

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 11.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1051.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

### LARGEST CIRCULATION

OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the People of Texas.

At the solicitation of friends in different parts of the State, I present my name to the voters of Texas as the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the next Democratic State Convention.

The claims I present to my fellow-citizens are: I am a graduate of an old and noted college in the South; that for over a quarter of a century I have devoted my best energies to educational enterprises; that for the last fifteen years I have been a successful educator in Texas, and for the last eight years had charge of a Female College at Seguin, second to none in the State, and that my experience has qualified me to fully understand the best mode of conducting schools of every grade.

I have taken much pains to inform myself of the workings of Public Schools in the different States in this country and in Europe, and hope, if I am the choice of your delegates, to be able, by untiring devotion to the duties of office, to advance the education of the youth of the country in a manner beneficial to them and satisfactory to the people.

M. B. FRANKLIN.

Seguin, July 22, 1873. July 20--tillsep3

#### BUSINESS NOTICE.

Those who want fresh turkey seed are referred to the advertisement of Kirk & Riddell.

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

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LANDRETH'S NEW TURNIP SEED

(Crop of 1872.)  
KIRK & RIDDELL,  
Corner Market and 21st Streets,  
GALVESTON.....TEXAS.  
July 30 6m.

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED  
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine  
WATER WHEEL  
To be the Best Ever Invented.  
Pamphlet Free. Address,  
York, Pa.  
July 30 6m

WANTED!.....WANTED!  
A MUSIC TEACHER.

Of first-class qualifications, for ensuing session, commencing 1st September.  
Apply, with recommendations, to  
W. H. SCALES,  
Principal of Dallas Female Institute,  
Dallas, Texas.  
July 15, 1873--Jul 20 2m

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.

Chappell Hill, Texas.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, President.

The twenty-first annual session of CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE opens September 1, 1873--closes June 24, 1874. Fall Term continues from September 1 to December 19, 1873. Spring Term continues from January 1 to June 24, 1874.

The Course of Study is full--embracing eleven Schools. A young lady may elect which schools she will enter, but must pursue the regular studies of any School chosen.

A Special Diploma is granted upon finishing the Course in any School. A Full Diploma is given when the Studies of Seven Schools, including Music, are completed. The Special Diploma is a great advantage to those who wish to take partial courses.

Latin and Greek are regular Studies, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. French and German will receive particular attention. Music, on Piano, Organ or Guitar, will be thoroughly taught in both the elementary and higher grades. History, English Classics, and Vocal Culture, will have prominence and emphasis.

The Schools of Music, Fine Arts and Modern Languages, will be superintended by Prof. C. J. KIERULFF, a native German, of scholarly attainment, of cultivated taste, and of admirable character.

The Educational and Boarding Departments are so administered as to create and maintain a home feeling, and to keep young ladies under a home influence. Religious culture, constant, earnest, and prayerful, is accepted as the only basis for the development of a true and noble womanhood.

#### CHARGES--TUITION:

	Full Term.	Spring Term.
Collegiate Department.....	\$22 00	\$25 00
Intermediate ".....	18 00	20 00
Primary ".....	14 00	21 00
Beginners--Music ".....	25 00	30 00
Advanced ".....	30 00	45 00
French and German (each).....	10 00	15 00
Drawing and Painting (each).....	12 00	18 00
Board (including lights and washing).....	80 00	120 00

Bills due and payable in Gold, on first day of each Term. Pupils charged from entrance to close of Term, and each Bill is due upon entrance. Accepted Drafts taken as cash. Prompt payments are a necessity, and prevent much misunderstanding, and a world of trouble. Hence, patrons are urged to bring or send money, or its equivalent, with their daughters or wards.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS CAN BE MADE IN VERY SPECIAL CASES.

The Boarding Department is limited. Those desiring to secure board in the College should make early application. Excellent private families, near the College, will receive young ladies, and care for them well and tenderly. Boarders furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, napkin-rings, and toilet soap. These articles, as well as all clothing, should be distinctly marked with the full name.

It is a great gain to a young lady to be present at the opening of the School.

Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,  
Press. Board Trustees.

July 20 2m

### RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA,

Offers on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, a high grade of scholarship, under the best religious influences, in a refined community, and at a location remarkable for healthfulness--just sixteen miles north of Richmond--on the R., F. & P. Railroad.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS

will pay all necessary expenses per Term. Session opens on last Thursday in September.

For Catalogue, address

Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, A. M., D. D.,  
President.

Or Rev. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary.

July 30 2m

### MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O. The oldest Medical College in the West (in her 53d year), with the largest graduating class. Opens Oct. 1st. A large Hospital under exclusive control. A Dispensary of 4000 patients a year. Fees, \$40.  
W. W. SEELY, M. D., Sec'y.  
JAS. GRAHAM, M. D., Dean.  
July 30 4t

\$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.  
July 25 17

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

# 52,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price-Lists.

Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.  
July 29 1t

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives receipts free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate--Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRAODOUK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Galveston. July 29 1st

#### ESTABLISHED 1815.

THE IMPROVED

### WINSHIP COTTON GIN.

Made by Winship & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.

THE STRONGEST FRAME, BOLTED, AND BRACED WITH IRON.

Self-oiling Boxes; Secure against Fire.

Warranted the FASTEST GIN MADE, the CLEANEST SEED, the LIGHTEST DRAFT, the BEST ROLL, and as GOOD SAMPLE, or NO SALE.

JOHN WINSHIP,

Waco, Texas, General Agent.

Shackelford, Brown & Co.....Galveston.  
H. D. Taylor.....Houston.  
Parker & Flippen.....Bryan.  
Charles Lewis.....Hearne.  
J. H. Littlefield & Co., Calvert & Corsicana.  
Tompkins & Littlefield.....Dallas.  
Wilkins & Thompson.....Brenham.  
John F. Weidemeyer.....Palestine.  
Fleishel & Goodman.....Tyler.  
Slaton & Osgood.....McDade.  
O. H. Milligan & Co.....Austin.  
John Keith & Co.....Columbus.  
T. E. Shirley.....McKinney.  
July 15 1t Agents for the Winship Gin.

### 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.,  
July 19 17 P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

### C. F. FROMMER,

BOOKBINDER, RULER

And

Blank Book Manufacturer.

Blank Books of every description Ruled and Bound to order. Persons wishing books can order them to their own liking, at New York first-class prices. Address or apply to

C. F. FROMMER, Binder,  
July 26 6m Postoffice Box 525 Galveston.

### 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. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is most charming and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the Human Voice

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. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for \$275 cash. Organs \$55, \$75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, \$100; 4-STOP, \$110; 8-STOP, \$125, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.  
July 9 4t

### FOR SALE--A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHARLES PRATT'S

### NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies.

1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.

500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.

500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoc's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,  
Agents for Pratt's Oil

July 10 1t

DO YOU wish to read a book that will enlighten and instruct you? that will help you SPELL-BIND from beginning to end? Buy THE WHITE CHIEF, BELDEN, but the record of an actual experience during a voluntary residence of 12 years, by an intelligent, educated Indian, among the Wild Indians of the Plains.  
AGENTS WANTED. OFFER FREE! Send for circulars, with 20 sample flowers, full particulars, copious extracts, and a brief account of his Wonderful Life and Tragic End. C. F. VENT, Pub., Cincinnati.  
July 15 1y

### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Hofmann's London (England) Washing Crystal.

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

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

A useful and agreeable beverage for summer use. Will be found very suitable for administration to ladies and children. Lady Agents Wanted. Address HOFMANN & CO., General Agents, 41 Cedar street, New York. July 13t

### THE KING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

"PURE DIAMONDS."

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

No such genuine success ever known in the history of similar books. Over 100,000 copies have been sold in three months, and the demand is increasing daily. Price in boards, 25 cts. single; \$3 60 per doz.; \$30 per hundred. Specimen copy in paper covers 25 cts. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

E. L. HUTCHISON, Attorney at Law.  
J. T. TUNNELL, formerly of Smith Co., Texas, Dist. Surveyor.

### HUTCHINSON & TUNNELL,

General Land and Collecting Agents,

Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas,

References given when desired. July 24 1y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

I take pleasure in stating that since my 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

45 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Jan 17 1y

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

PORT & JACKSON,

BANKERS

And Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Waco, Texas.

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

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

LEE, McBRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug 3-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE UNDEVELOPED WEST

OR, FIVE YEARS IN THE TERRITORIES, With a full account of Texas, its climate, products, resources, etc.,

BY J. H. BEADLE,

WESTERN CORRESPONDENT OF CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

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

A WATCH FREE

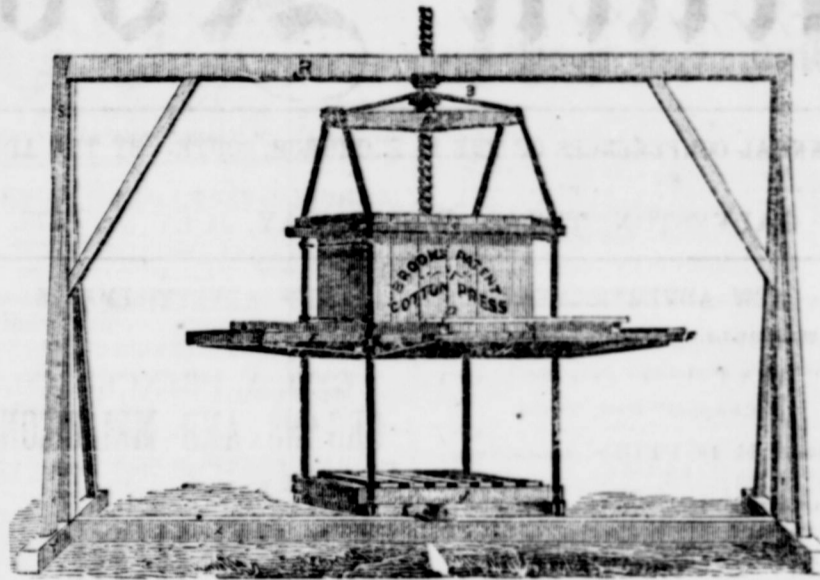
Worth \$25, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. Three hundred dollars made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gift enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISE IN THE

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS

BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



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

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

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

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,

Agents for Texas.

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

BROWN & LANG, SKINNER & STONE, J. M. BRANDON & CO., WALLIS, LANDES & CO., WOLSTON, WELLS & VEDOR,

HOBBY & POST, BATTIS & DEAN, ALFRED MUCKLE, LEON & H. BLUM, D. C. STONE & CO., LEE, McBRIDE & CO.

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

THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES

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

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

THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN

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

Write, for Price List and Descriptive Circulars, to

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Jan 22 '73 1y



B. R. DAVIS.

J. F. DAVIS.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

SILVER AND

SILVER-PLATED,

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

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Jan 5-1y'

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

QUIN & HILL,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants

No. 124 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Consignments solicited. mar 17 '70

W. L. MOODY. B. S. JEMISON.

MOODY & JEMISON,

FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc.,

GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at

current rates, free of commissions. iv 30 1y

McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

Commission and Shipping Merchants,

STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments

of cotton and other produce to their friends in

Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool,

Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre. Feb 3 '70 1y

CISTERNS!

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

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

T. O. MILLIS,

106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont.

P. O. Box 1098. At the Sign of the Cistern.

nev 13 1y

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. je 4 1y

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Opens September 1, 1873. Over fifty thousand dollars invested in grounds, buildings and apparatus.

The Institute will be prepared to accommodate two hundred cadets next session. Send for Catalogues. COL. JOHN G. JAMES, Superintendent, Austin, Texas. je 11 3m

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Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,730.00

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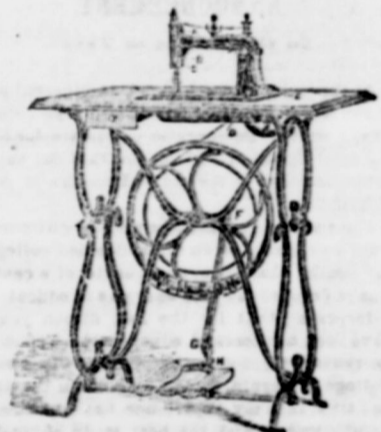
ORDINARY LIFE, LIMITED PAYMENTS, JOINT LIFE, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITIES, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

FRANK FABJ, General Agent.

Jan 19 1y

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO SUPERIOR.



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

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

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents,

174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county.

dec 9-1y

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

Is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Buy it; you will use no other. Grocers have it. Galveston Jobbers Wholesale Agents. Jan 29 6m

Book Agents

Please notice that our

New Illustrated Family Bible

Contains Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, 45 Illustrations, a Family Album for 16 Portraits, a Marriage Certificate, Family Record, Marginal References, etc., etc. Descriptive and Term Circulars sent free. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. [Feb 26 6m

MATAGORDA HOUSE,

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

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r.

No. 20 West Market Street,

Feb 6 GALVESTON. 3m

W. R. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & JONES,

COTTON FACTORS,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

ap 25 1y

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 11.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1051.]

## NOBLE LIVES.

### M'DOUGALL.

There are hearts which never falter  
In the battle for the right;  
There are ranks which never alter  
Watching through the darkest night;  
And the agony of sharing  
In the fiercest of the strife,  
Only gives a noble daring,  
Only makes a grander lie.

There are those who never weary,  
Bearing suffering and wrong;  
Though their way is long and dreary,  
It is vocal with their song;  
While their spirits in God's furnace,  
Bending to his gracious will,  
Are fashioned in a purer mold,  
By his loving, matchless skill.

There are those whose loving mission  
Tis to teach the bleeding heart;  
And to teach the calm submission  
Where pain and sorrow smart.  
They are angels bearing to us  
Love's rich ministry of peace;  
While the night is nearing to us,  
And life's bitter trials cease.

There are those who battle slander,  
Envy, jealousy, and hate;  
Who would rather die than pander  
To the passions of earth's great;  
No earthly power can crush them,  
They dread not the tyrant's frown;  
No fear, no favor hush them,  
Nor bind their spirits down.

These; these alone are truly great;  
These are the conquerors of fate;  
These truly live, they never die;  
But, clothed with immortality,  
When they shall lay their armor down,  
Shall enter and receive the crown.

## Texas Resources.

### Sheep-Raising.

The editor of the San Antonio Herald has visited a sheep farm in the vicinity of that city, and sends out his report:

It is a great pity that some of the old croakers who assert that farming does not pay in Western Texas could not have been with us, for, certainly, we never saw finer corn or millet at this season of the year, and, notwithstanding the serious attack of grasshoppers last spring, at present "ye honest farmer" sports a cheerful countenance.

In driving from Leon Springs to "Parish Farms" we did not see "cattle on a thousand hills," for, to quote from Sam. Waller, "having only eyes our vision is limited;" but we noticed with pleasure numerous cattle and horses, all of which appeared to be in fine condition.

To our eyes, however, the chief attraction was those Marino sheep so celebrated for their purity of blood and fineness of wool.

Rising early, we went out to the pens and found the sheep divided into three flocks. Ewes numbering about six hundred and fifty; bucks, one hundred, or thereabouts, and a small lot comprising the stock bucks and the ewes with young lambs.

They were all in fine condition, and appeared to be thoroughly covered with wool from "tip to toe."

The entire lot are pure Spanish Merinos, having been bred with great care by Mr. Parish from Vermont stock imported by him, and, from time to time, additional importations have been made in order to infuse new blood into the stock, and keep them up to the highest point of excellence.

Last year these sheep (including yearlings and fall lambs) averaged a fleece of seven pounds and ten ounces; this year, owing to their having been in bad condition during the previous fall and winter, the clip was a trifle lighter.

Among the winter lambs were some

perfect beauties, so completely covered with wool that their eyes were of very little use.

It has been ascertained by experiment that the first cross between a Parish buck and a common Mexican ewe will produce a sheep that shears four pounds of wool, while the second cross brings an animal that grows a five pound fleece.

The saying that "good goods are the cheapest" was never more clearly proven than in sheep-breeding, for the expenses on a "six pound sheep" are the same as that of one which only shears two pounds, while on the other hand, the receipts are as three to one.

The lumber trade of the Northwest is an industry of enormous proportions. Last year forests of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, produced over eight hundred millions of feet of lumber, which was sent to the Mississippi or the lakes. This large product, if shipped by railway, would require fifty thousand trains, of at least fifteen cars each, so that rafting has to be continued to the exclusion of railway transportation. These forests are the lumber producers for the entire Northwest, so much of which is an almost trackless prairie. The portion sent to the Mississippi river floats down that stream, which is intersected by various railways, which bring grain and live stock from the interior and carry back lumber. It costs about twenty-five cents a thousand feet for each hundred miles, to float the rafts down the river, and logs in the raft vary in value from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand. On the railway the average freight is four dollars a thousand for each hundred miles. Water transportation, it will thus be seen, is a great advantage.

From the above we can form some estimate of the immense wealth East Texas has in her vast forests of pine. When the iron horse penetrates her hills, lands which now sell at one dollar per acre will be enhanced in value tenfold.

### Agricultural Societies.

Every county in Texas should have an agricultural association. It should meet and have the experience of every farmer in his several crops, and of these experiences a record should be made and given to the press. It should seek the experience of similar societies, compare one with another, and thus profit by all. It should meet often, and every farmer in the county should be a member, attend its meetings, and contribute to its success by personal experience and knowledge. One of its objects should be to encourage the immigration of farmers to its county. It should hold one or more fairs annually to exhibit its progress in its products, and the products of other similar associations, and to invite and encourage the exhibition of machinery, inventions and works of art, the triumphs of science, the improvement of stock, etc. But these should be only regarded as the *fruits of its labors*, and its labors should not stop at these exhibitions. We say this because such associations are apt to consider their labors as intended to make about one grand show at a fair each year, when this should really be

only an incident to other objects. The great work, and that which will give the largest results, will be found in such associations often assembling, and encouraging each other by experience, advice and counsel.

