

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 to 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 fastener for Cotton Bales.

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

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

Yours, truly,
A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

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

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., }
Galveston, May 19, 1871. }
Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General
Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE
General Agents for Southern States
48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans,
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aug 5-1y

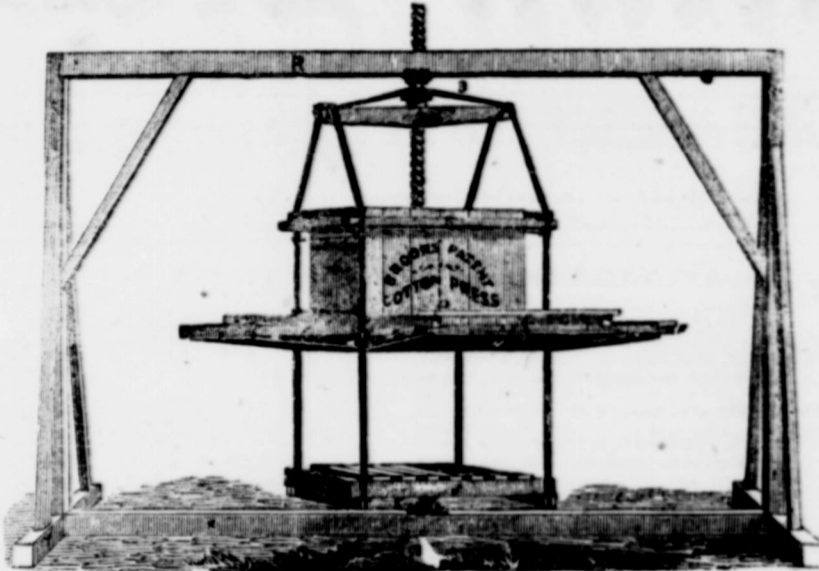
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Agents for Texas.

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Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI—No. 10.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1050.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY MARGARET MACKAY.

A right to watch others sleep,
To soothe the bed of pain,
To cause the weary, troubled heart
To wake to hope again.

To bring soft influence to bear
Upon earth's bitter strife,
And strew with flowers of Paradise
The beaten track of life.

To make of home a beacon light
In sorrow's stormy day,
Where tossed and troubled ones will turn
Fond thoughts when far away.

To guide the early steps of youth
And childhood's budding years:
And, like her Lord, with gentle hand
To dry the falling tears.

Who would exchange these charities
For any glittering crowd?
Or covet in their place debate,
Or plaudits long and loud?

Not in the earthquake nor the wind
Was felt the moulding power,
'Twas in the still, small voice it came
In that calm, solemn hour.

Noiseless the rootlets grow apace,
We see them not nor hear;
The dew falls silently, the sun
Shines, and the flowers appear.

Brave hearts, bear up, be patient now,
The reaping-time will come;
Root up the weeds, sow the good seed
In that dear field, your home.

—Selected.

Texas Resources.

Information for Texas Immigrants.

The portion of Texas laid off into counties comprises a territory of 196,299 square miles, and it is estimated that the territory not so laid out includes 72,385 square miles more, making a total of 268,684 square miles. In our description we confine ourselves to the portion included in the organized counties of the State. Other portions may ultimately become valuable for mineral and agricultural wealth, but at present the Comanches and other nomadic tribes, use the territory for their hunting-grounds.

SELECTING A LOCATION.

The immigrant coming to Texas has fixed in his mind the branch of business which he intends to prosecute. If it is to raise corn or cotton, he may go anywhere. This present year cotton has been extensively cultivated in the extreme northern portion of the State, and also on the Rio Grande, in the southwest. With no disaster, bottom land anywhere will produce nearly or quite a bale to the acre, and uplands a half bale. Gins are being erected in all parts of the State, and if the price rules up to the present figures, the time is not distant when Texas will produce a million bales per annum.

Sorghum produces most abundantly everywhere in the State, and yields two crops a year with only one planting.

The fodder from the corn and sorghum, and the crab grass, which come up spontaneously after the crop is matured, furnishes splendid food upon which to feed teams and cows through the winter. Connected with the principal crops may everywhere be produced the broom corn. The manufacture of brooms is beginning to attract attention, and may become a profitable industry.

Everywhere, too, peas, beans, potatoes and melons may be raised in the greatest abundance.

STOCK-RAISING.

Excepting some heavily timbered portions of Texas, the whole State is admirably adapted to stock-raising. True, as the country becomes more densely settled and covered with stock, the old sedge grass is killed out, but in a year or two a thick mat of luxuriant grass of an improved quality forms a sod and covers the ground. These improved grasses mostly belong to the mesquite species, with an occasional patch of the wild rye and rescue. Cattle, horses and mules may be advantageously raised almost anywhere between the coast and Red River, or between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. The same may be said of horses. Sheep do well upon the sandy islands of the coast, or in the rolling region in the interior. In low and black land they are not so thrifty.

HEALTH AND SOCIETY.

As to health: those who settle in low, flat lands, and use creek water, are liable to chills and fever. The coast cities are liable to yellow fever, but upon the whole, Texas is a remarkably healthy State. The hilly regions of the West cannot be excelled for health on the continent. Those who use cistern water, and are prudent and careful, are healthy anywhere in the State.

As to society: the large cities and towns have fine churches of Catholics and the various Protestant denominations, and there are but few neighborhoods of any size in the State without their churches, and preachers, and school-houses. The Legislature has established a system of free public schools for the whole scholastic population. The Texans are a reading, intelligent people, taking an immense number of periodicals from all parts of the world, and supporting nearly a hundred newspapers published in our own State.

Inquiry is constantly made concerning Texas, its soil, climate, productions, the price of land, and other subjects upon which persons who think of changing their homes desire information. We propose answering these inquiries as satisfactorily as possible in the space at our disposal.

THE COAST REGION.

If persons coming to Texas have been accustomed to a coast region, the Gulf of Mexico washes Texas from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, a distance of five or six hundred miles, and on the bays, bayous, and rivers, there are immense tracts of land adapted to cultivation. The waters abound in the finest fish, oysters, turtles, etc., and the forest trees are covered with vines producing grapes.

In the tier of the coast counties the cotton is somewhat liable to destruction from worms. But in all the counties the ribbon sugar cane can be advantageously cultivated. In years past a great deal of sugar was made in the counties of Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, and Jackson. The sugar culture is very profitable, and will doubtless extend in time over all that portion of Texas that we have designated as the coast region. Here, too, figs grow abundantly.

The State is better supplied with timber than the prairie States of the Northwest. In a large portion of the State there is timber enough for all purposes. Where it is scarce, farms

are enclosed with hedges. In the northern portion bois d'arc is used. In the coast counties Alabama and Cherokee rose makes a magnificent hedge. In most of those portions, where timber is scarce, immense ledges of rocks are found, furnishing abundant material both for building and fencing. Timber can be raised in a few years to answer all necessary purposes.—*Telegraph.*

What is Needed.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the *Missouri Republican*:

This commonwealth needs capital to develop its vast mineral resources, build up manufactures and assist in the various enterprises, and strong men with willing hands to open up these millions of acres of unimproved lands which are as productive as any the sun ever shone upon. And to these are superior inducements offered. Money readily brings from two to three per cent. per month in all parts of the State which I have traveled, while choice improved land can be gotten up at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, convenient to railroad. The homestead law gives each actual settler who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, by him complying with certain provisions, which are very liberal. The State possesses about 50,000,000 acres of land, having given at least 30,000,000 acres to various railroad enterprises during the late session of the legislature. The United States does not own any land here.

Blue grass does not seem to flourish in this State. The only piece I have seen was at the yard around Col. Thos. H. Murray's private residence at McKinney. Bermuda grass grows luxuriantly in Eastern Texas, and mesquite grass, which looks very similar, in Western Texas. They mat the ground thoroughly and kill out all the weeds. Cattle, horses and other stock flourish on these grasses; and while from excessive dry weather they seem to dry out, as soon as it rains they will get green and grow rapidly.

During my sojourn I have never seen a more quiet and orderly people; and as the citizens now have the right of self-government, many of the scoundrels who have been stealing and committing other depredations in the name of the Union will flee the country or take up quarters for a term of years in the penitentiary.

Society, equal to the best in the country, will be found throughout the portions of the State that I have visited. Churches of the various denominations abound. The public school fund is ample for all time, and good colleges and private schools are in various localities.

Milam county boast of millet heads measuring twenty-one inches long. Red oats have been a success in Jasper county. The citizens of Fayette county have revived their Agricultural and Industrial Society.

The *Times* reports corn crops in Rusk county as abundant; a good prospect for cotton.

Geological Survey of Texas.

The subjoined circular will interest all who are concerned for the development of the material resources of our State. It is addressed especially to county surveyors, but all who can aid in supplying the information called for should render it:

STATE GEOLOGIST'S OFFICE,
Austin, June 30, 1873.

SIR—For the information of this department, and to better enable it to decide upon the proper place to begin the field work of the geological survey of the State of Texas, I have to request that you furnish me with a report of the general physical features of your county, confining yourself substantially to the following order:

1. The features of the surface; whether prairie, rolling, or mountainous; and if more than one, their relative areas.

Character of the timber; relative quantities in square miles; and if any particular kind exists in large bodies, give the location of the same. Probable consumption of the timber for fuel, lumber and fencing, per annum.

Different characters of soil, from sand to black prairie, and their relative areas. Probable number of acres or square miles under cultivation; the different products of the soil, and their relative qualities.

2. The rock formations; order of association; relative qualities and localities of great exposure.

3. The different minerals, as far as ascertained; relative quantities and localities of greatest quantities.

Fossil fuel, such as coal, lignite and peate; places of outcrop; thickness of outcrop, and probable annual consumption of the same.

4. Varieties of clay; color, relative quantities and properties.

In addition to the foregoing, any information as to immigration, manufactures, if any local internal improvements, etc., will be valuable to this department.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GLENN,
State Geologist.

STOCKMEN MOVING.—The last legislature made it a penal offence for any person to shoot a head of live stock without regard to its value. This was an act rendered imperative by the enormous losses of stock by thieves. We were yesterday present at a meeting of the Live Stock Association, and are pleased to announce that by a unanimous vote they adopted a resolution offering a standing reward of \$250 for the conviction of every thief under the new law. This will make cattle-stealing a risky business, and will make convictions lively.—*Houston Mercury.*

Collin county farmers report short wheat crops—only fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Short crops in Collin county are a new thing.

The *Canton News* says a depot is to be located in Van Zandt county. It is to be called the Grand Saline.

The *Paris Press*, Lamar county, of the the 21st ultimo, reports a cotton stalk with eighteen squares.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. Isaac Taylor, writing from Jena Mission, Northwest Texas Conference, says:

I have just returned from a meeting at which four professed faith in Christ, and eight united with the church.

We hope to hear additional intelligence of revivals from Brother Taylor.

—Rev. G. S. Sandel, of Waverly and Willis circuit, Texas Conference, sends us cheering news. We unite in his hope that a general revival may bless his field of labor:

It affords me much pleasure to state that we have just had an interesting revival at Danville, resulting in twelve conversions and eleven additions to the church. The members of the church were much revived. It is to be hoped that this is the beginning of more prosperous times in the church on this circuit. Oh, how we long for a revival at every appointment!

—Rev. J. J. Davis sends us the following notice of the district meeting for Waco district. We hope that multitudes will be enervated and the church built up:

There will be a camp-meeting in connection with the district conference for Waco district, Northwest Texas Conference, and the third quarterly conference for Bremond circuit, commencing on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July. The meeting will be held at Sulphur Springs, two or three miles from Kosse. It will be a self-sustaining meeting. We invite everybody to come. We want all Christians to "come up to the help of the Lord." Brethren, don't say I can't come; just put your families on your wagons and come along. Commit your homes to the care of the Lord and come up to the "feast of tabernacles." Be sure to "put on the whole armor of God" and come in the spirit of the Maker. Sinners, we want you, too. Come to the "pool of Siloam and be healed." There were over one hundred conversions there last year, and we expect Him who is "mighty to save" to be with us again. And to you, Mr. Editor, we give a special invitation. We all read the *Advocate* up here, and would all like to see the editor.

—Rev. W. H. Willey, of San Augustine circuit, reports as follows respecting his charge:

I arrived upon my field, desolate and devastated as it was, and as I knew it to be, with the determination to labor by precept and example for the salvation of this people.

My congregations were at first small, but they increased more and more from time to time. I have had five accessions by ritual, one conversion and many have asked an interest in the prayers of the people of God.

We have taken up a collection for missions at three appointments, but we were not eloquent enough to reach the pockets of our congregations, but superficially. If the other circuits are not imbued with a spirit of liberality greatly in excess of this, we will come far short of reaching the \$4000 assessed this conference. O that a missionary spirit which deviseth liberal things were infused into the hearts of all professed disciples of Christ!

COLORED M. E. CHURCH IN AMERICA.

—We find in the *St. Louis Advocate* the following account of this organization:

The organization of the church was effected at Jackson, Tenn., in Decem-

ber, 1870, two or three of our Bishops assisting. At the organizing convention or General Conference there were eight annual conferences represented. These eight annual conferences had been organized with the assistance of our bishops. Two more annual conferences were organized at the General Conference of 1870. At the late General Conference, held in Augusta, Ga., Bishop Miles in his address said:

"I report to you now fourteen annual conferences, with 635 traveling preachers, 583 local preachers, and a membership of 67,888. In view of the opposition from certain quarters these results are very inspiring. Let us thank God and take courage."

This, perhaps, embraces nearly one half of the colored membership of the M. E. Church, South, as it was in 1860. The rest have either died, gone to other churches, or back to the world.

The following is the plan for the Episcopal Visitations of the Colored M. E. Church in America for the year 1873:

First District—BISHOP W. B. MILES.	
Kentucky Conference, Lebanon, Aug. 20.	
Missouri & Kansas " N. Madrid, Mo., Oct. 15.	
Tennessee " Bolivar, Nov. 26.	
North Mississippi " Sardis, Dec. 10.	
Second District—BISHOP J. A. BEEBE.	
Virginia Conference, Halifax C. H., Oct. 15.	
North Carolina " Washington, Nov. 19.	
South Carolina " New Madlock church, Akin Co., Dec. 10.	
Georgia " Macon, Dec. 17.	
Third District—BISHOP L. H. ROSLEY.	
Florida Conference, Tallahassee, Nov. 5.	
Arkansas " Washington, Nov. 26.	
Mississippi " Brooksville, Dec. 10.	
Alabama " Tuscaloosa, Dec. 17.	
Fourth District—BISHOP ISAAC LANE.	
Northwest Texas Conf., Waxahatchie, Nov. 5.	
East Texas " Tyler, Nov. 19.	
Louisiana " Homer, Dec. 11.	
J. A. BEEBE, Sec'y. Ep's. Board.	

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—On the advent of Bishop Asbury in New England eighty-two years ago, there were only about forty Methodists in Boston, and only two preachers in this section of New England. Now there are more than 125,000 Methodists and a band of over 600 preachers on the same territory.

—Statistics of the Methodist Church show that its increase during twenty years has been fifty per cent. greater than the increase of the population.

EPISCOPAL.

