

Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

[Whole No. 1043

Texas Christian Advocate.

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whereby, after certain periods, the insured has an endowment of two-thirds the amount of his Policy subject to his order and his Policy is in full force.

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AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Attorney at Law. Formerly of Smith Co., Texas, Dist. Surveyor.

HUTCHINSON & FUNNELL,

General Land and Collecting Agents,
Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas.

References given when desired. May 11 1y

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SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

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Saves time, labor, money and soap. Makes hard water soft. For washing linen and heavy goods it is unequalled. Washes dyes and colored goods perfectly, without injury to colors. Try it. Samples sent free by mail. One gross (144 packages) \$3. Also.

Hofmann's & Webber's London Citrate of Magnesia.

A useful and agreeable beverage for summer use. Will be found very suitable for admittance to ladies and children. Lady Agents Wanted. Address HOFMANN & CO., General Agents, 21 Cedar street, New York. July 12 1y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

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

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

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

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

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A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses' FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF } Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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I am yours, very truly,

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Jan 17 ly

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CHAS. B. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

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And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug 3 ly

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WESTERN CORRESPONDENT OF CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

The only complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific; its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosities, etc., with life and adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Beadle has spent five years traveling in the new States and Territories, and knows more about their Resources, etc., than any other writer. The book is illustrated with 244 fine engravings of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the Great West. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. feb 25 6m

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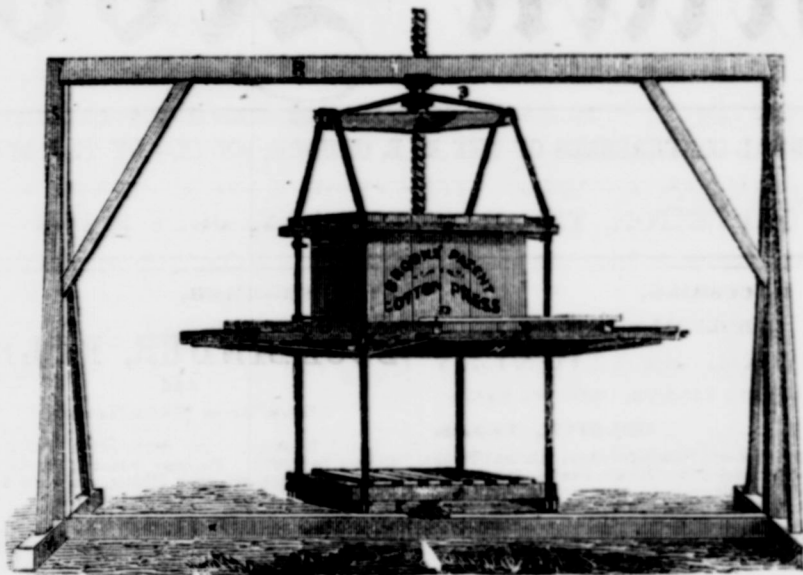
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PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete....Currency \$200 00 For 10 foot, with Cotton Box..... " 250 00

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Are, in the first place, MASSIVE IRON PILLARS, to be set up in the Gin-houses in the places formerly occupied by the revolving wooden axles of the old "running-gear," and thus to have the entire central weight of the seed-cotton and gin-stand floor resting solidly on the tops of them. We repeat—IRON PILLARS FOR STEADFAST CENTRAL SUPPORTS FOR THE GIN-HOUSES, WHERE BEFORE THERE WAS NO SUPPORT AT ALL.

These Iron Pillars are, in the second place, TURNED AND POLISHED SPINDLES, on which the first movers of master-wheels of these new running-gear turn with the mules, and give motion to STRONG WROUGHT IRON COUNTER-SHAFTS, which pass directly through and are solidly supported by the pillars.

THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN

Runs lighter, gins more cotton, makes a better sample and cleans the seed better than any Gin now known. Every Gin warranted to be a perfect piece of machinery.

Write, for Price List and Descriptive Circulars, to

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Jan 22 '73 ly



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SILVER-PLATED.

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QUIN & HILL,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

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Consignments solicited. mar 17 '70

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CISTERNS!

On hand a large stock of Cisterns of Pure Heart and well-seasoned Cypress. Orders for the city or country filled at a few hours' notice. EVERY CISTERN WARRANTED AS TO CAPACITY AND WORKMANSHIP. Every cistern put together, hoops fitted and fully tested before shipping. Full printed instruction with each cistern, so that any carpenter can put it up in two hours.

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nov 13 ly

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HAS NO SUPERIOR.



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dec 8-17

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Contains Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, 450 Illustrations, a Family Album for 16 Portraits, a Marriage Certificate, Family Record, Marginal References, etc., etc. Descriptive and Term Circulars sent free. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. [feb 26 6m

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No. 117 Strand,

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Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment. a123 ly

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI--No 8.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1048.

[Written for the ADVOCATE.
CARLOTTA.
BY R. D.

And thou art gone at last--no royal sacrifice
Of all this age has slain, so sadly great!
Gone with the genius of thy fame and fate!
As a shadow of ev'n, following its substance, flies.

Like a withered leaf that's held the bow too long!
Forgot ere gone; dead ere thy life was o'er!
The world of power needed thee no more!
That e'er it needed thee--alas! the fatal wrong!

How did'st thou bear thee--how, when tempted
[with a throne?
Did'st turn away, without one wish for more?
Perilance, not every wing is formed to soar:
Ner every noble soul ambition's aim to own.

Did'st cling to friends and home? Did'st fear a
[scheme so wild?
The Protean risk of change did'st ponder
[long?
Did'st weigh the rash and prudent; right and
[wrong?
For thou wast wise and good, or else not Co-
[burg's child.

Yet thou wast royal born; with prince and
[monarch bred:
A throne to such no lot unusual seems.
How often present 'mong thy youthful dreams:
Then, had it been bestowed, not strange had
[fortune sped.

Did'st hail in Mexic throne those vanished
[dreams restored?
scarce higher ecstasy can mortals gain!
Did'st e'er then that spousal hand restrain?
That fain had spurned the gift from alien
[scheme and sword!

And like thy prototype, Bohemia's treaty queen,
With more than wifely zeal, did'st urge thy
[claim?
Did'st say a crown was due thy royal name?
Ah! whatso'er thy fault, sad has the reckoning
[been!

And thou to schemes of State thy confidence
[might grant,
Whose youth had proved what realm their
[skill could rear:
An alien reign so just, and held so dear--
Ah! did that model, fair, thy credulous fancy
[haunt!

And while that sterner brains their mighty
[visions nursed
Of troops, and ships, and mines, and tropic
[stores,
Of western realms and subject seas and shores,
The pole of earthly powers to other stars re-
[versed.

To heal a country's ills did'st dream, as Coburg
[should!
Among the powers to point its worthy place,
Adorned with science, art and cultured grace,
As Mexic, rich and fair; as Belgic, wise and
[good?

Their dreams are vanished, all--and thine as
[well--and yet
If such, their blessing may be thine above,
Does not the God of beneficent love
On all that springs from thence his seal immor-
[tal set?

But what thy dreams, thy plans, did chance nor
[time reveal;
Thy fair repulse alone did favor gain;
Thy promise blasted quick by care and pain,
That only thou could'st know; that only thou
[could'st feel.

The hampered sceptre's weight; the thwarting
[counsel's thrall;
The bitter sense of subject hate and scorn;
The friendly few so weak, inert, forlorn;
The unfriendly host so strong, alert, united all!
The change of times; of all that did thy realm
[upbear;
The doubtful course of every plighted State;
The waiting, warbling, trembling, for thy fate;
The sickening, sad suspense; the dreary, dead
[despair.

The starting from despair to strive, to act, to flee;
To rouse thy Lord--the harder struggle still--
The weaker mind than thine; the stronger
[will;
The staunch, paternal stay, untimely rent from
[thee.

And then the dread; for thine the cell, the rack,
[the tomb;
And for thy guardian life, the cup of death;
How justly felt thy foes own conduct saith;
Till fears to phantoms grew, and fixed thy
[awful doom.

Awful? So man would deem; but God, who
[sent it, knew:
A gracious aim he gives to every pain,
What were the dreams that vexed thy wan-
[dering brain.
To all thy real woes, had reason shown thee
[true
What to the grief, the death, the far dishonored
[grave,
The unquestioning silence held by powers for-
[sworn;
The blush of all at what they'd done or borne,
The shame heaped on the dead--alas, their own
[to save!

Of all that praised thy fame how few thy fate
[lament!
Men rather rise to joy than stoop to woe;
And sufferers crowd upon their pity so,
E'en with thy earliest grief, thy utmost share
[was spent.

Farewell! A weird romance is all that thou
[dost leave,
To cast a shadow on the historic page--
A lesson taught by every State and age,
Forgot as fast as learned: that man was born
[to grieve.

But life is not our all--and humbly hope we new
As fain to trust the witness of thy worth,
A better lot is thine than sought on earth:
A fairer crown than here dropped from thy
[brain-sick brow.

Texas Resources.

Parker County.

The following extract from an article by W. Frank Carter, in the *Texas Signal*, Weatherford, Parker county, gives a fair description of that attractive section of our State:

Water, timber and prairie, are, perhaps, more evenly distributed in Parker than in any other county in the State. Our lands are of as fine quality, but not in so large bodies, as can be found anywhere. We have the finest of rock for building purposes. Wild lands can be had at from one to five dollars per acre through the county--nearer the county seat, somewhat higher. Improved lands can be had at from three to ten dollars per acre. The Texas and Pacific Railroad will have a depot at Weatherford. The Colorado, Austin and Parker county Railroad will also have a depot here, connecting with the Texas and Pacific. Other lines of railroad, verging toward Weatherford, will, without question, make the place one of importance. Railroads will do much for us, while the energy of our citizens and the native advantages of the place will accomplish the rest.

Parker county lies on the 32d degree of latitude. Now, it is well known that this part of the earth's surface, say for two degrees, or 120 miles, has the rare advantage of producing a greater variety of products than any other equal area of land on the globe. So it is seen that the favored population living in this section are not confined to one or two staples; but, as is generally the case, if one crop fails, the season favors another crop; consequently, a total failure of crops is never known.

Our particular section seems to be adapted to wheat, oats, rye, Barley, cotton, and some of the grasses, although corn has not failed for years in yielding a fine crop. The land on the Brazos seems best adapted to corn, although dry creeks. Walnut creek, Clear fork, and some other parts of the county, seem peculiarly adapted to this staple. Many of the farmers in these sections are confining their crops

to this one staple, and are growing rich. Last year a yield of from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre was reported. One or two gentlemen reported fifty-six and fifty-seven bushels per acre; from eighteen to twenty-five bushels is about the average crop for a series of years.

Vegetables of all kinds can be raised here without difficulty. None need be without a fine garden, if industry and attention are but liberally used. It is noticed that the seasons are getting to be more regular than in former years--when the county was settled up some fifteen or twenty years ago.

Those who like an unbroken surface where the eye rests upon fields, and farms, and houses, and nothing else but fields, and farms, and houses, will go to the level prairie country; but those who do not admire this flat, unbroken surface, but who delight in hills, and vales, and groves, and streams of pure, cool water; and who can be contented to dwell in a land every part of which is not hog-wallowy, black, sticky prairie, will, true to their tastes, select the counties west of the Cross Timbers. That the prairie has advantages, is abundantly proven by the fact that they are fast settling up by a good population, who are obliged, in some instances, to haul their rails and wood fifteen miles; but they frequently make their selections at the sacrifice of pure, good water--such as we have in Parker county.

Northern Texas.

WE find the following in the correspondence of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:

THE FUTURE OF TEXAS.

Texas, with her salubrious climate; her inexhaustible resources of natural wealth; her 90 millions of acres of land yet unclaimed, and as many more that can be had at \$1 per acre; and the location and settlement of colonies far out to the front, is now, and will be for the next ten years, the grand Eldorado of the South and West. Northern Texas especially is now the center of attraction. Here, in the midst of the largest body of rich land in the known world, cross at right angles two great thoroughfares of the country, viz: the Texas Central Railroad, connecting with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad, forming the center of a net work of prospective lines of railway, the certain and speedy construction of which is beyond all doubt; and opening up other and attractive enterprises of equal importance to the country, and of wealth to the people. Immigration is here from all parts of the world. Already, colonies are being organized in the East, North, and South, and in this section, and moving forward to the extreme front.

HELPS TO IMMIGRANTS.

One of the most important organizations in this character is the Wichita Colonization, Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing Company, organized about a year ago in Dallas, having for its field of operations the counties of Wichita, Archer, Clay, Montague, Jack and Young, which contain the mineral wealth of Texas, and where the company own large bodies of land, which they are offering in small tracts to immigrants at mere nominal prices.

In the interest of this company, the Dallas and Wichita Railroad will be built from Dallas to and through some of these counties, opening up and developing these vast resources of mineral and agricultural wealth.

Captain Wedgefarth, the general superintendent, and, by-the-way, one of the most enterprising and determined pioneers of the country, has just returned from an arduous and perilous expedition some 350 miles northwest of Dallas, in the region of the Pan-Handle Mountains, penetrating the very dens of Comanches with his little company of fifty soldiers, and without molestation or the loss of a man, "viewed the landscape o'er," and returned to Archer county, where he located about 100 colonists, and established, by permission of the State Government, a military post for their immediate protection.

The colonists have selected a beautiful location in the center of Archer county, on the Little Wichita river, and there laid out Wedgefarth city, which will be a nucleus for the thousands of immigrants that will locate in this region during the next twelve months.

MINERALS, TIMBER, ETC.

This is the center of the copper region, where the hills are filled with this valuable mineral, yielding, as has been tested, 55.44 per cent., and the valleys are rich agricultural lands. There is sufficient timber for purposes of fuel, plenty of water, and deposits of the finest sandstone. Lumber and supplies of every kind are now being forwarded as rapidly as possible from Dallas and Sherman to meet the necessities of the colonists and future immigration, and facilitate the progress and development of the country.

Capt. Wedgefarth and the president of the company, Rev. W. F. Cummings, have located the chief branch of their office on the location of Wedgefarth City, and are doing all in their power to render comfortable the condition of immigrants, and advance the interests of colonists and the company.

The legislature of Texas has just granted a subsidy of sixteen sections of land to the mile to the Dallas and Wichita Railroad Company, which insures a speedy construction to their road and the advancement of at least two hundred per cent of the value of the lands through which the road will run, and those belonging to the Wichita Colonization, Mining and Manufacturing Company.

A FRIEND living in an interior county remarked to us the other day: "I am much pleased to observe the interest the ADVOCATE takes in the material resources of the State; but why is it that nothing is said about our county?" We replied that it was a very singular oversight, especially as that county boasted of a number of lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants and farmers, who were fully capable of reporting the advantages of their section. We would receive such communications with pleasure; but if no one will take the trouble to write, we cannot be in fault if we fail to publish. Send us terse, lively, and reliable descriptions of your county, and we will find a place for your report in our columns.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. T. Whitworth, of San Felipe circuit, sends good news from his work:

The blessed work of grace is progressing in our country. At Pittsville, Fort Bend county, we closed a meeting of eight nights continuance, how many embraced religion we cannot tell; five united with the church. We are looking and praying for greater displays of the power and presence of Jehovah.

—Rev. W. L. Ridout, of Kerrville, West Texas Conference, sends us an interesting account of a recent meeting on his work:

I have just returned from the second quarterly meeting of Kerrville circuit, which was held at Brownsboro. Bro. B. Harris, presiding elder, was present and preached two sermons with demonstration of spirit, which seemed to be very effectual among the people. Much feeling was manifested among the members of the church, and considerable anxiety among the unconverted. There were six accessions to the church. We were, in consequence of a superabundance of rain, compelled to close the meeting on Sunday night, the crops being in such condition the farmers were compelled to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits on Monday morning. We are enabled to praise God that the church is spiritually in an improving condition throughout the bounds of the circuit, and we have great hope that much good will be done during the year. Pray for us.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Virginia Episcopalians report 1100 confirmations during the past year and additions to the communion numbering 1400. The contributions, as far as heard from, not including current expenses, amount to \$150,000.

—St. Paul's church, in Tipton Co., Tenn., is composed of colored persons under the charge of a colored minister. It has one hundred members, and recently built a handsome church edifice, one member giving a thousand dollars.

—A resurrection of the Cheney case in Chicago appears more than probable, and if it does come up, there is no prospect of its ending again during the life of the parties engaged; for we are now told that Rev. Mr. Cheney intends to show, by the testimony of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Westminster, and other English prelates, as well as by several bishops of the Church in America, that he was not deposed by Bishop Whetstone according to the rules of the church, and therefore has not been deposed at all. And this new line of defense will involve inquiry into the history of the early church, the apostolic canons, the effect of the reformation upon church law, and other ecclesiastical records down to the present time.

