

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 9.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1049

Texas Christian Advocate.

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Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We see that Proctor and Gamble's Extra Olive Soap is becoming very popular in our city. Its quality, we know, is superior, and, being nicely perfumed, we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

STOWE & WILMERDING.—This substantial house is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of cotton to their address, Galveston, Texas, or to their friends in New York or Liverpool. Their established reputation will secure them liberal patronage.

WINSHIP'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN.—This superior gin, manufactured by Winship & Bro., Atlanta, Ga., presents claims to the farmers of Texas which they will appreciate. We refer to the advertisement for a full statement of their peculiar claims and advantages.

WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SAWING MACHINE. We invite the special attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of this machine in our columns. Its simplicity, durability and beauty are making it a favorite. Our friends, Bleasing & Bro., general agents, would not represent anything but a first-rate machine.

PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of Daniel Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins, W. Warren, Galveston, Texas, agent. The well-established reputation of these gins secures their general use. Mr. Warren is prepared to sell them at factory prices, and also to supply complete segments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The next session begins September 18, and continues forty weeks consecutively. Comfortable accommodations for ONE HUNDRED boarding pupils. The location is in the midst of the most charming mountain scenery. The grounds are eleven acres, elegantly shaded and ornamented and provided with extensive walks. The record of the health of pupils for thirteen years past demonstrates the fact that

NO LOCALITY IS MORE HEALTHFUL.

The Faculty is composed of six gentlemen and four ladies, besides matrons, etc. The standard of scholarship is high, and the course embraces Ancient and Modern Languages, the Sciences, Mathematics, Literature, History, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Oil Painting, Drawing and Embroidery.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, per session of forty weeks, will meet expense of board, fuel, washing, lights, servants' attendance, and tuition, in all branches necessary to full graduation.

PROF. F. H. SMITH, A. M. L. L. D., University of Virginia, who has had daughters in the institution as pupils for two years, says: "Martha Washington College possesses a rare combination of excellences. From experience, as well as prepossession, I cordially and confidently recommend it to parents who are seeking the best advantages for their daughters."

We refer, by authority, to the Faculty of the University of Virginia, of Emory and Henry College, Prof. L. C. Garland, L. L. D., University of Mississippi; the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, and many others.

For catalogue or particulars, apply to Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., Secretary, or to R. W. JONES, M. A., President.

July 16 1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

Will begin its 24th annual session September 25th, 1873, Rev. Wm. A. Harris, President, with an able corps of twenty-three Teachers and Officers. Than this, no College for young ladies ranks higher. Science and Literature are taught by graduates of our first Universities and Colleges. Modern languages taught and spoken by European Teachers. Music by seven Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most cultivated Teachers of vocal music in the South.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, chills and climatic diseases, are entirely restored.

Buildings elegant—fanned by the purest breezes, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery—one of the most delightful College homes in the Union.

The last session, one hundred and eleven young ladies attended this school, as boarding pupils from fifteen Southern States, twenty-eight of whom hailed from the State of Texas.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS

From Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D.
The Wesleyan Female Institute, located in Staunton, Virginia, under the Presidency of Rev. W. A. Harris, is, in my judgment, one of the best institutions, for young ladies, in the South. I have occasion to know and appreciate its value by the advantages enjoyed by one of my daughters, now a pupil there. Its course of study is simple; its Faculty accomplished; and its instruction both solid and elegant. Its personal accommodations are all that can be desired for health, comfort, or taste. No location could be more eligible; no scenery more magnificent; no atmosphere more salubrious. Not the least of its merits, is that sacred regard for religious training, without which no female College, especially, would be a blessing.

From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D.
The Wesleyan Female Institute, is an honor to the Church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. In music, advantages are offered of very high order. The most talented Professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent.

From Prof. F. H. Smith, M. A. L. L. D., University of Virginia.
The Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staunton, deserves the brilliant success it enjoys. It has a good corps of teachers, a beautiful situation, and excellent management. Having had a daughter under Mr. Harris' care, during the present session, my observation leads me to believe this school to be one of the best of Female Seminaries which adorn our State. * * * The halls of the W. F. Institute should be filled to overflowing with pupils from all our Southern States. Young ladies committed to the charge of President Harris enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found.

From Judge S. S. Munger, of Houston, Texas.
Having been a patron of your Institute for two years, I wish to add my testimony to its merits. For its location, salubrity of climate, picturesque scenery, adaptation of its buildings, the grounds, and its general management, it has no superior; and I know of none meriting so much from its patrons. Your music department possesses advantages rarely equalled. I cheerfully recommend it to my friends in Texas and elsewhere.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE YEAR: Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240 00. Music and other extras, moderate. For catalogue of fifty-four pages, Address Rev. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va. July 16 1f

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

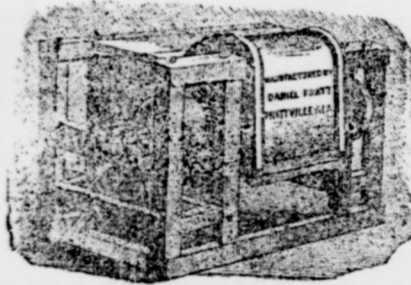
On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$250. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President.
July 16 8m Emory Postoffice, Va.

5000 AGENTS WANTED—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from \$5 to \$10 per day. Two entirely new articles saleable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. July 16 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS,



W. WARREN, Agent,

Lock Box } Galveston, Texas.
No. 256. }

SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.

ALSO COMPLETE SEGMENTS.
July 16 10w

ESTABLISHED 1845. THE IMPROVED WINSHIP COTTON GIN.

Manufactured by Winship & Bro., Atlanta, Georgia. These old established, justly celebrated and LATEST IMPROVED GINS are now being generally introduced throughout Texas. They are TAKING THE LEAD, as they deserve, in every neighborhood where they have been tried. They are universally acknowledged, by all who use them, to

RUN WITH MORE SATISFACTION, CARRY THE ROLL BETTER, GIN MUCH FASTER, CLEAN THE SEED MUCH BETTER,

and RUN LIGHTER THAN ANY OTHERS, making EQUALLY AS GOOD SAMPLES of lint cotton. Parties ordering these GINS do not take any part of the risk of their performance, as every gin is WARRANTED IN ALL THE ABOVE PARTICULARS, when run according to directions. Our PATENT SELF-OILING BOXES, for the saws and brush, is an improvement which will commend these GINS to every practical man. No other Gin has them.

I have been informed by responsible and truthful men, that an agent for the Chatham Gin has reported that the reason my Gin did not run in the competition at the State Fair, was because it cut the cotton. This statement is entirely without any foundation in truth, as is well known by all who were at the Fair.

Here is a letter from Colonel Charles Lewis, of Robertson county, who was one of the judges of Cotton Gins at the Fair:

BANKING OFFICE LEWIS, DORSEY & Co., HEARNE, TEXAS, June 18, 1873.

John Winship, Esq., Waco, Texas,
DEAR SIR—The seventy saw Gin purchased from you GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION. It gins MUCH FASTER than any I have ever run, and, I think, makes equally as good a sample. I have, since the war, run the "Pratt," "Gullett," and "Eagle" Gins. I am now running an eighty saw "Eagle" by the side of your seventy saw, and yours will gin twenty-five per cent. faster than the "Eagle."

Yours truly,
CHARLES LEWIS.
Send for circulars. Order early.
JOHN WINSHIP,
General Agent, Waco, Texas.
July 16 1f

DO YOU wish to read a book that will delight and instruct you? that will hold you SPELL-BOUND from beginning to end? Buy **BELDEN THE WHITE CHIEF.** Not a romance, but the record of an actual experience during a voluntary residence of 12 years, by an intelligent, educated Ohioan, among the Wild Indians of the Plains. **AGENTS WANTED.** OFFER FREE! Send for circulars, with 20 sample illus., full particulars, copious extracts, and a brief account of his *Wonderful Life and Tragic End.* C. F. VENT, Pub., Cincinnati.
July 16 1y

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Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. No 3—July 2 1y

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. sc25 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE COUNTRY! FOR THE SEA-SHORE!

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BOUND MUSIC!

"GEMS OF STRAUSS,"
Containing all Strauss' best Waltzes, Galops, Quadrilles, Mazurkas, etc. About 20,000 sold. Price, \$2 50.

"ORGAN AT HOME,"
Just out. A new collection of over 200 of the most popular pieces of the day, arranged for Reed Organs, etc. Price, \$2 50.

"MUSICAL TREASURE,"
Filled with the best of new music for the Voice or for Piano. Over 100 Gems, all established favorites. Price, \$2 50.

"WREATH OF GEMS,"
Choice Songs, Ballads, etc. Price, \$2 50.

"PIANO-FORTE GEMS,"
Containing the best Piano forte Music. Price, \$2 50.

The above books are uniform in style and binding, all the pages being of full Sheet Music Size. They will be found invaluable for the sea-shore or country resort, containing bright and pleasing music, all else being carefully avoided.

The Coming SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, entitled,

THE RIVER OF LIFE,
With new music and words by the most distinguished writers in the country is nearly ready. Specimen pages free.

The above books sent, post paid, for the retail price.
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CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
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THE KING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

"PURE DIAMONDS,"
By JAMES R. MURRAY. Assisted by Geo. F. Root, H. B. Palmer, P. P. Bliss, J. M. Kieffer, and a host of other popular writers of Sunday-school Music.

No such genuine success ever known in the history of similar books. Over 100,000 copies have been sold in three months, and the demand is increasing daily. Price in boards, 35 cts. single; \$3 60 per doz.; \$50 per hundred. Specimen copy in paper covers 25 cts. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sent free to any address Brainard's New Descriptive Catalogue of Selected Popular Music. A selected list of choice music, containing full description of thousands of beautiful pieces of music. This new catalogue is invaluable to all musicians. Sent free to any address. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio. aug 28 1y

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING

STOWE & WILMERDING,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASE ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, AND TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK OR LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. jan 10 1y

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Hofmann's London (England) Washing Crystal.

Saves time, labor, money and soap. Makes hard water soft. For washing linen and heavy goods it is unequalled. Washes flannels 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 administration to ladies and children. *Lady Agents Wanted.* Address HOFMANN & CO., General Agents, 41 Cedar street, New York. July 13c

AGENTS WANTED
\$2080
PER YEAR

YOUNG'S "DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS," a book of 20,000 Receipts. Everybody wants it. Send for 16 page circular and extra terms to CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo. mar 5 1y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF, Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General

Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Jan 17 ly

WM. A. FORT. GEO. W. JACKSON.

FORT & JACKSON,

BANKERS

And Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

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

OSAS, H. LEE, J. J. McBRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug 3-ly

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FIVE YEARS IN THE TERRITORIES,

With a full account of Texas, its climate, products, resources, etc.,

BY J. H. BEADIE,

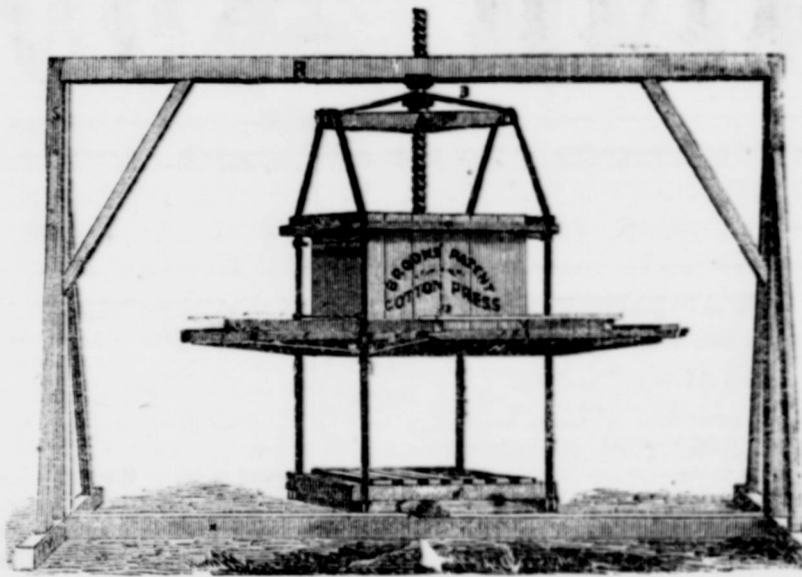
WESTERN CORRESPONDENT OF CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

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. Beadie 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.

A WATCH FREE

Worth \$25, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Bonuses high and honorable. Three hundred dollars made in 5 days, saleable as four. Every body buys it. Cash on with us. Must have No. of ten-

BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every Press warranted up to 550 Cotton.

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

We have sold over FOUR HUNDRED of the BROOKS' PRESSES in the State of Texas, and if there is a single man dissatisfied we are not aware of it, and would like to know.

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,

Agents for Texas.

We, the undersigned, have purchased of JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT, BROOKS' COTTON PRESSES for our customers in the interior, and so far as we have heard they have given entire satisfaction.

BRUNN & LANG, SKINNER & S. ONE, J. M. BRANSON & CO., WALLIS LANDE & CO., WOLSTON, WELLS & VEDOR,

HOBBY & POST, BAITS & DEAN, ALFRED MUCKLE, LEON & H. BLUM, D. C. S. ONE & CO., LEE, McBRIDE & CO.

GARY & OLIPHINT, ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL, CAMPBELL & CLOUGH, W. HENDLEY & CO., WM. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,

THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES

Are, in the first place, MASSIVE IRON PILLARS, to be set up in the Gin-houses in the place formerly occupied by the revolving wooden axes of the old "running gear," and thus to have the entire 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 A FINE FIBRE "COTTON" SUPPORT AT ALL.

These Iron Pillars are, in the second place TURNED AND POLISHED SPINDLES, on which the first covers a master-wheel of these iron running-gear run 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

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.



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SILVER AND

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FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

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Jan 5-ly

M. QUIN, Galveston, Texas. J. L. HILL, Successor of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

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And General Commission Merchants

No. 124 STRAND,

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Consignments solicited. mar 17 '70

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MOODY & JEMISON,

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FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc.,

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Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. 1870 ly

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SUCCESSORS TO

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

Commission and Shipping Merchants.

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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.

Orders accompanied with cash or good acceptance promptly filled. Call or send for catalogue of sizes and prices.

T. O. MILLIS,

106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont. P. O. Box 1098 At the Sign of the Cistern. nov 15 ly

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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. july

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Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,700.00

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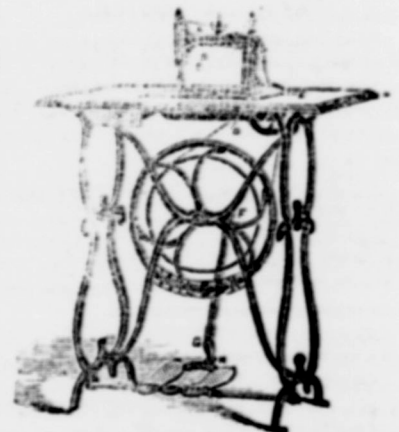
Issues Policies on all the Popular Plans:

ORDINARY LIFE, LIMITED PAYMENTS, JOINT LIFE, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITIES, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

FRANK FABBS, General Agent.

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE.

HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$45.

The BUCKEYE SHUTTLE is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20.

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents,

174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

Is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Buy it; you will use no other. Grocers have it. Galveston Jobbers Wholesale Agents. jan 29 3m

Book Agents

Please notice that our

New Illustrated Family Bible

Contains Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, 45 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. [5-126 6m

MATAGORDA HOUSE,

(Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.)

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r.

No. 20 west Market Street,

Feb 6 GALVESTON. 3m

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & JONES,

NOTARY FOR

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Strand,

BY ST. S. X S

Galveston, Tex. - - - - -

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No 9.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1049

EVERY DAY.

BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

O trifling tasks so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
O cares which come with every sun
Morn after morn, the long year through:
We shrink beneath their paltry sway,
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear, as hour by hour,
Its tedious iteration brings:
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?

The boulder in the torrent's course
By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
And yields its substance grain by grain:
So crumble strongest lives away
Beneath the wear of every day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow--
Our souls a sudden bravery fill--
But we endure not always so
The drop-by-drop of little ills:
We still deplore and still obey
The hard behests of every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battle-field, and dares
Cannon and bayonet, faints beneath
The needle-points of frets and cares:
The stoutest spirits they dismay--
The tiny stings of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome,
Who wore amid the cruel flame
The molten crown of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint always
The petty pains of every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require--
Sweet patience grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day!