—By adopting the "one-cent-a-day" plan, a small Episcopal parish in Ohio has paid all the incidental expenses of the church, the quota assigned for missionary purposes, various sums for other benevolent purposes, and the convention assessments, and yet manages to keep a balance on hand. The congregation pledges itself, young and old, to lay by one cent a day per member for all church purposes.

—A new problem of discipline has arisen in Kansas, where there are several Episcopal parishes in which the communicants are all women, who are, nevertheless, refused representation in the councils. The matter was brought up for discussion at the recent diocesan convention, and occasioned a lively debate, eventuating, however, in the defeat of the motion to admit women to the vestry.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Christian Observer* gives the following account of the church in Dallas Texas: The Presbyterian Church in this place was organized in 1868, by Rev. S. A. King, with twelve members, who had dwindled to seven by 1872. The Sabbath-school, in 1871, was held in a blacksmith shop, then in a printing office, next in a school house, next in a Female College. The seven members resolved, however, to build a house of worship in 1872, which was finished in the fall of the same year. On a recent Sabbath, fourteen were received into the church by certificate, ten or twelve

more will join by letter, and a number on profession of faith. The church has secured the services of Rev. A. P. Smith, Aberdeen, Miss.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Dr. T. D. Wilson, an eminent minister, died at Marshall, Texas, on June 26th. He was for twenty years pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Marshall, Texas, and for many years president of the Marshall Female Seminary. His writings partook, in a great measure, of the same deep and tender pathos which breathed from his lips. His "Practical Sermons" will live to strengthen and cheer the hearts of many Christians.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—It was announced at the Convention of the Congregationalists of Massachusetts, held recently, that there are ministers in that State out of health, who are actually suffering for the necessities of life.

LUTHERAN.

—The Lutheran Church in this country has increased 80 per cent. in the last ten years. The strength of the Southern Church is reported as follows: Ministers, 91; churches, 145; communicants, 11,765.

—The Iowa Lutheran Synod has resolved to exclude from its church all members of secret societies, including the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Red Men.

—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at its last meeting in Canton, Ohio, resolved to raise \$50,000 for Foreign Missions, and the same amount for Home Missions, during the next two years. This body embraces seven hundred ministers, twelve hundred churches, and over one hundred thousand communicants.

BAPTIST.

—Dr. Howard, pastor of the Baptist church in Galveston, left last week for a three months' trip in Europe. He will visit Vienna, Switzerland, Rome and possibly Scotland. The arduous duties of his charge renders this vacation a valuable relief.

—The close-unionists in various parts of Great Britain are making strenuous efforts to preserve what they call the purity of the Baptist denomination. A pitched battle was fought at the late meetings of the Northern Baptist Association held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A committee had been appointed to revise the constitution, and had provided for the admission of union churches, of which several are already in the Association. This was opposed very vigorously. An amendment providing for the admission of none but churches of immersed believers was lost by thirty votes to forty-two. A further amendment was proposed excluding all but close-union churches. This was lost by a very large majority, only eleven voting for it. The original resolution was then put and carried by forty votes to twenty-four. The principle speakers in favor of the resolution were: Rev. James Mursell and Messrs. J. Angus and Rosevear, Newcastle; Rev. W. S. Chedburn, Berwick; Rev. P. W. Grant and Mr. Jas. Wilson, Darrington; and Rev. J. E. Cracknell, South Shields.

—The *Atlanta Index* makes an earnest appeal to Southern Baptists, from the fact that more than one-half of the Baptists in the world are in the Southern States. It says: "We should not rest until 'more than one-half' of all that our denomination achieves 'the world over,' shall be wrought by us. And when that end is reached, it should be to us but a starting point for increasing toils and enlarging triumphs."

—The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville, S. C., has only sixty-one students. As it is the only Baptist Seminary in the South, it ought to have five times as many students.

—Another liberal Baptist minister has yielded to the close-union pressure. It is the Rev. H. O. Pentecost, of Rockville Centre, L. I., who has been forced to resign his charge. He is said to be a brother of the Rev. George F. Pentecost.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—The telegraph reported the death of the Roman Catholic Archbishop Schaeppman, but the telegraph was wrong, for the deceased prelate was the most Reverend Archbishop Loos, Jansenist. He died on the very day (June 4th) that the Old Catholics elected their Bishop Reinkens. He was the officer to whom the Old Catholics looked for the consecration of the new bishop. The services of consecration will now probably be performed by Bishop Heijkamp, of Deventer. The other see that of Harlem, has been vacant several years.

—The Congress of Old Catholics is to be held at Constance in September, where John Huss was condemned and burned at the stake, and where the innovation of depriving the laity of the sacramental cup was first sanctioned by a church council.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic Mission, founded for the conversion of the Southern negroes, is making rapid progress. There are at present, says the *Catholic Review*, six American students at the College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, engaged in preparatory studies for this mission, besides five Englishmen, six Irishmen, three Germans, two Hollanders, and one Belgian.

—The Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* is informed that the Roman Catholics of New York, Baltimore and Washington have united in a request for the appointment of a lawyer of their religious faith to the position made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Chase.

—The Rev. Dr. Thompson, (colored) formerly pastor in New Jersey, and latterly professor of theology in Straight University, New Orleans, and pastor of a church there, said, at their recent conference, that the influence and power of Romanism over the colored people of New Orleans is not increasing.

—A member of the Japanese Embassy in Paris is about to be married to Mademoiselle Hebert, the daughter of a wealthy coal merchant, now retired from business and living in good style. The *fiancee* stipulates that her suitor must embrace Catholicism, to which he has agreed.

—The German Bishops are taking high ground against the recent Church Laws, and declaring that "they cannot recognize them." Evidently the war is progressing, and a phase of anti-Romanism, too, has sprung out of Rome's own bosom.

—On the 17th ult., the Italian Senate passed the bill for the suppression of religious corporations by a vote of sixty-eight ayes to twenty nays. The royal sanction now makes it a law.

MISSIONARY.

—In the north of Syria, near the Euphrates, is the city of Aintab, with forty thousand inhabitants. About twenty-five years since a copy of the New Testament fell into the hands of an Armenian woman, the only one of her sex who knew how to read in that large city. She read it and called her friends together, and read to them and the results were wonderful.

Corpus Christi District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR—The fifth district conference for the Corpus Christi district, West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, met at Oakville, June 20, 1873, John W. DeVilbiss in the chair. The attendance was very small, owing to the high waters; and owing to this fact, although the business of the conference was thoroughly done, it was hurried through as rapidly as possible. After the roll was called, the standing committees were announced, to whom the reports from the various charges were referred.

On the following day the Committee on the State of the Church reported a comparatively healthy state of things, and urged upon the ministry and the church the necessity of more earnest zeal in, and an entire consecration to, the service of God.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

We, your committee, submit the following report of the financial condition of the district: The aggregated claim of the pastor on the district is \$3750; the receipts, so far as reported, are \$978 84; three parsonages have been built at a cost of \$1100, about \$900 of which has already been raised, and the property all properly secured to the church. We think the district improving in the way of finances; and believing that there is yet urgent necessity for still greater improvement, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as ministers and official members of the church, will redouble our efforts to meet all the claims of the church, and educate the people to a more liberal view of the obligations that rest upon them in this direction.

MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions reported one mission on Nueces river, within the district, the spiritual condition of which is comparatively good. Three societies, with an aggregate of forty members, are reported. The finances are in a very encouraging state, there having been raised a total of \$617.75, up to date, on the mission for the various enterprises of the church.

From these and other considerations, the committee recommended that the Nueces river mission be raised to a self-sustaining work. We also find that there is a section of country lying north of Corpus Christi, and west of Nueces river mission, including the town of San Diego, to which we would call particular attention as a Home-Mexican mission. We find that the iron grasp of Roman Catholicism upon this people is, to some extent, broken, and now is evidently the time to scatter the Word of Life among them. Let us step in while the waters are being moved. Let not the Macedonian cry fall upon our ears without quickening the better impulses of our hearts, and impelling us to action.

From this view of the missionary interests among ourselves, and a high appreciation of the command of our Savior, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and also in view of the worth of the immortal spirits of these our benighted neighbors and fellow-beings, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will, in the future, enter more heartily into the missionary enterprises of the church; and that we will, by the help of God, urge upon our people more earnestly and effectually the duty of giving to these glorious enterprises more liberally than ever before.

The Board of Missions calls for three hundred dollars from the entire district this year. Only ninety-three dollars and thirty-five cents of this amount has been raised. To this deficit we, your committee, do invite your most serious consideration. Our religion must be aggressive, or it will retrograde and become a curse rather

than a blessing to mankind; and whenever Methodism ceases to carry life and light to those perishing in darkness, it will cease to be the cause of the Master, and ought to perish from the world. Then, brethren, believing, as we do, that the cause of Methodism is the cause of Christ, and that when she ceases to be true to herself, souls, precious blood-bought souls, must perish for the bread of life! can we be recreant to such high behests and make such cheap merchandise of the blood of the Son of God as to fail to present, and to press with zealous energy, these claims of the church upon our people? Money we want, and money we must have, if we carry on our missionary enterprises; and we can get it if we will only be in earnest about it. There is no necessity of failure. We ought to discard the word and write victory upon our very front.

PERIODICALS.

Your committee would heartily recommend all of the Sunday-school literature of our church, as well as the whole family of Advocates under the auspices of our church. The *Southern Review* is above our commendation. We think it everything that could be desired for the peculiar relation it sustains to the church. Our own loved *ADVOCATE* we most heartily recommend to the membership of our church on the district and elsewhere, and pray that its late success may be but the dawning of a yet brighter day; that it may continue to increase in popularity and ability, until it is read and prized as a household friend and treasure, by at least every Methodist family in Texas.

EDUCATION.

On the subject of education, we are under the painful necessity of saying that we have discovered among our people a deplorable want of a proper recognition of the obligations which rest upon them as Methodists, to patronize and support the institutions of our own denomination. While we heartily approve the educational enterprises of our brethren of other denominations, we are honestly and fully persuaded that the institutions of learning under the auspices of our own church are fully equal, if not superior, to those of any other denomination in the South, or elsewhere; therefore,

Resolved, that we, as ministers and active representatives of the M. E. Church, South, will in future set these facts before our people and endeavor by every legitimate means to induce our own people to patronize our own institutions of learning. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Rev. G. W. Cottingham, Jno. R. Francis, J. L. Smith and John Wade were elected delegates to the next annual conference, and Rev. Thos. R. Stewart, B. B. Atkins, Wm. Freeman and E. P. Hill were elected reserves.

Corpus Christi was chosen as the next place of meeting for the conference. The brethren who were there preached with power, and though there were no conversions, we hope that seed were sown that will germinate and bring fruit unto life. The attendance upon religious services was very good, notwithstanding the bad weather.

JNO. B. DENTON,
Secretary.

Circular.

APPEAL FOR AID IN BEHALF OF THE PENITENTIARY CONVICTS.

To all the Friends of Morality and Good Order in the State of Texas:

It is a fact well known to us that the miserable convicts in our State prison read with avidity any books or papers that come within their reach. This being so, it will at once be seen that here is an opening to reach their minds and hearts. Who that desires their good, and the good of our State,

into which most of these convicts must, sooner or later, be let loose, will refuse to give a few cents, hoping that something may be done for their improvement? Impressed with the importance of this work, and trusting that you will freely and cheerfully co-operate with us, we have organized ourselves into a society to furnish reading matter that will be wholesome food for their hungry minds.

No books or papers of immoral, or even doubtful character, will pass through our hands to the convicts. The library will be under careful supervision, properly regulated, and exclusively for the convicts. All the funds which you may send to us shall be most scrupulously devoted to the above purpose, and expended economically.

We are not acting in the interest of any sect or denomination, or from sinister motive. To convince you of this, we take pleasure in referring you to the following well-known gentlemen of the most undoubted veracity: Hon. S. A. Wilson, Rusk, Texas; Col. H. P. Mabry, Jefferson, Texas; Rev. A. P. Silliman, Marshall, Texas; Guinn & Gregg, Rusk, Texas; S. B. Barron, Esq., Rusk, Texas; J. B. Renfro, Tehuacana; Jas. M. Anderson, Waco; Rev. I. G. John, editor of the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*; Williams & Bonner, Tyler; Rev. J. J. Read, Houston; David B. Sherwood, Galveston.

Now, friends, the matter is before you. We have not given the details of our organization. It is unnecessary. We are willing to give any reasonable guaranty of our fidelity, and we announce to you that we will begin this library for the convicts. Will you come to our aid? A few cents from each one who ought to feel an interest will be ample to begin with. Who will help us, and who will help liberally? Come, friends, and put your hands to the work.

Respectfully,
J. J. MEEKS,
Cor. Sec'y.

TO EVERY MINISTER IN THE STATE.

Reverend and Dear Sir—We send this circular to you, and request you to act as our agent in this matter. We expect ministers, churches and Sabbath-schools of all denominations to aid in this work, but we cannot send a circular to each one. We send, as far as possible, one to a county or neighborhood, and request that the ministers or Sabbath-school superintendents to whom it is sent to enlist all the churches, Sabbath-schools, ministers, etc., within his reach.

Please get the ministers of all denominations, and superintendents of Sabbath-schools within your bounds, and all that you can reach or influence, to take up a collection for us on the second Sabbath in August, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Five or ten cents from each one who ought to give would furnish an ample sum in the aggregate. But be it much or little, send it by check, postoffice order, or registered letter, to Jas. W. Summers, Treasurer of Rusk Philanthropic Society, and you will be receipted for the same.

By giving a little of your valuable time to this matter, you will do a good work.

Respectfully,
JAS. H. WIGGINS, Pres.
JOHN B. LONG, Rec. Sec'y.
J. J. MEEK, Cor. Sec'y.
JNO. W. DICKINSON,
Ass't. Cor. Sec.
JAS. W. SUMMERS, Treas.

COMMITTEE MEN—E. C. Dickinson, E. H. Irving, H. S. Guinn, L. E. Wiggins, C. H. Martin, and Jas. P. Gibson.

Texas papers will please copy or notice.

A cheerful temper is a perpetual hymn to the divinity.

Bayland Orphans' Home.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, July 5, 1873.

Present—Messrs. Wm. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; H. F. Gillette, Secretary; Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Treasurer then made the following report:

	Cur.	Coin.
From Thos. Whitfield Wilson, (little son of E. H. Wilson,) the entire contents of his savings bank.....	\$11 95	\$3 45
Hutchins House contribution box	55	1 00
A friend.....	2 00	
Total.....	\$14 50	\$4 45

Respectfully submitted,

B. A. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

To which the Superintendent adds: John Collins, 1 box breakfast tea; C. G. Philpotts, proprietor of Cape City Mills, Missouri, 1 barrel of flour exhibited at the last State Fair; R. F. George, bill for medicine, \$1.40.

Adjourned to first Saturday in August. H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The following is a summary of the changes made July 1st. They are worth remembering:

1. Franking privilege abolished.
2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
5. No matter can pass through the mails free.
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered.
7. Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
8. Postal cards not called for are not sent to the dead letter office.
9. Postal cards cannot be sent a second time.
10. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing one cent stamps, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

A reduction in the rate of postage between this country and Belgium goes into effect the first of July. After that date, letters, if sent in direct mails via Great Britain, eight cents per half ounce or fraction thereof will be charged. Newspapers three cents each if not weighing over four ounces.

