Methodist, because no special law of the Discipline defines these as action able offenses, you are forced to the further admission that all other offenses, however criminal they may be considered from other standpoints, undefined as such in the Discipline, are also to be overlooked. Howmuchsoever the scriptures, public opinion, or even the civil law, condemn the act, the church, in failing also to denounce it as an ofense, ignores its wickedness and re strains her tribunals from passing upo
Is not this Bro. "K.'s logic?
Although the church has not underacts on the part of her what specific stitutes an offense, still, in the general way in which she, has dealt with the subject, there is no lack of good and wholesome laws by which every dramselling, theatre-going and dancing Methodist may be held responsible fo his conduct, and properly censured. The "General Rules" were the com-
pact on which the early Methodist united, and were at first their only society or church law. These rules are still in force, and form a part of the still in force, and form a part of the
present Methodistic church law. They present Methodistic church aw. They
provide that, for a persistent violation of any of their provisions, the offender after suitable forbearance, shall be excluded. Among the particular things prohibited, and for which expulsion can follow, is "drunkenness, or drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity. Is the church so much at the mercy of ecclesiastical pettifoggery as to make the pastor fear that a dram-selling Methodist could not be dealt with because he had not violated the letter of this law ? Would not any committee, competent to act in the premises, decide that inducing othere, perhaps a great many, to drink, and get drunk, for his individual gain, was a more aggravated offense than the merely drinking himself?
Another prohibition of these "Rules" is: "Doing what we know is not for the glory of God." However little a vendor of intoxicating drinks may be supposed to know what tends really to the glory of God, he could hardly find church committee which would so decide that he was so doing in his work of aiding and abetting drunken ness.
This rule places both the dancer and theatre-goer under the ban of the church, and however liberal they themselves might be in the construction of the law, a right-minded committee could not fail in finding them censurable, especially when an additional rule, made expressly for such characters, prohibits the "taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."
As before stated, actionable offenses against the church-save the exceptions already made-are only men tioned in general terms, still the lav classifies them in two grades, and determines the mode of procedure in each case as follows: "When a mem ber of the church is under report of being guilty of some crime expressly forbidden in the word of God, the committee of three discreet members, who shall investigate the report," etc
"But in case of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful temper or words, or disobedienc to the order and discipline of the church: First, let private reproof be
given by a preacher or leader; and if given by a preacher or leader; and if
there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the per son may be borne with. On a second offense, the preacher or leader may take one or two faithful friends. On a third offense, let the case be brought before the society, or a select number of them, and if there be no sign of real humiliation, the offender must be cut off."
In the latter class of church offenders the dancer, theatre-goer and dram seller are to be found, for if in such practices there is not "disobedience to the order and discipline of the church," then wor
for ideas.
In view, then, of the ample means at the command of the church to discipline irregular and loose-living mem bers, I protest against the improper
acknowledgment to the world that we acknowledgment to the world that we
are powerless to rid ourselves of dramare powerless to rid ourselves of dram
selling, Sabbath-breaking, theatre-going and dancing Methodists.
If pastors are afraid to proceed under the present law, a new enactment Responsibility must rest somewhere If any pastor have disorderly memIf any pastor have disorderly mem-
bers of the kind above referred to, let him go to work by private admonition to reclaim them, If that is ineffectual, arraign them for trial, and rid the church of them.
Owensville, April 30, 1873.

## The Remedy.

Me. Edrror-I find in your last issue (April 30) a reply from Brother B. D. Dashiell, my presiding elder, to my inquiry as to whether we have any legal remedy in our church against its members selling liquors as a beverage and against dancing.
I am glad Brother Dashiell has faored us with his views on the subject but there are two or three points in his article that call for a reply on my part, which I will proceed to notice

1. There are no members in my lit tle charge who either sell or drink intoxicating liquors, as far as I know or engage in public dancing. The charge is a new one, just organized, now numbering twenty-seven members, some ten of whom have been recently converted.
2. I have always held and acted upon the belief that the General Rules of our church were sufficient, as a law to protect the church from the sin of
selling liquors by its members. When selling liquors by its members. When
was placed in charge of another 1 was placed in charge of another
work, for a time, and found oflicial work, for a time, and found omicin a beverage, 1 took the preliminary steps towards bringing the offending members to a trial; but, upon consul. tation with my then presiding elder, I was advised not to proceed any furher. His opinion was that there was no law except that of the General
Rules, and he did not regard that as Rules, and he did not regard thin
sufficiently specific to act under.
1 promised in my ordination vow to "reverently obey them to whom tha charge and government over me was committed, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonition." did so without a murmur.
But my spirit was not at rest. To see the daily violation of what 1 con-law-what else could I do but to express my sorrow that we hal no law by which to reach such cases, accord ing to the opinion of my presiding elder? The cases alluded to are not now in my charge ; but can any conscientious minister of Christ see the daily violation of Christian prineiples, even under the pastoral charge of another, in his own chureh, and be content? I can not.
Brother Dashiell expressee both sur prise and sorrow at the declaration of acts contained in my former article. If he will take the pains to inquire, he will find the statements made to be sadly true, in more instances than one, both with reference to liquor-selling and dancing within his district. I am not disposed to call in question his decisions as to the sufficiency of the law but in regard to further legislation on the questions involved, 1 beg leave to differ with him. Brother Dashiell says:
"But if the church had never adopted any 'General Rules,' the simple decaration that 'His written Word is the only rule and the sufficient rule, boti? of faith and -practice,' would justify
the pastor in using measures to purge the pastor in using measures to purge
the membership from 'whisky-sellers' the membership from ',
and 'midnight dancers.'
I agree that, for Christion faith and doctrine, the scriptures should be, as they are,our ouly and all sufficient rule; but let us take the case of the liquorseller as an example, and try him by this rule alone. The Discipline proides that "when a member of the church is under report of being guilty of some crime expressly.
the word of God," etc., the preacher in charge shall proceed as directed. Will Brother D. tell us where the seriptures provide an "express" law forbidding the sale of intoxicating
liquors? When the laws of the counry license men to sell liquor, they claim there is no law of the church forbidding it. The spirit and tenor of the word of God are against it, but the Discipline requires that the crime shall
be "expressly forbidden"-forbidden in express terms.
The law of the church on this subject should define such crimes, in general terms, as are not so expressly tated in the scriptures, but are manifestly intended.
But it may be said that liquor-sell ing does not come under the first seetion of the law, which has reference to cases of immorality ; that it must be classed with offenses under the second section, which has reference to "neglect of duties, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful words and tempers, etc. It matters not, so far as Brother D.'s rule is concerned; every offense nust be a violation of an express rule laid down in the word of God; no inference or conclusion is permitted by the rule-it must be "expressly forbidden."
Brother D. says he "objects to further special legislation respecting Christian virtues, because we see not where it would end." He, by this remark, admits that the church has leg. slated on Christian virtues, but is opposed to its going "füther." I beieve the church has no right, by legisation, to set up new standards of virtue or morality, for this is the alone prerogative of God; he has given us these standards in his word, and they are our rule and all sufficient rule; ,ut the chureh may lawfully express its interpretation of these virtues, and provide, by legislation, for the enforcement of those virtues and moral obligations in such a way as that the rule and law of the church may be so well understond that the high functionaries of the church may not be at a loss to know what the law is. A very few words would setule the question as to whetber members of the church could lawfully become liquor-sellers or not, and whether dancing or attending theares would be tolerated in the members. The last General Conference fel the need of some rule on this subject, and, in place of enacting or amending ome rule of the Discipline covering the case, requested the bishops to issue a pastoral address, exhorting the churel to abstain from the vices complained of. I think a brief rule of discipline would have been better for all concerned.
1 hope the officers of the church where cases of liquor-selling, dancing and attending theatres occur, will put he law in force, if we have any, and est the validity of it, that we may know what we have to rely upon; for the evils complained of are very great, and unless a remedy can be found of adequate force, these evils will continue to inerease in force and frequency.
Hotstos, April 30, 1873.

## WASTE BASKET.

The "slave of the ring"-a bride.
A grant for the West-Emi-grant. A chin that's never shaved-An urchin.
A book for the table-One full of plates.
Set together by the ears-Sheaves of wheat.

The joy of the dumb is always unpeakable.
If you want to know whether a tree is hollow or not, ax it.
What does a man see in the wild, wild waves ?-Sea foam.
Christianity is the worst trade, but the best calling in the world.
Pawnbrokers sometimes prefer customers without any redeeming qualities.
The great centre of happiness is something to hope for and something to love.

A thief running away is a scamp, but the policeman's chase after him is

## Themes of the , गुay.

## Our Indian Trobbles.

## (From the New York Herald.)

The followirg letter from Gen Sherman, written to a friend in Washington, will be read with the deepest interest at the present moment