—By adopting the one cent a day plan, a small but zealous Episcopal parish in Ohio has paid all the incidental expenses of the church, the quota assigned for missionary purposes, various sums for other benevolent purposes, and the convention assessments, and yet managed to keep a balance on hand. The congregation pledges itself, young and old, to lay by one cent a day per member for all church purposes and their success gives them joy and adds to their devotion. They believe in the might of mites.

—St. Mark's Episcopal Church, planted in the midst of Mormondom, rejoices in becoming firmly established at last, and free from debt. The rector, Rev. D. S. Tuttle, writes from Salt Lake City, that when the gift of one

hundred pounds promised by the Christian Knowledge Society of England arrives, it will be actually free. A member of the Womens' Auxiliary Association of the Board of Missions cheered the parish greatly by gathering twenty-four hundred dollars for them.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. William E. Hamilton was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pueblo on the first Sabbath of June. Rev. H. B. Gage, of Colorado Springs, presided; Rev. Sheldon Jackson preached the sermon; Rev. H. D. Bell, of Canton, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. George Adams of Pueblo the charge to the people.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Canada Presbyterian Church is doing a very good work in foreign missions—in which are included missions to the Indians. The receipts to this fund last year were \$12,125.07. The missions in British Columbia have been transferred to the Home Mission Board, the Board of Foreign Missions having had control of them for twelve years, and spent \$25,000 upon them. The Saskatchewan Mission reported in August, 1872, 33 communicants, and 24 scholars in the school. A gratifying report was made of the work accomplished by Mr. Mackey, in the island of Formosa. The Board of Home Missions reported receipts, \$21,242.90. They have 123 mission stations and 53 supplemented congregations. The increase in contributions to this cause from 1861 to 1873 had been four times the amount of contributions in 1861.

—The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church met in Toronto, June 3d. The General Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met on the same day at Montreal. Both bodies were chiefly occupied with the consideration of the union question. A basis of union had been partly agreed upon at the previous year's sessions of the two bodies; but amendments having been suggested, it was left in the hands of the committees for another year. The committees reported that they had agreed upon the amendments, and their work was approved in both bodies, and sent down to the presbyteries for ratification. The vote in the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church on sending down the basis with the amendments, was 123 to 39. The perfection of the union is confidently expected to take place next year.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The United Presbyterian Church in this country is gradually adopting the revised version of the Psalms, which is a much smoother and more graceful arrangement than that of Rouse. In many of the churches of this denomination organs are now permitted in the Sunday-schools.

—On the subject of free churches, the United Presbyterian Assembly, just adjourned in Philadelphia, recommended its congregations to abolish the system of renting pews, "as inconsistent with the freedom of worship, as a hindrance to benevolence, and as making merchandise of the house of God." It also urged churches to give their pastors a liberal support, naming one thousand dollars as the minimum for country pastors and two thousand for pastors in towns and cities.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Dr. Scudder's church in Brooklyn (the Central Congregational) raised nearly thirty thousand dollars on two succeeding Sundays recently for their chapel, which they propose to make the most complete in the city. It is right to state that this sum does not come from a few wealthy

individuals, but from nearly every member of the congregation, the amounts contributed being mainly small, and given in many cases at a personal sacrifice.

BAPTIST.

—God is permitting Baptists to do a great work. Look at the following figures until you can see the vast meaning beneath them: 115 native missionaries; 700 native pastors and helpers; 700 missionary churches, with a membership of over 50,000; a Burman college, with more than half its teachers natives, and a Karen Theological Seminary, with an entire native faculty, and with more students than are connected with any other Baptist Theological Seminary in the world! God has worked with us mightily in the current year. Our missions in Teloo-goo—where the labor so long seemed as fruitless as if expended in cultivating an iceberg—are being worn out by the calls from every part of the large field to come and baptize the converts! The latest intelligence from there gives 6400 church members, and yet it is only about eight years that the Teloo-goo mission seemed an utter failure.

LUTHERAN.

—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Canton, Ohio, on the 11th ult. Rev. Dr. Baum was elected Moderator. On the second day, the report on Foreign Missions was presented, especially relative to the work in India and Africa. The treasurer reported receipts, \$28,014.14; disbursements, \$27,419.62. It was determined to start a mission in Japan, if practicable. The report on Home Missions showed that during the past two years, the Board had sustained fifty missions; seven had become self-sustaining; receipts, \$23,000. It was determined to raise a larger sum the coming year. Delegates were present, and addressed the Synod, from the Reformed, Cumberland Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at its late meeting in Canton, Ohio, resolved to raise \$50,000 for Foreign Missions and the same amount for Home Missions during the next two years. This body embraces seven hundred ministers, 1200 churches, and over 100,000 communicants. We should think that they might easily venture to give a dollar apiece in two years for the work of evangelization at home and abroad.

DRUNKARDS.

—The Annual Convocation of Conference of the Drunkard Church took place recently at Dale City, Somerset county, Pa. Between 600 and 700 were present, representing, it is said, all the States and Territories, the British Possessions, and other distant places. A meeting of this kind has not been held in this section for fifteen years, and an immense concourse were in attendance. As usual, bountiful provision was made for all present. An immense wooden pavilion was erected for cooking and eating, the wealthy members providing liberally for the occasion. It was estimated that forty beeves were slaughtered. Business meetings were held in a huge barn. Good order generally prevailed, notwithstanding the vast crowd.

CATHOLIC.

—The Pope has granted a list of indulgences to all the faithful who abstain from "any drink, especially intoxicating," except at meals; on any Friday of this year, one hundred days; on any Saturday, one hundred days; the indulgence both to be gained once a week. Abstinence on Fridays and Saturdays, or Saturdays and Sundays, will be rewarded by an indulgence of two hundred days, to be gained twice a week. For reciting one *Pater noster* and three *Ave Marias* for the conversion of drunkards, an indulgence of

one hundred days will be given, to be gained once every day. For those who practice abstinence a whole month, and who nightly approach the Penance and Eucharist praying for the intention of our Holy Father, the Pope, a plenary indulgence will be given. The *Catholic Standard* explains that an indulgence is not a pardon of sin, or a license to commit sin, but simply a remission of a part of the temporal penalty of sin. A plenary indulgence is a remission of the whole.

—Popery finds in Belgium a congenial clime. Pilgrimages like those at Lourdes, in France, and at Charleroi the shrine of La Salette, and at Charleroi a miracle takes place every Friday in the bleeding of the hands and feet of a young girl, in imitation of the Savior on the cross, which medical men have succeeded in making the villagers believe to be genuine.

—A new Catholic university, giving full classical, theological, scientific and commercial courses, is to be established immediately near St. Joseph, Mo. One hundred and fifty acres of land have been given for the site, and a delegation of brothers from the famous Notre Dame University in Indiana are in St. Joseph making preliminary arrangements. The institution will be opened in September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Established Church of Scotland has just published a statement of the contributions raised by it for all objects during the past twelve months, excluding those levied by the State in the shape of assessments on the parishes and landowners. The total voluntary sums raised by its congregations in 1012 parishes, amounted to £255,350 10s. 10d. It is stated that nearly 300 churches had sent in on returns, and that some of these were wealthy ones, and their contributions are not included in the above. The Free Church of Scotland raised for its schemes in the same period £452,789 and the United Presbyterian Church is to publish a complete return of its voluntary contributions. It is evident that a healthy rivalry has been established between the three principal religious denominations in Scotland.

—There is in New York city more than one thousand prayer-meetings held each week, conducted by two hundred and sixty-six missionaries and volunteer laborers. This is besides the regular prayer-meetings connected with the various churches of the city; of which, there are about three hundred and fifty; each of which has its own, one or more. These "one thousand" are in mission chapels, helping hand sewing-rooms, private houses of tenement rooms. They vary in number of attendants, and are spasmodic or regular as the need may appear to the leader. It is beautiful to trace the history, even so far as it is visible to human eyes, of one of these gatherings. And many a missionary has found it one of the effective agencies in building up the civilization of some degraded house or neighborhood.

—The statistics of the healthfulness of mission work, illustrated in the history of the Baptist missions in Asia, are confirmed by the statistics of the United Presbyterian Church. Of their 29 male missionaries sent to Egypt, Syria, India, China, and the West Indies since 1842, only four have died, and some of those were broken down in health before they went out.

—Dr. Moffat, 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 knick-knacks. The missionary's salary was to be £18 7s. a year while unmarried; a wife brought £5 5s. additional. The missionary was allowed £6 3s. for building a house, and £10 for bringing sheep and other helps to farm and house-keeping.

The New School Bill.

This bill fully recognizes the importance and utility of public free schools and enjoins their establishment, whenever practicable, in the State. If in reach of a school, all children must attend four months, at least, in each year.

The new bill dispenses with the State educational board, and under its provisions the principal business of the State superintendent will be to circulate blanks, canvas the returns of county superintendents, and give good advice.

A county board of directors, composed of one member elected by the people from each magistrate's precinct, has the entire management of the schools in the county. This board has a very delicate and difficult duty to discharge in dividing the county into school districts. It also prescribes the course of study, and the books to be used in the county. The chairman of this board is county superintendent of education.

The qualified voters of each school district elect their trustees, who are to provide school houses, employ teachers, and, in general, manage the school or schools in their district. The whole responsibility of collecting and disbursing money, both for school-houses and teaching, is devolved upon officers elected by the people, thus obviating one of the main objections to the former system.

No school system can prove successful under incompetent officers. Under the new bill, if good, enlightened, trustworthy men are selected for the county board and district trustees, we shall have a system of schools that will prove of incalculable benefit to the State.

I hope and believe our church will now take a position in hearty sympathy with the public schools, and that both our teachers and children will receive a legitimate share of the school fund. By the new bill, every school, academy and college in the State may become so far connected with the school system as to receive a portion of the public money.

Our church, in connection with the members of other churches, should see that a proper moral tone pervades the school-room.

Again, all experience shows that public schools become nurseries and feeders for institutions of a higher grade. Under our present system, the instruction will be only elementary. Children of extraordinary promise will be sent to other schools to complete their education. It is, of course, to be expected that their teachers will recommend them to colleges where the president and professors are in close sympathy with the public school system.

Certainly, their college teachers stand very much in their own light, where attitude towards the public schools is at all dubious.

With proper management under the new bill, a grand forward movement will be made in all the educational interests of Texas. H. S. T.

From Millican.

MR. EDITOR—Our second quarterly meeting was held at Millican, on the Central Railroad, services beginning on Thursday night before the second Sabbath in June, and continued until the third Sabbath at night. We had a good meeting; the best, perhaps, our church has experienced at Millican for several years. There were six conversions and twelve accessions, four by letter and eight by ritual. We baptized nine infants and five adults. The church was greatly encouraged. We trust the good seed sown may produce abundant fruit.

Our presiding elder was present, and labored earnestly and acceptably up to Wednesday night. We take this method of returning our thanks to

Brother Littlepage, of the Bryan station, for three sermons and earnest labors in the altar. We hope to enjoy the benefit of his labors there again soon.

Millican is looking up. They have inclosed the public square, and made other improvements, which add considerably to the appearance of the place. We have found them to be a very hospitable people. Some improvements in residences; are about completing an academy, located on a beautiful lot near the Central Railroad.

We omitted to mention that the stewards were well represented in the quarterly conference. You may be sure the preachers felt grateful when the question was asked: "What amount has been raised the past quarter for the support of the ministry, and how applied?" when there was something tangible laid on the table, and apportioned out to the presiding elders and preachers in charge.

There will be a camp-meeting (self-supporting) held at Rector chapel, on the east side of the Central Railroad, five miles south of Bryan city, beginning on Thursday night before the fourth Sabbath in July. Cannot the editor show his face there, and get acquainted with the good people of Brazos? Respectfully yours,
E. H. HOLBROOK.

"Liquor-Selling Methodists."

MR. EDITOR—Under the above caption, in your paper of the 25th ultimo, Brother "K." tells us that he has "not now time nor space to allude" to the articles written by myself and others in vindication of the law of our church; but he had time to repeat with increased emphasis his accusations against presiding elders and church members. To drop the main issue in a discussion and resort to personalities, is an old dodge with disputants who strive for the mastery, when they find it difficult to meet the arguments of their opponents; but Bro. "K." resorts to it for want of "time and space." We shall hear from him on the main issue hereafter.

His "matters of fact" which may be demonstrated and on which there can be no two opinions, so far as they are intended to apply to me, have no existence save in his own imagination.

1. He affirms that "for about twelve months" the conduct of which he complains "has been known to pastors and presiding elders," who have taken no steps to correct it. Brother K. will please demonstrate that I have had knowledge of said conduct besides that imparted to the public by his articles in the ADVOCATE.

2. In his sixth specification, he exculpates the "returned pastor" and throws the blame of tolerating "liquor selling Methodists" upon his presiding elders. Brother K. will please demonstrate, farther, that the "returned pastor" ever informed his present presiding elder that any of his members were engaged in selling intoxicating liquors.

3. Brother K. assumes that "the views expressed by his two presiding elders," and not the law contained in the discipline, govern preachers in charge in their administration. Will he please give us the demonstration?

4. Again, he assumes in the same connection that presiding elders, and not preachers in charge, are to take the initiative in bringing offending members to trial. Will he favor us with the authority for such assumption?

To aid him in complying with the foregoing requests, I will state that I received my appointment to the Galveston district Dec. 10, 1872. The first quarterly meeting for the pastoral charge in which Brother K. finds liquor-selling Methodists was held the 28th and 29th of the same month—up

to which time every member of the charge was an entire stranger to me. The 27th and 28th of April following was the time for the second quarterly meeting; but three cases of dangerous sickness in my family—one of which proved fatal—prevented my attendance. The time for my third quarterly visit has not yet arrived. What I shall then learn, I know not; but up to date no complaint or charge against any member has reached me, excepting those made by Brother K. through the press—a novel method of reaching such cases, and one not known to the discipline.

In conclusion—I assure Brother K. that inasmuch as I do not consider myself one of the "parties involved," except in the discussion of the law of the church, he is in no danger of incurring my displeasure. On the contrary, I admire his devotion to what he believes to be his duty, and join him in the hope that the discussion of the subject may result in good.

Yours truly

B. D. DASHIELL.
CHAPPELL HILL, July 1, '73.

The Remedy.

MR. EDITOR—I have read with pleasure the several articles that have recently appeared in the columns of your paper in reference to the rum-selling members of the church; and I rejoice that this grievous sin has been so conspicuously brought before the church and the public. I regret that the brethren are at such a loss for the remedy to rid the church of this sin, which is not only bringing her into disrepute with other Christian denominations, but is a never ending source for ridicule from the outside world.

There is a remedy without waiting for any further action by the General Conference; or referring the matter to the College of Bishops. I affirm that there is a remedy. It is contained in the concluding remarks of Brother Dashiell's communication of June 4, in these words—"let him" (addressing himself to the preacher in charge) "or someone else, prepare his case, and prosecute it according to the discipline and the result will prove the sufficiency of our church laws."

Now, it appears to me that the remedy is plain and practicable. Let the preacher who knows that any member or members of his charge is trafficking in spirituous liquors, or doing what he knows is not for the glory of God, bring said member, or members, to immediate trial according to the established rules of our church, and there will be no further necessity for hunting up remedies to rid the church of a blighting sin that is resting upon her like a horrid nightmare, weighing her down into the very dust. Just so long as our dear brethren handle this subject so delicately, and so timidly, and so much like they feared wounding the tender sensibility of some whisky-selling brother, just so long will little or no good be accomplished. Dear brethren, pull off your gloves and handle this subject according to its merits. If there is no law in our church government, in accordance with public favor, that will reach the case, enforce the law as it is and it will meet the approval of all good men everywhere. You will have done your duty as ministers of the gospel, and, perhaps, will have rid the church of these dead branches which she has carried so long already. Better that an hundred godless hypocrites be turned out of the church than that one conscientious person should be kept from continuing in it.

A. G. MOORE.
CASEY, June 15, '73.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 28.—Another destructive fire has occurred, destroying the greater part of the commercial quarter.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The weather is very dry and warm in Galveston.

Corn in Grayson county is fifty-five cents per bushel.

The Indians are doing mischief in Coleman county.

The coal interest near Denison is exciting attention.

The farmers of Ellis county are threshing their wheat.

Dallas has over twenty new brick buildings under contract.

The corn and cotton of Milam county are said to be excellent.

Lots were sold at Terrill, on the Texas Pacific road, at from \$60 to \$125.

The farmers of Navarro county are in good spirits over the prospect of a fair crop.