The work of the late Henry Venn for the Church Missionary Society is thus estimated in the last number of the *Christian Intelligencer*: "When he entered upon his new office, the Society's income stood at £90,000; he lived to see it rise to £154,000. The Society's ordained missionaries then numbered 107; they are now 199. There were then but ten ordained native clergymen throughout the whole of its missions, seven of whom were in India; there are now 126, of whom India contains 66. The communicants then numbered 6050; they are now 20,475. Mr. Venn's principal glory is that he threw the Native Church upon its own resources by giving it an independent organic existence of its own. The European missionary was no longer to act as a pastor to his converts, but to confine himself to his special duties as an evangelist, while the foundations of a self-supporting native pastorate were to be laid by the establishment of sustentation funds to which every congregation was to be required to contribute, the whole being placed under the management of a church council elected by the people themselves, the European missionary filling only the office of moderator. The Rev. Mr. Barton is now working out the details of this system in South India.

Correspondence.

Liquor-Selling Methodists Again.

MR. EDITOR—I am both surprised, and not a little mortified, to find in the *ADVOCATE* of the 9th inst. an article from the pen of our esteemed brother, B. D. Dashiell, charging me, among other things, with having "dropped the main issues in a discussion, and resorted to personalities." This he characterizes as "an *old dodge*" with disputants who strive for the mastery when they find it difficult to meet the arguments of their opponents." He says that I "resort to it for want of time and space."

It may be that Brother Dashiell understands my motives and principles of action better than I do; for, until he has made the discovery above, and given it to the public, I was wholly unconscious of any disposition to "*dodge*," or in any other way to act deceptively towards the subject under discussion, himself, or any other person or thing involved.

The simple truth in the case is this: The article from which he makes quotations, and of which he complains, was *not written in reply* to his last article, (then just published,) but in reference to issues that had gone before. I felt embarrassed with the idea that I was occupying more space in the *ADVOCATE* than was desirable, and that my article would be too long if I should take up and discuss the points made by Bro. D.; so, *for the present*, I closed by saying, "time and space would not permit me to notice his article" *then and there*.

Brother D. reveals another important point as belonging to me, and as controlling my conduct, of which I have been wholly ignorant until now. It is that of "*striving for the mastery*" when I find it difficult to meet the argument." That is all new to me. As yet, I had made no effort of the kind. And as for the *mastery*, I will not contend for that a moment; Brother D. is welcome to it, for his analysis of my motives and purposes are so far ahead of anything I had ever known before, that I surrender the "*mastery*" to him at once.

But the severest cut of all is, the charge that I drop the issues and "*resort to personalities*." If Brother D. had not revealed so many other things about myself, of which I was wholly unconscious, I should have esteemed myself as incapable of turning any discussion, of a public question, into "*personalities*." I certainly never intended to do so; and if I really have, I am truly sorry that, in this case, I have departed from a rule of my life which I have regarded as sacred and inviolable for more than fifty years. Whether Brother D. has gone into "*personalities*" in the charges and insinuations against me as above or not, I shall not undertake to say, but leave it to the calm judgment of the disinterested reader.

Now, what is the sum of my offending? Some time ago, after having made an honest effort to free the church of the shame and scandal of holding liquor-sellers among its members and officers, and for reasons heretofore given, I had to give it up; and, whether correct or not, I got the impression upon my mind that a prosecution of the case, in the church, was not advisable, by my superiors in office. On this ground I raised the question in the *ADVOCATE* as to whether we had a remedy in the law of the church or not. I believed we had; but I understood it to be doubtful in the minds of others, whose judgment I felt disposed to respect; and hence the question was raised.

I never intended to misrepresent the views of others; but made the statements I have published as I understood them. I am sorry to differ with good men on any subject, but I cannot sur-

render my own convictions of right and truth; and the facts given and statements made have been as I understood them to be—true. By these I stand.

In my last article, as others seem to differ with me in their recollections of what had been said in the case alluded to, I dropped all conversations and statements, and gave the simple facts in the case. With these, Brother D. is not satisfied. In reply to his inquiries, I briefly answer: "1st." That he has been on the district a little over six months past; but the pastor and his predecessor had known of the case for "about a year." "2d." I understood the pastor to say that he could do nothing in the case "under the circumstances"—views of the presiding elder, as I understood it. "3d." I know the preacher in charge should take the initiative step, of course. *I took it* when in charge, but was asked to defer it, and did so.

After all that has been said and written, *pro and con*, here stand *two stewards in our church still selling liquor!* If one-half the efforts had been made to apply the law and discipline of the church, in trying and determining the question in a legal manner, that have been too prove that we "*have a law*," and that this one is not to blame, and another not responsible, the church would have set herself right long ago.

In conclusion, I most solemnly *disavow* any intention to reflect upon any one in anything I have said. If others differ with me in opinion, it does not offend me; freedom of thought is indispensable to the vindication of the truth. While I claim it as my right, I allow it to all others.

I have been a member of the church for fifty-four years, and a minister for forty-four years, and feel identified with its honor, purity, and prosperity, and hope, when I feel it my duty to vindicate its interests, that no false and uncharitable motives will be ascribed to me. I should be sorry to injure any one by such a course myself. K.

HOUSTON, July 11, 1873.

From the West.

MR. EDITOR—Delightful breezes sweep over these western prairies of ours, rendering tolerable what would be otherwise intolerable heat, and brush away the swarms of nose-tickling gnats, so annoying to the very busy farmer now. During our rainy "spell" the grass and weeds "got the start," and "great activity in that line" has been the result. Vast quantities of corn will, however, be made, which, added to the amount now on hand, will make breadstuffs remarkably low for another year, at least.

The cause of God also prospers. At Shiloh and Andrew's Chapel, on the Navidad, and at Thompsonville, we have had good meetings; some conversions, and many valuable additions to the church. There is nothing more needed now than *discipline* in the church. A little judicious pruning would result in great good; and at the district conference the members of it resolved to sustain the pastors in this most difficult part of a preacher's duty. We try to begin at headquarters; find out, by definite inquiries, how much preaching and pastoral work has been done; why the absent members of the quarterly conference are not present—it being generally understood that a member's name remains on the roll by virtue of his presence or *lawful* excuse. It is getting to be pretty well understood among us that a member who treats with contempt the trust reposed in him by his brethren shall have the disgraceful satisfaction of knowing that his name is stricken from the conference roll for sheer *neglect of duty*. We have quit begging the members to attend. "Do it,

or quit," is the rule out here. God bless the brethren! they sustain us, and our quarterly conferences are largely attended.

The excellent, and I may say elegant, brick church in San Marcos was dedicated last Sabbath by Dr. Fisher. The able discourse; the formal presentation of the house by the Building Committee; the solemn dedication to the public worship of Almighty God, made it a high day with us. Dr. F. laid the corner-stone a little less than a year ago, and since that time a life of toil has been the life of Rev. O. A. Fisher, the pastor. The duty of general superintendent of the building, together with the pastoral care of nearly two hundred members, has made the past year one to be remembered by him forever. God has blessed his labors. He led in the first solemn service to God in the house, and saw souls converted before the house was given, formally, to God.

W. J. JOYCE.

Missions.

What can we do? What ought we to do? What will we do? Christ said of the weeping, loving Mary: "She hath done what she could." In the estimation of Judas, the anointing oil was wasted: "It might have been sold for two hundred pence, and given to the poor." No matter on whose head the oil was poured, so the *price* of it went into the bag. This was worldly prudence and thrift—a desire to increase worldly stores. Judas was no worse, and no better, than other worldly-minded church members. Special attention must be given to the accretion of worldly substance. Brother A starts in life, poor and pious. Labor and economy improves his pecuniary state. Experience learns him that *per centum* is augmented in a certain ratio as capital is increased. Large investments yield large dividends. He must get rich; mind, time and strength are at once devoted to acquisition. Money getting, and money keeping, induces money loving. Brother A has become a thrifty man, but has no time for church duties, and no money for church purposes. Money used for missions is wasted; does not go to his credit in bank; yields no *per centum per annum*; "credit in heaven;" "dividends in eternity." Brother A "can not see it." Conversion of the *pocket*, Brother A does not believe in—can not understand the case of the rich man in the gospel.

What *ought* we to do? "Give as God hath prospered us—liberally, cheerfully." The money we make is God's money, and *ought* to be paid out on God's order. Never suffer his draft on us to go to protest for non-payment, when there is a balance with us in his favor.

What *will* we do? Pay that one dollar *per capita*? A brother recently said he would pay *his* dollar there! He is able to pay fifty, but conscience is silenced, for one dollar only is called for from each member. The good sister, with her missionary chickens, will give five or ten dollars; but she is interested—loves the cause. Bishop Keener discovered that some of the leading wealthy Methodists, where he visited, were not present when he made his appeals for the Mexican mission—had business elsewhere. But don't be uneasy, they will come to time; will respond liberally with that *one dollar*. K.

Springfield District Conference.

The district conference, Springfield district, Northwest Texas Conference, met at Tehuacana Hills on Wednesday morning, July 2, 1873. The Cumberland Presbyterians courteously allowed their college chapel for the conference sessions. Rev. A. Davis, presiding elder, presided. The attendance was very small; reports meagre;

nearly half the pastoral charges entirely without representation.

Several standing committees were appointed, and we all did the best we could under the circumstances.

The Committee on Education represented Owensville High School as in a flourishing condition. A debt, however, still hangs over the institution. The trustees were advised to sell a part of the property to pay it out.

The Committee on Missions and Boundaries recommended the establishment of two new missions in the district.

The Committee on Sunday-schools reported encouragingly.

The Committee on Books and Periodicals recommended our *TEXAS ADVOCATE* and the New Orleans Depository.

Reports of the Committees on Finance and State of the Church were discouraging.

The following named brethren were elected delegates to the annual conference: B. A. Philpott, B. W. Jackson, J. H. Bishop, W. B. Morrow. Alternates, Rev. John N. Bowman and John Wynn.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Requesting Bishop Kavanaugh to change the time of holding our annual conference to a time not earlier than the 15th of November.

Requesting the annual conference to memorialize the General Conference to strike out section 3, of chapter 2, of the discipline.

Thanking the Presbyterians for the use of their chapel, and the people of Tehuacana for their hospitality.

HORACE BISHOP, Secretary.

The Remedy.

MR. EDITOR—Much has been said lately about the law and want of law to discipline a church member for selling intoxicating liquor. The Texas Conference has established a precedent that may serve for guidance until over-ruled by higher authority. In the year 18—, a local preacher was charged with selling whisky to be drunk as a beverage; he was expelled by the quarterly conference and appealed to the annual conference, and had his appeal conducted by a leading member of the body. The annual conference sustained the action of the quarterly conference by an overwhelming vote, simply on the ground that he *sold liquor*. K****

BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest at religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. I one day asked her how she preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer: "Because to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earlier years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit any fault, did they perform any good action, I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you."—*Adalphe Monod*.

Rasper, being told he looked seedy and asked what business he was in, replied: "The hard-wear business. Look at my wardrobe."

An Illinois editor speaks of an "eighty-year-old octogenarian" in his town "who has seen the snow of three-score years and ten."

Can a geological clergyman, with a collection of ores, etc., be called a cabinet minister?"

Miscellany.

Prof. Tydall at Niagara.

Among the noticeable articles in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June is one headed "Some Observations on Niagara," by Prof. Tydall. It is a lecture delivered before the Royal Institution, April 4, 1873. Among the feats performed by the Professor at Niagara was to pass under the sheet of water of the Horseshoe Fall, on the American side, farther, he was informed, than any traveler had gone before. His feelings, under the circumstances, are curious, and we quote a paragraph:

There [at the farthest point reached] my guide sheltered me again, and desired me to look up; I did so, and could see, as before, the queer gleam of the mighty curve sweeping over the upper ledge, and the fitful plunge of the water as the spray between us and it alternately gathered and disappeared. An eminent friend often speaks to me of the mistake of those physicians who regard man's ailments as purely chemical, to be met by chemical remedies only. He contends for the psychological element of cure. By agreeable emotions, he says, nervous currents are liberated which stimulate blood, brain and viscera. The influence rained from ladies' eyes enables my friend to thrive on dishes which would kill him if eaten alone. A sanative effect of the same order I experienced amid the spray and thunder of Niagara. Quickened by the emotions there aroused, the blood sped exultingly through the arteries, abolishing introspection, clearing the heart of all bitterness, and enabling one to think with tolerance, if not with tenderness, on the most relentless and unreasonable foe. Apart from its scientific value, and purely as a moral agent, the play I submit is worth the candle.

The Professor notices the extravagances indulged in by early visitors concerning the height of the Falls and the sound thereof. Father Hennepin describes it as "a great and prodigious cadence of water, to which the universe does not offer a parallel." According to Hennepin the height of the Falls is 600 feet! The waters, he says, which fall from the great precipice do foam and boil in the most astonishing manner, [true] making a noise more terrible than thunder, [not true]. When the wind blows to the south, its frightful roaring may be heard for more than fifteen leagues! Concerning the thunder of Niagara, Tydall says discriminately "they are formidable enough to those who seek them at the base of the Horseshoe Fall, but on the banks of the river, and particularly above the Fall, its silence rather than its noise is surprising. This arises in part from lack of resonance, the surrounding country being flat, and therefore furnishing no echoing surface to re-enforce the shock of the water."

Concerning "the proximate future of Niagara," the Professor speaks in this wise:

At the date of excavation assigned to it by Sir Charles Lyell, namely, a foot a year, five thousand years will carry the Horseshoe Fall far higher than Goat Island. As the gorge recedes, it will drain, as it has hitherto done, the banks right and left of it, thus leaving a nearly level terrace between Goat Island and the edge of the gorge. Higher up it will totally drain the American branch of the river, the channel of which in due time will become cultivable land. The American Fall will then be transformed into a dry precipice, forming a simple continuation of the cliffy boundary of the Niagara. At the place occupied by the fall at this moment [the Horseshoe] we shall have the gorge enclosing a

right angle, a second whirlpool being the consequence of this. To those who visit Niagara five milleniums hence, I leave the verification of this prediction; for my part, I have a profound persuasion that it will prove literally true.

How to Make Concrete Buildings.

A very substantial and cheap building may be put up with concrete, which is a mixture of hydraulic-lime, sand, and a coarse gravel or broken stone. Common lime may be used for common farm-buildings, or even for dwellings, but as it is not nearly so durable when exposed to the weather, hydraulic-lime should be used for a good building. It has also been found that broken limestone is better than any other stone to use in concretes, a more perfect adhesion being formed between the particles. The proper proportions to be mixed are twenty parts of hydraulic-lime mixed to a paste with water, thirty parts of washed sand, and fifty parts of broken stone or gravel. The chips from limestone quarries make the very best material for concrete. No more should be mixed at once than can be used in a day, as it hardens very rapidly. To proceed to build, the foundation must be made, and the courses laid on it in a box or mold. This box is laid in place; the cement, already mixed, is shoveled in and beaten down with a rammer even with the top of the mold, which is then moved into place for laying the next block. The mold, being open at one end, laps a few inches over the end of the first block, which holds it in place, and permits a close joint to be made. When the first round is laid, two small sticks are laid across the blocks, and the mold rests upon them until filled. These sticks, when the building is completed, are sawn off close to the wall, and if it is desired to nail anything to the wall they will furnish a hold for the nails. As the walls are carried up, the door and window frames are laid in their places. This process is so simple that any intelligent mason is competent to carry it out. The important point is to get the materials of the right sort and mix them properly. The size of the blocks may be as desired, and as the material is very strong and sets very quickly, eight or twelve inches is sufficient thickness for a wall of any ordinary dwelling-house. When common lime is used instead of hydraulic-lime, more time must be given for the concrete to set.—*American Agriculturist*.