Dear Sfr-I have your letter of this date, and am unwilling in a private letter to express my opi
all the questions you make.
The army has no "policy" about Indians or anything else. It has no voice in Congress, butaccepts the law as enacted and the interpretation thereof by the proper officials, and executes them with as much intelligence, fidelity and humanity as any other body of citizens. From the organization of the Government up to 1850 the Indians and Indian Bureau were under the War Department, so that nearly all the civilization and Christianization of the Indians thus far accomplished occurred under army supervision. Today, in case an Indian suffers a wrong, I believe he will be more likely to appeal to the commanding officer of the nearest military post than to his own agent; for in the one he sees with his eyes the evidence of a force to compel obedience, whereas in the other nothing of the kind. In like manner, I believe the annuities in treaty Indians would reach the parties in interest
quite as surely through army officers quite as surely through army officers as through civilians, and when Indians have committed depredationsas is very common-and the amnuities are chargeable with the amount of safely be made by a commanding officer having soldiers at his back than by an agent afraid of his life-as too many of them are, and have reason to be. The present Indian agents, as a class, are very good men ; but they lack the force, the power, which savages alone respect.
The existing policy, usually called the peace policy, is to gradually as-
semble the wandering tribes on reservations, with boundaries clearly defined, and then, through civilians, to instruct them in agriculture and the ruder arts, and educate them as far as possible. To this I think no army officer objects. And further, when the Indians leave their reservations to steal, murder and plunder, they fall under the jurisdiction of the army. This is the theoretical condition of things, but it would require ten times our present army to make a cordon
around the reservations, so that murders around the reservations, so that murders are done, the stealing of cattle, horses,
etc., perpetrated, and the Indians quickly escape to their reservations, where the troops can not follow them; so that in fact these reservations help them in their lucrative business. am safe in saying that half the horses and mules now owned by the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, etc-all treaty Indians, all at peace, with agencies and annuities-
have been stolen from the United States or from citizens. I have myself seen, at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, and at several of the Sioux agencies, horses and mules branded goods, and I never heard of an agent demanding the restitution of one for that reason; and though murders are of frequent occurrence, I do not hear of the murderers being surrendered, as is required by the treaties. Again, though the Sioux and Cheyennes are at peace, the army has to send escorts
with all trains and parties of surveyors who go rightfully to work within the borders of such States as Kansas and Nebraska, as though actual war existed. All I will venture to assert is, that the army has a much more
cult task now than if we were actually at war, and could anticipate depreda-
tions and follow the perpetrators to their very camps, as I did in the case of the Kiowas two years ago. Then the Texas people were constantly complaining that the treaty Indians were
depredating on their property, killing depredating on their property, killing
their people and taking refuge on their their people and taking refuge on their
reservations. I would not believe it until I went in person, and was actually near by when Satanta killed seven poor teamsters in Texas, one of whom wheel, and burned, tied to the wagon the agency at Fort Sill, boasting of the deed. With the approval of the agent, Mr. Tatum, I arrested him and two others, and sent them to Texas for trial. Now I am told that Satanta is to be turned loose again, although I believe he has committed fifty mur-
ders, and has notoriously violated every ders, and has notoriously violated every promise hitherto made.
No general rule will answer for the government of every tribe, but each nust be treated according to their conduct, and I think the army officers are better qualified to judge than the average of citizens, though $\mathbf{I}$ am by no duty should be imposed on us. If the Christian agents can better control the wild savage, I wish them all success, but surely the white people who venture into the wilderness to labor and toil are entitled to the protection of their ives and property, and it is natural that they should feel the greatest interest, although it is the exclusive privilege of Congress to devise the best neans to secure this end.
Many good people residing east of the Alleghanies mistake the character of the emigrant populaticn who have
of late years brought millions of acres of late years brought millions of acres under cultivation, and produced fifty silver, where, twenty years ago, white man dared not venture. These people are the same kind as settled Ohio, Indiana and Iowa; they are as good as we are, and were we in their tead we would act just as they do. I know it, because 1 have been one of
them. They now pay their full share of taxes and contribute to our national wealth and power. As a rule, the emigrants do object that the Indians should forever remain non-producers, beggars, and robbers, if not worse. If
the Indians are willing to work, as they used to in the gold mines of California nobody will prevent them. So to-day, if the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas will utilize the beautiful pastoral land assigned them in raising stock, they will soon become the richest people in he Southwest ; but this they have not done, and it looks as though they neve will. And the question will surely arise, and that very soon, how long must the Government continue to clothe and feed them without any assurance of self-support? The preszu:e of white settlements on the borders of It has gone on for two hundred years, and must go on, and the Indian must conform. In some instances they will do it without resistance, in others they will resist, and in some cases injustice will be done; but surely our Govern ment can never admit to practice the principle that one wrong justifies an other ; and a greater, that because the soldiers in New Mexico chase and kill a few Cheyennes near Fort Bascom, who were more than a hundred miles of their reservation to steal horse near Camp Supply, engaged in a lawful survey; and because Whistler has been killed by some murderer on the Republican they must demand of the Government an indemnity in ponies, else his death must be avenged on any stranger. These are not supposititious
cases, but cases actually pending, and cases, but cases actually pending, and illustrate how far we have thus pro-
gressed in the great work of civilizagresse
tion.
The
The affair with the Modocs is not re-
it any connection whatever with the affairs of the Apaches, Sioux, Chey ennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas, that wander over a region of country four or five times as great as the whole State of California. The Modocs are a smal remnant of what used to be called Pittriver Indians, or Rogue-river Indians, with whom there have been several wars. They are familiar with the habits and customs of the whites, ; have seen gold dug from the canyons of their mountains and have participated in it; have seen the wild valleys where they ased to hunt and fish converted into properous farms and ranches, but in his they seem not to have imitated their white neighbors. Whether they have sustained wrongs or not is not in
uestion, but they have taken refuge
in question, but they have taken refuge in a natural fortress, have defied the civil and military agents, and, lastly, under a flag of truce, killed Genera Canby, who was their best friend; and this was not an isolated fact, for bout the same time they decoyed Lieutenant Sherwood within the reach of their rifles at another and distant part, and also stealthily attacked Col. Mason's camp on the opposite side rom that where General Canby and the peace commissioners were shot.
All the Modocs are involved, and do All the Modocs are involved, and do not pretend that the murder of General Canby was the individual act of Capt. Jack. Therefore the order to attack is against the whole, and if all be swept from the face of the earth they hemselves have invited it
The place is like a fortress, and dur ing an assault the soldier cannot pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age; as
long as resistance is made death must be meted out, but the moment all re istance ceases the firing will stop, and urvivors turned over to the proper Indian agent. The whole matter must be left to the officers on the spot, and these must be sheltered against the howl such as followed Major Bacon after the Piegan attack, as also Gen. Custer after his attack on Black Ketle's camp. There is not much danger of too much harm being done. To be ffective and exemplary the blow must involve the terrible; enough to impress the kindred tribes of Klamaths and Pi-Utes.
1 believe the civhlians and soldiers wish the same end, and, in fact, do not differ much as to the process. All Indians must be made to know that when the Government commands they must obey, and until that state of mind is reached, through persuasion or fear, we can not hope for peace. I am
yours with respect,
W. T. Shermax, General.

## The Career of Sir Samuel Baker.

Sir Samuel White Baker, K. C. B. he British explorer, who is reported to have been murdered in Africa, was he eldest son of the late Samue born June 8, 1821. He evinced at an early age a strong disposition to travel, and in 1848 undertook, with his brother, Col. Baker, the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement at Newera, Ellia, in the East Indies, and gave in 1855 an interesting account of that enterprise and of the island of
Ceylon, in a work entitled "Eight Ceylon, in a work, entitled "Eight
Years' Wanderings." In 1861 he went Years' Wanderings." In 1861 he wen to Africa at the head of an expedi-
tion, in the hope of meeting Capts Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Athara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoun, in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In December, 1862, he started from Khartoun with a numerous train of assistants, and shortly after entered upon : waste of swamp and reeds, losing, in consequence of fever, his only European attendant. At Gondoroke the party was joined by Speke and Grant,
when the former told Sir S. Baker that he was assured by the natives that a arge lake existed to the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Capt. Speke had traced the iver leading thereto as far as $2^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ ., when it diverged to the west, and he relinquished, very unwillingly, his task, which was at once undertaken by Sir S. Baker, who was accompanied by his wife. The organization of the expedition was a matter of great diffculty, as he could only induce about eventeen natives to go east, and none would go south. Finding that it was he intention of those he had engaged o desert him, Sir S. Baker and wife, nothing daunted, prosecuted their journey and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country, 110 miles east of Gondoroka, March 17, 1863. After a sojourn in this part, they made their way to Kamrasis country, lying beween the Sobat and White Nile rivers. Descending the valley Asua, and tracking the river upward, they, on the eighteenth day (March 14, 1864,) after leaving Kamrasis country, sighted the desired lake, lying very low in a de-
pression of the country. Descending the chiff for 1500 feet, Sir. S. Baker and his wife reached the shore of the lake, which he named the Albert N'Yanza, and drank of its waters. The western shore is distant 60 miles, and is lined by mountains 7000 feet in height. This lake and the Victoria N'Yanza constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. About two years ago Sir Samuel Baker proceeded to Africa at the head of the grandest expedition ever undertaken for discovery. His progress was retarded in the Upper Nile region by various hindrances, and on attempting to ascend the White Nile he found that it was not navigable in consequence of the dense mass of cane and reeds which in the form of floating islands completely choked up the passage. He cut his way through for 22 miles, but was then obliged to return to lattitude $9^{\circ} 26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. , where he remained till November, 1870, the high water stage of the river promised that he would be able to force a passage and ultimately float his fleet of steamers on the Albert N'Yanza, and there solve the questions hitherto in doubt. In these explorations he was cordially supported and encouraged by the Khedive of Egypt, who gave him troops for protection. Besides his "Wanderthor of Samuel bake_"The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon" and the "Albert N'Yanza," published in 1866. He received many marks of distinction in England, including the honor of knighthood, conferred on him in 1866.

The Pope at Home.
That the Pope is a true prophet, there is one proof, and, we suspect,
only one - he is decidedly without onor in his own country. It has always been so. Rome is apt to be a swift cure for Romanism. Luther had considerable reverence for the Catholic Church until he came nearits capital. Recent events have not essentially altered the case. Nowhere in the world, except where the Pope ives, would such a satire upon the Pope be enacted as the one which was displayed in Rome during the last carnival week. There moved through the streets, mounted on wheels, an enormous model, in buckram, of the dome of St. Peter's. The lantern which crowns the actual dome was, in the model, replaced by a parrot's cage, with tin bars; and inside of it there was an image of that feathered chatterer. The Italian word for parrot is pappagallo, or by dropping a $p$, lit arally pope-cock. Of course the caged parrot on the dome of St. Peter' could only mean the self-imprisoned Pope, and his ceaseless talk to no purpose. The spiritual pretentions of the Pope were likewise burlesqued.
©exas Christian glvorate.
GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY $14,1873$. LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

At the recent General Conference of the Colored Episcopal Church the reports showed a membership of 67,888, with 635 traveling preachers, who are organized into fourteen annual conferences, and 583 local preachers. This is a good report.

State Fair.--The managers of the Texas State Fair are taking active measures to render the exhibition the present year the most interesting to visitors and profitable to the different interests represented of any occasion of the kind in the South. A dinner will be given to the Texas veterans. Hon. Guy M. Bryan will deliver the address.

Tue first anniversary of the native Christian church in Japan was held in Yokahama the 3 d of March. Of the one hundred and twenty persons in attendance, one hundred were natives. The communion was administered to members and four were admitted. The church now numbers thirty-five. "The handful of corn on the top of the mentain shall shake like the cedars of Lebanon."

Twenty members of the senior class at Amherst College have applied for positions as teachers in Japan. Their influence will be felt upon the character of that people. It is to be hoped that they are faithful representatives of Christian civilization. The men who mould the character of a coming generation will do a work which will be visible when many of the kingdoms of the earth belong to the past.

Bishof Littlejohn informs us that, in the city of Brooklyn, the Episcopal Churches pay more for their music than for the support of the preachers. Either they have firstclass music, or their preachers have poor pay. Men pay for what they appreciate, and it is evident that the Brooklyn Episcopalians prefer music to preaching. This conclusion is inevitable, unless we assume that, while they have fine music, they have poor preaching.
Bотн the secular and religious press in New York are commending the efforts to suppress the satanic literature which has been pouring out its corrupting influences from that quarter. The developments are startling. It appears that systematic arrangements have been long established by which books and pictures of the most demoralizing character have been introduced into many schools of both sexes. In some, agents were secured among the students who were supplied with libraries from which the loan of a vile book could be obtained for a few cents. The activity these heartless corrupters of virtue display in their devilish work is a rebuke to the Christian parents and guardians of the children who bestow so little care respecting the moral and religious training of the young.

## danoing.

We confess that our views of dancing have undergone considerable change. We always thought it a species of "bodily exercise" that "profited little." We looked upon it as ridiculous and trifling, rather than as a gross immorality; in short, from our education and habits of thought, as quite unimportant, involving no serious consequences. But a more extended and exhaustive observation has changed our views of its religious bearings considerably. It has demonstrated itself to us in two results as being a species of amusement most detrimental, religiously considered. First, there is no one cause that more tends to hinder the young from taking up their cross and following Christ, especially girls and young ladies. It seems to produce a frivolity, a lightness and worldliness of mind most antagonistic to the seriousness and the earnestness that we must have to sucessfully contemplate and pursue the things eternal. We do not know that we are philosophers enough fully to comprehend the reason for this result. We only know, from quite a prolonged and extended observation, that it is so. This conclusion, forced upon us by so much evidence, has brought us to the decision that, spiritually and religiously considered, daneing is a great and deplorable evil, as anything and everything must be that hinders a soul from coming to Christ, and thereby periling its salvation.