The incorporators of the Lagrange and Ledbetter Tap road met recently and organized.

Judge Andrews held no court in Hunt county, to enable the people to work their crops.

The Denison News says the shipment of cattle on the M., K. & T. R. R. is steadily increasing.

The engineers of the east branch of the Central road are running a survey through Hunt county.

The Citizen estimates the damage done the crops in Colorado county, by the rain, at \$1,000,000.

The question of the depot at Clarksville, Texas, has been settled to the satisfaction of the town and company.

Since the rain ceased, the prospects of crops in Leon county have improved. The farmers are working hopefully.

Field hands in Fayette county are receiving \$1.50 per day. We infer the planters there are determined to clean their crops.

The Index says that the rains have ceased, and that most of the fields in Gonzales county are clear of grass, and are doing well. A fair crop will be made.

From every part of the State we have intelligence of activity on the part of the farmers, giving promise of fair crops notwithstanding the damaging rains. Texas has wonderful recuperative powers.

The North Texan says that, notwithstanding the incessant rains, the crops in Red River county are in better condition than some of its neighbors. Many cornfields have been well cultivated, and look well.

The New Era (Lagrange) reports a large tooth found on Buckner's creek; and also the remains of a very large animal in the same vicinity, and in a fine state of preservation. Preparations are being made to exume it.

Dr. Scofield informs the Hillsboro Expositor that he has a fine stand of Timothy and red clover. It was sown in February, and is about knee-high. The Doctor thinks it compares favorably with the grass regions of his native State—Kentucky.

The San Antonio Express says: Four or five wagonloads of coal, partly for the gas company and partly for the government, came into town yesterday. Some of the coal came from Eagle Pass and some from Atascosa county. That from Atascosa weighed more, in proportion to its bulk, than the other. So the public weigher informs us.

The Troupe Dispatch says: The Texas Pacific Railroad will have a change of time on the 6th of July. The International and Great Northern Railroad will change about the same time. Regular trains will soon run between Houston and Meneola, making time to Dallas and all points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad very much shorter.

Correspondence.

Chillicothe Circuit--Missouri Conference.

The third quarterly meeting for the Chillicothe circuit was held at Bedford, embracing the 14th and 15th of June. It was my happy privilege to be there, and after an absence of nearly thirteen years, to worship God again in the same house where I joined the church nearly nineteen years ago, and with some of the same brethren who were there then. Thirteen years have made a great many changes here. A few of the brethren still linger on the shores of time, and are faithful to the grace of God. Some have died in the faith of the gospel, and have gone to heaven; and some have gone back to the world, and are on the road to hell. Such is life, and such are the changes wrought by time in the course of a few years!

But I will tell you about the quarterly meeting. The presiding elder, Rev. W. W. Jones, was absent in consequence of personal affliction, but he sent the Rev. J. Y. Blakey, pastor of the Linneus circuit, in his place. Bro. Blakey gave us a good sermon on Saturday from John xxi. 22. The quarterly conference met in the afternoon and held a pleasant session, though rather a tedious one. The finances of the circuit were brought up well—only one appointment but what brought up the full amount due, and some of the appointments overpaid the amount due. There was a good attendance of the official members. The pastor, Rev. M. G. Gregory, reported the spiritual state of the church as being in a good condition. No Sunday-school on the circuit—how strange! We have lost ground in this respect—to let all the Methodist Sunday-schools on this circuit be converted into union schools. The circuit is just purchasing a parsonage at this place. This, you know, is a move in the right direction. Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, we had a soul-refreshing love-feast, conducted by Rev. Mr. Leeper, a local preacher of the circuit. I had one objection to it—it was held with open doors; but I have not space to give my reason now for the objection. At 11 o'clock Bro. B. preached again, from Matthew vii. 24-29. If I had space I would give you an outline of the sermon. At 3 o'clock the writer preached from Eph. i. 21. One candidate was received into the church by baptism and ritual. If you choose to publish this, you may hear from me again.

R. M. LEATON.

BEDFORD, Mo., June 18, 1873.

Andrew Female College.

MR. EDITOR—During the past week your correspondent had the pleasure of witnessing the examination and commencement exercises of Andrew Female College, located at Huntsville.

This institution, under the presidency of Dr. S. D. Saunders, aided by his amiable and accomplished lady, together with a competent corps of instructors in the various departments, is second to none in its just demands for patronage from the church and community.

To say that the examination of the various classes was satisfactory would be but faint praise compared with that justly merited by the evident assiduity, care and laborious effort exhibited by teachers and pupils. I was specially pleased to witness the attention given to the rudimentary departments, for here only is there ground to hope for a sound, practical education. In this, Andrew College excels. It was also matter of surprise to witness the proficiency made in mathematics. Some of the most difficult problems of algebra and geometry were solved with an ease and accuracy that demonstrated talent of a high order combined with diligent study and efficient instruction.

The essays and addresses read by the young ladies were admirable, exhibiting fine taste and scholarship. But especially were these noticeable for an elevated strain of morality—not to say piety—which distinguished them, and which demonstrated that, while the mind had been cultivated, it had not been at the expense, or to the neglect of, the moral sentiments.

The public commencement exercises were of a high order, and most satisfactory to the large and delighted audiences in attendance. The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Wesson. I did not have the privilege of hearing this sermon, which I sincerely regret, but heard it universally commended as a faithful, earnest, and valuable, as well as most appropriate, exposition of Divine truth. May its fruits be gathered!

The annual address was delivered by Rev. P. W. Archer, of Houston. Subject: "A Sound Christian Education the Demand of the Age." Seven young ladies received the graduating honors of the institution, and their graduating essays reflected great credit upon themselves and their *alma mater*. The president, Dr. Saunders, from a full heart, and with voice trembling with emotion, pronounced a short but beautifully conceived and parental valedictory.

Rev. P. C. Archer, pastor of the church in Huntsville, delivered an appropriate and interesting baccalaureate address.

The music, instrumental and vocal, with which the audience was regaled was calculated to make the impression that one had fallen in with a school of young ladies of more than ordinary musical talent, or that they had had very superior instruction, or both; and this I believe to be true.

In conclusion, I desire to use no fulsome expression of admiration, but in all honesty and candor to express my hearty appreciation of this institution of the church under its present administration; and I am thoroughly satisfied that a parent or guardian will gain nothing for his daughter or ward, in respect of healthfulness of location, parental care, and competent Christian instruction, by sending them away from Texas, which may not be secured for them at Andrew Female College. W.

Waco Female College.

MR. EDITOR—As one of the visiting committee, it becomes my duty to state a few facts in relation to Waco Female College. I do not intend to indulge in panegyric, nor bore you with fulsome eulogy:

The commencement sermon was preached, as formerly announced, by Rev. W. R. D. Stockton. It was an occasion of interest. The speaker rose far above himself. Well and nobly did he present the superior excellence of sanctified knowledge over all earthly attainments. He grew sublime as he followed Wisdom in her flight through the stellar regions till she centered in the Man of Sorrow and pavilioned herself in the God-built chambers of the skies. Next came the examination of the primary department. It was pleasant to see how fully the pupils comprehended the latent principles of science. They showed a clearness that is universal. Those of the higher departments acquitted themselves nobly. They reflected honor of the highest type upon the president and faculty, to whose untiring care they owe their success; but success is what is to be expected when Dr. Connor is at the helm. He is certainly the right man in the right place. He is bound to succeed when sustained by such teachers as Profs. Connor, Richey, and Miss Josie Evans in the literary; Miss Mamia Connor and Krossie in the musical department. It is not strange that vast crowds of

spectators were held spellbound for hours witnessing the display of genius as developed under the guidance of these master spirits.

We are next attracted to the boarding department, and we find twenty nicely furnished rooms; also music rooms, five fine instruments all newly tuned. It makes one feel like he had entered some grand old classic temple where the muses were born—a spacious hall, nice garden, beautiful yard, with a long piazza running the full length of the building, a lovely place for promenading, which makes it a desirable place for young ladies.

Now we go down to the dining-room, where the rich viands smoke—all is complete order there. We know it pays to visit this department, for we have tried it, and there is so much beauty there. Well, here we meet Mrs. Connor, the very clever little *hostess*. Her cheery smiles and maternal mien shed a halo of sunshine all around. No wonder, then, those sweet faces were all suffused in tears when they came to say farewell to so many attractions. As to health, I have never seen so many girls together enjoying such uninterrupted health. The location is free from epidemics, and all those malarious diseases to which the coast is subject. So far, we regard the college a grand success. Parents, send your daughters to Dr. Connor; you will never regret it. He will give them a thorough education, and Mrs. Connor will polish them after the similitude of a palace. M. D. FLY.

Examination--Marvin College.

MR. EDITOR—I spent four days witnessing the examination and commencement exercises of Marvin College, and, though I am not one of the visiting committee, I have thought that it might not be entirely out of place for me to give your numerous readers my *impressions* after witnessing these, to me, very interesting exercises.

The most of your readers are probably aware of the fact that Marvin College is located at Waxahachie, Ellis county, and that it is in the midst of a very intelligent, moral and religious community. I take great pleasure in saying that I was highly pleased and delighted with what I saw and heard during the examination. The result of the examination gives sufficient evidence that the president and faculty have labored faithfully during the past session; and my opinion is, it would be difficult to say too much in praise of the president and professors of this young institution. The president, Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., appears to be a gentleman every way competent to fill so important a station. He presides and governs with dignity, firmness, and mildness; in a word, he is a first-class disciplinarian. Each professor seems to be perfectly at home in his own department. Mr. John Bishop fills the chair in the Department of Mathematics; Mr. E. F. Yeager, professor of languages; Rev. James Shaw in the Preparatory Department; and Mrs. Bass in the Primary Department. I might say of Mrs. Bass, though she is now in charge of the Primary Department, yet she is competent to fill a chair as professor in any department. The president with his able corps of teachers is a unit, acting in harmony with each other. As educators, they are fully abreast of the times, and will always give full satisfaction to those patronizing this institution. It is understood that this institution is too young to have any graduating classes; yet the essays of many of the young ladies, and the original orations of many of the young gentlemen, would do honor to any graduating class.

The commencement sermon, delivered by the President, Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., on Sunday, the 15th,

was able and appropriate. The literary address, delivered by Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D., of your city, was all that could be desired on such an occasion. It produced a deep impression, and, I trust, the fruits thereof will be seen and felt many days hence.

For myself, I can say that I think the people of our whole State, and especially the Northwest Texas Conference, ought to be proud of Marvin College, and they would do well to give it a liberal patronage. Less than this I could not well say.

Yours respectfully,
R. CRAWFORD.

Marvin College.

MR. EDITOR—For three years I have labored in the literary department of Marvin College. During the last year my health became impaired and I resigned my former relation, and have accepted a more active one—its agency.

Brother W. G. Veal, who is already agent, will continue so. He is laboring industriously; but the board of trustees believe the work justifies the employment of two men in this field. Encouraged by the results of the past year, the board comprehend increased responsibility, and proceed with commendable zeal to another year's labor. They have already evinced skill and ability to conduct the affairs of the institution worthy of the confidence of the church, and indicate no disposition to discontinue their steadfast determination to place it upon a basis that will insure permanency and success for ages to come. The college is an indispensable blessing to the church, and only needs financial support to place it beyond every embarrassment. The faculty employed for the next scholastic year is composed of able and efficient professors, who have shown by past services that they are eminently qualified for their work. While referring to the faculty, I must say that they are all deeply interested in the future prosperity of the college. As proof of this, they have promptly assumed a large share of the financial burden unavoidably imposed upon the church. May the Father reward them abundantly for their noble services.

The chief perplexity with which the board of trustees have to contend is a want of money to pay the debt that was contracted in building the house. True, money is wanted for furnishing the much needed apparatus, etc., but this *debt* should be removed first. Very little money has been raised during this year, and this debt bears a heavy interest. Less than one dollar per member of the church in the Northwest Texas Conference will meet all the most pressing wants of the board; and I earnestly request the members of the conference to bring this fact *directly* before their congregations. The agents can do but little without the influence and co-operation of the preachers in charge of the pastoral work. I expect to visit, as soon as practicable, every part of the conference, and I hope the church will respond to this honorable call of our loved institution with a liberality becoming the people of God. There are some thousands of dollars in interest bearing notes due the college that should be settled at once. I trust those who can possibly do so will take up their notes. The year has been unusually hard, and money scarce; but the prospect of future prosperity is more encouraging. Crops are good in almost every part of the country; therefore I am led to believe that the great cause of *Christian education* will be liberally supported. If all will help in this enterprise, the burden will be light. May God grant us a prosperous year in all the interests that concern the church, and inspire us with a spirit of liberality.

JAS. D. SHAW.

WAXAHACHIE, June 25, 1873.

General Miscellany.

Father Hyacinthe and His New Movement at Geneva.

A London *Times*' correspondent is giving some interesting particulars on this subject. In one letter he describes a visit to his father at his villa of Trenant, taking the opportunity to deny the report that Madame Loyson had become a mother. He speaks of the popularity of the father, and notes the results of the lectures in the Salle de la Reformation.

Already, nearly 1300 persons have given in their adhesion to the new principles—given it in formally and in writing—and the success of the movement is most encouraging. A marriage has already been celebrated in the Salle, and 100 persons or more are waiting to be baptized. Every Wednesday evening a theological lecture is delivered, when the hall is crowded. Yet, no one can enter except by a ticket, and three thousand are gratuitously distributed weekly to those who give their word of honor that they are Catholics, while five hundred are given to Protestants. * * * Acting in perfect harmony with Dr. Dollinger on general principles, Pere Hyacinthe goes even further; for while the doctor stops at the Council at Trent, the Pere relies rather on the Primitive Councils.

A second letter, dated May 18, gives an account of the sixth religious reunion held in the Salle de la Bibliothèque:

The Salle holds 1500 persons, and before half-past eight it was filled, as was partly another room outside. As the hour approached there was an evident and impatient desire to see Pere Hyacinthe. As he came in, people crossed over each others shoulders, and near the walls many stood on benches. Madame Loyson, accompanied by several ladies and her son, a lad of eighteen, first came in, and soon after the Pere, when the small organ struck up a voluntary, and the whole congregation stood up. Then, there was a dead silence; the Pere bent before the altar and prayed, and then commenced a *messe chante*. There was little or no decoration attempted. On the altar was a large figure of Christ, and below it a crucifix; there were some flowers, and six small tapers in brances were lit just before the commencement of the service, while the altar itself was covered with a white muslin cloth, with something red beneath it.

With the omission of repeated genuflections, and some other practices common to the Roman Catholic Church, and a section of our own, the mass was similar to what one would see in every Italian church. Yet, there were peculiarities which are worth noticing: the Epistle and the Gospel were read in a loud voice in the French language, and when every thing is thoroughly organized the whole service will be in French. At the consecration, the whole assembly rose, and remained standing during the elevation; most, however, with downcast eyes. At the conclusion of this part of the service, the Pere repeated the Lord's Prayer in a loud voice, and then proceeded to administer the communion, for the first time, to the Liberal Catholics. Among the communicants, were Madam Loyson and some other ladies. It was administered in one kind only, but, as the Pere informed me afterward, it is his intention hereafter to administer it in both kinds.

The sermon was, as usual, short and eloquent. Baptism, it was asserted, was necessary to salvation. Without daring to compare himself to one whose servant he was, still in the words of his Master he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Almost conversational as regards his style, nothing could be more beautifully simple and

graceful than the action of Pere Hyacinthe; it riveted the attention of all present, and maintained an unflagging interest throughout.

A ceremony always attractive, and especially so as being the first of the kind among the Liberal Catholics of Geneva, created a great sensation among the audience, who all crowded toward the altar. Water and salt, if I mistake not, were used; but not oil.

Three children were baptized, two being those of Mr. Baird, who, as being one of the great leaders of the movement, is called popularly the Pope of Geneva. One hundred children, however, or more, are waiting for the same sacrament, and every thing I heard or saw promises success and stability to the association. Three sacraments, then, so to speak, have been administered among the Liberal Catholics: that of marriage, which I did not see, and those of the communion and baptism, which I was so fortunate as to see administered for the first time.

As soon as the service was over, the Pere returned to the vestry to take some refreshment, as the custom is with a priest, and a crowd gathered around the door to have a look of recognition from, or a word with, one who is so universally revered. For myself, I had the good fortune to be invited in, and had some conversation with the Pere. As has been already stated, he announced his intention to perform the whole service in French, and to administer the sacrament, unless I greatly misunderstood him, in two kinds. He was full of energy, and spoke of the immense and increasing success of the movement.