—Selected.

Texas Resources.

Impressions of an Immigrant.

MR. EDITOR—While inclosing to you the subscription for the *ADVOCATE*, I will seek to accomplish the purpose indicated by the caption, (which has been formed for some time) as my friend and presiding elder has solicited me to form an acquaintance with my co-laborers in a new field by writing occasionally for the *ADVOCATE*.

Your correspondent seeks in this initial communication to record *con amore* his allegiance to his adopted State. While he can never forget his beloved and native Mississippi, and his mother conference, he embraces, with the ardor of love at first sight, Texas. A refugee from the desolation and ruin of his native land, he has sought a home and support for his family, which he could not obtain in Mississippi, in Texas.

We landed in Galveston last December penniless from the extortions of a circuitous and expensive route to our destination. But the necessities of the situation gave impressiveness to the kindness and generosity of friends who promptly forwarded us on our journey by proffering all the aid we needed. Our Mississippi friend, Dr. Walker, introduced me to Brother Collett, of the Washington Hotel, who indulged me for a portion of his bill until I could forward it from my circuit. Brother Veal kindly sent in his card, with respects, and upon being made acquainted with our stress of circumstances, generously said we should not lack the means of going forward; and upon his introduction to the immigration agent of the State, we procured half-fare tickets, all of

which were the first favors we had received on the route, and this was as soon as our feet touched the soil of Texas. From that moment to the present your correspondent has reason to be pleased with Texas and Texans. He has found friends, old and new, at every step of his progress, and expects to be pleased more and more as the sphere of his acquaintance is enlarged in his adopted State. As he contemplates her rising glory, and her capacity of indefinite development, he rejoices not only in the inheritance for his own family in her boundless resources, but the heritage that the teeming millions of his fellow-sufferers of the South have in this goodly land. He finds many here, already, representatives of every Southern State, and still they come, and will come by thousands. Should Texas extend a liberal hand to the immigrant as she ought to do, and will do if she appreciates her destiny, she has it in her power to determine as glorious a future as was ever realized in the fabulous development of the most prosperous States. As enterprising a race as ever populated any portion of the globe are seeking the recuperation of their wasted fortunes and lost liberties in an Africanized country in this prosperous South land—the future home of the white man of all nationalities. More hereafter. Respectfully,

H. M. BOOTH.

San Jacinto County.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to submit a few sad facts to the readers of your paper:

It commenced raining in this section of the country on May 18th, and still we are visited, almost daily, by heavy thunder storms and immense rains, to the great destruction of the planters. The planters in this neighborhood have not escaped a rain more than seven or eight days since the commencement—thirty-two days ago. Some say we are visited by two or three rains. For the past five days the rains have been heavier. The spring was cold and backward. We had but four or five good farming days when the successive rains set in, since which time we have had no farming weather. There cannot possibly be more than one-half of a corn crop grown in this part of the county the present season. Should the rains cease immediately, we might possibly make one-fourth of a cotton crop; but should the rains continue on, or the cotton-worm come, there will not be a bale grown in this section of the country. Many acres of cotton have never been worked out, and many that were are now lost in the weeds or grass. There are but few clear spots of cotton in the county, and these do not do well. I have resided in this section for twenty odd years, but have never seen any wet season to compare with this, not even in 1867. The inferiority of crops now surpasses anything that I have ever seen or heard of in this once thrifty county. The streams are up all the time, and the rains appear to be general. The planters look with grim despair at their present and future prospects.

SUBSCRIBER.

The wheat in Denton county is better than the most sanguine farmers anticipated.

MR. EDITOR—You have some knowledge of "Kosse and its surroundings" from an article that appeared in the *ADVOCATE* a few months ago. We are still blessed, and can still report good news. We have had excessive rains, and many discouragements not common during spring, but farmers did what they could, and waited patiently for the rains to cease; in fact, crops were kept growing, and in a few days after rains ceased, in a measure, farmers generally reported their crops in fine condition. At this date we have prospects exceedingly flattering for a full crop. Wheat, oats, rye, barley and millet, have been introduced into our community, and reports are favorable. We hear of crops having been blasted by the heavy rains in many portions of our State—corn and cotton in some sections ruined; in others, only a fourth, third, or half crop can be realized; but such is the fertility and draining capacity of our section, that we can now anticipate an overwhelming crop—plenty for ourselves and much to spare. Our section, within the experience of old settlers, never fails to yield a competency, and when seasons are favorable the crops cannot be gathered.

We are looking for a large immigration next fall and winter. Our churches, (Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian,) and Sunday-schools are all doing well. T.

KOSSE, Texas, July 1, 1873.

The Two Farmer Boys.

Some forty-five or fifty miles back from one of our large commercial cities, there lived two very respectable and well-to-do farmers. They had farms adjoining each other, and their families were so intimate that they might almost be said to be one and the same family. Each of these gentlemen had a son, and they were very nearly the same age, there being only a few months' difference in the same.

These two boys, having been raised together, had become, (as was very natural) very much attached to each other; they had played together, they had been to school together, so that they had always kept company together, so that they seemed more like one person than two. And yet, they were far from being alike in their dispositions.

One day, when they were taking a walk out together, Charles said to John: "John, do you know I have a strong idea of going to——city and enter as a clerk, and becoming a merchant, for farming is such a drudging kind of business; I do not like it, and no one can ever become much who follows it. It is all toil, but very little pleasure, and less profit." This announcement very much astonished John, for he had calculated that they would spend their days together on their respective farms.

He, therefore, made use of all the arguments in his power to persuade Charles from (what he considered very visionary) his idea of leaving his father's farm, and venturing upon a city life. But it was all of no use; Charles had made up his mind that farming was a dull business, and he would go to town, where he would become somebody in the world.

His father, having more ambition than good sense, being acquainted with

a prominent dry goods merchant in the city, sent his son, with a letter of introduction, to him. The merchant received him very cordially, and took him as a clerk. The terms were, that for the first year he must pay his own expenses, which amounted to \$300, and which he had to call on his father to pay, and which took all that his father cleared that year from his farm. The next year he received \$200 salary; but then his idea of living had so marvelously increased, that he was obliged to call on his father for \$300 more. The next year was the same; for although his salary was increased, his ideas of living also increased, and he was obliged to call on his father for help. In the third year he made a visit home in the country; and as he went up with a very "dashing team," as he was getting near his home, he met his old companion, John, hauling a load of wood; but being so elevated in his ideas of things, he let John pass without recognizing him, although he knew him very well.

After a short visit home, he returned to town, and in the sixth year became a partner in the firm where he had been a clerk. His father, thinking his son was about to do a great business, and soon be a very rich man, advanced him all the money he had, (which was some \$5000 or \$6000,) and then waited the result. The result was, the concern soon burst up, Charles and his father lost their money, and Charles was exceedingly glad to get back into the country on the farm, and what he once thought a drudge, he found now to be the most pleasant business he could pursue, and not so very profitless either.

But his greatest astonishment was, that he found his old boy companion, John, instead of having lost everything, had \$3000 in the bank, and a half interest in his father's farm. Charles never passed John after that without recognizing him.

My young friends in the country, if you have good farms there don't leave them to come to town, thinking you will suddenly become rich, and make so much money you will have nothing to do but to spend it; remember Charles; and he is only a type of thousands of young men who leave good homes in the country, and come to town with the vain idea of making a fortune. Stick to your farms.

THE *Texas News*, of Bonham, says:

Wm. Lackey, a sixteen-year-old boy, and renter on Mrs. Litchmond's farm, north of town, is cultivating nine acres of cotton this year. We have been shown a bloom from his crop, which was planted since the hail storm.

Will the *News*, or somebody else, shake hands for us with that boy? We have profound respect for such energy and pluck. We would go further to make the acquaintance of that "sixteen-year-old boy" than to secure the friendship of many a man who has gone to Congress.

The corn crop is going to be unusually good in Tarrant county this year. Sixty bushels to the acre, beyond a doubt.

The cotton crop in Denton county look remarkably well.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. S. H. Brown, of Bellville circuit, Texas Conference, sends us an interesting report from his charge. His letter is dated June 30th:

Through mercies of God in Christ we have had a feast of fat things from on high, near Nelsonville. Our Heavenly Father was pleased to pour out his holy spirit upon us. It was no sudden outburst of anxiety for the salvation of their souls by the people, but a deep, gradual and general interest manifested in the community. The effects will long be felt, we humbly hope and believe. The second Sunday in this month, I preached in Nelsonville at night, at the school-house; called up mourners that night, and, praise be to His holy name who can work and none can hinder, though opposition had begun to manifest itself and the meeting had been closed the Tuesday night previous, ten came up on my making the call and gave me their hands, promising to give God their hearts.

Yesterday being the fifth Sunday, (I promised it them some time since) Bro. Kennon preached and baptized two for me. Total result of meeting: twenty-one additions, sixteen baptisms. Total since I have been on the work: thirty-two; but I feel my great need of a deeper work of grace in my own heart; of greater energy; of more ability; more humility—in fact, of a new man entirely. Pray for me, that though the seed may be sown in tears, weakness and ignorance, yet, blessed by Him, they may bring forth much fruit to His honor and glory and the salvation of this people. After district conference, to which I hope to start to-day, week, will send you a full report of the work, with a description of this, the finest portion of Texas, and the people.

—Rev. J. Randle, of Groesbeeck, Northwest Texas Conference, under date of June 17th, sends us good news. We trust the work will spread over the whole country:

We have had a refreshing season at Shady Grove, Steel's creek. I commenced a meeting at that place June the 3d, and continued for ten days, resulting in the conversion of twenty-two souls and twenty-one accessions to the church. Baptized thirteen. The church was greatly revived. We are also making arrangements to build a Methodist church at this place. Some six or seven hundred dollars have already been subscribed. Our Methodist people are waking up on the church question in this part of the country.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Rev. J. C. Simmons, writing to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, says: "Success seems to attend the efforts of our preachers this year in the building of churches. One at Hollister, Stockton, and Linden each awaits dedication, while several have been dedicated recently. The spirit of liberality seems to be on the increase among our people. They are not satisfied to worship in borrowed school-houses, with cramped, uncomfortable seats, made only for children. We attribute much of this to the bugle-blasts blown by Bishops Keener and McTycire, while

among us. In whatever waters their keels plow, they leave a foaming wake. May their tribute increase!"

—The *Southern Christian Advocate* of July 9th says: We were deeply pained a few days ago, by a paragraph from one of the Columbus papers, mentioning the dangerous illness in that city of this loved and venerated man. We have anxiously awaited later and more definite information, but up to the time of going to press, none has reached us. The wonderful power of resistance to the assaults of disease, hitherto displayed by Dr. Pierce's physical frame, and its marvelously rapid recuperation, lead us to hope that we may soon hear of his recovery from the illness, which causes us the deepest solicitude. Our readers will join us in earnest prayer, that the grand old man may still be spared many years to bless the church with his presence and pulpit ministrations.

—Bishop Doggett has called for six or seven young men to recruit our ministerial force on the Pacific coast.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—There is much agitation on the subject of a reduction of the number of districts in the Illinois Conference—from eleven to six—and there is a good prospect of its being done. Then the salary can be raised, and the work manned by a class of men who now prefer the best stations to any district. The proposition to elect presiding elders is growing in favor.

—The Methodists of Washington city have purchased a piece of property for a permanent camp-ground located on the Metropolitan Railroad, near Gaithersburgh, Montgomery county, Md. The first meeting will be held early in August.

—Ting Neng Chiek, Ting Mi Ai, Pang Ting Hie, Chiong Taik Liang, Li Cha Mi, and Sia Lieng Li, Chinamen, have been admitted on trial and elected to deacons' orders by the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The statistics of the Southern Presbyterian Church, just published for this year, give: Ministers and Licentiates, 939; churches, 1585; communicants, 93,906; children in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, 54,710. The contributions were: To Sustentation and Presbyterian Domestic Missions, \$63,734; to Foreign Missions, \$31,065; to education, \$48,603; to publication, \$11,731; to invalid fund, \$9714; to pastors' salaries, \$477,471; to congregational purposes, \$424,105; miscellaneous, \$60,390; total \$1,126,423. A small increase is shown in each of the items except those of Sunday-school scholars, the contributions for Foreign Missions, and the miscellaneous contributions. The decrease in Sunday-school scholars is about 1200; contributions for Foreign Missions, \$9939; and in miscellaneous contributions, \$15,972.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Irish Presbyterian General Assembly has had a heated discussion of the question of using organs in the church services. A committee appointed by the previous General Assembly to consider

the subject, reported that the General Assembly of 1866 had declared that organs were already excluded by the law of the church, and that no additional legislation was necessary. This was not satisfactory to the anti-organists, for there were already a half-dozen organs in use in the churches under the Assembly's jurisdiction, which they were anxious to turn out. The matter was finally disposed of to everybody's satisfaction, and quite sensibly, under the circumstances, by the unanimous adoption of the following "compromise" resolutions, which were proposed by the moderator:

"Having a mutual regard for the rights of conscience, and a common desire for the peace and prosperity of our beloved Church, we resolve, "First, To abstain from passing any law in relation to the service of praise.

"Second, To give up and abstain from the use of instrumental music in the public worships.

"Third, To address ourselves with increased diligence to improve the psalmody of the church."

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has 1085 ministers, 1948 congregations, and 130,000 communicants. Of the churches, 833 have each 75 members or less, 720 have 50 or less, 485 have 25 or less, 174 have ten or less.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—At a recent meeting of the Congregational Association in Hannibal, Mo., it was voted to appoint and ordain deacons to preach. Candidates are to be examined and approved by a board consisting of their pastor and the Mission Committee of the District Association; and the better to fit them for their work, they are recommended to study some appropriate outline of theology. The *Congregationalist* regards this as the right step in the communities where regularly educated ministers cannot be obtained.

BAPTIST.

—The Southern Baptist Convention which recently closed its session in Mobile, unanimously approved of the removal of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now located in Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky. The condition of its going to the latter place is that Kentucky shall raise for it \$300,000, of which Louisville shall raise one-third, and the other Southern States \$200,000 more, making a total of \$500,000.

CATHOLIC.

—The address lately published by the Catholic Bishops of Germany declares that the church has never been in such perilous plight since the conversion of Constantine brought her three hundred years of persecution to a close; "public life, the press, literature, science, and education" being united in a conspiracy against her.

JEWISH.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says: "A gratifying success attends the Jewish schools in Asia and Africa, under the patronage of the Alliance Israelite. Seventeen are now established in various localities, are excellently attended by both sexes, with the best results. Besides improving the mental and moral culture of our own co-religionists, these schools make a powerful

moral impression on the natives; and the reflection that the Jews have friends in Europe to aid and educate them deters many a prowling Arab or Moor from attacking the defenceless Israelites. The difficulties encountered by the Alliance in establishing Jewish schools in barbarous lands have been many, but they are fast becoming surmounted. Much has been done; but vastly more is to be accomplished before education is thoroughly diffused in the East, and our brethren are raised in mental culture above the grovelling mediocrity of the nations wherein they dwell on suffrance."

MISSIONARY.

—An appeal has been made to the English Baptists to aid in rebuilding the Havelock chapel, in Agra, India. In connection with this appeal, Rev. Mr. Gregson writes from Agra: "Just now we are called upon to make every effort to meet the great need of the Christian church in India, in providing divine service for our own people, un-mixed with semi-popish practices, such as are rampant in nearly all the Episcopal churches in India. We are continually told by the heathen to remove the floral decorations out of our churches before we preach against their idolatrous services."

—Rev. W. N. Hall, English Methodist Missionary, Tientsin, has been presented with a purse of fifty guineas, as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the foreign community at that port. The list of subscribers to the testimonial includes the names of the consuls for Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, the Commissioner of Customs, and most of the merchants and other residents. Mr. Hall goes home on furlough after nearly fourteen years' mission work in China.

—The London Missionary Society held its anniversary in Exeter Hall, May 15th. The total income of the year was reported to be £115,070. The secretary, Dr. Mullen, announced also that £5800 had been contributed as a testimonial to Dr. Moffat, and as a provision for his old age. During the year six new missionaries had been sent to Madagascar, and three more are expected soon to follow. Repeated allusion was made by the speakers to the great success of Christian missions in Madagascar, and also to the collision between the agents of the Church Missionary Society and those of the Propagation Society. Mr. Spurgeon and others addressed the meeting.