The New House.

The first Sunday in the new house is a notable day. There is an entire absence of old land-marks, and a strange, weird newness on everything, and you can't find your shaving soap. You start for a scuttle of coal, but you don't see the scuttle. It is in the bottom of a barrel in the garret. You take the dripping-pan. When you change your shirt, you look for it first. It is in one of the bureau drawers, which are piled one upon another in the parlor, and you find you have got to lift a half ton of carpets and featherbeds before you can get down to the drawers. After you have lifted them down and searched them through, it is remembered by your wife that the desired garment is in one of the barrels—the one in the shed, she thinks, although it may be the one in the garret, yet it would be just like that stupid carman to have carried that barrel down cellar. You think so, too. You attack one of those barrels, and are surprised at the result. A bed-quilt comes out first, then a pie tin, the next a piece of cold ham neatly done up in your vest and packed away in the missing scuttle. Below is an assortment of iron-ware and a length of stove-pipe, a half loaf of bread, a couple of towels and a rolling-pin.

You begin to expect you will eventually come upon a coal mine, and perhaps some dear friend. Then you go down in that barrel again, and come up with a pleasing assortment of stockings and half-emptied medicine bottles. The way you come up this time leads you to consider the barrel itself. It has caught in the back of your vest and made the cloth let go; it took off one-half of one sleeve, and created a sensation on the back of your hand as if a bon-fire raged there. It is quite evident the cooper who built that barrel was called away before he commenced to clinch the nails. You involuntarily grasp the rolling-pin and look around as if you half expected to see him. Then you call the girl to repack the barrel, and start up stairs to look after something that is easier to find, but finally change your mind, and pass the ballance of the day digging carpet tacks and worthless wood from the palms of your feet, and concocting lies about the wealth of your uncle; and the moon looks through the window at night, and touches up with a glow of burnished silver several lengths of stove-pipe, a half dozen odd chairs, a sheet of dingy zinc, and a barrel with bed-quilts foaming over the top.—*Danbury News*.

Auricular Confession.

There is, unfortunately, remarks the *Leeds Mercury*, no longer any doubt that the movement in favor of auricular confession is extending in the English Church. We must take it as a substantial fact that there are within the pale of the Established Church of this country nearly 500 priests, if not more, who not only desire, but are working with untiring zeal, to reintroduce into the national religion of the country that system of confession, which, with its attendant evils, contributed so largely to the Reformation, which is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the Catholic Church of Rome, and against which the English people have hitherto been taught the national church was the great bulwark. The movement is part of the new sacerdotal pretensions of men who are no longer content with the name of clergyman, and who spurn the name of "Protestant," though continuing to work as "priests" in the Protestant Church of England and Wales. A well-known advocate of auricular confession in the English Church defended it a few days ago by stating that it was recognized by the Wesleyans and some other religious denominations, but that in other denominations unauthorized persons were permitted to hear confessions, whilst the Church of England proposed to give to it the sanction of the "priest" duly consecrated to the office. There is no difficulty in understanding this. The "priest" duly consecrated to the office is to be some one whom the members of the church are to look to as having the power to grant absolution as well as to hear confession, and then follows, as a matter of course, the old system of indulgencies. The general public, we fear, have little conception how largely auricular confession is already practiced in the English Church, to what an extent "the priest" is already working his way into the family, coming between the wife and the husband, the child and the parent, often unknown or even unsuspected by the husband and the parent. The end is held to justify the means, and a pernicious and clandestine secrecy is established, which must ultimately bring sorrow into the household. There is no reasoning with these men, but the warning is not the less called for. The attempt to graft upon the Protestant Church of England the sacerdotalism of the Catholic Church may dazzle the minds of young priests and idle women, but the time will come when it will be swept away as mercilessly as

it was in the sixteenth century. The English people have no patience with this system of "sin made easy," by giving to any human being, be he priest or layman, the power to condone it.

INVISIBLE VEGETATION.—An ordinary microscope reveals the fact that green mould in cheese, or that which gathers on a pot of preserves when exposed to the air, is a vegetable as much as a field of sweet potatoes. Minute as those rambling vines must be, not to be recognized as being anything more than a green hue, they produce seeds. These are floated off in the atmosphere so as to take root when lodged in a favorable place for germination. But the strangest thing about these invisible seeds with which the air is immensely charged, is their inhalation into the respiratory cells of our lungs. It is now fully believed by some eminent scientists that several forms of pulmonary diseases are due to their presence in these delicate tissues. Irritation of the mucous membrane of the tubes leading into the lungs is speedily propagated into the interior. If long continued, especially by the lodgment of foreign matter, inflammation ensues, and matter forms, which, if a person has not the ability to expectorate, ulcerates from cell to cell till the whole lobe becomes involved. An opinion prevails that spores of invisible vegetable growths lodging on the sensitive surface of the lining membrane, sprout and develop there, producing pulmonary irritation that often terminates in a fatal consumption. By breathing pure air in well-ventilated rooms we avoid the risk.

HISTORY OF COAL.—Coal is but altered wood-plants, at any rate; wood itself indeed may be, and often is, used as fuel. The history of fuel is (if for the present, we exclude animal oils) only the history of plants, and we must therefore look for the source from which the plants derive the carbon and hydrogen which, combining with oxygen, are the active causes of the force obtained from the fuel. Modern science renders a most perfect answer to this question. Plants have the power of decomposing the carbonic acid and water which exist in air and earth, picking out, as it were, the carbon and hydrogen, and throwing back the oxygen into the air. Reversing the processes of fires and animals, they breathe in carbonic acid and water, and breathe out oxygen. The large daily consumption of oxygen is balanced in from the leaves of plants.

NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING MEAT.—According to the *London Athenæum*, Mr. Mariotta has lately been calling attention to a new process for preserving meat fresh. This consists in dipping the fresh meat into melted butter and then packing it in salt. The examination of the specimens furnished by him is said to have been quite satisfactory; but in the opinion of the *Athenæum*, it does not differ essentially from that of dipping the meat in paraffine, which answered for a temperate climate, but failed in a tropical region.

LEATHER GLUE.—A substance known as "leather glue" is prepared by mixing ten parts of sulphur of carbon with one of oil of turpentine, and adding enough gutta-percha to thicken the mass. The leather surfaces to be united must be freed from oil, which is accomplished by subjecting them to pressure by laying the leather upon blotting paper and applying a hot iron. After tracking together the edges to be joined with the cement, they are to be kept under pressure until the glue is entirely dry.

Spots on the sun—Freckles on your boy's face.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 23, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN, Editor.

OUR NEW PRESS.

We were a few hours behind time last week, owing to unavoidable delays in getting our new power-press and engine into position. All things are now adjusted; and while we write the press is at work on the first side of the paper. It is what is known as the Potter press, No. 5, of ample size for the ADVOCATE, even when the liberal patronage we expect to receive will justify an enlargement. The office is now complete in all of its appointments. Many vexatious delays and annoyances may now be avoided, while the expenses of the office will be materially reduced. The company have shown a liberal spirit in making these important additions to the office, and we are confident their action will be sustained by both agents and subscribers. We wish to swell our subscription list to *ten thousand* before our coming conferences shall meet. Will our agents co-operate with us in the effort? If each preacher will canvass his work promptly and thoroughly, it can be done.

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.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution will begin its fall session on Monday, the first of September next. Under the able management of Dr. Samuel D. Sanders, it is fast taking place in the front rank of Texas schools. The president has gathered around him an able and accomplished corps of teachers, and with its healthful locality, accessibility, and moderate expenses, will command a liberal patronage. We commend it to the attention of parents and guardians.

MASCULINE wit has complacently set down curiosity as a feminine weakness, but it seems to cling to the opposite sex. It is said that very serious complaint has been made by certain post-masters respecting postal cards, on the ground that they have to employ extra clerical force to make up the time lost by the clerks in reading the epistles sent on the cards. It is to be hoped that the clerks will hold this weakness in check, as the postal cards are a great convenience, and the public can not give them up.

WE WISH to obtain a list of post-offices in each pastoral charge.

RENOUNCING THE DEVIL IN BAPTISM.

This is a remnant of the old form of renunciation connected with the exorcism at the baptism of Catechumens; but of exorcism there is now nothing in the formularies of the Church of England, the Protestant Episcopal Church, nor in any of the branches of the Methodist Church. In the days of our Lord in the flesh, and for a century or two afterward, it is plain from scripture and the writings of the early fathers, there were occasional, perhaps not infrequent, possessions of persons by demons, or devils, exercising a controlling influence over their thoughts and acts. In that age of greater spiritual darkness and grosser sensuality, Satan seemed permitted to exercise through "his angels"—the fallen spirits—this power to possess and tyrannize over men. From this fact it seems that the church in the third century came to think that these occasional satanic possessions were universal, and there arose a regular order of men, known as exorcists, who were believed to have power, in the name of the Lord Jesus, to expel these evil spirits from the souls and bodies of men. These orders of men continue in the Greek and in the Roman Churches. The exorcists, especially of old, exercised their office at the baptism of infants and adults. Hence we say that the vow taken at baptism to "renounce the devil and all his works," is a remnant of this ancient custom.

But we presume the church and the candidates now who make this solemn promise understand that they renounce all the obedience and service which the unregenerate render to Satan: they renounce the spirit, maxims and practices that are peculiar to Satan, the enemy of all righteousness. We think it a fair implication to say that the candidate renounces practices that lead us away from the teachings and authority of God's word, such as fortune-telling, spirit-rappings, consulting mediums, and the like. It is always found that these things are in the end demoralizing: they destroy the authority of the scriptures; they lead us away from Christ as the hope and Savior of men, and from reliance on the good providence and gracious care of God. When members of the church are invited to such entertainments and feel tempted to consult some invisible being other than the omniscient and omnipresent God, we think it would be well for them to consider whether they are not violating the spirit and intent of the baptismal vow. Consider this quotation, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." We need no further nor better spiritual instruction.

REV. E. H. HOLBROOK, of Bryan circuit, Texas Conference, writing from Rector chapel, under date of July 19th, says the camp-meeting at Rector chapel will not be held at the time and place announced in the ADVOCATE.

METHODIST PUBLIC WORSHIP.

We have read, at different times, several articles in the New York *Methodist* on the "baldness of Methodist worship." These articles have interested us because we have felt and thought with interest on the same subject. Mr. Wesley was too well trained a churchman not to be careful and concerned about proper forms of worship. He drew up a form which, we presume, is substantially the same we now use. (See Discipline, page 106):

1. Singing—congregation standing.
2. Prayer—congregation kneeling.
3. Reading the scriptures—a lesson out of the Old Testament and another out of the New.
4. Singing—congregation sitting.
5. Preaching.
6. Singing—congregation standing.
7. Prayer—congregation kneeling.
8. Benediction.

The minister is to exhort all, not one in ten, to sing. Now, if the spirit and letter of this could be carried into actual observation, it would certainly be better than our ordinary practice. But our experience and observation have impressed us that our people are too much *spectators* of public worship, instead of being actual and lively *participants* in it. We fear that too many feel all they have to do, or are expected to do, is to hear, endure, or criticize sermons. Under this impression, many are habitually late—the first hymn, the prayer and lessons are gone through with before they take their seats. The remark is often made when speaking of starting to church, "Oh, we shall be soon enough to hear the text." Now, we submit that this is not public worship at all, and, for that matter, not worship of any kind, but *listening* to a discourse, and nothing more. Paley, in his *Moral Philosophy*, says that divine worship is made up of adoration, thanksgiving and prayer. But sermon-hearing can scarce be said to be any of these. The thing we desire is to see our people more of a worshipping people. "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee."

Our present methods do not seem to lay hold upon our people. The chorister and a few lovers of holy song must do the singing, and the preacher affords the entertainment in a sermon—not too long—and the people listen, look on, and then go home. Cannot something be devised or done that shall give the people more to do as participants in the conduct of public worship? We see, we feel the need, but we scarce know what to suggest. If we should suggest anything, we know we should straightway hear the cry of "running after novelties;" "dangerous invasion;" "aping somebody," or the like.

Mr. Wesley, in his "Sunday service," "prepared for the societies in America," seemed to feel and to anticipate our needs in this regard. But our people do not like written forms of prayer, and perhaps will not, and ought not to, adopt them. But could we not begin the service by all the people rising and singing to "Old Hundred," for example, such a verse as

"Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations bow with sacred joy:
Know that the Lord is God alone;
He can create, and he destroy!"

Then read a lesson, the people standing and reading each alternate verse. This would give more movement and variety, and make the people feel that they are something more than witnesses of worship—in fact, worshipers themselves. In one of our churches in Mobile, some years ago, they used to open the service by the pastor and the whole congregation rising and repeating the creed—"I believe in God the Father Almighty"—then the pastor and congregation reading the verses of the lesson alternately. Now, we have no plan; we merely suggest the subject to call attention and secure, if we may, its profitable ventilation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *United Presbyterian*, writing from the frontier army, expresses the opinion that one of the evils of the soldier's life may be traced to the fact that many of them enter the army under an assumed name. With some the motive is a good, though mistaken one. They think that by laying aside the old name, they can commence a new life. Right at that point is their error. No man can separate himself from his past life. He may hide it from the world, but it lingers in his memory, and clings to the character he has formed. It is an estate he cannot alienate. It is his forever, unless the blood of Christ dissolves the fearful bond nailing it to the cross, and by faith he is made God's freedman. Jorah tried the experiment; but among strangers, out on the wide sea, in the confusion of the storm, down in the sides of the ship, his sin found him out, and a messenger from the throne of God, in the person of the ship's master, sounded a warning in his ear which disturbed at once his slumber and his conscience.

This effort on the part of men to cut loose from their past lives is simply an effort to rid themselves from all restraint. Home, society, the sacred memories and associations of other days, are left behind, and the man, without a solitary auxiliary, enters the field against temptation. No wonder that so many go down in the unequal conflict. There is no security in forgetfulness. The only remedy of our past is pardon through the grace of God.

THE following tribute to our English version of the Bible from Faber is the more significant coming, as it does, from the pen of a Roman Catholic:

"Who will not say that the marvelous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country? It lives in the ear like music that can never be forgotten—like the sound of church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its pages. The power of all the griefs and trials of man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments; all that is gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him forever out of the English Bible. It is his sacred thing which doubt has never dimmed and controversy soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

THE COVENANT.