Next, we have noted with pain that, wherever church members have been dancers, they have never been eminent for spirituality ; indeed they have rather shrunk from anything approximating such a state of mind. We have never known them active in the work of winning souls; we have never known them to be habitual attendants on the Divinely appointed service of the prayer-meeting; we have never known them to be successful workers in the Sabbath-school; we have never heard them spoken of as bright and consistent examples of piety; we have never known serious and awakened sinners to ask them the way to Christ; nor have we ever known the dying sinner to send for them for prayer and spiritual help. Now, these facts have combined to put dancing completely under ban, so far as our judgment is concerned. We repeat, we are forced to regard it as a great evil, religiously considered, and in view of our interest in the souls for whom the Savior died, we profoundly deplore its prevalence.
Our Church Work, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore, regrets the lack of interest manifest by the church in the work among the colored people, and suggests the appointment of a bishop for the freedmen on the plan of the one appointed to labor among the Indians.
In the city of Rome there are 2175 Roman Catholic priests and monks, 1829 nuns, 9 Jewish rabbis and 9 evangelical ministers. The odds are heavily against the evangelical faith, and yet the Bible will accomplish its work in that eity, from which it has so long been excluded.

A committee from a Baptist Sun-day-school in Cincinnati recently waited on President Grant, with the request that the men who killed the colored men in Colfax, Louisiana, "be hunted down to the last man." The Zion's Herald insists that "vengeance" should be inflicted on the guilty, and appeals to the religious press of the South to do its duty in developing a purer moral sentiment. We are willing to engage in every laudable undertaking. The Herald, in the same article, says: "We are not defenders of the political party in power in Louisiana. We have no doubt but that it is corrupt. We lamented that Congress failed to settle the strife between the contending State governments." According to this testimony, the corruption is in the party now in power, and the fault is with Congress in not arresting the trouble when it could have been ended. Had not that Sunday-school better call on the President to "hunt down" the Congress which failed to do its duty? Should not the "vengeance" the Herald invokes fall on those corrupt men in office, who are embroiling the nation and holding power, though it results in the shedding of human blood? We profoundly sympathize with our sister State. Both races call for the commiseration of all good men; but we have no sympathy with that spirit which has led the entire Northern religious press to assume that this strife is the result of the inevitable conflict between the races. If the negroes were let alone by corrupt political adventurers, the land would have peace.
It is not the interest, nor is it the inclination, of the Southern whites to oppress the blacks. The property of the whites is damaged by every convulsion. They need the labor which the colored people can supply. Their prosperity and security demand quiet. If there were no foreign and disturbing elements at work, the relations between the races would everywhere be harmonious, and these scenes would no longer disgrace our land. If the religious press of the North is earnestly seeking the real cause of the troubles that afflict our neighboring State, it can find it in the words of inspiration: "The land mourns when the vilest men are exalted."
"Pleasant to take and powerfel to cere." The faculty will read the above recommendation of a popular patent medicine with grave suspicions respecting its virtues. Remedial agents "pleasant to take," are the exceptions to the general rule. Those things that flatter the taste, or lull the present pain, do not usually grapple with fatal disease, nor raise the sick man from his bed. Pain is not curative, nor a nauseous drug valuable as a remedy because of its repulsiveness. These are the accidents which attend the processes of nature when it wrestles with the disorders which disease engenders. A medicine may be pleasant. It is a kind provision that opiates and sedatives are at the command of the prudent physician which soothe the quivering nerves and bring rest to the weary eyes of the sick man; but the physician who relies on these agencies alone will kill more than he cures.

The relief he secures for his patient is the forerunner of death. The man sleeps while the disease is pushing him surely into the grave. It is not present relief alone that the wise physician seeks to obtain, but cure for the malady. He aims not merely to cool the aching head, but to subdue the raging fever. He administers emollients to the wound, but he also puts in the probe, and with firm hand binds up the fracture, or wrenches out the ball from the quivering flesh. The process is often painful, and the remedy repulsive.

Those who see in the gospel only the beautiful, comprehend only in part its mission. Its promises cheer the fainting soal, and bring hope to the hearts of the despairing. Yet there are tears for the penitent, and discipline of heart and life to the soul established in grace. . Our salvation was wrought out by the Sufferer, and in the crucible of trial our graces are tested. The evil goes not out withont a pang, and the soul is often torn as was the form of those possessed of the devil, when the evil spirit with reluetance surrendered its vietim to the mercy of the Messiah. There are flowers by the wayside, and the eye rests fondly upon them, but the traveler must move on, even when the path is rough, for the day of life is fast declining. He who would reach heaven without the cross has chosen another path than that one who, through sorrow and pain, wrought out redemption for all who will travel in His footsteps.

We often hear complaints respecting the expensiveness of the missionary work. It is eatimated that so many thousands have to be spent to secure a single convert, as though a human soul for whom Christ died were not worth more in the estimation of God than all the treasure ever consecrated to this work. If those who count the cost in dollars or dimes when they are called to aid in delivering human souls from the bondage of $\sin$, would estimate the expenses incurred by nations when they come in contact with these same heathen, they will find that the cheaper plan of civilizing them is to send the gospel. The Modec war will cost more before it is ended than all the missions the church has undertaken on the Pacific coast ; and the policy of the United States, both warlike and peaceful, in dealing with the Indians on this continent has involved a larger expenditure of labor, human lives and money than all the missions to the heathen would which have been projected and supported by all the branches of the Christian chureh, both on this continent and Europe. We do not urge tlie suspension of national efforts in seeking to control and civilize the savages, but we insist that the missionary operations, while more important to humanity, cost less than any other agency.

The Greek and Latin monks in the vicinity of Jerusalem are setting a bad example to their Moslem neighbors by permitting their petty jealouses and animosities to degenerate into some hard fighting. If they do not grow peaceable, they will give the Czar a pretext for stepping into the scene, in which case both the Mohammedans and the Latins may be the losers.

## ANOTHER SNAKE.

The Baptist Herald claims to be "somewhat Missionary and tolerably Hardshell." We are aware that certain amphibious animals remain for a period in a transition state, during which time it is somewhat difficult to decide precisely what they are, and the Herald seems to bglong to this order-a sort of a religious polliwig"somewhat Missionary, tolerably Hard-shell"-not exactly the one nor the other. Being so obscure and undecided respecting its own status, we are not surprised that it is so much confused respecting the theological views of its neighbors.
Since the day when the old Puritan preacher, aiming to denounce the head-gear of his time, and selected for his text, "top not come down," garbling the words of a writer has been considered sharp practice in religious discussions. We called attention to the fact that the Herald, in its efforts to make us teach a doctrine we did not believe, had divided a sentence into two parts. We united the fragments, and thus exhibited their true sense. The Herald again gives its readers a disjointed sentence, and fancies that it has found another snake. It says :
But the Advocate lays bare another snake, and gives it a well-directed blow before it gets through. It says: "Nor does it follow because none but adult believers are admitted into the visible church,",
As we were referring in the sentence, of which the tbove extract is a fragment, to the position we understood the Baptist Church to hold, viz: that none but adult believers can be admitted into the visible church by baptism, because none but adults can exercise an intelligent faith, we are a little surprised to hear our neighbor pronounce it a "snake," and congratulate us for having dealt it a well-directed blow. We will not disagree with our neighbor in this conclusion ; but would suggest to him that the object of his suspicion this time is a water-snake.
We trust that the discussion in our columns respecting the law of the church regarding the use or sale of spirituous liquors and the popular amusements of the day, will result in good. If the evil has assumed the proportions indicated by the different writers, it is high time the church should take some decided action. The gospel makes no truce with sin, and the church organization that attempts to do it will soon be shorn of its moral and spiritual strength. The point at issue can be soon tested. Let the preacher in charge where the offense abounds cite the offenders to trial, and it can be known very soon whether the Methodist Church gives an uncertain sound respecting these evils.
Tue telegrams of last week speak of the continged illness of the Pope and the sickness of the Sultan of Turkey. The death of these two men, who represent religions so different from each other, and which exert so vast an influence over the religious history of the world, will be marked by important changes. Our times are in the hands of the Iord.

## A GOOD PLAN.

In response to a request coming
from the Board of from the Board of Trustees of the Texas Unisersity the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That, proper blanks being furnished, each preacher will annually, before the first of April, send to the Trustees of the Texas University a list of the adult members and friends of the M. E. Church, South, in their several charges, with the postoffices several charges, with the postoffices
and counties; and, also, with a list of and counties; and, also, with a list of
the names, postoffice and county of the Sunday-school children, as far as practical.
If we mistake not, some, if not all, of the Texas conferences approved the above action. If so, no preacher should neglect it. The time is past, and probably some have overlooked it, while others deemed it of little importance. Such data is of immense value to those who are endeavoring to bring a great enterprise before the entire people. If we had in the Advocate office the data this plan will furnish the University, if the preachers act promptly, it would be worth several thousand subscribers per annum.

The resignation by Brigham Young of the different positions which have hitherto given him a sway over the Mormons greater than that the Pope wields over his adherents, indicates the coming end of this religious and civil menstrosity. It has ever been the policy of its leaders to isolate their people from the surrounding world. Its doctrines would not bear the test of examination, nor would its usages survive contact with civilization. It was this fact that led Brigham Young to select a home in the desert. There he led his followers, and to that point all the converts to his faith were allured. The railroad has penetrated the wilderness, and the tide of immigration is pouring the civilization of the age into the streets of Salt Lake City. The home and the harem are placed side by side. The wifely and maternal impulses 'of the woman's heart, long chilled and crushed by the polygamous abomination, are reviving in the hearts of the Mormon women, and there is no hope only in flight. Their leader, under the plea of approaching age, retifes from a contest which he sees is hopeless, and, gathering around him as many of his followers as will accept his leadership, is preparing for another hegira, which will bear him to some point in the wilderness in Arizona, where he may have rest, for a time at least, from railroads and telegraphs. It will be a hopeless flight. Sooner or later these inveterate foes to barbarism will cross every sandy waste, and every race and religion which will not own the civilization they represent must move on until, wasted by the incessant pursut, they yield to the inevitable.
It is stated that there is but one Unitarian church in the State of Connecticut. It is a half-century old and as feeble as when it was established. In New York the Liberal Christians are not as strong as they were a quarter of a century ago. People may not incline very strongly to religion, but when they do, they usually prefer that which saves their souls, and not merely charms their taste and flatters their sensibilities.

MISSIONARY OOLLEOTION FOR 1872.
In reading over an analysis of the financial reports of our Missionary Society, we were pained and pleased. We were pained to find that the average for our 639,000 white members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was only fifteen cents per member - only the price of three good apples, oranges, or six eggs. Surely, the cause does not reach the hearts of thousands of our people, or it would reach their purses. Fifteen cents per member to send the Word of Life to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge! If this were the measure of our ability, we would be poor indeed. If it must be accepted as the measure of our solicitude for the salvation of the perishing, how small is that solicitude! Shall we not do better? That we can, does not admit of a doubt.
But we were pleased to find that the Texas Conference gave a larger per cent. per member than any other in the whole Southern connection. We gave fifty cents per member. Can we not easily double this? Will a dollar per member be an extravagant expectation? Let the pastors of the several charges aim at this result. Let us march in the van, and be the banner conference in missionary contributions.
W.

The Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League of the Episcopal Church numbers 1018 members. The heirs of members recently deceased received \$2036. The minister who devotes his life to his calling has no opportunity to lay up anything for his family. His salary is only a bare support. While other men can provide for old age, or provide a competency for their families, the preacher works on, with the assurance that, when he dies, his family must provide for itself. This fact has led to the organization of these mutual life insurance societies in some churches, or preachers' aid societies in others.
The Methodist Church aims to make provision for the families of those who have been worn out in the service of the church. It is by the fifth or last collection taken. Sometimes it is the smallest. It ought to be the largest.
The Lutheran Observer gives the statement of a missionary who, while traveling in the interior of China, found several families in which the wives and mothers had been under the instruction of the missionaries in former years. In each case their entire manner of living was so superior to those around that all could mark it. Such is the refining influence of Christianity that in heathen countries it reveals itself in the domestic habits of the converts.
The oldest foreign missionary engaged in the work at this time is said to be the Rev. John Ross, of the Free Church of Scotland, who is laboring in South Africa. He has completed his fiftieth year of toil among the heathen, and is still able to do efficent service. As a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held, the Scotch Foreign Mission Board has resolved to send him $\$ 2500$ to aid his congregation in building a new house of worship.

## A Good Example.

Mr. Editor-At the second quarterly conference, held at White House, for the Starrville circuit the following preamble and resolution passed, and the amount pledged will be forthcoming at our district conference :
Whereas, We, the members of the quarterly conference of the Starrville circuit, convened at White House April 19th, 1873, have seen and read with much interest the operations of our beloved Bishop, J. C. Keener, in the City of Mexico, and his appeal to the church for material aid to further the designs of said mission; therefore Resolved, That we, the members of this conference, will raise on this occasion $\$ 50$, in addition to our usual contributions, and that the amount so raised be placed in the hands of our presiding elder, subject to the order of the Bishop. (Signed by J. B. Hall, Secretary.)
Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, the preacher in charge, Bro. D. M. Stovall, delivered an appropriate lecture to the parents and children of the neighborhood, at the close of which a collection was taken up, amounting to $\$ 22$, to supply the Sunday-school with our Magazines, Sunday-School Visitors, etc. Bro. Stovall reported within the bounds of his charge thirteen Sun-day-schools in successful operation.
We closed an interesting meeting on Sunday evening, with five additions to the church.

Daniel Morse.
Cifistianity teaches its followers to bear patiently all the ills of the present life, accepting them as a part of that discipline which is designed to train and purify the soul preparing for a higher estate, and looking to the future for that relief and reward which will cause the redeemed to forget the weight of the sorrows of time. Infidelity, having no hope for the future as a recompense for the present, can offer no solution to the mysteries of the present life, and no hope when the grave closes over our heads. One of its latest vagaries is the:doctrine taught by Messrs. Tollemache and Newman that, under certain circumstances, suicide is a duty. When a man finds life a burden to himself and his family, it is urged that he should close his career with his own hand. Some of the heathen are more practical in their philosophy. Seeing that even when life is a sorrow to its possessor and an annoyance to relations, they were loath to give it up, and the latter were authorized to take the matter in hand, knock the aged and worn-out members of the family on the head. It seems that philosophical infidelity and ignorant paganism are coming very near together.
A young lady of London has established an orphan asylum, in which the inmates are to be trained for positions as domestic servants. The idea was suggested by receiving as a gift a little girl from its destitute and dying mother. Another little one was cast upon her protection. Some others clustered around her, and, accepting the trust as Providential, she is devoting her life to the work of qualifying them for an humble but useful sphere in life. They will be taught to cook, wash, iron, sew, and perform all the duties of the household. She has thirty under her charge. A vast amount of substantial happiness will follow the devotion of a single life to such a work.

## The sunday-siltoal.

## Too Big to Pray.

A few years ago, perhaps thirteen, I was walking leisurely down the Bowery, and seeing a small group of persons looking in the window of a picturestore, 1, too, was attracted thither.
Among the group was a young man Among the group was a young man
toward whom my soul was especially nelined to speak on the subject of his oul's salvation. I did so, and learned that he attended a Methodist church on the east side of the city, that his mother was a praying woman, and that ome other and older members of the family were also members of the household of faith. I became more deeply interested in him then, and pressed pon him the importance of a prompt and speedy union of himself with God hrough faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. He had various pretexts to offer for putting the matter off, but they were of the stereotyped order, so natural to every unrenewed heart, and so certainly and readily suggested by the great adversary. I asked him then if he ever prayed, for I have steadfast faith in the efficacy of prayer, and believe that there s hope for the vilest sinner who prays. I shall not soon forget the answer he gave to my inquiry. Looking me in he face for a moment, as if surprised at such a question, and apparently in loubt whether I was in earnest or not in asking it, and whether he should reat it as a deliberate insult or not, he aid, "I guess I'm too big to pray." I ried to disabuse his mind of this idea, ut he could not comprehend that trong, healthy, active young men like imself, with the prospect, if not the promise of a long life before them, had meed to pray, or conld be benefited thereby. He was "too big to pray."
I have not seen that young man to my knowledge from that day to this, but have seen great many like him ho thought, and some of whom still hink, as he did. And I never see one uch as he without hearing his answer ing in my ears : "I guess I'm too big to pray." Alas, what a terrible condition to be in-without God and hope in he world
1 have in my mind at this moment reminiscences of two young men, trained up in the Methodist Sabbath-schools, he children of praying parents, one of whom at least was for a time an aceptable member of a church in thi ity. The first of these young men with whose career I became acquainted was a member of a Sabbath-school in
the Ninth ward. He gave every promse of growing up a good and usefu nember of society. He was punctual in his attendance in Sabbath-school upright in deportment, and polite to those who were appointed over him. But years rolled on, and the boy became a young man, and the young man became "too big to pray." He was too big to attend Sabbath-school any more; but he did not give it up all at once No, no. There was still some attrac ion for him there. He came late for everal mornings, then a little later, and inally not at alls He did not, howver, wholly forsake the church. He might be seen in the porch and hall ways of the Lord's house with other young men during the closing exercises in the school. But the invitations and mportunities of friends that he would re-enter the school and return to his ormer self displeased him, and he now tood on the sidewalk. By slow but ertain steps this youth with a few thers moved from the Sabbath-school room to the porch, and from the porch o the door steps, from these to the sidewalk, to the street corner. Very soon they ceased to be known as Sab-bath-school boys, and were spoken of simply as "- street gang." They were too big to pray; too big to go to Sunday-school or ehurch; too big to read the precious word of God, and to take its counsel ; too big to heed the
warnings or to appreciate the advice of friends who loved their souls! But hey were just the right size for the devil's infantry. They became exper nice and crime, and had gained for the ward, until one day the city papers announced that an unoffending citizen had been waylaid and robbed by the
street gang, and while defending himself, had been shot by J. B. the leader of the gang. Then came a scene of sorrow and distress. Mother and sisters, Sunday-school teachers and uperintendent, friends who had talked with him, and tried to turn him from he error of his ways, were eagerly ought for and promptly obeyed the summons. He was ready now to take the advice of the least of them; but it was too late. He was in the clutcbes of the law, with the brand of the felon already on his brow. The friends who would have saved his soul if they could were powerless now to save his body from the gallows, and after a brief rial-for he had not great wealth at his back, with the aid of which he might hope to postpone the day of oom-he was condemned as a murderer, and on a certain day in the city prison, in fulfillment of the sentence of he court, he was hanged by the neck until he was dead. And thus ended he life of a once promising youth at the age of twenty years. He was "too ig to pray."
The other young man I was more intimately acquainted with. He was in ny own class in Sunday-school eight or ten years ago, and was a boy whom would have trusted with any amount of money. Gentle, kind, attentive, obedient, he was indeed a model Sun-day-school scholar. During a revival in the church he went forward as a penitent and professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. His parents were dead, and the friends with whom he dead, and the friends with whom he
resided moved across the river to Brooklyn, E. D. Meantime I moved another part of the city, and beame interested in another Sundaychool, and lost sight of James for a few years. But I did not forget him, nor did he forget me. One day, while engaged in my office, a message was ent to me that a young man desired o speak with me. I left the desk and answered the call, and there, to tood my once Sabbath-school scholar now a fine, gentlemanly young man, polite and affable in manner and conversation. But he had a terrible tale o tell me. He was employed in a mer cantile house down town, had the conidence of his employers and was trust ed with moneys, which in an evil hour he had misappropriated and used. He hoped to be able to make good his dealcations and to escape the notice of his trusting friends. In his extremity he sought the counsel of his old Sun-day-school teacher, who, he hoped, would lend him money enough to re place what he had stolen. 1 frankly efused to compound a crime winh him in that way, but I offered to go with
him to his employers, let him make a him to his employers, let him make a
full confession, promise amendment, full confession, promise amendment
and I should make myself responsible and I should make myself responsible or the whole or a part of the loss in
curred to the firm. This my young riend had not the courage to do. presented it to him as well as I could as a Christian duty, but he refused. Alas for him, too! he had grown too big for the church, and the Sundayschool, and for prayer, and since his removal from New York he had failed o connect himself with any chureh and had drifted away with the tide of dissipated young men around him, and here he was now, with the penitentiary
or the State prison before him, and or the State prison before him, and not very distant either.
James made me another visit after his; but while he appeared to agree with everything that $I$ advised him to do, it was very evident to me that he could not now turn back. He promised
me that he would go straight to his employers' office and "make a clear breast of it." But he didn't. The next nformation I had about him was city paragraph in the newspapers an nouncing the arrest of J. L. T. for orgery. He had a preliminary exam nation before the police magistrate the case was clear against him; he
made a confession and was committed for trial by the higher court. The strain was too great for his mental and physical endurance, and I was subsequently informed by another Sabbath school scholar of mine, and a classmate of James', that he had died in prison while awaiting trial. And thus ended another once promising life, young in years, but old in sin, scarcely attained to man's estate, but dying with the brand of the criminal on his brow, and the future before him as lark as the present.
I might multiply such incidents al most indefinitelv, but I have presented these two cases, whose names, if 1 should mention them, would be readily known by many in this city.

