

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.

CHARGES—TUITION:

Table with columns for Fall Term and Spring Term, listing charges for Collegiate, Intermediate, Primary, and Music departments.

Bill is 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. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each.

E. E. WILEY, President. EMORY POSTOFFICE, Va.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.

Offers on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, a high grade of scholarship, under the best religious influences.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS will pay all necessary expenses per Term.

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.

The last session, one hundred and eleven young ladies attended this school, as boarding pupils from fifteen Southern States.

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.

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.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE YEAR:

Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240.00. Music and other extras, moderate.

Rev. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va.

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.

NO LOCALITY IS MORE HEALTHFUL.

The Faculty is composed of six gentlemen and four ladies, besides matrons, etc.

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. G. 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.

1819.....1873.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, O.

The oldest Medical College in the West (in her 53d year), with the largest graduating class. Opens Oct. 1st. A large Hospital under exclusive control.

JAS. GRAHAM, M. D., Dean.

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.

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 terms for Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate departments.

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.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, or to the President of the College.

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

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The fall session of this old and well-established Institution will begin Monday, the first of September.

Charges for tuition and board moderate. A considerable number of pupils will be lodged in the college building, under the care and protection of the President.

For information, address SAMUEL D. SANDERS, President.

July 23rd 60w4t

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 tf

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 a thorough education at home, besides preventing their loss of acclimation?

A full staff of experienced teachers will be engaged, and ALL branches taught.

Address T. J. GIRARDEAU, Principal, aug 13 3m Box No. 021.

Educational.

CENTRAL MILITARY INSTITUTE AND CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Major J. H. Bishop, Superintendent and Professor of Languages.

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.

The Curriculum of Study

embraces full courses of Languages, Ancient and Modern; Sciences, Moral, Mental and Physical, with the entire West Point course of Mathematics.

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.

The schools are healthfully located. With one hundred students, no case of sickness requiring the attention of a physician occurred among the students the last year.

These Schools are more than a Hundred Dollars Cheaper than other Schools of equal grade.

The constant presence of Teachers, the promptness and vigor of discipline, the close attention given to HEALTH, MORALS and STUDY afford to students of these schools rare advantages for improvement.

Next session will commence on

September 1, 1873.

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

M. N. MILLES,

aug 13 1m President Board of Trustees.

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.

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, Superintendent, Austin, Texas.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

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

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

Leave GALVESTON 5:30 P. M. Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.

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

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

Leaves HOUSTON 7:30 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. Central, International, and Great Northern.

UNDAYS Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS,

Jan 15 tf Superintendent.

EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1054.]

"FOR WANT OF A WORD."

"Lost for want of a word!"
Fallen among thieves, and dying,
Priests and Levites passing
The place where he is lying.
He is too faint to call,
Too far off to be heard!
There are those beside life's highway
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
All in the black night straying
Among the mazes of thought,
False lights ever betraying!
Oh! that a human voice
The murky darkness had stirred!
Lost and benighted forever!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
Too high it may be and noble
To be ever checked in his sin,
Or led to Christ in his trouble.
No one boldly and truly
To show him where he has erred;
Poor handful of dust and ashes!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"—
A word that you might have spoken;
Who knows what eyes may be dim,
Or what hearts may be aching and broken?
Go, scatter beside all waters,
Nor sicken at hope deferred;
Let never a soul by thy dumbness
Be lost for want of a word!

Texas Resources.

Navarro County.

It is bounded on the north by Ellis county, on the south by Limestone and Freestone counties, on the east by Henderson county, and on the west by Hill county. Its area is something over nine hundred square miles. Its soil embraces nearly every variety known in the State, and it is all of great fertility. The bottom lands produce on an average a bale of cotton and forty bushels of corn to the acre, and the uplands two-thirds of a bale and twenty-five bushels.

It is about two-thirds prairie and one-third timber, and the county is better diversified with timber perhaps than any other in the State. The timber consists of post-oak, red-oak, bur-oak, water-oak, elm, ash, pecan, hickory, mulberry, cedar, etc. Of cedar there is great abundance of superior character. One planter in the county cut and made 25,000 posts from eight acres, and left a considerable percentage standing. The shingles which cover the courthouse were all made from a single tree.

Besides the Trinity river, which borders the county on the north and east, and Richland and Chamber's creeks, which run through the entire county, there are Pin-oak, Ash, Cotton-wood, Post-oak, Brier, Cedar and grape creeks, and innumerable smaller creeks all over the county, which afford an abundance of water for stock and other purposes. Tanks for the preservation of water are easily constructed, and they, together with cisterns, when once filled, hold water as effectually as they would were they cemented—that is, use and evaporation alone depletes them.

Besides Corsicana, the principal town, there are several smaller towns in the county, to-wit: Dresden, Spring Hill, Chatfield, Wadeville, Pisgah, Richland Station and Rice. The two last mentioned, like Corsicana, are located on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

The county contains 16,000 or 17,000 inhabitants, and numbers about 3200 registered voters. It pays taxes on \$2,805,000 worth of property, and it is nearly out of debt. Financially, it is in a very healthy condition.

Navarro county is well supplied with churches and schools. The Baptists have twelve churches in the county, the Methodists sixteen, the Cumberland Presbyterians four, the Old School Presbyterians two, the Christians two, and the Catholics one. There are thirty-two free schools—twenty-eight white and five colored. Besides these, Dresden has a high school, and Chatfield and Wadeville each have one.

There are in the county four saw-mills, a very fine flouring-mill, and at least a dozen corn-mills in operation.

On this ground the Middle Texas Fair Association holds its annual meeting. Joseph Huey, President; Dr. W. S. Robinson, Vice-President; and Sam R. Frost, Secretary. Its next will be its fifth annual meeting.

Cotton is the crop of the county, but our lands also produce corn, wheat, fruits, vegetables and the grasses luxuriously. Millet, hungarian, gamma and mesquite grasses are the principal ones, and of late the cure of these for winter's use is becoming quite general.

They are also cured for transportation, and one of our citizens is this season filling an order from Galveston for 500 tons.

Much attention has also of late been given to the improvement of stock and the culture of fruits. Our farmers almost universally begin to realize that it costs no more to maintain good than inferior stock, and orchards are now considered indispensable by every farmer's household. During the past two years several thousand dollars' worth of fruit trees have been imported into the county.

Not less than one hundred miles of bois d'arc (Osage orange) hedging is growing in this county, and some of it is pronounced the best in the State. This sort of fencing will become very general among us eventually.

The health of this county is probably as good as that of any. We are out of the reach of epidemics, and no reason prevails why we should not be as healthy as those of any section.

Such are a few facts concerning one of the most central counties in Texas, and to them we invite the attention of those who are seeking for a home in our State. We offer our lands at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and as yet not more than one-tenth of the lands of this county are being cultivated, and those remaining idle are as productive and as inviting as those that are producing. There are plenty of fortunes here within the reach of industrious persons, and to such we extend a hearty welcome.

Navarro county has been since the war one of the most thriving counties in the State, and she still holds her own. She is surrounded by as fine a country as there is in the State, and all she lacks is producers. She has the climate and the soil, and as soon as she secures the hands to till the latter, she will, agriculturally, rank second to none in the State.—*Corsicana Observer*.

Worm Destroyer.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to drop you a few lines that may be of value to some. I planted seven acres of sea island cotton. The worm came early and commenced on it. I sent and got W. B. Royall's Worm Destroyer. The worm had the start; but I poisoned six acres, and left one, so that I could test the matter. I then left three rows in the center of one patch. All that was not poisoned is destroyed, and the rest stands for inspection. I think it is as fine cotton as can be found in this county. The worm has assailed it two or three times, but has done very little damage. I had Dr. Caldwell to examine it. He is a reliable gentleman, and one who has been in the cotton growing business for a long time. He pronounced it a success. The best of my cotton is from five to six feet high, and in full bloom to the top. I will apply the poison one time more. I desire all who doubt the remedy to come and see for themselves. All the cotton in the neighborhood, I am told, is eaten up. One patch, in one mile of mine, is a total loss.

P. E. NICHOLSON.

VELASCO, Brazoria Co., Texas.

TEXAS RAILROAD ITEMS.—Work on the road to Texarcana is progressing rapidly. The road will be completed by the middle of September, and the road to Little Rock in a short time after. We may count upon railroad communication with Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis before the first of November next. We learn that the bridge is up across the Sabine, fifty miles west of Longview, and a gap of less than twenty miles is to be filled between here and Dallas. We suppose trains will run through in ten or twelve days.

There is no doubt but that the Texas and Pacific Company have bought out the North Louisiana and Texas road. We learn that the work between Shreveport and Monroe will be commenced this fall, and the gap will be filled up in eight months.

The following items are from the *Sherman Courier*:

The Cairo and Fulton railroad has reached a point within forty miles of Fulton and fifty-six miles of Texarcana. This road will transport the present crop of Grayson county to St. Louis if the Trans-Continental makes connection east.

We understand that Col. Irvin, Division Engineer, has received orders to send all the iron now at this point to Dallas, to be used from that place to complete the Texas and Pacific road to Sabine Pass. By the first of August it is thought that the road will be completed to Dallas, and all this country will then have direct railway communication with New Orleans via Red River and Shreveport. The Texas Pacific, it is understood, will reach Fort Worth this year.—*Marshall Bulletin*, July 18th.

RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH JEFFERSON.—Mile by mile, step by step, the iron horse is moving from the North and East, connecting Jefferson with the net-work of railroads projecting, in course of construction, and completed, which now covers Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. The Cairo and Fulton road has been running since

July 1st from St. Louis to Arkadelphia, and by October next the same road will be finished to Fulton and Texarcana, meeting at the latter place with the Trans-Continental road from this city. This will be the shortest and most direct route from Eastern Texas and portions of Northern Louisiana to Little Rock, Memphis, St. Louis, and all points east of those cities, and via the Union Pacific to California and the States and Territories between the Mississippi river and California. The opening of the Cairo and Fulton from Little Rock to Arkadelphia was the occasion of great rejoicing, two hundred of the best citizens of the former place, including the Governor and other high officers of Arkansas, going to Arkadelphia on a special train. Speeches were made and a bountiful repast spread.

When this road, with the Trans-Continental, shall both reach Texarcana, a host, such as never before congregated on the banks of Red River, composed of the citizens of Arkansas and Texas, will congregate there, striking hands and rejoicing over the union of iron bands which connects them together.—*Jefferson Times*.

TEXAS AS SHE APPEARS IN THE CENSUS.—The whole area of the State is estimated at 237,307 square miles, containing 156,002,504 acres. No State in the Union grows successfully such a variety of crops as Texas. The aggregate farm products of the State in 1870 embraced 424,504 horses, 61,322 mules and asses, 428,048 milch cows, 132,407 working oxen, and 2,933,588 other cattle; 714,351 sheep, 1,202,445 swine, 66,173 bushels of spring wheat, 348,939 bushels of winter wheat, 28,521 bushels of barley, 65,844 bushels of rye, 20,504,538 bushels of Indian corn, 76,633 bushels of oats, 44,351 bushels of rice, 69,706 pounds of tobacco, 350,628 bales of cotton, 1,251,328 pounds of wool, 208,383 bushels of Irish potatoes, 6210 gallons of wine, 3,712,947 pounds of butter, 34,342 pounds of cheese, 62,771 gallons of milk, 2220 hogsheads of sugar, 240,062 gallons of cane molasses.

The *North Texas Enterprise* says: Mr. J. T. Gates, of this place, has shown us a head of his California millet, equaling in size and length a good-sized ear of corn. It is said to be excellent feed. Mr. Gates thinks it will yield ten times as much per acre as Hungarian. He has a half acre this year.

IMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The following from the superintendent of immigration in Texas, will show how rapidly the Lone Star State is being populated:

The numerical strength of immigration into Texas during the last six months can not fall short of 60,000 souls, by far the greater number reaching our dominion by a northeastern route, the largest share of which came by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, in all 37,500; the balance—22,500 reached Texas by water, and of these 2595 came from Europe direct, Germany taking the lead with 1300, followed by 660 British subjects, 600 Bohemians and Polanders, 45 Frenchmen, 31 Scandinavians, etc.

Our Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Pacific Methodist* says: "The season for camp-meetings has come again, and we see with pleasure that on one of the districts of the Pacific Conference every charge but one has made arrangements for properly enjoying the happy season. Other districts will, no doubt, set up their tents at the proper time.

—The *Episcopal Methodist* makes the following mention of the labors of Bishop Marvin in Baltimore:

Bishop Marvin preached last Sabbath morning at Trinity M. E. Church, South, from the parable of the unjust steward, Luke xvi., 1, 14. The sermon was well adapted to the occasion, which was to clear Emanuel Chapel of a debt of \$3000 preparatory to its dedication. The Bishop gave a very clear exposition of the parable and was forcible in his application of it. After the sermon an appeal was made for contributions which resulted in a collection of \$2000.

At night the Bishop preached at Emanuel Chapel from Mark xvi., 15, 16; after which the full amount of indebtedness was raised, and the chapel was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, to the great joy of the pastor, Rev. J. L. Shipley, and the friends of Southern Methodism.

—Dr. A. L. P. Green, is at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Last accounts report his health improving.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, (Methodist) Evanston, Ill., Miss Francis E. Willard was elected Dean of the Woman's College, and Professor of Æsthetics, with a salary of \$1800, to be increased at the rate of \$200 for each year, till it reaches \$2400.

OTHER METHODISTS.