—The report read at the twelfth anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Association for the Social and Religious Improvement of Syrian Females (British) gave the expenditures for the year as more than \$30,000. More than \$16,000 has been received for the new school-house at Damascus. In Bierut there were 15 schools, including blind, cripple, and night schools; in Damascus 4, in Lebanon 7, in Tyre 1; making 38 in all. The number of scholars was 1805, of European teachers 14, of native teachers 28, and of assistant pupils 20. Allusion was made to the help given by American missionaries in Syria, and to the fact that in one of the schools at Hasbeya among 100 scholars there were 14 native princesses.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 21, 1873.

The history of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England was, until recently, notwithstanding some vicissitudes, one of steady and often rapid progress. Internal discensions occurred, and branches broken off somewhat violently from the parent stem were planted elsewhere, and flourished, more or less independently of the source from whence they sprung. Still, the original body maintained its spiritual vigor, and the usual report every year was that many thousands had been added to the church. In 1867, however, the rate of increase began to diminish. The number of new members in that year was 6000. In 1868 it was 5300; in 1869 only 3000; in 1870 about the same; and in 1871 the advance ceased altogether and the churches had to report a loss of 1381. As I told you last year, the community had been outwardly prosperous all the time; they had been putting up finer churches than ever before, and the congregations who attend them were evidently rich and increased in goods, as compared with the old Methodist; but, side by side with the advance of worldly wealth, there was this clear evidence of spiritual poverty. The state of things was serious—it could not be denied. The conference of that year discussed the matter and took the only right course—the discussion was turned into earnest prayer. The answer to the prayer was almost immediate. The decline was arrested. In the following year, 1872, there was still a loss, but it was reduced to 240, and the returns just presented for the present year showed that the tide has again turned, for there is an increase on the year of 1700.

In connection with this increase, it is interesting to note a partial revival of open air preaching, which, in the last century, was the means of spreading Methodism throughout this and other countries. When George Whitefield and John Wesley went through England—and the same thing happened when Whitefield visited your shores—no buildings could hold the crowds who flocked to hear the gospel from their lips. The people came together by thousands and tens of thousands, for Whitefield on some occasions preached to as many as thirty thousand persons. The reason why open air preaching has so much declined in our day is that, as a general rule, the best preachers no longer engage in it, and that open air work requires the best preachers. It is incomparably more difficult to hold the attention of a casual audience in the open air than to interest a congregation indoors, who are accustomed to preaching and know and respect the preacher; and the best and ablest men among the Wesleyan Methodist, as in most other churches, have long ceased to “go out into the highways and hedges.” It appears, however, that the practice is now being revived in some parts of England, and it will doubtless have a marked effect on the prosperity of the churches.

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, D. D., who was for some years president of the Canadian Conference, has returned to England, and was married a few days ago—I believe for the third time. Dr. Punshon is fifty years of age—which, you know, we do not consider old in this country—and has long been accounted the most eloquent and popular of Methodist preachers. His preaching is as attractive as Mr. Spurgeon's, but his style is as different as possible. Mr. Spurgeon gives his hearers solid food, rather plainly served; Dr. Punshon dresses up his ideas with the most elaborate ornament. He has an unlimited command of language, and

from beginning to end there is no check to the stream of his eloquence. Some of his hearers complain that amidst all these flowers of imagination they find little or nothing to refresh or sustain their souls; but other people are delighted, and no doubt benefited by his ministry. Many men; many minds. God works by various and very different instruments, suited to the various dispositions and wants of men. Dr. Punshon is, at any rate, a powerful agent on the side of the truth. It is to be regretted, however, that some young preachers desirous to emulate Dr. Punshon's popularity have taken to imitate his style without his eloquence or ability; and the result is a kind of preaching which aims to be ornamental rather than useful, and too often proves to be neither the one nor the other. This is a very serious matter. Hungry souls need to be fed. It is all very well to have some flowers on the table, if they be of sweet fragrance, but if substantial food be forgotten it is no use saying to the people, “Be ye filled.”

Mr. Joseph Arch, whose name is familiar to your readers as the leader of the agricultural laborers' movement, and president of their union, has accepted invitations to visit different parts of America, and will probably sail in a few weeks. He has not, however, been invited to visit Texas, and I have no reason to expect he will go there. The employers of farm laborers here are now turning their attention to the further use of labor-saving machinery, and the result will be that they will employ fewer laborers and pay them better. There will be consequently an increasing number requiring to emigrate. F. GORE.

Natural Theology.

We gaze with admiration on the many works of art which man has brought to perfection by his ever-restless mind, without considering who laid the foundation on which the chief of the terrestrial creation has founded his discoveries.

We know that in many portions of the world men are so vain they even scorn the idea of there being a superior to them. But let us dismiss this monstrosity. The Bible tells us that “the firmaments declare the glory of God;” but as this is too mysterious for our incomprehensible minds, let us look to such objects as nature presents for sufficient evidence to manifest God's design. Man being considered the noblest of all his works, we will glance a moment at the destiny for which he was created, and the mission he is designed to fill: There is the heart, for instance: ever performing the duty that has been allotted it, beating at the rate of eighty times per minute. How often has man endeavored, but in vain, to imitate this wonderful time piece in his various productions? It never becomes neglectful that its mission is so important; but is the same in childhood, when we are unconscious of the necessity of it, as it is in mature years when we entertain the greatest fears for its safety. Were it left to us to attend to our respiration, and many other things so important to our existence, how long would life endure? Grown weary with the watchings of the day, when night began to throw her curtain o'er all nature we would be deprived of that blessing we now possess of resting our eye-lids in slumber, and man's race from the cradle to the grave would be short.

Could man, in his deficient manner, and with such limited means, produce an instrument of such great importance as the eye, with a pupil capable of contracting when the light is too great and expanding when not sufficient? Could he again be the author of another object that he finds it almost impossible to do without—the ear?—so intricately constructed that upon

analysis he is unable to assign the duty to its various parts. Then, what is shown in such contrivances if not the evidences of an allwise being? “Manifold are the blessings of God.”

But pause in your wild career and waft your imaginations in their busy flight along the channel of mind. Let us gaze for awhile on the beauties of nature, and mark some of the wonders which the deficient mind of man has failed to unravel: During a part of the year, old mother earth is clad in the beautiful robes that nature sends with spring. These we find are distinguished into separate kingdoms: part destined for the use of man, while others are better suited to the nature of ruminant animals, which, by a designing hand, have been taught by natural instinct to distinguish that which is wholesome from that which is not. Not a plant, we are told, has been lost to the world since they were placed here for man's benefit. Only mark the wonderful and yet beautiful manner in which the seeds are preserved. While the corolla, with its various shades of velvet tinting, sends forth its fragrance and beauty for the mind of man to feast upon during his leisure hours, just beneath the little petals lies the seed-pod, concealed by the verdure of the calyx. There, within their little cells, the various seeds mature; and should we not wonder that the earth should, ere this, have been overgrown by the vast amount of verdure that forms such a beautiful carpet, and the ten thousands of seeds that are ready to spring forth anew in the spring? But many of these are the food of the animalcule that we see daily hovering around the parterre. Yet they do not destroy all we consider as worthless tares, for God has said to man: “Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow,” and, therefore, these little laborers do not accomplish what has been left for man to subdue.

Look at the manner in which the clothing of different animals has been adapted to different climes. When perpetual snows crown the North Pole, and winter ever reigns, we find nothing but what is suited to a frigid zone, and could not survive in the tropics. But in the torrid climates we find everything very much opposed to the chilly blasts of the icebergs. Not heavy coats of fur, but something to reflect, as much as possible, the scorching rays of the summer's sun; these being only irrational animals that have not the power of changing their raiment with the season. Turn again to man: Endowed with intellectual faculties capable of calling all his different organs to his aid, he is so constructed that he may, if inclined, traverse the barren deserts of Africa, and endure the scorching sand-storms of Sahara; or, with Bonaparte, scale the mountains of Europe, view the snow-capped Alps, mingle with the Esquimaux of Greenland, and meet the icebergs of the north. What atheist would not abandon his false belief, and acknowledge the existence of a superior being if he would for a moment contemplate even the smallest mystery of nature? What person would not of necessity exclaim with David, while meditating the structure of any organ of his body: “I am fearfully and wonderfully made?”

TEXAS SEDBERRY.

Self-Supporting Camp-Meeting.

A few years ago, there was no such thing; every tent tried to surpass all others in the length of his table, the quantity and quality of his edibles: the number of guests at dinner on Saturday and Sunday was a matter of considerable boast, and the liberal tenter returned home with many pleasant reminiscences of the “last camp-meeting.”

Then, every man had his own house-

servants; such as could be depended on, and he could hire as much more “help” as he wanted, by paying for it. Now, the thing has changed; no one knows how he will be situated to-morrow for help, unless he depends on himself to supply all the needs. We have thus been compelled to adopt the “self-supporting plan,” or abandon the meetings entirely. The plan, now, is for each family to make preparations for themselves *alone*; and if any young persons wish to attend the meeting, let them make arrangements with some of their neighbors (who intend to “camp on the ground”) to make their tent their home.

No considerate person now thinks of going to a “camp-meeting” without making his own arrangements for the care of himself and family during his stay, let that be long or short. Those who camp do so to enjoy the meeting, and there would certainly be none if they had to employ all their time in waiting on their friends. Let us, then, abandon the old plan of depending on friends, and *all* go prepared to accommodate ourselves; then, we can have a good meeting any time, and no one will hesitate to camp for fear of being burdened with their friends.

There will be a camp-meeting of *this kind* on North Cow bayou, at the old camp-ground about one mile below the crossing of the Waco and Belton road, embracing the third Sunday in July. There will be arrangements made for ministers and families. The above hints are sufficient for the considerate. Come one, come all; but do not forget your tents.

The citizens will meet to fix the arbor and arrange the seats on Monday morning before the meeting. Let each one furnish as many seats as possible at that time. H. C. W.

The aggressiveness of the Protestant Episcopal Church is in her bishops. Subtract this, and she would be a mere cipher. Is this so with the Methodist Church? We need more bishops, and need them in definite fields of labor, and the church will yet have them. It only is Episcopal success.

The above, which we copy from the *Northern Christian Advocate*, published at Syracuse, New York, leans strongly toward the diocesan Episcopacy, and if it represents the views of the body of the Church, North, it marks a decided change in the Northern Methodist mind respecting the polity of Methodism. The itinerant system has been one of our marked peculiarities. When that feature of our system is withdrawn from the Episcopacy, it will be speedily abandoned by the body of the ministry. The value of the Episcopacy in the Methodist Church does not consist alone in the immediate results of their preaching and counsel, but in the vitality they impart to the itinerant system by meeting its demands and sharing its burdens.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has at length given positive denial to the scandalous charges made against him. In a brief note to the *Brooklyn Eagle* he says: “The stories and rumors which have for some time been circulated against me are grossly untrue, and I stamp them, in general and particular, as grossly false.”

THE Church Missionary Society has taken under its charge the churches of San Francisco, and St. Joseph in the city of Mexico. The Christian church is waking up to the importance of this newly opened field. Southern Methodism must not forget its call.

Correspondence.

Owensville High School.

MR. EDITOR—It will be gratifying to the many friends of this institution to learn that it is in a prosperous condition. This school, as you doubtless know, belongs to the Northwest Texas Conference. Rev. H. M. Glass was appointed as principal at the last session of the conference, under whose wise management the school has done well, satisfying the patrons generally that he is an able instructor and a Christian gentleman.

I had the pleasure to attend the closing exercises on last Tuesday and Wednesday. The pupils did well; they showed that they had not been idle, but understood what had been taught them. I have not seen or heard of a school whose discipline is better and general deportment more regular; for, during the whole session, no difficulty was had in controlling any of the students.

The concert was excellent. Although nearly all of the music class were beginners, their performances satisfied all that Mrs. Glass is among the first and best teachers of music in the land.

I was greatly astonished on the last night of the exercises to see so many people. They came flocking in from all directions, until the large hall could hold no more. Some two hundred could find no room in the house, so the windows, doors, stage, and, in fact, every place in and about, was filled with eager listeners and lookers; and they must all have been payed for coming by the first appearance of so many bright-eyed beauties, all blushing with an earnest desire to please those present. First was the coronation of the Queen of Night; and, sir, I assure you that, from the yellow-orange groves of beautiful Florida to the broad, rich prairies of Texas, I have not seen a more attractive exhibition. The queen was crowned with flowers, and placed on a throne surrounded by maidens representing the different months in the year, each bringing gifts, different yet appropriate. But I cannot go into particulars; I say this, however, that all was beautiful, from the arch of flowers supported by two lovely girls clothed in roses and vines, to the rainbow beauty behind the throne.

After the concert, songs, speeches, music, etc., Dr. Marrow delivered the address, which was practical and sensible, and must have stirred up a desire in many hearts to try and do something in the world. So, taking the whole together, I come to the conclusion that Brother Glass and lady, with their associates, are doing a great work for the church and country; and those having children to educate will do well to place them in the care of such teachers, for then you can be satisfied with their moral as well as mental training.

Owensville is a healthy place, ten miles from Calvert, which is the nearest point on the Texas Central Railroad, and four miles from Englewood, on the International Railroad. Board can be had in Brother Glass' family at reasonable terms.

Now, this is a church enterprise, and all who have the good of the church and country at heart should rally to its support, for it is certainly worthy of large patronage.

Very truly,

CHAS. E. BROWN.

CALVERT, July 2, 1873.

Owensville High School

MR. EDITOR—Brother Brown and myself, a part of the visiting committee on the part of the Northwest Texas Conference, were present at the examination of this institution, and as we parted without making arrangements for a report, I take the liberty

of saying a few words through the ADVOCATE in relation to the school.

This is the third year of its existence. It is under the patronage of the Springfield district conference of the M. E. Church, South, with powers under a regular charter to confer suitable degrees for scholarship.

The principal, Rev. Hiram M. Glass, took charge of the school at a time when, under an unfortunate combination of circumstances, its fortune was waning. With indomitable energy and unflinching perseverance, he overcame an array of opposition that threatened to crush him. The acknowledged success of the scholastic year just closed is the highest compliment his devotion to the interests of the school could receive.

The examination began on the 24th of June, and ended on the 25th night. A detail of the exercises is unnecessary. The whole affair was creditable alike to the teachers and pupils. Perhaps I should except some of the reading of the young ladies, which was, in some cases, indistinct, and rather wanting in emphasis, which, on the score of excessive modesty, might be readily excused.

The music-class, under Mrs. Glass, acquitted themselves very creditably, though a number of them were but beginners.

The literary address was delivered by Dr. W. B. Marrow, and set forth the necessity of a Christian education, based on the precepts of the Bible.

The next session opens with September. The boarding-house is capacious, and the terms reasonable; the instruction thorough; the town healthy; easily accessible, both from the International and Central Railroads. This school offers superior inducements to those living in Central Texas as an educational point.

OSCAR M. ADDISON.

OWENSVILLE, Texas, July 3, 1873.

Heroism Begins at Home.

We often hear people speak of heroic action with a certain surprise at its performance not altogether complimentary to the performer. "He forgot himself," they say; "he surpassed himself;" "he was carried away by a noble impulse." This is not true. A man does not forget himself in emergency; he asserts himself, rather; that which is deepest and strongest in him breaks suddenly through the exterior of calm conventionalities, and for a moment you know his real value; you get a measure of his capacity. But this capacity is not created, as some say, by the emergency. No man can be carried farther by the demands of the moment than his common aspirations and sober purposes have prepared him to go. A brave man does not rise to the occasion; the occasion rises to him. His bravery was in him before—dormant, but alive; unknown perhaps to himself; for we are not apt to appreciate the slow, sure gains of convictions of duty steadily followed; of patient continuance in well-doing; of daily victories over self, until a sudden draft upon us shows what they have amounted to. We are like water-springs, whose pent-up streams rise with opportunity to the level of the fountain-head, and no higher. A man selfish at heart and in ordinary behavior, cannot be unselfish when unselfishness would be rewarded openly. If he will not be unselfish when he ought, he cannot be so when he would. Is it not a question practicable for every home: What sort of characters are we, parents and children, forming by every-day habits of thought and action? Emergencies are but experimental tests of our strength or weakness; and we shall beat them, not according to sudden resolve, but according to the quality of daily living. The oak does not encounter more than two or three whirlwinds during its

long life; but it lays up its solid strength through years of peace and sunshine, and when its hour of trial comes it is ready. The children of to-day, protected, cared for now, must soon begin to fight their own battles with the world; nay, more—must make the world in which they live. The future America lies in these little hands. They are

"Brought forth and reared in hours
Of change, alarm, surprise."

