

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI--No. 13.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1053.]

## Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!**

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### 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 trust 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.  
Source, July 22, 1873. July 30--till sep 3

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

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.

We invite attention to the card of Winn, Connor & Co. Dr. Winn has had long experience in the commission business in Atlanta. Mr. Beasley has been long known as a merchant in Waco, and Mr. Connor, formerly of Chappell Hill, but recently from Waco, is favorably known in the State.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, PETERSBURG, VA.

W. T. DAVIS, A. M., President,

Assisted by full corps of Professors and Teachers. Session 1873-4 commences 22d of September, 1873, and closes on the 23d of June, 1874. Rev. Dr. J. A. Duncan, President Randolph Macon College, chairman of the Committee on Education, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by Randolph Macon district conference:

"Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure of the successful labors of our esteemed brother, W. T. Davis, in behalf of female education in the city of Petersburg, and most sincerely commend the SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, over which he presides, as worthy of a high place among those institutions of learning which nobly serve the cause of Christian education."

Similar resolutions have been adopted by the Farmville, the Norfolk, the Richmond, and the Petersburg district conferences.

Board (including washing, fuel, and lights) and tuition in English, Mathematics, and Sciences, for one year, \$230. The same, with Music on Piano and two Languages, \$330. For full particulars, see Catalogue.

T. L. H. YOUNG, Secretary. H. G. LEIGH, M. D., Pres. Board Trustees.

aug 13 17

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### WACO FEMALE COLLEGE,

W. G. CONNOR, A. M., D. D., President.

The exercises of the next session of this Institution will be resumed on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

with a full corps of able and experienced Professors. The boarding-house arrangements for the young ladies are ample and comfortable. For full particulars, address the President, or

W. L. PRATHER,

aug 13 3m

Sec. Board Trustees.

#### GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The subscriber having leased the building known as above, designs to reorganize the school so as to add to the Primary and Intermediate Departments a Collegiate Department, embracing three classes, viz: JUNIOR, MIDDLE and SENIOR. He will apply to next Legislature for the privilege of

Conferring Degrees, and solicits the patronage of all interested in the cause of Home Education.

Why should parents expend \$1000 per annum in sending a daughter to a distant point when half that sum will ensure as thorough an education at home, besides preventing their loss of acclimation?

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AND

#### CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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Major J. K. Dixon, Assistant Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.

Assisted by an able faculty in each school, all of whom were educated at West Point, or in good Virginia schools.

#### Location.

In Limestone county, Texas, twelve miles west of Mexia Depot, on a high ridge, on the northern declivity of which is a large grove of post-oak and hickory, while an extensive prairie opens a beautiful southern view.

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The entire expense of a student at these schools for ten months, including tuition, board, washing and lights, is Two Hundred Dollars, (gold) payable: Half at commencement of session, balance at end of five months.

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Next session will commence on

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For other information, address the Superintendent, at Mexia postoffice.

M. N. MILLES,

aug 13 1m

President Board of Trustees.

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T. L. H. YOUNG, Secretary. H. G. LEIGH, M. D., Pres. Board Trustees.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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M. C. CONNOR, Cappell Hill, Texas.

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Blank Book Manufacturer.

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#### HUTCHINSON & TUNNELL,

General Land and Collecting Agents,

Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas,

References given when desired. may 21 1y

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\$200 per month can easily be made by energetic persons of either sex by securing an Agency of us. Business honorable and pleasant. Particulars free. Address at once THE AMERICAN SAFETY COMPANY, Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill. aug 6 4t



Educational.

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.

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.

Latin and Greek are regular Studies, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. French and German will receive particular attention.

The Schools of Music, Fine Arts and Modern Languages, will be superintended by Prof. C. J. KIRKULFF, 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.

CHARGES—TUITION:

Table with columns for Fall Term and Spring Term, listing fees for Collegiate Department, Intermediate, Primary, and various subjects like Music and French.

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.

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.

Boards furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, napkin-rings, and toilet soap.

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.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks.

The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session.

The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$250.

These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training.

Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President.

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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. & 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.

Educational.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The next session begins September 18, and continues forty weeks consecutively.

Comfortable accommodations for ONE HUNDRED boarding pupils. The location is in the midst of the most charming mountain scenery.

NO LOCALITY IS MORE HEALTHFUL. The Faculty is composed of six gentlemen and four ladies, besides matrons, etc.

The standard of scholarship is high, and the course embraces Ancient and Modern Languages, the Sciences, Mathematics, Literature, History, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Oil Painting, Drawing and Embroidery.

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

Prof. F. H. SMITH, A. M. L. L. D., University of Virginia, who has had daughters in the Institution as pupils for two years, says: "Martha Washington College possesses a rare combination of excellences.

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

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

July 16 1f

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, O.

The oldest Medical College in the West (in her 53d year), the largest graduating class. Opens Oct. 1st.

JAS. GRAHAM, M. D., Dean. July 30 4t

Educational.

MARVIN COLLEGE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., President.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1, 1873.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

Mr. J. E. Bishop, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Teacher of French.

Mr. E. F. Yeager A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages, and Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. F. H. Linden, Professor of Music.

Mrs. Anna E. Bass, Principal of Primary Department.

\*Until these chairs are filled, the work will be divided among the President and other Professors, and as the wants of the College demand, competent instructors will be employed.

Terms—Per Session of Five Months:

Table listing fees for Primary Department, Preparatory Department, Collegiate Department, Music on Piano, Use of Piano, Music on Guitar, and Contingent Fee.

Board can be had, in private families, from \$12.50 to \$15 per month; and books can be purchased in Waxahachie.

Tuition is due in advance, specie, and must be paid or secured by note, the student being charged from date of admission to the close of the session.

The children of ministers, who are in the pastoral work, are admitted free of charge for tuition.

Any young man preparing for the ministry will be admitted free of charge for tuition; provided, he be recommended by a quarterly conference, or by a church conference.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education.

JAS. E. SMITH, Secretary. F. P. RAY, Pres. Board of Trustees.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

The next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (18th) of September, 1873, and continue without intermission until the fourth Thursday in June, 1874.

The instruction embraces thorough Classical, Literary and Scientific Courses, together with the professional departments of Law, Engineering and Industrial Chemistry, including a Course of Agriculture.

The entire expenses for the session of nine months need not exceed \$300 or \$325, according to the price of board.

For further information address WM. DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with G. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.

Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.

Leave GALVESTON 8:30 P. M. Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.

Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.

Leaves HOUSTON 2:20 P. M. Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.

Leaves HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., Central, International, and Great Northern.

Leaves HOUSTON 10:00 P. M. Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Leave HOUSTON 6:00 A. M. (excepted) at 9:30 A. M. leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (excepted) at 9:30 A. M.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

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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.

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.

AGENTS WANTED FOR EAST ADRIAT.

A companion to the famous "Three Years in a Man-Trap," by T. S. Arthur. The latest and greatest book of this celebrated author—splendidly illustrated, elegantly bound, and is selling at eight by thousands.

Agents who have sold "Man-Trap" can not fail to sell double the number of this book. A Lure of the Aurora, with steel portrait, presented to each subscriber. Descriptive circulars and terms sent free by QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., 190 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. sep 1 y

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

To be the best ever invented. Pamphlet Free. Address, July 30 6m

YORK, PA.



# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 13.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1053.]

## RETROSPECTION.

MISS CLARA B. HEATH.

I knew a green and sunny spot of ground  
That formed an island in the early spring;  
The brook, with one broad sweep, went circling  
round,

Along its fringe of alders vines did cling;  
'Twas there the blue-bird and the oriole found  
A grand old temple when they wished to sing.  
I used to find the earliest violets there;  
I scarcely knew a place to me so fair.

I wonder if the maple holds aloft  
Its keys innumerable, as it did then?  
I wonder if the turf is just as soft  
To children's feet? If I should know again  
The old white thorn where, wont to go so oft,  
I gathered garlands? Is it one or ten,  
Or twice ten years since I stood on the bank  
Where ferns and willows grew so thick and  
rank?

I well remember how I dipped my feet,  
So bare and brown, beneath the waters cool;  
Or sat enthroned upon some mossy seat,  
To play the teacher of a rustic school,  
And my imaginary pupils beat  
With slender twigs, because they missed a  
rule,  
Or idly dropped a book or pencil down--  
How well I learned to counterfeit a frown!

Come back, O Summer, when the days were  
long!

Take one white garland from the thorn, and  
bring;

Weave in some violets; let the wild bird's song  
With all its wonted harmony out-ring;

And let me bury all the grief and wrong  
The years have brought me; for I fain would  
sing

A joyous lay. I weary of the care,  
And pain, and sin that meet me everywhere.

—*Watchman and Reflector.*

## Texas Resources.

### Cattle Herding.

The "cow-boys" of Texas are a peculiar breed. They are as distinct in their habits and characteristics from the remainder of even the Texas population as if they belonged to another race. The Lipan or Comanche are not more unlike the civilized white man than is this nomadic herdsman to the Texan who dwells in the city or cultivates the plains. The Texan rangers, who galloped after Hays and McCullough, were wild, daring men, and a life of adventure stamped them with peculiarities. But the ranger had not been bred to his occupation—he took it up from choice. Many of them were educated, even cultivated men. Henry McCullough, Lane, Ford and Baylor are the best surviving types of this class—perfectly brave and essentially adventurous, but much like other men in the main. But the volunteer cavalry man is no more like the Kabyle or Tartar than are the rangers identical with these men who sleep, eat and live on horseback—never leave their "bunches" of cattle except to chase the Mexican or Indian marauder, and care for nothing but their avocation.

Nor is cattle-herding an easy life. Think of driving the wild, fierce brutes from the Rio Grande to Kansas, compelled to watch them day and night. If they stampede, as they often do, the cow-boy must ride after or before them, and the dangerous race most frequently occurs during dark nights, through drenching storms, over yawning barrancas and in the midst of tangled thickets that fearfully test the strength of the leather fenders on his arms and cow-skin leggings which protect his lower limbs. These men already possess organizations, after a fashion, in their distinct traits and occupation and their *esprit p' corps*. Nor would it be

difficult for an officer who understood them to teach them discipline enough for all practical purposes. Like other Texans, they are, with occasional exceptions, of course, temperate.

A good deal of stuff has been written about Texan intemperance as well as Texan lawlessness. Less liquor is drank in Texas than in Jefferson county, or one Northern village. The climate disinclines one to drink, as somehow it seems to make men reticent. Ten thousand of these incipient soldiers roam over Western Texas, all sons of frontiersmen and inured from infancy to hardship and danger. A little instruction in the drill and duties of camp, a few lessons in subordination, and they would become invincible in the service to which they are adapted. A cavalry commander with such troops might attempt anything, for he would have a corps rapid as the horsemen of Kaled, resistless as the hords of Genghis.—*Cor. Courier-Journal.*

### Cost of Improving Land.

The cost of improving land depends upon how much work a man is able to do himself. If he intends hiring everything done, and incloses with a hog-proof rail fence, the cost will be very considerable, the following being a fair estimate for one hundred acres:

100 acres of land at \$3 per acre.....	\$300
Breaking same " \$3 50 ".....	350
14,000 rails at \$5 per thousand.....	700
Total.....	\$1350

This does not include the cost of setting fence, and is a low estimate.

The improvements, consisting of a dwelling with two rooms and a kitchen, meat house, with stable, barn and corn-crib, will cost at least \$1000, making the whole cost \$2350.

But if a man is calculating to do his own work, or most of it, has a wagon, two yoke of oxen, one or two pair of mules or horses, and it is not necessary to have a hog-proof fence, the estimate may be very different, viz:

100 acres of land at \$3 per acre.....	\$300
Breaking, 100 days, at \$1 per day for hand.....	100
Inclosing—10,000 feet plank, 4 inch.....	275
1100 posts, \$5 per hundred.....	55
Building material.....	400
Total.....	\$1130

The estimate made for plank for inclosing allows four slats, 1x4 inches, to the panel; the posts to be eight feet apart.

This fence will turn any large stock, and is the best and cheapest fence that can be built. It is not necessary to have but three slats to the panel, and shingling laths of good heart pine, which are 1x3 inches, will answer. This makes a very cheap fence—taking only 6300 feet of plank for 100 acres, costing at the depot about \$175.

The larger the field, the less cost per acre. Posts are driven by post-drivers at the rate of 500 a day.

### Tarrant County.

Tarrant county is situated on parallel 32 40; is about 190 miles west of the western boundary of Louisiana, and 65 miles south of the southern boundary of the Indian Territory.

The temperature is about the same as that of Shreveport, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. It may be a trifle colder on account of the prevalence of winds which do not prevail to

the same extent in the States east of us.

The population of the county is about 13,000, nearly all white. The registered vote is a little over 1700. Of this number only 114 Republican votes were cast at the November election.

The county is very well watered, being traversed by the west fork of the Trinity river, Clear fork of the same, Grapevine, Village, Elm, Silver, Sycamore, Fossil, Indian, and Walker creeks, all of which afford abundant water privileges for mills and factories. There are occasional springs, and well water can be had by digging from twenty to thirty-five feet.

Wood is more plentiful than is common in a prairie country. The Cross Timbers extend throughout the entire county, from northeast to southwest; while the borders of the streams furnish an abundance of all kinds of timber.

The soil is a black, rich loam, easily tilled and very productive. It is from two to ten feet deep, and has in most places a sub-stratum of limestone. In the eastern portion of the county the soil partakes of the character of the wax lands of Collin and Dallas counties.

Farther west there is more sand, but not in sufficient quantities to lessen the productiveness of the soil.

All of the cereals of the North and West are produced in abundance. Corn yields, with proper cultivation, from 40 to 60 bushels per acre; wheat, from 20 to 35; oats, 60; barley and rye in the same ratio. It is also a good cotton region, a bale to the acre being no unusual yield for a good season; while three-fourths of a bale may be relied on with safety. Cane grows and yields a fair return for the investment and labor necessary to its cultivation. Grapes, fruits, and vegetables, do well, and can be raised in abundance.

Labor is not as plentiful as could be desired; the farmers and their sons are doing their own work, and earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. All kinds of labor-saving agricultural implements can be used to an advantage, thus dispensing with a large labor force on every farm.

The health of Tarrant county is unsurpassed by that of any county in the South or West. Malarial diseases are almost unknown. The most prevalent being those which are incident to any climate or country. The climate is said to be very beneficial to those affected with lung or bronchial complaints.

Lands are worth from three to five dollars per acre for unimproved, and from ten to forty dollars for improved. The price varying with the locality and quality of improvements.—*Fort Worth Democrat.*

### Economy.

The Southern people must change their mode of doing business. Every event which transpires, and all the circumstances by which we are surrounded, are calculated to impress this upon our minds. We cannot do as we once did; and we cannot, as a people, long live as we are now living. The wear and tear, and almost wholesale waste, which is going on amongst us, will, in a short time, reduce us to beggary. We must commence a system of saving. Annually, there is

wasted, by the Southern people, enough, if it was properly husbanded, to make the South rich in a few years. This wasteful practice embraces everything, from the soil we cultivate to the food we eat, and the clothing with which we cover ourselves. We are sorry to say it, but in this particular the Southern people resemble uncivilized tribes. With a large number of our people, the motto seems to be to destroy and waste. The forest is wantonly cut down, and the soil recklessly cultivated, and the final result, which is soon reached, is gullies and glades. Horses, mules, cows, sheep, and hogs, are treated in a way that the inference would be, did we not know otherwise, that the owner was making a desperate effort to exterminate these domestic animals. There is one word that is not in the vocabulary of our Southern people. That word is the monosyllable, *care!* Rich and poor, black and white, seem to have no idea of saving anything. Those who are reputed rich, expend, in useless extravagances and reckless wastes, all their gross incomes; and those who are poor imagine that unless they ape the rich they will be disgraced. If a rich man gets a new coat, his poor neighbor thinks that he is compelled to do the same thing. Broadcloth coats and silk dress in our country are no indexes of the financial condition of the wearers.