—The total number of Methodists in Ireland is 19,000. During the past year there has been an increase in England of 2300 members, and 16,000 on trial. The most decided advance has been in the manufacturing centres.

—The re-union of the two leading Methodist bodies in Ireland is now likely to be speedily accomplished. The Conference of the Primitive Wesleyans, held in Dublin lately, has appointed a committee to confer with the committee appointed by the recent Wesleyan Conference in Cork upon the subject of union. This decision was almost unanimous.

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Rock* assumes to show by actual statistics that the English Episcopal Establishment possesses some 720 staunch confessionalists, and the *Church Times*, a Ritualistic organ, boldly contends that the actual number is nearer 2000.

—Rev. Mr. Peterson, (Norwegian) late a Roman Catholic priest, has entered the Episcopal Church, and applied to be received into the ministry, with a view to its exercise among his fellow-countrymen.

—At the recent meetings of Schuylkill and Lehigh Convocation, in the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, at the rector's discretion, a layman or laymen may be invited to make addresses at one of the public services, and that the same discretion be allowed him as to inviting laymen to participate in the debate at one of the business meetings of the Convocation.

—Among the young men ordained to the diaconate in connection with the late anniversary of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, was Dud-

ley Tyng, grandson of Dr. S. H. Tyng, of New York.

—A vicar of Over, England, Rev. N. Jackson, has found his name better known than it used to be by going through the ceremony of ordaining the bell-ringers of his church. He received them in a body at the chancel steps, and as he gave them each a prayer-book, he pronounced the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. By virtue of my office as vicar of Over, I give thee authority to ring bell No. — to the glory of God." Then, in an address to congregation and ringers, he pointed out that the rector of each parish had as much control over the belfry as over the prayer-desk and the pulpit; and to show the holiness of the ringer's work, he dwelt on the lessons taught by church-bells, as when they sound their joyous peal at Christmas, or chime for the Sunday services, or ring merrily for a marriage, or toll their sad tale at a funeral. The vicar concluded by remarking that every part of the church was holy, and that as the ringers would refrain from coarse language and from bringing beer and tobacco into their seats in church, they must equally shrink from carrying them into the ringing-loft.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—On Sunday, June 15th, eleven of the brightest and most intelligent Chinese youth in San Francisco made a profession of faith in Christ, and were baptized and admitted to membership in the Presbyterian Chinese mission church. There are others of these youths who are deeply anxious upon the subject of religion, and are engaged in studying the way of salvation.

—Nine Presbyterian Churches are now organized at various points on the Sioux reservations. These contain about 750 members. There are seven ordained native pastors and three licentiates. The greater part of the Old Testament, and the entire new Testament, have been translated and printed in the language of the people.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The peculiarities of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith is thus stated by the *Cumberland Presbyterian*:

1. No part of the human race is unconditionally elected to eternal life or foreordained to eternal death. 2. The death and atonement of Jesus Christ are for all men in the same sense. 3. The certain final perseverance of all true believers in Christ. 4. Sinless perfection is not attainable in this present life. The first two points are in direct conflict with the essential doctrines of Calvinism, and the last two are as directly opposed to Arminianism.

BAPTIST.

—The *Christian Era* says: "The Baptist churches of our country have never received in a single year an accession of so many thoroughly educated ministers. Newton has sent into the field seventeen good and true men, and the other theological seminaries of the country have sent out also large and well trained classes. The contrast with former years is most cheering.

CATHOLIC.

—According to the *New York Methodist*, the *Tablet*, a Romish journal, "declared some time ago that the vagrant Catholics of that city had better grow up to be thieves than go to the public schools, because a young Catholic might be a thief and yet save his soul; but that if he went to a State school, he would most likely lapse from the faith and be lost."

—Bishop McCloskey "is out" with another of his churches. A congregation in St. Clair, Michigan, requested their rector to resign; he refused unless the bishop desired it. The

bishop told him to remain at his post, and he did. The vestry locked up the church and kept the keys. The bishop came and broke open the doors of the church and re-instated the rector. The vestry then, under pretence of repairing the church, removed all the seats. The minister put in other seats, holds possession, and performs service every Sunday to a small gathering. The case goes to the courts for final settlement.

—The Prussian bishops have declared open war against the government. They have given notice that they withdraw entirely their allegiance to it, thereby proclaiming war on the part of the Roman Church against the German rulers.

—Rev. Mr. Peterson, a Roman Catholic priest in Minnesota, has applied to be received into the Protestant Episcopal ministry.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational ministers of the Hampden East and West Associations held their quarterly meeting at Springfield, Mass., lately, when they discussed the question whether a belief in eternal punishment is necessary to church-membership, and it is said the weight of opinion seemed to be in favor of letting up on that requirement in exceptional cases.

—On the first Sunday in July, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, father of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, celebrated the sixty-first year of his settlement over the Congregational church in Baintree, Mass. The house was beautifully adorned with flowers; also pulpit and sofa. As the venerable pastor moved with feeble steps up the long aisle, he was greeted with "Auld Lang Syne" on the organ. Overcome by the touching reception, the old man threw himself on the sofa and wept like a child. Of all that were present at his settlement, July 3, 1812, not one remained to see the present anniversary.

—A German church of thirty-one members was organized at Fontenelle, Nebraska, in June, being the result of the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Mollenbeck, the first German Congregational missionary in the State. Included in the church is a whole colony of old neighbors and friends from the Duchy of Lippe Detmold. Mr. Mollenbeck is invited to become pastor, and the erection of a church and parsonage is already proposed.

—Some of the Western Congregational churches use the Psalms. Dr. Goodwin's church in Chicago bring their bibles, and read other parts of the Word as well and enjoy it greatly too. And who would have thought it? the Sunday-school of William A. Bartlett, in connection with a form of service, repeats at every session the creed of the church. That creed is the same as that of the Central church, Boston, and is one of the two in Roy's Manual. It is the Apostles' Creed, expanded to include every essential doctrine, and yet retaining the form of worship.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle*, says of the five Universalist churches in Boston that were in existence a quarter of a century ago, there remain the two South End churches, which hold nearly all the organized Universalism there is in Boston. The old Murry church is disbanded, and its house of worship is a Baptist Bethel; Hosea Ballou's old church structure has been pulled down for business purposes. Paul Dean's church was handed over to the Unitarians. So, in New York, says the same paper, Universalism appears to be in a state of decline, several important churches in existence twenty-five years ago being now either dissolved, or in a very weakly and unpromising condition.

MISSIONARY.

—The remarkable success which has attended the proclamation of the gospel in Madagascar has devolved upon the directors of the London Missionary Society responsibilities, in the discharge of which they need the counsel and advice which men of earnest purpose and calm judgment can give them, after personal observation of the results which have been wrought in that island. None will doubt the wisdom of the step upon which the directors have decided. They are about to send out as a deputation to Madagascar their able foreign secretary, the Rev. Dr. Mullens, accompanied by the Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell. These gentlemen purpose leaving London on the 2d of July, to journey by the French mail of July 5th from Marseilles to Mauritius. An absence of fourteen months will, it is calculated, enable them, by conference with the missionaries and the native churches, and in other ways, to collect information on various questions bearing on the future progress of Christianity there. The deputation will go forth accompanied by the prayers and sympathies of Christians of all denominations, but more especially of those whose missionary zeal is identified with the labors of the London Missionary Society—the first organization which in modern days has realized such a foretaste of that predicted outpouring of the Spirit when it is declared that "a nation shall be born in a day."—*London World*, June 27.

—A Christian Conference of civilized Indians was recently held in Dakota, the Rev. S. J. Humphrey presiding. About one hundred delegates were present, some of whom had traveled five hundred miles. Nine churches, under the care of the American Board, have one thousand members, seven ordained Indian ministers, fifty elders, deacons, etc. Last year they contributed about \$1000, and seventy-nine converts were made. The report as to the temporal condition of the Indians is hopeful. About one-third of the delegates to the conference were Indians who had been arrested and imprisoned for supposed complicity with the Minnesota massacre of 1862, and who were converted in the revival which followed.

—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The census shows that the progress of Christianity in Bengal has been by no means so unsatisfactory as is generally assumed. The total Christian population in Lower Bengal alone is now ascertained to be 93,098. Of these, more than 70,000 are Asiatics; 50,000 are natives of Bengal; a little over 20,000 are persons of mixed blood born in the country; and 22,000 are Europeans or non-Asiatics. A native or semi-native church of 70,000 members does not seem a very inadequate result of seventy years of missionary enterprise in a single governorship."

—The Baptist mission in Burham has been very successful. The mission was commenced by Dr. Judson in 1812. Now it reports among the Karens and Shans, 18,546 baptized Christians, organized into 356 churches, with 82 ordained and 329 unordained preachers. There are 85 schools, embracing 4874 pupils, a number of whom are in the Theological College. Large numbers in Tonghoo and in other places, have been brought to embrace Christianity through the labors of this mission not included in the above.

—The British and Foreign Bible Society are now engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language, and the first installment of the Gospel of St. John, has just been printed, and will be immediately transmitted to Japan.

Another Gracious Revival on the Knoxville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our third quarterly meeting took place at Pearson's school-house (now called Union Chapel since the new church was built) on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in July. Brother Joel Sanders preached at 11 o'clock. Our presiding elder, Brother Daniel Morse, came in in time to close for him by singing and prayer. The presiding elder preached that night, and the preacher in charge exhorted, and we had a move in the right direction. Seven or eight penitents came up with the membership for prayers.

Sunday morning it rained all the morning, so that we could not assemble. After dinner, the presiding elder and every local preacher and two exhorters left. I went to the church, believing the people were hungry for the gospel, and that they would come together as soon as they could after the rain ceased. I found a congregation of about seventy-five. Brother Moore, an exhorter, opened service by singing and prayer, announced a text, and exhorted a few minutes, after which I took it up and preached with liberty about an hour, and held an interesting prayer-meeting at the close.

Sunday night I preached to a crowded house. God gave me liberty and power. Twenty-two mourners came to the altar for prayer; seven were converted, six joined the church, and Christians were shouting happy.

Monday was a day of great power. I preached about two hours; the power of God came down, and several more were converted, and the church was greatly refreshed, and two more joined.

Monday night I preached again, with similar results. Eighteen or twenty mourners up; four or five conversions, and six joined the church.

Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, I had a double funeral to preach; one of a sister who had been in the church about ten years; and the other, a mother in Israel indeed, who had professed religion and joined the Methodist Church at a camp-meeting in Tennessee when she was 16 years old, and lived a consistent Christian and member of the church for fifty-six years.

At the close of this meeting we all felt that it was good to be there. Many Christians shouted the praises of God, and many mourners came to the altar, several of whom were converted and joined the church.

Tuesday night, Brother Jacob B. Seay, a local deacon on my work, came to my assistance, and, though quite feeble from ill health, he gave us a good sermon. I exhorted a little, and called mourners, and we had another gracious outpouring of the Spirit, and several more were converted.

Wednesday, Brother Bailey Edwards, an exhorter, who ought to have been preaching many years ago, and who, I think, will present himself at our next quarterly conference for license, held service, invited penitents, called on Brother Seay to pray, and he did pray; it was like bringing heaven and earth together. The power of God came down. Ninnie May Ellis, a daughter of a deceased traveling Methodist preacher, Brother John W. Ellis, whom I had known twenty-five years ago in the Alabama Conference, but who died in the East Texas Conference, and whose worthy widow lives in this neighborhood, but being afflicted had not been able to attend the meeting up to this time, and the children, not having anything to ride, had not been out before, were two of them there that day, and, as before mentioned, Ninnie May, a girl of twelve or thirteen summers, as lovely as her name is beautiful, came to the altar for the first time, and about the time

Brother Seay's prayer ended she was powerfully converted. She rose from her knees and shouted most gloriously, embracing first one and another of her lady friends, talking right out in a bold and intelligent manner, saying: "Just a moment before I was blessed I prayed, 'Lord, have mercy on my soul!' and he did have mercy, and that's the way every mourner must do to get religion. O, I never was so happy in all my life!" She went round talking to the other penitents that day, and she has kept it up ever since. I thought I would rest that day, but I was so excited I could not hold still; I had to go out in the congregation and exhort and shout a little. While I was out there, I found little Walter Pierce Ellis, youngest brother of Ninnie May, an intelligent, fine-looking boy of about ten years of age, sitting out there weeping like his heart would break. I went to him, and on interrogating him, I found that he was not weeping for grief, but for joy. He said his soul was happy; he loved God, and everybody, and wanted to go to heaven to see his pa. God had converted him at his seat. He rose up and went with me to the altar, where May was, and O, what a lovely sight it was to see those itinerant orphans embracing each other in the altar—happy in the love of Jesus! Ministering spirits were doubtless present to witness it, and bore the glad news back to heaven, and O, what a shout was raised around the throne of God by all the holy angels! Wednesday night was much as the previous ones.

On Thursday I preached on praising God, gave the people, and especially the young converts, a license to shout when they pleased; not to be afraid of disturbing me; told them it helped me to preach; and the result was, before I was done preaching the young ladies who were converted the day before commenced shouting. They left their seats and went over the house, praising God with the loud voice of triumph, and exhorting sinners. It helped me greatly. The altar was soon filled with mourners, Christians were singing and shouting all around, and nearly every sinner in the house gave evidence that they desired salvation. That day the scene of the previous day was re-enacted in the altar, only more complete. John G. Ellis, an older brother, who had been sick, came to church that day for the first time. He bowed at the altar for prayers, was soon converted, and rose up rejoicing in God his Savior. The mother was there that day to witness the glorious sight, and to join in the happy embrace. The sister, two brothers and mother were all locked together in one fond embrace in the middle of the altar, all shouting the praises of God.