The *Baptist Herald* informs its readers that the *ADVOCATE* now calls "the theory that salvation is secured by proxy" a "claim of the Catholic Church." Inasmuch as that was precisely our meaning when we first employed that expression, it occurs to us that the *Herald* has been very slow in finding it out. We were speaking of the right of laymen to appear before the public in defence of that religion which was as dear to them as to the priests. As the *Herald* is at last able to comprehend what we meant by that expression which has disturbed it so long, we will return to the question now at issue, which was stated by the *Herald* as follows:

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

We answered this question by showing from Gen. XVII., 10, that "binding children by covenant was done by the express command of God" under the old dispensation. The *Herald* of July 17th says:

"This we deny. God's covenant with Abraham, quoted above, was simply his promise to give the land of Canaan to him and his posterity, and circumcision was simply the token or sign (Gen. XVII., 11) of that promise, to be perpetuated through all generations. The promise of spiritual blessings was confirmed by an oath of assurance, and by the same perpetual token, sign or seal. (See Heb. VI., 7; Gal. III., 9; and Rom. XV., 8). The idea under this word is expressed in the New Testament by a word that means a will, and is often translated testament.

"Circumcision was simply a token, and did not bind Abraham nor his posterity to anything. God commanded it as a rite to be observed, and Abraham and his posterity were bound to perform it on every man-child born in their house, and every one bought with their money. The command of God bound the parents to its performance; the act bound the child or servant to nothing, but it was in them a sign of title to the inheritance promised to them, to which, without this, they had no token or sign of title, and stood 'cut of' from the promises."

The *Herald* here admits that circumcision was the token or sign of the temporal blessings promised Abraham and his posterity, and that the promise of spiritual blessings was "confirmed by an oath of assurance, and by the same perpetual token, sign or seal," but insists that there was in this covenant nothing binding on Abraham and his posterity. Let us examine the covenant:

"And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generation, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee in their generations.

"And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God." (Gen. XVII., 7-8).

Two parties are here distinctly recognized as entering into covenant relations with each other. It was not simply his promise to Abraham and his seed, but a "covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee."

Again we read:

"And God said unto Abraham, Thou shalt keep my covenant therefore,

thou, and thy seed after thee in their generations. This is my covenant, which ye shall keep, between me and you and thy seed after thee; every man child among you shall be circumcised." (Gen. XVII., 9-10.)

Abraham and his posterity are here expressly bound by the command to the obligations involved in the covenant.

The *Herald* tells us "circumcision was simply a token, and did not bind Abraham nor his posterity to anything." Of what was circumcision a token? Verse 11 says, expressly: "It shall be a token of the covenant betwixt me and you." It was a solemn act by which the obligations involved in that covenant are publicly recognized.

The *Herald* reminds us that the word (covenant) "is expressed in the New Testament by a word that means a will, and is often translated testament." We would remind the *Herald* that a will may "bind" the heir under conditions, by the observance of which, alone, it can secure the benefits the will or testament aims to convey upon it.

St. Paul certainly understood the nature of the Abrahamic covenant and the import of the rite of circumcision, and yet, when addressing the Galatians (ch. v., ver. 3,) he says: "For I testify again to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the whole law."

The *Herald* says that circumcision "bound the child or servant to nothing; but it was a sign of title to the inheritance promised them." We must remind our brother that in the case of the child, it was unable to comprehend the nature of that title, and the value of that inheritance which was promised to it. Its parent acted as its representative. And we claim that baptism is the sign of title to the spiritual inheritance promised under the covenant of grace to all who do not, by unbelief and transgression, alienate from themselves the inheritance purchased for them by the blood of Christ. As circumcision, according to St. Paul, involved in it an obligation "to do the whole law;" as it was a sign of that covenant of obedience which, if disregarded, would result in the loss of every promise—so baptism is the sign of a similar bond which may be confirmed by a life of faith and obedience, or forfeited by sin. Under both dispensations the parents appear as the representatives of the child, and accept for it the "token" in which the promise of God and its own obligation to him are signified.

In order to make good its position, that the covenant was simply a promise, the *Herald* adds:

"God does not enter into contracts with men. He proclaims to them his promises and his will, requires obedience, and tells them beforehand the result of that obedience, and the contrary."

When God proclaims his promises and will, and requires obedience, informing man the result of obedience and the contrary, and when man, by a solemn act which God has ordained for that end, accepts the promises, and pledges obedience, a covenant, binding on both, is made. There is nothing in

the primary relations between God and man which forbids the performance of a solemn act that recognizes those relations, and binds man to observe the laws of God. And when man, whose primary relations with God have been disturbed by sin, hears the offers of mercy, he may accept the conditions.

The *Herald* enlightens us respecting the "relation, on Baptist principles, the child holds to the church":

"The child that 'comes' to Christ—that is, repents and believes the gospel, and is baptized on a profession of faith, is eligible to membership in the church of Christ. All unbelieving children hold the same relation to the church that all other unbelievers hold. The church is not considered a Savior among Baptists. It is a very small matter comparatively what relation they sustain to the church; the important thing is the relation they sustain to Christ and his salvation. For the salvation of those under the years of discretion and accountability Christ has provided in his own way, and neither the church, men nor devils can help or hinder their salvation."

Neither do we consider the church a Savior. We hold church relations as incidental to the more important matter, viz: the relation we hold to Christ and his salvation. This is evident from our willingness to meet all God's people at the communion table.

The *Herald* tells us that children, incapable of faith, "hold the same relation to the church that all other unbelievers hold," but assures us that Christ has provided for their salvation. It fails, however, to point out the promise or token which assures us of that fact. If they hold the same relation to the covenant of grace that unbelievers do; if they have not, as had the children of Abraham, a "sign of title" to their inheritance, where, upon Baptist principles, is the pledge of their salvation? We have never intimated that the salvation of the child was dependent on the faith or act of the parent. We have stated distinctly that, in the baptism of the child, a fact already existing was recognized, viz: that they are included in the covenant of grace. We accept gratefully the assurance of the apostle: "The promise is unto you and your children," and behold in baptism, not the means or condition of their salvation, but find in baptism the sign of title to their blood-bought inheritance.

THE Shah of Persia was involved in a serious family difficulty as soon as the half dozen wives he brought with him came in contact with European ladies. They insisted upon attending with him the theatre, concerts, and balls; but as this did not agree with his notions of wifely propriety and submission, he had to send them back to Persia. This not only prevented further annoyance, but, possibly, the notions the wives of this much-married man might have taken home with them might not have been for the future tranquility of the Shah.

We are inclined to think others were somewhat relieved by this act. Queen Victoria might have felt some scruple in turning any of the suites of rooms in Windsor Castle into a harem. At any rate, their presence as the guests of Christian England would have been a novelty. It is possible that royalty would have less trouble over such a matter than would common people.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S appropriation of \$11,400 to purchase real estate in Mexico and Puebla does not meet with approbation from the great body of Methodists, who, as a rule, think more of preaching than property, and believe that the command to go into all the world and preach the gospel did not include paying investments in real estate.

If the above item, which we find in the *Working Church*, represents the feeling of the great body of Northern Methodists, it reveals a singular inconsistency on their part. Church-building has been the outlet through which a large amount of their enterprise has been directed. If large churches—fine churches—which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, are the right thing for people to have at home, some sort of a place of worship is an excellent arrangement for the church abroad. The objection does not originate in their anxiety to obey the command to go and preach, but in a dearth of that missionary spirit which ever listens to the Macedonian cry, and forgetfulness of Wesley's conception of the obligation of the church when he said, "The world is my parish."

IN all the larger cities of the United States the sight of children of both sexes playing on some musical instrument and dancing, or holding out their hands for money, has become familiar. It is estimated that they number over ten thousand; and from recent developments, it has been ascertained that these unhappy creatures have been bought in Italy from their parents, and are literally the property and slaves of those who are supported by their toil. It was for a time supposed that they had been kidnaped; but the Consul-General of Italy says that those engaged in this business are not compelled to resort to such means in order to supply the market, but are able to secure as many as they wish by a regular contract with the parents. This imparts a more ghastly complexion to the traffic. It seems incredible that a people could be so degraded as to send their sons and daughters from their homes for money. The existence of such a business is a fearful comment on the moral and religious influences which have long rested on Italy.

THE report of the commissioner of education, at Washington, shows the gifts in 1871 of private individuals for educational purposes amounted to over \$8,000,000; and those made in 1872 amounted to over \$10,000,000. This marks the growing interest felt in this important work. Men will, one day, cease to build their monuments in marble or bronze, but will make their names remembered by their generous gifts to those enterprises which impart blessings to the world.

WE very often receive obituaries to which is appended the request for other church papers to "please copy." We always append the request, and are very positive at the same time that it will not be copied, as it would be an accident if the editor of that paper should see it. If parties wish to have such articles copied, they should clip them out and forward them in a letter to the paper, or send them a marked copy of the paper.

The Sunday-School.

Take Care What You Plant.

A good while ago my cousin went into the woods and got a little cluster of nude violets and planted them in the door-yard, close by the old "sweet-scented honeysuckle." (I wish you all knew just where that is as well as I do.) Well, I guess neither she nor I thought much more about them, but this fall when I came back to the old home, I noticed the violets. Not a little cluster any more, but a great mass of nice green leaves; no flowers now though. Well, right away a thought popped into my head, and I decided to tell the *Sower* boys and girls about it.

Suppose my cousin had planted a little bunch of weeds there, and left it just so. Can't you guess what a forlorn-looking place that old honeysuckle would cover now? Well, it made me think of the kind of habits boys and girls plant, or form. Oh, how they grow! The good habits strengthen and make us pleasant, and kind, and lovable; but bad habits grow faster, and make us very wicked. I saw a man not long ago, only last week; he was a pretty well educated man, and could talk very well. His clothes were soiled and very ragged, his hair uncombed, and he looked very badly. Now, I knew him when I was a little child, and as we sat there in the Wayne Station, waiting for the train to come, I wondered whether he would know me. He was talking in a very silly way, but after awhile he stopped, and said, as if he thought he might give offence, "Didn't I use to know you?" He is an old man, and I said kindly, "Oh, yes, you knew me when I was a child." Well, he asked me how I had fared these long years, and then he said, "*My life has been a failure.*" Just think of it! Said he, "If I were sure of heaven, as the Christians say they are, I'd want to die to-morrow." Wasn't it sad? But he won't hear about Jesus, and so he has nothing but rags, old age and a wretched life to cling to.

Well, he planted bad habits—smoking, drinking, gambling, and swearing. Oh, how they grow; what sad results they bore for him! Plant the little violets of love, truth, patience, industry, and live for Jesus, and they'll grow, dear children, and blossom here, and better still, they'll help you to gain that Better Land where the Friend of children reigns.—*Little Sower.*

TRUST CHILDREN.—Never accuse a child of a fault unless you are certain he committed it. Children should not be treated with suspicion. We should act toward them in this matter as we feel we ought to act towards others, only with greater tenderness—not less, as is usually done. We should always put the best construction possible upon their conduct; that is, unless you are sure a child is telling a lie, and can prove it, do not show the least hesitation in believing what he says. Far better that you should be deceived, than run the risk of showing a truthful child you do not trust him. Your simple trust may make a lying child truthful. Your doubt of his truthfulness may make a truthful child a liar.

THE SIZE OF CLASSES.—Speaking of the size of classes, the *Independent* says: "It is not wise to have the same number of scholars in all Sunday-school classes. Some teachers can teach ten scholars easier than others can four. Each teacher should have as many scholars as he can teach effectively. Unless he can hold the attention of all who are in his class, he has more than he can do justice to. It is a superintendent's duty to see that his teachers have only as many scholars as they can fully care for."

A Boy's Heroism.

"Oh, dear!" sighed John Allen, as he closed the Sunday-school library book, "how I wish I had a chance to do something heroic; I am sick and tired of this hum-drum life out here in the woods. Nothing to do but to drive the cows away in the morning, and drive them back at night—chop down trees and cut them up for firewood—plow, harrow, sow, hoe, and so on to the end. If something only would happen once in awhile!"

"When you have lived to be as old as I am," said his grandfather, a white-headed man on the verge of his grave, "you will learn that there is heroism in every-day life that is quite as sublime as those rare acts which are heralded from one end of the country to the other."

"Yes, I suppose you are right, grandpa—of course you are; but I would like to do one of those rare acts myself. It would seem to make a great man of me, and I know it would make me very happy, too."

He took down his old straw hat as he spoke, and started off to the woods to hunt up the cows.

He found them all, but one, a favorite heifer, which belonged entirely to himself, and which he was calculating would some day bring him a nice sum of money toward finishing his education. So, after driving the rest of the cows into the barn-yard, he went back to search for her.

As he was crossing the railroad track, he stopped suddenly, and turned pale. Some wretch had moved several rails, and of course, unless the engineer could be warned in season, the express train, which would be along in half an hour, would be dashed to utter ruin.

John's heart seemed for a moment to stop beating, while his head grew dizzy. Only for a moment. The safety of hundreds, their salvation from a fearful death, depended upon him alone, for there was no time to call upon others for assistance.

With wonderful rapidity he at once gathered together a pile of brushwood, tossed it on the track, and set fire to it, which was an easy thing to do, as he had matches in his vest pocket, and the light material was as tinder. Then he watched it—so carefully—so steadily—gathering more and more and heaping them on, and keeping the flames high and bright.

As he heard the last shrill whistle of the engine, his heart seemed to stop beating, and his head was so dizzy he hardly realized that he was awake—it seemed some awful dream—a nightmare, indeed, which bound him as with a spell.

By a wild effort he broke from the agony which entranced him, and started ahead of the fire, ran boldly along the track, waving his hat and shouting at the top of his voice.

There was a careful engineer on the train, one who realized the precious value of the human beings confided to his care; and so, on the alert for accidents, he caught the glimpse of John's fire as soon as he turned the distant curve, and the short, sharp whistle nerved every brakeman to do his duty with electric rapidity. The train came to a dead stop a few rods from the scene of the miscreant's cruel work; the passengers rushed out to ascertain the cause of the sudden detention; and you may guess, little ones, how their faces whitened when they saw from what a terrible accident they had been saved! You may guess, too, their gratitude to God, and also to the young lad who, under him, had been their savior from such a sudden and fearful death.

"Let us pray," said a white-haired minister, who was one of the crowd, and instantly men, women and children knelt on the rough ground in that wild forest and joined with him in

thanks to the All Father, and to the humble instrument of the blessed deed.

"What would you like best of all, my boy?" said he afterward, as, with the hundreds of others, he went up to John, and took the boy's hand and thanked him personally.

"To go to school, sir," was the prompt reply.

"And go you shall," said the aged man, and instantly he went about with uncovered head among the crowd, holding out his hat and, saying only: "The boy would like best of all to go to school."

Ah! how many, many crisp bank notes and bright eagles found their way into the preacher's hat! Enough to pay all John's school bill and educate him, too, for what was the darling wish of his heart—practical engineering.

"Wasn't it lucky?" said he the next day to his grandfather, as he rehearsed for the fortieth time what he meant to do hereafter; "wasn't it lucky that 'little Brin' strayed away—else I shouldn't have gone back—else"—he shut his eyes and turned white—the reverse of the scene was too terrible to think of.