The manners and customs of our people in this respect must be changed, and that very soon. We are poor. There is nothing gained by attempting to conceal this fact. Fully one-half of the present citizens of the Southern country are poor. They have nothing but their labor upon which to depend. For this they are not culpable, but the fact is not removed by this. Of the remaining portion of citizens, a very large number, while they are not absolutely poor, are relatively so. They are possessed of a small amount of property without the physical or mental capabilities necessary to make it profitable. For this they are not to be censured. They were educated to be gentlemen of leisure, and to waste and spend; not to make and save.

These are not very palatable statements, but they are nevertheless truths which we should look fairly in the face. All that the South needs that it may become prosperous and powerful, is the introduction of a wise and honorable system of economy. Without this, we do not see how we can ever rise from our present poverty stricken condition. The gross income of some of our Southern people is fabulous when compared with that of others of the same financial standing in other sections of the world; but the expenses of the Southern people are enormous. Hence, it often happens that those individuals whose gross income is great, have nothing that they can call their own after expenses are paid. A proper system of economy, if we are not greatly mistaken, would remedy this state of things.—*Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.*

The Corsicana *Observer* says: "Mr. J. T. Petty informs us that he has a crop of volunteer oats just harvested, consisting of seven acres, that yielded fifty dozen bundles to the acre, each dozen of which will thrash out one bushel of oats, worth one dollar.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. R. C. Armstrong, writing from Newton, East Texas Conference, under date of July 15th, gives us good news:

The religious interest is reviving in the Newton charge. We are now having some very interesting meetings. We had one embracing the first Sunday in this month, which resulted in nine additions to the church and about that number of conversions. Sinners trembled, mourners plead for mercy and Christians shouted glory be God for his goodness—unto him be all the honor! We have received thirty-seven additions, and have had eleven conversions up to date. We contemplate holding a camp-meeting at Farr's Chapel, to begin on Wednesday preceding the third Sunday in October. I very earnestly solicit ministerial aid. Brethren, come and help us. We invite every one to come. We design making the meeting self-supporting; therefore, all who come are expected to provide for themselves—ministers excepted. Can the editor favor us with a visit then? I feel sanguine that it will be successful.

—"A Friend" sends us the following report of a good work at Hillsboro circuit, Northwest Texas Conference:

As others seem to be silent on the subject, I propose to say hurriedly that during our third quarterly meeting for Hillsboro the Lord blessed us greatly; eighteen or twenty added to the church, thirteen adults baptized (by affusion) and four children. Moved by this stimulus, the entire community set to work to build a district parsonage. They say they will have it ready for the presiding elder by next fall. So, Mr. Editor, instead of the incumbent of this district being tossed around from "pillar to post," (and sometimes hardly a pillar or post) he will be treated like a white man. "Well done good and faithful servants."

—Rev. F. C. Spencer, of Centerville, writes July 25th:

You and many of your readers will doubtless be pleased to hear that the good Lord has visited this circuit in his great mercy. The membership is revived, sinners are being happily converted, and backsliders reclaimed. To God be all the praise!

On the first of this month (July) Bros. Jewett, Hale and myself visited the lumber mills in Anderson county for the purpose of purchasing lumber for a Methodist church, to be erected at or near Old Liberty church. Our visit was pleasant and successful. We were kindly received and cordially invited to share their hospitalities. Gen. R. Collins donated 3500 feet, and generously agreed to fill the bill at \$12.50 per thousand. May the good Lord reward him abundantly.

## AFRICAN METHODIST.

—Christopher Rush, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in New York City, July 16th, was born in Craven county, N. C., 1777. He came to New York in 1798, and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1803. He was licensed to preach in 1815, and, passing through the different grades of the ministry was ordained Bishop in 1849. He was prominent in bringing about the separation of the colored branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this body now numbers, 160,000 members, against 100 at the time of the separation.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The New York *Methodist* says: The coming of fifty Swedish converts from among the Methodists in Gothland, Sweden, we regard as a rich acquisition to our land. They not

only maintained their personal piety on their voyage, but added to their numbers by the conversion of some who started in ignorance of the great salvation.

## EPISCOPAL.

—In addition to the \$30,000 worth of property recently given by Mr. Corcoran to the Church of the 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.

—Bishop Potter's Missionary Sisterhood-house has trained in the past six years, thirty-seven women for mission and hospital work.

—At a meeting held in London, on the night of June 30th, resolutions were adopted protesting against the introduction of the confessional into the Church of England. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided and the meeting was large and influential.

—Rev. Mr. Mulford, an Episcopal clergyman of Troy, N. Y., is reported, by the *Albany Journal*, to have undertaken a novel mission, in the interviewing of saloon-keepers, with the object of inducing them to close their places voluntarily on the Sabbath. In a published letter he states that he found but one voice among them on the subject—that nearly all were willing to close their bars on Sunday in case the movement is made general. The public-spirited rector therefore appeals to the people of Troy to aid him in this new moral persuasion movement, instead of attempting to stop the Sunday liquor traffic by law and force, as is contemplated.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Southern Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions propose that the children of their church endow Spencer Academy in the Indian Nation on the first Sunday in August. This school has about eighty scholars, who are all studious and orderly. Last year the children raised \$8000. The secretaries propose this year that they shall raise \$10,000 for Foreign Missions.

## NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. A. C. Dickerson, missionary of Louisville Presbytery, writes to the *Herald and Presbyterian* that since last November, when he called attention to the missionary field of that Presbytery and its wants, he had received thirty-six applications from as many ministers wishing more definite information. The communications were answered, but not one of the thirty-six came. Of course, there were good reasons why many of the thirty-six did not go, but the fact that none did go, can hardly be accounted for without the admission that fastidiousness in the ministry, and the reluctance to go where comfort is not assured, has somewhat to do with the corresponding facts of vacant churches and unemployed ministers. This is something which Ecclesiastical and Sustentation Funds cannot cure, but the existence of which is not to be denied, and is to be every way deplored.

## LUTHERAN.

—The *Lutheran* says that "in the forests of Wright county, Minn., is a settlement of Finns who are true to the Lutheran Church, the church of their fathers. They meet every Lord's day, and occasionally in the week, for devotional services. They have as yet had no pastor, but expect one from Finland in the course of the summer. They are very highly spoken of as a moral and religious people."

## BAPTIST.

—The *Standard*, of Chicago, (Baptist), announces the decline of the Baptist denomination in England. It is true that no decrease has been noticed in the number of persons recorded as

Baptists, but rather an increase; and there has been a steady increase in activity and influence; but their pastors and churches permit Presbyterians and Congregationalists and Methodists, and what-not "unbaptized" persons to commune with them, and are thereby losing their Baptist characteristics.

—A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle* thinks "fixedness is not one of the chief characteristics of Baptist matters in Kansas. A pastor who accomplishes a two years' pastorate is looked upon as quite a veteran."

—The Baptists show more strength than any other denomination in Kentucky. They have fifty associations, 1200 churches, 700 ministers, and 90,000 white and 30,000 colored communicants; two partially endowed colleges—one at Georgetown and the other at Russellville—with a faculty of seven professors in each; also many female seminaries and colleges of high grade. Of other denominations, the Methodists have 55,000; Campbellites, 40,000; Presbyterians (Northern, Southern, and Cumberland,) 20,000; Episcopalians, 4000. The Catholics claim a population of 130,000. The population of the State is 1,500,000. Thus it will be seen that there is one Baptist to every twelve of the entire population.

—The Baptist Church in this country has shown a very large increase. In 1819 it had, in all the United States 140 associations, 2702 churches, 2000 ministers, and 195,000 members. In 1873, as appears from the *American Baptist Year Book*, there are 853 associations, 19,720 churches, 11,892 ministers, and 1,585,232 members.

## SHAKERS.

—The *Troy Times* denies the report that the sect of Shakers is dying out. It says: that the family of Shakers situated six miles west of that city are to-day gaining in wealth and discipline and holding their own in numbers. Their lands, which were bought for almost nothing, have constantly increased in value, and now, owing to their location and productiveness, they are as valuable for farming purposes as any in that neighborhood.

## OLD CATHOLIC.

—The Supreme Court of Baden, Germany, has decided that Old Catholics are Catholics within the meaning of the law, and that consequently, any disturbance of their public services falls within the scope of section 166 of the German penal code. This reverses the decision of the Lower Court, by which Old Catholics were decided to belong to no existing religious society within the meaning of the statute.

## CATHOLIC.

—We copy the following from an exchange: On June 20, the Roman Catholic priest of St. Albans, Maine, called at the house of a former member of his church who had been converted to Protestantism. The gentleman being sick and unconscious, the priest tore his Bible in pieces and committed it to the flames.

—The coming encyclical letter of the Pope, which will be read at the next consistory, is to be (if a Roman journal may be believed) not merely an encyclical letter, but an excommunication of Victor Emmanuel pronounced from the Cathedral of St. Peter with the greatest solemnity. The cathedral will be draped in black, and yellow tapers will burn on the altar as in Passion Week.

—The Catholic clergy of Brazil are forbidden by Council of State to publish the bulls of the Pope until the Government has accorded its permission, and the same authority denies any civil effect to sentences of excommunication.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—Upon the best statistical authority, the total membership in Protestant churches in this country, in 1860, was estimated at 4,651,760; in 1870, at 6,780,507. Hence, while the net gain of these churches was considerably more than one-third, the gain in the total population of the country was less than one-fourth during the ten years.

—It is said that John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance lecturer, has spoken before six thousand nine hundred and three public audiences.

—Mrs. Richmond, relict of the Rev. Leigh Richmond, died recently at Clifton, England, in her ninety-sixth year.

—An American church was organized the last of June in Geneva, Switzerland, of which Rev. Henry R. Waite, of the Chapel in Rome, has temporary charge. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, and Dr. Shaw of Rochester, aided in the organization. We trust they will secure a good, permanent pastor.

—There is a powerful revival in Water street, New York, where John Allen kept a year or two since. In the chapel known as the "Helping Hand," there is preaching on the Sabbath, a daily prayer-meeting at noon, and experience meetings every evening.

—The celebrated prize-fighter, Bendigo, in England, is a convert to the religion of Christ. In relating his experience at Nottingham, he declared he felt a thousand pounds better in mind and body. He urged the young in particular to begin life with habits of entire abstinence. "I'm an old man," said he, "and I say to the young, stop from drink and work for Jesus."

—Dr. Pressense proposes, in connection with other Protestant pastors in Paris, to found a school of religious science in the heart of that beautiful city, which he regards as one of the advance posts of the grand conflict of Christianity against infidelity.

—A telegram from Vienna, June 28th, says: "Complete anarchy prevails in the Turkish province of Bosnia, caused by the persecution of Christians by the Mohammedans. In one district of the province two hundred and seventy Christians have been murdered within the past six weeks, and the perpetrators of the crimes remain unpunished. No efforts have been made to secure their arrest."

—The "Piccolo," of the city of Mexico, says that the Convent of San Domencio, in Puebla, Mexico, which for two centuries was the seat of the Inquisition, has been converted into a Protestant temple. During the alterations numerous holes or wells were found, in which were the skeletons of the victims condemned to death by the Inquisition. Some of the victims have been photographed in the positions in which they were found.

—The proposal of the Earl of Shaftesbury to unite the many voluntary agencies to work among the masses of London in brotherly fellowship and co-operation, without interference with the individual action of each, has been so far carried out as that a committee has been formed of brethren representing some of the most important of such missions. They now invite superintendents of other missions to join them, and the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Orsman, will send full particulars on application.

—A colony is settling at Ridgeway, North Carolina, near the Southern part of Virginia, composed largely of Methodists from England. The entire tract contains six thousand acres. It is the intention to build one hundred houses to form a town, and also divide out one hundred and forty lots of forty acres each. Rev. W. Reading, Wesleyan minister, by consent of Bath district has consented to come from England and act as their pastor for the next twelve months at least.



Once More.

MR. EDITOR—A little twitting appears to animate our good Brother K. His last communication is spirited, and liked to have been sarcastic. He explains well; from which I infer that he has often had it to do. My deliberate opinion is, that he is stronger on the defense, where he is "entitled to the benefit of a doubt," than he is on the prosecution where law and testimony are necessary to success. In this, however, I may be wrong. "If others differ with me in opinion, it does not offend me; freedom of thought is indispensable to the vindication of the truth. While I claim it as my right, I allow it to all others."

The distinguished honor of gaining the mastery in our discussion, which Brother K. so graciously awards me, is almost too much for my frail nature to stand; but I will try to wear it with meekness, and will embrace the first opportunity to return the compliment.

The credit of exhibiting unusual acumen, which he also allows me, because I suggested his motive for dropping the discussion of the main issue, I must respectfully decline. He says: "Brother D.'s analysis of my motives and purposes is so far ahead of anything I have ever known before that I surrender the mastery to him at once." I assure Brother K. that there is nothing miraculous in the fact that a man's motives, in some instances, are better understood by others than by himself. Pride of consistency, and many other things, may conceal the secret springs of action from him, while they are apparent to an observer. This idea is not original with me, but it is to be found in works on mental philosophy, with which D.D.'s are supposed to be conversant.

I confess that I am chargeable with effrontery for saying that a veteran editor and divine like K. had resorted to a common dodge when he abruptly dropped the discussion of the law of the church and renewed his allegations against presiding elders and others; but I simply stated a fact known to all his readers. I did not know that being "a member of the church for fifty-four years, and a minister for forty-four years," conferred upon him the privilege to assail others through the press without exposing himself to their retorts. Brother K., however, seems to think that it does. Hence, so soon as a charge is made against him, he remonstrates, recriminates, and appeals "to the calm judgment of the disinterested reader," with "all the confidence of outraged innocence. Surely, said reader can but decide that Brother K. is being "persecuted for righteousness' sake." To introduce a public discussion with personalities, as K. did, and then to charge his opponents with that offense the instant his self-complacency is disturbed by a personal allusion, is to employ a stratagem (we will not say *dodge* any more) familiar to old controversialists; but in this case it is too apparent to prove a success.

Brother K. mistakes the sum of his offending. It is not that he "made an honest effort to free the church of the shame and scandal of holding liquor-sellers among its members and officers." He and all other pastors on the Galveston district shall have my hearty approval and co-operation in all judicious efforts to accomplish so desirable a work.

His offending consists—first, in the fact that he attributed to his presiding elders opinions that they never entertained, much less expressed, and counsels which they never gave.

In his communication of April 5th he says: "Cases have come under my notice where the preacher in charge was about to commence action under that rule against a member for selling liquor; but fearing he might fail in making the law operative, he con-

sulted his presiding elder, and was advised not to attempt it. When a change occurred on the district, and a new presiding elder came on, the same question was put to him, and the pastor was told not to attempt it; not that the presiding elders were opposed to action, but that they believed there was not sufficient law to sustain an action." Now, no such question was ever put to me by Brother K., or any other man. I never gave any such advice to him, or any other pastor; nor did I ever believe or intimate that the law of the church was not sufficient to sustain an action against liquor-sellers. In former articles I have endeavored to elicit something from Brother K. that would obviate the necessity of this direct denial of his statement, but have signally failed. In all his communications, he has held, by implication at least, to his statement above given, and has thus made me responsible for the continuance of certain offenders in the church. Does he include the above statement when he says: "The facts given and the statements made have been as I understood them to be—true"? Does he stand by that? We presume not, for he says: "I most solemnly disavow any intention to reflect upon any one in anything I have said." That I do not doubt, but the righteous intention has not saved others from the disparaging effect of his erroneous statements. We think Brother K. ought to have looked better to his premises before he made up his case.

Again: Brother K. offended by assuming in his first communication that the law of the church is inadequate to maintain a wholesome state of morality and piety in the membership, and thus encouraged both pastors and members to disregard that law. Hear him:

"The Texas Annual Conference, with other Texas conferences, has repeatedly passed resolutions pledging the preachers to execute the law of the church against liquor-selling and drunkenness in the church; but the same difficulty was met with, viz: that we had no law sufficiently specific and clear to enable the preacher to do his duty. The fault is not with the preachers. I know of no pastor who would hesitate to do his duty in this respect if a law was put into his hands that he could execute. Have we a remedy?"