I had the pleasure of receiving these children of my old itinerant friend and brother into the church that day. The meeting went on with unabating interest day and night, until last night, (Friday,) the services generally lasting from four to five hours. We seldom got away from the church before midnight; and, though the nights were dark, and the roads bad, and the country brushy, the people came and went all the time in wagons and buggies. I was just out of three revivals when I came to this meeting, having preached at Knoxville on Friday night, and came right on to this place Saturday morning. It is believed by my brethren, generally, that I labored either in the pulpit or altar, or both, on an average of four hours twice a day, making eight hours. How I stood it I do not know, unless it was by the miraculous power of God, for my health improved every day, and I left the meeting feeling better than I did at the commencement. The final result was thirty-two conversions, thirty-six accessions to the M. E. Church, South, and the whole church built up

and established in the faith of the gospel. We closed the meeting with seventeen mourners in the altar, and the whole congregation, more or less, convicted. In the last four weeks I have received 110 members into the M. E. Church, South, on the Knoxville circuit, and have had 100 conversions. Glory be to God!

Your brother in Christ,
A. M. Box.

P. S.—Among the converts above mentioned were two Universalists; and of the number of members received in excess of the converts were several from the Missionary Baptist Church, several from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and an old lady, seventy years old, from the Hardshell Baptist Church.

A. M. B.

Camp-Meeting Notice.

MR. EDITOR—About three weeks ago a committee was appointed at church conference to consider the question: "Shall we have a camp-meeting on Wheelock circuit?" Said committee have reported favorable, and instructed me to say to all the friends of Zion, through our excellent ADVOCATE, that there will be such a meeting at Shiloh, about seven miles northeast from Wheelock, in Robertson county, commencing on Thursday before the 1st Sabbath in September. I am also instructed to state that provisions will be made for all who come to remain on the ground. The place is said to be "beautiful for situation," being in a shady grove, surrounded, at least partially, by prairie, with good grass, and containing two good wells of water and two houses, a school-house, and a church belonging to the Baptist brethren, who have kindly tendered its use, together with the ground, for the occasion, notwithstanding it was their regular day.

Now, since the people seem determined to have a camp-meeting, certainly the ministers can furnish the pulpit labor. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I have promised to have preachers there for that purpose, and would in this way extend a cordial invitation to any and all brethren to be with us in this concentrated effort to advance the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. Can not you find it in your heart to be present among that people who love so dearly to read your paper? If not, can you not send a representative?

J. FRED. COX.

BRYAN, TEXAS, Aug. 5, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—I am bound to write now. I have just received the Annual Report of the Board of Missions, and have been comparing. I am amazed! I take off my hat to the Texas Conference, and put on my boot to the Arkansas. The Texas Conference gives for missions 54 cents per member, and Arkansas, 4½ cents; West Virginia, 4¾ cents; North Carolina, 6 cents; Holston, 6 cents; North Georgia, 15 cents; Tennessee, 14 cents. Tennessee! Is not that where Dr. McFerrin operates? Tennessee 14 cents a member! West Texas, the "hacked," the "outside row," 46 cents! Yes, sir, we stand next to you. We feel honored! I am ashamed that the Methodists of the West Texas Conference have paid but 46 cents per member for the cause of missions for one year. Bishop Keener and Dr. McFerrin made us ashamed of ourselves at Victoria last conference, but since this report has seen the light, we propose to return a little of the glow. Louisiana, where Bishop Keener lives, 36 cents per member; and Tennessee, where Dr. McFerrin lives, 14 cents missionary money per head! "Hacked." "That all?"

What shall I say of Trinity Conference—the conference where Fields lives, and where Mat. Neely and Jake Binkley live—what? Why, eleven cents! Texas Methodists pay 11 cents

a year to help convert the world! Fields must be sick; he surely has not the bodily strength now that he had when I knew him. But Binkley, and Neely, and John McLean, and the other boys I used to work with, are surely not worn-out yet. Come, old school-mates, old conference classmates, you must get out of that. Don't try to throw it off on the people. Just shoulder it and tote it.

East Texas is not much better—16 cents, and Finley at Tyler, and Tom at Marshall, and Frank on Alligator district, and—16 cents. Northwest Texas paid 13 cents, and Northwest Texas Conference has I do not know how many men.

The report says we are improving! Gen. Jackson once, sitting on a campstool, said to a companion, as he hauled up his trowsers: "My leg is swelled this evening." "I should like to see it, if I could, when it wasn't," was the comment. Improving! Lord, go not back on us for the time before we began to improve.

W. J. JOYCE.

Sandie's Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our second quarterly meeting was held at Shiloh, nine miles west of Clinton. It embraced the third Saturday and Sabbath in May. We had pleasant weather for our meeting. The presiding elder, J. G. Walker, was at his post as usual, also Brother Killough, the preacher in charge. The congregation was small on Saturday. On Sabbath, Brother Walker had to preach in the open air, as the church was not large enough to accommodate the congregation. After the sermon was over, he gave the congregation ample time to contribute for the support of the ministry. Though the collection was rather small, we had a pleasant meeting, and I hope it was not in vain. Three young ladies joined the church, and were baptized by the preacher in charge.

Our preacher is laboring for the good of souls. Oh that his Divine Master may make him the instrument in winning many to Christ!

Our third quarterly meeting will embrace the third Saturday and Sabbath in August. It will be a camp-meeting.

R. B.

Knoxville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our meeting at Knoxville will close to-night. My collections here on last Sunday for missions, etc., amounted to \$150 40—cash and subscription. This makes the third subscription taken up, and the total result is \$245 40. We have had up to this time only eight accessions to the church here; some four or five conversions, and nine mourners at the altar. We hope for additional good results to-night. To-morrow I go to my third quarterly meeting, where I hope we will have a gracious revival.

Your brother in Christ,

ALLEN M. BOX.

[The above has no date. It was evidently mailed before the report of the quarterly meeting.—Ed.]

—The missionary work in Continental India and Ceylon is rapidly enlarging. There are now in those countries 325,000 native Christians, showing an increase of 85,430 during the past ten years. The increase in ten years is almost as great as the entire membership of the Southern Presbyterian Church. What a strong argument in this simple fact against a popular idea that the Foreign Missionary work does not yield returns commensurate with the expenses of prosecuting it.

None but the eye of Omniscience can pass a fair and just judgment on the issues of life. Our unfruitfulness is great, our sins greater, but God's mercies are greater than both.

Correspondence.

Answer to Prayer.

MR. EDITOR—It is with much diffidence I undertake to write an article for the *ADVOCATE*, but recent events in my Christian experience seem to justify me in making the attempt; hoping their publication may prove beneficial to some of your readers who may be similarly circumstanced.

A short time since one of my sons, twenty years of age, who was not a member of the church, was taken very ill, and soon pronounced by attending physicians to be dangerously sick, and, in all probability, would die. I was greatly alarmed, and much engaged in earnest prayer for him; but he seemed only to grow worse, and I said in my heart: Is there no remedy? I flew to the Bible for instruction, and found it written: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he has committed sins, they shall be forgiven him;" also, "Whatsoever ye desire when you pray, believe that ye receive it, and ye shall have it;" and I find Job offering sacrifices for his children, and we are exhorted to pray for all men.

I believed God's word, and that he intended to answer the prayers he instructed us to offer, and therefore I claimed these promises, and would not let them go, and I became so deeply agonized I prayed to God that I might die in his stead, and while in this deep distress of my soul, my chief desire was that he might be saved from eternal ruin. At this critical point I found the Lord "a present help in time of trouble;" for I believe God answered my prayers and the prayers of the church, whom I had engaged to pray for him, for there came quite a calm over my soul, and my distress greatly subsided, and I felt assured my Lord had answered my prayers. I informed his mother that I believed our son would recover, or be converted before he died. This was on Monday.

Now, our son had for several successive days been entirely deranged, most of the time racked with pain and scorched with fever. I had made several unsuccessful attempts to interest him in behalf of his soul, though opposed by physicians; but Tuesday morning he awoke from his stupor and seemed to be perfectly at himself, and deeply interested about his soul. He threw his arms around my neck and said: "Oh, pa! I am not prepared to die, and perhaps this is the last opportunity I will have to call upon God." I directed him to the Savior. He seemed to lay hold of the promises of the gospel and to trust in Jesus. He gave me his hand, promising to be a Christian whether he lived or died, saying, "It is an honor to be a Christian, and now is the accepted time; behold! now is the day of salvation."

Now, Mr. Editor, I believe God forgave his sins at that time, and had he died, he would have been saved; and from that time he was more calm, and continued to grow better until he entirely recovered.

In conclusion, I would say it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of Christians, and especially parents, the importance of persevering in the prayer of faith for the conversion of their friends and children, and especially the sick, and to give no heed to that absurd notion so generally practiced by physicians and others—that it is wrong, and even dangerous, to talk to the sick concerning their soul's salvation, notwithstanding the word of God requires us, if any are sick among us, to call for the elders of the church and pray over them, with the promise that the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he has committed sins they shall be forgiven him.

L. D.

TRAVIS, July 12, 1873.

From Kinney County.

MR. EDITOR—In our last letter appeared an error we wish to correct. In giving the amount to be realized from an acre of land by planting two crops, it was shown that it would be twelve thousand dollars; it should have been one hundred and twenty dollars.

The morals of this county need some reform, but, considering the circumstances connected with these people, their morality is better than the generality of that principle. I don't wish to measure our virtue by any one's rule, but we can only arrive at a correct estimate of the value of an article by contrasting it with something of the same quality. We should have as a standard to gauge our actions by our ideal of right, and endeavor to conform ourselves to it, and not try to justify ourselves in wrong by comparing our acts with worse ones.

This county was organized last year. It has now a population of about twelve hundred—half Mexicans. The West Texas Conference left us out in the cold in its allotment of itinerants to circuits; and if we had not been constitutionally a hardened set, we would have frozen. The Rev. Mr. Potter, P. M. P., honored us with a visit last year, and administered to us some spiritual food, which we appreciated very much. We sincerely wish he would find occasion to visit us again.

The people on the frontier are peculiarly honest, and it has often been remarked, as a fact in testimony of their honesty, that beef-buyers travel all over this county with large sums of money about their person unmolested. How long could a man travel in the older States, especially in the North, where religious temples rise on every hill, if it were known that he had money about him?

There are one or two hundred children in this county destitute of the first idea of Christianity, and are likely to remain so from the prospect before us. The people would give liberally toward the maintenance of a minister and the erection of churches; but there's the rub: there is no one to take the lead, no one to direct such matters. We read of Bishop Keener's success in Mexico, and the lively interest taken, (by the tone of your paper) with unpleasant feelings of envy toward the benighted Aztec. We don't foster any such a wicked sentiment as envy, but are caused to feel it *volens volens*. There are at least one hundred thousand Mexicans in West Texas, most of them being on the frontier, where they are in a sadder condition of superstition and ignorance than those on whose territory the brave Bishop has secured a stronghold of Christianity. These Mexicans adhere to saint idolatry with a pagan devotion, and stand in greater awe of their priest than of their God. They commit enormous crimes, with the assurance of clean absolution by their padres for a sum of "filthy lucre." The bigoted and polluted priestcraft holds absolute sway over their minds, prohibits them reading the Bible, and treats its subjects like dogs; barter them indulgencies at prices according to their worldly possessions, and holds a delinquent's soul in purgatory forever, unless some relative or friend buys it out. It has erected shrines to the sable daughter of Nox for its devotees, and they pour out their libations continually on the sacred altar. Yes, all this is done at our door.

Among this hundred thousand Mexicans there are about twenty-five thousand children growing up worse, if possible, than their forefathers, because, seeing the conflict between Catholicism and Protestantism, they become sceptical, and fear no God. This state is more deplorable than open idolatry. Worship of any kind is a check to crime. The heathen in his blindness is better off than those who,

seeing the light, fail to follow it. These children's hearts are soft and susceptible of indelible impressions; their mind is in its infancy, and grasping at every idea that comes within its reach. Now is the time to arrest them in their career to perdition. Shall they, with their parents, be left to grovel in the gloom of ignorance and condemnation, while the whole church is ablaze with missionary zeal about foreign heathen? Only those who live on the frontier can appreciate the total neglect shown to us. I know that Texans, who have proved themselves true philanthropists by their liberal missionary contributions, would sigh a sigh of pity if they knew what a community of benighted neighbors they had in their own State. If ignorance of the Mexican language on the part of the preachers of the gospel is the obstacle in our way to enlightenment and to knowledge of God and his mercy, it may be easily surmounted, as one of your writers suggests, by a year or two of application to hard study of the language. If a servant has his master's interest at heart, he will deem nothing a hardship which will make him more efficient in his cause and more worthy of his hire. There is a broad field stretching along our frontier, offering a magnificent harvest to him who will venture to work. Teach the heathen at home before the pagan abroad; show your neighbor the road to salvation rather than hunt in foreign climes for strangers to show them the way.

STEWART.

P. S.—For news items, the Indians have committed some depredations on stock on the Nueces and Frio rivers. They killed and scalped one man only.

It is rumored that Gen. McKenzie is making extensive preparations for another raid on the Indian camp in the Santa Rosa mountains. It is said that their camp is impregnable, but we will see soon, I think. The General will have no apprehensions in crossing the fatal Bravo now, as his last successful crossing was approved by the government. Mexico, it is said, is preparing for hostilities, in anticipation of another invasion of her territory. We frontiersmen look on the exciting drama with a deep interest, as we believe our all hangs on the issue. S.