After taking leave, I met three or four members of the committee by appointment. In all, that body consists of thirty-six persons, having been increased from fifteen—so multiplied and great are their labors. The population of Geneva consists of 45,000, of whom about a half, or something less, are Catholics. Of these; upward of 1,200 (400 or 500 being females) have given in their written adhesion to the association, but "there are much larger numbers who belong to us," said one of the committee, "who from family motives or timidity abstain from any formal act," as I can readily believe from the serious and intelligent crowd I saw during the morning.

The main object of the association cannot be better described than by the words of the first article of the status, inscribed on the "Carte de Legitimation," which every member carries. It is now before me: "The Society of Liberal Catholics of Geneva proposes as its object to combat the Ultramontane doctrines." It desires to maintain its union with the church, and adopt its faith as understood for centuries. It acknowledges the supremacy, (I believe I am right,) though not the infallibility of the Pope; "supremacy in the sense you understand it," said one of the committee—"as of your Archbishop of Canterbury. We by no means consider ourselves bound to subject ourselves to the spiritual authority of a bishop appointed by Rome, but hold ourselves at liberty to appoint our own bishop." And any difficulty as regards consecration will be surmounted, other people tell me, by application to the Bishop of Utrecht.

Pere Hyacinthe has, I understand, refused to accept the office of cure of the parish of Geneva, which has been offered him by anticipation, as he considers he has yet a higher mission. He will, however, stand by them for some time and watch over them. At present, mass is celebrated only once a week, on Sunday mornings, and a lecture is delivered every Wednesday evening. As soon as they gain possession of a church, mass, it is presumed, will be celebrated daily. Schools will be formed, and the organization now in *petto* will be practically developed.

Indeed, from all I have seen and heard, it is evident that this is no mere impulsive movement doomed, to die of exhaustion; the character of the people forbids that supposition, as does the widely-spread and deeply-seated interest which is taken in the association.

Food of the Wilderness.

Growing in great profusion all around our camp, we were delighted to find those articles of food so much prized by the Indians—the camas and yamph roots. The camas is both flour and potatoes for several wandering nations; and it is found in the most barren and desolate regions in greatest quantity. The camas is a small round root, not unlike an onion in appearance. It is sweet to the taste, full of gluten, and very satisfying to a hungry man. The Indians have a mode of preparing it which makes it very relishable. In a hole of a foot in depth, and six feet in diameter, from which the turf has been carefully removed, they build a fire for the purpose of heating the exposed earth surface, while in another fire, at the same time, they heat a sufficient number of flat rocks to serve as a cover. After the heating process is completed, the roots are spread over the bottom of the hole, covered with the turf, the heated rocks spread above, a fire built upon them, and the process of cooking produces about the same change in the camas that is produced by roasting in coffee. It also preserves it in a suitable form for ready use.

The yamph is a longer and smaller bulb than the camas, not quite as nutritious, and eaten raw. Either of these roots contains nutriment sufficient to support life; and often, in the experience of the tribes of the mountains, winters have been passed with no other food. There is a poison camas, which is sometimes mistaken for the genuine root, that cannot be eaten without fatal results. It always grows where the true camas is found, and much care is necessary to avoid mixing the two while gathering in any quantity. So great is the esteem in which the camas is held, that many of the important localities of this country are named after it.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

The Depth of the Ocean.

The ocean is not a "bottomless deep" except to the poets and to young ladies, neither of whom are familiar with the modern improvements in taking soundings. Not only have skillful seamen known how to reach the bottom and fetch parts of it up to the top from great depths, but mathematicians have given themselves the trouble to calculate theoretically its average depth. Buffon gave this at 240 fathoms, or 1440 feet; Lacaille gives from 154 to 273 fathoms; Laplace, erroneously estimating the mean elevation of the land at 3280 feet—three times the height now allowed by physical geographers—thought the waters of the sea must be of about equal depth. Young assigned a depth of 2735 fathoms to the Atlantic, and about 3800 fathoms to the great South sea. According to this estimate, other mathematicians add, the Pacific must be at its deepest point fifteen and a half miles in depth, which is scarcely probable. But though little is known of the greatest depths of the oceans, we do know that their bottoms are of unequal depth, and that they contain mountains as well as vast rolling plains; and Mr. Reclus takes advantage of such soundings as have been made to illustrate in a striking manner the inequalities of the bottom. If, he remarks, the waters of the Mediterranean were suddenly lowered about 110 fathoms, it would be divided into three distinct sheets of water; Italy would be joined to Sicily, Sicily would be

united by an isthmus to Africa, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus would be closed, but the outlet of Gibraltar would remain in free communication with the Atlantic Ocean. If the level were lowered by about 550 fathoms, the Aegean, the Euxine, and the Adriatic would wholly disappear, or only leave in their beds unimportant pools; the remainder of the Mediterranean would be divided into several seas like the Caspian, either isolated, or communicating with each other by narrow channels, and the terminal promontory of Europe would be joined by the isthmus of Gibraltar to the mountains of Africa. A depression of 1100 fathoms would leave nothing but three inland lakes; to the west, a triangular basin occupying the center of the depression between France and Algeria; in the middle, a long cavity extending from Crete to Sicily; and eastward, a hollow lying in front of the Egyptian coast.—*Harper's Magazine*.

HOW TO TURN OUT.—The Duke of Wellington always slept on an iron camp bedstead eighteen inches wide. "When a man wants to turn over," he said, "it was time for him to turn out." The Emperor Nicholas did the same. Mr. Owen says. The principle is well enough; but I think the detail is wrong. Sleep itself is far too important to be made uncomfortable. My old friend Rossiter fixed his alarm so that, at the foreordained moment, the bedclothes were dragged from the bed, and Rossiter lay shivering. I have myself somewhere the drawings and specifications for a patent (which I never applied for) which arranges a set of cams and wheelwork under the bedstead, which, at the moment appointed, lift the pillow-end six feet and deliver the sleeper on his feet on the now horizontal footboard. He is not apt to sleep long after that. Rossiter found another contrivance which worked better: The alarm-clock struck a match which lighted the lamp that boiled the water for Rossiter's shaving. If Rossiter staid in bed too long, the water boiled over upon his razor, and clean shirt, and the prayer-book his mother gave him, and Coleridge's autograph, and his open pocket book, and all the other precious things he could put in a basin underneath when he went to bed; so he had to get up before that moment came.—*Old and New*.

INTERESTING FACTS.—A bell rung under the water returns as distinct a tone as if rung in the air.

Stop one ear with the finger and press the other to the end of a long stick, and if a watch be held at the other end of the wood ticking will be heard, be the wood a stick ever so long.

Tie a poker in the middle of a strip of flannel two or three feet long, and press your thumbs or fingers into your ears while you swing your poker against an iron fender, and you will hear a sound like that of a heavy church bell.

These experiments prove that water, wood, and flannel are good conductors of sound, for the sound of the bell, watch, and the fender passes through the water and along the deal and flannel to the ear, and excite in us the sense of sound. Sound of all kinds, it is ascertained, travels at the rate of fifteen miles in a minute. The softest whisper travels as fast as the most tremendous thunder. The knowledge of this fact has been applied to the measurement of distance.

Suppose a vessel in distress fires a gun, the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, twenty seconds before a report is heard, it is known to be at a distance of twenty times 1142 feet, or a little more than four and a half miles.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 9, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

DELESSEPS, the projector of the Suez Canal, is turning his busy brain toward another project for opening a highway for the trade of nations. He proposes that a railroad be built across Central Asia to connect the railroad system.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the German District Conference, a week or two since, Lutheran College should have read "Southern College." The design of our German brethren in this movement is to establish a college where the German language predominates in order to attract the youth of German immigrants and thus Americanize them.

HEALTH.—In answer to inquiries, we would state that the health of Galveston is good, and its sanitary condition excellent. There is no indication of yellow fever. We are satisfied that the proper authorities will faithfully enforce the quarantine regulations; and if that is done, we have but little fear of the presence of this scourge among us this year. We shall not fail to give our friends prompt warning should it make its appearance.

AN effort is being made to make some provision for the family of the late Dr. Merle D'Aubigne. While living, he received a salary as professor of the Theological Seminary at Geneva so small that it barely met the wants of his family; and, dying, he has left them without means of support or education. The church owes the memory of such a man a debt. With his rare powers, he could have commanded affluence, but he chose poverty that he might serve God and his church.

THE explorations of the topographical corps of the English party engaged in the Palestine exploring expedition have enabled them to complete a geological plate which shows that the exposed and skull-shaped line of the upper strata of the hill near the north wall of Jerusalem and outside the Damascus gate would suggest the name of "Golgotha, or the Place of a Skull," and supports the opinion held by former explorers that this is the true hill of Calvary. Many other questions of interest to the Biblical student will be settled by these investigations.

THE statement, first made through the telegraph and then extensively copied by the religious press, to the effect that the Southern Presbyterian Assembly received the overtures of the Northern Assembly for union, with coolness, if not aversion, is corrected by the announcement that the overtures of the Northern Assembly did not reach the Southern body, and it, very naturally, took no action upon the question. While our brethren of the Southern Assembly may show genuine Presbyterian inflexibility when they believe important principles are involved, we are confident they will treat any proposition with all the Christian courtesy it merits.

THE BEE-LINE CHARACTERS.

There are certain people in the world who intend to be pure and high-toned in their principles. So far, so good. But these principles are, in the estimation of some of those who hold them, inflexible; and, therefore, inflexible, and allow of no concession or compromise. These people are practically impossible people. Their gauge is often too narrow for any other train to run over it, and they stop all travel unless the locomotives are adapted to their gauge. Now, it seems to us that it would be no violent exercise of modesty for these good people to admit that it is just barely possible that they may sometimes be mistaken. Such a modest admission would save much violent colliding, and remove a good deal of the hinderance to easy and legitimate movement.

Years ago in a large city, it was our daily habit to visit the postoffice. We took the most direct route, but the sidewalks were crowded with foot passengers, going and coming. Now, if we had determined to pursue a bee-line, and allow nothing, in the way of margin, for others, we should soon have come in violent collision with persons heavier and stronger than ourselves, much to our detriment and grief. We dared not do this; we had indeed no right to do it, and it was clearly against our well-being to do it. So, while we held to our purpose to go to the post-office, and by the most direct route, we found it equally wise and charitable to allow something to others who had equal rights with ourselves and a given point to which they had resolved to go. The result was, although we moved with hundreds and met hundreds, we had no collisions, no controversies, about the right of way. We all made some slight concessions to each other, but without any sacrifice of principle or purpose. We found there was room enough for the rights of all.

Now, it strikes us that these bee-line people, who insist that they are always just right, and will not yield the ninth part of a hair, cannot get along the thoroughfare of life without running against somebody. But they cannot maintain their inflexible theories; they have to yield to violence and superior force; and yield angrily, when it would have been far wiser to yield charitably and in good temper. Two minds may equally admit the truth and authority of a certain teaching, but may honestly differ in their interpretation of its exact meaning. We must allow something to education, to surroundings, and mental peculiarities. To refuse this, is to claim infallibility and erect ourselves into so many distinct popes, all speaking *ex cathedra*. Such a state of things would make social life impossible, and put an end to human progress.

Have your route well defined, and determine to pursue it; but charitably allow a little margin to human fallibility, and to the rights and feelings of others. In so doing, we shall sacrifice no principles; we shall give up no important purpose; we shall suffer no serious damage; but shall contribute our portion to sweeten the intercourse of men, and smooth the rough ways of life.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

"Walnut street Methodist Sunday-school, Louisville, has an average attendance of two hundred scholars. It has twenty-two thoroughly competent teachers, and five wide-awake officers. During the past year, this school has contributed \$75 for missionary purposes; has educated a young man in Mexico for the ministry who is now preaching in the city of Mexico; and it has pledged, and is now contributing \$100 to the Methodist missionary movement in this city. The school increases in numbers and interest every Sunday."

Training our youth to liberality in support of the great movements of the Church of Christ is an important part of education. The present generation of Christians have but a feeble appreciation of the obligations that rest upon them. To support the church at home; to sustain the Sunday-school where the children of their own church will be trained; to build up large educational institutions, where their own children will be educated—calls out some degree of liberality: but when these ends are met they think their work is done. The church needs men and women of broad views and enlarged sympathies which embrace the extensive field of Christian effort, and impresses them with a deep consciousness of their personal obligations. It needs missionaries to go out into the heathen world: it also needs a liberal spirit that will sustain them. The coming generation should be educated for this great work. Civilization is reaching out towards the ends of the earth. Every new line of steamers; every new railroad track; every new telegraph office, pointing out into the wilderness and linking distant empires together, are busy smoothing the highway and preparing the path of the build the house of the Lord, but he Lord. David was not permitted to could gather together the material. We may not see the grand triumphs toward which the church is hastening, but we may prepare the workmen and gather together the resources needed to accomplish the work.

The Sunday-school may enlarge its field of usefulness by aiming to train the children for this work. This is done, not only by imparting instruction, but by prompting them to act. The dimes they are led to give willingly in childhood will swell to thousands of dollars when they shall have entered upon a broader field of action.

A LARGE iron manufacturer by the name of Hamilton, at Hanging Rock, resolved many years ago to suspend work on his furnaces on Sunday. His neighbors prophesied ruin to his business; and his course was made the subject of ridicule throughout that region. Even the Christian portion of the community were doubtful respecting the wisdom of his course, and many argued that this was a case where the observance of the command, keep holy the Sabbath, was impossible. In the face of ridicule and evil predictions, he prospered beyond all his neighbors, and his establishment has become a standing reply to every plea for Sabbath-breaking. No man was ever really a loser by honoring the law of God.

THE Southern Methodist papers do not seem to think that their own members or any one else care to hear about their progress. The Richmond and the Raleigh *Christian Advocates* very rarely publish any domestic intelligence. The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, and the *Western Methodist* of Memphis, publish more, but it is arranged under circuits the location of which neither we nor most of their own readers know anything about. The Galveston *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, the best Methodist paper in the South, publishes a full record of Texas Methodism, and the *Central Methodist* of Catlettsburg, Ky., publishes a little Methodist news, but is too busy fighting the Baptists to publish much. This is the compiler's apology for the paucity of this department.

We appreciate the above notice of the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE* the more from the fact that we find it in the *Christian Observer*, one of the leading papers of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and one of the oldest and ablest journals that comes to our table. We are inclined to think, however, that our *confreres* of the Southern Methodist press labor under the same difficulty in supplying their readers with church news that we encounter. It is this: Our correspondents fail to supply us the matter. Many, when they purpose writing for the press, assume that a neat, elegant essay is the thing. They are mistaken. Their labored thoughts and carefully rounded periods are overlooked while the reader is locking after events which show when and how the world is moving on. We again request our friends to report to us the condition and prosperity of the church. It will not only enable us to furnish fresh, lively matter for our readers, but the church abroad will listen eagerly to our reports. They know but little about Texas. Many think it the chosen home of the desperado. They will change their minds when they read the record of the progress of Christianity in our midst.

THE telegrams of last week announced a duel between R. B. Rhett, Jr., editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, and Judge Cooley of that city, in which the latter was shot through the heart the second fire. The name of Col. G. W. Carter appears as one of Judge Cooley's seconds. One is at loss to decide whether the sensation of horror is deeper as we think of the strong man weltering in his blood, suddenly and needlessly cut off in his prime, or the survivor who must bear to his grave, and beyond it, his memory of the terrible transaction. Looking at such events from the quiet of ordinary pursuits, it is hard to realize the tremendous pressure of passion that would force men to such an issue. It is not passion alone that drives them on. A lower motive moves them: Pride, the fear of public opinion, are the controlling elements in their hearts. Society must bear its share in the guilt. Until it makes such deeds dishonorable, men will face each other on the bloody ground, and go swiftly to the grave or bear the brand of Cain on their consciences while they live. As to the merits of this affair, we have nothing to say. Whoever was in the wrong bears the greater burden; but both principals and seconds have taken upon themselves guilt from which no human tribunal can absolve them.

THE late Episcopal convention of the Diocese of Florida passed a resolution condemning in decided terms fairs, festivals, balls, lotteries and theatrical performances, and kindred methods of raising money for religious purposes, as calculated to lower the standard of piety, and as contrary to the teachings and spirit of the gospel. These conclusions are the result of experience, and it would be well for the other branches of the church to give them the consideration they deserve.

THE Virginia Baptist General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the co-operation of Baptists with the American Bible Society. That is sensible. With the very best efforts on the part of our Baptist brethren, they will not be able to get out their "new version" for some time, and in the meanwhile they are acting in a wise and Christian spirit when they aid in spreading that book which has guided millions to the better land.