## Infant Olass Teachers.

It is our firm belief that each teacher of the little ones must be, to a certain extent, a "law unto himself." One eacher's work is not like another's ; he difficulties and trials he meets are his own ; and so, in his work and experience, ideas may come to him which nay be helpful in suggesting to others what each must work out for himself.
Very few infant class teachers, within our observation and inquiry, value or keep an "attendance roll." The scholars, many of them are very young, and o not really answer to their names they are irregular in attendance, and half many names must be called that half or three-quarters of the precious hour is spent to very little purpose.
Let the teacher try another method. Prepare a book with the names alphabetically written, and lettered on the margin. Write the pupil's age and residence, with a blank space for re marks. Be at the door of the infant lass room early, and, as each little hild comes in, with very little trouble he attendance can be marked. You are brought personally in contact with he little ones; they look into your eyes, believe you love them, and learn to watch for your coming. It is so easy in that little moment to learn something of their homes; to slip a picture or a book into their hands; to whisper a word of Jesus' love! Then, glance at the book at the close chool will tell you who are absent and street and number being given, it is an easy matter to find them in their homes during the week.
We need to show our love to the children, as our Master does, with a tender sympathy in their joys and sorrows. It is very easy unconsciously to offend one of these little ones. $\boldsymbol{A}$ little girl having an impediment in her speech came to me one Sabbath, during the exercises, with a request. "I can not understand you, Katie." She ran not understand you, Katie. but it again, and again, but no repeated it again, and again, but no idea could I get of her meaning. So,
telling her to come to me after Sabbath $t$ teling her to come to me after
school, I sent her to her seat.
At the close she came to me, with her mother, and the eyes of both were red with weeping. "Katie wanted to repeat the verse she had learned many tell her they cannot understand her ; she is very sensitive, and when ou told her so, it nearly broke her heart." "Katie shall repeat her verse
next Sunday," I promised; but again next Sunday," I promised; but again
and again, during the week, I thought and again, during the week, I thought
of the child; her indistinct utterance, of the child; her indistinct utterance,
her sensitive spirit, and the rude boys in the class, so ready to laugh at any pretext. It was all right, however. She stood on a bench by me, and I put her text Not her, while conld I com prehend; not one word could the ehil-
dren understand; but I thanked God, in my heart, that no one laughed or even smiled, though they did look very much perplexed. With a word of praise to Katie, and to the rest for keeping so quiet, I started a hymn hey all knew, and one little girl went home happy that day.
It is the "little foxes that spoil the ines;" so it is the little words and leeds of love that win the children's earts; and a blessed "Inasmuch" from the dear Master's lips shall be our re ward at the last. - Sunday-Schoo World.
Earnestness in Sabbath-School Work.
The labor of a superintendent, when lone for the Savior, is blessed indeed beyond the power of expression especially when its fruits are manifest in he conversion of souls, but it is never heless a labor. Mr. Slocum and Miss Earnest are both old aequaintances of mine. I got acquainted with them hree or four years since. Let me give you a little of my experience. I am superintendent of a small school, abou one hundred and fifty scholars, and i is connected with a church not overtocked with this world's goods, yet in the year ending August 1, 1870, we raised about three hundred dollars, of which about one hundred was taken at the annual collection in the church for the school, against the 1869 collection of about thirty dollars. This is the ay went at the work
I called a meeting of the teachers and placed before them the needs of he school, and asked, "What shall wr do?" and in that little "we" I made the acquaintance of Miss Earnest. Previous to calling the meeting I had informed myself somewhat, and wa prepared to make suggestions, but had adopted no plan. Having deeided upon what to do by the help of the teachers, I had printed an address and cards defining our needs and method of work, and gave one to each member of work, and
I do not think I ever addressed one word to the school upon the subject. The result was over one hundred dollars. Next, at the close of one of the Sabbath-school concerts I gave those present a short account of what we were doing and proposed to do in the school, and stated that at the close of ach concert a collection would be taken or the benefit of the school. Result for the year, between sixty and seventy or he year, between sixty and seventy dill ion bet bout one hundred dollars (Mr. Slo cum,) and then the parish voted me fifty dollars (Mr. Slocum again.) But never could have reached Mr. S. without the merry-tongued and merryhearted Miss Earnest. In fact, I did rery little about it. The school teach ers and scholars did it, and almost without knowing it.
There are three rules I try to observe:
Never lose my temper.
Never show impatience.
Never complain
Yes, four, Work, work, work.
Troubles we will have. The Savior has a large room to put them all in Don't keep them. Don't trouble others with them. Disappointments we must have.
What a world of patience the Savior has in listening to, and what joy in comforting us in them all. "he knoweth our frame." Work, work, work we will who labor in this branch of our Master's vineyard. But what wonderful example we have in him who is our pattern in all things, and what joy if we are permitted to see the

## 3oys and Cirls.

## The Brave Fisher-Girl

On the coast of Normandy, near Granville, the rise and fall of the tide are very great, being about forty-four feet at spring-tides. It comes in ver rapidly, and in particular places may be seen making up in a great wave two or three feet high. In a book on Normandy the following adventure i narrated of two English gentlemen:
They had been out on the sands watching the manner in which sandeels were caught, and examining the structure of the rocks, which were like sponges, when of a sudden ont of them, whose name was Cross, shouted :
"I forgot the tide, and here comes !"
His companion, whose name was Hope, turned towards the sea, and saw a stream of water running at a rapid rate, and replied quickly:
"I suppose we had better be off."
"If we can," replied Cross. "By crossing the rocks we may yet be in ime."
They began to scramble up the rocks, and walked as fast as they could toward the nearest shore, but it was sometime before they reached the highest point. On gaining it they looked round, and saw that the sand was not yet covered, though lines of blue water here and there showed how fast it was rising. They hastened on but had not gone far when they found that the sand was now in narrow strips, with sheets of water between; but eeing a girl before them who was fa niliar with the beach, they cried:
"We shall do yet," and ran for ward.
The girl, however, instead of going lowards the shore, was running to meet them, and, almost out of breath, cried:

The wave ! the wave! it is coming Turn, turn!-run, or we are lest !"
They did turn, and saw out at sea lage wave rolling toward the shore. Out of breath as they were, they yet increased their speed as they retrace heir steps towards the rocks they had just left. The little girl passed them and led the way. The two friends trained every nerve to keep pace with her, for as they neared the rock the wave still rolled towards them, the sand becoming gradually covered. Their last few steps were knee-deep in ater.
"Quick! quick !" said the girl; "there is the passage to cross, and if the second wave come, we shall be too late."
She ran on for a hundred yards till she came to a crack in the rock six or even feet wide, along which the water was running like a mill sluce.
"We are lost!" said the girl; "I annot cross ; it will carry we away."
"Is it deep?" said Cross.
"Not very," she said; "but it is too strong."
Cross lifted the girl in his arms, plunged into the stream, and, though the water was up to his waist, he was oon across. His companion followed, and all the three now stood on the rock.

Come on! come on!" cried the girl ; we are nearly lost!" and she led he way to the highest point of the rock, and on reaching it, cried: "We re safe now '"
All were thoughtful for a moment, as they saw the danger which God
had delivered them from : looking round, the sand was one sheet of water.

We are quite safe here," said the girl; "but we shall have to stay three or four hours before we can go to the shore."
"What made you forget the tide?" aid C
"I did not forget it ," she replied but I feared, as you were strangers,
you would be drowned, and I ran back to tell you what to do."
"And did you risk your life to save ours?" said Hope, the tears starting to his eyes.
"I thought, at any rate, I slould get here," she replied; "bnt I was very nearly too late.
Hope took the little girl in his arms and kissed her, and said, "We owe you our lives, you brave little maid.
Meanwhile, the water was rising rapidly, till it almost touched their feet.
"There is no fear," said the girl; "the points of the rocks are alway, dry."
"Cold comfort," said Hope, looking at them ; "but what shall we do for our young friend?" he said to Mr Cross.
"If we put all the money in our pockets into a handkerchief and tie it round her neck, it will warm her, I warrant, for she looks cold enough."
One of them had twenty and the ther serenteen francs, and binding these in a knot, Mr. Hope passed it these in a knot, Mr. Hope passed it
round her neck. On receiving it she blushed with delight, kissed both their hashed with delig.
"How jealons my sister Angela will e, and how happy my mother!
Just then a wave roiled past, and the water began to run along the little platform they were sitting upon. They rose and mounted on the rocky points, and had scarcely reached them when the water was a foot deep where they had just been seated. Another wave came-the water was within six inches of ther feet.
"It is a terrible high tide," said the girl; "but if we hold together we shall not be washed away,"
On looking to the shore, they saw a great many people clustering together on the nearest point ; a faint sound of cheers was heard, and they could see ats and handkerchiefs waved to them.
"The tide has turned," said the girl, and they are shouting to cheer us. She was right; in five minutes the place was dry.
They had some hours to wait before hey could venture on the sand, and it was quite dark before they reached the beach; but at length, guided by the lights on shore, they gained their own home in safety, not unmindful of Iim who says to the proud waves, Hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The friends handsomely rewarded the little fisher-girl, whose name was Matilde, for her bravery.Chatterbox.

A Scene From Life.-A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern, and called for a drink. and he landlord ; "you have had ion much already. You have had delirium tremens once, and I can not sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was $a$ man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a creck, body and mind. You led me bit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them !"' The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed, "God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to any one !" And he kept his word.-Nat. Temperance Adrocate.

## "I Went to Him First."

Some time ago the son of a minister had excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to be reserved for an hour or two; and when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son. An hour or two elapsed. The time had nearly arrived elapsed. The time had nearly arrived
whenth was to repeat his leswhen the youth was to repeat his les-
son. He came to his father's study, and said: "Papa, I cannot learn my lesson uless you are reconciled. I am sorry I have offended you. I hope you will forgive me. I think I shall never ofend you again.
His father replied: "All I wish is to make you sensible of your faults. When you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me."
"Then, papa," said he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss,"

The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged on each side. "Now," exclaimed the dear boy, "I will learn Latin and Greek with any boy," and fled to his little study.
"Stop, stop!" said his father; "have you not a heavenly father? If what you have done be evil, he is displeased, and you must apply to him for forgiveness."
With tears starting in his eyes, he said, "Papa, I went to him first. I knew except he was reconciled I could do nothing." And with tears now fast do nothing. And with tears now fast
rolling, he said, "I hope-I hope he rolling, he said, "I hope-1 hope he
has forgiven me; and now I am арру.'
lis father never had occasion to look to him with a shade of disapprobation from that time to his death.The Christian.

## PUZZLES, ETC

When Ethiopia's queen rebell'd,
and boasted that her charms exceil
The goddess of the ssies,
What lovely matd was doom'd to lie,
Exposed upon the shore to die ! But Perseus savw with pitying eye,
nd next Id have you name anlght
A poet fa med, deprived of sight.
Fcr daring to aspire
In emulation of the Nine,
To strike the sounding lyre.
Then say how Greeians calld a god
Switt as the lightning's fire;
or, doubly-wing'd yrepared he sta
To bear abroad the high commands
Of heaven's majestie sire.
What ehamplon of the doetrine strange To bird, beast, fish's myster
Plunged, Hiving, Etna's crater
That ever after all unknown
His death and tomb might be
What mount two ancient realms divides, Beneath whose rugged, time-worn side Tigris first rolls along;
Ere narsed in soft Assyrian dales,
It flows through lovely Persian vales,
Far-famed in Eastern song.
And, lastiv, I would have you tell Who from high Ledea's summit fell, And met a wel come death;
Yet, dying, left a deathless narue
And Lesbos' daughter's claim,
Now, place the initials full in view.

## And soon, I think, you'll tell tee true

 You see depleted tairA elty famed on histors's page Who erst have flourich'd there.
ne-balf of me in solld earth you'll find The other half in oceans' ample bed; The earth remains, but all the sea is fle

## The fir, t and the chtefest in richea I'm seen,

 Altho I in poverty always have been;And, tho ' m in rags. I am yet on a throne,
For every one kinows I ve a rigat to a crown.

Auswers to Puzzles in No. 1036.

## 1.-Roar, Alvarado, India, Lead-Ra

Ii.-Addie (G. sends us the following correct
answers: SPEAR. PEARS, REAPs, SPrege,
Theother answer will begiven intime, Weare The other answer wili be given in time
nueh obliged for your kind words.


## Church zlotices.

Marshall Distric
Hallville mls, at Hallville, , ste Sabbath in June
Marshall sta., (district conterence). June 5, $\stackrel{\text { and }}{ } 8$. Elyelan Fields, at Mit. Zlon, June 4.
Marshall ict, at Anderson Clapel, June 5.
Starrvill cir., at Starrville, 1st Sabtath in
Jull. Henderson and Bell
sabbath in July Knoxville eir., at Peareon's sehol-honse
July 4.

Austin District Conference.
The district conference for Austin district,
Cexas Conference. will meet at Winchester Thas conference, will meet at Winchester on
Thursay, June 19. at 9 oclock A. A., at the attend, and bring The preachers will please all
their several charges. I hope every one witistill be
the their several charges. Thope every one will be
present, and that the delegatos and local The third quarterlv conterene for Winchester circuit will be hely during the oontiouanece of
the district conference. U.J. LANE, P. E.