SAN FELIPE, July 14, 1873.

District Camp-Ground.

MR. EDITOR—At the district conference for the Chappell Hill district, held at Burton last year, a committee was appointed to see about securing certain lands upon the western branch of the Houston and Texas Central railway, where that road crosses Woodard's creek, or some other eligible site, to be purchased and held and used as a permanent district camp-ground. This committee found the sites that were deemed most desirable not in a condition to be purchased, there being some questions about the title. The difficulty about the title has been obviated, and the owner of the land having consented to sell the site most desired, it has been determined to secure the same; and it is now the intention of the church to hold the first of the series of camp-meetings some time in the month of September—probably about the middle of the month, so as to continue over the third Sunday.

The plot of land which will form this camp-ground lies in the valley of Woodard's creek, just above the railroad, two miles below Brenham. There is a beautiful grove on the ground, together with fine water and other facilities, which makes this one of the most attractive spots in Washington county. The grounds will be laid off with judgment and taste, and for the present year will be covered by a spacious canopy, and will be duly seated, forming the place for preaching and

the congregational worship in whatever form. There is a cottage on the ground, well suited for quarters for ministers of the gospel, and as an office for the transaction of official business.

I think it is in the plan of the chief movers in this matter to organize as a camp-meeting association, and as such to make such regulations as may be necessary to minister to the comfort of all who may come on the ground, such as licensing restaurants, etc., for the accommodation of the crowds of strangers who may attend from a distance, etc. But nothing has been definitely settled with respect to these things. The public will have due notice a sufficient time before the camp-meeting comes off of the nature of the arrangements for the accommodation of guests, etc. In the meantime, please call the attention of the public to this matter, and hold your editorship in readiness to be on hand.

Fraternally,

H. V. PHILPOTT.

CHAPPELL HILL, Aug. 5, '73.

Austin Female College.

MR. EDITOR—We rejoice in God our Savior that we are about to have in this city a female school of high grade, where our daughters (and little sons, too,) can be educated according to our own faith—a thing which should have been inaugurated long ago. Since I first came to this charge I have been pained with the fact that we had no school of our own in this city; that the children of our people were being educated adversely to the church and religion of their fathers. In consequence, they were falling into other denominations, and lost to the church, if not to God and heaven. It was with no little pain the writer beheld the seeming indifference of some parents upon this subject. They think it makes no difference what church their children join. We think the difference is very great and of eternal consequence. We esteem a good school, conducted on Bible principles, as next in usefulness to the preaching of the gospel; indeed, it meets a want which the gospel from the pulpit alone cannot meet. The mind of the young must be educated in religion; in other words, religion must be incorporated into the whole frame-work and soul of their education as the ruling element, so that when educated they shall be Christians.

We feel ourselves fortunate in having secured the services of Rev. A. G. Stacy, A. M., as the head of this institution. His well established reputation as an instructor of youth and minister of the gospel is a sufficient guarantee, with the Divine blessing, of the success of the enterprise. He has secured the best building in the city for the purpose—centrally located, and will accommodate a large number of students. We hope, by God's blessing, to have a school worthy of the confidence and patronage of our people. No necessity now for sending our daughters to other States and places to be educated. We have health equal to the best; society perhaps second to none; church privileges of the first order; and teachers equal to the best. Send your daughters to Austin. The school will open the first of September proximo. O. FISHER.

P. S.—Brother Stacy is already here and in the spirit of his work. O. F.

AUSTIN, July 31, 1873.

Mr. James Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, Ind., has endowed a medical college, to be attached to the Northwestern Christian University, with half a million dollars and a site for its location. It is intended to spend \$300,000 in buildings and beautifying the grounds, and to invest the remainder as a permanent fund.

Miscellany.

Valuable Discovery.

KHARTOUM, via Alexandria, July 6th.

I hasten to communicate to you facts of the highest importance and interest in connection with the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, who has reached this place from the Lake regions and the far South. On Sunday, the 29th of June, the English Pasha arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by Lady Baker, his nephew, Lieutenant Baker, and seven English engineers, besides his personal attendants. They had traveled hither from Gondokoro, using one of the steamers which had been taken up country for the navigation of the lakes, and occupying a period of thirty-two days for the journey.

Baker has accomplished even more than was expected of him. He has penetrated as far southward as Mosindi, which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. On reaching this place the Pasha found that the ivory and slave-traders had spread all kinds of evil rumors about the expedition, inflaming the native tribes against it. Kabriki had been informed by them that Baker Pasha was coming at the head of an Egyptian army to take forcible possession of the country and annex it to Egypt, with the view of exacting heavy taxes and tributes and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed, between the traders and the negro chiefs, to murder Baker if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers.

Shortly after the arrival of the Pasha with a portion of his troops at Mosindi, Kabriki, following an African custom, sent ten jars of pombe—a beverage resembling beer—to the strangers. This liquor was heavily charged with poison, and all those soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms, and soon fell to the earth insensible and apparently lifeless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralized in every case, and no lives were lost. Baker then dispatched some of his officers as messengers to demand why the poisoned beer had been sent into camp; but as soon as they entered the negro village, Kabriki ordered them to be killed, and they were all immediately murdered in cold blood. War was then proclaimed, the chief beating his great drums and ordering a levy of 10,000 warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pasha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey into the interior, and some of them were suffering from the poisoned drink. Baker was therefore compelled to beat a retreat before the swarms of enemies assailing him, and he retired after burning his camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the route.

At the end of this perilous week the English Pasha came to the Province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned, but with a view to punish Kabriki, it was arranged that Rewinka should furnish 2000 armed men, and that these, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return towards Mosindi, and do their best to take and kill the treacherous negro. Baker promised that if this expedition was successful, Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district, in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pasha then returned northwards towards Fatiko, but on reaching Lazarita (?) he and his men were unexpectedly fired upon from the houses of the slave-traders there. Thirty of Baker's soldiers were thus

slain; the remainder entrenched themselves until assistance could be obtained, and then issued from their entrenchment to attack the traders, who held a strong position in dense thickets of reeds. The attack was very successful, the reed beds were taken by storm, and 140 of the slavers' party were slain, many prisoners being also captured, while the remainder fled inland.

The captives, in explanation of the attack made upon Sir Samuel's command, said that the orders of their masters and of the chiefs friendly to them, were to kill "the Nazarene"—meaning Baker—wherever and whenever they could. They all confirmed this declaration, which was drawn up from their own mouths, signed and sealed by each, and then forwarded to the Government of Soudan, at Khartoum, as a documentary proof of the malignancy of these slave-hunting merchants.

This chastisement cleared the whole country about Gondokoro and down towards Rewinka's territory. After a period of repose, which was imperatively needed, Baker commenced systematically to organize the districts which were in his possession. He made Fatiko the chief town of the new territory, and appointed superintendents at the other stations. Before long the natives settled down wonderfully well under the new government, and appeared exceedingly satisfied with the safety and quiet which it afforded. The light tribute exacted of a basket of bread and a bundle of grass per month for each hut, was paid with alacrity and regularity; and when Sir Samuel went finally northwards, having established the reinforcements sent him along the annexed region, the negroes at Fatiko gave him the most vociferous farewells, calling him "father" and "master," and looking upon him as their future protector.

The term of the contract signed by Sir Samuel Baker and by the English engineers with the Khedive has now expired, and, having made all arrangements, the Pasha embarked at Gondokoro in one of the steamers brought up country by the expedition. Another vessel of the same model has been successfully carried as far as Gondokoro, and as soon as camel transport can be obtained, it may be taken to the lakes and set afloat there. The third of the three iron vessels sent up in pieces with the same object lies yet at Khartoum, the difficulties of transport having proved extremely great.

Next to Fatiko the chief station of the new territory will be Gondokoro. Baker has marked out eight more spots as principal posts, and these will constitute a chain leading from Nubia to the Albert-Nyanza. One thousand additional troops have been ordered down to complete the garrison of these stations.

Thus much for the political portion of the tidings brought by the gallant Pasha. I have further a most important geographical discovery to communicate, one which cannot fail, I think, to astound many scientific men in England. It is declared as an ascertained fact by the returning party, that lakes Tanganyika and Albert-Nyanza are proved to be one and the same water. The length of this magnificent inland sea, thus for the first time made known to mankind, is not less than 700 miles, and it is announced as positive that a vessel can be launched above Murchison's Falls, at the head of the Nyanza, and sail away to Ujiji, or lower, through ten degrees of latitude!

Sir Samuel Baker, with his lady and suite, were all in excellent health when they arrived, and they leave us to-day by the Berber country for Souakin, to which part the Egyptian Government are despatching a special

steamer, which will bring them up the Red Sea to Suez. No losses have occurred of late among the Europeans from sickness, except that of Mr. Higginbotham, the chief engineer. I send you this intelligence direct from the lips of the emancipator of Central Africa.—*Cor. London Daily Telegraph.*

Survey of Mount Sinai.

In October, 1868, an expedition set out from England for the survey of the Peninsula of Sinai. It was composed of competent men, of whom Capt. H. S. Palmer, of the Royal Engineers, seems to have been the leading spirit. The result of its labors has just been made public in a way that gives it the stamp of official authority; but the work carries its own stamp of authority on its pages, and the critic who has elaborately reviewed it in the *London Times*, says that "it is to all intents and purposes exhaustive, so far as the field it was expressly designed to cover," and that "we now know all that we are ever likely, or can ever wish, to know of the western part of the peninsula; moreover, we know it from the sure testimony of men qualified to deal with the subject in a scientific and practical manner, and free from those theories and prejudices, and merely partial knowledge of the country, which had led previous travelers into the most absurd blunders."

They have established beyond a doubt the locality on which the law was given to the Israelites by Moses, and also the locality of several of the encampments of the fugitives from Egypt. It may not be generally known that there are five mountains which have been named as the Mount of the Law, but such is the case. Of these, however, the claims of two are insignificant, and have been summarily disposed of by the present explorers. A third possesses many of the features demanded by the sacred narrative, but fails in some essential points. The two remaining mountains, Musa and Serbal, have long been the subject of hot disputes, each having received a large measure of support, men like Lepsius and Burckhardt advocating the claims of Mount Serbal; but the voice of the Expedition is unanimous in favor of Mount Musa. One of the chief arguments against Serbal is the nature of its conformation and surroundings. It is not a single mountain with one summit, but a ridge three miles long, broken into ten or twelve principal peaks, not one of which is conspicuous in height or size above the others, and at the base of this ridge are rugged valleys, from which it would have been difficult, and in some places impossible, for the people to have seen "the top of the mount." Then the features of the ground itself are such that it would have been almost vain to attempt to isolate the whole mountain or any part of it by barriers, as Moses commanded to be done. "And thou shalt set bounds unto the people round about saying, Take heed to yourselves that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it: whosoever toucheth the mount shall be put to death." The people all saw Moses go up into the mount, and they beheld the fire and smoke on the top of it, and heard the trumpet; they were also kept from ascending the mountain by the "bounds," or barriers, which Moses had erected. Hence, it is plain that Serbal does not fulfill all the requirements of the scene, nor, indeed, the principal ones, viz.: those relating to the congregating of the people in such a manner as that all should see and hear what was going on, and the possession of but one summit by the mountain. But Jebel Musa possesses all the requisites. It has a bold granite cliff, 2,000 feet high, which forms the northwestern end of its mountain block, and is called after its principal peak, Ras Sufsafeh; and it

confronts a smooth, gravel plain, about four hundred acres in extent, which slopes down to the foot of the cliff in such a manner that spectators assembled on it would have been in the best position for seeing and hearing the sights and sounds described in the narrative. This plain is named Er Rahah. The cliff rises so suddenly and abruptly from the plain as to answer exactly to the Apostolic description of "the mount that might be touched," and it would have been an easy matter to set "bounds" round it. Capt. Palmer observes that "the cliff, the plain and the adjacent heights form a great natural theatre, a scene which would at once rivet the attention, no matter where met with, and even though no special interest were known to be attached to it." He states that the acoustic properties of this vast theatre are very remarkable, the advantages offered by the physical formation being so heightened in effect by the desert stillness and the intense clearness of the atmosphere, that sounds can be heard at astonishing distances. And as regards the sufficiency of space for the immense congregation, ("six hundred thousand on foot that were men, besides children, and a mixed multitude with them," Exo. xii: 27, 33.) Capt. Palmer estimates that a million of persons, at the ample allowance of a square yard each, would occupy about 207 acres, which is little more than half the area of the plain of Er Rahah; and that two millions might have stood there without losing sight of the peak of Ras Sufsafeh. Capt. Wilson states that space for encampment is abundant in the valleys round about within a radius of six miles, and that all the conditions required to illustrate and confirm the Bible account are here to be found so exactly that no reasonable doubt can now remain as to the site of the Mount of the Law. And thus has been most satisfactorily cleared up, after centuries of dispute and conjecture, the mystery of Mount Sinai.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE TUOLUMNE CANON.—A new and greater Yosemite than that heretofore known to the world has been discovered. It was penetrated last fall by Galen Clark, State guardian of the great valley, and John Muir, an enthusiastic and devoted geologist, botanist, and mountain explorer. It is situated in the Tuolumne river canon, seventeen miles north of the Yosemite. The main Tuolumne river, which is a much wider stream than the Merced, runs through the great Tuolumne canon. This canon and its connections have an unbroken length of forty miles. For twenty miles of this distance the canon is shut in by vertical walls of granite, some of which are from two to five hundred feet higher than the very highest in the Yosemite valley. The Tuolumne canon or Yosemite at its widest part, is only a quarter of a mile wide, while the Merced Yosemite valley is from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide. The falls in the latter surpass those of the Tuolumne canon in unbroken volumes of falling water; but in endless variety of cascades and water-shoots the Tuolumne canon is much the grandest. There is one water-leap 1000 feet high in the latter. One of its waterfalls spreads out at first like a great fan of silvery-threaded water; but after a descent in this shape of about two hundred feet it is whirled over, closed up, changed in color, and shot down a narrow groove worn in the rocks like an arrow of steam. There is a greater display and variety of water-hues, tints, motions, and expressions in the Tuolumne canon than in Yosemite.