"What is the result of all this delinquency on the part of the law of the church? \* \* \* \* \*

"The matter of fact is, that in places mostly beset by such evils, our church is languishing, and is becoming very weak, and the evil is contagious and is fast spreading. If no remedy can be found, we have much to fear from this dreadful spiritual malady.

"But why let the church suffer longer from such causes, when an effectual remedy can so easily be provided? I hope that the church may be fully aroused to a consciousness of the great injury it is now suffering for the want of a clear and decided disciplinary law on the subjects here involved, and strongly petition the General Conference to provide such legal remedies as will be effectual.

"I most respectfully suggest and request that all the Texas conferences take action upon these matters at their next session, and memorialize the General Conference to grant us such relief as the case demands. We once had a law against dancing; why not have it again?"

This language is too plain to be misunderstood, and is in accord with the tenor of the entire communication. The adequacy of our present law is denied, and additional legislation is called for. Notwithstanding this, in his last communication, he says: "I raised the question in the ADVOCATE as to whether we had a remedy in the law of the church or not. I believed we had."

Who would have suspected that, after reading his first communication? If he believed "we had a remedy in the law of the church," why, in the name of common sense, did he labor to prove that we had no such remedy, and call upon "all the Texas conferences to take action upon these matters at their next sessions, and to memorialize the General Conference to grant us such relief as the case demands?" Here is the reason assigned: "I understood it to be doubtful in the minds of others, whose judgment I felt disposed to respect; and hence the question was raised." If "others" includes myself, what did I say or do to make such an impression on his mind? If he "raised the question in the ADVOCATE" in order to dispel my doubts, and to convince me that liquor-sellers may be expelled under the law as it stands, why did he declare the law inadequate, and call for further legislation? The wonderful power of analysis that Brother K. attributes to me fails here. His motives and mental operations in this instance are beyond my comprehension. Of one thing, at least, I am assured: he is "wholly unconscious of any disposition to *dodge*, or in any other way to act deceptively towards the subject under discussion, or any other person or thing involved." He has only bounded clear across the question, from the negative to the affirmative. At the outset we were opponents, but now, by a dextrous move of Brother K., we stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the sufficiency of our church law, and in the belief that the "liquor-seller and midnight dancer" should be induced to respect it. "We will advise him of the error of his ways; we will bare with him for a season; but if then he repent not, he hath no more place among us: we have delivered our own souls."

The case referred to by Brother K.\*\*\*\*\*, in which a local preacher was expelled for selling liquor, I well remember, since he has named it. It occurred in 1857. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh presided at the annual conference to which the expelled party appealed. But enough at present. "I pause for a reply."

Yours truly,

B. D. DASHIELL.

CHAPELL HILL, July 30, 1873.

The Old Waugh Camp-Ground.

MR. EDITOR—This famous camp-ground, where the late district conference of the Chappell Hill district was held, is situated on Spring creek, about five miles from Caldwell, Burleson county. It is on the twenty-five labors of land, the patent of which was issued by Wm. H. Steele to Mrs. Mary Carnayhan, September 10, 1835. It was selected for a camp-ground in 1841, and ten acres deeded to the Methodist Church by Mrs. Carnayhan's son, the late Isaac S. Addison. In Baltimore, Father Addison had been a member of Bishop Waugh's congregation. As Bishop Waugh had organized the Texas Conference at Rutersville, in December, 1840, there was peculiar propriety in giving his name to the new camp-ground. This was then in the Nashville circuit, which appears first upon the minutes in 1839, with Joseph P. Sneed as preacher. He was succeeded the next year by Robert Crawford, both of whom are still living.

The first camp meeting was held on this ground on the 25th of October, 1841. Samuel A. Williams, the presiding elder, was not present. The minutes show that, besides Mr. Crawford, Diocletian W. Wright and Wm. Lewis, local preachers, were present, and James W. Scott, exhorter.

Among the tent-holders were Alexander Thomson, Isaac S. Addison, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, H. B. King, and J. W. Porter. Probably 1000 or more persons have been converted on this

ground, including six or eight who became preachers.

If the spirits of the departed are permitted to visit earthly scenes, the venerable fathers and mothers, pioneers of Methodism in Burleson county, must have felt exquisite joy in being permitted to witness the altar exercises at the late camp-meeting. Here children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, were imitating parental example, and following ancestral footsteps. Many of the younger members of the Addison, King, Porter, Scott, and Thomson families, still live in the neighborhood where they were born. They are prosperous farmers, diligent in business, and fervent in spirit, excellent citizens, and exemplary church members.

The church in the neighborhood, named Elizabeth Chapel, for Mrs. Scott, was built thirty-two years ago. It is in a dilapidated condition; but Brother Philip Scott informed me it would be rebuilt this fall. Thomson Chapel, five miles distant, is also to be rebuilt, and the brethren at Caldwell are talking of erecting a new church for their village.

On the last night of the late meeting, July 20th, I was taken with a severe chill. I found comfortable quarters, and received the kindest attention at the house of my old friend, Thomas C. Thomson. Here I also met Capt. Horatio Chriesman, Austin's first and principal surveyor. Brother Thomson is a practical surveyor, and probably as well acquainted with the land system of Texas as any man in the State. He is a candidate for Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Crops in Burleson are very fine. Land amazingly cheap; good prairie and timber land at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre. Society is good; and, upon the whole, Burleson county offers very many inducements to immigrants.

H. S. T.

Religious Discussion.

Elder J. R. Clarke, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. Wm. Price, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will discuss the following propositions at Cedar Point, near Cleburne, Texas, commencing on Monday, the 8th of September, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

PROPOSITIONS.

The Baptist Church is the only visible church of Christ. Clarke affirms; Price denies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in doctrine and discipline, is a true gospel church. Price affirms; Clarke denies.

Immersion in water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is the only scriptural baptism. Clarke affirms; Price denies.

Infants are proper subjects for baptism and membership in the Church of Christ. Price affirms; Clark. denies.

MR. MERRIAM, of Brooklyn, New York, the prosecutor of those in the obscene business, has seized and destroyed 182,000 pictures, 5 tons books and pamphlets, 21,000 songs and handbills, 5,000 charms, 625 photographs, 350 copper plates, 20 lithographic stones, 500 woodcuts, 5 tons stereotype plates, etc., etc.

The above item, which we find in an exchange, indicates the large proportions this abominable business has attained in this country. In nearly every telegram we have the report of the ruin, murder, or suicide of some unfortunate whose downward career has been determined by this wretched literature.

—Protestant missionaries in France report great progress in their work. Numbers of the people have been converted, and copies of the Bible are readily sold among the Roman Catholic population.



## Correspondence.

From Bryan.

MR. EDITOR—A sense of gratitude to God prompts me to acknowledge in this public way what he has done for us in Bryan; and while feeling that all praise is due his grace for all we have and are, yet a knowledge of his goodness to us may induce others to "hope in his mercy," and quicken the faith of other laborers who so diligently toil

"Their Master's heritage to clear."

When we began our labors here, we assumed that the normal condition of the church was a state of revival—a conscious sense of the Divine presence and blessing—giving life and joy to the worshippers, and vitalizing the whole service of the sanctuary.

With humble reliance on the spirit of God, and faith in our blessed Lord, we have sought to make effective and saving the precious truth of God; nor have we labored in vain. Though we have had no protracted meeting as yet, still we have had a revival—a most manifest growth in grace on the part of the membership. Our prayer and class-meetings are seasons of refreshing, and sinners have sought and found the Savior. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and the careless sought the fold again, asking membership in the church they had almost ceased to love.

But you ask for statistics and points of interest. We have had since conference thirty-five accessions to the church, fourteen by letter and twenty-one by ritual, giving us a membership of a hundred and eighty-five, after the usual pruning of "the vine," when the year began; (and, alas! there are branches still that await the knife; "some are sickly among us, and some sleep"); but, on the whole, the condition of the church is encouraging indeed.

And then, Mr. Editor, we have one of the best Sabbath-schools in the State. I want this statement emphasized; it is a glorious fact. You might as well expect our superintendent to be absent from his place at the bar, (of which he is a limb of acknowledged strength,) as from the Sabbath-school or prayer-meeting without cause. A good corps of teachers, punctual and faithful, some of them new, it is true, but alive and in earnest. One of this class, old in the law, but new in teaching the gospel, proposed to give for the benefit of the school fifty cents for every Sabbath he was absent without a reasonable excuse. In this his class of noble young men joined him. Another was as sensitive when his fidelity to his class was challenged as though his honor as a merchant was impeached.

We began this year with one Bible-class. Soon it became too large, and was divided, and number one turned over to a veteran from Alabama, who did not expect "to see it on this fashion" in Texas. A gentleman of family, witnessing the recitation of the school, was delighted, and proposed to organize a class of married men. It was done, and soon this mover and his wife joined the church. Now we have three Bible-classes; and to show that they are in earnest, they have subscribed for ten additional numbers of our *Magazine*—all but two taken by scholars. They say they want to study the lessons thoroughly.

God took one of the lambs of our flock to himself last spring, but she left her blessing with us. The altar of prayer takes her place in the family, and her father's faith embraces the salvation of all his class this year. To this end he is laboring. Three of the members have already joined the church, giving cheering evidence of their acceptance with God.

The lady teachers I have not mentioned; but we have some of the best.

Who ever knew it otherwise?—always first to respond, and most faithful to their calling. They have recently raised over one hundred and fifty dollars for the benefit of the church and Sabbath-school.

Altogether, we have twelve classes; an average attendance of 150. Twenty copies of the *Magazine*, 160 *Lesson Papers*, 60 copies weekly of the *Sunday-School Visitor*, and 60 copies of *Our Little People* taken.

It has been my privilege to visit many of the Sabbath-schools in the larger cities of the older States—in New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, and many others, but, taking our age and circumstances into consideration, I have never seen our Sabbath-school in Bryan excelled.

We have a good sexton, neat church, well lighted, large congregations; "but the best of all is, God is with us." We seldom have a service without manifest tokens of his favor.

There is one fault among us which I would like to see corrected as early as possible: The older members of the church are not as careful to visit strangers coming into our midst as they should be, making the impression that there is a want of sociability, Christian regard, and fellowship among us. This is accounted for partly by the increased cares, household duties, and the like, required of most females since the war; but an improvement is possible in this direction, and much to be desired. Our church has lost members from this cause.

This is one of the most moral, intelligent, church-going communities in which it has ever been my privilege to live. It is estimated that we have an average attendance in the various Sabbath-schools of the city of 500 children.

We have many things to say in regard to the desirableness of Bryan as a place of residence, but you cannot bear them now. Pay us a visit some time soon, spend a Sabbath and see Bryan as it is, when the interest of an annual conference shall not obscure the quiet worth of our excellent people.

S. C. LITTLEPAGE.

BRYAN, Texas, July 26, 1873.

## Navidad Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—I told your readers in a former article that I thought brighter days were just ahead for the Navidad circuit. I am happy to say I have not been disappointed.

I began a protracted meeting at Pecan creek on Saturday night, the 5th inst. The Cumberlanders were holding a meeting four miles distant at the same time, and were having great success. This made our congregation at first small. Sunday we suspended, as most of the people desired to attend the other meeting. This closed on Sunday night, and resulted, I understand, in the conversion of thirty or forty, and in forty-six additions to their church. Many of our people attended, and were much benefited.

On Monday night we resumed services, and closed on the ninth night thereafter. Owing to the fact that the farmers were behind in their crops, we could only have meeting at night. Our congregations were good and attentive, deeply serious, and never seemed in a hurry to leave for home, though many of the men had been in the field hard at work all day. Occasionally, a scene transpired that stirred our hearts, and caused the jubilant shout of victory to be raised. Six were converted, and thirteen joined the church. Some three or four of them were members elsewhere. We now have a membership of two hundred at this point, where, up to this year, we had no organization. Could we have held two services a day, I think much more good would have been done.

Yesterday we closed the business of the Austin district conference at this

place—Winchester. There were only six members, out of thirty or forty, in attendance. This destroyed largely the interest of the community here in the conference; besides, they were deprived of the ministerial services of our brethren, which, I have no doubt, would have resulted in a revival. Only one sermon—preached by a member from abroad.

Last night the writer preached to a very attentive congregation. One penitent, and indications encouraging for a revival. No minister to help the aged and infirm pastor, who has labored so faithfully the last three years.

These conferences, I see, are great blessings in other parts of our work. It would be so here if our preachers and lay delegates would attend and take the interest they ought to. I feel mortified at our shameful failure. We went through with most of the business required by our Discipline, appointed four delegates to the annual conference, and fixed the place for our next meeting at Oso, on the Navidad circuit.

L. ERCANBRACK.

WINCHESTER, July 18, 1873.

## Church Conferences.

MR. EDITOR—Some time since we noticed in the *ADVOCATE* an article from Beeville, signed "J. B. D.," in which the writer expressed inability to see any adequate usefulness in the church conference. We, believing this provision of our Discipline to be of necessary and superior advantage, ask permission to so express ourselves.

All will admit that clear drops of water are necessary to a clear lake of water; nor is it any less striking that pure members are necessary to a pure church. The church conference is the only of all our conferences that reaches directly the individuality of the church. It is the filter to the church. The higher we reach in the beautiful gradation of conferences that Southern Methodism presents, the farther we go from the heart—the vitality of the body. A general without a special providence is no more absurd than a is a general church government impracticable without a particular church organization.

I know the writer of the above article does not wish to be understood as opposing the organization of churches wherever practicable. But we ask, what is the use of an organization if it has nothing to do? Have we not enough churches and preachers in Texas "that have a name to live and are dead?" Are they not an offense to Almighty God—a foul blot upon the snowy name of Christianity, and a dead weight upon the church militant? Then, if each local church has an essential work to perform, who is so capable to advise a plan of operation as the General Conference, composed as it is of men the majority of whom have been intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the church for a generation? In calling together and organizing for work our members, we have the authority and wisdom of the General Conference, founded upon the inalienable rights of every individual church.

The church conference, by firmness, faith, and perseverance on the part of the preacher in charge, will infuse life into, and bring action out of, any church in the land; or it will wipe that church out of its very existence, which ought to be done if it does not work. All the good, of consequence, I have accomplished in church organizations has been through the church conference. It combines and utilizes the social, spiritual, and financial of the church. It calls into requisition the mind, the body, the soul, and the purse of each member. It is the class-meeting; it may be a prayer-meeting; it is the business meeting of the church. Containing variety, it is a pleasant

greeting to that variety of taste and want existing in any body of men, women and children. Wishing to be brief, we close. A. H. S.

CORPUS CHRISTI, July 28, 1873.

## Waco District Conference.

This conference convened at Sulphur Springs, near Kosse, on the 26th day of July, 1873, with a fair attendance of the officary of the church, Rev. Thos. Stanford in the chair. Two charges—Brazos circuit and Jena mission—were represented by the presiding elder, in the absence of the ministers in charge.

The work on the district, judging from the rather meagre reports made, may be esteemed in good condition.

Almost every interest of the church was considered, more or less, but scarcely any one department received the attention due.

The cause of education, and especially Waco Female College, received better attention than any other interest, being ably represented by W. G. Connor, D.D., in a well-ordered, pointed, but short address, which was followed by a collection of one hundred and eleven dollars for libraries and apparatus, to be used in the above named college, of which he is the worthy president.

The following delegates were elected to the annual conference, to-wit: W. A. Fort, Waco; Rev. T. P. Harper, Bremond; C. W. Bratton, Bremond; and D. J. McClelland, Mt. Calm. The alternates elected were: M. N. Miller, H. C. Williams, Rev. H. L. Taylor, and Thos. M. Fowler.

"Central Institute," a few miles from Groesbeek, in Limestone county, was chosen as the place for the next session of the district conference.

A resolution of thanks to the friends of the community for their clever entertainment was passed by a rising vote, comprising every member of the body.

Considerable interest attended the religious exercises of the occasion—some twelve or fourteen conversions resulting up to Monday night. The constant rains interrupted the meeting. Campers were somewhat discouraged, but I never saw a people more determined upon success. The services were progressing when I left. May God be with them.

J. FRED. COX, Sec'y.

BRYAN, Texas, July 31, 1873.