"It was not luck, my son," said old Mr. Allen solemnly; "not luck, but your opportunity; one given by God to test your heroism. Such do not come often, my boy; once only, perhaps, in a lifetime; but opportunities to do good come every day, and in many of them there is heroism; which, in the sight of God, is as sublime as that of yours last evening; for it is harder, my boy, to do a little act of kindness to a sinful boy or man than to save the lives of hundreds."—*Guiding Star.*

INTO GOD'S ARMS.—A party of us were in a stage coach among the mountains, when the horses seemed to have become unmanageable. The driver shouted, coaxed, and swore. We were very much frightened. Some screamed, some cried, others tried to jump out, and all were pale with fright—all but one little girl, who sat quietly by her mother's side in the general hubbub.

"Don't cry mother, don't cry," she said, patting her mother's cheek. "If we upset we shall fall into God's arms."

Who of us would not have given anything for the sweet trust of this darling child?

Perhaps it saved us. The horses became quieted down, and we reached the hotel in safety.—*Child's Paper.*

TALKING WITH CHILDREN.—When you are world-weary and soul-sick, talk with a little child. As the clear, trusting eye is lifted to you, a thought of the immeasurable distance you have already traveled from that sweet trust to your present atheism, will touch the world-frozen fountain of your tears; and just as the little head unquestionably and confidently leans on your breast, you will yearn instinctively for the All-wise Father, whose loving arms are our best and safest shelter.

A NECESSARY QUALITY.—A superintendent was once called upon to select, for an infant class, a teacher from a number of ladies, all of whom were strangers to him. As it was known that he regarded the class as an important one, he was asked on what ground the selection was made. "She looked as though she could smile," was the reply. He regarded a capacity for smiling as a very necessary qualification for a teacher of the young.

The study of sacred geography is one of the most effective means of fixing on the minds of children the reality of Bible persons, Bible history and truth, and, above all, the reality of the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Last Reading.

The Bible gives guidance and comfort in life to all who love it, and in a dying hour it gives support which can be had from no other source. The following instance is a beautiful illustration:

The father was in the habit of carrying with him a small pocket Bible, and the son, who had received one at the Sabbath-school, imitated his father in this. Thus he always had the sacred volume with him, and whenever enjoying a season of rest from labor he read it by the light of his lamp. They worked together in a newly-opened section of the mine, and the father had just stepped aside to procure a tool when the arch above suddenly fell between them, so that the father supposed his child to be crushed. He ran towards the place and called to his son, who at length responded from under a dense mass of earth and coal.

"My son," cried the father, are you living?"

"Yes father, but my legs are under a rock."

"Where is your lamp, my son?"

"It is still burning, father."

"What are you doing, my dear son?"

"I am reading my Bible, father, and the Lord strengthens me."

These were the last words of that Sabbath-school scholar; he was suffocated.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—The Children's Day was celebrated in Brooklyn by a parade of the Sunday-schools of that city. There were at least forty thousand teachers and scholars in the line with music and banners. It was a festal day for the children.

Children's Day in New York, was celebrated the day before that in Brooklyn. Over a hundred schools participated, numbering twenty-five thousand teachers and scholars. A general parade is not one of its features, as in Brooklyn, but the delightful anniversary exercises in the thirty churches were fully appreciated. It was a success.

The *Independent* wisely says: "No other exercise wears as well in the Sunday-school concert as the recitation of Bible texts. The best variety of miscellaneous recitations becomes tiresome in the long run. Those schools which have maintained the Sunday-school concert for a series of years with unabated interest, are almost invariably schools giving prominence to Bible recitations. Only the Bread of Life is always the food for souls."

If we would ground our children in the doctrines of the Bible as taught by our church, so that they shall not be "carried about with every wind of doctrine," we must not neglect the use of the catechism in our schools. On the contrary, there should be thorough and systematic instruction in those doctrines "which are able to make wise unto salvation."

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKER.—The publisher informs us that this journal has a larger circulation than ever. Many schools have adopted the Lesson Papers for the scholars, who do not take the *Worker* for the teachers. The June number has its usual variety of good things. \$1.50 a year. Published by J. W. McIntyre, No. 4 South 5th street, St. Louis.

Superintendents and pastors should see to it that our schools are not cumbered with unfaithful and incompetent teachers. Such teachers should be borne with for awhile, but if they do not improve, they should be discontinued.

We understand some Texas Sunday-schools are going into Summer-quarters. This is a sad mistake.

Boys and Girls.

The Old Fisherman's Story.

A little bright-faced boy had just put a match to the kindling wood of the grate, and was watching the flame as it forced its way among the crackling coals, when half in thought and half aloud, he said, "Who would think a little match would make so big a fire?"

"Ah, yes, my little man," said his father, "a little match, like other little things, may do great good or great harm. A good apostle once said, 'Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!' And now, as our fire is burning, I will tell you a story about a little match, and the good that it did.

"Far away down on the shore of the Bristol Channel stands a small fisherman's cabin. It is just far enough from the water to be out of the reach of the great waves that come rolling in from the Irish Channel; and near it is a creek, or little river, in which the fisherman used to shelter his boat. At the time of my story the man happened to have left his little cabin and gone to Tenby. It was market day there, and as the weather was rough and wintry, he had stayed away from home. It was desolate and dreary about that little house on the cold December day of which I am speaking. A dull, leaden sky; a cold, keen blast, sweeping up clouds of sand along the shore; the moaning of the sea-birds, and the regular beat of the waves upon the shore, formed the total of the sights and sounds on the coast that day.

"A strong wind had been blowing for three days, and all who thought of the sailor at sea prayed to God to keep him from its dangers. A good brig had just made the entrance to the channel, and was beating up towards Bristol. She had a captain, mate, and six sailors for her crew. Their voyage had been a pleasant one, and was now nearly over. They were thinking of their homes and friends when the fierce storm came on. The rigging was stiff with ice, and it was hard to handle the ropes or manage the ship. The men did their duty, as all true English sailors will do; but it was in vain. The winds, and the waves, and the bitter cold were too strong for them, brave as they were, and carried the poor brig steadily towards the shore. Soon they heard a sound terrible to seamen: it was the noise of the breakers. The captain called all hands about him, and raised his voice in prayer. He prayed for their safety, if God so willed it, that they might have strength to meet the fierce waves, and that, if they could not be saved from shipwreck, they might be safe in the mercy of God.

"The brig soon struck, and as she lay with her side to the shore, the water for a little space was so calm that the small boat was safely launched, and every man seated in it. But, alas! before they could reach the shore a great wave struck the little boat, and the poor men were cast into the boiling sea. Four of them, with the captain, reached the land, and though scarcely able to move, dragged themselves forward to find a shelter. They raised a shout when they came in sight of the little cabin; but, alas! there was the creek between it and them. 'We must go through or die,' said the captain; and after a great struggle, in their tired state, they reached the other side; but the brave captain could go no further. 'Leave me, my men,' said he; 'get help for yourselves, and then come back if you can.' The men gained the house, but were horrified to find it empty. One man only took heart, as he looked at the fireplace and the wood near it. But, alas! there was neither flint nor steel to strike a light. A moment he stood in agony;

but as he raised his head he saw upon the rude mantel a small box marked 'matches.' With trembling haste he seized it, and found one single little match. Oh, how much depended on that little match! Here were four sailors; a little way off lay their brave captain. All their lives depended, one might say, upon that single match. If it failed all must die; for cold and hunger were fast doing their work upon the poor men. With trembling hand and a silent prayer he drew the match; and as the little feeble flame broke out, 'Thank God!' burst from the men.

"They soon managed to make the wood catch fire; and as the bright blaze shot up, the glare brought relief to the poor captain, who lay on the beach too weak to crawl.

"The feeling that now he should be saved helped to keep him alive. When the sailors came to where he lay he was nearly gone; but they carried him in, and gradually he revived.

"Remember how much good a thing that seems so insignificant as a match can do."

The Loan.

Arne had received from his father a present of half a dollar, with the charge not to squander it, but loan it out with good interest, or make with it a good trade. Arne, on the contrary, wished to give it to a poor widow, but knew very well that his father would not consent to this. The father was not a Christian; he thought only of hoarding money, although he had already more than he needed. Arne's mother died when he was quite young, but in her last breath she commended him to the protection of God.

At school he was so fortunate as to have a Christian teacher who instilled his mind with religious instructions, and was rewarded, ere the close of the year, with the best of hopes concerning the spiritual welfare of his pupil.

At the time of our story Arne was ten years of age. He wished, as we have said, to give the half dollar to a poor widow, but the difficulty was to get his father's consent. At last he caught an idea.

His father wished much to discover in Arne a fondness for trade and money matters, and had always encouraged him in making small bargains. He did not like that his son should seek his advice in these, but preferred that he should act according to his own judgment; afterward he would show him whether he had acted rightly or not, yet without ever blaming him, for in so doing he would have discouraged him from trying again.

Upon this Arne laid his plan. "Father, may I lend my half dollar?"

"To some candy-eater?"

"No, be assured, pa; I shall not lend it without good security."

This answer pleased his father: that Arne should have an idea about "good security," was something already promising; so he gave consent, requesting him to act carefully, that he may not suffer loss.

"O, there is no danger," replied Arne; and taking his half dollar, he ran with it to the poor widow, and away again, before she had time to thank him.

In the evening his father asked him if he had lent his money.

"Yes, sir," replied Arne.

"To whom have you lent it?"

"I gave it to a poor widow."

"Do you call this lending?" said his father, with a look of dissatisfaction. "Did you not ask my permission to lend it? Have I a son who will deceive me?"

"No, father," said Arne. "I have lent the money;" and opening his Bible, which was close at hand, he pointed to the passage: "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," he added, "and I call His written promise good security."

"Lent the money to the Lord! Will he ever repay you?"

"Yes, father, He will; there it stands, that He will pay back."

"I had supposed you had better intelligence than this indicates," said the father, yet without any appearance of anger. The truth was, he liked the trick, as he called it. He did not wish to discourage his son; so taking out his purse he handed him another half dollar. "Here!" said he. "The Lord will never pay you back, so I will have to, or you will not see your money again."

"Thank you, father," said Arne; "but I think the Lord has paid me, and sooner than I expected. Besides, I did not have the least expectation that He would pay me in cash. The hearts of all men are in His hand, and the gold and silver are His. He has induced you, father, to pay me."

The father shook his head in disbelief, but the son left his presence with a resolve "to lend his half dollar again."

And Arne went through life lending to the Lord, often receiving back four and five fold.

Have any of my young readers tried this lending to the Lord?

Waiting for Fruit.

It was James' birthday. He was twelve years old. His sister had made him a pretty purse, and his mother had given him a four-bladed knife, with a silver plate on the handle, and his initials marked on it.

But nothing pleased him so much as a garden spade, and he had been digging at a fearful rate in the garden all the afternoon. After tea his father took the spade and started down the walk. James wanted to see what he was going to do, and followed till they came to the corner of the fence. Then, his father, without saying anything, dug a small hole in the ground, and James saw him take some apple seeds from his pocket, place them in the soil, and cover them up very carefully.

"Why, father," said he, "I did not know that people planted apple seeds."

"Your grandfather planted some once, the very day I was twelve years old; and I stood by him, just as you stand by me now."

"Where was it?"

"Close by a large stone in the garden."

"O, is that the great tree of golden sweets that hangs so full every year up at grandma's? But you had to wait a long time for apples from it?"

"Yes, ten long years! I remember how slow it seemed to grow. I used to think it would never have anything but a few leaves on it. The first time it had blossoms I was away at college; and when I tasted the first golden-sweet from that tree, I was a man, and had graduated. But my father was dead; he never saw the fruit of what he had planted."

James was silent. His father had finished, and was standing with both hands on the spade, and James thought how in ten years there would be a fine young apple tree there, and his father would be an old man, and he should be—

His father interrupted his thoughts: "You think, my son, ten years is very long to wait?"

"O, yes! I should never care anything about such a little tree that took so long to be good for anything."

"I know of One," returned his father, "who has watched a tender plant just so long, and yet sees no sign of any fruit."

"I should cut it down," said James. "He may wait," continued his father, "many years more, fifteen or twenty, or even thirty, still sparing the unfruitful tree, sending faithful laborers to do all they can about it; HE MAY cut it down suddenly, and very soon." James began to know what his

father meant. It was several years since he had known he ought to be a Christian; but he had thought: "When I am a man, it will be time enough for that."

They went silently back to the house, and James never saw the little tree, that grew up after awhile, without thinking of what his father had said.

WASTE BASKET.

The man who thought anybody could milk a cow don't think so any more. He bought a cow yesterday, and last evening he took a new tin pail and raisin-box and started for the stable. He revolved out of the stable through a window in just three minutes. At the same time the tin pail was heard wandering among the rafters, and the raisin-box came bounding out of the door. The hired girl made a reconnaissance in force, and reported that the cow was standing on her horns, so to speak, and wiggling her hind legs (the cow, not the girl) for more worlds to conquer.

The boy who wrote the composition on the horse, describing him as an animal with four legs which goes fast, has been sadly deceived since reaching maturer years. He now finds they average about three legs apiece that are good for anything; and, instead of going fast, generally stand still, with their legs in red flannel, consuming oats and producing doctors' bills.

A youthful mind is observant and inquiring, but it lacks experience. Young Tomkyns borrowed a gun to go sparrow-shooting, and, not understanding the breach-loading system, began to ram down the cartridge. He has since frequently observed how lucky it was that, in an idle hour, he learned to write with his left hand.

Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of live stock, got behind the mule to make his observations. Just before he died he gave it as his opinion that, if the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind, he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

The books in the running brooks were probably volumes of water.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I.
My first is in night, but not in day;
My second is in elf, but not in fay;
My third is in word, but not in song;
My fourth is in small, but not in long;
My fifth is in ride, but not in walk;
My sixth is in kind, but not in cross;
My whole is in the largest city in one of the Northern Atlantic States.

II.
Buried fruits.
My dog Ponto ran gently down the hill.
The lamb skipped through the gap, pleased to escape.
George saw me long before we met.
Tarquin ceased to govern Rome B. C. 245.
A little cur ran toward me.
The towns of Agra, Peshawur, and Delhi, are situated in India.

III.
John gave his brother James a box;
About it there were many locks.
James woke and said it gave him pain;
So gave it back to John again.

This box was not with lid supplied,
Yet caused to lids two open wide.
And all these locks had never a key—
What kind of a box, then, could it be?

IV.
I am composed of 12 letters:
My 5, 9, 6 is a delineation of the earth;
My 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 is freedom from war;
My 8, 9, 3 is a troublesome animal;
My 3, 1, 5, 4 is a part of duration;
My 9, 2, 3 is an insect;
My 6, 7, 10 is an instrument for writing;
My whole is the greatest evil in our land.

SUDIR J.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1045.

I—STOCK.
II—H-CRIM-T-AGE.
III—The Letter "D."
IV—ENGLAND.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The following telegram has been received at the office of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company:

"The steamers Kangaroo and Edinburg arrived at Placentia, Newfoundland, on Sunday morning, with a cable on board for two lines between that place and Sidney, Cape Breton. The Edinburg came in collision with an iceberg in the fog off Cape Race; her bow gear was damaged, but the ship is not much injured."

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Last Sunday, at Shiloh church, near Hopkinsville, Mrs. Emily Owen died at the altar, while partaking communion.

Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and West Tennessee are encouraging. The reports from North Alabama are conflicting. The appearance of the caterpillar is reported in several sections, and also in the prairie region of Mississippi.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A giant powder cartridge, which was held in a man's hand, exploded, blowing him to atoms.

