

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 15.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1055.]

Texas Christian Advocate.
LARGEST
CIRCULATION
 OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!
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 ANNOUNCEMENT.
 To the People of Texas.

At the solicitation of friends in different parts of the State, I present my name to the voters of Texas as the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the next Democratic State Convention.
 The claims I present to my fellow-citizens are: I am a graduate of an old and noted college in the South; that for over a quarter of a century I have devoted my best energies to educational enterprises; that for the last fifteen years I have been a successful educator in Texas, and for the last eight years had charge of a Female College at Seguin, second to none in the State, and trust that my experience has qualified me to fully understand the best mode of conducting schools of every grade.
 I have taken much pains to inform myself of the workings of Public Schools in the different States in this country and in Europe, and hope, if I am the choice of your delegates, to be able, by untiring devotion to the duties of office, to advance the education of the youth of the country in a manner beneficial to them and satisfactory to the people.
 M. B. FRANKLIN.
 Seguin, July 22, 1873. July 20--thillsep3

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,
 STAUNTON, VA.
 Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.
 The Academic term of this Institution begins the third Wednesday in September, and closes the middle of the following June.
 This is the largest first-class Institution in Virginia, and has a corps of upwards of thirty officers and teachers. The English Course is as thorough as it is extensive.
 Advantages for Music and Languages can not be surpassed. Seven Music Teachers--four instrumental and three vocal--are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the School is known.
 A native French gentleman and resident French governess teach pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write it. Both French and German are spoken at table by pupils studying these languages.
 The buildings are convenient, comfortable and elegant, furnished with complete apparatus, and Pianos and Organs from the best factories in New York and Baltimore.
 For further particulars, apply to Principal for Catalogue. au27 4t
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 S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law-Merchant, Internat'l Law, etc. Session begins Oct. 1, 1873, and continues nine months. Instruction by text-books and lectures combined, illustrated by moot-court exercises. For Catalogues, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to WM. WERTENBAKER, Sec'y Fac'y. [au27 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AUSTIN FEMALE COLLEGE
 AUSTIN, TEXAS.
 REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.
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 Session Opens Sept. 1st.
 Fill up our elegant rooms with pupils. For Circulars, apply to Rev. I. G. JOHN, Galveston, or address Rev. A. G. STACY, au27 1t Austin, Texas.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
JACKSON, LOUISIANA.
 The Fall Term of this venerable Institution (established in 1823) opens on the
First Monday in October, 1873.
 It is twelve miles east of Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, in a healthy and refined region, and offers excellent facilities for education.
 The entire cost for a session of ten months is from \$16 to \$265. For particulars, address
 REV. C. G. ANDREWS,
 President.
 JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873. [au27-3m

A. J. PELEER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Austin, Texas.
 Refers, by permission, to Messrs. C. R. Johns & Co., Bankers, and DeCordova & Withers, Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby & Post, Galveston; and Messrs. Earle & Perkins, Wall Street, and Nourse & Brooks, Beaver street, New York. au27 1y

A. ALLEN & CO.,
 DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
 Wholesale and Retail.
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CISTERN BUILDERS
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 Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best.
 SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.
 All work guaranteed or no pay.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.
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FOR SALE--A FULL SUPPLY OF
CHARLES PRATT'S
NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS
 Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
 1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
 500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
 500 " 12-1 " "
 The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoo's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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 THIS

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 aug27 2m
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NORRIS & JONES,
 COTTON FACTORS,
 Shipping and Commission Merchants,
 No. 117 Strand,
 GALVESTON, TEXAS.
 Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment.
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 JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID.
PEEL & REID.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
 --AND--
IMPORTERS,
 13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)
 And 11 and 13 Front Street,
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 T. L. HUTCHINSON, J. T. TUNNELL,
 Attorney at Law. formerly of Smith Co.,
 Texas, Dist. Surveyor.
HUTCHINSON & TUNNELL,
 General Land and Collecting Agents,
 Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas,
 References given when desired. may21 1y
 A. M. HOBBY. R. B. POST. B. M. HOBBY
HOBBY & POST,
 COTTON FACTORS
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 119 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
 Nov20-6m

MILLIONS OF MONEY
SAVED TO THE SOUTH
 BY THE USE OF
ROYALL'S
COTTON WORM DESTROYER!
 UNDER PATENT ISSUED MARCH
 14, 1871, and Numbered 112,732.
 ONE-HALF THE LABOR SAVED! ONE-HALF THE LAND ONLY REQUIRED, AND COTTON KEPT FREE FROM TRASH, AS THE LEAVES CONTINUE GREEN UNTIL FROST.
 IT IS CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED BY THE USE OF A COMMON SIFTER. RAIN IS A BENEFIT.
GIVE IT A TRIAL!
 The following Agents have been appointed, viz: T. T. Smothers, Bryan, Texas; F. C. Wilkes, Brenham, Texas; R. W. Kennon, Brenham, Texas; F. Vordenbaumen, Chappell Hill, Texas; N. W. Murray, Sompronius, Texas; W. A. Nichols, Sompronius, Texas; T. Vosburg & Co., Wallisville, Texas; W. G. Nelms, Burton, Texas; F. J. Gleiss, Burton, Texas; Wm. L. Sartwell, Post Oak Grove, Texas; D. L. Kennon, Oso, Texas; J. C. Blackman, Shreveport, La.; Robert H. Mills, Abbeville, La.
 AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the South. Reference required.
 Farm-rights may be had of Agents, or by remitting to Breedlove & Chadwick, Bankers, Brenham, Texas.
Prices of Farm Rights:
 From 1 to 20 acres \$10 00 From 100 to 150 acres \$30 00
 From 20 to 50 acres 15 00 From 150 to 200 acres 40 00
 From 50 to 100 acres 20 00 For 200 acres or more 50 00
W. B. ROYALL & SON,
 may7 3m Brenham, Texas.