* Galveston District

Brazoria, May $17,18$.
Matagorda, at Colorado, Mray 24, 25.
Spring mis,, at Spring, June 1.
Eaglé Lake. June 7, 8 . June 14, 15.
B. D. DAsHiell, P. E
an Autonio Distriet.
second roond.
Sutherland Springs, at Sutherland Springe,
May 17,18 . San Antonif, May 24,25
Mederia ir., at Newton's ehurch, May 21 , and June 1 .
Uralde cir.,
Tralde cir., at Frlo City, June 7, 8 .
Kerville, at Manolinge, June 14, 15 .
Uibolo cir., at Midway, June 28, 29
The district conference will meet at Midway
at the time of the quarterly meeting for Clbolo at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo
circuit. The brethren will please come with
their reports in full.
B. HARRIS, P. E..
secoria District.
second round.
Goliad, at Goffrs school-bouse, May 1\%
Sandy's, at SEIloh, May
Vit Sands'\&, at Stiloh, May 24.
Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21 . Texana, at Menefea, amphictoria, June 21 .
Distriet conference will be beld 26. Distritet conference will be held at Swe
Home, July 4, at 9 oclock. WALKER, P. E.

Austin District.
second round.
Austin sta., and City mis., May 17,18 . J. LANE, P. E.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Hentsville Distric } \\ \text { Becond rousd. }}}{\text {. }}$
Bran sta, May 17, 18.
Cold Springs cirr, at Jounson chapel, May Uaney mis., May 31 and June 1 .
Bryan cir., at Millican, June 7 , Huntsville sta., June 14, 15 . Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22 TLe Huntsville district conference Fill be
Leld at Zion chapel, near the northern line of
Grimes county Grimes county, eommenctng Thursday, June
25th, at 11 o'elock A. M., and continuing over 25th at $11^{\circ}$ 'clock A. M., and continuing over
the following Sunday.
J. ar. WESSON, P. E.
J. ar. WESSON,
Hill District.

Chappell Hill Distr
Belleville cir, at Nelsonville, May $17,18$.
Independence oit., 1 Independence. May 24,25 .
Caldwell at s chapel. May $2,23,23$
H. V.PHILPOIT, P. E. Dallas District. second round.
Bethel cir, at Walnut Grove, 24 Sunday In May,
Denton cir,, at silby's school-houze, 3 d Sunday Denton eir
in May

Birdville, th Sunday in May
San Marcos District
SECOND ROUND.
San Marcos cir., at Harris' chapel, May 24, 25 . Hallettsville cir., at Andrew chapel, June 14,1
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonvile, June 21,22 . District conference at San Marcos Thursday
before third Sabbath in May, Bishop Kener presiding.
W. J. JOYCE, P. E

## Notice.

The Marshall district conference will con
vene at Marshall on Thursday, June $5,18=3$, vere
ock, A. M. The ex-officio members and dele
 Bishop Keener gives assurance of his presence
Dnd counsel.
DANIEL MORSE, Aarshall, Texas, April 12, 1873. skoond bound.
SECOND EOUND.
Corpus Christi sta., May $17,1 \mathrm{~s}$.
Rockport sta., May
Banquette, (a two days'
24. meeting, ) May 31, an
June 1 .
Beeville at Mrs. Myers, June 7, s.
St Mary's. ir., At St. Mary 's, June 14,15
Oakville eir., at Oakville. June 21 , 22.



## TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

May 2.-Senate.-Bills passed: Incorporating the Western Narrow Gauge Railway; the city of Corsicana; incorporating the Bastrop Turn Verin also a bill to aid the construction and
defining the rights of the Texas and defining the rights of the Texas and
Pacific Railroad. One or two unimPacific Railroad. One or two unim-
portant amendments make it necessary portant amendments make
o go back to the House.
go back to the House.
House.- Bill to amend the act of inorporation of the Bastrop Casino Association, which exempts it from taxa-
tion, passed.....Watts, of Polk, called tion, passed..... Watts, of Polk, called
up the bill to incorporate the Beaunont, Corsicana and Fort Worth Railroad. The bill was read by sections. Croft, Denton, Frost, Hulbert and others from Corsicana incorporators. The points are named in the caption, and chise is for sixty years, and the comany to organize within tiree montlis rom its passage. The usual restrictions and land grant passed by a vote
of 55 to $9 . . . .$. Eastland called up the of 55 to $9 \ldots . .$. Eastland called up the
substitute to the bill to incorporate the Hearne, Belton and Northwest Railroad Company. It requires ten miles only to be built the first two years, on account of having to bridge the Brazos R. H. Hearne, J. T. Reed, Flisha Embry and W. B. Dorsey. The usual restrictions and land grants. The subtitute was adopted as amended, and he bill passed by a vote of 59 to 2 .
Mar 3.-Senate.-Bills passed: To
id Bayland Orphan Home ; joint resolution memorializing Congress to make an appropriation to improve the en-
trance to Matagorda bay; authorizing the county of Freestone to levy a special tax to repair the courthouse and jail; to incorporate the town of Jacksonville, in Cherokee county; for the relief of C. K. Gibson; authorizing the district judges to make temporary of vacancies ; incorporating German Casino, of Bastrop; Rockport, Fulton and Pacific Railroad bill made the apecial order for 11 o'elock, Monday; the vote passing the Texas Pacific
Railroad bill was reconsidered, and the bill amended so as to require the completion to Texarkana by January 1st, 1874, and to maintain a depot there......Bill passed incorporating the
Frontier Fire Company, of Corpus Christi.
House.-Bills passed: The Committee on Internal Improvements reported a substitute for the bill amendRed River Railroad. It is simply the old charter granted two years ago slightly amended, and containing neeessary restriction, and the sixteen sec-
tion of land subsidy passed by a vote of 60 to 4......The Committee on State Affairs reported a substitute for joint resolution granting relief to the widow allows IIon. J. G. Killough to draw for Franke up to the end of the session, and to transmit the same to his widow. Passed unanimously......An executive dings, of New Mexico, writes that all soldiers of Texas who fell at the battles of Glorietta and Valverda, those buried at Santa Fe and Albuquerque,
have been decently interred.....A bill have been decently interred......A bill
ncorporating the Dallas, Palestine and Southeast Texas Railroad. Among the incorporators are John H. Reagan, of Texas, and Moses Greenwood and The bill passed by a vote of 51 to 10 . May 4.-Senate.-Providing for the restoration of the records of Lampasas county, recently destroyed by
fire; amending the charter of the Tyler Tap Railroad, and granting lands to aid its construction......The committee on Mr. Fountaine's resolution hundred men under the Adjutant General, to arrest the men who broke open the jail in Williamson county and re-
leased the prisoners, reported a substitute authorizing the sheriff or deputy to summon a posse of fifty men, offering a reward of $\$ 1000$ for each desperado, and divide the
he captors. Adoptect.
House.-Bill passed: A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Lymne Flat high schoolhouse, in Nacogdoches county...... Harrison, of Van Zandt, called p the bill to incorporate the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, which was amended, and passed by a vote of 56 to $10 \ldots . .$. The Governor sent a communication calling attention to the two bills creating the counties of Waller and Gregg, and says these counties are smaller than the constitutional limits ; also that the counties from which they are taken are reduced below the standard. He says although he don't veto, yet it is clearly contrary to sound policy and weakens those counties, already too
weak. Already too few of our counties ave good courthouses and jails, be cause the population is too sparse, and recommends the passage of a supplemental bill, submitting the question to a vote of the people, as to whether to reate the counties named......The enate bill regarding judicial districts passed to engrossment......Supplemen-
tal incorporating the Roekport, Fulton, Loredo and Mexican Pacific Railroad passed with the usual land grant ; also, Calvert and Belton Railroad bill amended by striking out the name of
A. Faulkner, passed; an act to pro$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$. Faulkner, passed; an act to provide for the protection of life and property in certain counties by minute men posponed until to-morrow ; amending an act incorporating the Merchants ${ }^{\prime}$ Insura
May 6.-Senate,-Bills passed : Incorporating the Texas Land Colonizaion Company ; incorporating Marion College; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of
the institution of learning at Mount Enterprise, in Rusk county; relief of Thomas T. McKinney, giving him 1640 annually, in consideration of advances to the Republic of Texas ; relief to the estate of John T. Story;
relief of $\mathbf{A}$. S. Thurmond; relief of relief of A. S. Thurmond; relief of the heirs of Charles Forrester; to incorporate Ladonia, in Fannin county ; incorporating the Texas EuropeanBeef Packing Company of Galveston; to incorporate the Eastern Narrow Gauge Dillard; incorporating the Hebrew Benevolent Association of Galveston; relief of the heirs of Augustus W. Shupler; amending section 7 of the
charter of Waco; incorporating the charter of Waco; incorporating the
Mechanics' Real Estate Savings AssoMechanics' Real Estate Savings Asso-
iation of Dallas ; incorporating tb ciation of Dallas; incorporating
Austin Colorado Waterworks and $I_{\mathrm{r}}$ rigation Company; incorporating Lee Fire Engine Company No. 5 of Galveston; incorporating the Steamship Wharf Company ; incorporating the Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Canal Company......Bills also passed for the reliet of R. C. Hunt, acting district attorney of the sixteenth judicial disrict ; authorizing the county court of Cherokee county to lery a special tax; making an appropriation to pay judgment against the State in favor of E. W. Smith; to change and define the
oundary line of Trinity county; authorizing the county court of Comanche county to issue bonds; amending the charter of Calvert; authorizing Bell county to issue bonds; for the relief of Michael B. Batcher; incorporating Whitesboro, Grayson county ; amending the act incorporating the Hebrew Benevolent Association of Waco; for the relief of A. Hewell; incorporating
Hebrew Finai of Jefferson; to valiHebrew Finai of Jefferson; to vali-
date the certificate of Freeman Pruitt, date the certificate of Freeman Pruitt, ing J. C. Killough to draw Hon. Louis Franke's pay; authorizing Dal. county to levy a tax to build courthouse ; incorporating Garden Val
ley Seminary, Smith county ; toamend the charter of the Central Bank; to authorize Lampasas county to levy a special tax ; providing for the sale of lands belonging to the common school fund, and that the same be set apart to be used for several State asylumsamended so as to set apart proceeds for the use of counties in which the lands are ; a bill amending the aet prescribing the time of holding district courts ; authorizing H. Barton and others to erect a pontoon bridge over the Gaudalupe river, at Clinton, in DeWitt county; incorporating Clinton Bridge Company ; amending the charter of Falls County Turnpike Road and Bridge Company; re-incorporating Bryan as the city of Bryan; conferring additional jurisdiction on justices of the peace in Lamar and Fannin counties