We have a general incorporation act, under which each county can form such an association, and thereby obtain chartered rights. Let the farmers of Texas take this matter in hand, and band themselves in such associations all over the State, and thus advance the great interests of the State. *Houston Telegraph.*

### Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

The \$200,000 necessary under the charter to the organization of this company having been raised, the stockholders have been called to meet the 13th of September next to perfect the organization of the company, and to elect directors and officers. The road will be built on the following line:

Commencing at the city of Galveston, running westward, crossing the Brazos river at Columbia; thence following the divide between the San Bernard river and the Brazos river; keeping an air line, as far as practicable, to Belton, in Bell county; thence up the Leon Valley through Coryell, Hamilton and Comanche counties to Eastland county, forming a junction with the Texas Pacific Railway; from thence through the border counties to Young Territory; from thence in a northwesterly direction over the most practicable route to the Canadian river, at some point on said river between the eastern boundary of the Pan-Handle and the one hundred and second degree of west longitude; thence up the valley of said river to the State line; from thence to Santa Fe, making connection with Denver and Rio Grande Railway, together with such turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as the company may deem it their interest to construct, with authority to construct, own, equip and maintain a branch road from Mill creek to the towns of Lagrange and Bastrop.

It will pass through the limits of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Washington, Burleson, Milam, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Comanche, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Jones, and Young Territory.

This line will open up direct communication with the coast, a region possessing vast resources. It will penetrate the sugar and cotton belt, the wheat-growing and grazing region, which reaches out along the entire line to its point of terminus.

The completion of the Texas and Pacific to Marshall, thus giving us an outline in that direction, is the first gleam of day to our long night of dejection. But when the latter road meets the Fulton and Cairo road at Texarkana, in October, then will the broad and bright glare of day break upon us in all its grandeur. This connection will place us on the nearest and most direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to all the great Western States and cities of the Union. For the first time in her history will Jef-

erson catch the great tide and influx of people and trade from all parts of the Union. Wherever goes the railroad, there springs up villages and there follows the telegraph. Agriculture is developed, manufactures spring up like magic, and enrich the land and people with its golden stream. But in the opening of this great route, we are the recipients of much more than the ordinary enhancement of things. Two facts, in particular, prove this statement: One is, that it is the nearest and quickest route from St. Louis, and the West generally, to all parts of Texas. The distance is nearer to Sherman, even from the latter city by way of Jefferson, than over the Kansas and Texas road, thus insuring to this line a monopoly of all the travel to and from Northern Texas. The second is the great advantage of out water navigation, for just as sure as water seeks its level, heavy freight will seek for the nearest water portation.—*Jefferson Tribune.*

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. Scott is very sanguine of the completion in due time of the Texas Pacific Railroad, of which he is the leading promoter. The company may, he says, issue bonds to the amount of \$40,000 per mile when the road is still further extended and in active operation, but it will never issue a bond in advance of its construction. The Union Pacific drifted into trouble by doing so, and issued bonds to the extent of \$73,000 per mile. He is confident that the fourteen-nine-inch gauge will become general in course of time; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had changed their trunk-line to that width, and others are gradually doing so. He feels certain that by the time the Texas Pacific is complete there will be a network of railroads connecting it with New York and all the great cities of the Union. The Southern Security Company has been formed with the view of aiding Southern railroad companies, so that their lines might be put in good order and worked efficiently.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. EDITOR—As you seem desirous of shaking the hand of Wm. Lackey, near Bonham, for cultivating nine acres of cotton, I hope you will neither become insane nor too enthusiastic when I tell you what has been done here.

On Mr. Whitten Rogers' farm, some three miles from Kosse, two young men planted thirty acres in cotton and twenty in corn—cultivated partly, and sold out to two other young men, who completed the cultivation, neither party hiring any extra laborers. These latter two were assisted some in harvesting, and realized twenty-one bales of cotton, averaging five hundred pounds each, and over six hundred bushels of corn. This was in 1870. Who can beat it? T.

KOSSE, July 22, 1873.

Mr. Murray, an enterprising and valuable citizen, living eight or ten miles from Tyler, Smith county, is raising apples for export. The firm of B. K. Smith, of Tyler, are having them barreled for shipment to Galveston. Mr. Murray sells his apples at the orchard for \$1.50 a bushel.

### Our Outlook.

#### TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Rusk circuit, East Texas Conference, sends us an account of an interesting work on his charge. His letter is dated Alto, June 30th:

We write of a precious season of refreshing we had at Shiloh. Shiloh is known to all the preachers in the East Texas Conference. It is a place where

"Many souls in glory now  
Were born, raised and feasted."

The quotation is not exactly correct—that makes no difference; the fact is,

Many have attained the crown  
And many more are on the way

who started at this point.

Bro. A. M. Base preached the funeral of Bro. E. M. Lockey, who was called home some time ago.

The power and peace of the Lord was present, and we were all much refreshed, but we could not protract the meeting, because of the press of work at this time.

Crops are tolerably good in this county, and so soon as the people get through with their work we expect some glorious revivals.

#### NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Independent* says:

It used to be thought a thing incredible that a revival should occur in hot weather; but under the preaching of Mrs. Van Cott in the Central Methodist church, Lowell, there is much religious interest. Meetings are held every afternoon and evening and there have been over 100 conversions.

—At a late meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association, the most noteworthy part of the proceedings was the reading of some statistics concerning the progress of Methodism in New York city from the time it began its work here in 1766 down to 1870, contrasting its condition with that of other denominations and its ratio of increase to population. In 1768 the first Methodist Episcopal church in America was built in John street, New York, on the site of the church which now stands there. The population in that year was 18,000. In 1790 the Forsyth-street church was built, and in 1800 what is now known as the Seventh-street church was erected. From that time onward, Methodism grew apace. But its golden period was from 1835 to 1860. Its relation to the population between 1768 and 1870 shows an increase of Methodism up to 1860, and a considerable decline from then to 1870. Statistics of other denominations showed that the Baptists had in 1870 thirty-eight churches, or one to every 24,000 of the inhabitants. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have about the same proportion, while the Presbyterians have one for every 18,000, and the Episcopalians one for every 13,000.

#### EPISCOPAL.

—In addition to the \$50,000 worth of property recently given by Mr. Corcoran to the church of Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) in Washington City, he has donated 36,000 acres of Texas land to the general benefit of the same religious denomination in that State.

—The English Low Churchmen were intending to hold, on the last

day of June, a mammoth meeting at Exter Hall, to protest against the practice of auricular confession and the other "Romanizing" practices of the advanced Anglicans. Lord Shaftesbury was to preside and there were to be other distinguished speakers.

—In 1851, by the census, the Church of England had 17,320 clergy. In 1871, the number was close upon 20,000 engaged in parochial work, besides some 3000 in educational or other work, or idle.

—The total gratuitous circulation by the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, during the past year, from May 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, has been 1,680 Bibles, 21,928 Prayer Books, 711 Testaments; in all 30,319 volumes.

—A meeting was held in Richmond, Va., on June 30th, and \$2000 subscribed for founding a church home for aged female communicants of the diocese of Virginia. The hope is expressed that it will soon be located and doing its appropriate work. Any aged female communicant from any part of the diocese will be received on the same terms as those in Richmond. We trust that the home will be a grand success.

The *Southern Churchman* says: "Some Protestants have had their fears aroused about the state of things in England. We confess they are not what they ought to be; but there never has been a day since the establishment of Christianity, that the church was what it ought to be. But this day the Church of England is a hundred times better than it was a hundred years ago. Then, indeed, there was no ritualism, no confessional, no candles; but there was spiritual death. The church is more alive than she has ever been; and these follies and sins will soon be forgotten through God's grace. The Church of England is sound to the core. She is no more becoming Romish than we are."

—A memorial has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, signed by an immense number of Irish ladies, asking a grant from the surplus revenues of the Irish Church for the endowment of Scholarships and Professional Chairs for the higher education of women.

—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury said that "the number of colonial and missionary bishoprics of the Church of England had grown since 1841 from ten to fifty-five; and in seven dioceses, which the Rev. Prelate specified, the number of clergy had risen from 121 to 500."

—Mr. Miall's Bill for the disestablishment of the Church of England has been a great failure. The House became not only indifferent, but impatient during the discussion, and the vote revealed a majority of nearly 300 against it. Evidently religious equality is as new and distasteful a term to Englishmen in ecclesiastical politics, as equality and fraternity are in civil politics.

#### SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. S. F. Tenney, writes to the *Christian Observer* from Crockett, Texas:

We have commenced the church for the colored people. It is 32 feet

wide, and 45 feet long. It is a plain, substantial structure, and when completed, will be a very neat and comfortable house. We hope to have it in condition for use in a month or two; but we still lack some means, and would be thankful for any contributions which brethren may feel able to send us.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

—By the will of Anna S. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, the sum of \$3000 was bequeathed to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; and \$2000 to the Board of Home Missions. Mrs. Gerhard was the daughter of the late Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

#### CONGREGATIONAL.

—Only ten of the churches are self-supporting. Twenty-two churches have been organized the past year, averaging twelve members each; and sixteen of these have been supplied with ministers. The area covered by these newly organized churches equals that of the entire State of Massachusetts, while the state itself embraces a territory as large as the whole of New England and one-third of New York.

—At the one hundred and sixty-fourth meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, held June 16th and 17th, it was stated that in the valley of the Connecticut, since last autumn, a revival had been enjoyed, which has reached nearly 300 in its own parishes, and in other denominations 200 more, or 500 in all. The statistical secretary, reported that 1606 were added by profession to the Congregational churches in the state in 1872, and 911 removed by death, showing a larger gain in membership from profession than in either of the two preceding years.

#### LUTHERAN.

—The Southern Lutheran Church now has 91 ministers, 145 churches, and 11,765 communicants. It has a Theological Seminary at Lexington, South Carolina, at which six students were in attendance last year.

#### CATHOLIC.

—A Catholic father of St. Louis has warned his congregation that he will read from the altar each Sunday the names of all persons belonging to the parish who have been found drunk during the week.

—The Pope says that he has always prayed for France; but, now that MacMahon is president, he will pray with greater confidence. But MacMahon was beaten once, His Holiness will remember, by the armies of that wicked Wilhelm, whom he spends most of his time in praying against.

#### OLD CATHOLIC.

—The Bishop of Deventer, one of the Jansenist prelates, has signified his willingness to consecrate Professor Reinkens, the newly elected missionary bishop of the Old Catholics.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

—Out of 78,000 inhabitants in the city of Cork, Ireland, 12,000 are Protestants.

—The Established Church of Scotland has 1,500,000 members, the Free Church 750,000, and the United Presbyterian 470,000.

Ten theaters are now used in

London for special religious services for the masses, which, during the past season, were attended by two hundred and forty thousand persons. This movement originated fourteen years ago, and it is still well-sustained.

—About fifty Evangelical ministers of Pittsburgh and vicinity have formed a Ministerial Association, the object of which is to recognize the substantial unity of the church, to cultivate a fraternal spirit, and to discuss and promote the interests of Christ's Kingdom.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Sheffield, England, upon her death recently, left bequests to missionary societies of the Church of England, Independents, Baptists, Moravians and other bodies, which amount to over \$317,000.

—The Universalist church in Hyannis was struck by lightning. The nearest bell was on the Baptist church; but when they applied for the key, the old Baptist sexton refused. "He was not going," he said, "to interfere with the will of God." The church was consumed.

—Dr. Falk, the cultus minister of Prussia, is quietly but vigorously enforcing the ecclesiastical laws. A circular has recently been issued to all the university authorities pointing out that all those students of theology who are at present students in residence may by the terms of the law be exempted from the state examination upon application to the cultus minister. Such application must, however, be made at once or the dispensation cannot be granted.

—The Secretary of the new French Home Missionary Society, says the *London Freeman*, reports, as the result of a recent tour in the centre of France, that the weight of public opinion is turning in favor of Protestantism. Certain barriers previously existing—such as the secular rivalry of the two parties and divisions of Protestantism—are less marked than they used to be. In spite of the difficulties of the work; in spite of the ignorance of the masses; in spite of worldliness, formality and infidelity, there now exist in the conscience of the people a vague impression of the spiritual superiority of Protestantism. Wide-spread efforts are being made to give life and energy to the ministry of the gospel throughout France. The French Protestants are constantly liable to fall into a tame acquiescence in the present order of things, but the arrangements of the *Mission Interieure Evangelique* appear to be admirably calculated to promote spiritual vigilance and the spread and the active profession of the truth.

—Rev. A. G. Hughes, a prominent clergyman in Orange, county, N. C., gave out his text on Sunday evening recently, then sank back speechless, and before the members of the affrighted congregation could reach him, was dead.

—The Japanese newspaper in London, the *Tai sei Shimbun*, has now the safeguard of a clerical editor, having the benefit of the contributions of the first Buddhist priest who has resided in London.

—Rev. Dr. Van Nest has arrived in New York from Italy in excellent health, and will soon enter upon the important work entrusted to him in connection with the Free Church of Italy.

An Anecdote Told by Bishop Hedding.  
A GOOD YANKEE STORY.

When in the city of New York, in the summer of 1859, I was invited by the venerable Dr. Nathan Bangs to dine with him, with Bishop Hedding and a few other distinguished guests then in the city attending a session of the East New York Conference.

At the hour appointed, some eight or ten of the leading members of several of the adjacent conferences sat down together at a sumptuously furnished table, at the house of Dr. Bangs, the guests being his old associates in the early days of Methodism in New York, New England, and Canada.

After Dr. Bangs had waited upon the large party, he resumed his seat, and turning to Bishop Hedding, who sat upon his right, said:

"Bishop, tell us a good Yankee story."

The Bishop seemed to be taken a little by surprise; but, laying down his knife and fork, laid himself quietly back in his chair, and after shaking his fat sides a little with a smothered laugh, replied:

"Well, I believe I will. When I was stationed at —, in the New England Conference, there was an old Brother B., a member of my charge, who was a widower and had a grown daughter who kept house for him. Brother B. was a very enterprising, trading brother, who came to my study very frequently. He came one day and told me he had a new pair of breeches he would like to sell me; he had them made for himself, but they were too large for him, and he thought they would about fit me. I told him no; I did not wish to buy, as I had breeches enough for my use already. But he was not satisfied, and came again. So, entering my office again, he said:

"Brother Hedding, I would like to trade you the breeches."

"No," said I; "I told you that I did not want them; that I was supplied."

"Well," said the brother, "I would like to trade them to you; they would just fit you."

"After repeated visits, with like conversation each time, the breeches question was dropped, and I heard no more of it for a time.

"Soon after the last visit on that subject, the daughter of the good brother was married, and I was called upon to perform the nuptial rites.

"Within a month or two after, the old brother himself was married, and I also celebrated the rites for him.

"Soon after his own marriage, he came to me again, and on entering my office, he said:

"Well, Brother Hedding, I guess we had better have a settlement."

"Settlement! brother," said I.

"What settlement do you mean?"

"Why, there is that marriage, you know."

"Well, what about the marriage?"

"Why, you know I did not pay you anything for marrying me."

"No; I believe you did not."

"Then there is my son-in-law's marrying too. He did not pay you anything either, did he?"

"No; I believe he did not."

"Yes; well, I told him not to pay you, as I thought I could manage it all together."

"Very well; I understand it now."

"Now, how much do you have for marrying a couple?"

"Oh, I never make a charge. I leave that to the parties themselves."

"Now, do you take anything besides money?"

"Why, what have you got that you want me to take?"

"Why, you know there is them breeches?"

"Oh, yes! them breeches! Well, what are your breeches worth? I guess I had better buy them at once."

"Well, I think you will have to

give me some boot. The breeches are worth more than the two marriages."

"Just say how much I must pay you."

"Well, sir, I think you must give me a discipline and hymn-book with the marriage fees for the breeches."

"Very well; there are the books. Now send me the breeches and we shall be all square."

"In a short time the breeches were received by a messenger, and when taken out of the rapping, lo! and behold, they were made of white cloth!"

"What in the world to do with a pair of white cloth pants, was the next question to solve."

"For a clergyman to appear in white cloth pants would never do. So," said the Bishop, "I concluded, as they had cost me so much every way, I would send them to the hatter's and have them colored black." This was done; and when they came back, they had shrunk to be so small that they were of no use. Two marriage fees, a Discipline and hymn-book—all in the pants, and now he could not get them on.

"So," said the Bishop, "I have told a real Yankee story."

I need not add that, during the telling of this story, attractive as was the dinner before us, but little eating was done; but the most convulsive laugh I ever met with in the circle of so dignified and august an assembly of divines followed.

The beauty of the whole story was that Bishop Hedding himself, and a majority of those present, were regular "Down-East Yankees." B. T. K.

HOUSTON, July 18, 1873.

Lagrange Station.

MR. EDITOR—I feel like publicly congratulating Brother Green for what he has accomplished this year: He has, since he went to Lagrange in December last, bought and placed in the church a new and fine organ, remodeled the church building, had the pulpit modernized, an entirely new set of seats put in, and the house painted inside and out, so that it presents altogether a new and pleasing appearance to all who enter or pass by the church; and, in addition, has persuaded one of the best of good women that she ought to be *Green*.

The congregations at Lagrange are increasing, and the pastor is very popular with all the people, old and young.

Our district conference has been held. But few were in attendance. The following brethren were elected lay delegates to the annual conference: L. W. Moore, D. S. Kennon, Nelson Rector, and J. E. Smith; alternates—R. J. Carr, J. E. Paine, Frank Brown, and another brother whose name I have forgotten. But little of interest transpired during our session, owing to the meager attendance.

Your brother, etc.,  
C. J. LANE.

From Davilla.

MR. EDITOR—We observe, with sorrow, the ever-growing desire manifested by all classes of society of appearing in public at all times, and especially at church, fashionably dressed. Now, we hold that this is all wrong, and inconsistent with the teachings of the word of God. See I. Tim., ii. chapter, 9th–10th verses, I. Peter, iii. chapter and 3d verse, and many other passages which bear upon this subject; and we, therefore, appeal to all ministers as examples for the church; to heads of families as governors under God of their own households, and examples to the world of that meekness and humility of spirit which should always adorn the Christian character. "I am meek and lowly of heart," says the Savior; and are we not, in the passages above referred to, forbidden the putting on of gold or costly apparel? Just think of the influence of

a minister, or any of his family, appearing at church, or elsewhere, in the gaudy fripperies of fashionable dress! Well might the poor, especially, cry out against this wanton misapplication of the hard-earned dollars paid by them for the support of the minister and his family thus frittered away for things not necessary for comfort or decency; but, rather, setting an example of vanity and pride. Dear brethren, these things ought not so to be. We look upon this as being one of the most wide-spread and one of the greatest sins of the age.