WE SEE it stated that the entire Persian mission, which employs forty missionaries and sixty teachers under the charge of the Presbyterian Board, incurs an annual expense which is less than the current expenses of some city churches. The other day, we read of one church edifice that will cost, when complete, over three quarters of a million dollars. That congregation, were it content to worship in a less costly, yet equally convenient edifice, might keep a strong force in the mission field and gather a rich harvest, annually, into the garner of the Lord. This tendency in the church toward extravagant display in their acts of worship is a bold departure from the simplicity of the gospel. It is seldom found in company with a spirit of self-denial which makes men and women willing to labor for God, and that genuine missionary spirit which makes the church eagerly respond to the cry of souls perishing for the lack of knowledge.

WE FIND the following remarkable case in an exchange:

"The Tabernacle church, Jersey City, had a pastor to whom the society was greatly attached, and who was very successful in his ministry. He was taken sick and his physicians said he would be able to preach no more. He might live a year; his sickness was a lingering one, but its termination was certain. The pastor resigned. The church immediately voted him an income of fifteen hundred dollars a year during his natural life. This was paid every quarter-day promptly for eighteen months. Then the church gave their beloved teacher a fitting burial. This is an example worthy to be followed by all denominations."

How many hearts would be made glad if their faithful services were appreciated in a like spirit by the churches they have served. There are many noble-hearted men in Texas who have given the prime of their lives to the service of the church, and now, with families to be supported—old age adding its burden to their failing strength, they must face the hard fight against starvation. Like broken down horses and oxen, they are "turned out to grass."

READ "Outlook" for interesting matters.

HARD OF UNDERSTANDING.

The Baptist *Herald* says the *ADVOCATE* "keeps clear of defining what it meant by salvation by proxy." We thought our language so plain that an ordinary understanding could comprehend it, but for the benefit of the *Herald* we will repeat it: Speaking of the right of laymen to enter the lists in defense of a faith as sacred to them as to the preacher, we said: "The theory that salvation is secured by proxy is one of the errors of the past; and the practice of committing to the clergy alone the work of the world's redemption is equally repugnant to reason and offensive to the spirit of Christianity." This arrogant claim of the Catholic Church the *Herald* has been laboring to find in the teaching of Bishop Marvin respecting the relation of parent and child.

In answer to our inquiry, whether the *Herald* questioned the facts stated by the bishop, it replies:

"We never call in question 'facts' when we know them to be such, but we deny the statements of Bishop Marvin and the *ADVOCATE* to be 'facts' in relation to the point at issue; we deny, most emphatically, that the parent can 'believe for the child, or act for him' in any purely 'religious interest' whatsoever."

The "statement" of Bishop Marvin to which the above refers is given by the *Herald* in the following quotation:

"If a man may not bind his child in a covenant, in the matter of religion, it is an exception to the authority he holds in all civil relations."

The bishop's conclusion, from the facts he states, is unquestionable. If the parent cannot bind his child by a covenant in matters of religion it is an exception to the authority he holds in all civil relations. The *Herald* asks:

"Is this pretending to bind the child 'by covenant' anything more than a huge farce, and an effort to palm off a falsehood upon his credulity and to make a Methodist of him?"

This may be sound Baptist doctrine, but it is not according to Scripture. Binding the child by covenant was done by the express command of God under the Jewish dispensation: "This is my covenant between me and you, and thy seed after thee: every man-child shall be circumcised."—Genesis xvii.—10. Was this a "huge farce, and an effort to palm off a falsehood on the credulity of the child"? It was the act of God. Pious Hannah lent her infant Samuel to the Lord as soon as he was weaned. Was this a "huge farce, and an effort to palm off a falsehood on the credulity of the child"? It met the approval of God.

If the parent can not believe or act for the child as the *Herald* affirms; if the child is incapable of belief, and if only intelligent believers who have been baptized can be saved, (we reason from Baptist premises) then, what relation does the child hold to the Church of Christ? Its relation was recognized under the old dispensation; is it an outcast now? We claim that the parent can believe for the child, and act for him in purely religious interests under the present dispensation, as did the Hebrew parents when they brought their children to the altar and consecrated them to the service of

God, in obedience to his command. Each Hebrew child was bound by that covenant: sharing its benefits if, in life, the conditions of the covenant were met, or forfeiting every promise by unbelief and wickedness. The relation of parent and child has not been changed under the Christian dispensation. In the days of its helplessness, the parent is its representative, and has the privilege of presenting it at the altar of his religion as an act of faith, recognizing the assurance that the covenant of grace which provides salvation for the parent embraces also his child; and that he who said, "suffer little children to come unto me" will not reject the offering he presents. This faith and act on the part of the parent is not the condition of the child's salvation; but is a recognition of the doctrine that, being embraced in the covenant—redeemed by the blood of Christ—the child shares the blessings of redemption until by its own acts they are forfeited. Baptism does not save the child, but is the outward sign of that inward grace which is the birthright of all who are bought by the blood of Christ. In that solemn act, the parents covenant as the representatives of the child to train it up for God; they recognize the claim of God upon its heart and life, and promise to lead it in the path of life by all the means within their power. With reference to the religious instruction of the child, the parents may not only believe and act for the child, but if they fail to do so their course is in contempt of the command, "and these words which I command thee this day shall be in thy heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou riseth up." That command has never been rescinded, but is enforced by the Savior's command, "Feed my lambs." Whether obedience to these injunctions will "make Methodists of them" is a question we will not now discuss. Even if such should be the result, we will obey the command.

To the Friends and Acquaintances of the late Rev. L. B. Whipple:

Having visited, in company with the lonely widow of the above named brother in the ministry, his grave at Waxahachie, my heart was made sad to see nothing to mark his last resting place, save two little strips of plank, bearing the initials simply "L. B. W."

Now, after he sacrificed so much in the great work of the ministry, will not his surviving brethren and friends spare me one dollar each (more, of course, if you like,) to place over his grave a neat tomb-stone? I think they will gladly do so. Let all those who will inform immediately either myself, at Waxahachie, or Rev. Thos. Stanford, at Waco, or Rev. W. R. D. Stockton. Said brethren will please take the names and forward to me. If I get a sufficient number of names, then I will proceed to collect the money subscribed. Brothers Stanford and Stockton will please send the names they receive promptly.

With brotherly affection,

GEO. W. GRAVES.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, July 2, 1873.

We commend the above appeal to those to whom it is addressed. The unmarked graves of so many of our devoted preachers is a sad and silent

token of the forgetfulness of the church. We loved and honored Bro. Whipple while living, and will esteem it a privilege to join Bro. Graves and others in rendering this appropriate tribute to his memory.

THE population of Madagascar, as estimated by Granddier, of the Paris Geographical Society, is set down at 4,000,000. The Christian population embraces three-fourths of that number. Of course, a large proportion is merely nominal Christians, having renounced idolatry, in obedience to the Queen's command; yet, a large number are intelligent and sincere Christians. Genuine religion is extending rapidly throughout the kingdom.

THE MISSION FIELD.

WITHIN the last twelve years the gospel has been preached in seventeen out of the eighteen provinces of China, and thus tens of thousands in each of these provinces have heard in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. There are in China more than seven thousand communicants; among them, some of the best scholars in the land.

THE Methodist Episcopal Mission in Norway includes fifteen missionaries with salary, two of which are paid from the "Self-support Fund." During the three months ending April 4, the missionaries received 246 persons on probation and 113 into full membership.

THE appearance of the tracts for the Hindoos has been greatly improved. The Tract Society has many "hawkers," as they are called in Calcutta and its suburbs, and in the interior, who support themselves wholly or in part by selling these "gay tracts." They are allowed fifty per cent. on all sales, and some are making a good living.

THE mission work in Continental India and Ceylon is rapidly enlarging. There are now in those countries 325,000 native Christians, showing an increase of 87,430 during the past ten years.

ONE of the most pleasing features in the Allahabad Missionary Council was the presence of a considerable number of native ministers, who not only take part in the discussions and prepare able papers on different subjects, but who took decided ground for a self-sustaining and propagating native church in India.

DR. THOBURN reports that in Cawnpore, India, the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Mission returns a net increase of thirty for the quarter.

THE London Missionary Society propose to establish a new mission among the savage and blood-thirsty tribes on the island of New Guinea, and several devoted candidates are ready to undertake the dangerous work. The benevolent Miss Baxter, of Dundee, Scotland, has offered to provide a steamer to facilitate the work along the coast.

A MISSIONARY, writing of the advance of the work of Protestant missions in France, says: "Private letters come in laden with glorious news, to which we have been too long unaccustomed. In one place, every Sunday, and almost every meeting for prayer or worship, is marked by distinct cases of conversions; sometimes, of single individuals; and, sometimes, even of whole families. The change is so clear from darkness to light, from evil to good, that even the adversaries have ceased to persecute. In other places children are being gathered as lambs by the Good Shepherd into his fold, by the renovation of their minds. Prayer-meetings cease not. 'Never,' says one, 'has France been open to the gospel as now.'"

The Sunday-School.

What the School Lacks.

Some Sunday-schools freeze up for the winter; others are frozen the year round. Their atmosphere chills you the moment you enter the door. A sensitive Christian shivers in them as he would if plunged into a bath of ice water. It is sometimes difficult to discover the cause.

The school, for example, is held in a very comfortable room. All the teachers seem to be in their proper places. The scholars are prompt and plainly no dullards. The superintendent is evidently a man of learning, and appears to be as pious as he is scholarly. The school is very orderly, and no reasonable fault can be found with its plan of instruction.

It employs every proper modern appliance. The walls are covered with the best Bible maps and appropriate scripture mottoes and texts. A reversible blackboard is at the desk, a well-printed song roll behind it, and a good piano in front of it. Well arranged infant class rooms open to the right, and ample Bible-class rooms to the left of the superintendent's desk. The school has adopted the Uniform Lessons, and pursued the study of them with painstaking and commendable industry. The opening and closing exercises are conducted with special reference to proper harmony with the lesson, and all the exercises of the school are intended to aid in adding interest or information upon the Bible topic for the day. There is nothing to offend the strictest Christian taste. Everything moves on with promptness and precision.

The improved methods of the school, and the promptness, precision and harmony of the exercises justly awaken admiration. But the stiff, cold tread with which they move forward, and the atmosphere of the school repels and sends a chill through you. By consulting the accurately kept record of its secretary, you learn that the accessions to the church have been few and far between. None deplore this fact more than do the superintendent and his diligent co-workers. Outwardly, the school seems to be complete in every respect. No expense is spared to provide generously for its support. Its teachers are well informed, of high social standing, and are worthy church members, and they aim to perform all their duties toward their scholars intelligently and with real fidelity. With apparent confidence and sincerity, the members of this school could ask: "What lack we yet?" The answer must be—spiritual—the one thing needful in all Christian work.

The superintendent selects his plans for the school with excellent judgment; he speaks learned and weighty words, but without putting inspiration into his methods, or fervor into his thoughts. The teachers copy their leader. They give sound instruction, but put no life nor soul into it. The whole process of teaching is a cold intellectual transfer of facts and doctrines. There is no spiritual power in it, and no spiritual warmth in the school. It reminds you of a Spitzbergen winter. An earnest young Christian goes out from it completely and painfully frost-bitten at heart. He feels the lack of fervent prayer, and a warm Christian sympathy in the school work.

Does not such a hard, cold, purely intellectual presentation of the truth have a tendency to grieve the Holy Spirit? The church at Ephesus failed not in works, patience, correct doctrines; but its warmth of love had given place to a lifeless orthodoxy. So this school needs warmth. The superintendent should strive to have a spiritual fire kindled in his own heart, and then in the hearts of all the teach-

ers. The Holy Spirit must give life to the dead truth and to lukewarm souls. Open the doors, unlock the blinds, and throw up the windows of the soul to let in the heavenly light and warmth, which followed the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit, and gave the soul a healthful, cheerful life. Adopt and use all the most approved appliances and improved methods of teachings, but do not rest in them. Enlist all available learning, insist upon good order and thorough discipline in the school; but avoid destroying its life by making these the chief end for which it exists. Guard against making it simply an intellectual school. Nor should it become merely a place for exciting the emotions. Aim not at the head alone, nor even at the heart, but rather aim at purifying the life of the child through the head and the heart.—*Rev. E. W. Rice, in Sunday-School World.*

My Mother.

On the margin of the town of Rochdale, on the great Manchester road, there stood formerly a great stone table, supported by three separate columns of stone. A great while ago, the farmers who had milk to sell brought it to this stone table, where the buyers of the town awaited them morning and evening. The ancient custom gave to the stone the name of the "Milk-table." More than one little fellow, on his way to or from school, and caught in a storm, had taken shelter underneath it; more than one weary traveler had dropped his heavy burden upon its broad surface.

One warm summer day a poor woman wearily climbed the hill upon which it stood, carrying a great roll of flannel upon her shoulders. A little boy walked by her side. When the two reached the "Milk-stone" the woman laid down her heavy burden upon it, and, leaning against it, wiped the great drops of sweat from her forehead with the corner of her apron. The child looked up into his mother's face, with eyes full of tenderness, and said: "Mother, so soon as I shall be a little larger you shall nevermore carry the rolls of flannel; I will carry them all, and you shall walk by my side."

That day the little boy comprehended for the first time the sad truth that he was the child of poor parents; but he also comprehended that he had an humble, industrious, and good mother. When he was older he kept his promise, and carried the rolls of flannel all the way to the place of sale.

That day, when the position that our family occupied in society dawned upon me, I discovered that we were not of the class held as "respectable."

At that epoch and in our section of the country, to be respectable meant at least to possess a mahogany bureau, a mahogany clock that would run eight days without being wound up, a white Sunday shirt for the young men, and a printed muslin dress for the young ladies. A good number of the woolen weavers of our village could boast of the possession of these treasures, and they carried their heads proudly above those who were less fortunate. But the still greater lords were those who not only had these, but used napkins at their dinner repasts, used knives and forks, and hung white muslin curtains at their windows. None of us poor ventured even so much as ever to address a word to such grand personages. And we children played only among such as were similarly conditioned in life.

One Saturday evening, while I was playing marbles with my comrades in the street my mother came to me and, gently placing her hand upon my head, bade me enter the house with her. Without a word, I gathered up my marbles and silently followed her into our humble abode. I knew she had some good reason for calling me

from my play, and so I went without question, until within.

"Why do you wish me, mother? It is not time to go to bed yet. Let me play a little while longer; will you?"

"I know it is too early to take you from your play, my dear boy, but it is necessary. Your trowsers need mending, and your shirt must be washed and dried to-night; we are indeed very poor, but we be clean. I had hoped before this to procure for you a pair of shoes, but I have not been able to make money enough. I am making you a coat which will partly conceal your worn clothes, and will help to make you look more like the other boys in the school."

Her sad look and quiet tone brought to silence all my objections. I went up stairs without a word, took off all the clothes I had in the world, and put myself in my little bed, so that she could begin immediately to wash and dry them for Sunday. My companions were still laughing and playing in the street. I assure you, when I covered myself up in bed it was not to sleep, but to think and to weep. My thoughts traveled far out into the future that night. What air-castles I built! I saw myself a man, carrying on a great business, making much money, building a handsome house, with white doors and shining brass knobs that looked like gold. I planted trees, smoothed off lawns, curved and graveled off walks. I had many suits of clothes, many white shirts, and my dear mother had a new cloak, hat, and dress—all of my buying; a mahogany bureau, creak, and muslin curtains; and, besides that, plenty of money to dress my little brothers and sisters, without any more hard toil; and the sadness was all gone out of her face. That was a happy hour, my little friends; and finally I fell asleep, a man of much importance; alas! to awake without clothes sufficient to screen me from great mental suffering.

Sabbath morning my mother did her best to get us all off to school in time. She arose first, lighted the fire, prepared our simple breakfast, dressed the younger children, and helped us all generally, and as only a good mother can. This Sunday I was to put on my new coat that was to cover my patched clothes. I shall never forget that coat! My good mother had received from a store as a gift a piece of coarse wrapping-cloth, on which was printed in large black letters the word *Wool*. But it was already so worn in spots that she could not cut out the garment without patching it or cutting into the big black letters. She chose the latter alternative, thinking she could wash it out by dint of hard rubbing. But although she had labored hard, washed and rewashed, the tell-tale letters remained black, **black, black**. I had just slipped my arms into the sleeves when I perceived for the first time their ugly forms. My heart swelled to break; I looked at my mother, but seeing the great tears ready to fall from her loving eyes, I choked back mine, and said: "Never mind, mother; what of that? The coat fits me exactly; it covers my patches, and when I get to school I will manage to sit down on the letters so that no one shall see them. Don't cry, mother; we shall see better times some day."