What shall we do to make them sufficient for the times upon which they have fallen?—"Home and Society," Scribner.

Anecdote of Bishop Hedding.

The following very interesting passage in the life of Bishop Hedding was related by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Baptist church in New York, during the delivery of his sermon at Sea Cliff on Tuesday, the 28th ult.:

"One of the most lovely beings on earth, a man enthroned in my memory as no other is—there is no man, living or dead, that has done so much for me, except my old father—was a poor Methodist bishop. As I see him now, O how beautiful his face! how beautiful his life! I mean the venerable Elijah Hedding. What a marvelous power he exerted over the young men who were entering the ministry.

"I want to tell you one incident, which I want Dr. DePuy to take for the *Christian Advocate*, as there were only three men who heard it: Dr. Resin, Brother Buckley, and myself. They are both dead, and I want to tell you something about your bishop:

"When I was a young man, I was attending the conference at Schenectady, and Bishop Hedding presided; he stayed with a friend of mine, next door to the church. It was very hot weather in summer, and a brother was preaching who spoke quite loud. The Bishop could not get out, but remained in his room. After meeting we went to his room to see if he wanted anything, and we found him sitting by the open window, where he had been listening to the sermon. And, as one of our number said to him:

"Can we do anything for you?"

"He replied with a tremulous voice, 'Nothing, my son'

"Are you sick?"

"No, dear child; no, no."

"Can we do anything for you?" Tears were falling, and his breast was heaving and shaking, and he seemed bowed down with agitation. We were alarmed, and anxiously inquired:

"What is amiss, Bishop?"

"O," said he, "I will tell you. I have been sitting here listening to that brother while he was preaching. I could hear every word, and I have been examining my poor old heart to see whether I loved the Lord Jesus as much now as I did when I was of your age, my boys."

"As he spoke his lips quivered and tears ran. I said:

"And what, Bishop, is the result of the hour's investigation?"

"O, my child, the result is written in the Word; I can, with Peter, say, Thou knowest that I love thee!"

"I had rather have such wealth as that than all the wealth of the world."

As I Have Sung, So I Believe.

On the 30th of May, 1416, Jerome of Prague, after bearing a noble testimony to the truth for which he was ready to suffer, was led to the place of execution, through a crowd which heaped upon him every kind of insult. As he went along, he sang the Apostles' Creed, and some hymns of the church, "with a loud voice and cheerful countenance."

On reaching the stake, a mitre was given to him, probably in mockery. He placed it, with his own hands, on his head, saying:

"The Lord Jesus Christ, my God, was crowned for my sake with a crown

of thorns, and I will gladly wear this crown for his glory."

He then threw himself on his knees, and kissed the stake, remaining in prayer for a few minutes. He was then bound with wet cords and a chain, and large pieces of wood, intermixed with straw, were piled around him. The executioner was about to set fire to the pile behind his back, but the martyr saw his intention, and cried:

"Come forward, and kindle it before my face! If I had feared this, I should not have been here, for I might have avoided it."

The fire was kindled; and as the smoke and flame arose, so, once more, did the martyr's voice, in his last earthly hymn, so soon to be followed by songs of triumphant glory:

"Welcome, happy morning! age to age shall say:
Hell to-day is vanquished, heaven is won to-day!"

Poggius of Florence, formerly secretary to Pope John XXIII., himself a papist, wrote, that same day, to his friend, Aretin: "His voice was sweet and full. Every ear was captivated, every heart touched."

When he had ended the hymn, he said, in the German language: "My beloved children, as I have sung, so, and not otherwise, do I believe."

Then he looked up, and said, with a loud voice: "Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit."

There was an awful interval; the testimony was not yet complete, the crown was not yet won. The flames, fanned by a strong wind into intenser heat, were yet by that very wind ever and anon driven aside, exposing their terrible ravages upon that "temple of the Holy Ghost," and prolonged the torture. Once more he cried out (a golden link of prayer and faith between the praises ended and the praises to begin):

"O Lord God, have mercy upon me; have mercy upon me! Thou knowest how I loved thy truth. Thou hast redeemed me!"

And then a fiery veil covered him from view, once more parted by the wind disclosing blistered lips yet moving as in prayer; and then—charred and blackened remains below, and another glorified spirit, holy and beautiful and victorious above.

Oh, that the dying testimony of all who sing the church's "songs of grace and glory" may be like that of Jerome of Prague, "As I have sung, so, and not otherwise, do I believe!" Let this be the standard of our singing; the expression of "true and lively faith" in Him "who, by his death, hath destroyed death, and by his rising to life again, hath restored us to everlasting life."

DIDN'T BLESS THE WHISKY.—A Kentucky lawyer, on a circuit, was asked to dine with a judge. At the table, the judge, as was the custom, asked a blessing, and shortly after took from the side-board a bottle of old Bourbon, of which he asked his friend to partake, partaking freely himself, as was also his custom. After dinner the lawyer said:

"Judge, will you permit me to ask you a question?"

"O, certainly," replied the judge, "what is it?"

"I observe," replied the lawyer, "that after you had asked a blessing you set out the bottle. Now, I wish to ask whether you are ashamed to ask a blessing on the liquor, or whether you thought it good enough without it?"

The judge took the matter under advisement.

"If you want to see what men will do in the way of conformity," says a modern philosopher, "take a high hat for your subject of meditation. I dare say there are twenty-two millions of people at this minute wearing one of these hats to please the rest."

Miscellany.

Prairie Detectives.

THE SKILL OF INDIAN TRAILERS—
HOW THEY CAN TRACK A TRAIL.

A Dr. Hanchendoff gives the following account of the extraordinary skill of Indian trailers:

I have ridden several hundred miles with an experienced guide and trailer, Hack, whom I interrogated upon many points in the practice of his art. Nearly all the tracks I saw, either old or new, as a novice in the art, I questioned him about. In going to the Niobrara river, we crossed the track of an Indian pony. My guide followed the track a few miles, and then said, "It is a stray, black horse, with a long, bushy tail, nearly starved to death; has a split hoof of the left forefoot, and goes very lame, and he passed here early this morning." Astonished and incredulous, I asked him the reason for knowing these particulars by the tracks of the animal, when he replied, "It was a stray horse, because it did not go in a direct line. His tail was long, for he dragged it over the snow. In brushing against a bush he left some of his hair, which shows its color. He was very hungry, for in going along he has nipped at those high, dry weeds which horses seldom eat. The fissure of the left forefoot left also its track, and the depth of the indentation shows the degree of his lameness; and his tracks show he was here this morning when the snow was hard with frost."

At another place we came across an Indian track, and he said, "It is an old Yankton who came to look at his traps. In coming over he carried in his right hand a trap, and in his left a lasso to catch a pony he had lost. He returned without finding the horse, but had caught in the trap he had out a prairie wolf, which he carried home on his back, and a bundle of kinikinic wood in his right hand." Then he gave his reasons: "I know that he is old by the impression his gait has made, and a Yankton by that of his moccasins. He is from the other side of the river, as there are no Yanktons on this side. The trap he carried struck the snow now and then, and in the same manner as when he came, shows that he did not find his pony. A drop of blood in the center of his tracks shows that he carried the wolf on his back, and the bundle of kinikinic wood he used as a staff for his support, and catching a wolf shows that he had traps." "But," I asked, "how do you know it is a wolf? Why not a fox, or even a deer?" Said he: "If it had been a fox or coyote, or any other kind of small game, he would have slipped the head of the animal in his waist-belt, and so carried it by his side, and not on his shoulders. Deers are not caught by traps; but if it had been a deer he would not have crossed this high hill, but would have gone back by way of the ravine, and the load would have made his steps still more tottering."

Another Indian track we saw some twenty miles west of this he put this serious construction upon: "He's an upper Indian—a prowling horse-thief—carried a double shot-gun, and is a rascal that killed some white man lately, and passed here one week ago, for," said he, "a lone Indian in these parts is on mischief, and generally on the lookout for horses. He had on the shoes of a white man whom he had in all probability killed, but his steps are those of an Indian. Going through the ravine the end of his gun hit the deep snow. A week ago we had a very warm day, and the snow being soft he made these deep tracks." I suggested that perhaps he bought those shoes. "Indians don't buy shoes, and if they did they would not buy

them as large as these were, for Indians have very small feet."

The most noted trailer of this country was Paul Dalaria, a half-breed, who died under my hands of Indian consumption last summer. I have spoken of him in a former letter. At one time I rode with him, and trailing was naturally the subject of our conversation. I begged to trail with him an old track over the prairie in order to learn its history. I hardly made the proposition, when he drew up his horse, which was at a ravine, and said: "Well, here is an elk track. Let us get off our horses and follow it." We followed it but a few rods when he said it was exactly a month old, and made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This he knew, as then we had our last rain, and at the hour named the ground was softer than any other time. The track before us was then made. He broke up here and there clusters of grapes that lay in the path of the track, and showed me the dry ends of some, the stumps of others, and by numerous similar items accounted for many circumstances that astonished me. We followed the trail over a mile. Now and then we saw that a wolf, a fox and other animals had practiced their trailing instincts on the elk's tracks. Here and there he would show me where a snake, a rat and a prairie dog had crossed the track. Nothing had followed or crossed the track that the quick eye of Dalaria did not detect. He gave an account of the habits of all the animals that had left their footprints on the track; also of the state of the weather since the elk passed, and the effects of sunshine, wind, aridity, sand storms and other influences that have a bearing on these tracks.

The old man, like all other travelers, was reticent, but on this occasion, seeing that I was interested, became especially communicative.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Temple at Jerusalem.

The *Edinburgh Review* has an article on the "Recovery of Jerusalem," briefly reviewing the results of recent explorations in that city. The writer thus speaks of the magnitude of Solomon's Temple:

The skill, the art, the mighty toil that have been devoted to the adornment and to the desecration of this most ancient place of worship, have been of extraordinary magnitude. The grandest legacy of Egyptian antiquity, the Great Pyramid, demanded, indeed, a larger amount of naked human labor; but in Moriah there is a compulsion of the features of nature herself to the service of the builder. In actual bulk, the Great Pyramid is to the Temple rock as five to nine, if we descend but as far as the sills of the five double gates of the mountain of the house. If we carry the comparison down to the level at which the lowest foundation of the walls is in-laid in the rock at the angles of the inclosure, the bulk is three times that of the Great Pyramid. The cubic contents of the mason's work may not amount to a tenth part of that piled up by Soudhis. But the hill has been honey-combed with chambers and galleries, and the declining part to the south covered with vaults and arches, to which Gizeh can show no parallel. No merely artificial structure could have so successfully resisted the resolute efforts of the two greatest military nations of the ancient world to destroy its existence and obliterate its memory. No other monument, long surviving the era of Asiatic and Italian power, can ever, like the noble sanctuary, mark by its very ruins the successive periods of its glory and its fall!

If we regard not so much the evidence of the labor devoted to the work of the Temple as the effect produced on the mind by its apparent magnitude,

we may suggest the following comparisons: The length of the eastern wall of the sanctuary is rather more than double that of one side of the Great Pyramid. Its height, from the foundation on the rock at the south, and near the northern angles, was nearly a third of that of the Egyptian structure. If to this great height of 152 feet of solid wall be added the descent of 114 feet to the bed of the Kedron, and the further elevation of 160 feet attained by the pinnacle of the temple porch, we have a total height of 426 feet, which is only 59 feet less than that of the Great Pyramid. The area of the face of the eastern wall is more than double that of the one side of the pyramid. Thus the magnitude of the noble Sanctuary of Jerusalem far exceeds that of any other temple in the world. Two amphitheaters of the size of the coliseum would have stood within its colossal girdle, and left room to spare. The coliseum is said to have seated 87,000 spectators, and accommodated 22,000 more in its arena and passages. For such a number to have been crammed within its circle, the space for each person must have been limited to seventeen inches by twenty inches. Allowing two cubits each way, or four square cubits, for each worshiper in the temple, the Sanctuary would have contained 30,000; the Chel, excluding the priest's court, 26,000 more; and there would have been room in the great court and the cloisters to make the total reach to more than 210,000.

A Slight Mistake.

Lord Norbury had frequently observed a low prisoner's attorney touting in the box for business among the prisoners, and was determined to punish him. So on one occasion, as the attorney was climbing over the rails of the dock, after conferring with the prisoners, his lordship, pretending to mistake him for a prisoner, called out to the jailor:

"Jailor, put that man back—one of your prisoners is escaping."

Whereupon the jailor thrust the lawyer back into the dock; but, having worked his way to the front of the dock, he addressed the judge, when the following conversation took place between them:

"Attorney—"My Lord, there is a mistake. I am an attorney."

Lord Norbury—"I am very sorry, indeed, to see a gentleman of your respectable position in the dock as a prisoner."

Attorney—"But, my Lord, I have not committed any crime."

Lord Norbury—"Oh, sir, I have nothing to say to that—that must be decided by a jury of your countrymen."

Attorney—"But, my Lord, there is no charge or indictment against me."

Lord Norbury—"Then, sir, you will be discharged by public proclamation at the end of the assizes." To the jailor: "Jailor, put back that prisoner."

Whereupon the officer thrust back the limb of the law, and kept him until the rising of the court, when his lordship sent to the jailor a message instructing him to let him out.

KATE FIELD ON PHILOSOPHERS.—Kate Field has no great passion for philosophers. She says they are unpleasant to have in the house. They always forget the market, never take their meals regularly, never comb their hair, never buy a new suit of clothes, always wear shocking bad hats, never button their gloves, are so engrossed in improving the human race as never to pay any attention to the individual specimens around them; and last, but not worst sin of all, they never notice what a woman has on! If this is not enough to ruin the female temper, what is?

Who Was St. Patrick?

Who was the real Patrick? He was a very devoted and greatly useful missionary, who labored in Ireland with earnest apostolic zeal and eminent success, who left behind him certain writings, for example, "The Confession of Patrick," and "The Letter to Coroticus," which throw a clear light on his Christian faith and character, and show him to have been what we should call a faithful Protestant, not to say Presbyterian minister and missionary of the cross. He was born about the year A. D. 397, not far from Alcluyd, on the river Clyde; the word "Alcluyd" signifying "the rock of Clyde"—the name being given to a fort on its top, and to a town or settlement at its foot. It seems to have been a stronghold of the Romans, who built one of their walls from Alcluyd across the country to the Firth of Forth. And when, at a later day, the Romanized Britons united with the tribes of Southern Scotland and formed the Cumbrian league, or Kingdom of Strathclyde, their capital was Alcluyd, which they named Dumbrion—"Hill of the Britons"—whence the name Dumbarton. And four miles from this, toward Glasgow, on the line of the old Roman wall, is the modern town of Kilpatrick, which claims to be the birth-place of Saint Patrick. His father, as he himself tells us, was Calpurnius, a deacon; and his grandfather, Potitus, a Presbyter, an office held in high esteem in those days. But beside being a deacon, his father was also a "Decurio." For in his letter to Coroticus, Patrick says: "I was of a family respectable according to the flesh, my father having been a *Decurio*. I gave up my nobility for the good of others, that I might be a missionary." The "Decurio" was a magistrate and counselor in the Roman colonies, the office conferring a high rank on those who held it, and implying the possession of property and influence.

Whence came their religion, and how long had it prevailed in Scotland? It is possible that missionaries may have followed the Roman armies, but if so, they would have had but little influence, for the natives hated their invaders, and were not likely to give ear to preachers who came from the Roman Empire. And though Rome, as to religious things, was far purer in the earlier centuries than she afterward became, still she perverted many doctrines and practices before the Roman army left Britain; and if we found these peculiar errors among the early Christian Britons and Scots, we might conclude they had been taught by missionaries from Rome. But not finding them, and finding a much purer form of Christianity, the conclusion is that they first received the gospel from a different region.—*Our Monthly for May.*

PRIZE FIGHTER TURNED PREACHER.—At a crowded meeting in one of the London theatres, a pugilist—Ned Wright, who had got into such difficulties that he had to pledge his furniture, and was about to fight in order to obtain the means of redeeming it—was induced with his wife to enter the meeting. He became uneasy, and though his wife wished to remain, he rose to leave. At the door a gentleman kindly said to him: "Stop, my friend! I have your name in this book here." Wright answered, "My name?" "O, yes," said the gentleman, holding up the open Bible at the passage, "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him may not perish, but have everlasting life." Then pointing to the word, "whosoever," he said, "That's you." This led to a conversation, which resulted in the conversion of the pugilist, who is now a devoted evangelist and a preacher of the gospel.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 16, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN, Editor.