Yours in Christ,

TRUTH.

To the Trinity Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—At our last conference certain propositions, statements, and resolutions came before us from the trustees of the Texas University, which we unanimously indorsed, after careful investigation and consideration. Among these papers, were resolutions promising on our part, if the trustees would furnish certain blanks, that the preachers would send to the trustees a list "of the adult friends and members of our church in the several charges of the conference." The blanks have been out some weeks now, and the trustees await their return. The objects intended to be accomplished by this plan, I had, as your representative in the board, carefully examined, and it addressed itself to my business judgment. Upon our promises the trustees have made money investments, and any delay in the matter will involve embarrassment and disappointment. No doubt it is your intention to send the lists, but you have allowed other calls to postpone the fulfillment of this pledge. But I have to remind you that printers, banks and builders know no postponement as to their claims upon contracts made with them. As your chosen representative in the University matter, I am anxious that our conference come up in this with all her well-known punctuality and zeal. You perhaps will feel encouraged to greater diligence in this matter when I assure you that, up to this date, the affairs of the University have been conducted by those appointed by the church to carry it forward without fee, reward, commissions, or interest. It is rare that a public movement of this sort has engaged so much zeal, and labor, and talent, at so little cost. All that is asked now is the use of your pens and memories for two or three hours in furnishing what is called for, viz: "the names of the adult friends and members of the church in the several charges of the Trinity Conference."

(Signed) Yours, W. J. CLARK.

Foster, the Test Medium.

MR. EDITOR—During the late visit of Foster, the noted spiritualist, to our State, the writer took occasion to call on him at his rooms in the Hutchins House, Houston. As my mind was at the time directed to that subject in the preparation of a lecture which I was soon to deliver in Anderson, I wished to avail myself of every facility for arriving at the truth. As many of your readers only know this Foster from the eulogie bestowed upon him by some of the leading secular papers, I have thought it might not be amiss, even at this late day, to relate the results of my visit, that they may know the material which composes the very warp and woof of this great delusion.

As I did not expect to spend any money with Foster, I remained sometime outside waiting for him to get through with some better customers. When these left, I entered his room, and found him at leisure. I told him the object of my visit—that I had no money to spend with him, but that I was earnestly searching for the truth.

I wanted to know whether or not, if there was truth in this spirit phenomena, and what course of investigation I should adopt to assure myself on the subject. Mr. F. assured me that if I would follow his directions in the matter I could arrive at but one conclusion. "But," said he, "the field of investigation is so extensive that it is a lifetime study. The first book I would recommend you to read is *Tom Payne's Age of Reason*. This is the product of an intellectual giant. It cannot be answered. Having mastered it, read the *Arcana Coelestia*, of Swedenborg; in fact, any of the writings of Swedenborg and Andrew Jackson Davis, are considered standard works with us." And yet we found, in further conversation with Foster, that whilst he endorsed Swedenborg as a divine seer, he took all his ideas of the Christian religion from Paine, who scoffed at everything connected with the religion of Christ.

On making inquiries, Mr. Foster found out that I was a Methodist preacher, and it would seem that he has no special love for this class of persons, especially if they have no money to spend.

During our conversation, several persons entered the room to consult the spirits, when Foster at once began to show that I was in his way. I told him that I was very anxious to witness some of his "sittings," but he said he was suffering so much with neuralgia in the spine, that he could not possibly give a sitting; and to impress me more forcibly with the truth of what he said, he attempted to rise and walk to the bucket for some water, but was not able to make the trip without a most desperate struggle. His servant was at hand, who could have saved him all this agony.

Still others arriving, some of them ladies, he became actually rude in his anxiety to get rid of me; bidding me "good morning, sir; good morning: call some other time when I feel better."

As soon as I withdrew, he gave "sittings" to all who had the essential and was willing to spend it freely with him.

Now, Mr. Editor, leaving out of view the merits or demerits of spiritualism in itself considered, I could not resist the conclusion that Foster is an imposter upon the public. His sole object is to get money out of the credulous and the curious. As to his faith, he embraces infidelity in its grossest form.

When asked by me if he intended to extend his visit into the interior, he said he had not so intended; but people of Texas were so *hungry for the truth* that he had decided to visit Austin. All we can say is, if the people of our State are hungry and thirsting for the truth according to *Tom Paine*, it is a poor compliment either to their heads or their hearts. We think, however, that this modern satellite of the railing and drunken infidel, mistakes the character of our people.

A. J. YEATER.

ANDERSON, July 15, 1873.

We find the following going the rounds of the press:

An old Baptist sexton in Hyannis, Mass., is the guardian of the only bell in the village. When the Universalist church was struck by lightning some time ago, he sturdily refused to allow the alarm to be given from his steeple. He said he was not going to interfere with the will of God.

We have no doubt but there is a good deal of that sort of faith in Providence mixed up with the piety of some people in every denomination. The old sexton never would have interpreted the ways of Providence if his wishes had not been the parent of the thought. He was fiercely orthodox, and very meanly religious.

## Correspondence.

## Christian Education.

By special request we give the following extract from an address at the annual commencement of Owensville High School, by Dr. W. B. Morrow, delivered June 25, 1873:

Great as are the interests involved in the subject of education in the abstract, the quality of the teaching is of paramount importance. Upon the character of the knowledge imparted depends its value. Educate a man without religious influences to curb and change the vicious tendency of his nature, and so far from being a blessing to the individual or race, it but increases his power for evil. Education, without moral training, enables men to excel in villainy. The way to prevent the power which intelligence confers from being perverted to wrong doing, is to infuse with learning the saving and ennobling principles of Christianity. The heart, as well as the head, must be cultivated. Intellectual culture, without developing the affections, produces literary monstrosities. There is no question in which we, as Christian people, have a greater interest than a proper training of the young. Either the church or the world must educate. Every impression on the plastic mind of youth is indelible, and must tell on the future weal or woe of the individual. A thought struck in the young mind may shape and determine the whole future of the individual, and may make it far different from what it might otherwise have been. A good thought, or virtuous impression, may redeem a whole life from sin and misery; while a bad thought, or vicious impression, may work a corresponding amount of ruin with all concomitant and ultimate results which the imagination, even in its boldest flights, can not fully comprehend. All education, whether good or bad, tells on the destiny of the recipient. The church has a great and precious trust committed to her keeping by her Great Head in her children. It is her imperative duty to provide for their education. The injunction to train her young in the knowledge, nurture and admonition of the Lord, is binding. It is her high privilege to discharge her obligations. No one else can do it for her. The State can, at best, but assist. It is the proper province of the church, and she is acting wisely in providing for the Christian education of the race. It is to the Bible and its hallowed teachings that we owe all real progress and civilization. Take away the Bible, and blot out Christianity, and mankind will inevitably lapse into heathenism. All history teaches this; and it is well that we should heed its lessons. At the present time, when some scientists, falsely so-called, are striving to uproot and overturn the very foundation of religion by inculcating errors under the guise of science, the church should be more active than ever in teaching a true philosophy. There is no conflict between revelation and science; and the advocates of such a doctrine have studied the laws of nature to but little purpose. All natural laws are but the expressions of the power of the Creator. Theories that have been put forth to sustain the idea of antagonism between the revealed will of God and the laws of nature, are the fabrications of false philosophers which the light of true science speedily dispels. The sophisms of the false teachers can not stand the logic of truth. Viewed from the standpoint of correct principles, their specious platitudes do not reach the dignity of an argument. But unwary youths, attracted by the tinsel and display, catch at their plausible theories and are led willing captives. The gilded counterfeit passes current, the

invidious poison is imbibed, and ere they are aware, are lost in the mystic mazes of a false philosophy upon which the sunlight of true science never shone to illumine its darkness or bring order out of confusion.

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The objection is urged by some that religious education implies, or necessitates sectarian teaching. This is by no means so; and in most of the schools and colleges under the care of Protestant churches, except theological seminaries, sectarian teaching is studiously avoided; and there is but little danger that the student will receive denominational bias. This is notably true of Owensville High School. All that thorough scholarship, long experience and earnest devotion can accomplish, is done to give prominence to the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, but nothing of a sectarian or controversial character is taught. The teachers in this school are fully alive to their responsibility, and while they studiously avoid giving the slightest partizan bias to their teachings, do not neglect the proper religious instruction of their pupils.

But even if it were true that the institutions, under the care of the different branches of the church did give a sectarian character to their teachings, this would be a small evil compared to the danger of students imbibing fatal errors in schools where the doctrines of the Bible are not taught. I would rather my child were the most narrow and intolerant sectarian, if he had but enough of the grace of God in his heart to be saved, than to be the most learned and liberal and become a dupe to those monstrous doctrines so assiduously taught by learned atheists, who, in their blind devotion to false science, attempt to dethrone the Creator and substitute for omnipotence the forces of nature. The dark mysticisms of "natural selection," "molecular action," and "protoplasm" are the "strange gods" at whose shrines Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley bow. Better, far better, that our children should believe creeds and learn catechisms than to imbibe false philosophies, and do homage to "unknown gods." Better that they should be disciples of Calvin or Wesley, than followers of Voltaire or Paine.

## Fairfield Circuit.

We expect to hold a camp-meeting July 30th, at Harrison Chapel, near the road from Fairfield to Centerville. Plenty of water and shade. Let everybody who can, and who desire to enjoy the meeting and profit thereby, come with his wagon, and wagon-sheet or tent, blanket and provisions, and, in the independent spirit of a true servant of God, eat his own food, and sleep on his own blanket. Provision will be made for the preachers and their horses.

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S. D. AKIN.

## Chappell Hill District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Being at home for one night, and having my heart and mind full of district conference, camp-meeting, etc., I am disposed to break about the longest silence of which I have been guilty (if that is the word) for a great while, in order to tell you something about these things, trusting that many of your readers will not begrudge the space you may see proper to allow me, when they hear how a most pleasant and profitable district conference just slipped into a most gracious revival of religion at old Waugh camp-ground.

A goodly number of delegates attended our conference, despite the fact that the situation was the extreme upper end of the district. But when I say a goodly number of delegates were in attendance, I do not mean that all were present who might have been there, and we suppose should have been there. No, for even some of the preachers having charge of circuits and stations were absent, for whose non-attendance we have not as yet heard a lawful excuse; but we confidently expect to hear from these brethren, at least from most of them, that they have such excuse.

All of the subjects usually discussed on such occasions received due attention.

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and the conference schools within the district received special attention from the Committee on Religious Literature and Education respectively, and also from the body of the conference, which did not adopt the report and pass the resolutions brought in by these committees in the dull, indifferent way that similar action is frequently had; but there were stirring speeches made and attentively listened to, the effect of which we expect to see in days to come. The ADVOCATE was everywhere worthy of the patronage it claimed, and Chappell Hill Female College was never in all of its history in a condition and under a management every way so entirely satisfactory to the church and its patrons; our Sunday-school literature was the *ne plus* of excellence in that direction; and Soule University had no notion whatever of inscribing failure on its banners, because innumerable misfortunes made it, in the judgment of her friends, expedient to attempt nothing more for the present than a first-class school, and hence to advertise for the next scholastic year as the Male Institute of Soule University. The conference met at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 9th, and adjourned *sine die*, about 9 A. M. of the 12th inst.

Religious exercises were allowed to occupy the place of pre-eminence, to which they are ever justly entitled on such occasions.

The camp-meeting progresses, and will (D. V.) continue through the week, and embraces Sunday, the 20th. Up to date there have been a goodly number of conversions. Ten have joined the church, the prospects brighten. One of the oldest campers said that there were more persons on the ground on Sunday last than had ever been present on one day since camp-meetings had been held at old Waugh camp-ground. More anon.

H. V. PHILPOTT.  
BRYAN, July 17, 1873.

## San Felipe.

MR. EDITOR—Last night we closed a very interesting meeting at San Felipe. It had been in progress for about nine days. Many souls have been blest. Nine persons united with the church by ritual, one by letter, and two entered on the ground of their infant church membership. Two that joined by ritual were baptized on Sabbath, by immersion, by Rev. G. D. Parker, who is with me in labor abundant. The meeting was a pleasant one. A deep, holy feeling abided with

the people. No doubt lasting good has been done.

A number of citizens have applied and obtained a charter to institute a new council of the Friends of Temperance in the town of San Felipe. They have already met, elected their officers, and the writer will install them this afternoon.

We have a pleasant town, good citizens, a good country; peace and harmony dwell with them. If any one wants a good, pleasant home, tell them to come to San Felipe.

In conclusion, the present quarter has been a happy one. About thirty souls have been added to the church. We are looking with interest to our approaching camp-meeting. We want, as a church, to possess this goodly land. May the Lord grant it.

THOS. WHITWORTH.  
SAN FELIPE, July 15, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—We commenced a meeting at Shady Grove church, (a new church, just finished,) near Raigan station, on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in June, and closed it on Wednesday, July 9, which resulted in twenty-eight professions and thirty-two accessions, and the church abundantly revived. This church was organized last fall, under the administration of Brother H. L. Taylor, with thirty-two members; now it numbers about seventy-five. The people were induced to build a house this year, with the assurance that the Lord would accept the offering, and bless them in return. Many of them say they are amply repaid for their trouble and expense. Many weeping mourners were left at the altar, and some of them very near the kingdom of God.

We now have a meeting going on near Bremond—commenced last Saturday. The Lord is with us. Two souls have found the "pearl of great price," and about twenty-five others are earnestly seeking salvation. May they continue to seek until they find the "Lamb for sinners slain." Thirteen have joined the church, and we trust many more will give their consent to go with us. We trust that this is but the beginning of the good work on the Bremond circuit. Brother Collard, White, Harper and Hussell, local, are with us, doing valuable service in the work of the Lord. May he reward them according to their works.

Yours in Christ,  
JAS. J. DAVIS.  
BREMONT, July 14, 1873.

## "A Mighty Savior Upholds me."

When I was staying with a curate brother, a missionary spoke to his school children. Being bound to a very savage cannibal district, the captain and sailors showed some little fear in approaching. He therefore said he would swim to shore, which he did; "for," said he to them, "a mighty Savior upholds me." Week after week he implored these poor savages to come to Jesus, and the "mighty" Savior showed himself exceedingly powerful. When he left, the natives were weeping on the shore.

One man brought a pair of boots for his acceptance.

"But how did you know the size of my foot?" said he.

The reply was, "I loved you so much, that I took the shape of your foot in the sand as I followed you."

The missionary, much moved, said, "If you love your Savior as you have loved me, and follow his footsteps as you have followed mine, you will be led from the glory path to glory itself."

In defiance of all the torture, of all the might, of all the malice of the world, the liberal man will ever be rich; for God's providence is his estate, God's wisdom and power are his defence, God's love and favor are his reward, and God's word is his security.

## Miscellany.

## The Wonders of Yellowstone.

The next morning at four o'clock we witnessed an eruption of the Grand Geyser, which was first seen by Dr. Hayden's party on their visit in 1871. The volume of water thrown from this geyser is about eight feet in diameter. It is very compact, and the eruption is preceded by a subdued rumbling and shaking of the ground in all directions. The column, on this occasion, could not have been less than one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, and seemed to ascend in successive jets, terminating as a single spout that shot up thirty feet or more above the main body. Unlike any of the other geysers, this one tapered in its ascension, like the different stories in the spire of a church, terminating in an acute cone. It is very properly named, and its performances vary in character, and are frequently on a much grander scale than the one we witnessed. Our party had been very anxious to witness a display of the Giantess. Professor Hayden's company, on their last visit, after waiting five days in the basin, finally left without this grandest of all the geyser exhibitions. Suddenly, and while we were returning to camp—with a tremendous spasm, which threatened to tear the very earth asunder—it threw an immense column to the height of two hundred feet or more.

Our party could not repress a loud shout, and this, followed by a second eruption of the same geyser, more wonderful, and of longer duration than the first, so frightened our horses, which were feeding near, that three of them, in their struggles, broke the ropes by which they were picketed, ran away, and were secured only with the greatest difficulty.

We spent the early part of the day in revisiting the geysers and springs of this wonderful basin. They had dwelt in my memory since the visit of 1870, like the pictures of a vivid dream—and this survey seemed necessary to confirm me in the faith that they were realities. There was the Castle with its broken parapets of sinter, the Grotto with its yawning cavities and irregular recesses, the Giant with its symmetrical round tower, the perfect cone of the Bee-hive, the radiating ebullitions of the Fan, and Old Faithful, most reliable of all, sending its sparkling column hourly to the sky.

One evening Messrs. Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their boiling waters. After carefully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when to their astonishment the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and spluttering of the water and the ominous intonations from beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, amid a column of water and vapor, to the height of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous silicious projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered.

During our stay in the basin we had the good fortune to witness, beside the eruptions already mentioned, the Castle, the Bee-hive and the Grotto in action. A hard wind was blowing in the morning, when the Castle, by various throbbings, pulsations and shakings, gave notice of its intention to discharge. These preliminaries, followed by a jet of

steam, culminated in the emission of an immense column of water, projected to the height of ninety-five feet, the spouting continuing for an hour and twenty minutes. The wind had no effect upon the main column, but at the top, where it was highest, and the curling crest broke into myriads of streams, showers of drops, blown off, fell like immense diamond clusters into the pool. No language can describe the beauty of the scene. Indeed the great variety of effects produced by sunlight, moonlight, storm, wind and rain upon the geysers while in action, must be seen to be comprehended. After the eruption of the Castle ceased, the steam would subside, and then burst forth with a sudden report, resembling the noise of a locomotive when the escaping smoke and steam sound through the smoke-stack.

The Bee-hive treated us to a hasty performance of six minutes, throwing a very compact and regular stream to the height of two hundred feet, with sufficient force to withstand the wind, which at the time was blowing a gale.