If a man ever feels himself utterly contemptible, it is when he has been allowed to give expression to his feelings in the excitement of passion.—*Anon.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 20, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN,.....Editor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If our correspondents will attend to certain items, it will save us from no little perplexity.

A letter now before us contains instructions to continue the subscription of a certain party, whose name is given, but no postoffice. A hunt of half an hour may enable us to find it—perhaps not. The neglect of an important word will cost us the loss of valuable time.

Another contains the information from a subscriber that his paper has not come for some weeks, and he is not certain that his time is out; but he also fails to give his address, and while we are doing our best to find out, among the several hundred postoffices and several thousand subscribers on our mail books, where this particular name belongs, its owner is no doubt censuring us for neglect. A few strokes of the pen would have prevented all this trouble. A letter without an address is nearly equivalent to no letter at all. We would rather have no letter.

Another letter, some weeks ago, contained a name and the money, but no address. That particular subscriber is no doubt becoming impatient for the *ADVOCATE*. We are becoming nervous over it. Our hunt for that address is becoming chronic. We are afraid we will not get over it until we receive a letter telling us that on such a date such a person sent name and money and have not yet received the paper; and then, if the address is given, our trouble in that case will be over.

We hope all referred to in the above will bear the vexation as patiently as we do.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Heber Ker, Secretary of the Wesleyan Female College, Staunton, Va., who is visiting our State in the interest of that institution. He will visit Austin, Waco, Dallas, and other points in our State, and will leave for Virginia, via Galveston, the 15th of September. He informs us that he is meeting much encouragement, and will take with him a number of students. If parents and guardians will send their children abroad when we have first-class institutions at home, we are glad to see they are choosing wisely in sending them to such an institution as the Wesleyan Female College.

WE ARE informed that Capt. John McNeeley, of Alabama, is to take charge of Soule University. We learn from good authority that he is in every way worthy and well qualified for the duties to which he has been called. We trust, under his administration, this school will hold the high position among our educational movements its merits and the enterprise of those who are building it up demand.

WE invite special attention to the educational advertisements on the second page.

THE BIBLE IN THE BAR-ROOM.

We find the following advertisement extraordinary in late numbers of the *Galveston News* and *Galveston Commercial*:

THE TWO BROTHERS,
CORNER TREMONT AND MARKET STREETS,
(Opposite the Opera House.)
GALVESTON.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of heavy hearts.

Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.—[Proverbs, chap. xxxi., 6-7.]

NEW TESTAMENT.

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.—[1st Epistle Paul to Timothy, chap. v., 23.]

MARTIN LUTHER.

"He that don't like Wine, Women and Song,
Remains a fool his whole life long."

"Then fill the goblet full,
Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow of care
Smooths away a wrinkle."

—OLD SONG.

"He who the rule of Temperance neglects,
From a GOOD CAUSE may produce vile effects."
—TURK.

On finding the words of Holy Writ in such strange association, one naturally inquires: What made them put them there? If reverence for the Bible, or respect for the sentiments of Christian people, prompted the "Two Brothers" in thus using the word of God while advertising their drinking saloon, they exhibit very limited acquaintance with the teachings of that book, and a very dull apprehension of the feelings with which religious people regard that sacred volume.

If they seriously intend it as a defense of their traffic, they display bad taste, and worse judgment. As their knowledge of the book whose teachings they put to so profane a use is evidently very limited, we can supply them with some other passages which they may use in their next advertisement. Their quotation from Proverbs, following as it does a warning addressed by the mother of Lemuel to her son against the use of wine by kings, or strong drink by princes, is rather a weak defense of the liquor business, inasmuch as that warning closes with the words—"Lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted." Strong drink makes others besides kings forget the law, and others besides princes pervert judgment.

If this establishment comes before the public with one text which tells that those ready to perish or heavy hearted may find help in a stimulant, let them confine their traffic to those classes alone; and if they find in Timothy's bad digestion a plea for a little wine, let them be consistent and sell only to those who have weak stomachs; but if they will sell to every body who comes along, let them be honest and put in their advertisements or write over their bars other passages of the word of God which speak of wine and strong drink. Ere they put the cup to the lip of any but those whose perishing, despairing or sickly condition may plead for its use, let them read to their customers, from that same Bible they have quoted, these words:

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness! (Hab. ii., 15.)

If there were nakedness for the poor drunkard alone, the case would not be so sad. We saw, the other day, on Tremont street, a woman clothed in

the garments of the poor, clinging to the arm of her husband and begging him to go home, "because they had not had bread in the house for three days;" and the wreck of a man—made so by strong drink—listened with the stupid leer of the sot to the appeal of his wife, and answered her pleadings with the heartlessness of a brute.

When the morning light flashes through the windows of their saloons and sparkles amid the decanters on their bar, and men, hot and thirsty from their night's debauch, call for a dram, let the "Two Brothers" take out their Bibles and read in the hearing of their thirsty customers the words of another prophet:

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!

And the harp and the viol, the tabret and pipe and wine, are in their feasts: but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his hands. (Isa. v., 11-12.)

When men whose brains can bear the fumes of strong drink without making fools of themselves, or when young men who are just entering the paths that lead down to death look with loathing on the wretch whom the morning papers report as "drunk and down," and say they will never fall so low, then let the bar-keeper open the Bible, and from the Book of Proverbs read in their hearing these words:

Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. (Prov. xx., 1.)

And as the throng files along their counter from morning till midnight—the old, the young, the man of family, whose swift descent to ruin is marked by his trembling limbs as he stands amid the coming horrors of the *mania a potu*, the youth taking his first glass, or the reeling sot whose bloated form and fetid breath tell that he is fast passing the last mile-stone on the road to death—let them read, amid blazing lights and sparkling bottles, those terrible words from him who wrote the Book of Proverbs:

Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?

They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. (Prov. xxiii., 29-32.)

If, however, we are mistaken, and instead of an argument in defense of their business, they designed it as a show of wit, by which they would attract customers to their counters, their blunder is as stupid as the act itself is profane. Among those who drink at their bar—many drinking deep, and swiftly rushing to their doom—are those who, in their hearts, reverence that book. They may have forgotten its instructions, but its words are hallowed by holy recollections, and they would as soon see introduced into those perilous precincts they tread with steps so rash their loved ones at home, who reverence the word of God, as to see its teachings perverted to serve the end of the liquor-dealer. They know full well the men who vend the liquid

poison are prompted by no benevolent pity for those who are ready to perish, but sell it simply to fill their pockets, though it may be ruin to the victim. They may blame their own folly in permitting the serpent to wind its coils around them so firmly that, though they see, they cannot escape their doom; but they do not wish to be mocked by the plea that benevolence moves the serpent when it stings.

FROM the twelfth annual report of the Presbyterian Church, as furnished by the *Missionary*, we learn that it has in the mission field eighteen ordained missionaries, (four of whom are natives of the country where they labor,) three male assistant missionaries, fourteen female assistants, and ten native assistants, making a force of forty-five laborers in the foreign field.

It is well understood that in numbers and in wealth the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is much stronger than our Southern Presbyterian brethren. Yet it appears that in the field of missions they are far in advance of us. The more we consider this fact the more it startles us. We are doing well for ourselves. We are occupying this goodly Southern land; we are building churches, establishing colleges and universities where our children shall be educated; but what response are we making to the Macedonian cry that comes up from the nations without the gospel?

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

It is high time that we get out of this rut in which our sloth or our selfishness has been so long dragging the church. If we longer neglect the commission given by Christ amid those solemn moments which measured the period between his resurrection and ascension, we may have reason to fear that our candlestick will be removed, and another people who will answer the Master's commission may take our inheritance and wear our crown.

THE *Paris Univers* announces that Mr. Darwin was rejected as a corresponding member of the Academy of Science by a vote of 26 to 6. This was not the result of the religious proclivities of the members, but expresses their convictions respecting the scientific merit of Mr. Darwin's theories. The issue was not between Darwin and the Mosaic account of creation, but between Darwin's theory and the conclusion science draws from the teaching of nature. The alarm felt by many who have assumed that science is squarely against the Bible is premature. The *savans* are not agreed among themselves, and their leading minds as yet find in nature no impeachment of the Mosaic account of the origin of man.

THE *Christian Mirror* says that the American Board of Missions has as many candidates for the ministry in its various seminaries as are to be found in all the various Congregational theological seminaries in this country. This indicates the large activities of this Board in the mission work. It has pushed it forward with a vigor that fully rivals the operations of the church at home.

PERSIA WAS ONCE the center of power among the nations of the earth. The tribute of other kingdoms enriched her treasury, and their armies followed her standard and augmented her power. One of the sensations of the past month was the visit of her ruler to Western nations as a student of their institutions, that he might gain wisdom in governing his own dominion. The empire which once embraced the leading powers of the East has shrunk into a kingdom of about four millions of people, and they are so slow in the race among civilized powers, that while one province is abounding in plenty, another is starving, because their roads are impassable. No stronger evidence of their uncivilized state can be stated in this day of railroads and telegraphs. Contact with the civilization of the West may galvanize this Eastern potentate into a spirit of improvement, which may open this country to the enterprise of the age, and with it the gospel may enter to enlarge and perfect the work of the regeneration of Persia.

In the meantime, we may learn a lesson. As we note the stagnation which for ages has rested on a people who once had the truth in their midst and a Daniel to illustrate it, yet by neglect lost their heiritage, while other nations have accepted the light and prospered under its influence, we may be impressed, as we should be, with the value of that gospel which is the true light of the nations of the earth.

THE vices of civilization are among the chief barriers of the spread of the gospel among heathen nations. Christian England raises a revenue of \$50,000,000 per annum in India from her excise on ardent spirits and her monopoly of the opium trade. The vices of English and American sailors did more to arrest the spread of Christianity and civilization among the South Sea Islands than the ignorance and superstition of the islanders. "Fire-water" and dice have been terrible enemies of the Indians in our own country, and will accomplish their extermination before the gospel can reach and prepare them for civilization. While these facts may sadden, they should arouse the Christian heart. The accumulation of evils around the darkened habitations of heathenish superstition is a powerful appeal for help. The church, when it employs all the agencies at its command, is mightier than all the powers of darkness combined.

THE Shah has promised Baron Rothschild to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Persia. Whether this promise is the fruit of his contact with the civilization of Europe, or grew out of his anxiety to secure from the creditor of kings a loan of a few millions, is not stated. Whatever caused the pledge, we may still rejoice that it is made. It marks two important facts, viz: the growing influence of the descendants of Abraham and the spread of that spirit of toleration which is the legitimate offspring of Christianity and is extending its influence even among idolatrous nations.

REV. A. M. BOX gives a cheering account of Knoxville circuit.

DIRECTIONS

FOR VOTING FOR DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Bishops have decided that the law regulating this election requires it to be conducted on the following plan:

The two delegates referred to in the 2d Restrictive Rule, are construed to be ministerial. As there must be, in the General Conference, an equal number of each order of delegates from each annual conference, it follows that the smallest annual conference will be entitled to four delegates, two ministerial and two lay.

The clerical members of the annual conference, and the lay members of the annual conference, added together, make up the basis of constituency to be represented in the General Conference. To ascertain the number of delegates any annual conference is entitled to, divide this sum of clerical and lay members by 28. This gives the number of clerical delegates; these must be elected by the clerical members of the body. There is an equal number of lay delegates who are to be elected by the lay members of the body. There is, virtually, two independent electoral colleges.

Thus:
 There are, in an annual conference, clerical members..... 80
 There are eight districts, and therefore lay members..... 32

Total of conference members.....112

This sum, divided by 28, gives the number of clerical delegates as 4. There must be an equal number of lay delegates, consequently the representation of that annual conference in the General Conference is 8.

As to the fraction of two-thirds, this works as follows:

Clerical members of annual conference..... 92
 There are ten districts, and therefore lay members..... 40

Total of conference members.....132

This sum, divided by 28, gives a quotient of 4, and a remaining fraction of 20. This fraction being equal to two-thirds of 28, is entitled to representation according to the 2d Restrictive Rule. The delegation of such an annual conference would stand thus: 5 clerical delegates and an equal number of lay delegates, that is 10.

H. N. MCTYRE, Sec.

THE New York Herald says: "In Kentucky and other parts of the South and Southwest it is as common to see ministers of the gospel, with their families, enjoying the sports of the turf, as it is to see them exhorting in a pulpit or praying at a funeral." We doubt whether Stanley, though he found Livingstone, can find a preacher in all the South who will answer the above description, or a Christian organization that would abide it. A preacher may be fond of a good horse, but that fact does not make him a sportsman.