TEXAS CONFERENCES FOR 1873-4.

MR. EDITOR—Being informed by correspondence with some of the brethren of Texas that it is their interest to have their conferences as late as practicable in the year, I have seen fit to remodel the plan of the work and change the dates of some, in the view of their interest.

The conferences will be held at the times and places here stated: Trinity, at Dallas, Oct. 29; East Texas, at Palestine, Nov. 12; Northwest Texas, at Waco, Nov. 26; Texas, at Austin, Dec. 10; West Texas, at Lockhart, Jan. 8. H. H. KAVANAUGH.

P. S.—The reason of the distance in time between the Texas and West Texas Conferences is the intervening Christmas and New Year's days.

H. H. K.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

This institution of learning for young ladies, located at Abingdon, Va., offers special advantages to parents and guardians who propose to send their daughters and wards abroad to secure an education. Located in a healthy region, surrounded by superior social and moral influences, with a large and able faculty, every advantage that is needed to secure a superior education is provided. We refer our readers to the advertisement.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—

We invite the attention of Methodist parents especially to the advertisement of this well-known institution, which appears in another column. If they have decided to send their sons beyond the State to secure the advantages of an education, they cannot do better than to patronize this institution. It is not only under the patronage of our church, but in its low rates, its healthy locality, facilities of access and the superior advantages it offers, it ranks among the first institutions in the land. Dr. Wiley enjoys a well deserved reputation as one of the most successful educators in the country, and has gathered around him an able faculty. We commend the school to the attention of parents and guardians.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of this popular Seminary for the education of young ladies. Located at the city of Staunton, in the centre of the far-famed Shenandoah Valley, it commands every facility that can contribute to the mental and physical health of the pupils. The buildings are spacious and well-appointed. The grounds are laid off into walks, and ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and trees, constituting a delightful and healthful promenade and pleasure resort for the pupils. The Board of Teachers and Officers is composed of over twenty, each peculiarly fitted from education and experience for the position he or she holds. Over one hundred young ladies from fifteen Southern States enjoyed the advantages of this Institute during the past year.

LOOK TO YOURSELVES.

Christianity is not only general and social; but it is personal as well, in its adaptations, obligations, and benefits. St. John, in his epistle to the "Elect Lady," says to her and her children: "Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought; but that we receive a full reward." Church enterprises and Christian labor are now conducted and put forth, to a large extent, through organizations—"Bible societies;" "missionary societies," "Sunday-school societies," "tract societies," "church extension societies," and the like; and with an efficiency without parallel in any former period of Christian activity. All this is well, and ought to be encouraged by the most consecrated and hearty co-operation. But Christianity is most intensely individual and personal in its renewing, consoling, and saving power. The individual is never to be merged in the mass; his identity is always to be maintained; his fellowship with Christ is to be personal. We are never to suppose our connection with the church is in itself saving. We are not, in our general interest in others, to lose sight of our personal interest in Christ. Our repentance, our faith, our zeal, our love, and our self-denial, must be personal acts. "Look, then, to yourselves." The apostle clearly intimates that if we fail in this we may fail in our reward. While, then, our prayers, sympathies, labors and gifts go out after others, let us also, look to ourselves, remembering that every man shall bear his own burden and every one of us must give an account of himself to God." No labor that can occupy our hands or engross our hearts can be so important to us as our personal spiritual culture and growth. It shall be to us as individuals that Christ shall say: "Come in, ye blessed;" or, "Depart, ye cursed."

We have been members of Christ's visible church one, five, ten, or twenty years. These years have made great changes in our circumstances, in our bodies, in our minds. We recognize these changes. We see wherein we have lost or gained. Have not these years wrought great changes in our spiritual character also? And can we not recognize these changes with equal distinctness? Let us look to ourselves; let us walk in the light, and daily have a consciousness that we have a fellowship with God, and that our march is along the highway of holiness to our glorious home above.

THE Woodhull-Claffin trial, for the circulation of obscene publications, has ended in their acquittal, and we presume they can issue as many more of the same style as they please. We are not posted as to the standard by which the case was tried, but if the tastes of the jury are indicated by the decision, they are, without question, very unclean.

THE Free Italian Church has in its service twelve missionaries and thirteen evangelists, and is supporting four young men who are preparing for the ministry under the care of Dr. Michelis at Pisa. Italy is waking up.

FREE TICKET SYSTEM.

We see by the published cards of railroad and steam navigation companies that the free ticket system has been pretty generally abolished. The press, on grounds of morality and the public safety, too, are generally approving the measure. It is alleged that the free ticket system was a species of bribery exercising an undue and improper influence over legislative bodies to the detriment of the public, and so repressing the healthy criticism of the press as to permit neglects and oppressive monopolies to go unwhipped of justice. Perhaps, there has been too much justice in these remarks. Whether the free ticket system in its application to ministers of the gospel has been harmful to the public, we do not know, but suppose it will go with the rest. In view of this change in the expenses of ministerial travel, there will have to be a thorough change in the people's treatment of ministers in relation to the expenses of travel. It has been quite common to invite a preacher to assist at some important religious service with his time, labor, and best ability; and when the service has been rendered to tell him that "the people are greatly gratified with his services;" but it has, in the meantime, been assumed that, somehow, he has been enabled to travel free of expense. Now, sometimes ministers have traveled free, or with some small abatement of the usual rates, and sometimes they have to bear the charge of the travel entirely out of their own slender purses to the tune of five, ten, twenty, or thirty dollars. Now, considering ministerial salaries, this is a greater drain than they can afford. It must become a fixed and invariable rule among us, when a minister is invited to preach, deliver an address, or render any public service at a distance from his home, to say in the invitation: "Your expenses will all be met." After you have had the benefit of his time, labors, and talents, we think it is as little as can be decently or justly done. We repeat, let this become a custom invariable and universal.

THE presence of the cholera in Nashville and Memphis is causing some inquiry as to the best course to be pursued in case it should spread over the land. We would say: keep sober, be temperate in diet, eating only what you know will agree with you; sleep regularly, and as much as nature demands; say your prayers. The last item is of special importance. Fear kills its thousands in great epidemics. The best cure for fear is to make God your friend, and be ready to die at any time.

A COMMITTEE appointed to examine Sunday-school books in Boston have acted with some vigor. Out of four thousand books which passed under their inspection, three thousand were rejected as unfit for a place in a Sunday-school library. We are not informed respecting the standard by which they measured the books, but the action suggests the importance of care on the part of those who have this department of Sunday-school labor under their charge.

WE MUST DO AS OTHER PEOPLE.

That is what we heard a man say yesterday as we walked past. And so with multitudes—*vox populi is vox dei*. Public opinion is the standard to which millions conform—the court of last appeal. If other people are doing right, then, of course, it is proper to conform to usage; but the highest authority says, "thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." Always allow for mistakes; give a reasonable margin for charity; but never let the fact that many are doing a particular thing be the only or the highest reason for doing it. Public opinion is, to say the best of it, a fallible and fluctuating rule of action. It allows, for example, sins in one sex that it damns in the other. It considers it dishonorable to violate the commands of the second table of the law; but tolerates, with scarce a disapprobating frown, the violation of the commandments of the first table. Public opinion is the aggregate opinion of community of fallen and sinful men. The stream cannot be purer nor rise higher than its fountain. The corrupt tree will bring forth corrupt fruit. Until human nature is regenerated and raised above its corrupt level, it never can be the rule of right; its sanctions alone can never authorize our actions. The law of the Lord alone "is perfect," "holy, safe and good"—the only rule of action.

THE Philadelphia Ledger furnishes some interesting information respecting the foreign goods annually brought to our shores. Among other items, we learn that the United States paid last year \$1,000,000 for human hair, and upwards of \$500,000 was paid for perfumery with which to dress it. What the hair cost the purchasers ere it hid their grey locks or bald pates is not known. Men and women will not stand at cost while seeking to conceal a deformity. Coffee ranks fourth in the list as to importance, amounting to \$42,000,000, to which we must add 4,000,000 pounds of chicory, which, though it may not improve the quality of the coffee, adds to the profits of the dealer. Wine bibbers may find as food for reflection that \$9,000,000 of foreign wines supplied the market last year. As this is but a fraction of the immense amount daily sold as an imported article, it might be a question worthy of inquiry, where did the rest come from, and out of what was it made? Only two millions of gallons of English ale and German beer were brought through the customhouse, and yet more than that amount was consumed by New York and the States that border on its territory. People go it blind when they answer the calls of a depraved appetite. We went abroad for 112,000,000 pounds of rags. This is one of the facts that tell the power of the printing press. The civilized world is being ransacked for rags, and yet it fails to meet the demand. Straw and other articles are being employed, and yet the demand increases. Those dirty rags which paid but a little duty will perform a more important mission than all the luxuries that adorn our persons or gratify the appetite.

SEE change of appointments by Bishop Kavanaugh.

In the case of the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools in Cincinnati, the Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the School Board had a right to pass a resolution to exclude not only the Bible and singing, but religious instruction, and the court has no authority to interfere with their discretion in the exercise of this power.

The above item, which we copy from an exchange, is suggestive. The exclusion of religious instruction from State schools must take place whenever the question is pressed. The State looks on the youth simply as an embryo citizen and seeks to qualify him for his duties. It claims no control over the religious opinions of any one, only to secure to all the right of freedom of opinion in matters of faith. The Christian and unbeliever, the pagan or the Jew, have equal rights, and wherever there is even a respectable majority of those who oppose religious instruction, the Bible will be excluded. In view of this fact, the Christian can not ignore the importance of sustaining the schools fostered by the church where their children will share the benefits of religious as well as intellectual training.

Some people think it unwise to influence the religious opinion of a child ere it has reached years of discretion. When this objection was stated to Coleridge by a friend, he replied by taking him to a portion of his grounds which exhibited nothing but weeds and thorns, and complacently pointed to it as his garden. "But," said his friend, who was possessed of a cultivated taste in that direction, "it is covered with weeds." "Oh," replied Coleridge, "that is only because it has not yet come to years of choice and discretion. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil toward roses and strawberries." If friends and parents wait until the child has reached maturity, other agencies will not neglect the opportunity. The child is the father of the man, and the character which life develops and the destiny that life will work out usually receives direction and force for good or evil long before the responsibilities of active life are encountered.

At a preachers' meeting (Northern Methodists) at the Book Concern, New York, Rev. J. M. Buckley announced the decline of Methodism, and sought to point out the cause leading to that result. He claimed that the statistics of the church will show that the prosperity of Methodism is seeming and its decline real. He traces its decline to the following cause:

Loss of novelty in presenting Methodism; the passing away of antagonism between Calvinism and Arminianism; the seizing by other sects of Methodist peculiarities, such as hymns, tunes, devotional meetings, and revival methods; the going-out of the Methodists when they get money; the going off of the young people into more fashionable sects; marriage, which carries Methodists out, but brings none in; formalism, which pervades the body; want of permanent pastors; dying out of class-meetings; the increase of sensationalism and the throwing over of old ministers.

Without calling in question the in-

fluence of any of these minor causes, others of more importance are omitted. The church has become entangled with the political questions of the day. Political issues have been elevated to the same plane with the great doctrines of the gospel; and the influence of the church of Christ has been made one of the chief forces on which parties and politicians have relied for success. The sensationalism that is ever hunting a hobby which will command the attention of the crowd, and which causes the people to demand a preacher, and the preacher to select themes and styles which will draw a crowd rather than lead souls to the cross, are the results of that unhappy alliance which sought to link the destiny of the church with the fortunes of a political party. The abandonment of the "old paths" which the fathers of Methodism trod is an answer to that cry of progress which has been so often mistaken for the gospel. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, made Israel to sin, not by raising the standard of rebellion boldly against the God of Israel, but by his effort to adjust the religion of his fathers to exigencies of State policy.

It is urged by the Northern Methodist press that the Southern church was not faultless in this respect, and that only the misfortunes that befell the South have caused us to retire from the field. Without admitting this charge, we may say that if the calamities of the South removed this temptation from the churches formed in its midst, then our misfortunes are a legacy far more precious than popularity and wealth. It is better to go out into the wilderness leaning on the arm of the Lord than to form an alliance with Egypt.

THE Memphis Baptist, of which J. R. Graves is the editor, does not approve of open communion, as one may infer from the following:

"There is not room in the Baptist church for 'open communionists' any more than for affusionists and infant rantizers or Arminians. Spurgeon, with his present views, would work a greater harm to the denomination in our church than the Pope himself can do without."

THE Nashville Christian Advocate, June 28, says:

The Book Agent has had serious illness in his family. His daughter, Lizzie, has been dangerously sick, but the dear child is now convalescent, and we hope will soon be in usual health. Dr. Redford has removed his family to a beautiful villa a mile or two east of Edgefield. He has been confined to the bedside of his child, but is now released, and is bringing up the leeway of his correspondence.

We see it stated that there is no liquor sold in the town of Edom, Gregg county. We believe the same can be said of the goodly town of Waxahachie, Ellis county. Several efforts have been made in the latter place, but, up to our latest information, they were failures. They closed up for want of customers.

TO AGENTS.—We hope the agents to whom we send out the quarterly statement will respond promptly. The additions made to the office, while they add largely to its facilities, have cost a large amount, which renders it important that we have all the money due the office as soon as possible.

MISSIONARY TOUR.

BY BISHOP KEENER.

STEAMER HARLAN, Gulf, June 25.

MR. EDITOR—During the past month I have had opportunity to see a good deal of Texas. The reports which have often reached us of its being droughty have not been verified by the weather. Indeed, if I might judge by these few weeks past, I should say Texas is the rainiest region I know of. These rains have impressed me because they have cost the Missionary Society, during this time, not less than \$1000.

"On what a slender thread Hang everlasting things."

It would have been well if missions were held responsible only for the weather; but, would you believe it? the Red river raft, which is a chronic ailment, has been charged up, in a measure, to this same innocent party. The raft is about being cut, and when cut may leave a country high and dry hitherto accessible to steamers; therefore these regions cannot do as much as otherwise they might for the conversion of the heathen! Now that is going a long way off to find a reason for the absence of hope. Meanwhile the crops look splendid—the corn as good as need be, and the cotton wherever clean. All through East Texas both corn and cotton were very promising. I have yet to believe that there can be too much rain for Texas. Should the rains now hold up there will be an immense crop made. It may be laid down as a rule that at some point in the history of every crop the farmer has had a long face. That face is not the least part of the crop. It regulates the market. I am sorry that it should ever have any effect upon the income of our Missionary Society. If men have not faith in a wet season, how will it be in a dry?

These remarks must be taken with discrimination, for some churches have responded without regard to the clouds.

I never expected to see what I have seen both in Tennessee and Texas—that is, official members getting out of the way upon the announcement of a missionary meeting; in several instances scarcely one to be seen. How can the church of Christ prosper with such a timid race in the van? The poor little paltry sum of \$100, which with some of them would feebly express their individual obligation to send into the dark places of earth the gospel of God, is swollen by the mist of the atmosphere of the enemy into proportions the most appalling, and all sense of duty is forgotten in the general alarm. Now such men ought either to resign or be resigned as standard-bearers of the church militant.

I am glad to say that the people, even when forsaken of their leaders, have in not a few instances done well; and they give indications of a better state of things. The Sunday-schools are displaying a new zeal and a new measure in their estimate of this noble cause. The dear children are the hope of all new eras. They first publicly hailed Christ as Jehovah, and their hearts, tuned and touched by the Spirit of inspiration, were first in harmony with the prophetic numbers of David that long before announced the King. If they may be but organized, so that they can be employed fairly in this purest of all work, we shall soon see it prosper gloriously.