The Grotto followed with one of its eccentric exhibitions. Steam and water were thrown in all directions, and apparently from half a dozen orifices. The falling spray, glittering in the sunbeams, looked like the chips of a rainbow suddenly cut to pieces. The flow of this geyser was of more than two hours' duration.

I left the Upper Basin, in company with seven others, for the Yellowstone, by the way of the East Fork of the Fire Hole, which I found to be entirely practicable for railroad improvement. This branch of the river, like the other, exhibits all the energetic features of a mountain torrent. It is broken into frequent cascades. A few miles from the basin, we fell in with two gold prospectors, who camped with us, and gave us much needful information relative to our trip by this new route to the Yellowstone.

We resumed our journey up the Fire Hole the following day, and when we entered the forest, struck the trail made by Dr. Hayden's party in their trip across from the Yellowstone. This we followed over the divide, and through the timber. On the summit of the range between the Fire Hole and Yellowstone, we found a large number of sulphur springs, and in close proximity several hills emitting sulphurous vapor from innumerable vents. Want of time prevented our examination of these new and interesting features, which are held in reserve for a nother visit.

In the afternoon we arrived at the Mud Volcano, which, on my former visit, had seemed to me to be one of the most remarkable curiosities of the Yellowstone. As it had been visited by Dr. Hayden in 1871, I was greatly surprised on reading his articles to find no allusion made to it. But the omission was explained as soon as I saw it in its present exhausted condition. It was no longer, amid so many great exhibitions, an object of importance. The crater, which in 1870 was in a state of constant ebullition, the report of which resembled the noise of distant artillery, the cone which had been built by a constant accretion of varied deposits, all had disappeared—a large excavation remained, and a seething, bubbling mass of mud, with several tree-tops swaying to and fro in the midst, told how terrible and how effectual must have been the explosion which produced such devastation. I could not realize that in this unsightly hole I beheld all that was left of the rarest of those physical wonders which filled this extraordinary region. The explosion must have been terrific, as the forest was torn up in all directions and the great trees that then decorated the hill-side were now completely submerged in the boiling mass that remained.

This change was not the only one in this vicinity. The jet of the mud geyser was thrown with greater force and to a loftier height, and its basin, but partly filled in 1870, now overflowed whenever an explosion occurred. The sulphur vents are apparently dying out, and most of the volcanic forces in this locality are subsiding.

On our ride to the falls the next day we stopped at the Crater Hill long enough to visit the springs in its vicinity, and gather specimens of the various forms of sulphur. No material change has taken place since our last visit. The hill still smokes and emits livid fumes of sulphur at every pore, and responds in hollow murmurs to the slightest tread upon its treacherous surface. The large spring at its base boils and bubbles in its beautiful setting of scollops, and "the cavern" wakes the echoes with its loud and regular reports. Even the beautiful alum spring has undergone no change, and its saturated margin still conveys a terrible warning to the venturesome observer not to approach too near.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

## A Terrible Punishment.

Mr. James Greenwood has published a frightful account of the silent system which is in operation at the Holloway Model Prison in London:

It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effect of all this is so terrible on the mind that the prisoners will speak out in desperation at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence.

The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence:

"For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell! Put me somewhere else. I've counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache!"

The request of the tortured wretch was refused.

There is a fine hole in each cell, and, as the wardens wear shoes of India-rubber soles, the prisoners can never be sure of being alone.

Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend 1200 steps every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this is a place so hot and close that prisoners often lose in perspiration three stone in as many months.

Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel so arranged that they can see no one but the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating. Wardens are constantly on the watch, lest for a slight instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must look steadfastly at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches!

**THE SHAH OF PERSIA.**—The Shah of Persia, who is peregrinating about Europe, is forty-four years old, and succeeded to the throne when only eighteen years of age. He is absolute ruler within his dominions, and sole master of the lives and goods of his subjects both high and low. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass large fortunes. That of the present Shah is said to be \$200,000,000. He is handsome in person, intelligent and liberal minded. He takes a liberal part in the administration of his country, and is most desirous to secure the well-being of all

classes of his subjects. He is, moreover, endowed with a highly cultivated mind, is well acquainted with the French language, and takes in several of the leading newspapers of Europe. His reign is remarkable for the introduction of many striking improvements—true marks of progress and civilization—such as the founding of a royal college for the study of the sciences, the introduction of the telegraph, and the construction of the first made road in Persia. As a proof of his liberality, it may be mentioned that, while adhering strictly to the religion of the Koran, and regarded in Persia as the vicegerent of the prophet, he not long ago granted to the Nestorian Christians in his dominions a site for a church, but also headed a subscription list with a handsome donation toward its erection—an example which was speedily followed by his ministers, the Russian, Turkish and French ministers at the court of Teheran, and the principal merchants of Persia.—*Harper's Bazar*.

## Modern Italy and Ancient Art.

Mr. Ruskin is said to have declared some time ago that the greatest service England could render to art would be that of buying up Venice and devoting itself simply to the preservation of the City of the Lagoons. The proposal was a little extravagant, perhaps, but it exactly expresses the feeling which deepens on one, year after year, as one passes through Italy. Great as is the ruin wrought in the past, it is as nothing to the perils which seem to be awaiting the scanty relics of art and antiquity which the past has left. The possibility of a war with France is the commonplace of every piazza. Yet the possibility of a war in Italy is, aesthetically speaking, of much the same order as the possibility of a row in the British Museum, with the Elgin marbles for barricades against the police, and the Hamilton vases for missiles. The school of San Rocco has been justly pronounced one of the three most precious buildings in the world to an artist, but an artist can still see the mark where an Austrian shell, during the siege of Venice by Radetsky, tore its way through the roof. By a special piece of luck the missile rested on the floor beneath without exploding, but the existence of eighty of the grandest of Venetian pictures hung on the caprice of a fusee. At this moment the Italian Government is planning new fortifications for Rome, and next year we may be trembling with suspense over telegrams of congratulation that, although the front of St. Peter's has suffered, the bombardment has not yet injured the Vatican, as we were trembling a year or two ago over the telegrams from Strasbourg. But peace has its victories of destruction no less than war. The industrial revival of Italy is the most hopeful feature in its present condition, but docks and boulevards are terrible foes of the picturesque. Florence, with its new quarter, its widened and straightened streets, its restored churches and palaces, has almost ceased to be the Florence of Giotto or Machiavelli. The energetic Syndic, who proposed to drive a broad road through the heart of Venice, and to turn the Piazza of St. Mark into an omnibus-stand, is still zealous to carry out his plans, and the choice of the city by the Peninsular and the Oriental steamships must soon bring fresh warehouses of red brick to vary the line of palaces along the Grand Canal. *Saturday Review*.

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday-school, a Sunday or two ago, and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out, "He was detained for postage!"

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A goodly number of delegates attended our conference, despite the fact that the situation was the extreme upper end of the district. But when I say a goodly number of delegates were in attendance, I do not mean that all were present who might have been there, and we suppose should have been there. No, for even some of the preachers having charge of circuits and stations were absent, for whose non-attendance we have not as yet heard a lawful excuse; but we confidently expect to hear from these brethren, at least from most of them, that they have such excuse.

All of the subjects usually discussed on such occasions received due attention.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and the conference schools within the district received special attention from the Committee on Religious Literature and Education respectively, and also from the body of the conference, which did not adopt the report and pass the resolutions brought in by these committees in the dull, indifferent way that similar action is frequently had; but there were stirring speeches made and attentively listened to, the effect of which we expect to see in days to come. The ADVOCATE was everywhere worthy of the patronage it claimed, and Chappell Hill Female College was never in all of its history in a condition and under a management every way so entirely satisfactory to the church and its patrons; our Sunday-school literature was the *ne plus* of excellence in that direction; and Soule University had no notion whatever of inscribing failure on its banners, because innumerable misfortunes made it, in the judgment of her friends, expedient to attempt nothing more for the present than a first-class school, and hence to advertise for the next scholastic year as the Male Institute of Soule University. The conference met at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 9th, and adjourned *sine die*, about 9 A. M. of the 12th inst.

Religious exercises were allowed to occupy the place of pre-eminence, to which they are ever justly entitled on such occasions.

The camp-meeting progresses, and will (D. V.) continue through the week, and embraces Sunday, the 20th. Up to date there have been a goodly number of conversions. Ten have joined the church, the prospects brighten. One of the oldest campers said that there were more persons on the ground on Sunday last than had ever been present on one day since camp-meetings had been held at old Waugh camp-ground. More anon.

H. V. PHILPOTT.

BRYAN, July 17, 1873.

## San Felipe.

MR. EDITOR—Last night we closed a very interesting meeting at San Felipe. It had been in progress for about nine days. Many souls have been blest. Nine persons united with the church by ritual, one by letter, and two entered on the ground of their infant church membership. Two that joined by ritual were baptized on Sabbath, by immersion, by Rev. G. D. Parker, who is with me in labor abundant. The meeting was a pleasant one. A deep, holy feeling abided with

the people. No doubt lasting good has been done.

A number of citizens have applied and obtained a charter to institute a new council of the Friends of Temperance in the town of San Felipe. They have already met, elected their officers, and the writer will install them this afternoon.

We have a pleasant town, good citizens, a good country; peace and harmony dwell with them. If any one wants a good, pleasant home, tell them to come to San Felipe.

In conclusion, the present quarter has been a happy one. About thirty souls have been added to the church. We are looking with interest to our approaching camp-meeting. We want, as a church, to possess this goodly land. May the Lord grant it.

THOS. WHITWORTH.

SAN FELIPE, July 15, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—We commenced a meeting at Shady Grove church, (a new church, just finished,) near Raigan station, on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in June, and closed it on Wednesday, July 9, which resulted in twenty-eight professions and thirty-two accessions, and the church abundantly revived. This church was organized last fall, under the administration of Brother H. L. Taylor, with thirty-two members; now it numbers about seventy-five. The people were induced to build a house this year, with the assurance that the Lord would accept the offering, and bless them in return. Many of them say they are amply repaid for their trouble and expense. Many weeping mourners were left at the altar, and some of them very near the kingdom of God.

We now have a meeting going on near Bremond—commenced last Saturday. The Lord is with us. Two souls have found the "pearl of great price," and about twenty-five others are earnestly seeking salvation. May they continue to seek until they find the "Lamb for sinners slain." Thirteen have joined the church, and we trust many more will give their consent to go with us. We trust that this is but the beginning of the good work on the Bremond circuit. Brother Collard, White, Harper and Hussell, local, are with us, doing valuable service in the work of the Lord. May he reward them according to their works.

Yours in Christ,

JAS. J. DAVIS.

BREMOND, July 14, 1873.

## "A Mighty Savior Upholds me."

When I was staying with a curate brother, a missionary spoke to his school children. Being bound to a very savage cannibal district, the captain and sailors showed some little fear in approaching. He therefore said he would swim to shore, which he did; "for," said he to them, "a mighty Savior upholds me." Week after week he implored these poor savages to come to Jesus, and the "mighty" Savior showed himself exceedingly powerful. When he left, the natives were weeping on the shore.

One man brought a pair of boots for his acceptance.

"But how did you know the size of my foot?" said he.

The reply was, "I loved you so much, that I took the shape of your foot in the sand as I followed you."

The missionary, much moved, said, "If you love your Savior as you have loved me, and follow his footsteps as you have followed mine, you will be led from the glory path to glory itself."

In defiance of all the torture, of all the might, of all the malice of the world, the liberal man will ever be rich; for God's providence is his estate, God's wisdom and power are his defence, God's love and favor are his reward, and God's word is his security.



## Miscellany.

## The Wonders of Yellowstone.

The next morning at four o'clock we witnessed an eruption of the Grand Geyser, which was first seen by Dr. Hayden's party on their visit in 1871. The volume of water thrown from this geyser is about eight feet in diameter. It is very compact, and the eruption is preceded by a subdued rumbling and shaking of the ground in all directions. The column, on this occasion, could not have been less than one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, and seemed to ascend in successive jets, terminating as a single spout that shot up thirty feet or more above the main body. Unlike any of the other geysers, this one tapered in its ascension, like the different stories in the spire of a church, terminating in an acute cone. It is very properly named, and its performances vary in character, and are frequently on a much grander scale than the one we witnessed. Our party had been very anxious to witness a display of the Giantess. Professor Hayden's company, on their last visit, after waiting five days in the basin, finally left without this grandest of all the geyser exhibitions. Suddenly, and while we were returning to camp—with a tremendous spasm, which threatened to tear the very earth asunder—it threw an immense column to the height of two hundred feet or more.

Our party could not repress a loud shout, and this, followed by a second eruption of the same geyser, more wonderful, and of longer duration than the first, so frightened our horses, which were feeding near, that three of them, in their struggles, broke the ropes by which they were picketed, ran away, and were secured only with the greatest difficulty.

We spent the early part of the day in revisiting the geysers and springs of this wonderful basin. They had dwelt in my memory since the visit of 1870, like the pictures of a vivid dream—and this survey seemed necessary to confirm me in the faith that they were realities. There was the Castle with its broken parapets of sinter, the Grotto with its yawning cavities and irregular recesses, the Giant with its symmetrical round tower, the perfect cone of the Bee-hive, the radiating ebullitions of the Fan, and Old Faithful, most reliable of all, sending its sparkling column hourly to the sky.

One evening Messrs. Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their boiling waters. After carefully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when to their astonishment the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and clattering of the water and the ominous intonations from beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, amid a column of water and vapor, to the height of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous silicious projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered.

During our stay in the basin we had the good fortune to witness, beside the eruptions already mentioned, the Castle, the Bee-hive and the Grotto in action. A hard wind was blowing in the morning, when the Castle, by various throbbings, pulsations and shakings, gave notice of its intention to discharge. These preliminaries, followed by a jet of

steam, culminated in the emission of an immense column of water, projected to the height of ninety-five feet, the spouting continuing for an hour and twenty minutes. The wind had no effect upon the main column, but at the top, where it was highest, and the curling crest broke into myriads of streams, showers of drops, blown off, fell like immense diamond clusters into the pool. No language can describe the beauty of the scene. Indeed the great variety of effects produced by sunlight, moonlight, storm, wind and rain upon the geysers while in action, must be seen to be comprehended. After the eruption of the Castle ceased, the steam would subside, and then burst forth with a sudden report, resembling the noise of a locomotive when the escaping smoke and steam sound through the smoke-stack.

The Bee-hive treated us to a hasty performance of six minutes, throwing a very compact and regular stream to the height of two hundred feet, with sufficient force to withstand the wind, which at the time was blowing a gale.

The Grotto followed with one of its eccentric exhibitions. Steam and water were thrown in all directions, and apparently from half a dozen orifices. The falling spray, glittering in the sunbeams, looked like the chips of a rainbow suddenly cut to pieces. The flow of this geyser was of more than two hours' duration.

I left the Upper Basin, in company with seven others, for the Yellowstone, by the way of the East Fork of the Fire Hole, which I found to be entirely practicable for railroad improvement. This branch of the river, like the other, exhibits all the energetic features of a mountain torrent. It is broken into frequent cascades. A few miles from the basin, we fell in with two gold prospectors, who camped with us, and gave us much needful information relative to our trip by this new route to the Yellowstone.

We resumed our journey up the Fire Hole the following day, and when we entered the forest, struck the trail made by Dr. Hayden's party in their trip across from the Yellowstone. This we followed over the divide, and through the timber. On the summit of the range between the Fire Hole and Yellowstone, we found a large number of sulphur springs, and in close proximity several hills emitting sulphurous vapor from innumerable vents. Want of time prevented our examination of these new and interesting features, which are held in reserve for a nother visit.

In the afternoon we arrived at the Mud Volcano, which, on my former visit, had seemed to me to be one of the most remarkable curiosities of the Yellowstone. As it had been visited by Dr. Hayden in 1871, I was greatly surprised on reading his articles to find no allusion made to it. But the omission was explained as soon as I saw it in its present exhausted condition. It was no longer, amid so many great exhibitions, an object of importance. The crater, which in 1870 was in a state of constant ebullition, the report of which resembled the noise of distant artillery, the cone which had been builded by a constant accretion of varied deposits, all had disappeared—a large excavation remained, and a seething, bubbling mass of mud, with several tree-tops swaying to and fro in the midst, told how terrible and how effectual must have been the explosion which produced such devastation. I could not realize that in this unsightly hole I beheld all that was left of the rarest of those physical wonders which filled this extraordinary region. The explosion must have been terrific, as the forest was torn up in all directions and the great trees that then decorated the hill-side were now completely submerged in the boiling mass that remained.

This change was not the only one in this vicinity. The jet of the mud geyser was thrown with greater force and to a loftier height, and its basin, but partly filled in 1870, now overflowed whenever an explosion occurred. The sulphur vents are apparently dying out, and most of the volcanic forces in this locality are subsiding.

On our ride to the falls the next day we stopped at the Crater Hill long enough to visit the springs in its vicinity, and gather specimens of the various forms of sulphur. No material change has taken place there since our last visit. The hill still smokes and emits livid fumes of sulphur at every pore, and responds in hollow murmurs to the slightest tread upon its treacherous surface. The large spring at its base boils and bubbles in its beautiful setting of scollops, and "the cavern" wakes the echoes with its loud and regular reports. Even the beautiful alum spring has undergone no change, and its saturated margin still conveys a terrible warning to the venturesome observer not to approach too near.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

## A Terrible Punishment.

Mr. James Greenwood has published a frightful account of the silent system which is in operation at the Holloway Model Prison in London:

It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effect of all this is so terrible on the mind that the prisoners will speak out in desperation at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence.

The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence:

"For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell! Put me somewhere else. I've counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache!"

The request of the tortured wretch was refused.

There is a fine hole in each cell, and, as the wardens wear shoes of India-rubber soles, the prisoners can never be sure of being alone.

Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend 1200 steps every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this is a place so hot and close that prisoners often lose in perspiration three stone in as many months.

Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel so arranged that they can see no one but the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating. Wardens are constantly on the watch, lest for a slight instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must lock steadfastly at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches!