To the Preachers of the Various Charges of Austin District.

DEAR BRETHREN—I have been suffering for several weeks with a most severe and painful attack of the neuralgia in the head. A very little exposure in the hot sun almost deranges me, and hence, I have been compelled to miss several quarterly meetings, which I very deeply regret, but could not avoid. I asked the Bishop to relieve me of the presiding eldership. He thinks it would be better for me to continue in the office for the rest of the year, and I cheerfully yield to his opinion, but must beg your indulgence and prayers until I am able to again resume the work, which shall be at the very earliest day practicable, and I hope that it may not be but a very short time.

The preachers whose quarterly meetings I have failed to meet, will please notify me where their next quarterly meeting is to be held. Please do it at once.

Please, brethren, take up your collections, secure your missionary, conference, and bishops' fund, without delay. Let none of the appointments fail to meet the entire assessments.

With sincere regrets for my physical inability to meet my appointments, I subscribe myself

Yours in the bonds of the gospel,

C. J. LANE.

Oso, Texas, July 24, 1873.



## General Miscellany.

## The Methodist Centenary.

But the true glory of the first century of Methodism in America lies not in the two millions of adherents attracted to its standard so much as in what it has done for them. Early Methodism, with its zealous preachers, its vehement oratory, its pathetic melodies, its unconventional services, its democratic social meetings, boldly laid hold upon the working masses of the country. It hesitated not to go to those who were at the bottom of society as regards wealth, culture and morals. It is the glory of Methodism that her early converts were largely from the poor and the illiterate, and not rarely from the wicked. Out of this material the earnest type of Christianity propagated by Methodism has made intelligent Christian citizens. Let the magnificent educational enterprises of the denomination and the general culture of its members bear witness to the zeal and success with which Methodism has lifted up the crude masses of people converted by the preaching of her tireless evangelists. It is the bad taste of some Methodist people to try to hide the illiteracy and poverty of the first generation of those reached by Methodist preaching. But the church has no such laurels on her head as the glory of having labored for the lowly in the first instance, and the glory of having elevated them by her labors.

The secrets of the success of early Methodist preaching are open secrets, albeit there is little likelihood that any other body will practice the arts by which this denomination won its commanding position. A ministry that was sent and not called, that had no abiding place, that literally left houses and homes and lands, that in most cases sacrificed even the ties of family, was a ministry to conquer the world with. Ambitions they could hardly have; there was nothing to choose. In every age of the world the successful propagandist has been noted for singleness of purpose, and entire singleness of purpose was the prominent characteristic of the itinerants whom Asbury annually re-distributed throughout the country. The oratory of such men could not but have the highest elements of effectiveness—intense earnestness and perfect sincerity. Their disinterested lives commended them to every man's conscience; their isolation and separation from local entanglements gave them authority. Their chivalrous devotion to their work was contagious. They were the knight-errants of our modern days, seeking, like those who sat by Arthur's table round, to bring in the "rude beginnings of a better time." Doing battle against every sort of moral wrong, living in poverty and celibacy, and carrying with them everywhere a noble religious psalmody, they were the knight-errants, the medicant friars, and the minnesingers of Protestantism.

It is vain to regret that the Methodism of to-day is different. It could not but be different. A mature man cannot have the elasticity of youth. The Methodist Church of to-day has set before her a task very different from that which was laid upon that little conference in Philadelphia in 1773. They had only to throw themselves upon the enemy at every point. There were no complications. They had no baggage-train to protect, no communications to keep open. The Methodist Church is now in possession. She must guard as well as attack, develop as well as plant. To every religious movement there comes the blade, the stalk, the ear. The development of each period is different from that of all others. It is not for the Methodist Church of the future to at-

tempt to do over again the work of the past, but to build wisely upon the foundations already laid.

Such a past ought to be an inspiration. To have furnished the world the most fearless, self-denying and devoted ministry of modern times, to have produced the most compact organization of Protestantism, to have developed the finest congregational singing in the world, to have won the poor, the unlearned and the wicked to the gospel, to have set the noblest example of fervor and freedom in worship and of zeal and self-denial in life, and to have grown to be the largest of American Protestant bodies, is enough to make one century glorious. But if the higher and more difficult work set before the Methodist Church of our day shall be performed in the same spirit, and with like success, the second century of Methodism in America may outshine the first.—*Christian Union*.

## Discoveries in Palestine.

Late advices from Syria (in advance of official dispatches,) by letter of Lieutenant Steever, commanding expedition, dated July 14th, furnish information of the highest interest. The expedition reached Moab on the first of April, and fixed their camp at Hesban. Fifteen miles from here, a favorable location having been found, a base-line was satisfactorily measured and established. This done, nearly four hundred square miles have since been triangulated, and the detail of the same almost completed, including the hill shading. The heights of all points within the triangulation have been ascertained, and elevation above the levels of the Dead and Mediterranean Seas well obtained.

Meteorological observations have been regularly taken. It is found that the maps—Van De Velde's even—of this country are utterly worthless and unreliable. This is not strange, since this region of country and a portion of the Holy Land have been nearly inaccessible to travelers. Nor would it be safe now, probably, except by a well organized expedition.

The archaeological and scientific departments of the expedition have also been very successful.

Professor Paine has diligently and zealously pursued his researches and studies. He has already prepared a voluminous report, which has been forwarded through the official channel of the society at Beirut, on the identification of Nebo and Pisgah. To say nothing of his other discoveries, this alone is a great achievement. Every day's work in the field has revealed to them ruins heretofore unknown and unmentioned by any traveler. The Bedawin tell of the ruin of cities a few day's journey to the south and east, but which it is impossible now to visit. The whole country from Kerak to Hauran is in a very disturbed state, in consequence of hostilities between the different tribes. The expedition would soon go into summer quarters. Lieutenant Steever advises resumption of work in autumn rather than wait till the spring.

The expedition has acquitted itself nobly; and even if the work were abandoned now, the society, its patrons and friends, and the party in the field, would have reason to congratulate themselves that they have made invaluable acquisitions to scientific, archaeological and geographical knowledge. Shall this great work, so auspiciously inaugurated, be permitted to languish and fail? This is the practical question to be decided by the society, its friends and patrons. One or more assistant engineers and additional instruments ought to be sent out at once, to be in time for the fall campaign. Let it be borne in mind by those who cannot but take a deep interest in this work, and by scholars

everywhere, that this is no money-making enterprise; that it depends upon voluntary contributions for its support, and proposes to give the world the benefit of the facts and data it may accumulate.—*N. Y. Methodist*.

## Houses in Madagascar.

A Malagasy house in the low country is a framework of wood, the walls being usually made of the leaves of the pandanus woven into this framework. The door is made of the same material, and is not hung upon hinges, but is separate and movable, and at night is placed in the doorway, and a piece of stick put against it to keep it in position. The house is elevated on poles a few feet above the level of the ground, to allow the heavy rains to pass underneath; and this space below the floor is the favorite resort for dogs and pigs, that nightly dispute the privilege of taking up their lodgings there, giving rise to considerable disturbance to the traveler unaccustomed to this sort of lullaby.

The houses are about twenty feet long by fifteen broad, and divided into two apartments by a slight partition, often only a few feet high. One of these apartments is entered by the door, the other is lighted by a small window about four feet above the ground, without either curtains or glass, but furnished with a wooden shutter. Internally the walls of the houses are hung with mats, and the floors are covered with the same. When a stranger enters, a clean mat is spread at the place where he is to sit down, or at least the clean side of an old mat is turned uppermost.

This practice, by the way, of showing the clean side of the mat to strangers, curiously, but most appropriately, gives rise to the Malagasy word for hypocrisy. The word is a compound one, and literally means, "the turning out the clean side of the mat."

The outer apartment, or hall, is the sitting-room of the family, the reception-room for the less distinguished visitors, kitchen, cook-house, and at night the sleeping-place for fowls, ducks, and in some parts of the country for sheep and pigs, or even cattle. The other room is the dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom, and dressing-room of the simple native. The furniture is scanty and primitive; there are no chairs, tables, or bedsteads. The fireplace is in the centre of the outer room; and as there is no chimney, the wood-smoke fills the house, and escapes by the door and window, or, when these are shut, finds slow exit by the chinks in the walls and roof.—*Sunday Magazine*.

## The Sand-Blast.

When in Boston, I was taken by Mr. Joshua Quincey to see the action of the sand-blast. A kind of hopper containing fine silicious sand was connected with a reservoir of compressed air, the pressure being variable at pleasure. The hopper ended in a long slit, from which the sand was blown. A plate of glass was placed beneath this slit, and caused to pass slowly under it; it came out perfectly depolished, with a bright opalescent glimmer, such as could only be produced by the most careful grinding. Every little particle of sand urged against the glass, having all its energy concentrated on the point of impact, formed there a little pit, the depolished surface consisting of innumerable hollows of this description. But this was not all. By protecting certain portions of the surface and exposing others, figures and tracery of any required form could be etched upon the glass. The figures of open iron-work could be thus copied; while wire gauze placed over the glass produced a reticulated pattern. But it required no such resisting substance as iron to shelter the glass. The patterns of the finest lace could be thus reproduced;

the delicate filaments of the lace itself offering a sufficient protection.

All these effects have been obtained with a single model of the sand-blast devised for me by my assistant. A fraction of a minute suffices to etch upon glass a rich and beautiful lace pattern. Any yielding substance may be employed to protect the glass. By immediately diffusing the shock of the particle, such substances practically destroy the local erosive power. The hand can bear without inconvenience a sand-shower which would pulverize glass. Etchings executed on glass with suitable kinds of ink are accurately worked out by the sand-blast. In fact, within certain limits, the harder the surface, the greater is the concentration of the shock, and the more effectual is the erosion. It is not necessary that the sand should be the harder substance of the two; corundum, for example, is much harder than quartz; still quartz-sand can not only depolish, but actually blow a hole through a plate of corundum. Nay, glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot; the grains in this case bruising the glass before they have time to flatten and turn their energy into heat.—*Tyndall in McMillan's Magazine*.

## Capt. M. F. Maury.

His religious feeling was deep and personal. He never obtruded his views upon others, though he died as he lived, in open profession and full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. On his death-bed he bequeathed a prayer to his children, which he had composed nearly thirty years before and had used every day since. Like the famous prayer of Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer, its simplicity was touching and sublime.

For the Bible he entertained the highest veneration, and its testimony, so far from being impaired by the progress of scientific discovery, was, to his mind, strengthened. The Book of Job and the Psalms were his favorite parts of the Old Testament, especially the 107th Psalm. Very early in life he felt that "they who go down to the sea in ships, and do their business in great waters, see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep," and this impression grew firmer and deeper the more fully his mind grasped the idea of intelligent design.

Although he had not followed the sea as a profession for upwards of thirty years, yet he retained his nautical idiosyncrasies to the last. When the final hour had come, and friends were standing around and receiving from his calm and collected spirit farewell messages to those whom he loved, anxious to know if the supreme moment had come, he faintly inquired, "Am I dragging my anchors?" On being answered in the affirmative, he rejoined with marked emphasis, "All is well, all is well," and resigning his soul into the hands of Him who gave it, he sank gently back and expired.

Thus passed away at the ripe age of sixty-seven, in the calm dignity and faith of a Christian philosopher, this great pioneer of meteorological science; his eye was not dimmed nor his mental force abated. And it is said that they whose privilege it was to listen to his conversation and counsels during his long illness would find it very difficult to turn away from his tomb without the irrefragable conviction that

"Though his body's under hatches,  
His soul has gone aloft."

—From Temple Bar.

A jury once returned into court, in order that one of their number might be instructed upon the following point of law: "If I believe that the evidence is one way, and the other eleven believe different, does that justify any other juryman in knocking me down with a chair?"



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 13, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

E. G. JOHN, Editor.

REV. J. B. WALKER, D.D., pastor of St. Johns church, Galveston, left last week on a leave of absence from his charge for some two months. For upwards of twenty years Dr. Walker has been laboring on the Gulf coast without rest or relaxation. We trust he will return to his charge with reinvigorated strength.

CENTRAL MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We invite attention, especially of parents and guardians, to this institution. Major Bishop is well known as a successful teacher, and has associated with him a faculty which will fully sustain the character of the school under his charge. The institute is located in a healthy and beautiful section of the State, while wholesome, moral and religious influences will surround the students.

GEN. S. SHERMAN.—Many, especially the old Texans, have heard with sad hearts that Gen. Sidney Sherman has passed to that "bourn from whence no traveler returns." His name is identified with the history of the State, and his deeds have aided in making its record glorious. His gallantry on the field of battle and his wisdom in council have aided in securing our liberties and establishing our prosperity. In all the relations of life he was a noble type of our race. The land he served with such devotion will not let his memory die.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.—It will be seen by the advertisement that Prof. T. J. Girardeau has taken charge of this institution and proposes adding to the primary and intermediate a collegiate department. He will thus enable young ladies to complete their studies without leaving home. This will not only lessen the expenses, but it is well known that the absence from this climate for several years may expose the parties to the loss of acclimation, and thus imperil their lives. Prof. Girardeau brings to this institution a well earned reputation as a teacher, and we doubt not will secure a liberal patronage.

THE Baptist Union, speaking of two English Baptist preachers who are now in this country soliciting funds to establish in England a college for the training of close communion preachers, says that the Baptists of England are generally open communions; that close communion does not appear to prosper there; that close communion organizations do not appear to prosper, and are lacking in enterprise and influence. The close communion party are separating themselves from the great body of Baptists, and this new college is needed to add force and efficiency to this movement. If the Union is good authority, the close communion movement in England is a schism. Those engaged in it are breaking off from the main body and organizing an independent establishment.

## ALARMING TENDENCIES.

The English Church, in all its Protestant branches, has been recently startled by the petition of four hundred and eighty-three Anglican clergymen to the Convocation, praying for the establishment of auricular confession in the Established Church of England by the licensing of confessors. A meeting has been held in Exeter Hall, over which Lord Shaftesbury presided, in opposition to this petition. The building was crowded, and Lord Shaftesbury, in emphatic terms, declared that, rather than see the confessional established, he would prefer the destruction of the English Church. This is the sentiment we would expect to hear from Lord Shaftesbury, who is one of the most evangelical of English laymen. Yet, when we are told that two thousand clergymen of the Church of England are in favor of that petition, we must admit there is cause for alarm respecting the tendencies of the Establishment.

The principle involved in this petition is of vital interest. Protestantism ever recognizes man's individual responsibility to God. It beholds in Christ his mediator, and accepts the right of each individual to come before the throne in that all-prevailing name and receive the evidence of pardon and acceptance without human aid or interference. The church may point out his danger, may direct the penitent to the cross, but Christ alone is the mediator, and God the Father alone through the Spirit can pronounce pardon upon the penitent. Right here the essential difference with Romanism is manifest: The Papacy asserts the church as the mediator authorized to represent the penitent before the throne of God, and to receive and pronounce the sentence of forgiveness. It claims the power, through its Pontifical head, to open or shut the doors of the kingdom of heaven. The penitent must confess his or her sins through this priestly channel, and can obtain pardon only by their intercession. The penitent must come through the church to the cross, or never find the Savior. His individuality is denied, and the man is lost in the church. The dominion this gives to the church over the human mind is absolute. Man, according to this, has no salvation without the church, and the church can be attained only through the priesthood. Even the merits of the shed blood are subject to the intention of the priest who ministers at the altar, who may impart or withhold its benefits at will.

No wonder that the evangelical element of the Church of England is alarmed when an effort is made to obtrude a mortal, though clad in priestly robes, between the penitent and his Savior. Their effort, if successful, would re-establish the despotism of the priests over the consciences of men, and blot out every token of human liberty. The resistance which meets the movement at its threshold shows that the sturdy English mind is not so degenerated as to bow to such vassalage. The eagerness with which Romanism is urging its claims will arouse the Protestant world, which has too long been indifferent respecting the movements of the Vatican.