Resolutions adopted: Requiring the Secretary of the Senate to issue a certificate to James E. Slater, for
writing up the journals of the 12th writing up the journals of the 12 th
Legislature; that the Senate resolve Legislature; that the Senate resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment at 10 o'clock every day; to stead the tume of the session lo the impeachment-giving permission to prefer additional charges against Judge Scott......Bills passed: Authorizing Robertson county to levy a special tax; bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of Roxter Chapel, Lamar county; amending the charter of Palestine, Lamar county; validating bounty warrant of John B. Fox to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Sylvan Academy, Lamar county ; for the relief of G. J. Nichols. or general -lils passed: Providing 5 ; regulating contested elections, the old law having been re-enacted, with slight amendments ; for the suppresSenate joint resolution memorializing Congress to improve the entrance to Matagorda bay; incorporating the Bastrop Turn Verin ; prohibiting the
sale of liquor within two miles of Patsale of liquor within two miles of Pattonville, Lamar county......Resolutions adopted: That the Speaker shall ap-
point a committee of five, to whom all railroad bills now pending shall be referred, for the purpose or revision, and have placed in them such restrictions as have become the settled policy of the Legislature, and that Hons. D. M. Pendergrast, Story, Watts, Manning and Bledsoe be appoiated as that committee; the substitute for Senate joint
resolution regarding Williamson counresolution regarding Williamson county outlaws was taken up; it offers a re-
ward of $\$ 200$ for any of the attacking ward of $\$ 200$ for any of the attacking party, or the prisoners recaptured. The substitute excited much discussion, and it was the unanimous opinion of made, but that an example should legal manner. Judge Powers offered an amendment making the reward $\$ 500$; adopted by a vote of 42 to 29 ; Hens amended by inserting $\$ 3000$ instead of $\$ 3000$; adopted. The resolu-
tion in this shape finally passed by a rote of 44 to $27 \ldots \ldots$ The San Antonio and Austin road bill was read by sections. W. T. Kingsbury, George W. Sampson, D. W. Mitchell and J. G. Story were added as incorporators. With the usual restrictions, the land grant is purely a local enterprise. The corporators are residing in Austin, New Braunfels and San Antonio. Passed by 56 to $11 \ldots . . . \mathrm{An}_{\mathrm{n}}$ aet to allow Gal--ston to issue $\$ 500,000$ in bonds to aid harbor improvement, ten per cent. for less than $\$ 100$ issue, interest payable to bearer or order in ten and twenty years - title, harbor improvement bonds ; authorizing the city of Dallas to levy a special tax ; providing for a jury of inquest, were asked, with regard to the origin of fires, should be entitled to act for the better protection of insurance companies ; appropriating pay for witnesses in contested election
sas county. All passed...... A bill relating to elections was so amended as to provide for the election of Senators as their terms expire, or until the next appointment be made, passed. Under the bill a vacancy must oceur before the election is ordered, for instance, it does not affect district attorneys elected last yar for four years The bill last year for four years. The bill the At - ic and Pacific Pailrod wa reported ic and Pacine bilroad was reported by substitute. After some discussion, the bill passed by a vote of 50 to $10 \ldots .$. By Mr. Sayers, for the relief of C. C. DeWitt for land under a Spanish grant. Bill passed.
Mar 8.-House.-Bills passed : A bill reimbursing Bastrop county in the sum of $\$ 225$, improperly paid by the sheriff into the general revenue fund; to incorporate the city of El Paso; for the relief of R. C. Hunt, paying him for services as distriet attorney, pro tem. ; the Texas Land and Colonization Company is a company made up in Marion county for the purposes stated in the caption of the bill; allowing county courts to levy a special tax to build roads and bridges; granting pensions to the surviving veterans of the revolution ; protest of the Republicans against the election law. The Senate refused to aliow the protest to go on the minutes, on the ground that the bill was not before them......The House has reconsidered the vote passing the Senate election bill, which ordered an election for all State and county officers, not naming the number of Senators to be elected, on the first Tuesday in October next, and passed a bill ordering an election on the first Tuesday in December, for thirty Senators and ninety Representatives, and all State and county officers, where vacancies exist or may exist before another biennial election thereafter. All elections to be biennial, and ten Senators to be elected at each election until the next apportionment.
The bill is now pending in the Senate, The bill is now pending in the Senate,
and fears are entertained of its defeat in that body. If so, we can but fall back on the Senate bill, as the House has it under its control.
Mar 9.-Senate.-A bill was passed to incorporate the Centreville Acachool......Bill allowing Gaiverton to issue $\$ 500,000$ in bonds for harbor improvements, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, also passed.
House.-To prohibit the sale of liquors within six miles of Little River Academy, Bell county; reincorporating the eity of Corpus Christi; to prohibit the sale of liquor within three
miles of Prairie Grove Church and Seminary, Hill county, which was amended so as to include Evergreen, Washington county; inecrporating Gaiety Lodge, I. O. O. F.; providing for the hoiding of an election in the new county of Waller; to authorize Gillespie county to lovy a special tax to build a courthouse and jail ; to incorporate Little River Academy, Bell county; to amend the act providing for the payment of the public debt; to provide for a continuance of the
auditorial board until January, 1874; authorizing Brazos county to levy a special tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to repair the jail; validating the land warrant issued to the heirs of Thos. Jackson; an act concerning the herding of stock; appolice.

## Several Indians were seen south of

 Palo Pinto town a few days ago.Fort Gibson has been designated as weather signal station.
Pilot Point is growing as fast as any Iown in North Texas.
A new town will soon be laid off on the Central, two miles north of Breckenridge. This is a rich country, and the town will be in a pleasant location. is stated that there are more than six hundred bills of a private character
before the Legislature, and the num-
ber is still increasing

ANSWERS TO OORRESPOND ENTS From May 3, 1873, to May 10, 1873.

## D W Wiktingo

Rev O M Addtron-Communication received and will be used; sloo 1 fubscriter. Mr. Green' address chanyed.
H H Montgomery-Recelved your letter and handed to address.
Rev A I. P Giteo

## promised to write you.

Rev Sam'1 Johnson-1 tubseriber from Blanco H M Garwood-will attend to your request sent.
Rev Jas if Tuckor-1 subseriber
Rev I W Cooley-Draff for 8050 , and 2 sub eribers. Have written jou
Rev O N Farwell-1 subseriber and eash qs eurrency. Will write jou.
Rev J. s Lano-2 subscrinn
$\underset{\substack{\text { Rev } \\ \text { town. }}}{\text { ther }}$
Rev a G Coeke, Nuccestown-2 sulseribers,
Rev a G Coeke, Nuccestary to hand.
Rev R Fioley-Obltuary
alise Allee Robereon, Brenham-Answers to
puzzles received.
Ernat Sehuerer-Cash $\$ 230$ to pay for Mr Danghtry's subscription.
Rev A W Wmith-1 rubscrlber from Fasette Rev E
Rev E H Holtrook- 1 subseriber. John A Sulth, Belton-3tuch obliged. Rev M C Strapson-3 subseribers, and cas eurroney on account.
w G Burrell-will addrees Euryrille in fu ture.
Rev

## ov J

Rev A Balley- 8 subecribers. The other names Mr Philip Werleis.
Ir Philp Werlein-Will appear In this sssue.
Rev O M Rogers-1 subserfler and cash 52 an W B Royall-Will use.
Rev S H Brown, Bellvilte-The funds reacheil
us and were duly aeknowledgod. Mr J Atkin-
son's paper goes regularly. We cannot tell son's paper goes regulari
why th falls to reach him.
Rev Thos Stanford-Third round of quarterly meetings for Waco district received.
sou.
E N Froshman-will attend to advice.
EN Froshman-Will attend to advic
G W MeClanahan-Whil write you
Hev TJ Mass-1 subsecriber from Kemp and essh 4225.
Red.
Tev I A Duncen-a sutecrlhers an st Ker. Yes, at rpecterates.
Rev T J Hutson-1 subseriber and marrlaze
tice.
$\mathbf{5}$ M Pettengill \& $\mathbf{C o}-$ Recelved and Inserted Rev OA shook-6 subteriters. The draft re
ived 1sth fost. All right.
Rev J B Coeke-Cash 4450 on account. you.
W B Royall-Will attend to order. Rev W G Veal-1 subseriber
Rev J*o S Gillett-2 subtertbers and cash E B B Zachry-Obttaary recolved. Eev O Fibher-Handed editor. Rev A Davis-Third round quarterly appoint. ments recelved.
Rev Dif Stovall-Communteation recelved. Rev
ary.
Bex
Rev $\mathbf{F}$ Hinet- 2 eubseribars. All requests com lied with.
Rev a S Sandel, wilis-Will allow it in next
Rer Tho
Rev Horacee-Cush yo specte on accoupt.
Rev Jno C Huckabsec-1 subsectlier.
Fort a Jackson-Draft for $\$ 35$.
Rev TGA Thorp-3 subserituers. We are eondink Rev. O A Shook's paper to Palo Pinto. Rov H S Thrall-7 subseribers from Brenham. rect and pald for

## ect and pald for.

to editor.
Rev J R Wages-Cash $\$ 450$ currency
W B Rogall, Brenham-Lotters recelved, rate to insert names.
Rev Jas J Darls-W L Ktdd's sulseription explred January 1, 1873 . We have not received any zubseribers since last settlement.
Rov W L Ridout-2 subseribers. Will attend directions.
J B Ford a Co, New Yerk-Will follow in-
Kev L. P Lalvely-s zubseribers from Cedar
Rev T J Millam-Cash geo currency. Will al-
low whatever you pay for carreney.
Rev T W Hines-List of quarterly appolat-
ments received.
kev John Carpenter-Your address changed Mexia
Rev W Mtonk- 2 subseribers. The frontler
es very well for the Apvecate.
Texas Sedbury-Communication handed to itor.
Rhas Freeman-2 sulscribers.
Rev D C Robleson-1 subreriber.

Rov W Allen, MeKinnes-3 subseriters and
65 curreney. 6.35 currency,
W J Cartow Mow York-Has been inserted
Rev R L. Brooks-1 subseriber. Rev R L Brooks-1 subseriber.
CA Goold Castell-- Your order for sea island
eotton seed handed to Allord, Miller \& Veal.

West Texas Conference
Mr . Editor-My address 18 changed from
San Antonio to San Marcos, Hass county, Texas. Brethren and friends, will please ad dress me at that point.
secyst
Sax Marcos, May 2,1573 .

## Beaumont District.

Newton cir., at Burkville, 2d Sabbath in June.
Jafper cir., at Allen's school hoase, 3 d Sabbath Jasper cir., at Allen's school hoase, 3 d Sabbath
in June.
Woodville and villago Creek elr., at Wolf
 Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, the Sab-
bath in July at which time and place the
distriet meeting will convene, the meeting distriet meeting will eonvene, the meeting
organizing on $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday betore, } \\ & \text { F. M. STOVALL, P. P. }\end{aligned}$.

Weatherford District
THIRD ROUND.
Walnut Creek cir, at Goshen, May 17 , 1 s . Alvarade eir., at Pleazant Polnt, May 31, and
June 1. June 1.
Weatherford cir., at Wilburn's sehool-hous
June 7 , Jue Jurne 7, 8. Acton eir., at Acton, June 25 , July
Granberry, at Levely Valles;
Nolan's River ctr, at Georze's Creek, Nolan's River elt, at George's Creek,, July 12,13.
Fort Worth sta., July 26, 27. Yort Worth sta., July 25,27 ,
Yort Werth cir., at Johnsons station, Aug. 2,3 .
The district conterence will convene at AcThe district conterence will convene at Ac-
tun, Hood county, begininng at 8 oclock A. M.,
June 26th. Ample provisions will be made for ant the oftieial members of the district and visit-
ing ministers.
T. W. HINES, P. E.

Spriagnifld District. third:round.
Falriele cir., at Butler, May 17, 18 .
Oentreville cir., at Eagle Lake, Mas 24,25 Redrand eir. at at Leona, Mas 3 , and and June i.
Sprinktid cir., at Cotton (in, June $\overline{7}$,
 1resden cir., at Batte Creek, June 21, 22 .
Owensville cir., at Mt. Vernon, June 28,
Twit Owensvile cir, at at Bush Hill, July $5,6$.
Tehacana cir,
Wadeville mls., at Alligator, July 12,13
A. DAVis, P.