**THE SHAH OF PERSIA.**—The Shah of Persia, who is peregrinating about Europe, is forty-four years old, and succeeded to the throne when only eighteen years of age. He is absolute ruler within his dominions, and sole master of the lives and goods of his subjects both high and low. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass large fortunes. That of the present Shah is said to be \$200,000,000. He is handsome in person, intelligent and liberal minded. He takes a liberal part in the administration of his country, and is most desirous to secure the well-being of all

classes of his subjects. He is, moreover, endowed with a highly cultivated mind, is well acquainted with the French language, and takes in several of the leading newspapers of Europe. His reign is remarkable for the introduction of many striking improvements—true marks of progress and civilization—such as the founding of a royal college for the study of the sciences, the introduction of the telegraph, and the construction of the first made road in Persia. As a proof of his liberality, it may be mentioned that, while adhering strictly to the religion of the Koran, and regarded in Persia as the vicegerent of the prophet, he not long ago granted to the Nestorian Christians in his dominions a site for a church, but also headed a subscription list with a handsome donation toward its erection—an example which was speedily followed by his ministers, the Russian, Turkish and French ministers at the court of Teheran, and the principal merchants of Persia.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## Modern Italy and Ancient Art.

Mr. Ruskin is said to have declared some time ago that the greatest service England could render to art would be that of buying up Venice and devoting itself simply to the preservation of the City of the Lagoons. The proposal was a little extravagant, perhaps, but it exactly expresses the feeling which deepens on one, year after year, as one passes through Italy. Great as is the ruin wrought in the past, it is as nothing to the perils which seem to be awaiting the scanty relics of art and antiquity which the past has left. The possibility of a war with France is the commonplace of every piazza. Yet the possibility of a war in Italy is, aesthetically speaking, of much the same order as the possibility of a row in the British Museum, with the Elgin marbles for barricades against the police, and the Hamilton vases for missiles. The school of San Rocco has been justly pronounced one of the three most precious buildings in the world to an artist, but an artist can still see the mark where an Austrian shell, during the siege of Venice by Radetsky, tore its way through the roof. By a special piece of luck the missile rested on the floor beneath without exploding, but the existence of eighty of the grandest of Venetian pictures hung on the caprice of a fusee. At this moment the Italian Government is planning new fortifications for Rome, and next year we may be trembling with suspense over telegrams of congratulation that, although the front of St. Peter's has suffered, the bombardment has not yet injured the Vatican, as we were trembling a year or two ago over the telegrams from Strasbourg. But peace has its victories of destruction no less than war. The industrial revival of Italy is the most hopeful feature in its present condition, but docks and boulevards are terrible foes of the picturesque. Florence, with its new quarter, its widened and straightened streets, its restored churches and palaces, has almost ceased to be the Florence of Giotto or Machiavelli. The energetic Syndic, who proposed to drive a broad road through the heart of Venice, and to turn the Piazza of St. Mark into an omnibus-stand, is still zealous to carry out his plans, and the choice of the city by the Peninsular and the Oriental steamships must soon bring fresh warehouses of red brick to vary the line of palaces along the Grand Canal. *Saturday Review.*

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday-school, a Sunday or two ago, and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out, "He was detained for postage!"

**Texas Christian Advocate.**

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 30, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN, Editor.

**WORM DESTROYERS.**—From our interior exchanges, and from private sources, we learn that the ravages of the worm have been successfully checked by the use of worm destroyers. The most successful, as far as we have learned, is the "Destroyer" of W. B. Royall & Son. We are assured that it is a decided success.

**CHAPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.**—We invite the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement of Chappell Hill Female College. The ability and wise administration of Dr. Pitts has placed this institution in a high position, and the terms and advantages it offers will command a liberal patronage. The course of study is full. The appointments in every department are so complete that the young ladies will have all the advantages needed to enable them to secure a thorough education in any of the schools they may select, while the moral and religious influences are such as will insure the confidence of parents who appreciate their true value.

**RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.**—The friends of education in the South have heard with pleasure of the prosperity of the Randolph Macon College. Under the able administration of its President, Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., and the efficient faculty he has gathered around him, it has two hundred and thirty-four matriculates this year, being an increase of sixty-seven over the number reported last year. Its thorough course and popular method of instruction, its high grade of scholarship, its light expenses, its healthy location, and the religious influences which surround the students are among the causes of its prosperity. If parents send their sons abroad, these advantages are of the first importance.

**THE International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations** recently met at Syracuse, New York. The following summary of their annual report shows what is being done in this field of Christian labor:

Four hundred and twenty-six associations (a larger number by sixty-two than in any other previous year) have complied with the request of the committee and forwarded reports to this convention. Three hundred and eighteen reported at Lowell. There are now 914 on the roll, 7 more than one year ago; 35 have disbanded; 105 organized; 38 associations have buildings; last year there were 27; these buildings are valued at \$1,754,450; 34 have building funds amounting to \$432,937; the aggregate of buildings and building funds is \$2,187,394, being an increase over last year of \$401,951. In the above enumeration are included the buildings on the eve of dedication in Montreal and Charlotte-town. Three associations are now erecting buildings—viz: Halifax, Baltimore, and Philadelphia—which will be completed during the current year. There are now 32 in colleges and literary institutions, an increase of 6 within the year. A large proportion of these were organized through the efforts of Mr. Weidensall.

**AS POOR, YET MAKING MANY RICH.**

The poverty of the Christian ministry is a most striking and interesting fact in the history of Christianity. For the great work of redemption, the Son of God "became poor that we, through his poverty, might be rich." The Great Teacher announced to his followers that the servant must not expect to be above his Lord. The apostles and evangelists went on their great mission with the distinct understanding that poverty and toil awaited them. The Apostle Paul, speaking of himself and co-laborers, says: "As poor, yet making many rich." This is a great fact, and, considered in its application to the minister of the gospel, apostolic and modern, is no mean proof of the divinity of our holy religion. We know that all religions have had their fanatics who have hoped to secure future happiness by inflicting on themselves present tortures. But we should remark that, as a rule, these have been persons of feeble minds or narrow culture, and that they have been supremely selfish: they have not lived to enlighten, elevate, or bless their fellow-men. They have retired to deserts, to caves, and cells, and have sought only their own spiritual and future good; they have abstracted and withdrawn from the world any influence for good with which they had been endowed; they lived in open disregard of the teaching—"no man liveth unto himself;" and of the command which saith—"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works." But the apostles and all faithful ministers have laid aside worldly cares, aspirations and hopes, with the avowed design that through their material poverty many might be made spiritually rich. The apostles and all their true successors have been men most unselfish and of the widest and warmest philanthropy. There is not a useful charity in the world that Christian ministers have not directly or indirectly labored to found or promote. They have been the only men who have been willing to give up ease, gain, home, and country, to enlighten, Christianize, and civilize benighted and barbarous savages. These men have raised millions of money, not for themselves, but for all charities, and for the heathen poor. Many of them are men above average intellect and culture; and not a few of them, in talents and attainments, have been among the most illustrious of our race. Yet their glorious lives, their rich culture and shining talents have been laid as a free-will offering upon the altar of the world's greatest good.

We submit that this is a powerful, practical and perpetuated argument for the divine origin of our holy religion. It is a fact that cannot be accounted for upon mere human principles; there must be something higher and greater than is found in human nature, or those motives which usually inspire the actions of men. These men are not fanatics; not uncultured fools; are not seeking their own; no, as we have said, they are above average ability and culture, and the most unselfish and philanthropic of men;

their arms of love would all mankind embrace. It is only on the supposition of the most intelligent conviction of the truth of the gospel, and that their own hearts have realized its sanctifying and saving power; that the love of God constrains them; that the zeal, the self-denial and tireless labors of the ministers of the gospel can be accounted for. We say it is a grand fact that for long centuries, hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent, cultivated and unselfish men have been found willing to be poor that they might make many rich.

The self-denial and voluntary poverty of the faithful gospel minister is his crown of glory, which no man may take away from him. How honorable it is to their companions and children when they accept with un-murmuring cheerfulness the narrow and straitened circumstances of their self-denying lot! Let the world revere as it should these examples of unselfish devotion to the best and highest of our race. Let no man laboring to sow the seeds of internal life and win souls be humiliated with the thought "he is poor;" let him remember he is poor that he may instrumentally make many rich.

THE leading minds of the Established Church of England are taking alarm over the movements of the Romanizing clergy among them, and a memorial, signed by over sixty thousand names, was presented, on the 5th of May, before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, protesting against the action of that portion of the clergy who are diligently laboring to narrow, if not obliterate, the boundary separating the Church of England from Rome. The reply admits that a considerable minority, both of the clergy and laity, are not in sympathy with the principles of the Reformation, but points out no remedy for the acknowledged evil.

The *Methodist Recorder*, of London, commenting on this feeble and dispiriting reply of the Archbishops, affirms that the interests of Protestantism are, to a large extent, in the hands of the non-conformist churches, and urges on the Wesleyan branch of the Christian family to answer to demands which now press on evangelical Christianity. It says:

As Wesleyan Methodists we must care for the religious education of the young, assist in circulating "the lively oracles," preach throughout the land the Gospel of Free Grace, and look up for a baptism of fire. These were the weapons which won the battle of the Reformation, and by these alone can the best results of that Reformation be successfully defended.

**OUR POSITION.**—We have received from several parties the request that we would announce their names as candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, if consistent, urge their claims. It is not consistent for a religious journal which disclaims all connection with politics to advocate the claims of any one for any office in the gift of the State. Several of these parties are not only personal friends, but well qualified to fill the position they seek. All we can do is to insert their announcements in our column for special notices as we do other advertisements.

**ALL THINGS ARE FULL OF LABOR; MAN CAN NOT UTTER IT.**

All man's ways, and all the evidences of his presence are full of labor. Look on an open field tilled by the plow, or waving with golden grain; it is a scene of labor: every stump, every root, every scattered chip, every upturned clod represents labor—each demanded the expenditure of muscular energy. Look at a city, and how full of labor it is: each brick in the walls, each plank on the floor, each shingle and slate on the roof, each nail, and each pane of glass, each stone and shell in the pavement, represents drops of sweat shed in laborious toil; each article of furniture or ornament in the houses, and each article of trade in the stores and warehouses is a representative of human toil. The vehicles of business or pleasure that go slowly grinding over stone or shell, or else whirling with rapid speed, each proclaims the toil of man. The far-going ships and steamers that plow the waves and visit distant lands, though they seem to move like things of life over the yielding flood, represent months and years of strength-wearing toil. The long, the straight and level lines of iron rails that stretch away into interminable distances—what vast labors in mud and rain and burning suns to cut down the hills, smooth the valleys, and make level the way for the iron horse to snort and rush with bird-like speed! How easy and how pleasant to the traveler, but what sweat and weariness has it cost! Look on that library, with its hundreds of elegant volumes, bound in cloth and leather, gilt with gold and adorned with rare devices—what labor have compositors, pressmen and binders expended to produce those beautiful books! But look deeper and consider the protracted and brain-wasting toils that have been expended by the authors, in their lone and silent studies. Consider the various labors needed to produce the paper you are now reading. Think of the producers of cotton and flax, of the spinning and weaving; and when these fabrics are worn to rags, think of the rag-pickers trudging wearily with their burdens along the streets of the cities; then of the paper-mills; then of the ships and cars that transport the paper; then the various writers with their mental toil; the compositors; the steam press throwing off a thousand sheets an hour; of proof readers; the mailers and the mails that bear them to your doors.

How much labor we inherit, and how little most of us think of the mighty sum of toil devoted to the production and preparation of the thousand needs, comforts and business of life. How true it is, "all things are full of labor."

We learn by telegraph that Rev. Dr. Deems, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Strangers, will assume the editorial management of the *Christian Age*, a new religious paper, which is designed to be entirely unsectional. Dr. Deems possesses capabilities of the first order, and the *Age* will hold a high position in the ranks of religious journalism.

It is intimated that the visit of the Shah to England is not prompted by the mere desire to extend his knowledge of Western nations, or to display his magnificence, but to secure an alliance with England in order to protect his kingdom from the encroachments of Russia. The late movement of this grasping government against Khiva justly alarms Persia respecting the designs of her powerful neighbor. When the pretext arises, and Russia will provide it at the proper time, the Shah must go down before this colossal power. This by no means tends to the security of the English possessions in the East. Russia has long had her eye fixed on that prize. With steady purpose she has been moving in that direction, and as one petty power after another is crushed before her advance, the rich prize to which she is looking is nearer her grasp. The distance of these possessions from England, and the open path which Russia is surely cleaving through Asia, will give the latter power an immense advantage in the conflict. The Western powers will not dare to permit this vast addition to the power of the Czar, for when his empire overshadows the Asiatic nations, it may soon overspread the powers of Europe. For a time the movements of Russia may be held in abeyance by alliances and treaties, but the suspense will only be prolonged. Persia, with its historic records pointing far into the past, will, in all probability, be wiped from the page of history as a living power.

To whatever centre, among the great empires which now hold sway over the affairs of earth, the balance of power may swing, the tendencies of the age, under the growing influence of Christianity, will be toward that higher civilization of which the gospel is the herald. Every change among the nations, breaking up the links which bind the world to the institutions and superstitions of former ages, contributes to this result. Kings in council, or heading armies of conquest or defense, men of science groping amid the partially revealed mysteries of creation, enterprise penetrating every portion of the globe and developing the world's material resources, are willing or unwilling instruments in the fulfillment of the voice of prophecy. When this end approaches, He who "maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth" will say to the turbulent elements of earthly strife: "Be still;" and then, only, peace shall abide among the nations, and man learn war no more.

DR. CURRY, of the New York *Christian Advocate*, in the discussion on the decline of New York Methodism, gave as one of the causes which have led to this result the fact that Methodist preachers have taken, to a very large extent, to imitating the unsound and sensational preachers of other denominations. If this charge be true, it certainly reveals an unwholesome state of the ministerial mind. There is an immense space between the man who preaches Christ for the applause of the crowd, and the man who preaches Christ for the salvation of souls.

REV. A. J. POTTER, of Uvalde circuit, West Texas Conference, writing on business, adds:

"This morning finds me one hundred miles from home and the country full of Indians; but, bless God! I am happy, and 'none of these things move me.'"

These words sound grandly from the lips of the apostle. Going up to Jerusalem with the assurance from infallible testimony that in every city bonds and imprisonment awaited him, he advanced unmoved amid the perils which were closing around his path. The man who travels a frontier circuit where his path for days is exposed to the most merciless foe that ever sheds blood, and gains for this toil and exposure no earthly reward, needs the grace of God for his support. His actions and utterances may not hold so large a space in the attention of the church, but the purpose and principle which sustain him are the same that enabled the apostle to go on with an unmoved heart along his dangerous path. These faithful men should command the sympathy and prayers of the church. They will one day gain their reward.

IT WAS announced at the convention of Congregationalists, of Massachusetts, a short time since, that there are ministers in that State out of health and actually suffering for the necessities of life. If this be true, Methodist preachers are not more poorly paid than those of some other denominations. This, however, does not help the suffering Methodist preacher, nor justify the neglect or lack of liberality on the part of the church. Were the suffering of the preacher and his family the only consequence, the case would justly call for relief; but when we consider that the privations which attend his years of labor and the assurance that penury and suffering will attend his declining days must chill his zeal and distract his effort, we may estimate the damage the church of Christ sustains. Many a life of usefulness has been marred by these trials which the church might have relieved. The preachers do not look for ease and luxury in their vocation, but they justly claim an actual support while able to render efficient service, and an assurance that starvation will not face them when failing health or the weight of years force them from the field.

A FEW Sabbaths ago, at a revival at Watertown, New York, among eighty-nine persons who presented themselves for reception into the church was a grey-headed patriarch at the head of a household of nine, several of whom were his grandchildren. As he approached the altar, the pastor greeted them with the words of welcome: "Come, thou, and all thy house into the ark." It is not every grey-headed penitent who, after spending many years in the service of sin, is permitted to lead his family into the ark. The last hours of the larger number of those who turn to God late in life are embittered by the thought that they have led their children and grandchildren so far in the road to ruin that they possibly may never return.

DEAN STANLEY, in a late lecture on John Wesley, bears the following testimony respecting the greatness of the man:

John Wesley shared the glory of the founders of many great religious movements—a glory, we may add, above that of the founders of all the religious communities in England. If we take Robert Brown, the founder of the Independents; John Spilsbury, the founder of the Baptists; John Biddle, the first Unitarian; even George Fox, the founder of the Friends; they are, comparatively, insignificant personages by the side of some of their disciples. But, like Francis of Assisi, like Dominick, like Ignatius Loyola, John Wesley was incomparably greater than any of those who have since borne his name—one of the leading and redeeming characters, historically and religiously, of the eighteenth century. That much-despised age (as much unduly despised in our time as it was, perhaps, unduly exalted in its own time) is often described as a period of hopeless languor and shallowness, both in philosophy and in religion. And no one, either since the Reformation or before, has played a greater part in exciting the religious fervor of the country than John Wesley, who, through the vast length of his career, is more identified with the course of the eighteenth century than any single character which it produced.

THE following item, which we clip from the New York *Independent*, shows where the negroes in portions of the land are drifting:

"The Rev. J. S. K. Legare, of South Carolina, describes a scene which he witnessed among negroes who were supposed to be engaged in religious worship. Such extravagances are, as he learns, quite common among some of them. 'A large crowd of them were dancing in a circle round a young woman dressed in the oddest and most glaring colors, in the most fantastic style, having on her head a red-striped bandana handkerchief set up like a turban, only the four corners stood out like towers or horns. As they danced round her, an old man, who seemed to be their leader, and who, I afterwards learned, claimed to be a conjuror, would step up behind and touch the statuary maid, and then start back with a mournful lament, when the crowd would clap their hands and cry aloud. During this excitement the woman would whoop and yell, jumping and running round until exhausted and falling down in a state of torpor.'"

WE would be very grateful if correspondents would write on but one side of each sheet, and when they write for publication and also on business, use separate slips of paper. Business letters ought to be filed, which is hardly possible when they must pass through the hands of book-keeper, editor, two or three printers, proof-reader, and back to the pigeon-hole. Keeping track of every such paper is hardly as discouraging as trying to find Livingstone; still, sometimes, especially when work is crowding one's minutes into the close quarters and the weather is hot, it is a trial to one's patience.