The Mormon mission to Arizona object to the building of those sections on the Southern Pacific, and state that it will prove disastrous to millions. On their way home they suffered terribly.

The steamship Colorado brings the following news:

The tea-laden steamer Drummond Castle, from Shanghai for London, was wrecked May 31st on the Chusan group.

The office of the Japan Mail has been destroyed by fire.

Trade in Japan is extremely dull.

There is considerable alarm about the rice crop reported from the interior of Japan.

Several prisoners have been burned by Neonarc. By orders of the education department, all foreign teachers will in the future be obliged to procure licenses. No teacher of Christian religion will be employed.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—General B. M. Bradford, major of the first Mississippi infantry during the American war, and who distinguished himself at Buena Vista, is dead. He died yesterday with the cholera.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The health of the city was never better than now. There are a few cases of sporadic cholera, but they excite no apprehension. Many of the citizens who left during the prevalence of the cholera have returned.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Indian Commissioner Smith has gone west to inspect the condition of affairs. He returns the latter part of August, and will go to Fort Sill early in October for counsel with the Kiowas and Comanches, where Governor Davis, of Texas, will have Big Tree and Santanta.

The British-American Claims Commission will not consider claims accruing after date of the closing of the rebellion, as fixed by the treaty at Washington. This bars a large number of claims, aggregating some millions.

A dispatch says it is announced officially that the Geneva award will be paid to the United States Government.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Everything passed off quietly in Londonderry and Belfast yesterday. No disturbance here.

Prince Arthur went to Christina to be present at the coronation of Oscar as King of Norway.

LONDON, July 15.—The carpenters and masons demand increased wages,

and payment at noon on Saturday. A general strike is threatened.

Telegrams from various points on the continent where cholera has been prevalent, represent the disease as everywhere abating. Dantzic, Breslau, and Munich are said to be entirely free of it.

It is said that Parliament will be prorogued on the 27th inst.

The judicature bill, abolishing the House of Lords as a court of last appeal in certain cases, passed in committee.

LONDON, July 18.—Reports have been received here that several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna. It is said the authorities are endeavoring to suppress it.

Sydney Wartlew, lord mayor of London, has been created a baronet. Chief Thos. White, and Fred'k Porks, knights of the garter.

Lord Westbury is hopelessly ill.

A dispatch from Trebisond says that a fire is raging in the harbor.

A St. Petersburg letter says 450 German residents of Russia, left in a body for the United States, because that government declared them liable to military service.

In the House of Commons to-day, Rylads gave notice that when the civil service estimate came up for consideration, he would move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British legation at Washington.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred to Grand Duchess Morea Alexandrova Christiana.

LONDON, July 19.—In a single hotel here there were forty-two persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six died. The hotel has been closed.

France.

PARIS, July 19.—Rocheport will be sent to New Caledonia.

Advices from Carlist sources state that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robes, and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

It is reported from the frontier that the Madrid government has issued a proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces.

The friends of Don Carlos entertain strong hopes of recognition of their belligerent rights by France so soon as they gain possession of a regularly fortified city, and also establish their seat of government.

The Carlists declare that the Republican general Cioniennetty was killed by his own men.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—A tumult in the Assembly over Gambetta's speech compelled the President to adjourn the Assembly. Upon reassembling, Gambetta said that France was revolutionary. He glorified in universal suffrage, and accused a majority of the Assembly of trying to mutilate the ministry. Justice protested against Gambetta's charges. The government was willing to accept debate upon its policy any time.

VERSAILLES, July 15.—The sitting of the Assembly to-day was unusually disorderly. A bill was before the Chamber authorizing the permanent committee, during recess, to sanction prosecution against the insulters of the Assembly. During the discussion of this measure there was an indescribable tumult.

PARIS, July 19.—The curate of Santa Cruz has escaped to France. The Spanish government applies for his extradition as a common criminal, but MacMahon refuses it, as not being within the treaty.

A Paris correspondent thus quotes Gen. MacMahon:

"Everything that can be done to insure the Pope's safety and the necessary liberties of the Holy See shall be done."

"It is directly against the interests of Italy to expel the Pope, for were he to take refuge elsewhere the Catholics of all the world would be aroused and united against Italy."

Germany.

BERLIN, July 15.—The rinderpest prevails in Russia. The German authorities prohibit importations from Russian ports.

BERLIN, July 17.—Count Eisen-decker has been appointed naval attache of the German legation at Washington.

Spain.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chief, Scirrozio, with 500 men, including 55 cavalry, had entered Old Castle, where he is organizing against rising Carlists.

There is much excitement at Burgos, and many of the inhabitants of that province are flying for Don Carlos.

Several bands of Carlists have appeared in Leon.

There are three chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of organized forces.

MADRID, July 12.—The Minister of War in the Cortes confirmed the defeat of the Republicans near Refolt, and the death of their commander, Crubrinetz. He also confirmed the report of Internationalist excesses committed in Alcoy. The Mayor of Alcoy, whom the Internationalists assassinated, was a thorough Republican, and had spent a fortune in the cause. His body was dragged through the streets by a mob, who were yelling continually. The collector of taxes was also assassinated, and his body treated to similar indignities.

The defeat of the government troops, under Gen. Cobunett, by the Carlists, commanded by Sabolds, is attributed to a lack of discipline in the Republican forces. The troops surrendered almost without firing a shot.

There is serious trouble in Malaga. Yesterday, while a bull fight was in progress, the people of the city rose against the municipality, and many excesses occurred. Among the atrocious acts committed was the assassination of several councillors.

The government has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Malaga, tendering his resignation.

Lieut. Gen. San Cheze Biegro has received orders to hasten to Navarre, and takes command of the army of the North in person.

A report was in circulation this morning that a crisis in the ministry was imminent, but it was soon announced to be without foundation. The Cabinet is thoroughly united, and resolved to repress all disorders.

Dispatches have been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt some extraordinary measures against the insurgents in that island, as have been resorted to by the government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection in Spain.

The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by special law.

MADRID, July 13.—Cortes has authorized energetic measures to suppress the insurrection.

Messengers from the town of Granelles del Valles have arrived at Barcelona with pressing demands for reinforcements.

BARCELONA, July 13.—Five thousand peasants at Alphem have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt yesterday here and at Frazinone, Alatri Paola.

The Carlist successes at Alcoy have awakened a strong feeling against the insurgents. War meetings are held at various prominent points in the provinces—notably at Barcelona—where a large and earnest meeting was held last night, to offer moral support to

the government in its efforts to suppress the Carlists.

The Spanish government promulgated a decree annulling all the edicts of sequestration placed upon the property of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Cuba.

General Vilorde entered Alcady yesterday with a strong column of Republican troops. The militia of the province of Alicante had already taken possession of the town, having succeeded in reducing the insurgents to submission. The ring leaders of the revolt escaped from town before the troops arrived.

A detachment of government troops in the garrison at Puerte la Rena, Navarre, have surrendered to the Carlists.

MADRID, July 15.—The government finds it necessary to have a strong force in Barcelona.

Arrests of Carlist sympathizers continue.

A war vessel has been sent to the harbor of Barcelona.

A large number of well-to-do families are preparing to leave Andalusia.

Fifty persons were killed and ten houses burnt during the recent disorders in Alcoy.

A reaction in favor of order is reported in Malaga.

Generals Carvajal and Novois have arrived at Madrid.

The Cortes has adopted resolutions eulogizing the conduct of the volunteers in Valencia.

The brother of Senor Arvich, Minister of Marine, is said to be the leader of the insurgents at Carthagena.

The crew of the war-ship Almansea deserted the vessel to join the Carlists, who have again besieged the town of Payisda, which is vigorously defended.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—Arrived: Parthia.

MADRID, July 17.—The new constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day.

The report of the capture of the town of Estelle by the Carlists is confirmed.

A loan of \$80,000 has been levied on the citizens of Carthagena by the Carlists. They are marching on Logrono.

An International Society in Barcelona has been dissolved.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Don Carlos entered Spain on Wednesday. The enthusiasm was indescribable. The party stopped at a small inn at the foot of the Penaflata. The Marquis of Valdespenas and Gen. Lizaroga were waiting with an escort. Here Carlos donned a brilliant uniform, and the party proceeded to Sengarramurdy, where several thousand Carlist troops are encamped. The Te Deum was chanted in the churches, all the Republican prisoners in the plaza were released, cannons were fired, and the day was given up to rejoicing.

Four thousand troops are here, but the main force is on the coast of Biscay, under Elio, to cover the landing of arms and ammunition from the English ships.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzales, Minister of State and Finance; Berges, Minister of Justice; Maisonave, Minister of the Interior; Gonzales, Minister of War; Ouides, Minister of Marine; Palancia, Minister of the Colonies.

In the Cortes the vote for President of the Council and Minister stood, 119 for Salmeron and 93 for Ruy Margall.

During the debate on the Ministry, great excitement and alarm was occasioned by the explosion of a torpedo at the door. Who perpetrated the outrage, or with what object, is not known.

The London Daily News announces that a large Carlist force was defeated at Igaolado, in the province of Barcelona, after an eighteen hours' battle, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by the opposing forces.

The number of dead and wounded left on the field was so large that all the vehicles in town were pressed for their removal.

Austria.

VIENNA, July 19.—A special states that Hiram Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed Chief American Commissioner, in place of Jackson Schultze, resigned.

Turkey

Italy.

ROME, July 13.—It is expected that the Pope will soon bestow cardinal's hats upon Archbishop Manning, of England, and two American archbishops.

ROME, July 11.—Prof. Frederics, of Palermo, has obtained some surprising results from the injection of morphia under the skin. He will publish a report of his experiments at an early day.

ROME, July 12.—The Italian Parliament was prorogued to-day.

It is expected that the Pope will soon bestow cardinalships on Bishop Manning, of England, and two American Archbishops.

ROME, July 13.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday in this city, and at Frazinone, Alatri and Pooia.

Norway.

The coronation of Oscar and Sophia, as King and Queen of Norway, took place to-day. They were driven from the ancient capital of the Norwegian kings, accompanied by a brilliant procession, to the cathedral. Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England, and Prince Waldemar the King of Denmark. The ceremony of coronation was performed by the Bishop of Deceunthein.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 15.—The colonels of several volunteer regiments are circulating a petition for signatures among the officers of their commands, to send to the authorities in Madrid, in opposition to the Republican manifesto and projected reforms in Cuba. Several companies refused to sign, but most of them favor it. There is very bitter feeling between the Conservatives and Republicans.

West Indies.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 15.—A Spanish man-of-war has arrived here. Her coming excites a great deal of alarm for the steamer Virginia. The Spaniards threaten to take her, and Quesada declares that he will blow her up first. The United States Consul went last night, at midnight, with some Cuban gentlemen, residents here, to solicit the interference of the British colonial authorities. It is believed that arrangements have been made for the Virginia to meet the schooner Village Bride, with a cargo of arms from Port Ontario, on the open sea near this port, the Governor of Jamaica having issued orders for the release of the schooner, whose cargo had been seized.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 12, 1873, to July 19, 1873.

Rev John Reano, Hempstead—Of course, and send the book numbers asked for.

J N Smith—Changed the address of your paper as requested. For Sunday-school paper, write to E J Harp, New Orleans.

Rev J Fred Cox—"Lipscomb box" has been omitted in the directions. We send a couple of book numbers to each party named.

Rev S D Akin—Camp-meeting notices received.

Rev U J Lane—1 subscriber. We begin Mr H's subscription this week. The name failed to reach us previously.

Rev Sam'l D Sanders—Cash \$5. Yours will receive attention.

Mrs L Rogers—We have written you. The fault is not with us.

Rev J Taylor—1 subscriber. Have sent you our quarterly account.

Rev O A Fisher—1 subscriber and cash \$2 currency on account.

"K"—Yours received.

H M Hoxie—Changes will be made next week.

Rev John S Davis—1 subscriber and cash \$2.25.

Rev J F Cook—2 subscribers. We have received

no money from you since June 9, which you will find credited on your account.

G W Mayo—Cash \$5 to renew his subscription; also one new name. Much obliged for thoughtfulness.

Rev B Harris—Address changed to Seguin. Rev H M Glass—Your communication received.

Report of Springfield district conference received. Rev Daniel Morgan—\$2.25 currency on account.

Rev A H Sutherland—3 subscribers and cash \$18.70—postoffice order.

J J Meeks, Corresponding Secretary—Yours received.

Rev P E Nichols n—Cash \$1.25 currency to balance account. H A Arnold's address changed.

Rev Sam'l Morris—Notice received. Prof W H Seales—Your advertisement inserted.

Rev Wm Monk—4 subscribers and list of quarterly meeting appointments.

Rev J M Wesson—Obituary and change in appointments received.

Rev W W Caulder—Marriage notice inserted.

Rev W Fries—2 subscribers. Will send you all the particulars we can.

Rev J W Fields—List of quarterly appointments and letter. Contents noted.

Z T Ross—It was an oversight. Thank you for informing us.

Rev A J Yeater—2 letters; communications to hand.

Rev O A Shook—1 subscriber. Should the \$2.25 be credited to you or Rev H B Smith? The several changes made.

Rev H B Smith—1 subscriber. See answer to Rev O A Shook.

Rev A M Newman—2 subscribers. We enter your name as agent.

S W Turner—Your quarterly conference report received.

Rev E F Boone—The name of W F Hatton received, for the first time, to-day.

W D Miller, Austin—2 letters. Will answer you by mail.

Rev U C Spencer—1 subscriber and draft for \$8.25 currency.

Sadie J—Yours received.

Rev Thos Whitworth—Both letters received; 3 subscribers received; also draft for \$33 coin.

Rev Sam'l D Sanders—Cash \$5.50. Have sent the papers.

Rev W J Grant—2 subscribers, including one from Arkansas.

Jno Williams—With obituary. Will attend to directions.

Mr H Heard—Your appeal received.

Mrs S A Winter—No charge will be made.

Rev J F Hices—The obituary received.

Moses Davis—See answers to puzzles.

Rev Sam'l Johnson—2 subscribers. Will look up previous letter and write you.

Rev O A Shook—1 subscriber. The draft spoken of has not been received.

Rev J J Davi—Draft for \$18.75, and communication.

E P Pipkin—Your paper will be sent to Beumont.

"A Friend"—Obituary received.

Rev H V Philpott—Communication received.

E N Freshman—Yours received attention.

Rev P W Archer—Obituary to hand.

Rev F O Dannelly—3 subscribers, and obituary, and draft for \$25 coin.

Rev J W Cooler—\$3 currency and 1 subscriber. The arrangement is satisfactory.

Rev G S Sandel—1 subscriber. The name was not received previously.

C A Casey—Have written you.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LOVE.—On the evening of the 13th of July, 1873, at the Hickory Grove church, in Robertson county, by Rev. J. Fred Cox, Rev. J. MARSHALL LEWIS to Miss MATTIE J. LOVE; the former of Robertson and the latter of Brazos county, Texas.

ROBERTSON—BENGE.—By Rev W. W. Caulder, June 23, 1873, at the residence of Mr. John Wily, at the Sulphur Springs, Hood county, Mr. R. P. ROBERTSON and Miss MOLLIE BAXCE, all of Granberry, Hood county, Texas.