Besides missionary collections and meetings, other matters of interest came to my notice during the trip. For instance, the parsonage at Shreveport is a very creditable achievement both to preacher and people. The city itself is growing apace. So, too, is Marshall. We had there a pleasant district meeting. The brethren are determined to rid the church, if possible, of its incubus of drunkards and dram-sellers—a healthy sign. Another growing trouble in the land is in the Swedenborgians, who have been directed

by their General Assembly to stick to every orthodox church so long as the church will allow them. Our preachers ought to feel no delicacy in dealing promptly with such indelicate people, who, denying the Trinity and the atonement, persist in afflicting their books, their views and themselves upon the unwary. Then we have a dreadful race of spirit-rappers, who are on the high road to infidelity and mania, scattered about, who should be warned, visited and expelled unless the reformation be immediate and complete. That, too, claims to be a species of religion, and as such, not to say worse things of it, should be expelled from our church. The preacher should take steps, according to the Discipline, for unchristian conduct. Necromancy (the consulting the dead) is set forth as a vice throughout the Scriptures, from Exodus to Revelation. Saul was slain for it. The question as to the truth or the falsehood of the vision did not save the King from the sentence of death. The sin was in the consulting.

At Chappell Hill I found Rev. E. D. Pitts at the head of the female college, which has been newly built and is all paid for. It has in attendance a fine body of young ladies. The school is prosperous; its influences are all decidedly Methodist, its discipline admirable and its scholarship excellent. I was sorry that I could not remain until the close of the commencement.

The trustees of the Soule University are repairing the building. It is now out of debt. A school has been taught there during the year, and it will be presently fully opened to teach young men Latin, Greek and mathematics as far as they can be advanced at the best high schools in the State.

The society and Sunday-school here were liberal to Mexico. The school had already sent \$50 to the treasurer at Nashville for that mission.

The country lying all around Chappell Hill and Brenham is the most fertile and picturesque I have seen in the State. The lands are held at good prices. A good many Germans have found homes there, and are making themselves slowly but surely a wealthy class of farmers.

Houston is thrifty. Her lines of railroad run out like a spider's web. The Germans there gave Mexico a good benefit. Bro. Pauly is training his church, after the gospel style, to be a liberal people, and he says that they are all getting rich at it. Several wealthy members have adopted the tithe system. They give the Lord one-tenth of their income as it comes in. Would that we had one such church in every county, by way of example!

In Galveston I took up no collection—have reserved it until just before leaving for Vera Cruz. But there I saw St James church—built through the indomitable will and zeal of Bro. Ayers, backed by his own and others' liberality. Its school-room is a finer one than that of the Mount Vernon church of Baltimore. I hope that the "old disciple" will live to see this church finished, and then he will die in peace. Dr. Alexander is stationed here and is doing a good work.

Of the whole this is the sum:

| | |
|--|----------|
| In subscriptions and cash for Mexican mission at | |
| Jefferson..... | \$76 50 |
| Marshall..... | 204 00 |
| Shreveport..... | 86 00 |
| Houston, of the Germans..... | 180 00 |
| Houston, of the Americans..... | 11 50 |
| Brenham..... | 76 40 |
| Chappell Hill..... | 234 20 |
| Total..... | \$971 00 |

A good deal of this is in the hands of the preachers in charge, in the shape of promissory cards, which they will please keep in mind, collect and forward to me at an early day.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.—We see by the papers that a Presbyterian church is being built in McKinney, Texas.

The Sunday-School.

The Children's Church.

There are at the present time several hundred organizations in the city of London called "Children's Churches." They provide separate religious services for the children of a character suitable to their age and condition. They are generally conducted by laymen. In this country the feeling seems to be gaining ground, that the Sunday-school can take the place of the church in its care for the young, and to the feeling we owe, to a great extent, the falling off in attendance of children upon public worship.

We think that the church and Sunday-school are alike to be blamed in this matter. It is sad, but true, that the church of Christ has not been a faithful mother toward her children. She has failed to provide for them properly. Whether present or absent at public worship it matters not. They are strangely ignored. Pastors seldom remind parents of their duty in this particular. The fact of the matter is, that there is a common feeling—false, of course—that the church service is not adapted to children. They are supposed to be unable to understand the preaching of the gospel, or to feel an interest in the other parts of the service. As a consequence their absence from church is expected. There is a vast amount of indifference exhibited by the church and parents in this matter. The children are neglected and forgotten, and it cannot be otherwise than that they should grow up without any love for the church.

On the other hand, there is a certain class of persons in the church who come to the rescue of the little ones. They feel the indifference and neglect of the church. They feel the children growing up without the proper religious training, and strive to do something for them. They take them into the Sunday-school and adopt them. The mother will not care for her children; so the Sunday-school acts the part of a loving mother, and does all it can for its charge. The school wins the love of the child, and shows no disposition to part with it, or lead the children into the church. The church does wrong in that she neglects the spiritual nurture of her children. The Sunday-school does wrong in supposing that it is sufficient for all these things, and that the children need not the influence of the church. These wrongs may be corrected by the church taking a greater interest in the welfare of her children, and by the teachers ever pointing the children to the church of Christ as the sphere in and through which alone they can become complete in Christ.

Those who argue in favor of children's churches, or separate services adapted to children, should remember several important things: They forget that the children can understand a great deal of the preaching of the gospel. "Separate service" robs them of the hallowed influences of the sanctuary. There is vastly more to be gained in divine worship than the mere understanding of the sermon. There is a moulding tone in the general worship of the sanctuary, which sanctifies the life. Impressions are made upon the heart which are never effaced. The children's churches divide families. Parents go in one direction, the children in another. Parents and children ought to be together in the sanctuary, and take part together in the worship. It finally places them beyond the reach of the church; for when they grow up, they leave the children's church or Sunday-school, but do not join the Christian church, for the reason, that they do not feel at home in it. They thus become strangers in the church.

We may not have many children's

churches in this country, as they are organized in England, but we have many Sunday-schools, which are nothing but substitutes for the church. We can concur in the following sentiment: "If the Sabbath-school is made the excuse or reason why the children should be excused from attending public worship, it would be better to sink the schools to oblivion."—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

Sharper than a Two-Edged Sword.

A steamboat captain was fond of ridiculing the scriptures, and making fun of religion and its professors. He was a confirmed infidel. He took special delight in uttering his sentiments in the presence of ministers of the gospel. On one of his trips there was on board an excellent minister of Christ who had the courage to sit down and talk with this skeptic.

The special subject of conversation was the impossibility of miracles. The minister, after patiently hearing him, said:

"Captain, did you ever read the New Testament?"

"No; I can't say I ever did. I've read parts of it."

"Will you promise me you will read it all through, and then I'll discuss any subject on which you have doubts."

This was said in a kind, persuasive tone, and the captain replied:

"I will."

The minister then went to his trunk and presented a copy of the New Testament to the captain, who again assured him he would read it all through.

Thus they parted. After some weeks the minister had occasion to travel on the same boat, and soon sought out the captain, whose countenance and manner were entirely changed. After a warm greeting and salutation, the minister inquired about his reading the book.

"Ah, sir!" said he, "I had not read far before I felt I was a guilty sinner, and that I needed just such a friend as Jesus, the Son of God. I was enabled to cry with the publican, 'God be merciful to me a sinner,' and with the blind beggar of Jericho, 'Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me.' And I can now trust in that Jesus, and love him, whom I once despised."

The joy of this minister of Christ can better be imagined than described. The captain became a devout Christian, and lived long to tell others "what a dear Savior he had found."—*Sailors' Magazine.*

Too Old for the Sabbath-School.

Walter Burns was fifteen years old. He had been blessed with a good home, and though early deprived by death of a mother's love and care, his father had watched over him and given him counsel as only a Christian father can. Walter had been for several years a member of a Sabbath-school class, in which were eight or ten boys of about the same age. As these boys had reached their thirteenth or fourteenth birthdays, they began to feel, as many others before and since have felt, "too old to attend the Sabbath-school," and had dropped off one by one, until now but three were left.

Walter had hesitated to adopt the views of his class-mates, knowing his father's feelings, and wishing to please him, who had been one of the kindest of fathers; but at last he also decided that he was too much of a man to remain longer in a place which he thought fit only for children.

"Father," said he, one Sabbath morning, "almost all the boys have left our Sabbath-school class. They think they are too old to be in it. Only two or three of them are there now, and I have concluded I shall leave too."

Mr. Burns looked in his son's face a moment, and then said, sadly:

"Walter, there are some things of

which I have never spoken to you, because there has never yet seemed a reason for it. The time has now come when I ought to speak. When you were three years old you lost a dear mother. You have never known how great is such a loss. Among your dear dead mother's last words was the request that as soon as you were old enough, I would place you in the Sabbath-school; and she said it was her prayer for her dear little boy, who would soon be motherless, that he might continue a scholar in it till he should learn to love the Savior, and be prepared, if it become his duty, to be a teacher. I need not tell you what my own wishes and prayers, since then, have been in this respect. And now my son says he feels too old to remain longer in the Sabbath-school, though he has not yet found Christ."

Walter saw the tears gathering in his father's eyes, and turned away. Nothing more was said about leaving that class. Walter remembered his mother's dying wish, and the earnest longings of his praying father, and at length he found the Savior in the Sabbath-school; he was led to the cross, and his heart was filled with the love and peace of a forgiven soul.

He is a man now, an active Christian, and the beloved superintendent of a large Sabbath-school in one of our cities; and I have seen the eyes of both parents and children grow moist with tears as he told them this story of his boyhood.

Boys, are any of you beginning to think you are "too old" to be Sabbath-school scholars? Remember Walter Burns, and a great number of children besides, who have found Christ in the Sabbath-school; and think of the matter seriously before you decide to leave such a place.

Work on the European Continent.

Mr. Hartley, of London, at his late reception in New York, stated some interesting facts concerning the Sunday-school work which the Foreign Committee of the London Sunday-school Union were doing on the Continent of Europe. His first reference to this work was on Saturday evening, May 24th, at the meeting of New York superintendents.

On that occasion he said that the honor of the movement by which the Sunday-school idea was introduced into Europe belongs mainly to America. To your own beloved Woodruff must be given the first and largest share of this honor. When he attended the meetings of our convention in London, in 1862, he did not stop long with us, but ran off to the Continent, as some of us, in our ignorance, supposed, to enjoy the beauties of its scenery, and to rest and recruit his physical and mental powers. How little did we imagine the importance and the blessedness of his errand. His earnest soul had set itself no less a task than the establishment of Sunday-schools on the American and European plan in the European countries. Up to that time, very little had been done. Our London Union had helped to support the first school started in France, in connection with parish societies. The field was virtually new and untouched.

When Mr. Woodruff carried his idea into Germany, the good people were up in arms. Do not our children receive a religious education in the day-schools? they asked indignantly. We don't need any of your American and English machinery! Nothing daunted, he succeeded in convincing a few devout Christians, whom he instructed through an interpreter, for he did not know a word of German himself. And this interpreter he so thoroughly indoctrinated in the very essence and soul of the Sunday-school idea, that he has been on fire with it ever since, and has made one of the best, if not absolutely the best, Sunday-school missionary in the world. (Brockelmann,

of Germany). Thus the good seed was sown by patient, personal application for many months, in the cities of Germany, Italy and France. After spending a year or two in this way, Mr. Woodruff came back to London, and asked our committee to take hold of the work in conjunction with himself. They were easily persuaded to do so, Mr. Woodruff and some of his friends here on this side paying half the expenses. Mr. Brockelmann has been planting, and sowing, and reaping ever since, until now there are in Germany alone nearly *one thousand Sunday-schools!* The fact was received with warm applause.

Prune It.

I had a wild grape vine growing in my yard. It never bore any grapes, but was full of leaves. I thought it was good for nothing but its green leaves. So I lifted it up off the bush it was smothering, and cut out more than half its straggling branches. I left only its longest stems, and tied them to the tips of some oak boughs, so that they might shade a walk. It crept up these boughs last year, and climbed up toward the sky. It climbed fast, because it had been pruned. I was very much pleased, last fall, to see how much it had improved. But what was my surprise, this spring, to find this fruitless, useless vine covered with young grapes, and all because its useless limbs were clipped; and it set me a-thinking.

There is Sarah Wilson who reads too much. She swallows Sunday-school libraries whole; but her reading brings no fruit. If she would only prune it: leave out some of the stories, and take some good book of travel, or some histories; if she would read less, but better, there would something besides leaves come of it.

And there is Harry Thompson, who talks too much; and his brother, who eats too much; and his sister, who plays too much. If they would all prune, how much better and more fruitful their lives might be! If the one who reads too much would read less, the one who talks too much would talk less, the one who eats too much would eat less, and the one who plays too much would play less, how much more would their reading, talking, eating and playing be worth!—*Sunday-School Scholar.*

How to Ask It.—"Would you urge an unconverted scholar *every Sunday* to come to Jesus?" asked a teacher of a well known and successful Sunday-school worker. "Yes," was the answer; "but not by saying over, 'Come to Jesus, come to Jesus,' Sunday after Sunday. I would try each Sunday to win him to Jesus by whatever I said or did." There is an important truth in that answer. Christ is all and in all to the true disciple. He is preached by such in more ways than one. A teacher who only tells of Jesus in the class, and fails to illustrate the spirit of Jesus in personal intercourse with his scholars, rather turns those scholars from the Savior than wins them to him. He who would preach Christ must live Christ.

WHAT IS, AND IS NOT, WANTED. Too much machinery is bad for the Sunday-school. A large room with plenty of light and air, and commodious seats; a well-stored library; all the necessary books for study and music; a superintendent who radiates piety, good nature and intelligence; a modest, cheerful, well-prepared teacher for every class, and really you have all that will make the best school in the land. Don't be eager to introduce every new regulation that may be suggested. Let common sense guide you, and your school will be a living, healthy affair.

The Baptist church of Jasper have organized a Sunday-school.

Boys and Girls.

Out of the Street.

It was nearly dark, and a slow, drizzling rain had begun to fall. The lamplighter was already going his rounds, as the full, keen flash from some of the street-lamps gave proof thereof.

Mrs. Weldon Smythe, warmly wrapped to keep out the cold, was tip-toeing her way along the wet pavement in a portion of the street that the lamplighter had not reached. The lady was in no very amiable mood, it must be confessed, for she had not made preparation for rainy weather, and the prospect of ruining her clothing was very productive of that mood. Suddenly the lady came to an abrupt stop, not so much from choice as necessity. The cause of this stop was, that out from the darkness there shone two great eyes like balls of fire, as the lady afterward declared, the sight of which almost frightened her into a fit. She was not a very brave woman, else she would have gone straight up to the eyes and seen to whom they belonged. Suddenly a light flashed out from the street-lamp over the way, and then Mrs. Smythe saw, standing within a few feet of her, a ragged, bare-footed little girl.

Mrs. Smythe was a kind-hearted woman, and the sight of such a mere child out on the streets, bare-footed, on such a night, filled her heart with pity on the instant. So she advanced to the side of the child, and, with a voice soft and tender with emotion, asked where she belonged.

The child, not being used to hear one speak kindly, turned her large eyes full upon Mrs. Smythe, stared at her for a moment, and then dropped them again, and burst into tears.

Regardless of her fine clothes now, Mrs. Smythe knelt down at the little waif's side and kissed her, asked where she lived, and a dozen other questions all in the same breath.

By this time the child had gained confidence, and could find words with which to answer the questions of her inquisitor.

"I don't live anywhere, ma'am. Me and Maggie used to go to sleep together under stoops, and where we could get to sleep. But this afternoon Maggie fell into the river and was drowned, and then the men what tried to get her out, gave me a whipping and sent me away—told me to go home. But ma'am, I hadn't got any home to go to."

"What were you and Maggie doing down to the river? Why, it's a mercy you were not both drowned."

"You see, ma'am, that's where we gets all we eats. Don't you know the oyster boats come up there, and when they opens the oysters and throws the shells out on the dock, we eats the little bits that is left in them."

"Horrible!" exclaimed Mrs. Smythe. "Yes, ma'am; I 'spects it's what you said. But it's true; that's all we've had to eat all summer."

"But have you no place to go to—no home anywhere?"

"No, ma'am," was the answer.