"I CAME here with the old opinion that plenty of wine would promote the temperance cause. When I see whole families, father and mother, boys and girls, made drunkards by the produce of their own vineyards, I am convinced that winemaking is a curse. California is becoming a State of drunkards."

The above is the opinion expressed

by a Baptist preacher who has lived a number of years in California. The fact is, man these days has enough to stimulate him without kindling fire in his blood. The constant demand for excitement, which is one of the abnormal conditions of the American mind, will not admit the use of anything that will increase that tendency. Something that will steady the brain and repress the restlessness of the heart is the demand.

#### THE MISSION FIELD.

The *Pacific Advocate* gives the following interesting account of religious affairs among the Nez Perces Indians, Oregon:

"During the month of May of the present year the Presbytery of Oregon met among the Nez Perces. Their meeting was not only one of great interest, but was fraught with most important results. Their arrival produced no small stir among their red brethren. There is a large church of the Nez Perces, containing no less than six hundred members. As the delegates approached Lapwai about two hundred of the tribe, mounted on cayuses, and bearing their camp equipments with them, came from Kamiah to greet the white strangers. At their meeting, songs were sung, thanksgivings offered, and the most hearty hand-greetings exchanged. Then they withdrew and pitched their tents upon the grassy lawn at the junction of the Lapwai with the Clearwater. Others came with salutations. The head chief of all the Nez Perces, known as Watashpil among his tribe, and Jacob among the whites, gave a cordial greeting. The appearance of this old chief is venerable, and his countenance and manner are such as is calculated to inspire respect and confidence. When he was informed of the object of the visit, and the friendly feelings entertained by the visitors toward his race, he responded heartily and gave the strangers a cordial welcome. There were present during the meeting of the Presbytery quite a number of the non-treaty Indians who refused to live on the reservation, together with a few Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes, drawn there by curiosity, and the desire to learn what was going on."

The *Lucknow Witness* says that at Trinity church, Kandy, was lately witnessed the public disrobing of a Buddhist priest, who is prepared to embrace Christianity. He made a formal recantation of his old tenets, and profession of his acceptance of the Christian faith.

The East India railway runs up the valley of the Ganges and connects Calcutta with Delhi, a distance of one thousand miles. The Great India Peninsula railway connects with the East India railway at Allahabad, five hundred miles above Calcutta, crosses the Deccan plateau, and descends thence to the Concan and Bombay, and from Bombay it proceeds to Madras, the whole length of the line being one thousand, two hundred and sixty-six miles. The Madras railway from Madras to a port on the Malabar coast, eight hundred and twenty-five miles. The Bombay Baroda and Central India, goes northward from Bombay to Gazerat, three hundred and twelve miles. The Punjab railroad from Delhi to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and thence to Mooltan, from whence there will be a connection by steamer, and by the Scinde railway, with Kurrachee or Seaport near the mouth of that river. The Punjab railway is five hundred and sixty-six, and the Scinde one hundred and nine miles long. From Calcutta the Eastern Bengal railway runs northeasterly one hundred and fifty-nine miles. The South Easterly railway connects Madras with Negapatam, a seaport on the eastern coast of the continent, one hundred and sixty-eight miles.

### The Sunday-School.

#### Sunday-School Report.

The Corpus Christi district conference adopted the following report on Sunday-schools. We hope it will aid in awaking the church in that section to the importance of this field of Christian effort:

We find that there are only six Sunday-schools in operation on the district—no statistics, but from one, on the Nueces river mission, Brother Coker, preacher in charge—though the reports seem to indicate a healthy progress in all. From past observation we have been led to believe that the Sunday-school interest might be greatly encouraged by a more earnest, energetic and persistent effort on the part of the pastorate; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that we, as ministers of the gospel of salvation, do recognize the Sunday-school as one of the most efficient instrumentalities of the church and that we will covenant anew to labor with more earnestness to carry out the provisions of the discipline in the establishment of Sunday-schools.

*Resolved*, further, that we do recognize the superiority of our own Sunday-school literature, and that we can, and will, most heartily and earnestly recommend it to the members of our several churches, and employ every legitimate means to induce them to give it their patronage.

*Resolved*, further, that we will endeavor to induce our people to subscribe for *Our Little People*, and *Lesson Papers*, to aid them in giving systematic religious instruction in the family, especially where the children live at inconvenient distances from Sunday-schools.

#### The Bible Class at Greenville.

We clip from an exchange the following account of a visit to the Sunday-school at Greenville, S. C. What a blessing a class of this kind would be in each church! This will be one of the incidental and minor advantages conferred upon the Baptists of Louisville by the location of the Seminary in that city:

I visited the Baptist church and Sunday-school, and was delighted with the new organ and large choir, which produced the sweetest music. The school is well arranged and attended. I was told it numbered four hundred and seventy. Among the various classes taught, I must give praise especially to Prof. Whitsitt's Bible class. I made particular inquiry into its history, which was given me as follows: Early in 1866 it was formed with four members and was taught by Prof. P. C. Edwards; it gradually increased, by perseverance, and at the time of his death it numbered forty-six, consisting of the old and the young men of the church. Some time elapsed, during which the class had no teacher, when it was taken in charge by W. B. Jones, who was its teacher for some considerable time; but he, being called to another field of labor, gave it up, when it numbered fifty members. Afterwards Dr. Manly, Jr., assumed its instruction, and continued to do so until his removal to Kentucky, and under his learned lectures the class increased to sixty. Then Dr. J. P. Boyce took it in charge, and expounded principally in the first five books of the Old Testament. Under his administration the numbers went to eighty, and he resigned in May of last year, upon his removal to Kentucky in the interest of the theological seminary. In the following September, at the opening of the session of the seminary, Prof. W. H. Whitsitt became its head, commencing his lectures in Acts. He delivered learned and instructive lectures on the travels and life of St. Paul. Since this, by

the energies of the teacher and class combined, it has increased to one hundred and twelve, and I am told that the average attendance varies from seventy to eighty. This class is a model one, and to see the old gray heads and the youth earnestly listening to the expounding of the Bible is an interesting sight. How is it that all churches cannot have such organizations? It must be that the necessary effort and interest is not taken.

#### The Secret of Happiness.

The other day I went to see a little blind boy. The scarlet fever settled in his eyes, and for many months he had not seen at all. He used to be a sprightly little fellow, upon the run everywhere.

"Well, my dear boy," I said, "this is hard for you, is it not?"

He did not answer for a minute; then he said, "I don't know as I ought to say *hard*; God knows best; but his lip quivered, and a little tear stole down his cheek.

"Yes, my child, you have a kind Heavenly Father, who loves you and feels for you more even than your mother does."

"I know it, sir," said the little boy, "and it comforts me."

"I wish Jesus was here to cure Frank," said his little sister; "Jesus cured a good many blind men when he was on earth, and I am most sure he would cure Frank."

"Well," said I, "he will open little Frank's eyes to see what a good Savior he is. He will show him that a blinded heart is worse than a blind eye, and he will wash his heart in his own blood, and cure it, and make him see and enjoy beautiful heavenly things, so that he may sit here and be a thousand times happier than many children who are running about."

"I can't help wishing he could see," said Lizzie.

"I dare say," said I, "but I hope you don't try to make Frank discontented."

"Frank isn't discontented," said Lizzie, earnestly; "he loves God!"

"And love sets everything right, and makes its own sunshine; does it not, Frank?"

"I don't feel cross now," said the little blind boy, meekly; when I'm alone I pray, and sing my Sabbath-school hymns, and God's in the room, and it feels light, and—and—I forget I'm blind at all!" and a sweet light stole over his pale features as he spoke; it was heavenly light, I was sure. I went to pity and comfort him, but I found God had gone before me. The Great God who has a thousand worlds to take care of did not overlook him, but with his heart of love came and turned his mourning into joy, his darkness into light, and made him in his misfortunes as happy as a child can be. Oh, God can do more and better for us than we can ask or think.

#### "Ye Have Done it Unto Me."

It was a touching incident. There was a funeral yesterday in the church of a quiet village in New Hampshire. The coffin that was borne by four young men contained all that was left save the life and example of a young lady who had for several years been a member of the church and the Sabbath-school. She had come to the village a poor, homeless, and friendless girl to find employment in a cotton mill. She made her acquaintances among those who loved God and his sanctuary. She joined the Sabbath-school and found the Savior.

She is taken ill. Consumption fastens itself upon her delicate frame. She is without money. She has no home, no mother, no sisters, no friends. What is she to do? There is the county farm—the poor-house—the provisions the law makes for such as she. Shall she go there? No. She is one

of God's poor, a member of one of Christ's Churches. Her noble-hearted Sabbath-school teacher says *No*; the members of her Sabbath-school class say *No*. The members of the church say a thousand times *No*. A home is provided. It is seen that she wants no good thing. Her anxieties are calmed. She is bidden be at rest.

For months she lingers in weakness and in suffering. Relief comes at last. Jesus takes her more completely to himself. The wasted form is robed in the purest white. A neat coffin is provided. Garlands of choice flowers are woven and arranged by loving fingers; they bear her to the house of God; the organ sends a few solemn notes vibrating through the quiet church. A prayer is offered, a hymn sung, a few words spoken, and they stand around the coffin. Mother is not there. Only those who had done what they could to fill mother's place are there to drop a tear. No sisters are present, only those who had been more than sisters are there to take the last look of one they had loved and cared for.

No single relative is present. Only those who had known her pause to take the last look of the poor, homeless, friendless factory girl. But it was no funeral of poverty. It was one of love, such as Christ puts in the heart of those who truly follow him. They followed her to the grave; the coffin was lowered, flowers, tokens of remembrance and of love, were scattered upon the coffin's lid as they paused to look upon the resting place of the dead.

The young lions may lack food and suffer hunger, but this is the way that Christ sees to it that "they that seek the Lord shall want no good thing." Surely Christian society is safe society, and Christian friends, friends indeed. —*Zion's Herald.*

#### The Wisher.

"Why can't the rain stop, and the sun come out again? I do wish it would, for I want to go to see Hattie Gray." So said a little girl, who stood pouting by a window, in a pleasant house. "Nothing but rain—always raining whenever I wish to do anything pleasant. I do wish the clouds would pass over, and fall somewhere else."

"Kitty, Kitley," called a pleasant voice from the next room; "come here, and let me tell you a story."

"O, do, sister," said Kitty, and she sprang from the window to her sister's side. "Mary what makes you so cheerful day after day—you never seem disappointed when you are hindered from doing anything? Are you never sorry? Don't you ever wish to have it different?"

"Wait, Kitty; not too many questions at once. If you had asked me if I ever had wished, I could then have said yes; but I hope now, I only wish to be more like our Savior, and always to do what is right."

"Well, Mary, I can't help it. Do tell me when you ever wished. Were you as large as I am?"

"Yes, Kitty, I was just as old as you are, when I wished as you do now."

"Do all little girls stop when they are ten years old, Mary?"

"They are old enough, Kitty; but it is not years that give a contented spirit. When I have finished my story, you can tell me what it is. When I was ten, I had been promised a sail on the bay with four little girls. Old John, the sailor, had a boat, and as he was very careful and steady, our parents would sometimes allow him to take us a short distance from shore. But the next morning, as soon as I awoke, I heard the rain pattering against the windowpanes. Oh, how disappointed I was; and instead of feeling grateful to a kind Heavenly Father for keeping me safe through the night and the

storm, I grumbled that he should let it rain, when I wished to go sailing. At breakfast I pouted, and had no smile for dear mother—nothing pleased me the whole morning. At ten o'clock the rain stopped, but the clouds still looked dark and lowering, and mother said I must stay at home. When father came home to dinner, he said he would take me a pleasant drive, for it was going to be clear; then, for the first time, I condescended to smile, and hurrying through with my dinner, I was soon ready for the carriage and poney, which soon made their appearance. Off went the horse, as happy as I then was, carrying us through pleasant lanes and woods, where the birds were flying about and singing. Soon we stopped at a pretty cottage, in front of which some little girls were playing."

"Where is your father, girls?"

"In the house, sir," replied the eldest.

At that moment the door opened, and a man appeared.

"Well, John," said my father, "what do you think of the shower?"

"I have just been thanking God for it," said the man. "Without it, I should have been a ruined man, and my children without a home. I have planted large crops of corn and potatoes, from which I hope to realize enough to pay for my little farm; but the drought had nearly burned it all up. Oh, sir, God sent the rain in answer to many prayers, for many were suffering as I was. I shall now be able to pay you all on the place this autumn, sir." After a few more words, we drove on.

"Did my little girl hear what Mr. Smith said?" asked my father. "I, too, have cause to be thankful for the shower; for without the payment by Mr. Smith, I could not have met the expenses of the year, and we also might have been obliged to leave our pretty home."

"Of course I felt very sorry for my vain wishes, and hoped that I never should be so naughty again. Soon we came in sight of the beautiful sea, that I loved to watch."

"What means the hurrying to and fro?" asked my father of a man that was passing.

"Old John's boat upset when three miles out, and though he did all he could, two of the children were drowned," replied the man.

"Sad and stricken were two houses in our village that night, for each had lost a lovely child."

"Mary, darling, I can thank God again, and more than ever, for the shower," said my father; "for if it had not rained this morning, you would have been in that boat, and we might never have had a little daughter, for old John could only save two."

"Oh, how guilty I felt that I had pouted and been so wicked! Where should I have been if I had had my wish granted—and how thankful I felt that God, in his mercy, had spared my life! And when I prayed that night, I asked his forgiveness for my sin, and for help and faith to trust everything in his hands for the future."

"Well, but sister, I am not going in a boat, and cannot therefore be hurt."

"I know that, Kitty; but you may be thankful for this very shower. Just look at the trees and flowers, that were almost dead—they now hold up their heads as if to praise God for the rain."

While they were talking, their mother came in from a neighbor.

"Kitty," said she, "poor little Hattie Gray is very sick with the scarlet fever. I am so thankful you did not go there to-day; you have never had it, and might have taken it."

"Now, little sister," said Mary; "you see that the rain did good even to you. You may not always know so soon why you are prevented from doing what you wish, but trust God that it is for the best."

**Boys and Girls.**

**Dick's Prayer.**

Dick stood in the doorway, the chill breeze lifting his hair.

"Looks like a storm," he soliloquized. "I've a mind to carry Aunt Manda's basket over now 'fore supper."

"Perhaps you'd better," his mother said, cutting the pie in nine pieces for the nine little Garys, and giving Dick his; "better start right off. Them cloud-banks over there looks like snow."

"Aunt Manda," as Dick had called her, although she bore no kind of relationship to the Garys, lived about two miles distant—that is, two miles by the main road. But Dick, when he saw how black and thick the storm was gathering around him; resolved to cut across, thus shortening the distance considerably.

Buttoning his jacket tight about him, and tying his purple comforter over his ears, the brave little fellow started out. The wind whistled and tore away with all its strength at his wrappings, but he kept manfully on his way. At last the storm came.

"Whew," thought Dick, as he plunged along, "this isn't as comfortable as it might be." The driving particles of sleet, sharp as needles, stung his face; the snow, coming still thicker and faster, almost blinded him, filling his eyes, sifting in among the folds of his muffler.

"Pears to me I ought to be 'most there," he said at last, straining his eyes in vain to discover some old landmark. Everything was so strange. Chilled through and through, he wandered on, now stumbling, falling among the drifts of snow. Dick was lost!

And Dick knew he was lost. He thought he was going to freeze, and, falling on his knees, he asked God to guide him, and, if it should be His will that he should never see his dear home again, to take him to Himself in heaven. Then he got up and staggered forward. His shoulder came in contact with a sharp corner, his foot tripped, and he fell again, down, down, against something soft and warm. A delicious sense of comfort stole over him, and he remembered nothing more.

"An awful storm, wife," Mr. Gary said, coming in from the barn. "I almost failed to get here. The horses—where's Dick?" looking around the room.

"He went over to Aunt 'Manda's better than an hour ago," replied his wife, looking worried. "I wish you and Sam would go after him."

"Pooh! he's all right. Probably Aunt 'Manda wouldn't let him come home, it stormed so. He'll do well enough. I'll risk him." And with this comforting reflection, Mr. Gary dozed off to bed.

However, the conviction that Dick was "all right," could not prevent anxious feelings on his account, and did not deter Mr. Gary from going straight across to Aunt 'Manda's the next morning after him. Great was the consternation when it was found that Dick had not been there at all.

Mr. Gary at once instituted a search, in which all the neighbors joined. High and low they looked, but no trace of the missing boy could be found. At last Mr. Gary spied what appeared to be a little hummock of snow just at the edge of the woods.

"Frye's old root-cellar," said a man to whom he pointed it out. "Like's not the b'ye got in there."

Mr. Gary shook his head sadly, going toward the mound. Stooping low, he peered into the darkness, and his face became white as death.

"Sh-sh," he said, holding up his hand and motioning back the men following him.

"What's the matter, Gary? You

look as if you'd seen a ghost," said Mr. Baker, leaning forward.

"O, my!" he exclaimed. There was Dick, his head resting on the shaggy coat of a huge black bear, fast asleep. Mr. Baker's cry woke him, and with a shout he bounded into his father's arms, the bear making no resistance. Some of the men wanted to kill the creature, but Mr. Gary would not allow it. He had saved Dick's life, and should not lose his own.

Of course, Dick was scolded, and kissed, and cried over, and made to tell his story again and again. But he always declared it was his prayer that did it all; for if he hadn't stopped to pray, he should have gone right away from the cellar. "But, Dick," his father would say, "if the bear hadn't been there, you would have frozen surely."

"Well, father, I 'spose God put him there, and sent his angel to push me right against him."—*Addie Carleton.*

**The Little Housekeeper.**

Mrs. Hook had to leave Ruth, her little daughter of twelve years, all day in charge of the house, and the house full of little ones, for a neighbor was very sick; and out on the prairies where the homes are far apart, and the people can get neither nurse nor doctor, without going a great many miles for them, they are very neighborly, and help one another far more than in cities where people live close together.

"Have you been my good, faithful housekeeper?" was mother's first question as she took the baby from Ruth's arms. Ruth blushed and hesitated. But she would not tell a lie, though the truth was hard to speak.