FIRE—ELFER. By the same, on the evening of July 4, 1873, at the residence of Mr. John Barnett, Mr. W. M. FIRE and Miss Lucy J. ELGER—all of Hightower Valley, Parker county, Texas.

Waco District.

The district conference for Wheelock district will be held at Sulphur Springs, two miles from Koss, near the railroad, commencing Saturday before the 4th sabbath in July. We will have a camp-meeting at the same time and place.

THOS. STANFORD.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Madisonville, at Midway, July 22, 27, Bryan cir., August 2, 3, Zi'n cir., at Zion church, August 9, 10, Cold Springs, at Canulla, August 15, 17, Canev cir., at Union Grove, August 23, 24, Bryan cir., at Wellborne, August 31, Prairie Plains cir., at Oak Grove, September 6, 7, Huntsville sta., September 13, 14.

The district conference will convene at Zion church, Thursday, August 31st. 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.

Paris District Conference.

The Paris district conference will meet at Sylvan, Lamar county, Texas, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, at 9 o'clock A. M.

L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

Palestine District Conference.

The district conference for the Palestine district will convene at Larissa on Thursday, the 28th of August. SAMUEL MORRIS, P. E.

OBITUARIES.

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

CABLER.—Mrs REBECCA, consort of E. S. Cabler, died at her residence, in Navasota, July 7th, aged 63 years.

She removed from Tennessee to Texas in 1836, and resided in Washington and Navasota to the time of her death. The old settlers hold her in most affectionate remembrance. For several years she had been a member of the M. E. Church, South. Her end was peace.

J. M. WESSON.

NAVASOTA, July 10, 1873.

PATRICK.—DIED, in Centerville, Leon county, on the 6th of June, 1873, in the fifty-first year of her age, sister JANE H. PATRICK, wife of Walter A. Patrick, and daughter of John and Nancy Stewart.

She was born in Hardman county, Tennessee; immigrated with her parents to Mississippi in 1837; was married March 7th, 1844; and immigrated with her husband to Leon county, Texas, in 1851, where they resided until her death. At the early age of eleven years she professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, of which she lived a consistent and worthy member until her death. We are never so well prepared to appreciate earthly blessings as when we have once enjoyed them, and then lost them. What can repair the loss of a wife and mother? Sister Patrick was one of those godly women who adorned her life with the Christian virtues. Her meek and humble deportment forced the conviction on the minds of even strangers that there was Christianity in earnest. It has seldom been my happy lot to be acquainted with a lady who more fully demonstrated the Christian character. She made no compromise with sin; not only practiced self-denial and cross-bearing, but taught it to others. Such was her meritorious character that it is impossible for me to do justice to it in this short notice.

In the death of sister Patrick, the church has lost one of its living ornaments; the community an irreparable loss; the afflicted husband, a precious wife; her children, a dear, godly mother; may they imitate her pious example, and may her oft repeated prayers for them be answered in their salvation; and may the whole family, on earth and in heaven, be reunited when the trump of God shall raise the sleeping dead.

C.

Tribute of Respect.

The third quarterly conference of Larissa circuit, Palestine district, East Texas Conference, appointed the undersigned as a committee to draft and forward for publication, appropriate resolutions expressive of our feeling in reference to the death of our highly esteemed and much beloved presiding elder, the Rev. L. R. DENNIS, who died at his residence, in Tyler, on the 26th of April, 1873. Having been well acquainted with this dear brother for a number of years, and being intimately associated with him as our presiding elder for more than three years, we can truly say that in his death the conference and our circuit, and district especially, have lost a faithful, punctual and useful minister of the gospel—indeed a more faithful, consecrated minister we never knew. His last labors were performed at our second quarterly meeting, and his last text was I. Thes. ii. 14-17: "Ye are witnesses, and God also, how he loved and justly and unblameably we behaved ourselves among you that believe. As ye knew how we exhorted, and comforted, and charged every one of you, as a father doth his children." What a text to preach from for the last time, especially after having been instant in season and out of season for thirty-two years, nineteen of which were spent in Eastern Texas. After the sermon we had a sweet communion season. We have often thought of how the old prophet, on that occasion, could say in truth: "Ye are witness, and God also," etc. His place will not be filled soon.

Resolved, Therefore, that in the death of brother Dennis we lost a model presiding elder, and a holy and useful minister.

Resolved, That we really sympathize with his dear family, and assure them that they have an interest in our prayers.

Resolved, That these resolutions, etc., be recorded in our journal.

SAMUEL MORRIS, H. H. GIBB, J. M. HALL, Committee.

June 14th, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 19, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—There is no change of importance to note in the general market during the past week. Though dull, it is not below the usual trade of the season. There has been a slight movement in Groceries and heavy staples, but in other departments of trade the operations have been confined to a limited business on orders. The fluctuation in values have been unimportant. There has been a brisk demand for Coffee from the interior, and a slight advance in price. Flour has been firm. Sugar shows no change. There was a slight advance in Bacon early in the week, but it receded to last week's figures at the close. Wool was in better demand than for some weeks.

COTTON.—There was a demand during the week for the better grades of Cotton, while the lower grades were neglected. The reports from the interior are contradictory, but they present some encouraging features. The market closed at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Grade and Price. Includes Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling.

MONETARY.—There is no relaxation in the money market.

GOLD.—Ranged in this market at from 113 1/2 @ 114.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various goods and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Nails, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.

Church Notices.

Waco District. THIRD ROUND. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND. Fort Worth sta., July 26, 27. Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND. Sugar Loaf mis., at Pleasant Hill camp-ground, July 26, 27. Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp-ground, August 2, 3.

Waxahachie District. THIRD ROUND. Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Beaumont District. THIRD ROUND. Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 4th Sabbath in July, at which time and place the district meeting will convene.

Dallas District. THIRD ROUND. Dallas cir., at Spring creek (camp-meeting) 4th Sunday in July.

Marshall District. THIRD ROUND. 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.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit. 4. Pearson's school-house, 4th Saturday and Sunday in July.

San Antonio District. THIRD ROUND. Helena, at Escondido, July 26, 27. Leesburg (camp-meeting), August 2, 3.

Austin District. THIRD ROUND. Manchac cir., at Caldwell's mills, on Moss branch, August 2, 3.

Galveston District. THIRD ROUND. St. Johns, Galveston, July 26, 27. St. James, Galveston, July 29.

Notice. 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.

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Chappell Hill District. THIRD ROUND. Brenham sta., July 26, 27. Beville cir., at Beville, August 2, 3.

Huntsville District. THIRD ROUND. Madisonville, at Midway, July 26, 27. Bryan sta., August 2, 3.

Palestine District. THIRD ROUND. Kickapoo cir., 1st Saturday and Sabbath in August.

Wheelock District. The district conference for Wheelock district will be held at Sulphur Springs, two miles from Kosse, near the railroad, commencing Friday before the 4th Sabbath in July.

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WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS. are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ.

is SUPERB. Terms liberal. A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS' at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER, Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES And Commission Merchants. For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES.

WANTED—A distinguished graduate of one of the first institutions in Virginia desires the chair in some College or University of any or more of the following schools: Latin, German, Greek, English, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History.

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.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. Breech-Loading shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Double Shot Guns, \$5 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles, \$3 to \$75. Revolvers, \$6 to \$25. Pistols, \$1 to \$5.

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AGENTS—Address COWAN & CO, 8th St., New York, for BEST selling book published, \$30 a week and expenses. SALARY or COMMISSION. may1 12t

DR. O. FISHER'S HEALTH POWDERS, For the relief and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, are endorsed by all who have faithfully tried them.

Dr. O. Fisher's GREAT VITALIZER, For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc., etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE Liver Medicine has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring.

THE PREPARED, a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES. The Powders, (price as before)... \$1.00 per p'k Sent by mail..... 1.04

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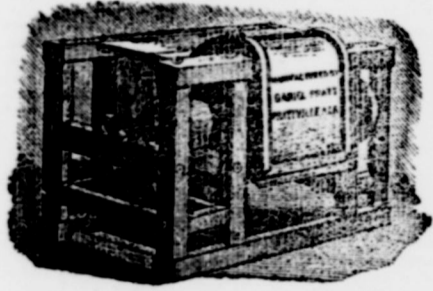
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STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & CO., and ROBT. CLARKE. Stationers, Steam Printers And BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book,) junel2 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 200 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conference need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake.
O. FISHER.
AUSTIN, Texas, May 7, 1873.—my28tf



Has acquired a very extended reputation, which its efficacy alone has sustained for more than FIFTY YEARS, as a remedy for Scrofula, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long-standing Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Skin, White Swelling, Diseases of the Bones, Hip-joint diseases, and all cases of an ulcerous character.
It is also particularly useful in Chronic Nervous Diseases occurring in debilitated constitutions. Inward Weakness, and all cases where the Lungs are affected or the health broken down by the injudicious use of Mercury, Arsenic, or Quinine. It is a most useful spring and fall purifier of the blood.
Its safety and innocence have been fully tested, so that it may be administered to the most tender infant.

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

SCOTLAND
ENGLAND,
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Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS
OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay
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MILLIONS OF MONEY
SAVED TO THE SOUTH
BY THE USE OF
ROYALL'S

COTTON WORM DESTROYER!

UNDER PATENT ISSUED MARCH 14, 1871, and Numbered 112,732.

ONE-HALF THE LABOR SAVED! ONE-HALF THE LAND ONLY REQUIRED, AND COTTON KEPT FREE FROM TRASH, AS THE LEAVES CONTINUE GREEN UNTIL FROST.
IT IS CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED BY THE USE OF A COMMON SIFTER. RAIN IS A BENEFIT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL!

The following Agents have been appointed, viz: T. T. Smothers, Bryan, Texas; F. C. Wilkes, Brenham, Texas; R. W. Kennon, Brenham, Texas; F. Verdenbaumen, Chappel Hill, Texas; N. W. Murray, Sempronius, Texas; W. A. Nichols, Sempronius, Texas; T. Vosburg & Co., Wallisville, Texas; W. G. Nelms, Burton, Texas; F. J. Gleiss, Burton, Texas; Wm. L. Sartwell, Post Oak Grove, Texas; D. L. Kennon, Oso, Texas; J. C. Blackman, Shreveport, La.; Robert H. Mills, Abbeville, La.

AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the South. Reference required.

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Prices of Farm Rights:
From 1 to 20 acres \$10 00 | From 100 to 150 acres \$30 00
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PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR MUSICIANS should examine the **COMBINATION SOLO STOPS,** found only in **GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.**

THE JEOLINE. A most delicate, soft or breathing stop.
THE VOX HUMANA. A baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo.

THE PIANO. A beautifully toned Piano, which will never require tuning. See advertisement in another column. je25 3m

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY! To any person sending me the address of 10 or more men who want to make from \$3000 to \$5000 per year sure (farmers' names preferred), I will send a Census Book of 1870, and an engraving entitled "The Old and the New," 10x14 1/2 inches. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. je26 4t

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my
AIR-LINE FENCE.

Patented March 12, 1872.

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

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

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

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

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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

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—AND—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

355 Miles Completed and in Operation.
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LONGVIEW,
The Western Terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

All Rail from the Gulf to Shreveport, and to Tyler.

CHANGE OF TIME:
On and after Monday, May 27, 1873,

A MIXED TRAIN
Will leave Union Depot, Houston, Daily, (Sundays excepted),

AT 9:00 A. M.,
For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Huntsville, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, White House, Tyler, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc.

Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and Hearne.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

For Huntsville will be discontinued on and after this date, and a MIXED TRAIN will be run to and from Huntsville to Phelps Junction, to connect with Mixed Trains on Main Line.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston to Hearne, Longview, Tyler, Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport and Northeastern Texas change cars at

UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.
Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Marshall for Jefferson; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

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H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.
ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.
Houston May 20, 1873. feble

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 ly

Take it, Take it On, and Keep Taking it; reduce the dose so that it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue it on regularly. It is a tonic, and will strengthen you. It took a long time to confirm your disease, and you can't get well in a day. Simons' Liver Regulator, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn Liver Disease. There is no failure about it. aug7 ly

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va.—Any one wishing a Catalogue from this institution can obtain it by application to Maj. L. C. Rountree, at Galveston; also, any further information they may desire about the school. A gentleman will leave here about the 15th of September next, and will take all the young ladies who wish to go, which is quite a saving in the way of expense. Twenty-six young ladies from Texas attended this school last session, and all well pleased.

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

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HUTCHINSON & TUNNELL, General Land and Collecting Agents, Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas, References given when desired. may21 ly

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\$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. sep25 ly

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All Cotton and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE. Without Expense to Shipper. All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward. JOHN SHEARN, President.

W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan1 ly

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BUCHU AND DANDELION

Is not one of those Medicines which claims to cure all diseases. While it claims to have a wide range of remedial action, there is COMMON SENSE and a good reason for all that is claimed for it. It claims to cure

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY,

by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure Rheumatism, Gout, Serofula, Diabetes, Gravel, Skin Diseases, and similar diseases, by removing the seed germs of these diseases from the system, through the regular action of NATURE'S BLOOD-CLEANING AGENTS, the KIDNEYS and LIVER.

The system is thus relieved of its engorgement, the causes of fevers and diseases removed, the blood purified, and the healthful functions of the organism restored.

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

Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion fills this niche better than any other medicine in the Materia Medica. Its action on this principle makes it a VALUABLE REMEDY TO FOLLOW THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGUE CURES of all descriptions. IT CARRIES OUT OF THE SYSTEM ANY REMAINING AGUE GERMS, and prevents relapse. Trade supplied by

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec1 ly

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

Teaspoonful doses of KRESS FEVER TONIC taken as directed on the wrapper with each bottle, are WARRANTED to cure the worst forms of AGUE. Don't overload your stomach with big doses of villainous stuff, get

Kress Fever Tonic, and remember the warrant. It cures AGUE by cancelling the poison in the blood and expelling it from the system. A BOX of PILLS FREE with each bottle. Trade supplied by

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec1 ly

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!! WHERE IS THY RELIEVER!

Readers, you will find it in that Favorite Home Remedy,

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our rivers or lakes without it.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing equal to it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

CURES CHOLERA, WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL.

It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth. In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers Generally. For sale by

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A Religious, Family

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Reading for the family carefully prepared both with reference to instruction and entertainment.

Its circulation is now the LARGEST IN TEXAS,

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Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the

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40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:50 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m. 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 Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:10 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day. Saturday except d, 9:00 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and 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 Melrose with daily stage for Bastrop.

At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Tike a sole 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. KADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio. J. DURAND, General Sup't.

J. WALDO, Gen. Fr'ight & Ticket Ag't. jan22 lf

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. Leave GALVESTON 8:30 P. M.

Connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg, stopping at all Stations.

Connecting with H. & T. GALVESTON Central for St. Louis and points North. Taking passengers from H. & T. HOUSTON C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.

Accommodation, connecting with HOUSTON G. H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg. Leaving HOUSTON Central, International, and Great Northern.

Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. jan15 lf

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS 252 and 254 Tremont St., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.

All work guaranteed or no pay. H. REED & CO., uly19 ly P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

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