## THE NEW VERSION.

MR. EDITOR—There is in circulation in this county a book, which purports on its title page to be "The New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ—the common English version, corrected by the Final Committee of the American Bible Union—Second Revision." The authors; in every instance, have substituted the words immersed, immersion and immersionist for baptized, baptism and baptist, in the text of the King James edition. They have also rejected what is usually termed the Doxology of the Lord's Prayer—"for thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever, amen." These are a few of the changes made, but doubtless you are familiar with the work, and without further explanation can answer the following questions for the benefit of your readers: 1. Have Methodists had any connection with the production of the "book?" 2. Is it authorized by any denomination except the Baptist? 3. Has the term American Bible Union been used for the purpose of deceiving the ignorant, under the pretence that all denominations united in securing a more correct translation of the Word of God? By answering these questions fully, you will confer a favor on a large class of persons, who are earnestly seeking after the truth. If the old translation is wrong they want the new, and vice versa.

W. W. MEACHUM.

1. The Methodist Church has no part nor lot in the "American Bible Union." We co-operate with the "American Bible Society," which circulates King James' translation of the Bible, without note or comment. 2. We have never heard that any other denomination, besides the Baptists and Campbellites, were identified with the American Bible Union." It is a movement solely in the interest of the immersionists.

3. We are not willing to pronounce judgment on the motives which prompted those who applied the term "Union" to a movement which is unquestionably sectarian in its character. It is a "union" of the different branches of the Baptist family, and will meet the approval of the Campbellites, and possibly of the Mormons, who practice immersion, but will be rejected by every branch of the church which accepts baptism by affusion.

A LETTER on sheep-raising in a secular paper gives an account of the operations of sheep-raisers in Texas. He was specially interested in the docility and affection of the sheep toward their shepherd:

The affection of the sheep for the herder is remarkable. He is with them day and night, leading them to fresh pastures and preserving them from all harm. If they are stampeded they return at the sound of his voice. In case of sudden danger they keep their eyes upon the herder and cling to him for protection. Their confidence in him is unbounded. He shows them water, and after drinking they await his pleasure. When night drops upon the plains, and the herder wraps his blanket about him and goes to rest, the drove huddle up to him as close as possible and fall asleep, forming an immense white circle, of which he is the centre.

How faithfully does all this illustrate the relation between the Great Shepherd and his sheep. "The sheep hear his voice; he calleth his own sheep by name; he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him."

## TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

To the Preachers and Members of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas:

DEAR BROTHERS—A crisis in the affairs of our Institution is impending. The question of location will be under consideration by the Board of Trustees within a few days.

This is to ask all who have access at a throne of grace; all who believe that "effectual, fervent prayer" "availeth," to join in earnest supplication to the Great Head of the church, that the Board may be Divinely directed in their decisions; that their decisions may redound to the glory of God, and may secure the co-operation of the church in the promotion of Christian education.

Yours fraternally,  
F. A. MOOD, Regent.

THE papers report that Mr. A. T. Stewart, on the eve of a trip to Europe made his will, which exhibits an estate amounting to \$100,000,000. This is possibly an exaggeration, yet that he possesses nearly half that sum is generally conceded. With all this vast estate there are two things which must mar the felicity of the possessor. The first is, that he can enjoy so little of his wealth while living. He can eat, drink, see and taste like other men; and that is all. The capacity for the indulgence in those pleasures wealth can buy has not enlarged with his wealth. Another serious drawback is the fact that every dollar must be left behind. He may deposit in the safest banks, build fire-proof houses, insure, invest in the safest stocks or bonds, but he cannot bind his wealth to himself by a bond so firm that death will not dissolve it.

There was a wide difference in the outward state of Dives and Lazarus while they lived, but the poor man had far less to give up in the hour of death. It is said that Mr. Stewart proposes extending his business during this trip. In view of the fact that he is seventy years of age and in precarious health, such schemes prove the power of man's ruling passion. Age cannot always subdue it, nor death make man entirely forget it.

THE papers report the arrival in New York of seven hundred Mormons from Sweden, under the leadership of one of Brigham Young's bishops. While this enormity is rotting in the trunk, vitality is visible in its branches. The inroad of the railroad, which has brought Mormonism with its polygamous abomination into contact with the civilized world, has checked its operations at Salt Lake, but has not arrested the spread of the evil. The railroad, the telegraph and the civilization of the nineteenth century will not avail in the contest with many of the errors or evils which blot the history of our age. The material influences the moral and religious only incidentally. The only remedy is the gospel of Christ in its purity. Brigham Young is in jeopardy because of the operation of the civil laws of the Republic, and yet here comes and accession of seven hundred from the frosty regions of Sweden! And so history must tell the story for many days to come. Superstition and error will prove mightier than the wisdom of human legislation until the gospel regenerates the individual and purifies society of its abounding evils.



FROM the day that Sydney Smith indicated his real sentiments toward the missionary enterprise, by expressing the hope to one on the eve of starting to his distant field that he would "disagree with the heathen who might eat him," a great deal of wit has been expended over the zeal of those who devote their labors and peril their lives for the salvation of savage races. The idea of elevating a cannibal into a Christian has been considered preposterous, and the many jokes over the "cold missionary" who would supply the lunch of some cannibal chief, or the absurdities of the Mrs. Jellibys, who expend their time and energies in elevating the inhabitants of some imaginary tribe of unpronounceable name, have expressed the contempt felt for those engaged in the missionary work. Yet, after all, the zeal and labors of those men, whose bodies were served up at the bloody banquets of cannibal tribes, are yielding fruit. Fiji is exhibiting in her recent history the fruit of their labors. Other islands of the Pacific are monuments of the power of the cross over savage hearts. The London Missionary Society lost among the natives a faithful missionary in Mr. Jones, who fell a victim to pagan violence; but the seed he scattered is yielding rich returns, and in the piety of many of the villages of India where he labored, the influence of the gospel over the most desperate depravity is apparent. In Oceanica, from the Pearl Islands in the East to the Friendship Islands in the West, we hear that every group of islands, large and small, have been made accessible to the influence of the gospel, and have furnished trophies of the power of redeeming grace. The Duke of Wellington understood the question when he reminded the philosophical young clergyman, who doubted whether certain tribes were susceptible of Christian influences, that the "marching orders" of the gospel sent the preacher to "all the nations of the earth."

PERE HYACINTHE has organized in Geneva a society of Liberal Catholics, numbering over 1200. He has not yet accepted the formal charge of the parish, as he wishes to extend his operations to other fields, as the way is opened. The special object of this organization is to combat the ultramontane doctrines. It still clings to the skirts of Rome, and acknowledges in a modified sense the supremacy of the Pope, but claims the right to elect its own bishop. This position is only temporary. The Papacy admits no middle ground between heresy and absolute submission to Papal infallibility, and while Hyacinthe and the other leaders of the Old Catholic movement are fondly clinging to the traditions of their church, the Pope will decide the matter, and by his arrogant demands sever the bonds which bind them to Rome.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS.—Will those presiding elders, and others who have received petitions to Congress from me respecting the government claim, please return them as requested at their earliest convenience?

R. ABBEY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 4, 1873.

#### MISSIONARY.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN—The time of the meeting of your respective annual conferences draws near. To these convocations the Board of Missions look with much interest and great concern. Upon the returns you make of missionary collections very much depends. Thousands are dependent upon your liberality for the bread of life. If you devise liberal things they will be fed; if you withhold your contributions they will perish. The Board, in consultation with the College of Bishops, have proposed liberal things for you. Relying on your love of the cause of Christ, they have taken a long step forward, and now they confidently look to you to redeem their pledge on your behalf. Knowing you and your resources, they have promised more largely than ever before; and now they expect you to verify their confidence in your liberality. Have you made your collection? Have you doubled your last year's contribution? or have you given five times the amount you did last year? Come, brethren, do not delay. I see the Bishops are making noble efforts. Many presiding elders are working with energy; the preachers are in the spirit, and the membership, in many localities, are alive to the subject. The advanced movement of the Board meets favor in every direction. Let there be no faltering, no holding back; every one at his post, and each laboring with a good will, and the work will be done. We have tried you in the days of darkness and depression, and nobly did you maintain the the honor of the church and the cause of Jesus. We trust you still. You will rally at the voice of your Captain. The Savior calls for men and means to send the tidings of salvation to lost sinners. The church will furnish both.

J. B. McFERRIN, Secretary.

MISSION ROOMS, July 25, 1873.

WE LEARN from the Northern exchanges that a boat containing a young man, his intended bride and two boys, one of them a brother of the young woman, recently went over the Niagara Falls. The bodies of the young woman and one of the boys have been found. There is something terrible in such a death. The pain is not physical, as the rush from the brink to the gorge below ends life in a brief moment; but the terror which must be felt when the consciousness of danger passes swiftly into utter hopelessness of escape, and helplessly the eye looks into the abyss into which it is plunging is fearful!

We were talking once with a young man who had wandered far from hope, but still further from the pious example of his parents. He was fully conscious of his condition, and said that he would not have his parents to know it for the world. Why not stop? "It is too late!" he said. Evil habits held him in their power and were bearing him pitilessly to his doom. The thirst for liquor had overmastered him. When sober he looked with loathing on himself and horror on the end that he felt was near, but he felt himself as powerless to resist his appetite as that helpless group were in stemming the waters of the Niagara. He had given up, and with each succeeding carouse rushed more swiftly to the terrible catastrophe.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS MUST BE INDULGENT. There is so much matter in hand that there must be delay in finding space for all. We insert in the order in which they reach us.

It is reported that the expatriated Jesuits of Germany have fixed on the lines of the Pacific railroad as an important field for their operations. There is no class of men more thoroughly posted respecting the present and prospective advantages of the different portions of our globe than these people. Their plans look far ahead. They begin their plans with the infancy of nations as they do with the childhood of the individual. An impression made on the boy shapes the character of the man, and an influential position secured in a new country will enable them to shape its entire future. A few acres in a new town on a railroad, secured as a donation, or by an outlay of a few dollars, may be the site of a cathedral in the coming city, or the nucleus of a college in which the children of the coming generation may be educated. They realize the value of material wealth and geographical position in their operations. Their priests renounce the world and its wealth in their vows of poverty, but that vow does not include their church. Its wealth promotes its strength; and with wise foresight they are accumulating property at points which will one day be of vast importance. It would be well if Protestants would learn a lesson at this point.

THE Missionary Society, under the direction of the Congregational Church, raised last year for home missions over \$15,000, and kept 133 missionaries at work. Texas Methodism ought to do as well. It might do a great deal better.

#### OUR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION.

BY BISHOP MARVIN.

The conviction has been long fixed in me, and is very deep, that no church can long prosper at home that does not contribute with vigor to the conquest of the nations for Christ. It is equally clear to me that our own Church has never come up to the measure of its obligations in this work. We have delivered ourselves feebly upon remote and unenlightened peoples.

Indeed, since the war the home work has dragged, and we have much cause of humiliation even with respect to our home missions. Of necessity I have had much to do with this business, and have been compelled to give it much thought. It is now some time since I reached the conclusion that our present missionary organization is faulty, and that in order to the best result—the highest measure of efficiency—there must be important changes.

The organization is faulty in this at least, that it establishes an arbitrary relation between the home and foreign work. In all the conferences alike forty per cent. goes to foreign missions and sixty to the home work. This is certainly wrong, for there are some conferences that need all the money they can raise, and more, for the home work, and others ought to give, perhaps, more than forty per cent. to the foreign field. True, our present plan contemplates some adjustment by appropriations made by the Parent Board to the more feeble conferences. But the adjustment is, in the actual working of affairs, very imperfect, so that in point of fact great inequalities exist.

The present plan gives no spur to the missionary spirit. I say this with respect, especially to the foreign work, which is the missionary work proper. The plan says in effect to each conference, "All you need think of doing for the conversion of the world is expressed in the proportion of four to

six of what you do for destitute regions at home." True, it allows a conference to do more, but it suggests this as the standard. It reminds me of the reply of a lady whose church was criticized in her presence as not looking to the production of a high degree of personal religion. "Oh," said she, "my church allows any one to be as religious as he pleases." No doubt we would allow a conference to do all it might see fit in the way of contributions to the cause of foreign missions. But the tendency of our plan is rather to repress than to encourage. It suggests to the richest churches a low standard.

Under the present plan the annual conferences generally determine what may be necessary for the home field, and then add so much as will be necessary to cover the forty per cent. for the Parent Board, and assess it upon the districts, to be assessed again by the presiding elder upon the circuits and stations. Generally, if not universally, the amount assessed upon a charge is considered the *maximum amount to be raised*. That is the *standard of obligation*. If they reach that they imagine that they do a perfect work, and unfortunately the majority are content to be very *imperfect*, while no one thinks of going *beyond perfection*.

Now, it may do to determine beforehand and assess the amount needed for the destitute fields at home. But for the work among the heathen there ought to be a constant, vigorous tendency toward enlargement. There is room without limit. If we should multiply labors and laborers a thousandfold, there would still be room and demand for *enlargement*.

If you say there can be no great measure of enlargement, that the limit of resources in the church will not allow it, I reply, the resources of the church have not been touched. My conviction is that two-thirds of our members, may be three-fourths, never contribute *anything* to this cause, and not one in a thousand—I speak with deliberation—gives to the measure of ability and obligation. Anything like a spirit of enthusiasm would multiply the sum of contributions by ten at least.

There is scarcely a man in the church, perhaps, who could not give ten times the amount of his habitual contribution, annually, without damage to himself. Many, indeed, *would not feel it*. It is not true, then, that the church has begun to approximate the standard of duty. Our missionary organization ought to be continued with a view to quickening the faith and the sensibilities of the church. So I think and feel, and so I am constrained to speak.

But if our present organization fails to reach a satisfactory result with respect to foreign missions, it may be supposed that there is some compensating efficiency in the domestic field. Alas! no.

That I do not speak at random I give the following facts:

1. The Annual Conference Board are, with few if any exceptions, in debt, and many of them, hopelessly so.
2. In many cases appropriations only tantalize the missionary by raising expectations never to be met.
3. What is paid to the missionary comes in irregularly, and is received later, often not until the end of the year. This is humiliating to the church, vexatious to the officers of the Board, and oppressive upon the missionary.

4. In the newer and poorer conferences the amounts appropriated are altogether inadequate.

That these are sober statements of facts the bishops, presiding elders, members of the conference Boards of Missions, and the men appointed to mission fields all know but too well.

Can a better plan be devised?—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.



**The Sunday-School.**

**Sunday-School Association.**

The second annual meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Northwest Texas Conference was held at Waxahachie, and adjourned on Saturday afternoon, July 18, 1873, after a pleasant and profitable session of four days—Rev. Thos. Stanford, President, presiding.

There was a respectable representation from four of the six districts comprising the conference. From the other two—Belton and Stephenville—there were no delegates.

The constitution was so amended as to make all the traveling and local preachers of the conference, together with the superintendents and a delegate to be selected by each Sunday-school, members of the Association.

The officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, Rev. Wm. Price; Vice-President, Rev. W. G. Connor, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. Oscar M. Addison; Treasurer, Rev. F. Olin Dannelly, M. D.

Revs. W. G. Connor, R. Crawford and Horace Bishop were elected the Committee of Arrangements. By special resolution, they were required to announce the programme for the next annual meeting at the ensuing session of the Northwest Texas Conference.

M. C. Connor, A. Davis, Geo. W. Graves, W. A. Sampy, Wm. Monk, W. R. D. Stockton, and the Secretary of the Association, were appointed a Committee on Sunday-school Work. Their duty is to obtain from all possible sources information in regard to the best methods of conducting Sunday-schools; to consider all questions that may be presented to them in regard to the practical workings of Sunday-schools; also to act as a Committee on Revision, and report the result of their deliberations at the next annual meeting of the Association.

The following were among the resolutions passed:

*Resolved*, That, in the absence of any specific law for the appointment of Sunday-school superintendents, that we recommend for general usage that the preachers in charge appoint them, and that the quarterly conference confirm the same.

*Resolved*, That the pastor should be responsible for the doctrines taught and for the literature used in our Sunday-schools.

*Resolved*, That our President, Rev. Wm. Price, be requested to read the constitution and present the claims of the Association to the Northwest Texas Conference at its next annual meeting.