"All but a little while this morning," she said.

"What was the matter this morning?" asked the mother.

"I shook the baby, and slapped his hands," said Ruth.

"Tell me all about it," said the mother, putting her arm caressingly about her noble, truthful child.

"He was good and still for awhile after you went," said Ruth. "We began to play school, and were having a splendid time. Then he began to cry and fret, and nothing would please him. I got provoked at last—I didn't know there was a pin pricking his poor little neck all the time—and I shook him and slapped his hands. He cried hard, and in such a grieved way that I felt sorry, and then I thought to look, and found the pin."

"O, the poor baby!" said the mother, but with her arms still about her girl. "And what then?"

"I took out the pin and coaxed and patted him till he was happy again, and pretty soon he went to sleep, but all through his nap he sobbed and sighed, every little while in his sleep, and I felt very bad."

"Then I remembered that I had forgotten my prayers this morning. I always get provoked at the children, or have some kind of trouble, when I forget my prayers in the morning. So I told Nettie to rock the cradle while I went up stairs, and asked God to forgive me and help me to be good to baby the rest of the day, and do all my duties faithfully. I didn't have any more trouble."

"If I have to leave you again I think I must ask you before I go if you have prayed," said Mrs. Hook, giving Ruth a kiss which meant forgiveness.

"I wish you would," said Ruth, humbly.—*Congregationalist.*

**The Monkeys and the Snake.**

"An English naturalist hearing that monkeys showed great fear of snakes, put a stuffed one into a monkey-cage. At first, they screamed with fright. After a time, all the monkeys collected round it in a large circle, and, staring intently, presented a most ludicrous appearance. They became extremely nervous, so that when a wooden ball, with which they were familiar as a plaything, was accidentally moved in the straw under which it was partly hidden, they all instantly started away. He then put in a live snake in a paper bag, with the mouth loosely closed. One of the monkeys immediately approached cautiously, opened the bag a little, peeped in and instantly dashed away. Then monkey after monkey, with head raised high and turned on one side, could not resist taking momentary peeps into the upright bag at the dreadful object lying quietly at the bottom.

"One story reminds me of another. You must stop me when you are tired. 'Monkeys is a very large subject,' as Bob would say. Those that live in the forests along the Amazon travel from tree to tree, and when they reach a stream, cross it in a very curious way. The older ones form themselves into a bridge, from a tree on one bank to a tree on the other, holding on to one another by their tails. The young master monkeys, while crossing, slyly pinch and kick their helpless elders, and a grand monkey concert is the result. This is all very amusing to travelers who watch them, but the bepinched monkeys make a terrible racket, and when free give chase to the troublesome young ones, for most animals are quick to repay slights, and sometimes they do it in a very ingenious way.

**True Story of a Dog.**

A. A. Newman, assistant light-keeper at Mt. Desert, is the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, of whom is told the following anecdote:

"Mr. Newman's little boy, nine years old, strayed, and was missing for about two hours. The mother went out of doors and called him, when the dog, in response, ran up from the shore with the boy's wet cap in his mouth, and signified by his actions that he desired her to follow him. The mother called the father, and they followed the dog as quickly as possible. Down by the shore, on a rock, the little boy was lying insensible, his clothes wet, as if he had been dragged from the water.

"After long efforts, in which the dog rendered all the assistance he could in his mute way, the boy was resuscitated, and afterward told the story. He was on the beach gathering shells, when a large wave came in and carried him off in the undertow. The dog jumped in after him, but the wave prevented him from reaching the boy for some minutes. He seized him by the leg of his trousers, and tried to drag him ashore, but the cloth tore in his teeth, and the boy said he had an indistinct recollection of the dog coming down below the surface for him again, and that was the last thing he was conscious of. It seems that the dog had dragged the child up to the rock, out of the reach of the waves, and had tried to restore him. When he heard the mother's call, he took the cap to inform her as well as he could of the affair, and hasten assistance. Was not his conduct very worthy of praise?"

**The Old Street Scavenger.**

"Look at that hideous old woman, Jessie, digging down with her hook into that ash barrel before the house," said Clara to her cousin. "What can she possibly find there of any use to her?"

"She is a very industrious, hard-working woman," said papa; "I always look with respect on honest industry, however humble its dress."

"You could not feel respect for that old woman, with that bag on her back, Uncle Mason!" said Clara incredulously.

"I certainly can. She is a very useful worker in the community."

"Of what use can she be in the world?"

"In the first place, it is an advantage to have our garbage carried off every morning. Then, too, the things she gathers are articles that could not well be dispensed with. The old bones are the most valuable. These are first boiled up for the grease, which when clarified sells very readily to soap-makers and others. Then the bones are made into what is called 'bone black.' This is greatly used in refining sugar, one of your most common necessities. It is said that three thousand bushels of bones are every day made up into bone black in New York. The refuse of the bones is sold for fertilizers. So much for bones. Then the old woman has doubtless in her pack a collection of rags and old paper. These despised articles may come back to us in the shape of dainty note-paper or blank bills. You would not reject them then, dear, I know. The old shoes and scraps of leather which cannot be made to do further service, go to the chemist, who makes them into an article much used in dyes. Even the old tin-cans and pans are hammered out flat, then cut into squares as economically as possible, and sold by the dozen to nail over the bungs of casks and barrels. Old corks, nails, and cinders, are all carefully saved, and have their various uses and values. So you see, children, that these old scavengers, who go through every street and alley of the city and pick up all the fragments, are really very useful, as well as busy workers. Let us not despise even the humblest of them, but be ready to speak a kindly, cheerful word to them, or do them a kind deed whenever God gives us the opportunity.—*Presbyterian.*

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

- 1.
- What prophetess a song of praise did bring?
- O' what woman was Milton prone to sing?
- What a good saint her Master lived to see?
- What princess ruined ere she was set free?
- What mother of old from home was driven?
- What probable name for Sarah is given?
- Who minister'd to Christ through town and village?
- What did Rachel from her father pillage?
- What are handmaid and girl in Hebrew named?
- What woman's noble deeds and worth were famed?
- What mother, by 'Eli, was thought to blame?
- What queen and wife to David can you name?
- By whom was an important missive sent?
- What young widow to her people went?
- What Hebrew word for damsel do you know?
- The whole when solved a sentence strange will show.

- 11.
- My first belongs to India—was never seen in France;
- We use my next in walking, but cannot in dance;
- My third is part of singing, though never heard in song;
- My fourth is based in justice, and forms no part of wrong.
- My fifth goes in the pulpit, though never in the pews;
- My sixth helps in bad tidings, but never in good news.
- In expressing your ideas, my seventh comes in play,
- But you must use my eighth in saying "yea" or "nay."
- My ninth is good for nothing—is always out of place,
- Though added to my tenth, brings foemen face to face.
- In prayer you see my eleventh, but never while you shout;
- My twelfth is used in flying, though eagles soar without.
- To run requires my thirteenth—we need it not to walk;
- We may think without my fourteenth, but use it in our talk;
- My next we find in sleeping, but need it not in dreams,
- While tides demand my sixteenth, though not the running streams.
- My whole was said by Jesus to those he loved so well,
- And served his kindly purpose, their anxious fears to quell.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1046.**  
 I.—SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD.  
 II.—THE FIGURE 8.  
 III.—SEA-SHORE.  
 My lie A., from Hood county, Texas, sends the correct answer to the first puzzle in No. 1046.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The new bridge over the Guadalupe river, near Cuero, is completed.

The *Sherman Courier* wants all interested to call and see a first-class specimen of cannel coal in its possession. It was brought from near Collinsville, some eighteen miles west of Sherman.

Therodere Davis, just in from the Rio Grande, reports to the *Goliad Guard* that cattle thieves are at work on both sides of the river, and the law-abiding citizens are hunting them with such vigor as to check their operations.

The *Dispatch* says Lampasas springs is thronged with visitors.

The Grayson county fair begins on the 15th of October.

The *Jefferson Herald* sounds this note:

**ALL RAIL TO NEW YORK.**—Mr. Ablowitz, of this city, who arrived night before last, was the first passenger by all rail from New York to Jefferson. He came by way of Denison, Hearne and Longview, and made the trip in four and a half days. When the Texas and Pacific, and Fulton and Cairo connect in October, the time between this and New York can be made in three days.

Point Isabel is rising into prominence as a summer resort.

Several instances of death among draught horses from heat and overwork in different parts of the state.

The farmers of Dallas have held a meeting. There is power in union of effort.

Marshall is going to have a street railroad, to be finished September 30, when its fair opens.

The present wheat crop will probably exceed that of last year, increased acreage being taken into account.

The coal vein struck near Denison proves rich in quantity and quality.

Tracklaying north from Jefferson towards Tehaucana, goes briskly on.

Fine timothy is grown in Collin county.

The Indians made a raid upon Flat Top Rancho, in Hood county, capturing 112 head of horses.

A mad dog in Granbury rushed into Major Blake's house and attacked a couple of ladies, who narrowly escaped being bitten.

Mill's Point, forty-seven miles east from Dallas, is the present terminus of the Texas Pacific. Regular trains run out to that point.

Splendid grapes are raised and marketed at Waco of the following varieties: The Delaware, the Diana, the Salem and the Rogers Hybrid, No. 4 and 9.

On Saturday six Indians passed out at Uvalde with a herd of twenty-five horses. At last accounts Captain McLaughlin, with a company of United States troops, was in pursuit. It is universally remarked that in these late raids the Indians are more intent on getting scalps than stealing stock. No doubt exists as to their being Reserve Indians.

Advices from Fort Concho report that the Indians in this country stole from Dick Robinson 55 head of horses, from John Chism 42 head, on the head of Brady they stole 120 head, two days since; and Spiller lost 30 head 30 miles east of here, and had to turn his cattle loose; W. Delong lost all of his horses. At Lipan Springs the Indians attacked an immigrant train 35 miles from here on the road to New Mexico. The immigrants beat the Indians, killed two and captured thirty horses. Never since we have been on the frontier have the Indians been so bad, they have killed this moon three men and captured over 250 horses.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, July 21.—It is now positively announced that Parliament will be prorogued the first week in August.

Sam'l Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse yesterday and was killed. He was riding with Earl Granville from Leather Head to Lord Gower's country seat, where Gladstone awaited him. His horse was going at full speed; his neck was broken; death was instantaneous.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury was resumed this morning, but almost immediately after the opening of the court, one of the jurors fainted from the effects of the heat, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. This was necessary, as the thermometer stands at 85° in the shade in London and vicinity.

LONDON, July 21.—The northern counties of England have been visited by a severe thunder storm, causing great destruction to property and the crops.

Baron Volverton died this morning. His eldest son, Hon. George Grenful Glyn, joint secretary to the treasury, and famous as a parliamentary whip, will succeed to the baronetcy. It is probable that Thomas Brassy will become the whip in the House of Commons in place of Glyn, when the latter goes to the House of Lords.

DUBLIN, July 24.—The Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration yesterday in honor of the visit of a number of delegates from Canadian lodges. Fully five thousand persons participated. There was no disturbance.

## France.

PARIS, July 19.—The Assembly today voted to take a recess from July 27th until November 13th.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—Jules Favre attacked the home policy of the government, and exposed and denounced the alien Monarchists and Bonapartists, which caused great disorder. This was followed by a vote of confidence—100 to 270. This large majority in favor of MacMahon upon the eve of a recess, compared with a defeat on Thursday by 14 votes, is regarded as significant.

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town, Mezeiereces, capital of the department of the Ardennes, and Charleville, on the opposite side of the river Menz, in the same department, were evacuated last night by the German troops, which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of General Manteuffel, the commander of the army of occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time after its departure from that city. The Vendune district will then be the only French territory occupied by German troops.

PARIS, July 23.—The Carlists have made a formal demand of France for the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The French government has refused, and declares that it will remain perfectly neutral. In accordance with this policy it has forbidden the Spanish Republicans from sending succor to Puyceda by way of Port Vendes, a French town on the Mediterranean.

## Germany.

BERLIN, July 22.—Gustave Rose, a noted chemist and mineralogist, is dead; aged 75 years.

## Austria.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburg in the autumn. The visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

## Italy.

ROME, July 23.—A consistory will

be held next Friday for the nomination of bishops. The cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Cure of Santa Cruz on his arrival in this city.

The commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here to-day.

## Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—A dispatch from Khiva says that a decree was issued by the Kahn on the 21th uk. totally abolishing slavery throughout his dominions. He provides that all persons held in bondage shall be made citizens or returned to their native countries.

## Spain.

MADRID, July 21.—The Carlists have sacked and burned the town of Igalada.

BAYONNE, July 21.—Don Carlos is in Navarre, about twenty miles north of Pampeluna. Fighting was resumed yesterday at Igalada, where the Carlists had intrenched themselves.

The provinces of Ulsura, Mercia, Valencia, and Escalonia have proclaimed themselves independent cantons, in anticipation of the adoption of a new federal constitution. Declarations were issued at Reville, Cadiz and Barcelona.

A Republican volunteer has shut himself up in a powder magazine at Estella, and threatens to blow it up rather than surrender to the Carlists.

The Carlist force, which has just captured Igalada, is under command of Don Alphonso, and comprises 3500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

In consequence of the Carlist successes, the municipal authorities of Barronne have organized a committee of safety, and are pressing into service for defense all men between the ages of 20 and 40.

The Mayor of Alberacare, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance, growing out of the recent election.

MADRID, July 21.—The crews of the Spanish men-of-war *Almanga*, *Vitterea*, *Mendaz*, *Mienz* and *Fernando Elzatic* have revolted. The government has proclaimed these vessels pirates, and authorizes their capture by any foreign power on high seas, and treatment as pirates.

Decrees have been issued dismissing Generals S. Contreas and Pirrod, and removing civil governors Cordova, Mureca, Poncevedra, Leon and Orensa. Gen. Pavia was appointed consul-general to Andalusia and Estramadena.

Alicante has declared itself an independent canton.

There are seven thousand Republican troops in a complete state of demoralization and disorganization. Several municipal officers have been murdered by the soldiers.

The Republican troops at Cirrangui surrendered to the Carlists on condition that their lives should be spared. In spite of the terms of the surrender, the Carlists shot a number of them after they had delivered up their arms.

Don Alphonso has sent to the Spanish Government a formal proposition for the arrangement of a cartel for an exchange of prisoners.

BIARRITZ, July 22.—The person who attempted to assassinate Marshal Serrano has been arrested.

The motion to censure the government for declaring the crews of Spanish insurgent frigates, at Carthagena, pirates, was rejected by a vote of 110 to 90.

BAYONNE, July 22.—News received here through the Carlists concerning the insurrection at Carthagena, throws additional light on the defection of the Spanish squadron in that port, which was made the subject of a government decree and vote in the Cortes yesterday. The insurgents after gaining control of the city, seized the Castello de los Golras, a strong fort on

the west side of the harbor, in less than a thousand yards from the entrance, which it commands completely. This gave them full control of the two lower batteries on the shore, at the mouth of the harbor. They hoisted the red flag of the Commune on these fortifications, and summoned the squadron lying in the harbor to surrender. The crews were in sympathy with the insurgents, and the vessels fell into their hands without the least opposition. The chief command of the squadron is now entrusted to Padas, who led the insurrection in the naval arsenal at Ferrol, in the province of Corunna, some months ago. The vessels thus taken by the insurgents are the *Victoria*, an iron-clad of 25 guns; the *Numencia*, an iron-clad of 25 guns; the *Pesnan*, an iron-clad of 40 guns; the *Almanza*, a screw-frigate of 48 guns; the steamers *Fernando*, *El Cataligo*, *Ferralona* and *Blasco Garvy* are not classified. The four vessels first named are among the finest in the Spanish navy.

MADRID, July 23.—The Cortes approved the bill imposing extraordinary war taxes on persons who are known to the Carlist sympathizers, and they will be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

The minority of the Cortes issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the government.

President Salmeron had a council of generals to-day. They were advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 reserves.

The civil governors of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates.

General Martinez has superseded General Valenole as Captain-General of Valencia.

The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from the insurgent column which marched out of Seville to carry into effect the declaration of independence.

As the insurgent iron-clad *Victoria* was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate which was lying in the harbor got up steam and followed her out, by orders from the German Legation at Madrid.

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlist now claim that their effective force in Spain numbers thirty thousand men. They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requiseto.

BARCELONA, July 23.—The remains of General Cabrienetz, who was killed in the engagement near Ripoll, between the Republicans and Carlists, will be brought to this city.

Fearing disturbances in consequence of the issue of the proclamation of independence, many of the respectable inhabitants are leaving the city.

A column of civil guards have deserted and joined the Carlists.

MADRID, July 24.—Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the minority in the Cortes intend to leave Madrid and go to Carthagena, where they propose establishing a separate government. They are endeavoring to induce Senor Pley Margelli to accompany them.

From the same source it is learned that the insurgents at Carthagena have enlisted 10,000 men of different nationalities in their cause, and have increased the forced contribution on the inhabitants to \$80,000.

## Cuba.

HAVANA, July 22.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that there has been a heavy engagement, but gives no particulars.

There is a general want of confidence among the merchants, and sterling and gold advance daily. There is no faith in paper currency, and a commercial crisis seems inevitable.

HAVANA, July 23.—The Spanish Conservatives of Havana sent to Madrid by the last steamer a petition

to the Cortes in which they pray that so long as a single armed rebel remains who cries "Death to the Spaniards," and until sufficient time has elapsed for the complete establishment of tranquility in Cuba, that no reforms be introduced such as are likely to produce disturbances which would only be favorable to the rebels. The petition is signed mostly by the wealthy Spaniards and slave-holders, and their dependents.

The Republican Committee sailed to-day for Spain to lay their cause before the Cortes, and ask for more reforms, especially the liberty of the press, the abolition of the censorship and the practical enjoyment of a republican form of government here as well as in Spain.

Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—Yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf coast.

Cholera has broken out at Vera Cruz.

The elections are progressing quietly. The Liberals claim the judges of the Supreme court and the attorney general.