I set out for Sabbath-school, bare-footed, with my coat showing all up and down the left side *one-half* of the word *Wool*. I took my place in the third Bible-class, by the side of boys much better clad than I, and who showed plain enough that they did not like to sit by me. I did not know then, to ease my suffering, that they were ill-bred, and knew little of Jesus. O, how I suffered that day in my pride, as I drew my bare feet back under the bench to keep my proud comrades from stepping on my toes. The thought that I was poor made me desperate;

but I knew that if I did not continue in the school, my mother would be greatly afflicted, and I could not bear the thought of causing her an additional sorrow or pain. I was sad at remembering that I had left her in tears; but when I went into church, her smile, that reached even down to me from the gallery where she had taken her seat, made me feel that every thing was right. I could smile back to her, join in the song of praise, and hope again for better days.—*Western Advocate.*

The Church and the School.

Exact statistics are difficult to be obtained; but when a school numbers two hundred scholars, you will not find over thirty or forty, on the average, in the pews at the preaching service. In some cases, more; but in most cases, considerably less. This separates children from parents in that most earnest hour of the week—the time of public recognition of God's sovereignty; the time when we acknowledge and discuss our moral obligations. It is possible that the public service loses its solemnity and force just in proportion as the children are absent—that we feel the power of moral inculcation about as we feel an anxiety to see the young saved and wisely cultured for God. I am sure that as pastor I can preach a better sermon when I see that I am talking to families, and not to an unlinked mass of individuals. A boy's face looking up makes me forget myself more readily, and preach for souls. But will not the young obtain more real instruction by going to school in preference? This is doubtful. Allowing the teachers to be above the average, and the preacher *not* above the average, there is a lesson learned in the mere act of going to church; that is, in the consciousness of performing a duty. There is a lesson in the family pew, and the family co-operation in worship; and what the child gathers generally from the church will be a lasting, ineffaceable, lesson.

If it be urged that the young should not be compelled to do too much on the Sabbath, we will heartily agree to that. Let them be required to go to one service only, and to the school. But better yet will it be, when the school gets to be the second service, and is really a part of the church worship. Listen to the preaching once, then put the lesson into practice. "Work is worship," says Luther; so that we may call the Bible service a true worship service.

If there be no evil in this dis severed condition of the school and church, let us carefully consider. It may grow to be a mighty disorganizing force quite unconsciously. That any one aims at this, is of course not to be considered; but that the absence of children from church may educate them to a disregard of the church is very probable. And can any one tell just when the young should graduate from the school, and begin to be church attendants? Can any one tell whether those who leave the school do generally leave it for the church? Is it not certain that, do our best, Sunday-school work can only supplement the church!—*American Sunday-School Worker.*

Daniel Webster penned the following beautiful sentiment:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time effaces it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for eternity."

He is most free whose freedom slavery itself can not take away, and over whom fear and desire have no power.

Boys and Girls.

In a Shower.

"Is Tom going with us?"
 "I do not know whether he goes or not; but Charlie must go, of course. We could not do without him."
 "Why not?"
 "Because he is so pleasant and agreeable."
 "He has curly hair and a bright smile, I know; but they are not everything."
 "No; but his kindness and merry ways make him a delightful companion at any time."
 "Then of course he must be asked."
 The speakers were Winnie and Daisy May. Tom was their brother, and Charlie a boy whom they knew, and who lived near them.
 The young folks had settled to have an hour or two in the fields and lanes, and so, Charlie having been invited, they all set off together for a pleasant holiday.
 "The sun is so warm that I think the spring has certainly come now," said Winnie.
 "The buds are growing nicely upon the hedges," said Charlie.
 "And what numbers of daises are in the meadows!" said Daisy, who always looked after her namesakes.
 "I feel sure that in the woods are plenty of primroses, and I vote that we go to see," said Tom.
 "Oh! no; they are not ready yet," said Winnie; "the weather has been so cold."
 "But we have some in our garden," said Charlie.
 "Yes; but they grow in the gardens earlier than in the woods," said Daisy.
 "But why should we not go to the woods to search for them?" said Tom.
 "No harm can be done, even if we found none; and it is always better to have some object in view when we go for a walk—we are sure to enjoy it more."
 "Yes; that is true," said Charlie.
 "Let us go, as Tom wishes it. I like everybody to be obliged when it is possible."
 "That is because you are so kind," said Daisy.
 Of course the girls were more than willing; they were delighted to go to the woods and search for primroses.
 "Let us fetch our hoops," said Tom to Charlie; "we shall be able to go back for them, and yet overtake the girls quite easily."
 "Do not be too sure of that," said Winnie; and when the boys were gone she proposed to Daisy that they should run, and so give the boys a little trouble to chase them.
 They did so, and of course it made good fun. They actually succeeded in getting to the wood and hiding themselves among some trees before the boys came.
 "Those girls have lost themselves," they heard Tom say.
 "But they know the way quite well," said Charlie. "Perhaps they have arrived here before us."
 "Not they," said Tom in his blunt way; "we have come so fast that they could not possibly have done that."
 "I am not so sure of it. Girls are good runners when they like to try," said Charlie; and the girls liked him all the better for having said so.
 "It is time to show ourselves," whispered Daisy; and the two girls suddenly sprang from their hiding-place, making a noise which was peculiar enough to have frightened a nervous person. But the boys were not nervous. Tom said, "well, I dare say we did not run so fast as we might have done, or we should have caught you."
 But Charlie said: "Well done, fair ladies you deserve a prize for your swift running."
 "Isn't he nice?" whispered Winnie; and Daisy smiled, "Yes."
 "But now let us look for the prim-

roses, for the wood is too damp for us to stay too long in it," said Charlie.
 "I know the place. Follow me," cried Tom, starting off.
 "But I know a better place," cried Charlie, going in another direction; and the two girls followed him, and allowed their brother to go alone.
 Charlie took them down a wide path which was tolerably dry, then through another which was rather muddy, and when they came nearly to the end of it, there were the pretty yellow primroses, growing upon the green bank, and by the sides of the dyke.
 You may be sure that no time was lost. The three busily employed themselves in gathering large bunches of the flowers.
 "We will not gather the buds," said Charlie; "we will let them stay and grow into full blown flowers. And do not forget the leaves; they are as pretty as the primroses."
 The girls did as Charlie said, and found that the effect was good. They were still more pleased when Charlie gave them the bunches of primroses which he had gathered.
 "But you have none for yourself," said Daisy.
 "Oh! I can gather as many as I want in a very few minutes. Please take them."
 "I wish we had Charlie for our brother instead of Tom," said Winnie, with a little sigh.
 Presently Tom himself came along with a bunch of flowers in his hand. He had not stayed to arrange them, so of course they did not look so well as those which Charlie had; but Tom took no notice of the flowers.
 "Come along girls; it is time to go home."
 "Oh! not yet!" said Charlie.
 "Yes, directly!" said Tom.
 "I am not going until we are quite ready," said Daisy.
 "That is, not at present," said Winnie.
 "But it is going to rain, and we shall only have time to get home before it comes, if we start directly," said Tom.
 "Let us go, then," said Charlie.
 "You are very disagreeable, Tom," said Daisy, as they went.
 But Tom did not mind that; perhaps he was used to being spoken to in complaining tones by his sisters. All he was thinking of now, was getting them home as soon as possible.
 They were not far out of the woods when the first drops fell. "Give me your flowers, and hurry on," said Tom to the girls. "I am afraid you will get wet."
 "There is a place of shelter large enough for one, and perhaps two of us, at the other side of this field. I am going to it," said Charlie. And away he ran.
 The others followed, but when they reached it Charlie had already taken possession of it. He did not offer to give it up to the girls.
 "Come as close as you can to me," he said.
 "You go, Winnie. There is only room for one of us," said Daisy.
 "No Daisy, you go," said Winnie.
 "Charlie," said Tom, rather hotly, "why don't you come out? There would then be room for both the girls."
 "Oh! no; I don't see that," said Charlie; "I should get wet then."
 "You are afraid of spoiling your jacket, I suppose," said Tom, contemptuously.
 But Charlie looked very angry.
 "I got the place first, and I mean to keep it," said he.
 "Come home, girls," said Tom; "it is no use staying here. Good-afternoon, Charlie."
 They did not waste time in talking as they went along; but when they had reached home, and taken off their wet clothes, Winnie said to her sister, "Were you not surprised at Charlie?"
 "Yes; very much," said Daisy.
 "But I am glad we know what he

really is. You find out the truth about people in a shower, you see; and I would rather know the truth."
 "I would rather have Tom for our brother, though he is a little blunt," said Winnie.
 "So would I a thousand times," said Daisy, heartily; "and I will never again care for curly hair, unless it belongs to a person with a good unselfish disposition."—*London Chr. World.*

How to Forgive.

"Good-bye, grandmother," said young Stantly; "I am going to the market-town, and will not come home until day after to-morrow."
 "The Lord go with you, my dear lad," said the aged grandmother; "but before you go I want to know if you have settled the quarrel with Neil Brooks."
 "I have settled it that I shall have nothing more to do with him. He has treated me very badly. I do not intend to treat him badly in return, but I do not intend to have any thing to do with him."
 "Have you forgiven him?"
 "I do not intend to do him any harm."
 "Have you forgiven him?"
 "He has not asked me to forgive him."
 "Remember what the Lord says:—'When ye stand praying, forgive if ye have aught against any; for if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.' We are allowed to ask forgiveness for ourselves only as we forgive others.—'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.' It is not safe for us to live a single day without being forgiven. If we should be forgiven, we must forgive others."
 "Well, grandmother, I will try and do my duty. Good bye."
 The young man went to the market-town. He was busy during the day, and thought but little of what he had said to his grandmother. At night when he came to lie down on his bed, he thought of what she had said. He thought of Neil Brooks, and he became angry. He thought of his own sins, and then he felt his need of pardon.—He thought of the words of his Lord: "If ye forgive not men their trespasses." He felt that he must forgive Neil Brooks, even though he did not turn and say 'I repent. He tried to do it, and failed. He then knelt in prayer, and asked for a forgiving spirit, and continued asking till he felt that he could forgive all who had done any wrong to him.
 Are you angry with any one? Begin at once to show a forgiving spirit, if you hope to be forgiven.

The Elder Brother.

"Oh! Charlie, be careful, little brother; you are skating too near that hole."
 The words came too late. Charlie did not see the hole, and before his brother had finished speaking he saw the little fellow go out of sight under the ice.
 With all speed Harry hastened to the spot; he could see his brother, and creeping to the edge he reached out his hand, but the ice was not strong enough to hold him, and he fell in. Other boys, hearing their cries, were soon on the spot. Harry caught his little brother and held him up where strong arms could reach him. "Save, oh, save my brother!" he cried; then sank to rise no more.
 The elder brother gave his life for the younger. Do you not believe Charlie thinks tenderly and lovingly of this elder brother? Do you not think he will love to remember all he ever said to him, and will seek to do what will please him?
 And this is what Jesus has done for you. He is your "Elder Brother." He gave his life for you. He died

that you might live. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Never mind where you work; care more about how you work. Never mind who sees, if God approves.
 "Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are going now among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the promising young man.
 A gentleman whose morning dram had been a little too much for him, in saddling his horse got the saddle wrong end foremost. Just as he was about to mount, a German friend came up and called his attention to the mistake. The horseman gazed a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said: "How do you know which way I am going?"

PUZZLES, ETC.

All the puzzles we give this week are supplied by our own correspondents. In writing, please use but one side of the paper.

I.

HIDDEN NAMES.

1. I found the hedger lying cold and dead.
2. Let us walk erect as become men.
3. We will persevere, no matter how arduous the labor.
4. We had a visitor from a far country.
5. Have you seen Alex and Ernest to-day?
6. He is noble, wise, and good.
7. Among commentators, Lange, Lloyd and Olshausen are first.
8. Can you guess my appellation?
9. Tell pa Robert's on the fence.

UNCLE PHIL.

II.

1. The "sweetest sound on human tongue."
2. What Peter abandoned for sake of the above?
3. The name (reversed) of him who first advised the appointing of judge over Israel.
4. The fifth son of Rebekah's grandmother.
5. The birth and burial place of Gideon.
6. Those who spun goat's hair for the use of the tabernacle.
7. An animal whose head, in a time of famine, sold for eighty pieces of silver.
8. The portion of Egypt given by Joseph to his father and brethren.
9. The name of a female disciple at Joppa, who was restored to life by one of the apostles.

The initials give the name of the father of Sunday-schools in Texas, and the initials the name of the school he superintends.

UNCLE PHIL.

III.

My first is in king, but not in priest; *
 My second is in little, but not in least;
 My third is in near, but not in far;
 My fourth is in gladden, but not in mar;
 My fifth is in night, but not in day;
 My sixth is in prayer, but not in pray;
 My seventh is in search, but not in find;
 My eighth is in press, but not in bind;
 And now if my whole you chance to guess,
 You will find it a quality all should possess.

LOUISA C. RILEY.

IV.

I travel all o'er these lands,
 And o'er the ocean sail;
 And being without feet or hands,
 They take me mostly by mail.
 In Texas I'm often seen,
 Though I visit every State;
 O'er Europe, too, I've been;
 Most like me—few can hate.
 Some often take me home,
 And others, there are such,
 Who turn aside to roam;
 Ah! some slight me too much.
 I try to give things new—
 Old tales I seldom tell;
 In visiting, I'm true
 To all who like me well.
 My home's at Galveston;
 My owners there you'll find:
 Although I leave them often,
 I'm always left behind.
 I always loved a Christian,
 For of those I am such;
 As advocate, I travel o'er
 These lands, and plead so much.
 I've lived good many ages,
 Though life I ne'er obtained;
 And with so many pages,
 I'm always found the same.

V.

I am composed of 15 letters:
 My 12, 8, 3, 9, 13 is a vegetable;
 My 11, 1, 6, 4 we have twice a week;
 My 5, 1, 8, 14 is the name of a preacher;
 My 10, 5, 15 we dislike;
 My 2, 7, 1, 13 you may do;
 My 14, 15, 14 you prize as much as I do;
 My 2, 1 15 comes once a year;
 My 5, 3, 10, 14 we would not take from another
 My whole is what the poor need.

MACKIE I.

Answers to puzzles will be given next week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Boston saying that Butler will have the gubernatorial nomination.

Gen. Quesada is reported to have received the \$50,000 promised from the United States of Columbia for the cause to free Cuba. Cubans here are elated by the details of the recent engagements in Cuba, and express increased confidence in the ultimate liberation of the Island from Spanish rule.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A strange mystery, involving the alleged disappearance of 18 helpless children committed as infant paupers to the institution on Blackwell's Island, is being investigated by the commissioners of charities. The little creatures, it is said, were farmed out to a lady, who seems to be unable to tell whether they are living or dead.

Eighty-five hundred immigrants arrived at this port last week.

A case of Asiatic cholera was reported at Passiac, N. J., yesterday.

A Brooklyn special states that the examining committee of Plymouth church have received from F. West the charge of slander against Henry C. Bowen, and his expulsion is called for. It is charged that he has circulated false slander against Beecher. At the latter's request, the investigation will be proceeded with immediately by fifteen deacons.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The excise commissioners have adopted a resolution declaring that lager beers are intoxicating liquors, and that their sale on Sunday is in violation of the law; and the board will not grant a license to any place to have music on Sunday. The 13th instant is the date fixed for the enforcement of the law. Its effect will be to close up all gardens and send the people over to Jersey, or to Winchester county, for lager, as in former years.

Walworth has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of war, while expressing his high opinion of General Howard's personal honesty, says he was surrounded by bad men against whom he was cautioned, and must be held responsible for their acts. It is stated that only the Currell papers are missing from the War Department archives.

The President has issued a proclamation to-day, confirming the treaty of Washington with Great Britain as regards the fisheries, and the reciprocal arrangement whereby goods may be carried under seal through either dominion from one port to another without paying duty.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received the following from Gov. Campbell, of Wisconsin:

"I sent yesterday to Rawlins and found, in relation to the trouble with the Ute Indians, that on the 27th a boy with a team came into Rawlins, slightly wounded, and reported that he had been shot by Indians. A party of ten citizens started in pursuit, and on the morning of the 28th overtook a band of twenty-two Indians, from whom they demanded two horses apiece, which they recognized as belonging to citizens. The Indians refused to give them up, and a fight ensued. The party returned to Rawlins with eleven ponies and one rifle captured from the Indians, of whom they report several killed and wounded. None of the whites were injured."