*Resolved*, That each pastor collect from each Sabbath-school within the bounds of his work at least two dollars yearly, and transmit it to the Treasurer, to be used as an incidental fund for the Association.

The Treasurer's report showed the following sums collected for the use of the Association in response to a call of the Association through the Treasurer:

	COIN.	CUR.
From Corsicana station.....	\$4 25	
From Owensville circuit....	7 50	
From Waxahachie circuit..	4 55	
From Dresden circuit.....	5 00	
From Maysville & Cleburne	1 00	
From Belton station.....		\$2 50
From Cedar Hill (Union School).....		2 00
	\$22 30	\$4 50

When it is remembered that the call for this collection was made twice publicly through the columns of the *Advocate*, it is disgracefully meagre. Denominational pride suggested its entire suppression in the matter; but it is a fact, and if the circuits and stations that failed to respond to the call can bear the mortification of such a fact, the Secretary also can. It is

here recorded, in hope that it may lead to a better state of things in the future.

The Secretary was required to collect and report to the next annual meeting the statistics of our Sunday-schools.

Calvert was selected as the place, and the Wednesday before the third Sunday in July as the time, of the next annual meeting.

Brethren of the conference, please make a note of the above items, or cut this slip out and put it where you can occasionally see it; by doing so, you will escape the mortification of forgetting what the church is doing in the Sunday-school department, and also be prepared to perform the part she assigned to you.

OSCAR M. ADDISON, Sec'y.  
OWENSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 1, 1873.

**SPECIAL NOTICE—OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.**—From and after this date, our Sunday-school periodicals will not be sent to any address unless the order is accompanied with the cash.

Preachers, superintendents, and teachers, or others who order the *Visitor*, *Little People*, *Magazine*, or *Lesson Papers*, must send the money. We will make no exceptions.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.  
July 29, 1873.

The following points from the *S. S. Times* need not be any sharper, so far as we can see:

It was positively funny from one standpoint of view, and it was very sad from another, to see that Bible-class teacher last Sunday before his class without any preparation for teaching. There were several bright-eyed, quick-minded young people who soon saw they had the teacher (so called) at a disadvantage; and they used it, by asking questions he could not answer, and making the blush of shame come into his face on account of his inability to furnish those ready minds with solid nutriment. It was very humiliating to hear those irreligious young people say, after school closed, "Didn't we bore him though?" Pray, study and be ready.

You wish that "fidgety little midge" was out of your class, do you, teacher? Well, now, let me say to you that that "smart," active brained little scholar can't be still long at a time; and if you do not find some loving work for that irrepressible little soul to do, Satan will. Be patient, there is pure gold in that child.

Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, has started a good suggestion in reference to late church-goers. He suggests that a "Church Aisle March" be got up with words and music suitable for different classes of late church-goers. There are to be parts arranged for the strut and splutter class, for boot creakers, door slammers, head twisters, portable dry goods and millinery establishments, look-at-me advertisements, small boots and constitutionally tired persons. When this very desirable piece of music is published, we suggest that the *Sunday-School Times* revise, rearrange and adapt it for Sunday-school drones. There is a fortune in the first edition, if got out early and in good shape.

What should be done to cure a blustering, noisy Sunday-school superintending, who seems to think that he is the Sunday-school? Persuade him to take a few flashes of silence during school hours. It is an excellent remedy.

**LET IT ALONE.**—The rats once assembled in a large cellar, to devise some method of safety in getting the bait from a steel trap which lay near, having seen numbers of their friends and relatives snatched from them by its relentless jaws. After many long

speeches, and proposals of many elaborate but fruitless plans, a happy wit, standing erect, said:

"It is my opinion that if with one paw we can keep down the spring, we can safely take the food from the trap with the other."

All the rats squealed assent. Then they were startled by a faint voice, and a poor rat, with only three legs, limping into the ring, stood up to speak:

"My friends, I have tried the method you propose, and you see the result. Now, let me suggest a plan to escape the trap: *Let it alone.*"

**The Clergyman and the Infidel.**

Some years ago, a well-known clergyman delivered a series of discourses against Atheism, in a town, some of the citizens of which were known to be infidels. A few days afterwards he took passage in a steamer ascending the Mississippi, and found on board several of the citizens of that town, among whom was a noted infidel. So soon as this man discovered the clergyman, he commenced his blasphemies; and when he perceived him reading at one of the tables, he proposed to his companions to go with him to the opposite side of the table and listen to some stories that he had to tell about religion and religious men, which he said would annoy the old preacher. Quite a number, prompted by curiosity, gathered around him to hear his vulgar stories and anecdotes, all of which were pointed against the Bible and its ministers.

The preacher did not raise his eyes from the book which he was reading, nor appear to be in the least troubled by the presence of the rabble. At length the infidel walked up to him, and rudely slapping him on the shoulder, said, "Old fellow, what do you think of these things?" The clergyman calmly pointed towards the land, and said, "Do you see that beautiful landscape spread out in such quiet loveliness before you?" "Yes." "It has a variety of flowers, plants, and shrubs that are calculated to fill the beholder with delight." "Well, if you were to send out a dove, it would pass over that scene and see in it all that was beautiful and lovely, and delight itself in gazing at and admiring it; but if you were to send out a buzzard over precisely the same scene, it would see in it nothing to fix its attention, unless it could find some rotten carcass that would be loathsome to all other animals. It would alight and gloat upon that with exquisite pleasure." "Do you mean to compare me to a buzzard, sir?" said the infidel, coloring deeply. "I made no allusion to you, sir," said the clergyman, very quietly. The infidel walked off in confusion, and went by the name of "The Buzzard" during the remainder of the passage.

**PERSONAL APPLICATION OF TRUTH.**

A friend recalled the case of a teacher who, going to meet his class at the hour appointed, found but one present. Annoyed and discouraged, his first impulse was to place him in some other class, and spend the hour in visiting the absent ones. He, however, opened the Bible, and was it chance or was it the good Spirit that caused his eye to rest on the passage which spoke of Jesus sitting on Jacob's well? Yet weary as he was with his journey, he failed not to become the teacher of a class of one, and through that one leading many to believe in his name. The lesson came home to his heart. The application of the lesson that day was necessarily direct and personal; and during the ensuing week the faithful teacher received a note from his scholar, thanking him for speaking to him as he had done, telling him that the teaching of that morning had been blessed; and that his one scholar had found peace and pardon in Jesus.—*Friends' Conference Report.*

**Worth Saving.**

Charlie Burns started in life with as fair prospects as any young man might wish. But he became addicted to strong drink, and the community thought him a hopeless drunkard.

"One morning I awoke," said a lady, "thinking of him. I had not seen or heard of him for a long time. So impressed was I, that I knelt and prayed earnestly for his soul's salvation. I was soon occupied with home duties, but I could not dismiss Charlie from my mind. I had never done anything to reclaim him from the error of his way. If he died, should I be guiltless? I resolved to seek him, though I expected to be ridiculed, if not worse treated.

"I walked but a few steps, when, turning a corner, I suddenly came face to face with Charlie Burns. His appearance was repulsive. I was shocked, but I thought he was a soul worth saving. I took his hand and said, 'I have been thinking of and praying for you this morning.' He looked at me in surprise, but did not reply. 'God will help you if you will try to lead a different life. Think of what I have said. Perhaps this may be your last chance for repentance.'

"I believe God sent you to me." "Don't resist his Holy Spirit, then, but promise me you will never drink again."

"Seizing my hand, he grasped it tightly, and promised, with God's help, never to drink again. He has kept his promise—nobly redeemed his character. And many will be the stars in his crown of rejoicing."

If we have impulses for good, let us cherish them, and not be afraid to act upon them. God sends them to us. No one can sink so low that God's grace cannot reclaim him. Jesus is willing and able to save all who will come unto him.—*American Messenger.*

**GERMANY.**—The Sunday-school is gaining ground and friends in Germany. The *London Sunday-School Times* reports of a recent meeting of ladies interested in this cause assembled at Darmstadt:

Twenty-five ladies were present, among them Princess Elizabeth, the mother-in-law of our Princess Alice. Half of the number were already Sunday-school teachers, and had passed through much persecution from the public authorities and the clergy who were opposed to the movement. At this meeting it was resolved that the pastor who conducts the teachers' preparation class should, in future, question the teachers upon the subject, and encourage them to make inquiries of him; that the teachers should regularly visit their scholars; and that the elder girls should be trained so as in time to be qualified for teachers. These are new features in German Sunday-schools.

**OLD PATCH.**—Here is a little narrative which has been in print two or three times, but it deserves stereotyping:

A poor boy came to school with a large patch on his knee. One of his school-fellows, who was a little haughty, and withal a great "tease," began to nickname him "Patch!" and finally "Old Patch." "Why don't you lick him?" Yes, give it to him; I'd give it to him!" "Pooh!" answered the boy with the patch, "you don't suppose I'm ashamed of my patch, do you? For my part, I'm very thankful for a good mother who, though poor, toils to keep me out of rags. A neat patch looks much better than a slovenly ragged hole. Yes, I honor this patch for my mother's sake." There was a true and noble philosophy in this, and his companions felt it. "There is no getting the better of Patch," said the boys; "not a bit of false shame about him." And now the boys honor him for it.



Boys and Girls.

A Heavy Load.

Something had occurred to irritate Thomas Hampden, and he was uttering a volley of oaths, when his employer, coming nearer, asked quietly: "Does it do any good to swear?"

"Yes, sir," was the quick reply. "It lets off the steam; so I feel better. I don't mean no hurt by it."

"But you do hurt by it." "How?" "In the first place, you hurt yourself most of all by sinning against the great and holy God. Then you hurt my feelings and set a bad example to others. I shouldn't like to have my boy with a man that talks as you do."

"You shouldn't!" said Hampden, blushing. "I wouldn't hurt such a boy as yours any sooner than I'd cut my hands off. I've heard a good deal about him. 'Clear grit,' everybody says; and I like his looks. Ain't afraid of work, I know. He'll make his way in the world."

"And make his way to a better world than this, I hope, when he gets through here," said his father seriously. "I believe he tries to do what is right."

"He ain't none of your saints, is he, Mr. Wilson? No offence, I hope," the speaker hastened to add, "But you see he don't look like one."

"What does he look like?" "Like a wide-awake, plucky boy, ready for anything that turns up."

"Should you think any better of him if you should hear him swear?"

"Can't say I should," was the honest answer.

"The fact is, I don't suppose swearing does me any real good; but, you see, I've got used to it. Tell you what, though, I wouldn't let my old mother hear me. I've always been good to her, if I hain't done right in other things. You needn't be afraid of my swearing before your boy, neither, unless I forget what I'm about. Its mean business, no mistake. I wish I hadn't got in the habit of it. If boys knew what was best for them, they'd steer clear of lying, swearing, tobacco and liquor. Yes, sir, they would. I know all about it. I've tried all but lying; and likely its no thanks to me I hadn't tried that. I never see no place where 'twould do me any good in a long run."

"Then swearing, liquor, and tobacco have done you good, have they?"

The man thus addressed hesitated a moment, and then said:

"No, sir; I won't tell a lie about it. They've just kept me at the foot of the hill all my life. They make a pretty heavy load, and a man can't climb very well if he has them on his back."

Thomas Hampden was doubtless well qualified to judge of what he affirmed. — Youth's Temperance Banner.

Susy's Mission.

I wish I could wake up to-morrow morning and find I was thirty-five years old," said little Susy Baird to her mother.

"Why does my little girl wish that?" asked Mrs. Baird.

"So I could be a missionary to the heathen, or at any rate so I could be a minister's wife, just as you are, and president of the sewing circle, and have a class in Sabbath-school, and lead the ladies' prayer-meeting."

Then her mother told her how she had a mission here at home, for by being unselfish, cheerful and helpful, she could do good, and honor Jesus every day.

"I'll try, mother," said Susy earnestly.

"I can't find my glasses," called grandpa, and two willing little feet ran up and down the house till they were discovered. "Thank you, Susy," he

said, "and here's a penny to get you a stick of candy on your way to school." Down to the store she ran. "A whole stick of cream candy," she said to herself: "but I must give Jenny part of it."

On the way she met Charley Snow, of primer class notoriety. "What's the matter?" she asked the sobbing child.

"I've lost my slate-pencil," he answered, in a choked voice, "and mother says she's too poor to give me another."

Now right in the show-case, beside the box of cream candy, lay some long slate-pencils. Susy thought of her mission, and stood looking at one and the other.

"What do you want, little girl?" asked the merchant.

"I d-o-n't k-n-o-w, a—slate-pencil."

The last word came out like the explosion of a torpedo. "Here Charley," and she pushed it into his hands, and ran off to school. "At any rate I shall have time for a good play before school," she said to herself.

"O Susy, won't you hear my spelling lesson, for mother didn't have time, and I am at the head to-day, and do so want to get the medal."

What do you suppose she did? Heard him spell? No; she said, "I can't very well now; ask some one else, Will." But somehow she didn't enjoy her game very well, and pretty soon she sidled up to him in an ashamed way, and said, "Adamant," and so on down the column; and that night Will Haskins wore home a silver quarter of a dollar, tied round his neck with a blue ribbon.

She wanted to go and swing after tea, but something whispered to her, "Your mother is very tired, and you ought to offer to wash the supper dishes;" and then followed another victory over self, another little missionary act, for we can worship God by working as well as praying. Jenny was in the swing, when at last she came out, and refused to give it up. Susy's temper rose, and she began angrily, "You are the most self—" No one ever heard the rest of that sentence, and I do not think any one ever will.

But that evening, when her father stopped at the door of her chamber to bid her good-night, he heard a low voice praying that Jesus would help her to do good, and be a missionary, even if she wasn't thirty-five years old.

And do you wonder that he went down-stairs on tiptoe and told his wife all about it, adding very softly at the end. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven?" — Child at Home.

JEWELS.—In the second century before Christ, there lived two celebrated Romans, called the Gracchi. Their mother, Cornelia, was a woman of superior mind, and to her they were indebted for their training and education, their father having died early. A Campanian lady, who was fond of pomp and show, at one time, when on a visit to Cornelia, displayed her jewels with much pride, and asked to see Cornelia's in return. The mother begged her to wait a little while, when, at the usual time her sons came home from the public schools. Then, presenting them to the lady she said tenderly: "These are my jewels!"

United we Stand.

Little Daughter.—I wish the river would rise.

Father.—What have you to do with the river rising?

Little Daughter.—A great deal, father; for then the boats would run.

Father.—And what have you to do with the boats running, my child, eh?

Little Daughter.—They would bring the cotton, father.

Father.—(Looking over his spectacles.) And what have you to do, darling, with cotton-bales?

Little Daughter.—Why, if the cot-

ton was down, you would be able to sell it, you know, dear father (smilingly.)

Father.—And what then?

Little Daughter.—You would have plenty of money.

Father.—Well?

Little Daughter.—(Laying her little hand on his shoulder, and looking up into his face.) Then you could pay mother that twenty-dollar gold piece you borrowed from her, you know, father.

Father.—And what then, my child?

Little Daughter.—Then mother could pay Aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her.

Father.—Ay, indeed! and what then?

Little Daughter.—And Aunt Sarah would pay sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, but didn't because she didn't have any cotton—any money, I mean father.

Father.—Well, what else? (He lays down the newspaper, and looks at her curiously, with a half smile.)

Little Daughter.—Sister Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would give me the half-dime he owes me, and two half-dimes to buy marbles; and this is what I want the river to rise for, and the big boats to run. And I owe nurse the half-dime, and must pay my debts.

"Pa" looked at "ma." "There it is" he said; "we are all, big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch one, and away we all go, even down to our Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise of the river as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting to buy marbles."

A good lesson for debtor and creditor, too, and well enforced.

"NOTHING" DEFINED.—Trust a bright boy to give a definition of anything within his own experience. A Scotch boy was quite equal to the task of defining "nothing." At Banechory, lately, the parish school-master, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars: "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny were well-known among his school-fellows, got up and replied: "It's when a man asks you to hold his horse, and just say, 'Thank ye.'"

PUZZLES, ETC.

I.