MARRIED.
Calihoun-CALHOUN.-On April 23, 1873. at the residence of Mr. Solomon Green, near ty, Mr. R. W. Calhous to Miss E. Calious both of Navarro county, Texas. OBITUARIES.
[ Mituarles of tiventy-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the
rate of twenty cents for each additional line. ANDERSON-Died, March 31, 1573, in Hill county, Texas, Sister Adalixe Y. Axpersox,
wife of Willam E. Adderson and daughter of
 havins lost ber mother when quite young, She
profersed religion in 1857 and foined the Baptist profersed religion in 1857 and joined the Baptist
Churce. She was a quilet, unowtrusive Chris-
than. Was married to her now bereaved hus. tand December 5, 185s. She was a child of at-
filetion for several jears betore her death. The
thet last four months she was eontined to her room,
but bore her sufferings with Christlan fortitude. When conscious of her approaching end, the
gave counsel to her husband and children, and exhorted them to meet her in heaven, gaying it
was hard to leave them. Sho had no tears of
death.
 which his father moved to BBesque county, and
settled on the Bosque river, where redell is
now situated. In the fall of 1871 Brother Charies was converted and joined the Miethodist
Episcopal Churh, South, in which he lived a
plous ilfe untIM Mareh 28, 1573, when the mes-
senker of death came and took hin away. So he slept with his sather, who had preeeded
htm but a short time. He has left a kind-
hearted mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his absenee, but their falth is strong in God ;
they doubtless adopt the sentimente of the poet: " Saints, by the power of God, are kept
Till the salvation come;
Wint We walk by faithon a stranger here
Thil Christ shall call ustome, Inedelit, April 22, 1873.
BURROW,-JAcos Burrow was born in
Bedfori county, Tennessee, February
28, 1791 ; moved thence to Texas and settied
In March, 1860 where he died April 22,1573
He was married to Miss Polly Brown Septem. in March, 186 , Where he died April 22 , 1573.
He was marlied to Miss Polly Brown Septem-
ber 1. 1814 , and to Miss Jane Albright Oetober 5, 1847. A wife and six children preceded him
to the other worli. A widow and eifht grown
children survire him. He embraced rellgion in
ind chlldren survive him. He embraced rellgion in
1814, and joined the M. . Church the same day.
The days of the years of his pilkrimage were
toreseor fore-score and two ears, one month and seven
ty-five days. He was a Christian for fitty-ninc
yenrs. 1 watched him walking down into the celd river. The waters were parted ino mist
made his way dark the fiery pilar rolled back
behind him, and lighted up the passage. His
last sentence was. lehst sentence was,
laliss. Sweet Jesus:
bithen "Thou shatt omeme down to thy grave in a full
age. lise as a shoek of corn cometh in his sea-
Bon."


is bright many friends and some enemies, but
He had man
has left them all and gone home to rest. He has lert them ani and gone home to rest. He
died in the trimphs of the livink faith and
hope. A few weeks before Brother Lockey died hope. A fow weeks before Brother Loekey died
he sent the writer word that he wanted to take
once more the holy sacrament.
 of God and admintstered tho sacrament, and
such such a season of power and secne of triumph
and heart-ett joy we have seldom witnessed.
We thand Whe heart-elt why a mizhty power therese is in
Whe thospel ot Christ! It made the weakstrons,
the the gospel of Christ! It made the weak strong,
the eebbe mighty, and the dy ins, as well as the
living, to shout the praize ot our bessed Sa-
ving
Brother Lockey left a wite and tive children
behind, white he has gone t join two on the them for his ylory, and bring them at last to
unite with the loved enes gone to the better
und


YOUNG, Accox.- When this world's preat
men and heroes die the sad news is inmen and heroes die the sad news is in-
stantly fashed along the electric wires
throughout the land, and whote nations put on the funeral drapery of wre. Mag-
nificent obsequies are pertormed at the elosing senes and splendid marble columns are reared
aloft to mark the spot where lie their mortal
rem remains. When the good man and humble
Christian dies his oved body is silently and
quietly latd away in the quietly laid away in the grave by a tew taithtul
triends, undisturbed by earthy honors, but me.
年 thinks, unseen by mortal eeses, grander rites
and ceremonies are performed by angel minisand ceremonies are veriormed by anget mint
trants around the death-bed and about the
tomb of the Christian hero than any this worl can afford. Bright anyels of heaven are doub
lezs there, hovering over the warriore, watehing the final strugst ewith the
grim monster-Death. When it is oser, winked messengers from the skies, will bear, switite
than the Ilightning flash," to the courts of
heaven death and the rrave by a soldier of the cross of
Christ It is true that the body of the humble
Christian is generally taid to Christian is generally laid in a ppain eoflin and
simply yet tenderly consigned to the bosom of
old Mother Earth, and not often are his re. mains enclosed in a grand mausoleum. Yet
are we not justified in saying that the ange
sentinels will ever beep watch over and suard that precious body mape in the image of its Cr tar shall put on immortaint, and the this mor- that
tany have mouldered in the elay shall come may have mouldered in the elay shall come
forth incorruptible, purtied and spiritualilzed,
ready to be clad in robes made white with the read to the Lamb
by mind is filled
My mind is filled with thonghts of this king
as 1 sit down to record thie a cait of our loved
frierd friesd end Christian Brother. the Rev. Acrox
Younc, who departed this life at his residence.
tn the Youst, who departect this ine at his residence
tn the toan of Woodvile, on the 16th day of
April, A. D. 1573 . He was born in the county of Marion, in the state of Tennessee, January
1823 ; emikrated to Texas in 1840 ; made a pr
 the 16th of March. 1846, to Margaret MeMa-
hon, the dauphterof S. I. Me Mahon, of abine
county, Texas Brother Young was Ilicensed
to to preach in september, 1si9, and took work on
the seaumont circuit the next month, under
the presiding elder. He joined the Methodist the presiding elder. He joined the Methodist
Concerence in the fall of 1859 , and was made
presiding elder of the Woodville district in 1859 Mresiding elder of the Woodville district in 1559 . ties of this responsible position until the fall of
1863 , when, his nealth talliny, he was forced to retire from, the regunar service in the ministry. Since that time he has remained in private ite
dongr the part of a good citizen, a loving hus,
band and kind tather up to the dav oo his During the last twelve months previous to his deata he suffered under a severe and fatal
disease, , ont amid all his sickness and sulfering
he was calm, gentle and patient, and his eye ot
f aith was ste gite and he was calm, gentle and patient, and his eye of
fith was steadastly fixed upon the "1Lamb of
God, who taketha away the sins of the worta.,
The never forget the leeson taunght us of the power
of relyio ty his trumphant death. When his
or loved roice was stined by disease, and ainnost
hushed in death, I , for ore, can never forget the
look of Christian exultation that fiashed ove his countenance when the language of $\mathbf{S}$
Paul was read to him: ,.I have fought tight, Thave finished my course, I have kept
the faith; heneeforth there is a crown of right
cousness iaid up for me," etc. I can never tor cousness laid up for me," ete. I can never for
get the ray of 1ight, trinmph and
shony that shone over his face when the words of the same
olt Christian hero fell upon his listening ears
"O death, where fs thy stiog? ( „rave, where is thy victory?',
and deceased brother lett a wife, rour children
and a host of triends to mourn his untimely and a host of friends to mourn bis untimely
loss. Mayy God, who tempers the wind to the
shorn lamb, give the members of his househol flock Christian qrace and fortitude to bear thi sad bereavement, and keep them harmless from
the pitiless storms of life. Mray our Heavent
Father at last gather all and eaeh of this little
flock into the mansion bit flock into the mansion beyond the skies, where
the husband and father has gone. where part
Ings shall be no more, and whereGod shall wipe Ings shall tears, more, and where God shall wip
away all ters. is the prayer of him who now
records their loss and pas the lats tribute to a
loved friend and thristian brither loved friend and diristian brither.
"Let me diit the death of the righteous, and
let my last end be like his."

## MARKET REPORT

Gexeral Mabret There May 10 , isfä. Night variation in the market thls week from of goods has been moder in c . The Coffee marke has been firm, showing the influence of further advances in the Rio market. There has been
no change in Flour, and but little activity in home productions.
Cotron.-The sales of the past week, notWithstarding the decline in prices, bave no and sales confinod chiefly to selected lots. The receipts of the week were 2952 bales. Sales, 1555 bales. Exports, 12,452 bates. The market closed quiet at following figures
Low Ordin ary.
Ordinary......
Low Middling
GoLD- The dend ate. the rates ranging in this market being

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janl 1y HOUSTON \& TEXAS OENTRAL R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains Accommodation $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Arriving at Red River } \\ \text { City at } 8: 50 \text { a. m. next day }\end{array}\right.$


DAILY Returning, leaves Re
River Oity at $6: 30 \mathrm{p}$.
Sunday excepted) $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { tin } 9: 10 \text { a. m. mand } \mathbf{~ W a c e a t ~} \\ & 8: 00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} \text {., (Sunday except }\end{aligned}\right.$
9:00 A. M. $\quad \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ed }) \text { arriving at Houston a } \\ & 6: 30 \text { p.m. }\end{aligned}\right.$
Night Express, Arriving at Red River Leaves HOUSTON $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ciystin at } 9: 00 \text { a. m. mext } \\ & \text { Ausy } \\ & \text { day }\end{aligned}$ DAILY
 9.00 P. M. $\quad$ a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace sleepling Cars Are attached to Aceommodation Trains be-
tween Houston and Austin. Passengers for Waco must take Accommo fation Train leaving Houston at $9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$.
The above Trains make the following conneeAt Hearne with International Rallrose dell
Al
 A. M. South at 12.10 P . M. and 11.15 . M. and $3: 4 \mathrm{~F}$. In. At Waeo, with daily stages to all points West.
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and At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacks
boro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at
A. M.
Fort Worth, dally at 7a. m.
Northwest, for Denton and Gafoesville,
Northwest, for Denton and Gafresville, every
Wedneeday at 7 A. M.
 rilie, and Jefferson, at 9 A M.
West, to Pilot Puint, Gainesvile and Jaeks. boro, tri-wee kly.
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At MieDade with daily stage for Bastrop. At Austin with dally stage for San Mareos,
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ON AND AFTR
MARCH 24 th (Sundays excepted)
 Leave $\}$ ACCOMMODATIUN, stop M. stopping at al Stations.

 6:45 A. M. $\int_{\text {. }}^{\text {burg with }}$ Columbus.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Leaves } \\ \text { HOUSTON } \\ \text { 2:20 P. M. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { Accommodation, eonnecting with } \\ \text { Gurg. }\end{gathered}$ Leaves Thaking passenkers from H. $\&$ T. 7:CO P. M. ${ }^{2}$ N Northern. SUNDAYS $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accommodation, leaves Galves } \\ & \text { ton at } 10 \text { A. M. Returning leaves } \\ & \text { Houston } \mathbf{~ U n i o n ~ D e p o t ~ a t ~}\end{aligned}$ Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus dally, Sundays exceplearen. A . jan15 tf

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collect on delivery, and with the privilege to collect on delivery, and with the privileese to
open the packageand examine the watch be.
fore payling the bill. If it does not suit, do fore paying the eill. If it does not suit, do not
take it. But if it does, and you o otakeand pay
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