Now, what was Mrs. Smythe to do? How could she extricate herself from the dilemma in which she was placed? Being a large-hearted woman and a professed Christian, it occurred to her that it would not do for her to leave one of Christ's little ones out in the cold and rain, trusting only to chance for some one to offer her shelter. In fact, how did she know but her Heavenly Father had placed this child in her way for a purpose? She had an elegant home, with everything that wealth could procure, and no one but herself and husband to enjoy it. During the years that had gone since her own child had been laid in the grave, she had so longed to hear a child's voice once more in the grand old rooms of her home. But there came no

child to her home in answer to her prayers, and now the thought came to her to take this child and care for it as though it were her own. Taking the child by the hand and bidding her dry her tears, for that henceforth she would give her a home, she gathered up her now soiled dress, and started at a brisk pace for home. When she reached the elegant house, from the windows of which streamed rays of light, and was about to ascend the steps, the child drew back with a shudder, and said:

"Not there, ma'am, not there. I never goes into them fine houses; they always drives me away."

"But they will not drive you away from here, my child. This is my house; I am mistress here."

That night, when the door shut between the darkness without and the child within, a new life had begun for the poor little waif, who but one hour ago had stood shivering and starving in the pitiless street.

Mrs. Smythe made some inquiry about the child, but could ascertain nothing but what the child had already told her.

The next morning, when the girl brought the child down to breakfast, as she had been commanded, there was but little trace of the tear-stained face of the night before. Her hair had been carefully curled, and she had on a crimson merino dress, which had once belonged to the child for whom Mrs. Smythe had so long mourned. She was indeed a beautiful child. Mrs. Smythe turned to her husband with a look of conscious pride in her choice. They had long talked of adopting a child to cheer them in their home, and both were willing to accept this one as a direct gift from God.

"She did not know that she had ever had any other name than Liz. Maggie had always called her by that name," she said one day, when Mr. and Mrs. Smythe had asked her what they should call her. But Mrs. Smythe was not pleased with that name, so she called her Emma, after her own little girl who was dead.

Emma was a constant joy in the home of the Smythes from the first hour of her coming. She had so long been buffeted about by the cruel world that even the faintest attempt at kindness would conquer any little outburst of passion which, childlike, would sometimes come upon her. She learned easily to love her benefactress, who tried in every way to win that love. Daily Mrs. Smythe gave her lessons to learn, and when she had mastered them, heard her recite them herself.

When Emma had entered the home of the Smythes, she was, as near as one could judge, about ten years of age. Since that time over six years had passed, and during those years there had come to the Smythes many changes. The once prosperous banker had failed in business, and, mortified at his failure, had given up in despair. Then followed a severe illness, from which, after a year of suffering, he died.

After his death Mrs. Smythe was forced to change her style of living, and finally, after unsuccessfully trying one thing and another, opened a school for young girls. Then it was that the good deed she had done in the past began to return its interest. Emma had received a thorough education up to a certain point. In music she was proficient, and had mastered French sufficiently well to be able to teach. Mrs. Smythe was not at all well, and some days it did seem to her that she would be compelled to give up the school. But Emma would not hear of such a thing. "She could assist her, and together they would be able to manage it. She had been promised a situation in one of the church choirs as solo singer, and with what she could earn there, together with that of the school,

they would be able to get along nicely." So the school was not given up; but when another year had passed, it was in a sufficiently prosperous condition to warrant the employment of another teacher to assist.

A few years have passed since that time. The Smythes are not rich, but they are living in very comfortable style indeed. Emma will no longer hear of Mrs. Smythe's teaching at all. So this good woman attends to the domestic arrangements of their home. She often stops at the open door of the school-room as she passes by, to look fondly upon the girl who, in her hour of need, has proved such a blessing and help.

"If I had passed on that night and left her alone in the street," she would often say to herself "I might to-day have been suffering for the necessities of life. One does not always foresee the changes that the future has in store for him. If it were so, there would be more kindness shown, more good done, and none would fear to 'cast their bread upon the waters, that after many days it might return to them again.'"

The Toad and the Ants.

The following scene was lately witnessed: A toad which had slept, or lain quietly under the garden fence through the greater part of a hot day, came out just as the sun was going down to seek for his supper. A colony of ants had just established themselves on the edge of the flower-bed, and were very busy enlarging their underground habitations. Among them were several winged ones. The toad discovered the ants and prompted, doubtless, by "the keen demands of appetite," proceeded to devour them, selecting at first the winged ones, which, excepting a few that took flight or went into the ground, were soon gobbled up. But in his greediness, the toad exposed himself to the attacks of all the working ants, which fastened their sharp forceps on those parts of his body where the skin is the thinnest, and soon made him retreat to his lair under the fence. But by vigorous jerks of the body, snaps of the jaws, and scratches with the fore-feet, he soon cleared himself from his tormenters, the greater part of which were swallowed.

He now prepared for another charge on the ants' fort; but this time, instead of jumping at once into the defenders, he made a circuit and came up in the rear, sheltering himself under a luxuriant verberna. From this point he surveyed the ground, and renewed the attack by snapping up first the scouts and rear guard, slowly clearing his way and advancing toward the main body, taking all that came within his reach, till at last the remnant of the "little people" were glad to hide themselves in their den, at the mouth of which the toad stood guard. While this had been going on, several spectators had gathered. When the toad found there were no more ants to be got, his appetite being unappeased, he turned to look for something else, and espying a fly on a gentleman's boot, snapped it quick as a flash. Other flies alighted on the clothing of the bystanders, several of which the toad caught by springing up to the height of nearly a foot. He has since made his appearance in the same locality, nearly every evening, about sundown, and his sagacious movements are watched by various persons with interest.—*Boston Cultivator.*

A RUNNING RELIGION.—One cold winter evening, as I was returning to the temple in which I lived in Japan, I saw a man running by me with a paper lantern in his hand. He had a small bell in one hand which he tinkled briskly, and though the night was bitter cold, he had nothing upon his body but a loose cloth about his waist. His

bare feet pattered against the sharp, rough stones as he passed by.

I pitied the poor fellow, and asked the guard, who accompanied me, what it all meant. He laughed, and replied that it was "only his religion;" that he did and suffered all this to gain the good will of his god.

Oh! how sad is this compared with the true gospel of love, which teaches us that the blessings of religion are the free gift of God! We do not need to ring bells or expose our bodies to cold winter winds, in order to attract the attention of our Heavenly Father, for he is ever ready to hear us when we pray. But millions of poor heathen then do not know this. And will not some boy or girl resolve to come out, to tell those who are running over stony roads that there is a "better way" unto everlasting life?—*Child's Paper.*

The late Dr. John Duncan, Hebrew Professor, Edinburgh, never doubted our mutual recognition of each other in the future state, but the only way in which he illustrated it was by an anecdote he was fond of repeating: "A pious old couple had been talking of the joys of heaven, and Janet said to her husband, 'Do you think, John, we'll know one another in heaven?' John paused, laid down his pipe, and asked in his turn, 'Do you think, Janet, we'll be greater fools there than we are here?'"

"Among all my boys," said an old man, "I never had but one boy who took after me, and that was my son Aaron, who took after me with a club."

How can a man see the point of a joke when it is the butt?

PUZZLES, ETC.

I. I am composed of 26 letters:
My 8, 17, 13, 18, 26, 1 is something which you now see;
My 23, 2, 3, 8, 17, 7 is the arrival;
My 11, 20, 12, 16, 3, 13, 1 is a girl's name;
My 9, 8, 24, 7, 23, 7, 8, 10, 5, 15 is the name given to the first five books of the Bible;
My 19, 4, 14, 7, 12, 25 is expensive;
My 22, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19 is openly;
My whole is a firm well known to you and to me.
STEEL PEN.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1044.

D. J. Morris, of Burton, sends the following correct answers to all in 1044:

I—INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

II—LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

III—FESTUS—BERECHIAH.

IV—FRANK BROWN.

M. M. G., of Bosqueville, sends correct answers to No. 1 and 11; and also correct answers to the puzzles in 1041, 1042, and 1043. It will be seen by the following, which accompanies it, that years do not always make people old. We have for a time suspected that grown-up people were fond of the children's corner. M. M. G. says:

"My husband has been a subscriber to the much-loved *ADVOCATE* for several years. I can assure you that it is anxiously looked for and heartily welcomed by both parents and children. You seem to think that the puzzles are only interesting to the children but I can assure you that I know of two *mamas* who are fully as much interested in them as are their fourteen-year-old daughters. Perhaps I will send a puzzle or two some day."

Carrie Powell sends us the following nice letter:

"I heard you preach when you were in Corsicana, and got acquainted with you at my brother-in-law's, Mr. Bishop. Since then I have read the children's department of the *ADVOCATE* with more interest than ever. I am thirteen years old. Below you will find answers in the *ADVOCATE* of June 14—No. 1042."

The answers given are correct. We wish Carrie's letter had reached us a day or two sooner, so as to have used it last week.

Louisa C. Riley also sends us the answers to puzzles in 1043, but it came just a little too late for answers for that number. She says:

"As the *ADVOCATE* has had a place on our table near the Family Bible ever since I can first remember, I have grown up to love it as an old friend."

We hope the *ADVOCATE* has many more among our young people who "love it as an old friend."

Mackie S., of Oso, sends right answers to both 1043 and 1044.

Emma Erwin, of Bonham, sends the answers to puzzles in 1043, and says that several papers have failed to come to hand. That is too bad. They were sent; but if we can find the back numbers, will send again.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Frank Walworth was sentenced to the State Prison to-day for life, with hard labor. Judge Davis, in addressing the prisoner, said he had fearful doubts whether his case did not justify conviction for murder in the first degree. The prisoner stood the trying ordeal with firmness, and left the court with his mother immediately after the judge concluded.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Walworth's mother, who, with a basket of flowers, was in the same train, met young Walworth at Sing Sing yesterday and took a final leave of him. The latter kept up his spirits and freely conversed with the lookers-on. Upon receiving his striped suit he jokingly remarked, "I look as if I had a base ball suit on." He will enter the shoe shop to-day, to learn enough to become chief clerk in the stock department.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The attorney-general has received the following dispatch from New Orleans:

"Gov. Kellogg has called upon Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, to prosecute the parties who left the State of Louisiana and participated in the duel which resulted in Judge Cooley's death."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A dispatch received from Stanley's Yellowstone expedition, dated at camp, seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota, June 30th, states that the health of the whole command was good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting grounds. Abundance of coal of good quality was found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri river, on the surveyed land of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force is an excellent one, well grassed and watered.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON, July 10. The military commission met to-day to try Capt. Jack, Schonshin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Shatuck and Barcho, who are implicated in the Canby massacre. The following is the charge against them: Murder, in violation of the laws of war. The specifications repeat the facts already mentioned. Three witnesses were examined: T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. D. Dyer. Toby swore positively that Capt. Jack did shoot Gen. Canby; Schonshin, Mr. Meacham; Boston Charley, Dr. Thomas and Hooker Jim tried to kill L. D. Dyer. Also, that Barcho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The trial of the Modocs has closed. Those who attended the trial have no doubt the commission will find them guilty of the charges and specifications.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5.—At the great Fourth of July celebration here, Gerritt Smith, in an address, touched on the Cuban question, arraigoing the administration for coldness towards the cause of Cuban independence in allowing gunboats to be fitted out in New York for Spanish use. He said that Cuba, by maintaining a successful resistance for nearly five years, had earned the recognition of belligerent rights. He hoped that, since the Government hesitated, the people would take up the Cuban cause and force the Government to act.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with Cuba, and calling on the Government to acknowledge the belligerency, if not, indeed, the independence of Cuba.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Two men, two women and a boy went over Niagara Falls yesterday. Names unknown.

In South Acton, Massachusetts,

July 4th, George Curtis, a lad of eight years, enticed a boy named Lane, aged three years, into the woods, and there beat him in a most shocking manner, leaving him insensible. He was soon discovered, but died of his injuries within twenty-four hours. The murderer fled, but was arrested last evening in Cambridge.

The Smithsonian Institute has just received a telegram through the cable, announcing the discovery of a comet at Vienna, the position of which is no hours and 7 minutes of 8, ascension, and 4 degrees 34 minutes south declination. The appearance of a faint motion is as yet unknown. This is the first announcement through the cable of an astronomical discovery from Europe since the completion of the arrangement for the transmission of such intelligence, in February, 1873. The discovery of three new planets has been telegraphed from this country since that time.

BUFFALO, July 6.—There were three distinct shocks of earthquake felt here this morning, one quite strong at about 5 o'clock, another at 7, and the third, quite strong, at 9½ o'clock, causing considerable alarm by the rocking of buildings and shipping in the harbor.

Another shock from an earthquake occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. The only damage done by the shocks of yesterday was in the throwing down of a chimney in the center of the city.

ATCHISON, KAN., July 8.—The Missouri river is higher than ever before known at this point.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—There has been heavy rain throughout this region. The recent storm covered portions of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and extended further west. Crop reports are gloomy.

LAWRENCE, KAN., July 9.—Half a mile of the Missouri Pacific track, near Kickapoo station, dropped into the Missouri river and sank out of sight in the flooded stream, without any warning to the railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now forty feet deep. The railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever made, and that the escape of the trains was almost a miracle.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—In the Jewish conference, resolutions were adopted requesting the co-operation of all the Jewish congregations in the United States, to secure a more perfect union; also for the establishment of a Jewish theological institute, and other interests of Jewish religion which may be promoted. By-laws were adopted, and the conference adjourned to meet in Cleveland the second Tuesday of next July.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—There were seven cholera deaths in this city on Sunday, but none on Monday.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—There were six deaths from cholera to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—There were 22 interments to-day; only three from cholera.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, July 5.—The Shah made a visit to the Crystal Palace yesterday. Immense preparations were made for his reception.

True bills have been found against Geo. Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, Geo. McDonald, and Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey in August.

The Post says the Shah of Persia, before leaving London, made many presents, including eight thousand dollars to the servants of Buckingham Palace, and twelve thousand to the policemen who were stationed there.

London was filled with spectators to-day, to witness the resumption of the trial of the Tielborne claimant. It was announced that the defendant was

sick, and he was excused from attendance upon the court for a few days. Mr. Hawkins, for the prosecution, said he would close on Wednesday next, when an adjournment of ten days would be taken.

LONDON, July 8.—Eighteen Norwegians belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Co.'s service, were found dead by a party which went out for their relief.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons a motion was made that the government should address foreign powers, with a view to establishing arbitration as a permanent resort for the settlement of differences between nations. The motion was supported by figures, showing the cost of standing armies. Gladstone opposed the motion, arguing that it would defeat its own object, because continental nations held widely different views on the subject. He asked the gentlemen to withdraw the motion. Mr. Richards declined doing so, and a vote was taken, resulting in a tie, of 98 to 98. The Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the resolution, which was adopted.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says that an attempt was made yesterday by incendiaries to fire the Exposition building. Correspondents of London journals, and other persons who have returned here from Vienna, hint that the building will probably be burned soon.

LONDON, July 11.—Considerable excitement in Belfast in consequence of apprehension of disturbance to-morrow during the parade of the Orangemen. The authorities have made extensive preparations for the maintenance of order, and are resolved to act vigorously should the scenes of the 11th of July last be repeated. One thousand extra policemen have been sworn in, and additional military forces have been sent to the city.

Placards were posted through Belfast this morning, signed by Wm. Johnston, Member of Parliament from that city, deprecating the Orange demonstration.

Germany.

BERLIN, July 11.—In the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry it is certain that he will retain the German Chancellorship. It is reported that Herr Von Palen will be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Cholera is reported in various places, generally on a small scale.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that paper that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compeigne in the latter part of September.

A special from Paris to the Telegraph says the duel between M. M. Ranie and DeCassagnac is to take place on Monday next.

PARIS, July 7.—The Assembly has adjourned till Friday, in honor of the Shah of Persia.

PARIS, July 8.—In the duel between M. Ranie, the communist, and DeCassagnac, both were wounded, DeCassagnac seriously.

PARIS, July 9.—The second installment of 250,000,000 francs of the last milliard of the war indemnity was delivered to the German Treasurer on the 5th inst. There now remains due to Germany but 500,000,000 francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th of March last, is to be paid by the 5th of September next.

LONDON, July 11.—It is reported that the French Government is about calling a Congress of the great powers to consider the treaty of commercial relations.