Cannot tell, until Agent Littlefield is heard from, whether the affair will lead to any further trouble with the Utes or not.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A duel was fought near Montgomery station

this morning between ex-Judge W. H. Cooley and R. B. Rhett, Jr., of the *Picayune*, in which Cooley was instantly killed at the second shot. The difficulty grew out of an article published in the *Picayune*, headed "Hawkins vs. Picayune," and a reply from Judge Cooley was published in the *Times* of the 27th. Col. Rhett was not touched. It is understood that Rhett was the challenging party. They fought with double-barrel shot-guns loaded with ball; distance, forty paces.

A *Times*, special from Montgomery Station, Miss., via Bay St. Louis, July 1st, says: "In the Rhett and Cooley duel Judge Cooley was killed at the second fire. The parties arrived at this place on the same train this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Rhett was accompanied by Messrs. Charles Roman and Dr. Burns, and Judge Cooley was attended by Col. Geo. W. Carter and Major McRea Selph. The weapons were double-barrel shot-guns, one barrel loaded with ball; distance, forty paces. The ground was promptly selected, distance measured, and parties placed in position. At the first fire, Rhett's shot ranged high and Cooley's to the right; Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire, both fired simultaneously, and Cooley fell, mortally wounded by a shot entering his left side and passing apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes without apparent suffering, only speaking these words to Dr. Halliday: "I am shot through the breast." The gentlemen engaged in the affair exchanged the usual civilities after the second fire, and separated with the expression of mutual respect and consideration."

BROWNSVILLE, June 30.—The mail from Laredo brings news that a large party of Kickapoos are encamped on the Mexican side, a few miles from there. It is supposed that they are waiting for the river to fall to make a raid on Laredo. Preparations are being made for a vigorous defense. These Indians have been in the habit of making incursions in that section, robbing ranches and killing settlers, heretofore, and escaping into Mexico unpunished.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, July 1.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night at which resolutions were passed protesting against the introduction of confessionals into the Church of England. The Earl of Shaftsbury presided, and the meeting was large and influential.

The Birmingham and Wolverhampton journals express alarm at the decrease of orders for hardware from America, and at the remarkable development of trade in the United States, whose manufactures are supplanting those of England in the colonies and South America. The Madrid minister of the colonies has sent a cable dispatch to the Capt. General of Quebec and Porto Rico. After saluting the inhabitants of these Islands, without distinction of color, he declares the government is determined to maintain its integrity, and that the Cuban insurrection is an aimless war.

The Dominion.

ST. JOHNS, July 2.—The United States man-of-war, *Juniata*, arrived here to-day, after a run of five days and eighteen hours, from New York. She will take in an extra supply of coal and provisions for the *Tigress*. Her bows will be sheathed with iron, and she will be otherwise fitted for a cruise to the iceberg. It is thought she will be ready in a few days, and will probably proceed to the upper Navich, circumstances permitting. News is expected of Buddington at Cape York. It is generally believed that the *Polaris* and her crew are safe, being locked up in the ice all winter. The ice is now breaking up.

The *Juniata* will await the *Tigress* at Desco. All are well on board.

Germany.

A new Prussian court for the administration of ecclesiastic law has been formed by royal decree. It is composed of eleven judges, five of whom are Roman Catholics.

The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragans have been summoned to explain their reasons for excommunicating the two priests who joined the old Catholic organization.

Italy.

FLORENCE, June 30.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt in North Italy at 5 o'clock this morning. The motion was severe at Venice and Venora and caused a panic and several accidents, but no serious damage. At other places the shocks were more violent and disastrous. A dispatch from Treviso reports that at Felletto, about thirty-five miles north of Venice, a church was destroyed and thirty-eight persons killed and in four villages near Vittoria fourteen were killed and many injured. Great damage was also sustained in the town of Beltuno, fifty miles north of Venice.

ROME, July 3.—The king has summoned the Count de Cambry to form a new ministry.

FLORENCE, July 3.—A dispatch from Belluno, fifty-one miles north of Venice, says that shocks of an earthquake were felt in that country. A volcano which had been quiet for some time commenced an eruption, and the water of a lake in the vicinity boiled.

Austria.

VIENNA, June 28.—Anarchy prevails in the Turkish province of Bania, caused by the persecution of Christians by Mohammedans. In one district of the province 270 Christians have been murdered within the past six weeks, and the perpetrators of these crimes remain unpunished, and no efforts are made to secure their arrest. Foreign representatives to Turkey demand an investigation and call upon the authorities to afford protection to these persecuted people. These murders have greatly alarmed the Christians in the province, and many of them are emigrating.

VIENNA, June 30.—A violent thunder-storm to-night flooded the exhibition grounds, and did much injury to the American Annexation and German galleries. The roof of the Chicago restaurant was driven in, and the building ruined. A child was instantly killed, and a servant had a leg and arm broken.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—An official dispatch from General Kauffman announces that the capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces June 30. The Khan fled to Zoruman-dow.

Spain.

MADRID, June 28.—A column of Republicans under Castanon was surprised in Naone by the Carlists, and fled to Pampeluna. On their entrance, the inhabitants rose against them, shouting "death to Nouvellas." It is believed the Government will supercede Gen. Nouvellas as commander-in-chief of the Army of the North.

The government troops under Gen. Conbrinetti defeated the Carlists commanded by Don Alphonso.

Senor Margell has formed a compromised ministry: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Margall; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maisonave; Minister of Finance, Carvajal; Minister of Justice, Berags; Minister of Marine, Aurich; Minister of the Colonies, Savin.

Senor Aurich, who was yesterday appointed Minister of Marine, has resigned his portfolio. Senor P. Y. Maragil, in announcing to the Cortes the retirement of Aurich, asked the deputies to refrain from interpretation

on account of the withdrawal of the Minister of Marine.

The remainder of the Cabinet have not been confirmed, and a crisis in the government continues.

A motion in the Cortes that the body be constituted a committee of public safety, was rejected.

MADRID, June 28.—The irreconcilables threaten to take up arms if the Ministry is formed exclusively of members of the Right. The authorities have prepared to repress all disorders. The Internationals are losing ground in Catalonia.

The Minister of Marine announced the suppression of the Admiralty as a measure of economy, and discountenances the Mediterranean squadron. The announcement was cheered.

The cure of Santa Cruz still holds as prisoners the mayor of Orraton and the correspondent of *Le Essays*, and will only release them on condition that France gives up the two Carlist officers.

Notice was given that the government would present a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and that the same political privileges would be granted to the colony as those enjoyed by the people of Spain.

A dispatch from the commandant of the government troops at Seville announces that he is compelled to withdraw his forces from that city, to prevent a conflict between the soldiers and citizens.

BAYONNE, July 1.—Four thousand men of the Province of Biscay have declared against the Republican Government, in favor of the Carlists. The insurgents appointed officers for the province and municipalities from among their own number, in the interest of the Carlist movement.

MADRID, July 1.—The *Gaceta* to-day publishes a Government decree instituting a medal in commemoration of the Cuban war. It is to be bestowed upon such officers and soldiers of the Spanish army as distinguished themselves in the suppression of the rebellion.

The *Gaceta* of this evening confirms the defeat of the Republicans under Caslattan by the Carlists, and the retreat of the former to Pampeluna.

Disorders in Seville have been renewed, and the city is declared in a state of siege. A conflict between the troops and inhabitants is imminent.

In the Cortes last evening a bill granting extraordinary powers to the Government was presented and read by Senor Py Margall. The Cortes by a vote of 193 ayes against 13 nays decided to proceed immediately with its consideration.

With the exception of a few shots fired into the air last night, the quiet of the city was not disturbed. Only a small number of irreconcilables are believed to be in favor of resorting to violence as a means of gaining their ends.

LATER.—The Cortes has approved the bill conferring extraordinary power on the government, by a vote of 139 ayes against 18 nays.

MADRID, July 3.—In consequence of the passage of a bill abolishing constitutional guarantees, the irreconcilable deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes, which action has served to restore quiet in Madrid. Detachments of troops are, however, yet posted at various points throughout the city. The utmost precautions have been taken by the authorities for the suppression of disturbances. The crisis in the ministry continues. Minghitti has failed to form a cabinet, and the King has summoned Count De Cambraign Digney to undertake the task.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 2.—A telegram from the Spanish authorities at Santa Clara, announces the dispersing of a band of insurgents near that place by the Spanish troops.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 28, 1873, to July 5, 1873.

Rev M D Fly—1 subscriber and cash \$2 15; also communication. Rev E D Pitts—Yours received. Rev Thos Whitworth—notice inserted. Rev T M Smith—1 subscriber from Paris. Rev J S Lane—Check for \$10 gold. R Weedin, Cedar Bayou—Cash to renew subscription. Jno C Eldridge—Will address in future to Wm Penn. Committee of Sempronious Sunday-school—Obituary received. Rev B D Dashiell—Yours to hand. Rev J L Lemons—2 letters, two subscribers, and cash \$22 20. Jno R Taylor, Kosse—Yours to hand. Rev J W DeVillies—2 letters, postoffice order for \$2 50, and communication. Rev J L Harper—Cash \$9 on account. W Airheart—Yours will receive attention. Mrs F Crider—Cash to renew subscription. Rev W H J King—Two subscribers from Bell county. D McD Barkley—Cash \$2 50, which pays for 57 numbers. Rev J E Ferguson—H Smith's obituary received. J B Ford & Co—Perfectly satisfactory. H L Raven—Has received attention. R A Terrell—Cash to renew subscription. A J Moore—Yours in editor's box. Rev R O Brazelton—1 subscriber. W B Page, Tennessee—Will be attended to. Rev W M Taylor—In editor's box. Horace Waters & Son—This cut not yet received. Dr Filer—Directions will be attended to. Rev W E Weaver—2 subscribers and cash \$8; also \$2 for account of Rev W R H Gilmore. Rev U C Spencer—2 letters, 1 subscriber. Will answer by mail. R H Griffin—Yours received. Rev J E Ferguson—Your communication to hand. "Stewart"—Yours received. S E Scott—Cash to renew subscription. J B Session—Cash \$5 for subscriptions rent. J Kern, Jr—2 subscribers on account of Rev Mr Vordenbaumen. H K Harrison—\$2 25 currency to renew subscription. W B Royall & Son—Will receive immediate attention. Postmaster, San Antonio—Advice received. Postmaster, Granberry—We have written for instructions. Rev Samuel Morris—Notice will be inserted. "Sound and Good"—Yours received. Martha Washington College—The advertisement will receive attention. R E Rigby—Address changed as you direct. Rev G W Graves—Yours received. S M Pettengill & Co—Yours inserted. Rev C E Brown—Your report received. Rev B Harris—List of appointments received. E C Cox—Obituary received. Have written you. W B Royall—Your order will receive prompt attention. Rev S H Brown—Yours received. Have written you. Rev R B Womack—Cash \$4 coin on account. Mr Murff, Leona—Renews his subscription. Rev T W Rogers—Will write you. Rev W W Caulder—3 subscribers. Rev J B Arnett—Yes; certainly. E S Blizard—We have followed directions. Rev J S Davis—1 subscriber from Lancaster. Rev J J Shirley—1 subscriber.

San Antonio District.

THIRD ROUND.

Sutherland Springs, at Rancho, July 19, 20. Helena, at Escobedo, July 20, 27. Lee-burg (camp meeting), August 2, 3. Medina, at Pleasant Hill, August 3, 10. San Antonio, August 16, 17. Valde, at Frio City, August 23, 24. Cibola, at Selma, August 30, 31. Kerrville, at Centre Point, September 6, 7. Our brethren of the ministry are invited and expected to assist at the camp-meeting for Leesburg, and also at Centre Point. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Palestine District.

THIRD ROUND.

To the Preachers and Brethren of the Palestine District, East Texas Conference: DEAN BARTON—These lines will inform you that I have received a communication from Bishop Keener, appointing me as your presiding elder, filling the vacancy caused by the death of our dear Brother Dennis, and I herewith forward a list of appointments for the third round: Rusk and Stovall Academy, at Rusk, 2d Saturday and Sabbath in July. Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sabbath in July. Kickapoo cir., 1st Saturday and Sabbath in August. Tyler sta., 2d Saturday and Sabbath in August. Athens cir., 3d Saturday and Sabbath in August. Tyler sta., 4th Saturday and Sabbath in August. The district conference for Palestine district will convene at this place, on Thursday morning, August 28th, at 10 o'clock. Please, brethren, be punctual to the hour, ready to make full reports and enter upon the work of the conference in the Spirit of the Master. SAMUEL MORRIS, P. E.

MR. EDITOR—Please say through the ADVOCATE, to all whom it may concern, that the Paris district conference will meet at Sylvan, on Wednesday, the 30th of July, instead of August 6th, as heretofore announced. L. B. ELLIS, P. E. SYLVAN, Texas, June 2, 1873.

Notice.

There will be a camp-meeting at Long Point camp-ground, in Austin county, about three miles north of Pittsville, to commence on Friday, the 15th of August next. It is to be upon the self-sustaining plan. We invite all who can come and camp with us to do so. Ministerial help much desired and will be greatly needed. THOS. WHITWORTH. SAN FELIPE, June 24, 1873.

West Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—My address is changed from San Antonio to San Marcos, Hays county, Texas. Brethren and friends will please address me at that point. W. J. JOYCE. Sec'y West Texas Conference. SAN MARCOS, May 2, 1873.

Weatherford District.

THIRD ROUND.

Nolan's River cir., at George's Creek, July 12, 13. Fort Worth sta., July 20, 27. Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Belton District.

THIRD ROUND.

Lampasas cir., at Lampasas, (camp-meeting,) July 5, 6. Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20. Sugar Loaf mis., at Pleasant Hill camp-ground, July 26, 27. Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp-ground, August 2, 3. Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17. Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting,) August 23, 24.

The district conference will be held at Jones' camp-ground, two and a half miles below the town of Salado, commencing on Thursday, before the first Sunday in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Will the pastors be prepared with full statistical reports? and official brethren come up with wakeful minds and prayerful hearts to help on the glorious work? Be prompt, brethren. W. K. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

THIRD ROUND.

Peoria cir., Wesley Chapel, July 12, 13. Waxahachie sta., July 19, 20—in conjunction with the Sunday-school convention. Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Stephensville District.

THIRD ROUND.

San Saba, at San Saba, July 12, 13. Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20. W. MONK.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND.

Groesbeck, at Lewisville, 2d Sunday in July. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. The Sunday-school Association for the Northwest Texas Conference will commence Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Waxahachie, as announced by the secretary of the association. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Dallas District.

THIRD ROUND.

Dallas cir., at Spring creek (camp-meeting) 4th Sunday in July. McKinney cir., at Weston, 3d Sunday in July. Bethel cir., at Rock Spring (camp meeting) 1st Sunday in August. Denton cir., at Chin's school-house, (camp-meeting) 2d Sunday in August. Grapevine cir., at Sansom's, (camp-meeting,) 3d Sunday in August. The Dallas district conference will convene at Wesson, Collin county, on Friday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. The editor and the ministers are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Marshall District.

THIRD ROUND.

Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July. Knoxville cir., at Pearson's school-house, 4th Sunday in July. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

The address of Rev. John Carpenter is changed from Springfield to Mexia, Limestone county, Texas.

Notice.

A self-sustaining camp-meeting will be held on Gray's Prairie, about ten miles south of Kaufman, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in July. "Muck water" and a suitable location have been obtained. Our brother ministers are invited to attend and assist. A. H. BREWER, P. E.

Notice.

MR. EDITOR—The San Augustine District Conference will convene at San Augustine on Wednesday evening the 20th of August next. Commencement sermon by W. K. Turner, transfer from the Florida Conference to the East Texas Conference. We hope Bishop Keener will be with us. The pastor and people of the old San Augustine circuit are looking forward to that period with great hope, and are making ample preparations for visitors and their horses. We, therefore, solicit all the preachers (lay and clerical), the delegates, and all others interested, to lay aside for a few days their temporal interests, and come up expecting a blessing from the Great Head of the Church. The San Augustine Sunday-school convention will commence on Thursday evening before the second Sabbath in August, proximo, at Pine Hill, in Rusk county. All interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. J. W. MILLS, P. E. CENTER, May 7, 1873.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.] JOHNSON.—FLORENCE JOHNSON, daughter of Jehiel and Mollie Johnson, departed this life in Maysfield, Milam county, Texas, May 19, 1873, aged four months and twenty-seven days. Our babe was with us long enough to seem essential to our happiness. She has left our hearts desolate and sorrowful. Our solace is in the words of the Savior: "Suffer little chil-

dren to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." When this life's troubles are over, we hope to meet her. Glory be unto him who hath brought life and immortality to light. JERIEL JOHNSON.