THE "Heathen Chinese" is determined to assert himself on this continent. Some six Chinese companies, in San Francisco, have clubbed together to start a newspaper. They have sent an order to China for one million type of the Chinese characters. Their plan is to issue their paper three times a week in their own language, in which they will post their countrymen as to their rights and wrongs in this country.

TO AGENTS.—If the preachers in the five Texas conferences will send us a list of the postoffices in their charges, they will confer a signal favor on the ADVOCATE office. To do this will occupy but a few moments, and will supply the office with valuable information.

OUR MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION.

In my article of last week there appears this sentence: "Our missionary organization ought to be continued with a view to quickening the faith and the sensibilities of the church." Occurring as it does in the midst of an argument designed to show that our present organization is not calculated to produce such an effect, it sounds a little odd. If the reader will read the sentence over, substituting the word *contrived* for *continued*, I presume he will hit upon the reading of my manuscript. At any rate, he will get what ought to have been the reading.

If I know my own heart, I have but one ambition for my church, and that is that it may accomplish the true end of ecclesiastical organization. I take it that that end is the combination and wielding of individual activities for the conquest of the world in the name of Christ. Christian men, acting as separate individuals, without concert, without unity or effort, might all put forth the full measure of their personal force and there would be but a small aggregate result. Each man could work only in his own neighborhood, and each would have the prestige only of his individual character. But let a large number of Christian individuals be united in a well considered organization, and wielded by sagacious counsels—then you shall see not only the aggregate fruit of individual labor, but in addition to that the results which flow from combination—the expression of aggregated individual forces upon a given object.

The power of organization is illustrated in the fact that one thousand men organized and acting in concert under a capable commander, are fully able to control a community of two or three millions, unorganized and without a head. Six or eight robbers, organized and acting in intelligent concert, each understanding his part and relying upon the others, can with impunity board a train of a hundred passengers, all strangers to each other, a loose aggregation of individuals, having no plan, no one able to see what he can do, nor having any assurance that if he attempts resistance he will be supported by the rest. So the mob, no matter how great, is ever at the mercy of the organized force, no matter how small. An army of a hundred thousand, routed, disorganized, a mere pell-mell rabble, is helpless before one regiment that remains intact. Yet in all these cases there would be as good an average of individual prowess and courage amongst those that were unorganized as amongst the others.

So all the great products of human labor come of organization. Mere scattered individual activity builds no palaces nor pyramids. Commerce were not possible without organization. Indeed civilization itself were otherwise impossible.

The church is the organization of the people of God with a view to utilize all the forces of life and society for the salvation of mankind. Its work is every where—at home and abroad. When all the resources of individual Christians are so directed as to secure the highest measure of efficiency, the ends of organization are met. When every individual man does the most he can for the salvation of his neighbors, when every particular church does all it can for the salvation of the people of the community in which it exists, and the whole church does all it can for the salvation of the world, then the ends of organization will be reached.

But the form of the organization must be a proper and facile vehicle of individual and aggregate activities. Otherwise it may be an obstruction rather than a channel and organ of force. If what I saw last week be true, our present Missionary Plan,

though not an obstruction actually, is yet a most imperfect organ of the missionary zeal of the church. The machinery is too complicated. There is friction at too many points. Indeed, at some points, it seems to me, there is actual obstruction, so that not a little effort expands itself without ever reaching a practical object. The Plan is certainly not an efficient one as respects the foreign work. There is nothing expansively aggressive in it. It is not suggestive of grand enterprise, nor of consuming zeal.

As respects the home field, it is no better, as I plainly showed last week.

I ask again, can any thing better be done?
 E. M. MARVIN.

St. Louis, July 29, 1873.

THE statistics of the past year show that the proportionate growth of the Presbyterians in England was greater than that of any other branch of the church in that kingdom. In eighty-four of the largest towns their increase was at the rate of 150 per cent., while the highest ratio in any other church in the same localities was 108 per cent. A few years ago the Wesleyans were in the lead, but now they are in the rear. We have spoken of the cause which led to this result, and would keep it before our people as a warning. When we cease to be aggressive, we will cease to grow. The loss of the missionary spirit will arrest the real advance of the church. Material prosperity may come in, and it may express itself in the magnificent churches we build and the popular preachers who fill our pulpits, but penitents will not throng our altars, nor accessions mark the vital prosperity of our church.

SHORTLY after the arrival of Rev. W. M. Punshon in London he preached a sermon in aid of the Westminster Chapel debt, and secured about \$10,000. The English Methodists regard this as a wonderful event, it being about the largest sum ever raised in England on a similar occasion. In the United States such an occurrence would excite but little surprise. We read of such success in nearly every exchange. Mr. Punshon, it seems, has learned how Americans do such things, and is making good use of his knowledge. While we congratulate ourselves on our superiority in doing large things, English Methodism is ahead of us in steady, uniform effort. The aggregate from her penny-a-week system out balances our large collections. When England learns to give by the pound, and the Christians of America learn the value of pence, the good work will gain a fresh impulse on both sides of the ocean.

THE Directors of the London Missionary Society have appointed the Rev. Dr. Mullens their foreign secretary, and the Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell, to visit the missionaries and the native churches in Madagascar, to confer with them on many important questions suggested by the great progress of Christianity in that island. The deputation will leave London, taking the French mail from Marseilles of July 5th, and will be absent from England about twelve or fourteen months.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has just ordered editions of the Scriptures, as follows: 10,000 Chinese New Testament, 16,000 Bohemian Bibles, 8vo., and 16,000 Bohemian Bibles, small 8vo.

The Sunday-School.

Hold on to Them.

There are many who are able and willing to teach a class, but from some cause are utterly unable to keep a class together. The scholars drift away from them. Seat after seat is vacated. The teacher grows discouraged, and he says, almost despairingly, to the straggling few that still remain, "Will ye also go away?" We can answer for them. We rather think they will. Then the teacher goes away, and will not be likely to return; for to all subsequent solicitations to take charge of a class, he mournfully replies, "I've tried it."

In all our churches there are valuable men and women who have experimented in Sunday-school work, but have given it up, and cannot now be induced to touch it because of their fancied want of adaptation to it. And among our readers there are probably not a few who are likely to fall out of line for the very same reason.

To such we say, resolve, God helping you, to hold on to your scholars, as well as teach them. To hold on to them you must first get a hold of them, and to get a hold of them you must study them individually, and seek not only to put yourself, but to show yourself in loving sympathy with them. It is very helpful to walk with them and talk with them, out of school as well as in it. It is still more helpful to visit them and have them visit you.

If one be absent, promptly visit him to ascertain the reason. You will be likely thus to prevent his future absence. If you are very busy, and cannot find the time, then deputize one or two of the members of your class to make the visit for you. The scholars visited will be pleased with this mark of attention—this assurance that their absence is felt and regretted—while the visiting scholars will be pleased and proud to have something to do in a semi-official way. Thus class bonds will be strengthened, absences diminished, while the teacher, holding on to each of them, and holding them all together, may, with some assurance, hope that in the last day he may be able to say, "Here, Lord, am I, and the children thou hast given me."—*The Baptist Teacher.*

WORTH OF A SUPERINTENDENT'S GREETING.—It is a great thing for a superintendent to know personally every member of his school. If he can call each teacher and scholar by name, not only in the school-room, but as he meets them elsewhere during the week, he has a rare power for doing good. Comparatively few, however, in the large schools can do this. But every superintendent, in city or country, can greet familiarly and heartily the teachers and scholars as they come to the school-room, even if he cannot give a name to each. There is a value in such a greeting, which should not be underestimated. Some good superintendents are always early at their school-rooms on the Lord's day, and standing near the door, meet with a pleasant look or word each teacher and scholar coming in before the school begins. In this way they bring themselves into cordial personal relations with all in the school, and the effect is apparent in the prevailing spirit of unity and love throughout the school. Other superintendents on taking their places in the desk, before commencing the devotional exercises, greet the school collectively, with the words, "good morning, teachers and scholars;" and the response comes back from all, unitedly, "Good morning, Mr. Wilson," or whoever he may be. The Sunday-school work is of a social nature. The influence of a superintendent, as of a teacher, is increased by his evidence of personal interest in those who are with him in the school. His smile of

recognition, and his word of greeting have much to do with his hold on both teachers and scholars, and increase his power to lead them in the way of right.—*S. S. World.*

Our Boys.

Dio Lewis has written a work for "Our Girls," and numerous others have criticised the "Girl of the Period;" but no one to my knowledge, has yet told us what to do with our boys.

All the way from the cradle up to womanhood, a girl seems to fall naturally into her place, or the place assigned her, and never appears to feel awkward or in the way. But there is a period in the life of a boy, when neither he, his guardian, or friends know where he belongs, nor how he should be treated. A girl glides naturally along from childhood to womanhood; and sometimes in this fast age so rapidly, that you almost conclude that the period of girlhood is left out entirely. With boys it is very different. There is a time in a boy's life when he seems to feel that he is out of place everywhere. And at this very time, when he needs sympathy the most, as a rule he gets the least of it. He is too big to be petted like a baby, and not large enough to be treated as a man. He is too boisterous to be in the parlor; the cook sends him out of the kitchen, because he asks too many questions; the father is too much engrossed in business to notice him, or give employment or direction to his active, inquiring mind; the mother is too busy preparing dainties for his stomach, or flouncing for his sister's dress, to pay much attention to her son's brain or heart, and, as a natural consequence, he goes into the street. The education he receives there, is soon made manifest.

To me, there comes a question, deep and momentous: "What shall I do to save my boy from the snares that are laid for his feet?"

One thing I have determined on, and that is, I will never knowingly, by word or deed, cause him to feel that he is in my way, in the house he calls home. Not even though my carpets be soiled by muddy boots, and my best furniture marred by finger-marks. It were better that my carpets be soiled and worn, and my best furniture be scratched or broken, than that the immortal soul, which God has entrusted to my keeping, should become scarred and mired by the evilness which is found in our streets and public places of resort. Soiled and worn furniture may be repaired or replaced by new; but the soul once scarred and disfigured by sin can never be what it might have been, had it been shielded a little more carefully during these few years of youth when it was so pliable to every touch.—*Central Advocate.*

Duty not Measured by Ability.

There are many who faint when they look on almost any duty or good work, because they are so consciously unequal to it. Why, if they were not unequal, or felt themselves to be equal, they had better for that reason decline it; for there is nothing so utterly weak and impotent as this conceit of strength.

Brethren, the day is wearing away; this is a desert place; there are hungry, perishing multitudes around us; and Christ is saying to us all, Give ye them to eat. Say not, We cannot; we have nothing to give. Go to your duty, every man, and trust yourselves to Him, for He will give you all supply, just as fast as you need it. You will have just as much power as you believe you will have.

Suppose, for an example, you are called to be a Sabbath-school teacher, and you say within yourself, I have no experience, no capacity, I must decline. That is the way to keep your incapacity forever. A truce to those cowardly suggestions. Be a Christian, throw

yourself upon God's work, and get the ability you want in it.

So, if you are put in charge of any such effort or institution; so, if you are called to any work or office in the church, or to any exercise for the edification of others—say not that you are unable to edify; undertake to edify others, and then you will edify yourself and become able.

No Christian will ever be good for anything without Christian courage, or what is the same, Christian faith. Take upon you readily, have it as a law to be always doing great works—that is, works that are great to you; and this in the faith that God so clearly justifies, that your abilities will be as your works. Make large adventures. Trust God for great things. With your loaves and two fishes, he will show you a way to feed thousands.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

Advantages of Sabbath-Schools.

The Sabbath-school may be made one of the most important means of promoting the growth and usefulness of Christians. The Christian should be there to avail himself of its privileges, and to increase its power for good. The young convert who absents himself from the Sabbath-school will not be likely to become a very thriving or useful Christian. By uniting with the Sabbath-school you will come into intimate connection with the most progressive and spiritual portion of the church to which you belong, and through the various Sabbath-school gatherings and associations you will come into connection and sympathy with the most active portion of other churches. You will thus experience influences which will bear you onward to the development of a higher Christian life than you would otherwise attain.

Besides, the study of divine truth, as there systematically pursued, is the very thing that young converts as well as older Christians need in order to growth in the knowledge of divine things. It makes the study of the Bible more interesting by the various helps which it affords. And the diligent student of the Bible is better prepared to listen to the exposition and discussion of divine truth in the sermon, and more disposed to engage in religious reading. It is safe to say that you will have clearer and more enlarged views of those truths which pertain to the worship and service of God, that you will make greater progress in knowledge and holiness by attending the Sabbath-school.—*Christian Secretary.*

Children's Missionary Meetings.

We give the following to show our readers what others are doing in connection with missions and Sunday-schools:

A time and place for the meeting have been fixed upon, let it be freely announced. Invite all—old and young. If your own school is not likely to fill your room, invite neighboring schools of our own or other denominations. In seating the scholars, let the smaller children occupy the middle of the room in front of the speaker. Announce beforehand that a collection will be taken at the meeting. While we make no special effort to raise money at our meetings, yet we find it desirable to take a collection—the money thus raised is credited to the school.

There is nothing complicated about the introduction of the "Children's Missionary Society," into the schools. Let the superintendent of the school procure a blank book and announce to the school that he is ready to receive names of members. As fast as the children raise their fee—25 cents—they report to him and he enters their names upon the book. It is found best to set apart a certain time—say six weeks—during which the children are to report. At the end of the time set apart, send

the number of names entered, together with the amount collected to the Secretary of the Society, or to A. D. Rowe, who is acting secretary at present, when the schools will receive the certificates by return mail. Thus the society can be introduced without interfering for a single day with the ordinary benevolent operations of the school.