PARIS, July 11.—In accordance with the treaty signed in Berlin last March, the departments of the Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe, and St. Moselle fortress, and the Arrondissement of Belfort, will be evacuated

on the payment of the second installment of the last milliard of the war indemnity. The Germans commenced retiring on the 3d inst., and will continue until the 15th of August, when the above mentioned country is to be entirely evacuated.

Spain.

The government has decided to disband the soldiers whose term of service have expired, and offer them two reals daily to re-enlist; and if this is unsatisfactory, to appeal to the ranks and state frankly the situation and means of saving Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—The Minister of Colonies is preparing a comprehensive scheme for reforms in the Island of Cuba.

BAYONNE, July 8.—Don Carlos has ordered the arrest of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

MADRID, July 9.—The government has issued a manifesto declaring that its most imperative duty now is to crush the insurrection which is devastating Catalonia, Navarre, and the Basque provinces. It is preparing for a supreme effort, and intends availing itself of the extraordinary powers recently granted by the Cortes, and has resolved to insist upon an inexorable execution of the law and compel the soldiers to remain under their colors until pacification is complete; and, moreover, to call out reserves if reinforcements are needed.

Senors Castellar and Salme have had a conference with the Ireconceables' deputies, to induce them to return to the Cortes, but found it impossible to accede to their demands.

Gen. Nouvelles has resigned.

BAYONNE, July 11.—Reports reached this place that the Carlist chief, Saballo, with 3000 men, has surprised a force of 4000 Republicans under Gen. Cabrinety, near Ripoll; that Cabrinety was killed, and that half his command was taken prisoners, and all his artillery captured.

Italy.

VENICE, July 9.—The prevalence of cholera is officially announced.

The Dominion.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 4.—The laying of the cable of 1873 was successfully completed shortly after midnight.

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, July 8.—Details of the wreck of the steamship City of Washington say that she left Liverpool on June 24th. Saw neither sun nor stars during the passage, and it was impossible to make an observation. When she struck on Saturday afternoon objects could not be seen three yards ahead. She was going about nine knots when she stranded. Perfect order prevailed. 28 cabin and 481 steerage passengers were safely landed by the ship's boats and small craft attracted by the steamer's guns. The sea was calm and the distance to the mainland only a quarter of a mile. The vessel's escape from destruction with all on board was providential.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, July 1.—The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country has been declared in a state of insurrection.

The election of members of the Mexican congress will be held on the 6th inst. Indications are that the next congress will be opposed to the administration.

New excitement has been created by Col. McKenzie's raid into Mexico.

The press is urging upon the government to confer the rights of citizenship upon foreigners without compelling them to renounce their nationality.

The telegraph line between Minatitlan and Vera Cruz has been completed.

The Indians in Chihuahua are on the war-path, and have killed several citizens.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 5, 1873, to July 12, 1873.

Rev O Brazelton—1 subscriber from Hamilton county.
W R Miller, Kickapoo—3 subscribers and \$6 coin
M B Franklin—Your address changed. Letter handed to editor.
Jas M Jones—1 subscription to Mrs Lewis, Weatherford.
Rev J Fred Cox—1 subscriber.
Rev A J Potter—The paper going correctly. Thanks for kind letter.
Rev J L Lemons—Obituary received. Will attend to request.
Rev E P Rogers—Yours to hand, with enclosure.
Thos H Sharp—Letter handed to editor.
Rev R N Brown—Cash \$20 on share of stock. We enter the name now.
Rev J N Craven—2 subscribers. Will commence Mrs Cole's subscription with last number.
Rev T Stanford—Notices will be attended to.
Rev J S Clower—Notices inserted.
Report of Bayland Orphans' Home.
Rev J J Hutson—Have passed the check to your credit.
J N Eagar—We have discontinued the paper.
Rev M Yell—2 subscribers and \$5 currency on account.
R Green, Jr—Will receive attention.
Rev J F Hines—Have answered yours by mail.
Rev W J Joyce—Communication received.
Rev W H Moss—Obituary, etc., received.
Rev Jas J Davis—3 subscribers. Neither of the Rhodes' names entered. Will begin subscription now.
Rev H B Price—\$2 currency on account.
N E Williams—Yours received.
A G—Your letter has been forwarded.
A M Hinson—List corrected. Cash \$2 to renew subscription.
Rev J S Clower—We renew B B Hutchinson's subscription.
Rev J S Gillet—We did not stop Dr. D's paper.
"Pastor"—Obituary to hand.
Rev Jas M Bond—3 subscribers. The irregularity of the mails is a great drawback to your section of the State.
Rev J S Davis—Cash \$2 25 currency and 1 subscriber.
Rev W G Veat—The printing forwarded by express as per directions.
Rev J P Rogers—1 subscriber and cash \$8 85.
Rev J B Denton—Report received.
A B Wilkins—Address changed.
Rev O Fisher—We have written you, and sent the printing ordered.
Capt Collett—Sends names of 2 subscribers.
E N Freshman—Check received. Will write you.
Rev E A Halle—2 subscribers from Johnson county.
J T Gains—2 subscribers and cash \$2 25 currency on account.
Rev J H Carr—Cash to renew his subscription.
Rev Jas Campbell—1 subscriber and cash.
Rev Thos W Glass—1 subscriber from Alabama. Cash \$2 25 was received at the same time as C H Rose's subscription.
Rev L F Palmer—1 subscriber.
John E Mowinkle—Cash to renew subscription.
Rev G S Sandel—1 subscriber from Willis. Have written you regarding the other subscription.
Sam P Wright—We note the contents of your letter.
Rev W Monk—1 subscriber.
Rev Horace Bishop—Draft for \$8 coin. We have written you regarding the other remittance.
Rev T G Woods, San Antonio—Will address as above.
Rev S C Littlepage—Have written you.
W B Morrow—Yours handed editor.
Rev E P Harris—Have written you.
Rev J W Bennett—Have written you in answer.
Rev O W Thomas—Draft for \$16 currency; applied as directed.
Rev Roswell Gillette—3 subscribers from Goliad.
Rev E P Rogers—1 subscriber.
Rev P C Archer—Obituary received.
O H Gee, Secretary—Notice of camp meeting received.
Rev J S Clower—Will find it correct.
Robert P Harrison, Content—Marriage notice received.
Rev O M Addison—Yours received.
Rev G S Sandel—1 subscriber and letter.
Rev B R Duval—Yours handed to editor.
Rev Wm A Harris—Your advertisement received.
Rev J S Lane—The \$10 gold was acknowledged last week. The changes made as requested.
Rev J W Pinar, Paris—Postoffice order for \$7.60. Will examine list of names sent, and write you.

MARRIED.

PERRY—ALBRIGHT.—On June 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. R. Randle, Mr. S. A. Perry to Virginia Albright—all of Limestone county, Texas.

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.]

BAIRD—FRANCIS SPRING, infant son of Rev. J. C. S. and sister Elizabeth Baird, died at Charlestown, May 29th, 1873.

Another voice to swell the heavenly choir; a sweet babe, almost too beautiful for earth, came to share its sorrows for a brief period of less than three months, and go back to the bosom of its Creator. Surely no one who witnessed the last sleep of this little cherub can doubt that "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." All smiling and with features luminous with beams of the coming day, it went from our midst to share the companionship of angels. God grant to the afflicted parents riches of grace.

PASTOR.

DEAN.—R. W. DEAN was born in Gilson county, Tennessee, May 24th, 1835, and died at the residence of Mrs. Patton, San Antonio, Texas, June 14th, 1873. For some two years, he had been suffering with a disease of the throat, which gradually wore him out. About two months ago, his wife took him to San Antonio, hoping the dry atmosphere of Western Texas would afford him some relief, but, alas! 'twas only to find a grave among strangers. For twenty-two years he had been a devoted member of the Methodist Church. He carried his religion with him into his store and counting-room, and adorned the doctrines of Christianity in all the relations of life. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for several years. All his business transactions were conducted in such a manner as to secure for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. If he had an enemy in the world, I am not aware of it. Having lived right, he died triumphant. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss. J. L. LEMONS, CALDWELL, July 8th, 1873.

LAWHON.—Sister MARTHA A. LAWHON, daughter of the late George and Nancy Mene, fee, of Jackson county, Georgia; and wife of General Allen Lawhon, was born April 17th, 1808. Early in life, sister Lawhon was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South. Religion with her, from the day of conversion, was not spasmodic, but was the business of her life. She was married on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1821, to General Allen Lawhon, of Jackson county, Georgia, and in all the domestic and social relations of life she so well performed her part that her praises justly dwell upon the lips of all those who knew her best. She was frequently called to pass through the trials of bereavements, having lost her parents and the husband of her youth, and several of her children; yet, in all these afflictions, she was patient and submissive to the will of God in all things. She leaves a devoted son and daughter in this community, and many friends, to mourn her loss; but who rest in the assurance that she is now an heir of the kingdom of Heaven. She met death with perfect composure; which is the most complete triumph. The sheaf was gathered ripe in its season. Most of her associates in early life have preceded her to the better land; a few are waiting still; and, while I write, this thought enters my mind: how delightful it will be for those scarred and war-worn veterans of the cross to reunite above amidst the hallelujahs and praises of the host of the heavenly land! How instructive to see them die! What an exhibition of the truth of God's power to save!

Then, weep not son and daughter, relatives and friends, as those who have no hope; imitate her examples, so that when you shall have crossed the swelling flood of death, you may meet her where parting shall be no more forever. E. Y. SEALE.

HELPSA, June 9th, 1873.

DENNIS.—Departed this life in Tyler, on the 26th of April, 1873, in the full triumph of Christian faith, Rev. LEVI RICHARDSON DENNIS, presiding elder of Palestine district, East Texas Conference.

A good and noble man has gone. In all the relations of life, beyond reproach; he was an itinerant of peculiarly consistent devotion. To his work, Levi Dennis was called to the ministry, and in it lived, and died at his post with arms on, his shield unharmed, his sword unbroke, and in hand. Taken with a child while reading his Bible, (as was his habit when in the house,) he laid down, with the book beside him, upon the bed from which he never arose. A slow, nervous fever setting in, he lingered on, his family unconscious of the deep-seated danger, till Saturday night, just ere the Sabbath was beginning on earth, the spirit departed to the Sabbath of God. As he lived Bible in hand—that death might not separate them—they laid them away, preacher and Bible, together in the grave.

Levi R. Dennis was born in Overton county, Tennessee, January 9th, 1820. Converted at eighteen, he was licensed to preach at Ebenezer camp-ground October 3d, 1841, by Rev. F. E. Pitts. Entering the traveling connection in 1842, he was ordained deacon at Columbia, Tennessee, November 3d, 1844, by Bishop James; and elder by Bishop Soule at Nashville, November 8th, 1846. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and in the thirty-second of his ministry. Married to Martha L. Hughes November 14th, 1844, he removed to Texas, reaching Dallas the 25th of December, 1854. The wife and three promising daughters survive, all following the pious footsteps of the departed.

The first two years of his ministry in Texas were spent with the church in Jefferson, where, by genial disposition and singleness of devotion to the work, he won to himself many true and lasting friends. Thence North, South and East, afterwards, lay the fields of his labor, till he had well nigh traveled the greater part of the East Texas Conference. Duty to him was the omnipotent call—to whatever field assigned. Business, weather, distance—nothing, save sickness, was excuse for failure to meet appointments. Who that knew him as we did ever failed to see that the one obligation to him above and beyond all others was the work of the itinerancy? To it he clung with pride and unflinching devotion. All else was made to subserv the Master's call. His preaching was plain, fervid and evangelical; and under it many a wavering heart has been strengthened and hundreds brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. Undemonstrative in manner, he was true and abiding in his attachments and friendships; with a tender and kindly heart ever running out in sympathy toward the poor and the suffering. Of this, not a few in East Texas who read this notice will bear witness. Many are they in Tyler who, with tears in their eyes, will recall how, last winter, when that terrible scourge, meningitis, prevailed, blighting the happiness of so many households, he went night and day, through sleet and snow, to minister Christian comfort to the bereaved and the dying. But his work is done. We who remain thank God for the pious, exemplary life

of Levi Dennis. What a harvest he shall some day gather in the glory land while his works do follow him! These seeds of purity, so often sown by him in tears, shall mature and are now ripening all along the itinerant path of his life to be garnered after awhile over in the celestial Canaan.

As a family, as a community, as a church, we are bereaved; but shall endure on, hoping that we, too, after a few more years, may be permitted to join the company of the redeemed beside the stream and under the tree of Life.

W. H. SCALES, DALLAS, TEXAS, June 5, 1873. Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

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.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 12, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—The business of the past week has been light, being confined to staples and light goods. Flour has ruled dull. Bacon showed a slight advance. Wool and Hides slightly declined. The crop prospects are more encouraging than for weeks past. The rains have ceased, and farmers are working with vigor. There is reports of the worm from some points, but by the active use of worm destroyers, it is said their ravages are being arrested.

COTTON.—There has been some activity in the Cotton market, caused by a demand for better grades at a slight advance in price, while lower grades have declined. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Low Ordinary..... nominal
Ordinary..... 10 @ 11
Good Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4
Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Middling..... 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4

Totals for the week as follows: Receipts, 523 bales. Sales, 700 bales. Exports, 1583 bales, viz: To New York, 1590 bales; to New Orleans, 23 bales.

MONETARY.—The stringency of the money market has continued unrelaxed, with pressing demands from the interior.

GOLD.—The movement in gold has been light, closing at 114 1/2 @ 114 3/4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggins, Building Material, Coffee, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, and Molasses.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Syrups, Oils, Lard, Neatsfoot, Pork, Butter, Potatoes, Onions, Sugar, and Tallow.

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Church Notices.

Waco District. THIRD ROUND. 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 North-west 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.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND. 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. Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp-ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20. Sugar Loaf mts., 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. 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. Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20. W. M. NIK.

Beaumont District. THIRD ROUND. 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. HINKLEY, 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.

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 deacons, 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. ENTER, May 7, 1873.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit. 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. Groupe, or Zavaia, 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. E. LONDON, June 24, 1873.

San Antonio District. THIRD ROUND. Sutherland Springs, at Rancho, July 19, 20. H. Lena, at Escondido, July 26, 27. Leeburg (camp-meeting), August 2, 3. Medina, at Pleasant Hill, August 9, 10. San Antonio, August 16, 17. Uvalde, at Frio City, August 23, 24. Cybois, at Salina, August 30, 31. Kerrville, at Centre Point, September 6, 7. Our brethren of the industry are invited and expected to assist at the camp-meeting for Leeburg, and also at Centre Point. B. HARRIS, P. E.

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

Galveston District. THIRD ROUND. 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. E.

Chappell Hill District. THIRD ROUND. Giddings cir., at Giddings, July 19, 20. Brenham sta., July 26, 27. Heville cir., at Heville, 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. 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. Gold Springs, at Camilla, August 16, 17. Caney mts., at Union Grove, August 23, 24. Bryan cir., at Weiborne, 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.

Notice. There will be a camp meeting at Long Point camp-ground, in Austin county, about three miles north of Pittsboro, to commence on Friday, the 15th of August next. It is to be a 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 FELIX, June 24, 1873.

Palestine District. THIRD ROUND. Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sabbath in July. Kickapoo cir., 1st Saturday and Sabbath in August. Tyler mts., 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.

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.

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.

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

Fullman 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 Jacksboro, 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 Jacksboro, 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 McVade 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. WALSH, General Sup't. Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. Jan 22 73

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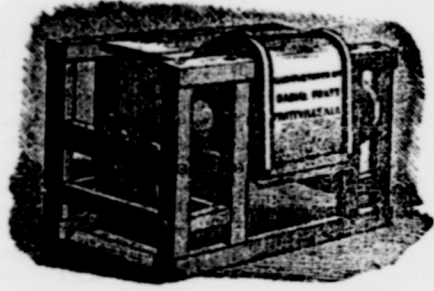
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LIMITED.

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W. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS

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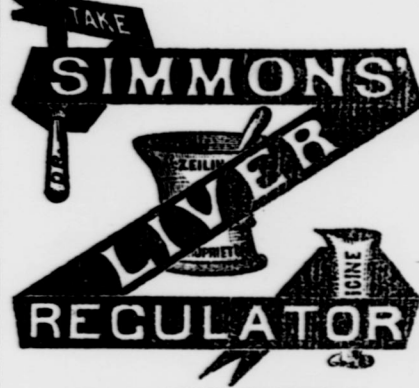
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3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

- 4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
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