MATAMOROS, July 23.—An official telegram from Gen. Ceballos to the military commander of this city, dated at Tepec, on the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the revolutionists, in the state of Jalisco, and the capture of the leaders. The famous chieftain Lazada, who has for the last fifteen years refused to submit to the authority of the federal government, and has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all that time, is captured.

Newfoundland. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23.—The United States steamship Tigress, in search of the Polaris, arrived here this morning, where she will coal. All on board the Tigress are well.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 19, 1873, to July 26, 1873.

- Rev F M Stovall—Obituary to hand. Victoria—Your communication received. Rev A G Stacy, Austin—Please instruct if you wish advertisement inserted. Rev J F Hines—1 subscriber; all correct. "A Pilgrim"—Yours in editor's box. Rev E P Rogers—2 subscribers; cash \$13 60 on account. Rev E D Pitts—Yours will receive attention. Rev E H Holbrook—Attended to. Rev John Carpenter—Cash \$2 25 currency on account. W M Robinson—\$2 20 to renew subscription. Dr G W Foster, Wesley—Cash to renew subscription. Rev L Ercanbrack—Your communication received. Rev D P Cullen—Revival items to hand. Rev A M Box—1 subscriber and items. R H Griffin—Yours will receive attention. J C Terrell—Cash \$2 25 to renew subscription. Rev O F Dannelly—Communication received. Rev F A Mood—4 subscribers. Rev C M Rogers—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25 currency. Rev J E Ferguson—Yours will receive attention. Rev C J Lane—Communication and marriage notice to hand. Report of official action of Peoria circuit quarterly conference received. J R Taylor—Will be inserted. Rev Daniel Morgan—1 subscriber. We have sent your quarterly statement. Z Stewart—In editor's box. G W Lentz—Yours to hand. Dr M B Franklin—Inserted. Rev A G Brown, Randolph Macon College—Yours to hand. Rev B T Kavanagh—Much obliged. Rev F L Allen—Revival items received. Rev J T Williamson—Cash \$22 on Rev R F Nesly's account. Will send particulars. Edwin Alden—Cash \$12. Advice received. Rev J J Shirley—Obituary received. E D Davis, Overton—Cash to renew a subscription. Rev J K Street—All satisfactory. John W Sherman—Communication received. Rev J M Binkley—1 subscriber. We note your remarks. John W McDonell—Have written you. H A Strode—Will write you. R W Jones—We have written you. Rev W Monk—Cash \$28 currency on account. "A J Y"—Communication received. "Steel Pen"—Received and will be used. Rev I G Sharp—Received 1 subscriber. Wm Earrough—Has been corrected.

- Rev W A Samps—Your communication received. J M Pettengill & Co.—Advertisement inserted. Rev J B Denton—1 subscriber. We received \$7 70 from you June 16, 1873. Rev A H Sutherland—Cash \$2 20—balance to your own account. "Fannie"—Yours received. Rev Dr Mood—Obituary received. D H Snyder—Change your address to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Rev J W Bennett—McTune's address changed. R A Mowrey, Arkansas—Cash to renew subscription. Rev J E Ferguson—Yours to hand. Will write you. We send the papers. Rev J M Binkley—Communication of denominational schools received. W J Clark—Letter and inclosure received. Rev G W Graves—Notices received. Rev A M Box—Cash on account \$15 currency.

MARRIED.

SEARGENT—CRENSHAW.—On Thursday, June 26, 1873, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Crenshaw, the bride's mother, by Dr. Robert P. Harrison, Mr. JAMES B. SEARGENT, of New Waverly, Walker county, Texas, to Miss SARAH E. CRENSHAW, of Colorado county, Texas. GREEN—McPETERS.—In Lagrange, Texas, Sunday morning, July 13, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Brother T. C. Gregory, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Rev. A. L. P. GREEN, of the Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, to Miss MARY HANNAH McPETERS.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.] BUNKES.—Died, at the residence of his uncle, Judge King, of Salado, Bell county, Texas, WALTER J. BUNKES, of bilious congestion, on the 9th of July, 1873. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio; moved with his parents, in 1865, to Missouri, and last October he came to Texas. How short his sojourn in his new Western home! Ah! how we all are astonished that in the midst of life we are in death. Only a few weeks had he been among us, yet his manly course had won the confidence and esteem of those who knew him; and quietly on the eve of his 25th birthday he passed out into the spirit world. May God help us all to be prepared when the night of death shall come. J. F. HINES.

NOLAN.—In memory of JOHN MONROE, the son of John and Nancy Nolan, who was born in Hinds county, Miss., on the 22d day of December, 1835, and died at the residence of his father, in this county, on the 30th of June, 1873, after a painful illness of seven weeks. He became a resident of this county January, 1852. In November, 1861, he married Mary Jane, the daughter of Judge J. N. Lemon. He embraced religion whilst in the army, in the fall of 1863, and attached himself to the Baptist Church. In 1868 he joined the Methodist Church, living a consistent member of the same. The removal of our beloved brother will be keenly felt by all who knew him. He was of a mild and gentle disposition, a dutiful son, a most loving husband, an affectionate brother, a good and kind neighbor. His amiable qualities greatly endeared him to his family. The grief of his aged parents and relatives is deep; but none can appreciate the sufferings of his agonized wife; a higher than earthly power is there needed to comfort. May the God of all consolation, who alone can gently wean her distracted heart from her earthly love to repose that of a Savior. May he pour the healing balm upon her wounded spirit, and say: "Peace, be still, to her troubled breast," and, ere she be called to meet Him above, may she be enabled to say from her heart: "It is the Lord; he doeth all things well." W. PETERSBURGH, Lavaca county, July 12, 1873.

SIMS.—Mrs. SALLIE SIMS, daughter of Maj. H. A. and Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Hich, was born December 18, 1859, near Decatur, Ala. When a child, she came with her parents to Texas, who settled in Freestone county. She received quite a liberal education under the tutelage of Messrs. Dickson and Manley, at Woodland. The family moved to Ellis county in 1868, and the daughter, on January 19, 1871, was given in marriage to Mr. Dabney W. Sims. During the summer of the same year, at a protracted meeting, she was happily converted to God. She followed her family and friends into the Methodist Church. Her disposition was amiable, quiet and pleasant; and with the comforts of religion she only illustrated more fully those beautiful traits in her character. She was kind and generous, and, attracted by her social and affectionate manners, a large circle of friends admired her wherever she went. During the last week in March, we visited with her a female friend who was wasting with consumption. Death was a theme that suggested itself very readily. She spoke calmly and sweetly of that faith in Christ which alone could prepare us to meet the dread monster. She looked pale and feeble, but only attributed her languid look to the loss of rest, occasioned by the sickness of her little babe. In a few weeks, she was prostrated upon the bed, and, learning her illness, we called to see her. She had a raging, continued fever—greatly excited, but rational. We spoke of the death of our friend whom we had visited, when she remarked: "Some more of us will soon be gone, too." We preferred to keep her quiet, hoping an abatement of her fever. The next day she was in no condition to talk upon the subject of devoted parents, a fond husband, and attentive physicians, she suffered on, until the morning of April 30th, when her gentle spirit bid farewell to its earthly casket to dwell with her God. Her pure life and Christian resignation to the will of her heavenly Father bequeath to us the precious hope that she is at rest. May the angel of the covenant watch over her sweet little babe; and to those dear ones so sadly bereaved at the early fall of so lovely a flower—may you remember she blooms afresh in the garden of the redeemed in the heavenly city, where may we all meet, never to part again. F. OLIE DANIELLY.

MARKET REPORT. SATURDAY, July 28, 1873. GENERAL MARKET.—The business during the week was fair for the summer trade, though confined chiefly to staples. Sugar and flour have been dull. The demand for Coffee fair, but confined to small lots, with steady prices. COTTON.—There has been no movement of importance during the past week. The demand has been chiefly for small lots. The reports from the interior have been more favorable. The worm has appeared in many localities, but has been successfully met by the "Worm Destroyer." The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 6 6/8 Ordinary..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 12 1/2 @ 13 Low Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/4 Middling..... nominal. MONETARY.—There has been but slight change in the money market. The demand for accommodations has been active, and for good commercial paper 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 cent. was required. GOLD.—Rated during the week at 115 1/2 to 115 3/4.

AGENTS WANTED Youman's "DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS," a book of 20,000 Receipts. Everybody wants it. Send for 16 page circular and extra terms to CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. mrs 1 y PER YEAR \$2050 (CANNASSERS WANTED For superior and fast-selling Publications. Address, for Circulars, etc., T. ELWOOD ZELL, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa. July 16 4t JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID. PEEL & REID.

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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

Will begin its 24th annual session September 25th, 1873. Rev. Wm. A. Harris, President, with an able corps of twenty-three Teachers and Officers. Than this, no College for young ladies ranks higher. Science and Literature are taught by graduates of our first Universities and Colleges. Modern languages taught and spoken by European Teachers. Music by seven Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most cultivated Teachers of vocal music in the South. This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, chills and climatic diseases, are entirely restored. Buildings elegant—fanned by the purest breezes, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery—one of the most delightful College homes in the Union. The last session, one hundred and eleven young ladies attended this school, as boarding pupils from fifteen Southern States, twenty-eight of whom hailed from the State of Texas.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS. From Bishop D. S. Doggett, D.D. The Wesleyan Female Institute, located in Staunton, Virginia, under the Presidency of Rev. W. A. Harris, is, in my judgment, one of the best Institutions, for young ladies, in the South. I have occasion to know and appreciate its value by the advantages enjoyed by one of my daughters, now a pupil there. Its course of study is ample; its Faculty accomplished; and its instruction both solid and elegant. Its personal accommodations are all that can be desired for health, comfort, or taste. No location could be more eligible; no scenery more magnificent; no atmosphere more salubrious. Not the least of its merits, is that sacred regard for religious training, without which no female College, especially, would be a blessing. D. S. DOGGETT. From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D.D. The Wesleyan Female Institute, is an honor to the Church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. In music, advantages are offered of very high order. The most talented Professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent. From Prof. F. H. Smith, M. A. L. L. D., University of Virginia. The Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staunton, deserves the brilliant success it enjoys. It has a good corps of teachers, a beautiful situation, and excellent management. Having had a daughter under Mr. Harris' care, during the present session, my observation leads me to believe this school to be one of the best of Female Seminaries which adorn our State. The halls of the W. F. Institute should be filled to overflowing with pupils from all our Southern States. Young ladies committed to the charge of President Harris enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found. FRANCIS M. SMITH. From Judge S. S. Munger, of Houston, Texas. Having been a patron of your Institute for two years, I wish to add my testimony to its merits. For its location, salubrity of climate, picturesque scenery, adaptation of its buildings, the grounds, and its general management, it has no superior; and I know of none meriting so much from its patrons. Your music department possesses advantages rarely equalled. I cheerfully recommend it to my friends in Texas and elsewhere.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE YEAR: Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240 00. Music and other extras, moderate. For catalogue of fifty-four pages, Address Rev. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va. July 16 6t

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA. On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$230. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired. E. E. WILEY, President. July 16 8m EMORY POSTOFFICE, VA.

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Church Notices.

Galveston District.

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

Palestine District.

THIRD ROUND. Kickapoo cir., 1st Saturday and Sabbath in August. Tyler mis., 2d Saturday and Sabbath in August. Athens cir., 3d Saturday and Sabbath in Aug. Tyler sta., 4th Saturday and Sabbath in Aug. The district conference for Palestine district will convene at this place, on Thursday morning, August 28th, at 10 o'clock. Please, brethren, be punctual to the hour, ready to make full reports and enter upon the work of the conference in the Spirit of the Master. SAMUEL MORRIS, P. E.

Waco District.

The district conference for Wheelock district will be held at Sulphur Springs, two miles from Kosse, 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.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Weatherford District.

THIRD ROUND. Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Belton District.

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

Waxahachie District.

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

Dallas District.

THIRD ROUND. McKinney cir., at Weston, 3d Sunday in July. Bethel cir., at Rock Spring (camp-meeting) 1st Sunday in August. Denton cir., at Chin's school-house, (camp-meeting) 2d Sunday in August. Grapevine cir., at Sansom's, (camp-meeting,) 3d Sunday in August. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Notice.

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

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

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

San Antonio District.

THIRD ROUND. Lee-burg (camp-meeting), August 2, 3. Medina, at Pleasant Hill, August 9, 10. San Antonio, August 16, 17. Uvalde, at Frio City, August 23, 24. Uvalde, at Selma, August 30, 31. Kerrville, at Centre Point, September 6, 7. Our brethren of the ministry are invited and expected to assist at the camp-meeting for Leesburg, and also at Centre Point. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Austin District.

THIRD ROUND. Manchae cir., at Caldwell's mills, on Moss branch, August 2, 3. Austin sta., and City mis., August 9, 10. Austin cir. at Elgin, August 16, 17. U. J. LANE, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

THIRD ROUND. Beville cir., at Beville, August 2, 3. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 9, 10. San Felipe cir., Long Point camp-ground, August 16, 17. Independence cir., at Gay Hill, August 23, 24. H. V. PHILPOT, P. E.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND. Bryan sta., August 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion church, August 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Camilla, August 16, 17. Caney mis., at Union Grove, August 23, 24. Bryan cir., at Welborne, August 30, 31. Prairie Plains cir., at Oak Grove, September 6, 7. Huntsville sta., September 13, 14. The district conference will convene at Zion church, Thursday, August 7th. The introduction sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, by Rev. G. S. Sandall. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Notice.

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

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.

District Conference.

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

Stephensville District.

FOURTH ROUND. Hamilton, at Durham's school-house, Aug. 2, 3. North Bosque (camp-meeting), at Willis' chapel, Aug. 9, 10. Polox, at Andrew chapel, Aug. 16, 17. Stephensville (camp-meeting), at Stephensville, Aug. 23, 24. Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, Aug. 30, 31. Comanche, at Salt Springs, seven miles east of Comanche, Sept. 6, 7. Camp Colorado (camp-meeting), at Dr. Windham's school-house, Sept. 13, 14. San Saba (camp-meeting), at Lower Cherokee, Sept. 20, 21. Rockvale and Fort Mason (camp-meeting), at Rockvale, Sept. 27, 28. The district conference will be held in connection with the Comanche quarterly meeting. The conference will meet Thursday morning, September 3, at 9 o'clock. Brother J. S. McCarver, Bible Agent, will be with me at the above times and places to represent the interest of the Bible cause. Brother K. Crawford, Sunday-school Agent, will be at the district conference. Hope all the preachers will have their Sunday-school reports made out in full, and all other reports. We invite all the preachers of the Northwest Texas Conference to come and help us. Come out, brethren, and see our county and get acquainted with our frontier people. Mr. Editor, can't you come? I know you would be delighted with our county and people. WM. MONK, P. E.

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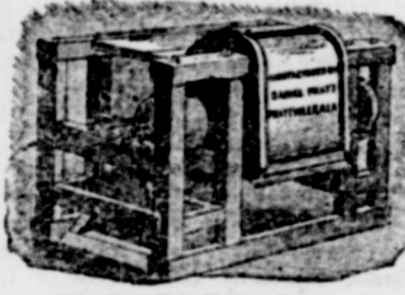
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On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Accommodation } Arriving at Red River City at 8:30 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. Leaves HOUSTON } Returning, leaves Red River City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

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At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jackboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.

At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jackboro, tri-weekly.

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Leave GALVESTON } 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. 6:15 A. M. } ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations. Leave GALVESTON } 7:45 A. M. } stopping at all Stations. Leave GALVESTON } Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and 5:30 P. M. } points North.

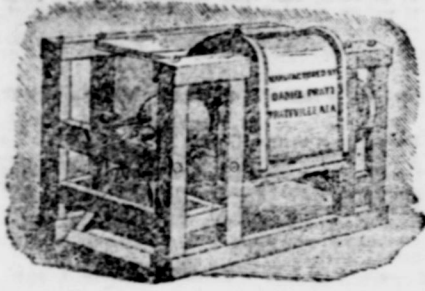
Leave HOUSTON } Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus. 6:45 A. M. } Leave HOUSTON } Accommodation, connecting with G. H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg. 2:30 P. M. } Leave HOUSTON } Taking passengers from H. & T. Central, International, and Great Northern. 7:00 P. M. } Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:30 P. M. UNDAYS } Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. Jan 15 74



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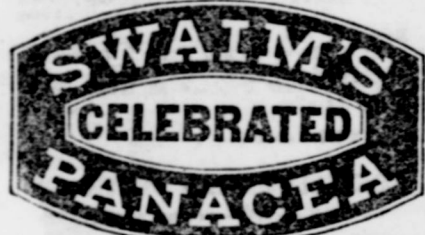
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This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as 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 \$500 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 Conferences need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1500, 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.—my2stf



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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 held 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 supercede 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 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

INTERNATIONAL

—AND—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

355 Miles Completed and in Operation.

—OPEN TO—

LONGVIEW,

The Western Terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

All Rail from the Gulf to Shreveport, and 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, Keehl, 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. Freight received at Houston from Connecting Lines forwarded promptly.

Claims for loss, damage or overcharge adjusted on presentation of proper papers to General Freight Agent.

For rates and further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't. ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. HOUSTON May 20, 1873. febl9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 371 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

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations. mar26 cowly

Wages for all who are willing to work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from \$10 to \$50 per week, at home, day or evening. Wanted by all, suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living, no capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. BURTON & CO, Morrisania, Westchester Co., New York. may21cowly

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for Illustrated Circular to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may21cowly

The Parlor Companion.—Every Lady wants one! Every Man ought to have one!! Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York. may21cowly

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. jul23 im

The following was received by Messrs. Craddock & Co., 132 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. It explains itself: LAWRENCEBURG, Anderson Co., Ky., February 10, 1873. Messrs. CRADDOCK & CO.

Gentlemen—Please send me twelve bottles of *Cannabis Indica*, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of Consumption some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL.

The liver is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. aug7 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, Scrofula, 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-CLEANSING 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. dec4 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

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

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For catalogue or particulars, apply to Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., Secretary, or to R. W. JONES, M. A., President. July 10 11

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For rates or further information, apply to U. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Supt. ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. J. N. VICTOR, Traveling Agent. HOUSTON, July 8, 1873. febl9

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