ROSS.—BELL ROSS, daughter of N. B. and S. A. ROSS, was born October 2, 1868, and died November 2d, 1872. Bell was the most beautiful child of the family, yet she was snatched away from the fond embrace of dotting parents. Those once rosy cheeks are now pale in death. The tear of separation fell from the eyes of the parents as they marched down to the margin of the cold river of death with their beloved child. But the Christian can look forward with glorious anticipation to the time when God shall wipe the tears of separation from all faces. W. V. JONES. IRABELL, June 20, 1873.

MOORE.—SISTER SARAH M. MOORE was born December 28, 1851; joined the Missionary Baptist Church 1862; transferred her membership to the M. E. Church, South, several years since; was married on the second day of January, 1868, to John M. Moore, and departed this life on the 9th of March, 1873, near Hickory Grove church on the Wheelock circuit. It was not my pleasure to have a personal acquaintance with the subject of this obituary, but she was generally beloved—as indicated by the frequent expressions of esteem I have heard in the region where she was best known. A dear little daughter had preceded her only two weeks to the good land, and it is supposed by the attendant physician, and other friends, that grief for the loss of the little one hastened, if it did not cause her death. How ardent must be the love of a mother! She leaves a sorrowing husband, and a babe only a few weeks old. May this inscrutable dispensation of Providence yet prove a blessing to all who mourn her departure. J. FRED COX. BAYAN, June 20, 1873.

DEGGS.—WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his providence and mercy to remove, by death, our superintendent, W. C. DEGGS of Sempronious, M. E. Church, South, who died June 27 1873; and Whereas, We have lost a valued friend, who in life endeared himself to us by his religious bearing; and in our business and social relations with him, he was always courteous and just; and Whereas, In the grace of character that makes the life of a good man worthy of imitation and praise, our friend was eminently blessed; and the beautiful truths taught by his religious life should be kept by us in constant memory; therefore,

Resolved, That to his family, in the sadness of the occasion and the soreness of their bereavement, we tender our heartfelt sympathies. 2. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family. 3. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. 4. That the TEXAS ADVOCATE be requested to publish these resolutions. JESSE EDDINGS, J. H. LAMONS, K. W. KEENE.

SMITH.—HANEY SMITH, the son of Thomas and Rebekah Smith, was born in Tennessee on June 10, 1815. When a child, he removed with his parents to Coosa county, Alabama, where, at too age of sixteen, he professed religion and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He came to Texas in 1853, and took an active part in the defense of the country against the Mexicans and Indians, in the command of Hays and McCulloch. He was much about Austin in its early settlement, and at that place his father was killed by the Indians. In 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Davidson, whom he now leaves a bereaved widow with eight children. Through life, Brother Smith maintained his Christian integrity. In 1859, he and his wife joined the M. E. Church, South; not from any dislike of the church of their early choice, but no Cumberland Presbyterian Church being near, they, with some other members of their family, joined the Methodists for the benefit of church privileges and the advantages of acting with a body of Christian people. Brother Smith was a man in spirit and action—a good man, and true, in every relation of life. His high integrity, joined with his gentle manners and kindness of heart, made him highly respected by all that knew him. His last sickness was long and painful, greatly affecting his mind; but even his wandering speech was mostly prayer to God, and near the close of his life, he attempted to join in a song of praise. On the 3d of May, 1873, he left the family and church of earth to join the family and church in Heaven.

"There, all the ship's company meet Who sailed with the Savior beneath; With shouting, each other they greet, And triumph o'er sorrow and death." J. E. FERGUSON. SALADO, June 18, 1873.

MARKET REPORT. SATURDAY, July 5, 1873. GENERAL MARKET.—There has been some improvement in trade the week under review. The orders in the grocery trade were chiefly for staples. The dry goods and hardware business exhibited decided activity for the season. Bacon and Coffee showed a slight advance. Flour ruled dull. Pork declined. The Cotton market has been quiet. Wool has declined two or three cents owing to unfavorable advices from New York. Hides continue firm and at full figures. COTTON.—There has been no change in the Cotton market. The demand has been moderate, with a slightly firmer tone in the price of better grades. The market closed steady at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 5 @ 11 Ordinary..... 12 @ 13 Good Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 14 Low Middling..... 14 1/2 @ 15 Middling..... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Totals for the week as follows: Receipts, 693 bales. Sales, 1074 bales. Exports, 4379 bales. MONETARY.—The stringency of the money market has continued. The interior demand continues pressing. GOLD.—The rates in this market have declined, under the influence of the decline in New York, and closed at 111 1/2 @ 114 1/2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oats, Provisions, Potatoes, Sugar, Tallow, and Wool.

WASTE BASKET.

Notes on education—School teachers' wages.

A man may live in a garret and still not be room-attic.

Umbrellas have gone up more than any other class of goods this spring.

There is a hardware store in Evansville, Indiana, styled Steele & Walkoph.

The latest bonnet is a trifle higher than freight on the railroads, and as graceful in proportion.

Great warriors, like great earthquakes, are principally remembered for the mischief they have done.

A tourist thinks Pompeii has been inhabited by druggists, as nearly every house has "salve" inscribed over the door.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship?—Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

When a Kansas lawyer quotes Latin to the jury, he is fined by the judge for profanity and contempt. So says an exchange.

One of the importunate juveniles who solicit pennies was asked, "Where is your mother?" She answered diffidently, "She is dead." "Have you no father?" "Yes, sir; but he is sick." "What ails him?" continued the questioner. "He has got a sore finger, sir." "Indeed!" "Yes, sir." "Then, why don't he cut it off?" "Please, sir," responded the little maid, "he hain't got any money to buy a knife."

A farmer who wished to invest the accumulation of his industry in United States securities, went into a broker's office to obtain some "five-twenties." The clerk inquired: "What denomination will you have them, sir?" Having never heard that word used excepting to distinguish sects, the farmer, after a little deliberation, replied: "Well, you may give me part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady; but give me the left on't in Free-Will Baptist."

A more or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister recommended kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon his head." "Weel, minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "since you say sae, I'll try the coals; but I may tell ye that twa or three kettles o' boiling water hae wrocht nae improvement."

"What's the matter, Bob?"—"Sam, who am I?"—"Why, you are yourself, Bob Harrison, ain't you?"—"No, far from it."—"Why, what's the matter?"—"Well, sir, I'm so mixed up I don't know who I am."—"Well, sir, what's the matter?"—"Why, I am married."—"Married? why, sir, you should be happy."—"Yes, but I ain't."—"Why, all married men are supposed to be happy."—"Yes, but how many are so?"—"Well, sir, as I said before, don't take it so hard; tell me all about it."—"Well, Sam, I'll tell you how it is: You see, I married a widder, and this widder had a daughter."—"O, yes! I see how it is. You have been making love to this daughter."—"No, worse than that. You see, my father was a widder, and he married this daughter; so that makes my father my son-in-law, don't it? Well, don't you see how I am mixed up?"—"Well, sir, is that all?"—"No; I only wish it was. Don't you see, my step-daughter is my step-mother, ain't she? Well, then, her mother is my grandmother, ain't she? Well, I am married to her ain't I? So that makes me my own grandfather, doesn't it?"

Church Notices.

Waco District. THIRD ROUND. Groesbeck, at Lewisville, 2d Sunday in July. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. The Sunday-school Association for the Northwest Texas Conference will commence Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Waxahachie, as announced by the secretary of the association. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

West Texas Conference. MR. EDITOR—My address is changed from San Antonio to San Marcos, Hays county, Texas. Brethren and friends will please address me at that point. W. J. JOYCE, Sec'y West Texas Conference. SAN MARCOS, May 2, 1873.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND. Nolan's River cir., at George's Creek, July 12, 13. Fort Worth sta., July 26, 27. Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND. Lampasas cir., at Lampasas, (camp-meeting,) July 5, 6. Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp-ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20. Sugar Loaf mis., at Pleasant Hill camp-ground, July 26, 27. Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp-ground, August 2, 3. Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17. Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting,) August 23, 24. The district conference will be held at Jones' camp-ground, two and a half miles below the town of Salado, commencing on Thursday, before the first Sunday in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Will the pastors be prepared with full statistical reports? and official brethren come up with wakeful minds and prayerful hearts to help on the glorious work? Be prompt, brethren. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District. THIRD ROUND. Peoria cir., Wesley Chapel, July 12, 13. Waxahachie sta., July 19, 20—in conjunction with the Sunday-school convention. Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Stephensville District. THIRD ROUND. San Saba, at San Saba, July 12, 13. Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20. W. MONK.

Beaumont District. THIRD ROUND. Wallisville cir., at Shiloh, 2d Sabbath in July. Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 4th Sabbath in July, at which time and place the district meeting will convene, the meeting organizing on Friday before. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Dallas District. THIRD ROUND. Dallas cir., at Spring creek (camp-meeting) 4th Sunday in July. McKinney cir., at Weston, 3d Sunday in July. Bethel cir., at Rock Spring (camp meeting) 1st Sunday in August. Denton cir., at Chin's school-house, (camp-meeting) 2d Sunday in August. Grapevine cir., at Sansom's, (camp-meeting,) 3d Sunday in August. The Dallas district conference will convene at Wesson, Collin county, on Friday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. The editor and the ministers are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Marshall District. THIRD ROUND. Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July. Knoxville cir., at Pearson's school-house, 4th Sunday in July. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

The address of Rev. John Carpenter is changed from Springfield to Mexia, Limestone county, Texas.

Springfield District. THIRD ROUND. Wadeville mis., at Alligator, July 12, 13. A. DAVIS, P. E.

MR. EDITOR—Please say through the Advocate, to all whom it may concern, that the Paris district conference will meet at Sylvan, on Wednesday, the 30th of July, instead of August 6th, as heretofore announced. L. B. ELLIS, P. E. SYLVAN, Texas, June 2, 1873.

Notice. A self-sustaining camp-meeting will be held on Gray's Prairie, about ten miles south of Kaufman, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in July. "Much water" and a suitable location have been obtained. Our brother ministers are invited to attend and assist. A. H. BREWER, P. C.

Notice. MR. EDITOR—The San Augustine District Conference will convene at San Augustine on Wednesday evening the 20th of August next. Commencement sermon by W. K. Turner, transfer from the Florida Conference to the East Texas Conference. We hope Bishop Keener will be with us. The pastor and people of the old San Augustine circuit are looking forward to that period with great hope, and are making ample preparations for visitors and their horses. We, therefore, solicit all the preachers (lay and clerical), the delegates, and all others interested, to lay aside for a few days their temporal interests, and come up expecting a blessing from the Great Head of the Church. The San Augustine Sunday-school convention will commence on Thursday evening before the second Sabbath in August, proximo, at Pine Hill, in Rusk county. All interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. J. W. MILLS, P. E. CENTER, May 7, 1873.

Notice. To the preachers and delegates of Sherman District, Trinity Conference: The district conference for Sherman District will be held at Canaan church, three miles east of Kentuckytown, Grayson county, commencing on Friday, the 11th of July, at 9 o'clock A. M. Preachers will please come prepared with full statistical reports upon the various subjects embraced in the discipline under the head of district conferences. Brethren from other districts are cordially invited to attend. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

District Conference. The district conference for the Crockett district, East Texas Conference, will meet at Moscow, Polk county, Thursday before the second Sunday in August. All the brethren are requested to be in attendance. D. P. CULLEN, P. E.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

- 2. Pleasant Grove, 2d Saturday and Sunday in July.
3. Knoxville, 3d Saturday and Sunday in July.
4. Pearson's school-house, 4th Saturday and Sunday in July (our third quarterly meeting).
5. New Salem, 1st Saturday and Sunday in August.
6. Good Springs, 2d Saturday and Sunday in August.
7. Troupe, or Zavala, 3d Saturday and Sunday in August.
8. London, 4th Saturday and Sunday in August.
9. A basket-meeting, 5th Saturday and Sunday in August, to be held at "Union Arbor," yet to be built, at some central point, uniting Asbury Chapel, Thompson's Arbor and Spruce's school-house.
Ministers of the gospel seeing this notice, or hearing of these meetings, will please come to my assistance.
Christians of all denominations are invited to attend them, but especially sinners.
ALLEN M. BOX, P. C. LONDON, June 24, 1873.

District Conference. Owing to the extremely wet season we have recently had, and the consequent very bad state of the roads, and a very severe attack of neuralgia on the part of the undersigned, the district conference for Austin district, appointed for the 19th inst. at Winchester, was not held. To all concerned, let me say that, by the blessing of God, it will commence at Winchester on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist church. I sincerely hope every preacher in charge of a mission, circuit or station, will be present, with a full statistical report already prepared; and that the local preachers and delegates will every one try to be present. Come, brethren, in the spirit, and let us have a gracious revival at Winchester. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Wheelock District. The district conference for Wheelock district will be held at Sulphur Springs, two miles from Kesse, near the railroad, commencing Friday before the 4th Sabbath in July. We will have a camp-meeting at the same time and place. THOS. STANFORD.

Austin District. THIRD ROUND. Buckner's creek mis., at Cistern, July 12, 13. Bastrop sta., July 19, 20. Manchac cir., at Caldwell's mills, on Moss branch, August 2, 3. Austin sta., and City mis., August 9, 10. Austin cir., at Elgin, August 16, 17. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Galveston District. THIRD ROUND. Lynchburg, July 12, 13. Washington street, July 19, 20. St. Johns, Galveston, July 26, 27. St. James, Galveston, July 29. Columbia, August 9, 10. Liverpool, August 16, 17. Caney, August 23, 24. Spring mission, at Union Hill, August 30, 31. Richmond, September 6, 7. Spring creek, at New Hope, September 13, 14. Harrisburg, September 20, 21. The district conference will be held at Hempstead, July 31st. B. D. DASHIELL, P. F.

Chappell Hill District. THIRD ROUND. Caldwell and Burleson cir., at Waugh camp-ground, July 12, 13. Giddings cir., at Giddings, July 19, 20. Brenham sta., July 26, 27. Bellville cir., at Bellville, August 2, 3. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 9, 10. San Felipe cir., Long Point camp-ground, August 16, 17. Independence cir., at Gay Hill, August 23, 24. H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

Huntsville District. THIRD ROUND. Trinity cir., at Dean's school-house, June 28, 29. Anderson cir., at Fairview, July 5, 6. Willis, at Waverly, July 12, 13. Navasota, at Anniversary, July 19, 20. Madisonville, at Midway, July 26, 27. Bryan sta., August 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion church, August 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Camilla, August 16, 17. Caney mis., at Union Grove, August 23, 24. Bryan cir., at Welborne, August 30, 31. Huntsville sta., September 6, 7. Prairie Plains cir., September 13, 14. The district conference will convene at Zion church, Thursday, August 7th. The introduction sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, by Rev. G. S. Sandall. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Hendley's Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE. July 17-1y.

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

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. Leaves HOUSTON Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:50 a. m., (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m. DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. Night Express. Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Leaves HOUSTON Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:00 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin. Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz: At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jackboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M. Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M. At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M. West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jackboro, tri-weekly. At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West. At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange. At McBade with daily stage for Bastrop. At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville. Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans. For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio. J. WALDO, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 1873

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted) Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg. Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations. Leave GALVESTON 5:30 P. M. Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North. Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus. Leave HOUSTON 2:20 P. M. Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg. Leave HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., Central, International, and Great Northern. UNDAYS Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M. Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. JAN 15 1873

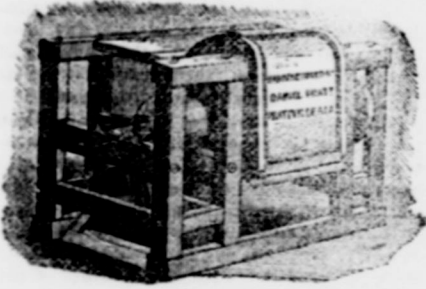
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DR. O. FISHER'S CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 200 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conference need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 62. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. O. FISHER. AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 7, 1873.—my25tf



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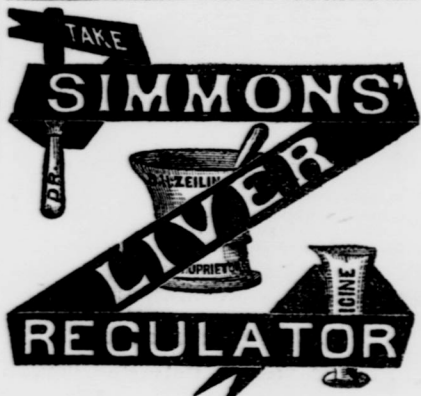
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A medicine that acts directly on these excretory organs, in a healthful and non-irritant manner, will carry out this principle with mathematical certainty.

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The attention of the public is invited to my

AIR-LINE FENCE.

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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supersede all other rail fences? The answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

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2. Lay the wire of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

- 4. Prizes open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S. March 31, 1873. may22 tt

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