A town where the Israelites were gathered in the region of Rehoboam.

A prophet who saw a vision concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

The man who brought myrrh and aloes to Jesus.

A god of one of the enemies of Judah.

One of the six cities of refuge.

A valley where the Philistines encamped during the reign of David.

A son who assisted to assassinate his father.

The name of a captain who was appointed over the tribes of Simeon.

A prince who gave David a good character.

The queen who made a feast for women.

One who saw God would not do wickedly.

A tribe which were obliged to live in the mountains.

The father of a man who was slain before the altar.

The last letter in the name of one whom Paul called his own son in the faith.

The elders of what city went to fetch Jephtha?

The father of Aminadab.

Name of the prince of destruction in the Hebrew tongue.

One whom Paul baptized.

An altar erected in the land of Canaan.

We wish to see how many answers we will receive to the above enigma.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1048.

I—EDGERLEY, WALKER, HOWARD, DAVIS, ALEXANDER, LEWIS, ANGELL, APPELL, ROBERTSON.

II—JOHN HOWARD, ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

III—KINDNESS.

IV—TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

When may a man be said to be literally in his business? When he is giving a swimming lesson.

Church Notices.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Pilot Point circuit, at camp-ground, near Pilot Point, (camp-meeting,) commencing Thursday, August 21st. Quarterly conference will convene Saturday, the 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M. Gainesville circuit, at Fish creek camp-ground, (camp-meeting,) Thursday, August 28th. Quarterly conference convening Saturday at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sherman circuit, at Friendship No. 1, commencing Friday, September 6th. Quarterly conference convening Saturday the 6th at 9 o'clock A. M.

Whitesboro circuit, at camp-ground, north of Whitesboro, (camp-meeting,) commencing Thursday, September 11th. Quarterly conference, Saturday 13th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Decatur mission, at Sandy camp-ground, five miles south of Decatur, commencing Thursday, September 18th. Quarterly conference, Saturday, the 20th at 9 o'clock A. M.

Montague mission, at Clear creek, on Jones' camp-ground, commencing Thursday, September 25th. Quarterly conference, Saturday, the 27th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Bonham circuit, at Virginia Point, October 4, 5. Quarterly conference, Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Sherman station, October 11, 12. Quarterly conference, Monday, the 13th, at 9 o'clock A. M. It is suggested that each of the camp-meetings will be held on the self-supporting plan. Of course, the preachers and visitors from a distance will be provided for. We would be pleased to see the editor of the Advocate at any or all of these meetings, or any other preacher who is willing to work. Come over, brethren, especially those in the western part of the district. (No danger of Indians; there are now too many pale faces moving in.) We need your help much. Rest assured that you will be cared for, and your labors duly appreciated. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Chatfield cir., 4th Sunday in August. Hutchins mis., 1st Sunday in September. Milford cir., 2d Sunday in September. Lancaster cir., 3d Sunday in September. Red Oak cir., 4th Sunday in September. Peoria cir., 1st Sunday in October. Hillsboro cir., 2d Sunday in October. Waxahachie cir., 3d Sunday in October. Waxahachie sta., 4th Sunday in October. G. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Galveston District.

THIRD ROUND.

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. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Palestine District.

THIRD ROUND.

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

Belton District.

THIRD ROUND.

Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17. Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting,) August 23, 24.

Dallas District.

THIRD ROUND.

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 deacons, and all others interested, to lay aside for a few days their temporal interests, and come up expecting a blessing from the Great Head of the Church.

The San Augustine Sunday-school convention will commence on Thursday evening before the second Sabbath in August, proximo, at Pine Hill, in Rusk county. All interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. J. W. MILLS, P. E. CENTER, May 7, 1873.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

7. Troupe, or Zavala, 3d Saturday and Sunday in August.

8. London, 4th Saturday and Sunday in August.

9. A basket-meeting, 5th Saturday and Sunday in August, to be held at "Union Arbor," yet to be built, at some central point, uniting Asbury Chapel, Thompson's Arbor and Spruce's school-house.

Ministers of the gospel seeing this notice, or hearing of these meetings, will please come to my assistance. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend them, but especially sinners.

A. L. L. N. BOX, P. E. LONDON, June 24, 1873.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Cold Springs, at Camilla, August 16, 17. Caney mis., at Union Grove, August 23, 24.

Bryson cir., at Welborne, August 30, 31. Prairie Plains cir., at Oak Grove, September 6, 7.

Huntsville sta., September 13, 14. J. M. WESSON, 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.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—The Navy Department to-day received telegrams from Capt. Wells, commander of Shenandoah, dated Cadiz, August 5th, in which he says Cadiz is in possession of government forces, the insurgents having surrendered without fighting. The city is tranquil. He says nothing about his conduct in that port, and the department don't credit the recent telegraphic statement of the 4th, that he ordered the Spanish insurgents' frigate *Ville de Madrid* to abstain from hostilities and that vessel remained anchored under guns of Shenandoah.

The President has signed the postal treaty with Japan. The postage will be 15 cents each way.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Sixteen prisoners are still in the tombs charged with homicide.

Numerous families were reduced to poverty by the recent Long Island fires, and one family was forced to go to the poor-house.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico special says: "The rebel chief Lozardo has been shot."

The cholera is raging at Chiapas.

Legal steps have been allowed in decrees expelling American priests from Mexico.

The loss by the Hunter's Point fire was \$200,000. Capt. Meyers started the fire by throwing a lighted match on the deck of an oil vessel. His remains have been found. Two persons are still said to be missing.

There were 322 deaths the past week, including 96 from cholera infantum, 11 from cholera morbus, and 26 from diarrhoea.

Lewis Bissell, a well known inventor of locomotives, and other machinery, died here yesterday. He was a brother of the late Gov. Bissell, of Illinois.

SANTA FE, August 4.—A slight earthquake was felt here yesterday.

It is reported that the Southern Apaches left their reservation on account of one of their chiefs being arrested for theft. Troops are after them.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and delegates to the General Council at Ockmulgee, which meets on the first Monday in December next. The election rests mainly on an issue which has sprung up in the Nation during the past few years relative to the establishment of a territorial government for the Indian Territory and allotment and in severalty. The progressive party believe they have carried the election, but owing to the remoteness of some of the voting precincts and the absence of the telegraph, the result cannot be ascertained for some days. The new council of the Cherokees will vote to ratify or reject the constitution which was framed by the Grand Council in 1870, and on this issue the campaign was conducted.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—The cholera appeared in Chattanooga to-day. Eight cases known; two fatal as yet. It is confined to the colored population and is caused by eating unripe fruit and melons. The mayor of Chattanooga issued proclamation forbidding the sale of fruits and vegetables, except potatoes and tomatoes.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Two of the crew of the steamer *Class* had a quarrel, and one threw the other overboard, who was drowned; the perpetrator was arrested.

Cubans in this city are preparing another expedition to land arms and ammunition in Cuba by the steamer *Virginus*. It is said that this is the largest one yet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—Gigan-

tic swindle is discovered in the preparation for sale of over nine thousand chests of damaged tea, part of the cargo of steamer *Petersburg*, wrecked off Bermudas. Parties who bought it at government auction have been doctoring it for some time in the West street malt house to force it upon the market when favorable opportunity offered. The attention of the Board of Health is directed to the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—There was an Indian fight near Camp Verde, in which three Apaches were killed, and five of their women captured.

COLUMBUS, O., August 8.—Since July 25, there have been twenty-four cholera cases, eighteen of which were fatal, outside of the penitentiary; there are six cases now in the city, two of which are mild.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, August 5.—The Bishop of Ely succeeds Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

A railroad accident occurred between Ashton and Manchester. Eighteen were killed.

LONDON, August 6.—The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament thanked the members for provision of the Duke of Edinburgh—best relations with foreign powers—Zanzibar mission—suppressed slave trade—successful commercial relations between France and England brought to a satisfactory issue—provisions for the Treaty of Washington being carried out.

LONDON, August 7.—The journals of this morning contradict the report that Prince Authur is betrothed to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

There are current rumors that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Commissioner of Works and Buildings have both resigned.

Motley the historian who was reported dangerously ill, is much better. It was neuralgia, not apoplexy.

LONDON, August 8.—Debris was found off the coast of Ireland. It is feared that they are of the steamer *Alabama*, from Glasgow, on Saturday. No survivors from any wreck have been reported.

The joint Secretary of the Treasury, Arthur Peel, has become the Liberal whip. Other changes are expected in a few days. John Bright has joined the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Liberals lost the election to-day in Staffordshire.

At a meeting of the directors of the company organized to lay the cable direct to the coast of New Hampshire it was unanimously resolved to change the route and land the cable on the coast of New Foundland.

The London journals of this morning announce that Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish and Sir Authur Wellestry Peel will assist Mr. Gladstone in administering the duties of office as Chancellor of Exchequer.

It is also stated that Hon. Algernon Greville has been offered one of the junior Lordships of the Treasury.

It is probable that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be appointed Master of Rolls, Sir George Jessel, Attorney General, and Mr. Henry James, Solicitor General.

## France.

PARIS, August 4.—The ex-President yesterday, in the course of a reply to Madame Rocheburg, who had presented him with a gift from the ladies of Mulhouse, declared that the attitude of France towards foreign powers should be strictly mutual, and that the difficulties in Spain were purely internal; that if France claimed inviolability of her territory, she ought to respect that of Spain.

The Conservatives have elected a majority of the members of the General Council in several departments, and the Radicals in others.

BAYONNE, August 4.—Don Carlos

is in the town of Guernica, province of Biscay, seventeen miles northeast of Bilbao. Yesterday he took the oath of fidelity to the privileges of the provinces.

PARIS, August 6.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the Count de Chambord received the Count de Paris to-day.

Theirs assures his Republican friends they need not fear that a fusion between the Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected.

The French troops entered Nancy to-day, and were received with wild enthusiasm.

A dispatch from Vienna says the interview yesterday between Count de Chambord and Count de Paris was of a most cordial nature, and that the political situation of France was not alluded to during the conversation.

PARIS, August 7.—A duel was fought to-day between Herve, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and M. Abant, well known to one another. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand.

Henri Rochefort was examined by his physician and pronounced able to bear the fatigues of the voyage. He was accordingly sent on board the transport *Virginia* with eighty-nine other convicts for New Caledonia.

The payment of the third quarter of the last milliard for indemnity was completed on the 5th inst.

VIENNA, August 8.—The *Vorst adt Zeitung* reports that Count de Chambord has accepted the throne of France, a formal tender of which was recently made him by a deputation of Legitimists.

PARIS, August 8.—The funeral of Odilien Barrot is to take place to-morrow. Mr. Thiers will be one of the pall-bearers.

Mr. Theirs will leave for Lucerne on Monday, where he will remain until the end of the week, when he will return to Paris.

## Germany.

BERLIN, August 5.—Capt. Werner, who recently seized the Spanish gunboat *Vigilante*, will be removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, August 6.—Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, is visiting King Oscar, of Sweden.

The German Government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed.

## Austria.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Count de Chambord yesterday returned the visit of the Count de Paris. The interview lasted over an hour. Nothing is known of the nature of the conference.

TRIESTE, August 8.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Prince Nicholas Hospador de Montijo. The Prince was severely wounded in the face.

## Russia.

Emigration from Russia to the United States is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed recently in one steamer. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts in Russia.

## Italy.

ROME, August 4.—The fleet of Italian war vessels will be ordered to proceed to Carthage to protect the interests of its subjects, also to co-operate with foreign vessels now there in whatever measures that may be deemed necessary.

ROME, August 6.—A statement made by the Minister of Finance shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States. The duty on raw material has been officially abrogated.

## Spain.

MADRID, August 3.—The Cortes

has under consideration a scheme for dividing Spain into forty-nine cantons. It is not improbable that the new Federal Constitution will be amended to that effect.

The Carlists are increasing in numbers in the Bosque provinces, Navarre and Catalonia.

The chief justice of Almanza asked the Cortes for authority to prosecute the insurgent deputies.

Contrees, the insurgent chieftain, and staff, are detained on the German man-of-war *Frederick Charles*.

The vessels of foreign powers in Cadiz harbor interposed to prevent the insurgents from attacking the arsenal.

The Republican batteries have opened upon the insurgents at Seville. The troops are now waiting for reinforcements before making the final assault.

Official dispatches from Valencia report that Government troops are making their way into the city.

A force has advanced against Cadiz, in San Luce de Baramade, eighteen miles north of the city.

The British, Russian and German consuls have thanked Pairria, commanding the Government troops of Seville, for the gallant conduct of his men and the protection afforded to foreigners and their property.

A regiment at Manersa fired upon their Colonel, who left his command with a number of Republican volunteers. Another regiment at the same place has dismissed its officers.

The bombardment of Valencia has begun.

BARCELONA, August 4.—The Carlists at Pratz Dellazanc are divided into three corps, the whole commanded by Don Alphonzo.

The prefect of Lyons has issued an order requiring all public gardens of that city to close at 9 o'clock every evening.

MADRID, August 5.—There was a large popular demonstration in Seville, to-day, in favor of the Government.

MADRID, August 6.—Two frigates of the insurgents have been captured in the harbor of Malaga by the Germans.

The insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the national troops.

Gen. Pavia, at the head of the Republican forces, entered this city yesterday.

Senor Romes has been appointed president of the Junta of Cadiz until the arrival of the authorities.

The Government is concentrating a large force of gendarmes in Madrid, for the purpose of disarming the disaffected militia.

Senor Olozoga, late minister to France, has, through Admiral Tapez, tendered his services to the present Government.

## Peru.

A Lima letter reports unprecedented rains along the coast of Peru. Roofs were destroyed, furniture ruined, and many houses undermined. The palace of justice became a lake, and the great library was drenched.

## Cuba.

HAVANA, August 8.—The *Diario De La Marina* of to-day says telegrams annulling the sequestration of property of Cuban rebels have been received, and says that it will not pronounce the news false for fear of misleading the public. It cannot accept it without official confirmation. The *Diario* thinks it impossible that the Spanish Government decrees the immediate return of their property to rebels and rebel sympathizers. It says that the rebels have used the great part of their resources in buying vessels and arms to carry on the war; that the return of the property will send out new expeditions and prolong the struggle. It thinks such an action would be an absurdity, and shows want of reason and patriotic sentiment on the part of the government.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 2, 1873, to Aug. 9, 1873. Rev Jno B Denton, Beeville—2 subscribers. We have never received the bill for the books; hence not included in your account. Have sent the document called for.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND. Hallville mis. at Hallville, 3d Sabbath in Sept. Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, 1st Sabbath in Oct.

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Notice.

There will be a camp-meeting at Union Hill church, on Willow creek, Harris county, six miles west of Spring station, and twenty-five miles north of Houston, to commence Friday evening, August 29, 1873.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford cir., at Weatherford, Aug. 23, 24. Alvarado cir., at Centre Point, Sept. 6, 7.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

THIRD ROUND. San Felipe cir., Long Point camp-ground, August 16, 17.

Stephensville District.

FOURTH ROUND. Polox, at Andrew chapel, Aug. 16, 17. Stephensville (camp-meeting), at Stephensville, Aug. 23, 24.

WM. MONK, P. E.

Brother J. S. McCarver, Bible Agent, will be with me at the above times and places to represent the interest of the Bible cause.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

7. Troupe, or Zavala, 3d Saturday and Sunday in August. 8. London, 4th Saturday and Sunday in August.

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.]

Tribute of Respect.

Died, near Pittsville, Texas, on Wednesday, July 22, 1873, after an illness of five days, Miss MATTIE M. PARKER, in the sixteenth year of her age.

PITTSVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this body, on July 26, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the manifold dispensations of God's providence it has seemed right in his eyes to remove from our circle, by death, Miss Mattie M. Parker; therefore,

Resolved, That by her death the Sabbath school has lost a beloved and faithful scholar; the Temperance Council, a conscientious adherent and a strong advocate; the community, a highly respected and greatly beloved member; society, one of its brightest ornaments; relatives and friends, a gifted, precious and peculiar treasure; and her father, the idol of his heart, the pride of his life, and the hope of his old age.