It is suggested to pastors and superintendents that in getting up meetings, *Union Meetings* be arranged, wherever practicable, and also that a number of meetings be arranged near together to be held on successive days, so as to avoid unnecessary traveling expense. Meetings will be held during the week as well as on Sunday.

As our Board of Foreign Missions have decided to make a special effort to introduce the "Children's Missionary Society" into our Sunday-schools during the coming year, and as it will be done in most cases by personal visits from those who propose to enter the foreign field, the visiting of schools will hereafter be carried on more systematically.

For information in regard to the society, specimen certificates, or copies of Rev. Harpster's Appeal to the Children, address, with a stamp enclosed, A. D. Rowe, York, Pa., or for Western Pennsylvania, B. B. Collins, Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., who also proposes to enter the foreign field, and who has been authorized to labor among our Sunday-schools in behalf of missions during the present summer.

GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN OF OUR MISSIONS.—Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Unangst it was announced at our children's missionary meeting in Canton, Ohio, that small articles of value and interest—such as thimbles, thread, needles, pins, pictures, picture-books, and especially calico or lawns, to make *coolies* (a native dress which requires a yard and a half,) would be very interesting and valuable to the children of our missions in India. Accordingly we had the pleasure of receiving a number of calls from little *Cantonites*, who brought calico, books, dolls, pictures, etc., in response to the appeal. The names of those who contributed, as far as we are able to get them, are: Laura E. Blum, Charlie Blum, Katie Clouser, Emma Schraishuher, Ida Ernest, Helen Reed and Helen Bankhof.

We now make the announcement and the appeal general, that such articles as are named above, as well as others of value, and can be conveniently transported, will be thankfully received and—Providence favoring—carefully delivered to our mission children.

THE CHILDREN AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Meetings, since last reported, have been held and our *Children's Missionary Society* introduced in Messiah's and St. Matthew's Sunday-schools, Philadelphia; in Taneyton, Mount Joy, Arendtsville, two schools of Dr. Hauer's charge, Jefferson, Rocky Grove, Emmitsburg, Fairfield, Stoverstown, Seven Valley, Glen Rock, Canton, (O.) Boonesville and Lock Haven.

In Western Pennsylvania Mr B. B. Collins has been holding children's missionary meetings and introducing the society with very encouraging success. Full accounts of his labor will hereafter appear in the monthly report of the society.

SWITZERLAND.—The wife of the late Merle d'Aubigne has had charge of a Sunday-school in Geneva, Switzerland, for fourteen years. Now that death has deprived her of the pecuniary assistance given by her husband, she depends upon aid given by friends in this country to help her carry on this enterprise.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A dispatch from the Yellowstone expedition says the command arrived at the Yellowstone river on the 16th of July and encamped fifteen miles south of the mouth of Glendine creek. As soon as the troops and wagons were transferred to the other side the expedition would proceed to Muscle Shell river, leaving a detachment of infantry, under the command of Capt. Pearson, in Pearson stockade, now being built. Only one death occurred on the trip—that of Dan Moley, killed by being run over by a wagon. The survey is progressing favorably.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—By the additional reports from the scene of the Wamomet disaster the loss is placed at seventy-two.

PARSONS, KAN., August 12.—A dispatch from the Indian country to-day says the Downing-Ross party have beaten the Reformers, but Bell has obtained letters written by Ross and Jones, to Washington, showing treachery to the principles of their party. The full bloods are said to be indignant and aroused, and that Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. It is also asserted that the death sentence has been passed by certain Indians on Col. Boudinot, Jas. Bell and others of the Progressive Reform party. There is no question but anarchy and crime are largely on the increase, and many of the best men in that locality begin to believe that their only safety lies in a strong central territorial form of government under the protection of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, to send the revenue steamer Lincoln to cruise about for a month in Queen Charlotte Sound, and to inquire for any survivors of the steamer Geo. Bright, which was wrecked in March last, on her passage from Sitka to San Francisco. Signs of a wreck have been discovered in Queen Charlotte Sound and it is thought some survivors may be in that locality.

NEW YORK, August 12.—One thousand six hundred and fifty immigrants arrived at Castle Garden to-day.

Advices from Vienna state that the medal for merit in group No. 26 of education, teaching and instruction, has been awarded to the collection of the periodical literature of America.

OMAHA, August 11.—Further particulars of the late Indian fight says:

When the Sioux obtained possession of the Pawnee camp, they killed a number of squaws and children, dashing "Papooses" brains out against the ground. The Pawnees lost the meat of about six hundred buffalos which they had killed. The Sioux numbered 750 warriors, under the command of Snowflake, successor of Whistler. Their loss was thirty warriors. Troops from Fort McPherson forced them back to their reservations.

The following confirms the above.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1873.

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

There is now sufficient evidence to confirm the unofficial report of the fight between the Sioux and Pawnees, on the Republican river, in the southwest corner of Nebraska. The Pawnees were utterly defeated. Their loss is greater than at first reported. The Sioux engaged were Ogallios, Brules and Red Clouds.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. Gen'l.

PORTLAND, Me., August 11.—A fire here resulted in the loss of two lives and the destruction of about \$600,000 worth of property. The insurance is comparatively light; no Southern companies are involved. The losses include 100 hogsheads of sugar.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A number of Jewish citizens addressed a petition to Mayor Medill, asking protection from disturbance of their Sabbath by prohibition of carrying on trade in the vicinity of their places of worship. No action yet taken on the petition.

TOPEKA, KAN., August 11.—The Russian agents who have been hunting for a location for a large colony of their countrymen, have determined upon Harvey county, in this State. They will return to Russia to bring out the colony. The colony is represented as being large, intelligent and wealthy.

The reports from the crops throughout the State show a yield of wheat and oats largely in excess of last year.

The following foreign items appear in the New York dispatches of the 15th:

A London letter of July 31st says that Mr. Motley's friends have for some time known that his health was delicate, and will not be surprised to learn that he is now confined to his hotel by a slight paralytic stroke. It occurred as Mr. Motley was taking Lady Margaret Beaumont down to dinner. His right arm suddenly fell powerless by his side, and his side itself was somewhat affected. He was carried to his hotel, in Dover street, and has not since left his room. The physicians agree in regard to the paralysis being by no means serious, nor is it likely to trouble him for any length of time. On inquiry yesterday it was ascertained that he had been going on very favorably, with the exception of considerable neuralgic pain.

Mr. Mowbray Morris, for many years manager of the London *Times*, is exceedingly ill, with but little hopes for his recovery.

A special to the *World*, from London, of the 14th, states upon the highest authority that the Count de Chambord has announced his resolution to accept the constitution for France prepared by the members of the Right of the Assembly and himself, and that he will be ruled both by the will of God and the good-will of the people. The proclamation of the monarchy will be issued in about six weeks.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Yesterday's afternoon papers came on time from New York. The rain has resumed.

The Wawasset investigation shows that the cause of the fire is unknown. Nearly all the passengers aft were lost; the bow was in deep water and the stern in shallow water. The evidence indicates that every officer was at his post. The death list reaches 84.

Gov. Dustin and Mayor Brockett, of Minneapolis, had two interviews at Long Branch with the President, about the Manitoba affair. They explained the whole matter, dwelling especially on the cruelty with which prisoners are treated by Manitoba authorities. They also sought to impress on the President the necessity for speedy action, as they feared the people of Minnesota would take the settlement of the case in their own hands unless something was done at once. The President, according to the dispatch, gave them to understand that unless the matter was disposed of within reasonable time, a demand in unmistakable terms would be made on the British Government and would be followed by further action. The President then asked the governor and mayor to reduce their statement to writing, which they did, and the paper was then forwarded to Secretary Fish, who will be visited to-day by its authors.

NEW YORK, August 13.—John W., the eldest son of Brigham Young, who is now here, says that Mrs. Eliza Young has been induced by outside Gentiles to bring the suits against his father, to make a chism in the church. Brigham had not consented to any

compromise, but would fight the thing out.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The *Times* of this morning says the fact is one that need not longer be concealed, that the cholera prevails in this city. There have been forty-two deaths from that disease.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Advices from the Pawnee Reservation, in Nebraska, say the Pawnees are preparing for war with the Sioux in retaliation for an attack on them. They are said to have 600 warriors among themselves, and have invited the Ottawas, Omahas, Yanktons and Pareas to join them, nearly all of whom have accepted the invitation, and at last accounts these tribes were either at or on their way to the Pawnee Reservation. The Pawnees expect to muster 1600 warriors and propose to prosecute relentless war against the Sioux.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, August 8.—Rumor is current in London to-night that steamer Great Eastern has succeeded in recovering the Atlantic cable of 1865.

DUBLIN, August 12.—A desperate riot occurred yesterday in the military camp in the Curragh of Kildare, between two Irish regiments. Several of the participants were killed, and many received injuries.

France.

PARIS, August 8.—Inquiry by the government officers proves that no case of cholera has occurred in Paris this year.

It is rumored that Dufaure is to be appointed President of the Council of State.

PARIS, August 11.—The reports of the harvests in France show a middling yield generally, both in quality and quantity. In the south the quality of wheat is good, but the crop is short and prices have advanced. Millers are now using foreign wheat. They expect difficulty in keeping their mills running, as the streams are so low on account of the drouth.

The *Independence Belge* reports the statement unfounded that Austria has, either directly or indirectly, interfered in the negotiations of Count de Chambord.

Austria.

VIENNA, August 9.—The cholera has entirely disappeared.

TRIESTE, August 7.—The statement that an attempt had been made yesterday to assassinate the Hospodar of Montenegro, is contradicted.

MUNICH, August 8.—King Ludwig will visit Vienna early, *incognito* to rest a week.

VIENNA, August 12.—A squadron of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to the coast of Spain.

Spain.

BARCELONA, August 9.—A force of Carlists, numbering 4000, are marching on the town of Berga, fifty miles northwest of this city.

MADRID, August 9.—Arrangements for the restoration of national authority in Salamanca have been concluded between a deputation from that city and the government, but the conditions have not been made public.

MADRID, August 11.—The *Gaceta* publishes the text of the Porto Rico bill. All officers refusing to take their posts in the army will be court-martialed.

The reorganization of the army in Catalonia is actively going on. Intransigentes sent commissioners into the provinces to incite insurrection among the soldiers. Dispatches from Barcelona report heavy cannonading in the direction of Berga.

A most violent stampede of the Entrants took place about midnight, with an agreement to meet at the port of Valencia, intending to embark on steamer for Carthegena. They were hooted by the people.

Out of fifteen battalions of volunteers three only remained. Three hundred were killed and wounded, including Coster. Losses on both sides and the injury to the city and commerce is very great. One hundred houses were burned by the bombardment.

CARTHAGENA, August 10.—Foreign Consuls have taken refuge on a frigate.

Contreras has been released.

The New York *Herald's* special from Valencia previous to the surrender, says ten thousand troops were concentrated before the city, under command of Martinez, Compos, Saliende, Velarde and Vilcana, with 18 cannon in position. Junta proposed to surrender the city on condition the commander of troops guaranteed full pardon to all insurgents, and expressed an apprehension that the insurgents would burn the city if these terms were not conceded. This proposition was made on the 6th. On the same day a stampede from the city occurred, the frightened people being equally alarmed at the prospects, facing a bombardment or the excesses of the insurgents. After two days' parley and deliberation the commanders rejected the terms.

The Republican troops have retreated to Pampeluna leaving the Carlists in possession of Northern Navarre.

Dorregarary, with 7000 men, is at San Esteba.

MADRID, July 12.—Cantereros left Carthegena on Monday with 400 adherents, and made a bold attempt to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and accession on the way, but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops. Cantereros escaped. His capture, however, is probable, as the cavalry are on his track.

It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between Martos and Sagarto, and a coalition of their supporters will speedily follow.

BAYONNE, August 13.—A British steamer to-day landed at Fontarbia 2000 rifles, 500 weight ammunition and 40 Carlists.

The British vessel which landed supplies for the Carlists at Fontarbia to-day was subsequently captured by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into the harbor of San Sebastian.

In the Cortes to-day the Minister of State declared that he should demand an extradition of insurgent refugees in foreign countries.

MADRID, August 13.—Contreras, with a few followers, has succeeded in re-entering Costagena as a last refuge.

BAYONNE, August 12.—The wife of Don Carlos, has joined her husband in the field, and will share his fortunes. The Carlists are enthusiastic over the event.

The Republicans of Barcelona have petitioned the government to establish a junta of public safety in Catalonia.

MADRID, August 14.—Further complications have arisen from the interference of the Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors who were sent by the government from Aricente to Escrambato, to take possession of the iron-clads *Vittoria* and *Alamanca*, were refused their possession by Capt. Wolner on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were menaced and at the mercy of the insurgents. Therefore, Wolner declared the sailors under his protection. Intransigentes declare that the steamer containing the sailors must leave Escrambato or they will open fire upon her without regard to the Prussians.

MADRID, August 15.—The Cortes has approved the bill calling the eighty regiments of reserve into active service against the Carlist and Republican insurgents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 9, 1873, to Aug. 16, 1873.