Resolved, That we tenderly cherish her sweet memory always; and that we publicly mourn her loss for the space of thirty days, wearing in token thereof the badge of our order, draped with the insignia of death.

MARRIED.

WINDROW—CRENSHAW.—On July 24, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Centon, Colorado county, Texas, by Rev. L. Ercanbrack, Mr. CLEVELAND WINDROW to Miss MARY ALICE CRENSHAW.

San Antonio District.

THIRD ROUND. San Antonio, August 16, 17. Uvalde, at Frio City, August 23, 24. Cibolo, at Selma, August 30, 31.

Austin District.

THIRD ROUND. Austin cir. at Elgin, August 16, 17.

It is not only the aged who, by reason of nature having finished their course, lay down in death; nor yet those in the humbler walks of life; but the high, the proud, the mighty, in every age and in every clime, are subject to the power and obedient to the commands of death; so, too, the young, the beautiful, the gifted, as in the present instance, not unfrequently hear, in the flower of youth, the bloom of beauty, and the pride of life, the last earthly summons, "The Master is come and calleth for thee."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement, praying that the God of consolation may consecrate and sanctify this sad affliction as the means and the power of his saving grace to their precious souls, and that they may have eyes to see, ears to hear, and hearts to feel and believe "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the book of minutes.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication to the Baptist Herald and the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JOHN V. EVERETT, S. WALES MILLER, W. E. MAY, ROBERTA DERRY, EMMA BROOKSHIRE, A. WADE, President. S. M. MILLER, Secretary.

GARRET.—HOWEL GARRET passed away from the sorrows of earth to the scenes of the future state on July 16, 1873.

He was born in Alabama, on the 13th of June, 1811. Our departed friend had long been an exemplary member of the Methodist Church. I have been intimately acquainted with him for many years, and during that time I always found him ready to give a reason for the hope that was in him with meekness and fear. He was eminently a man of prayer.

BOWDEN.—Died, on the 23d of June, 1873, J. W. BOWDEN. He was born February 3, 1847. Thus, in his twenty-sixth year, our young friend has passed away. Such is life. It is like a vapor or vanishing cloud.

BEESON.—ELIZABETH BEESON was born in Clark county, Alabama, March 17, 1828. She removed with her parents to Enterprise, Mississippi. She professed religion some years ago and joined the M. E. Church, South; was married to E. G. Beeson August 23, 1846, and died May 6, 1873.

Peaceful be thy silent slumbers; Peaceful in the grave so low; Thou no more shall join our numbers; Thou no more our songs shall know.

WM. DEASON.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The business of the week for this season of the year has been fair, showing an increase of sales over the week preceding. Orders from the interior have been more liberal than during the past month, though confined chiefly to staples.

COTTON.—The demand for the better grades of Cotton during the week has been fair. The receipts have been light; prices have fluctuated to some extent, being influenced by the proportion of the low grades in the lists.

MONETARY.—An increased demand for accommodations the past week tended to increase the stringency of the market, though not to that extent that justified an increased percent.

GOLD.—The supply of Gold has been ample to meet the demand. It rated during the week at 115 1/2 @ 115 3/4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

BAGGING—per yard— Kentucky and St. Louis..... none nominal India, in bales..... 15 @ 16 Borneo, in bales..... 15 @ 17 Domestic, in rolls..... 16 @ 17 Methuen in rolls..... 17 @ 18

BUILDING MATERIAL— Finishing Lime..... 3 00 @ 3 25 Rockland Lime..... 2 75 @ 3 00 Cement..... 3 50 @ 3 75 Laths..... 6 00 @ 6 50 Hair..... 10 @ 11

COFFEE—per lb, gold— Ordinary..... nominal Fair..... 18 1/2 @ 19 Prime..... 20 @ 20 1/2 Choice..... 21 @ 21 1/2 Havana..... none Java..... 27 @ 30

COTTON TIES—per lb, gold— Cotton..... 8 @ 8 1/2 Flour—per bbl—Fine— Superfine..... 6 50 @ 6 75 Extra, Single..... 7 00 @ 7 25 do Double..... 7 25 @ 7 75 do Treble..... 8 25 @ 9 00 do Choice..... 10 00 @ 10 50 do Fancy..... 11 00 @ 12 00

GLASS—per box of 50 feet— French, 8x10..... 4 40 @ 4 50 do 10x12..... 4 50 @ 4 75 do 12x18..... 5 00 @ 5 25 GRAIN—per bushel—Oats..... 64 @ 72 Corn, Texas..... none do Western..... 90 @ 1 00

HARDWARE— Iron, per ton, pig..... gold none Country Bar, per lb..... 6 @ 6 1/2 English, per lb..... 6 @ 6 1/2 Slab Iron..... 8 @ 9 Sheet..... 8 1/2 @ 11 Boiler..... 8 @ 9 Galvanized..... 18 @ 20 Castings, American..... 6 @ 7 Iron Axles..... 9 @ 10 LEAD, per 100 lbs—Fig..... 8 00 @ 10 00 Bar, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ 11 Sheet..... 15 @ 16 Pipe..... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2

NAILS, per lb—American— Four Penny..... 6 1/2 @ 7 Six Penny..... 6 @ 7 Eight Penny..... 5 1/2 @ 6 Ten to Sixty Penny..... 5 1/2 @ 6 Wrought, German..... 12 1/2 @ 15 do American..... 9 @ 10 Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00 STEEL, per lb—German..... 18 @ 20 Cast..... 22 @ 28 Plough..... none @ 12 1/2

HIDES—per lb— Green, City Slaughter..... 7 @ 9 Wet Salted..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 Dry Salted..... 13 @ 15 Dry Flint, in lot..... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4 Mexican, stretched..... none HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern..... 2 00 @ 2 25 Western..... 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2

LUMBER—per M ft, from yard Yellow Pine, Calcasieu..... 22 00 @ 26 00 do do Pensacola..... 28 00 @ 35 00 Flooring, do..... 40 00 @ 42 50 Ceiling, do..... 35 00 @ 43 00 Flooring, Calcasieu..... 35 00 @ 40 00 Ceiling, do..... 30 00 @ 35 00 Weatherboards, dressed..... 32 50 @ 35 00 Pensacola..... 35 00 @ 40 00 Cypress..... 40 00 @ 60 00 Shingles, Cypress..... 5 00 @ 7 50 do Juniper..... 50 @ 7 00

MOLASSES—per gallon— Texas, bbls..... 60 @ 65 do half bbls..... 62 1/2 @ 65 Louisiana, bbls..... 70 @ 75 do 1/2 & 3/4 bbls..... 75 @ 80 Cuba..... none Syrup..... 75 @ 80 do folded, choice bbls 1 00 @ 1 25 1/2 bbls..... 1 00 @ 1 25

OILS, per gallon— Coal, in bbls..... 32 @ 35 do cases..... 38 @ 40 Lard, in bbls..... 9 @ 10 Linseed, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20 do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 26 Neatsfoot..... 2 00 @ 2 10

PROVISIONS, per bbl— Breakfast Bacon..... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Beef, Mess, bbls Western..... none do do Texas..... none do do 1/2 bbls do..... none Pork, Mess, per bbl..... 19 00 @ 19 50 do Prime..... 18 50 @ 19 00 Rump..... nominal do Hams, canvassed..... 16 @ 16 1/2 Clear Sides..... 16 1/2 @ 17 Texas..... none Clear Ribbed Sides..... 10 1/2 @ 11 Ribbed Sides..... none Shoulders..... 8 1/2 @ 9 Lard, prime, in tierces..... 10 1/2 @ 11 do in kegs..... 12 @ 13 Butter, milk, Northern..... 45 @ 48 do Western, new..... 20 @ 25 do do old..... 20 @ 25 do Texas..... 20 @ 25 Cheese Western..... nominal do Choice Northern..... nominal do English Dairy..... nominal Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 3 50 @ 4 00 do Northern..... nominal Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none Onions..... none Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 10 00 @ 12 00 do 1/2 bbl..... 6 50 @ 7 00

SUGAR, per lb— Texas, Prime..... 10 @ 11 do Ordinary to Fair..... 9 @ 10 Havana, Yellow..... none Louisiana, Fair..... 9 @ 9 1/2 do Prime..... 11 @ 11 1/2 do Choice..... 11 1/2 @ 12 do Yellow clarified..... 12 @ 12 1/2 do White do..... 13 @ 13 1/2 B Coffee, white..... 13 @ 13 1/2 A Coffee, white..... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 Crushed..... 14 @ 14 1/2 Leaf..... none Pulverized..... 14 @ 14 1/2

SALT, per sack— Fine, in boxes, per dozen..... 1 50 @ 1 70 L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold..... none do from store..... 2 30 @ 2 75 L'pool coarse, 1st hands..... 1 50 @ 1 85 do from store..... 1 75 @ 1 85

TALLOW, per lb— City rendered..... 7 @ 8 County..... 8 @ 9 Steam..... none

WOOL, per lb— Coarse, free of burrs..... 18 @ 20 Medium..... 22 @ 26 Fine..... nominal



# Economy in Fencing.

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

Patented March 12, 1872.

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

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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

March 31, 1873. J. H. S. may 22 tf

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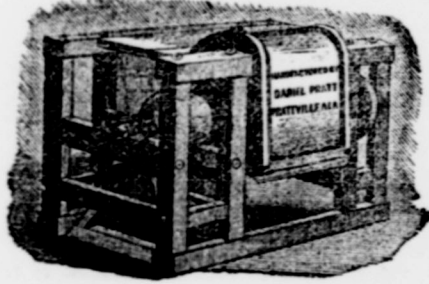
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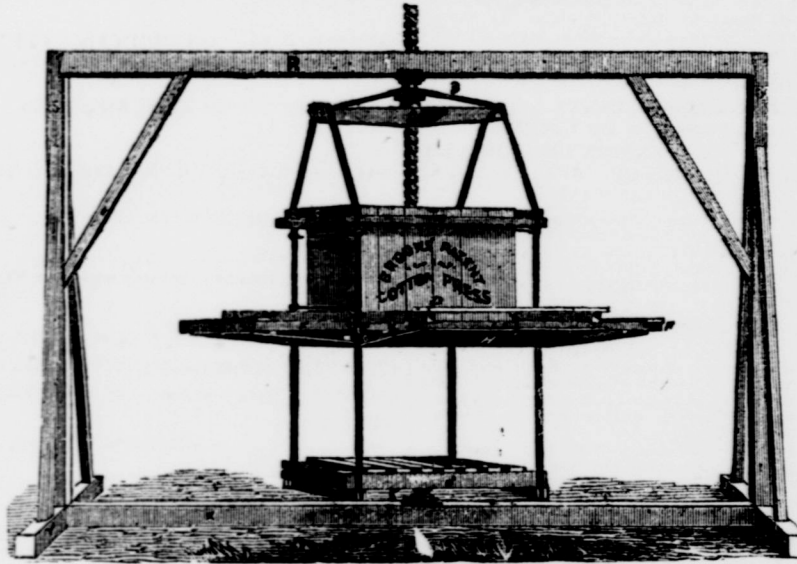
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THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN Runs lighter, gins more cotton, makes a better sample and cleans the seed better than any Gin now known. Every Gin warranted to be a perfect piece of machinery. Write for Price List and Descriptive Circulars, to JOHN W. WICKS & SON, GALVESTON, TEXAS. jan22 '73 17



B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc., 68 Strand, Galveston, Texas. jan5-17

M. QUIN, -alveston, 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. mar17'70 W. L. MOODY. R. 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. iv30 17

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. feb8 '70 17

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. nev13 17

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. je4ly

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE. SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION 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, jell 8m Superintendent, Austin, Texas.

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 fastener for Cotton Bales. We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen. Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron. Yours, truly, A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses'

FACTORS' COMPRESS, 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 43 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 17

WM. A. FORT. GEO. W. JACKSON. FORT & JACKSON, BANKERS And Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Waco, Texas. CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & CO., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & CO., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & CO., Austin. aug21 17 CHAS. H. LEE. J. J. McBRIDE Fayette Co. Galveston. LEE, McBRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-17

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 travelling 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. feb26 6m

A WATCH FREE Worth \$20, 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. je4 17

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS



SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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 1m

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. may21 cowly

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for Illustrated Circular to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may21 cowly

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. may21 cowly

"Joshia Allen's Wife" is the heading of an advertisement in another column, followed by the explanation that she has "wrote a book," and furthermore that agents can make money by selling said book. Those out of employment would do well to consider this announcement, and write at once to Continental Bible and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR.

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

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. aug7 1y

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER, Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES And Commission Merchants

For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES, Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND, Corner of 24th Street.

July 24 ly Galveston, Texas.

TEXAS SEED STORE.

LANDRETH AND SHAKER SEEDS, IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES. Field and Grass Seeds of All Varieties. Irish and Sweet Seed Potatoes.

10,000 CEDAR POSTS. 100 CORDS PINE WOOD. Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

Fresh supply of WORM-PROOF COTTON SEED, raised by Capt. Cash, of Brazoria. C. D. HOLMES, 74 Mechanic Street, Galveston.

\$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. se25 ly

NOTICE--NOTICE.

We are prepared to execute

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

on short notice, and as cheap as any printing house in Texas.

Orders from the Country Solicited.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Galveston

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 ly

GEO. F. ALFORD, B. MILLER, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Rusk, Waxahachie.

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants, No. 69 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Waxahachie. P. B. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants AND PURCHASING AGENTS, No. 218 North Commercial St., St. Louis. mar19 ly

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at GALVESTON, HOUSTON, HARRISBURG, and LYNCHBURG.

All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE,

Without Expense to Shipper. All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

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

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

EVERY VARIETY OF JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

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. Breham. John F. Weidemeyer. Palestine. Felschel & Goodman. Tyler. Slaton & Osgood. McDade. O. H. Milligan & Co. Austin. John Keith & Co. Columbus. T. E. Shirley. McKinney.

July 16 1873 Agents for the Winship Gin.

DR. O. FISHER'S HEALTH POWDERS,

For the relief and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, are endorsed by all who have faithfully tried them, as far beyond any other medicine for the purposes named. Purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in all cases. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in sealed cans, at 45 each, and sent by mail, with full directions, on receipt of the price. A liberal discount to cash agents. Address, Rev. Dr. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

—ALSO— Dr. O. Fisher's GREAT VITALIZER, For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc., etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel, who heartily recommend it to the suffering. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in four ounce bottles, and sold at \$1. A liberal discount to wholesale dealers for cash. Send all orders, with cash, to Rev. Dr. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS,

Lock Box No. 356. Galveston, Texas. SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES. ALSO COMPLETE SEGMENTS. July 16 1873

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. July 30 1y

FOR SALE— A PROOF PRESS.

Will sell cheap for cash. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

INTERNATIONAL

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

390 MILES COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION. The only All Rail Route from the Gulf to Marshall, Jefferson & Shreveport.

On and after Monday, July 14, 1873, AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Will leave For Willis, Waverly, Phelps Huntsville, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Tyler and Mineola. Houston, Daily. Sat'd'y excepted. At 9:45 P.M.

Making close connection at Longview with Texas and Pacific Railway for Marshall, Jefferson and Shreveport. Through from Houston to Marshall in 17 hours. Through from Houston to Jefferson in 22 hours. Through from Houston to Shreveport in 29 hours.

Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquer, Lake, Englewood and Hearne. Making close connections at Hearne with Houston and Texas Central Railroad for all points North and Northeast.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston going by this route change cars at the 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 Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Union Depot, Houston, daily. (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., for Willis, Phelps and Huntsville.

Freights 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 or further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Supt. ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.

J. N. VICTOR, Traveling Agent. Houston, July 8, 1873. feb19

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day.

DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:50 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

9:00 A. M. Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted).

DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:50 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Saturday except d, 9:00 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin. Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz: At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

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

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

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M. At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly. At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points North, East and West.

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

Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville.

Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans. For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio.

J. WALDO, General Supt. Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. Jan 22 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT. GARY & OLIPHINT, COTTON FACTORS!

—AND— WHOLESALE GROCERS

162, 164 and 166 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 1y