W B Page, Chappell Hill—Will attend to your request. Rev W J Joyce—Communication handed to editor. Rev A M Box—Two reports to which you allude have not come to hand. Rev J W Whipple, Austin—Will answer by mail. Rev R B Womack, Marlin—Will order books from New Orleans. None in the city. R H Griffin, Baltimore—Will answer by mail. Rev J Clark Smith—1 subscriber and \$2 10. Rev J S Lemons, Caldwell—1 subscriber. Rev L B Ellis, Paris—1 subscriber. Rev J Fred Cox—Camp-meeting notice inserted. Would gladly accept your kind invitation. Rev W J Joyce—Communication. Thank you. Send more of the same sort. Thos McIntyre, New Orleans—Will attend to your request. R S Menamin, Philadelphia. Rev A M Box—Account of revival. The two reports are still missing. 2 subscribers. John A Hudson, Caldwell. Will use as we have space. J D Giddings, Brenham—\$50. Thank you. N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia—Will insert. Rev R H Belvin, San Marcos—See our columns. John Long, Boston—1 subscriber. Name entered. P J Bowdry, Fort Worth. Rev C R Shapard, Monthalia—Change made. Rev ED Pitts, Chappell Hill—Answered by mail. Rev J W Piner, Honey Grove—Will answer by mail. Rev H L Taylor, Waco—\$3 and 1 subscriber. Thank you for items. Teacher, Fairfield—Advertisement inserted. Rev S Morris—Quarterly appointments. Will write you. Thanks for kind words. Changes made. Virginia Duval, Nechesville—Will find space. Rev J S Lane, Round Rock—3 subscribers. Thank you. Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro—Will be pleased to insert advertisement. J W Burke—Advertisement inserted. Rev A Davis, Corsicana—Quarterly appointments. Rev U C Spencer, Columbus. Rev W Vaughan, Hillsboro—Revival notice. Glad to have it. We are sending the paper to Henry Counts. Rev John Adams, Nechesville—1 renewal, \$2, and communication. Thank you. Rev J Matthews, Chappell Hill—Revival notice. Thank you. T P Powell, Alvarado—Will use as space opens. Accept thanks for kind words. A E O I, Paris—A good article, but no name appended. D Ayres, Ocean Springs—Thank you. Rev A A Cornett, Johnson's station—Report of Weatherford district conference. B F Barrow, Big Hill—Will comply with your request. Oscar Hotchkiss, Austin—Paper sent. We will look for the puzzles. Rev John H Stone, Chappell Hill. Rev F A Mood—Obituary. CH Mallory, New York—Bill lading. J F Dumble, Houston—We had received the name as you state, but no address. We have entered. Thanks for the information. Rev O A Shook, Palo Pinto—\$28 currency. You do not give name or address of subscriber. Will look after the draft. Rev D Morgan, Dodge—3 renewals. Rev W H Wiley, San Augustine—1 subscriber. Account of work. Rev J H McLean, Dangerfield—All right. The account is square. Rev T G A Tharp, Burnet—2 subscribers. Name entered and change made. communication. Rev R H H Burnett, Long Bottom—5 subscribers, and notice of meeting. Will write you. Rev J A Light—2 subscribers. Rev Samuel D Sanders—Renewal. Your kind words are cheering. We are encouraged to learn you place so high an estimate on the ADVOCATE. Rev John S Davis, Lancaster—1 subscriber. Rev T M Price, Bagdad—Your explanation satisfactory. Rev L C Creuse, Hallville—Will send the paper as you request. Rev D M Stovall, Overton—Notice of camp-meeting. Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill—1 subscriber. Will attend to electrotype. Rev J E Verner, Gonzales county—\$4 10 currency. Changes made. Rev J M Wesson, Navasota—1 subscriber. W W Sims, Hackney—Change made. Rev R H H Burnett, Long Bottom—Report of meeting. Thanks.

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. It is to be upon the self-sustaining plan. All are invited. Special invitation to ministers. Come one, come all, and let us have an old-fashioned camp-meeting. A. M. NEWMAN.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND. Larissa cir., at Jacksonville, Sept. 13, 14. Kickapoo cir., at Fain's chapel, Sept. 20, 21. Rusk cir., Sept. 27, 28. Rusk and Stovall sta., Oct. 4, 5. Athens cir., Oct. 11, 12. Tyler mis., Oct. 18, 19. Tyler sta., Oct. 25, 26. Palestine sta., Nov. 8, 9.

Dear brethren, remember that the statistics required to be reported at our annual conference will be called for. SAM'L MORRIS, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND. Redland, at Jewett, Sept. 13, 14. Owensville, at Owensville, Sept. 20, 21. Centreville, at Pleasant Ridge, Sept. 27, 28. Fairfield, at Sunshine, Oct. 4, 5. Tehuacana, at Woodland, Oct. 11, 12. Springfield, at Mexia, Oct. 18, 19. Dresden, at Beaman's school-house, Oct. 25, 26. Wadeville mis., at Long Prairie, Nov. 8, 9. Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford cir., at Weatherford, Aug. 23, 24. Alvarado cir., at Centre Point, Sept. 6, 7. Jacksboro station, Sept. 20, 21. Walnut Creek cir., at Springtown, Sept. 27, 28. Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5. Noland River mis., at New Hope, Oct. 11, 12. Granbury cir., at Granbury, Oct. 18, 19. Acton cir., at Fall Creek, Oct. 25, 26. Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9. Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

THIRD ROUND. Independence cir., at Gay Hill, August 23, 24. H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

San Antonio District.

THIRD ROUND. Uvalde, at Frio City, August 23, 24. Cibolo, at Selma, August 30, 31. Kerrville, at Centre Point, September 6, 7. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

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

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND. 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 5th. 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.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND. Hallville mis., at Hallville, 3d Sabbath in Sept. Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, 1st Sabbath in October. Elysian Fields, at Bethel, 2d Sabbath in Oct. Starrville, at Pleasant Grove, 3d Sabbath in October. Marshall cir., at Rock Springs, 4th Sabbath in October. Knoxville cir., at Stovall Chapel, 1st Sabbath in November. Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in November.

A full board of official members is earnestly desired; and may we not hope that the stewards will be prepared to settle up in full with their pastors, or make specific and reliable arrangements to do so, before they leave for the session of our annual conference, which is to convene on the 12th November at Palestine? DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

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.

WHEREAS, Our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved friend, brother and teacher, ARMSTRONG KERR, be it Resolved, 1st, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, for, while they have lost a husband and father, our Sunday-school has lost its firmest stay, its most prompt and efficient teacher, and our community one of its best citizens. 2d, That we commend his example to the little ones left behind, his zeal to our teachers, and his virtuous citizenship to all mankind; and while his departure has left a void at home, in the Sunday-school, and in the community

which may not be filled, we feel, from his bright example, to

"Mourn not him whose star has set, For his light is with us yet."

R. P. KIRK, J. I. CAMPBELL, T. J. GOODE,

Com. for Pine Spring Sunday-school. Oso, July 20, 1873.

DUBLIN.—Died, at his home, in Cherokee county, on the 14th of July, 1873, SURLEY DUBLIN, aged sixty-five years.

He was born in Madison county, Alabama; immigrated to Texas in the fall of 1848, and settled in Cherokee county, where he resided until his death. For more than thirty-five years he was a consistent and worthy member of the M. E. Church, South—for nine years a class-leader and steward of the church. He died without a pang, and gave us every assurance that he was going to reap his reward in heaven. In answer to repeated questions if he felt he was going home to heaven, his reply was always "Yes; yes, there is no doubt of it." He was spared long to his family and the church, yet we sadly mourn his loss, for in his death we have lost a kind and affectionate father, and the church a faithful member. But

How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a weary soul to rest; How mildly beam the closing eyes, How gently heaves the expiring breast.

Life's duty done: as sinks the clay, Light from its load the spirit flies; While heaven and earth combine to say, How blest the righteous when he dies!

FRANK W. DUBLIN.

WARD.—On the night of the 26th of July, 1873, the infant son of A. J. and M. J. Ward, aged eight months, died at their residence, in Huntsville, of cholera infantum.

Little Annie was sick but a few days, though he had been in delicate health for several months. He contracted violent cold in the winter, from which he never entirely recovered before he was taken with the dreadful disease which so soon closed his earthly pilgrimage—blasting the hopes and disappointing the expectations of fond parental hearts. Oh! why should their loved one and petted one be called away so soon? What law of duty had been violated that demanded such a sacrifice? Why oh! why were those sweet lips sealed before they ever warbled forth those loving words, "my father?" They marked for him a path of honor and renown, and counted on long years of happiness and pleasure for their darling boy, and looked to him to comfort and sustain them in their latter days. Why were such sanguine hopes, such fond desires kindled only to be quenched in tears of deepest grief? Such questions of arise, and frequently perplex the troubled mind. Who can answer them? God alone; "for who knoweth the mind of the Lord, and who hath been his counselor?" Let God speak: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." Then, Christian parents, "cheer thy sadness, look in gladness on high," for the time will shortly be when thou shalt know that this affliction, though severe, was all for good to thee. God took thy child in mercy—not in wrath. Be, then, resigned and walk in wisdom's path. P. C. ARCHER.

HUNTSVILLE, July 4, 1873.

PORTER.—Miss FANNIE PORTER, eldest daughter of Robert and Sallie Porter, was born in Burleson county, Texas, July 5, 1857, and died in Chappell Hill, Texas, June 9, 1873. Early in life her mother died. Left the eldest daughter of the family, the duties and the responsibilities of a mother were thrust upon her in her childhood. She met them bravely and well. The household, both children and servants, learned to love, obey and look up to her. In the summer of 1869, at a camp-meeting where the family tented, she was converted to God. The writer vividly recalls the rapture expressed in her countenance and her exhortations when she realized her acceptance with God. Her piety, from that hour beautiful and consistent, assumed a positive character. The love she felt for her Savior she longed to see others possess. Within an hour after her conversion, by the simple narrative of her conversion and her child-like pleadings, she moved to penitence and tears a neighbor who had grown gray in sin, and who had remained unmoved under all the solemn appeals of the pulpit. She came to Chappell Hill College at the opening of the term the picture of health. Beautiful in countenance, graceful in form, modest in demeanor, gentle and affable in her intercourse with her fellows, consistently pious in conversation and life, her influence became controlling in the institution. Suddenly she was smitten by disease, and we were all startled by the announcement that she could not live. All that skill and affection could suggest or do was in vain. The arch destroyer had marked her as his victim.

During her sharp and painful illness, with smiling submission she endured the pangs that wrung the hearts of her physicians and nurses. Without a murmur or a sigh she left this world for the brightness and the glory of the world beyond. F. A. MOOD.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—There has been some improvement in business during the week under review, comparing favorably with the business of the same week in previous years. There has been a slight advance in Coffee, Bacon and Lard. Hog products all show an advance.

COTTON.—The Cotton market has been light, with a decline in figures. The crop reports, especially from Northeastern Texas, are encouraging, and we are justified in expecting that the total crop will largely exceed the anticipations of the past few months. The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 5 @ 7 1/2 Ordinary..... 11 @ 11 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 13 @ 13 1/2 Strict Good Ordinary..... 13 3/4 @ 14 1/2 Low Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Middling..... 15 3/4 @ 16

MONEY.—There has been decided activity in the money market, and an increased call for accommodations, which were made at 1 1/2 @ 2c. per month.

GOLD.—The demand has been light, with ample supply. It rated in this market from 114 1/2 @ 115 1/2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

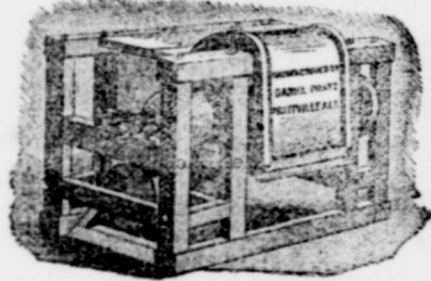
Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton Ties, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

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STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,
HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS
AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

ap23 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

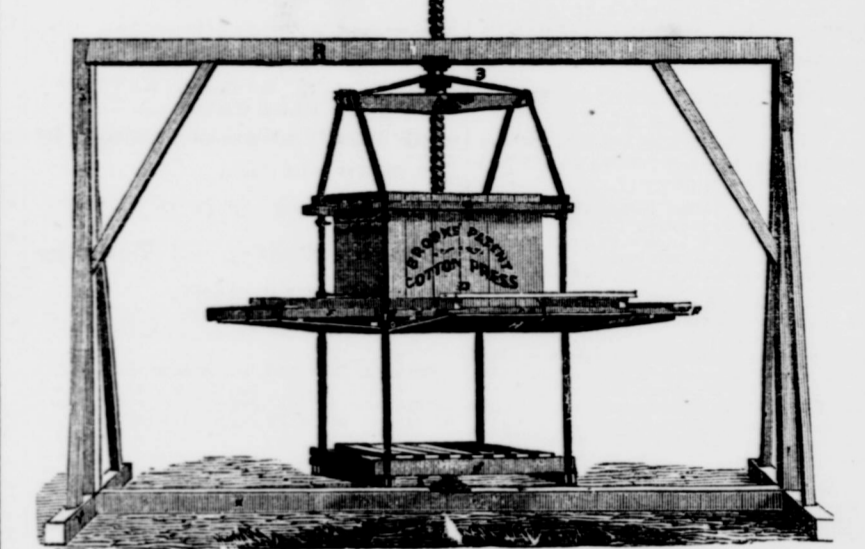
DR. O. FISHER'S
CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 250 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conferences need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. O. FISHER.
Austin, Texas, May 7, 1873.—my28tf



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Office of Arrow Tie Agency,
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In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.
C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.
Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:
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GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales.
We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.
Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.
Yours, truly,
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NEW WHARF " }
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OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., } Galveston, May 19, 1871.
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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.

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