FORT & JACKSON,
BANKERS
 And Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
 Waco, Texas.
 CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & CO., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. Johns & Co., Austin. aug21 1y
 JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.
RICE & BAULARD,
 PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
 WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES
 ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.
 AT THEIR OLD STAND
 feb12 77 Tremont St., Galveston. 1y
PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR MUSICIANS should examine the COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, found only in GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.
 THE AEOLINE. A most delicate, soft or breathing stop.
 THE VOX HUMANA. A baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo.
 THE PIANO. A beautifully toned Piano, which will never require tuning. See advertisement in another column. je25 3m
\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. sep25 1y
TEXAS SEED STORE.
LANDBRETH AND SHAKER SEEDS,
 IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
 Field and Grass Seeds of All Varieties. Irish and Sweet Seed Potatoes.
 10,000 CEDAR POSTS. 100 COEDS PINE WOOD.
 Prompt attention given to orders by mail.
 Fresh supply of WORM-PROOF COTTON SEED, raised by Capt. Cash, of Brazoria.
 C. D. HOLMES,
 74 Mechanic Street, Galveston.

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AN ADDRESS TO AN AGED MINISTER.

BY REV. S. JOHNSON.

Thou aged minister, go forth;
Your sands of life are well-nigh run;
Bid indolence and sinful sloth
Begone, until your last work's done.

There's rest enough within the grave
For weary pilgrims after death;
And while on earth there's souls to save,
Preach Jesus with your latest breath.

Go forth! go forth! go far and near,
And raise your blood-stained banner high;
God will defend his workmen here,
Until he takes them to the sky.

Then fear not, though the way is rough
And low'ring clouds o'crest the sky;
Soon will He say, "It is enough,"
And take you home to realms on high.

THE ANSWER.
Aged, and worn, and oft in pain,
I'll work to-day, for death is nigh;
Rest for my soul I hope to gain
When I have laid my armor by.

Till then I'll meet the ills of life,
Without a murmur, one by one;
And when I'm called from toil and strife
May I respond, "Thy will be done."

Texas Resources.

A Proposition.

We find the following proposition in the Houston papers. "Competition is the life of trade." It secures the best commodity or production, these secure the best price, and both producer and consumer are benefited. We hope the artisans, mechanics and manufacturers of Texas will respond, and share, if they cannot secure all, the blue ribbons:

We, the undersigned, manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans, of the city of Houston, believing that we can, in our respective departments, execute better work than can be done elsewhere in the State of Texas, and desiring to test the matter by fair and friendly competition, invite the manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans of the State of Texas to contest the superiority claimed at the next Annual State Fair, to be held in Houston in May, 1874, when we propose to exhibit specimens of our workmanship, executed in our respective shops, factories and foundries:

G. Dumble, tinware; G. A. Gibbons, manufacturing tailor; Otto Erichson, gunsmith; Gustavus Erichson, gunsmith; A. Erichson, gunsmith; Dechaumes & Dunn, tinware manufacturers; Bagby & Ernst, brass founders and finishers; Wiggin, Smith & Simpson, engineers, founders and machinists; Theo. Waters, general blacksmith; Mason & Black, wagon manufacturers; H. Peterson, cigar manufacturer; Tom Bond, saddle and harness maker; T. J. Riley, manufacturer of tin, sheet-iron and copperware; F. Gieseke & Bro., manufacturers of boots and shoes; Martin Schmidt, tinner; Mitchell & Hewes, builders; Saigling and Miller, ornamental wood workers; G. H. Tipps, saddle and harness maker; J. H. Henderson, manufacturer of confectionery; J. A. Courtney, Houston cement pipe works; C. Schmidt, saddle and harness maker; S. Conradi, jeweler; C. W. Pescay & Co., watchmakers; E. Froment, watchmaker; P. Ackerman, manufacturing tailor; A. C. Gray & Co., job printers and book-binders; J. W. Rose & Co., carriage manufacturers; A. Brunner, manufacturer of boots and shoes; Sigle

& Bro., merchant tailors; Wm. Rumpfle, baker; S. W. Young, brick manufacturer; C. C. Fenwick, painter; Chas. Wichmann, baker; Pereira & Randolph, painters; Houston City Mills, by Jas. F. Dumble, agent; Ed. Smallwood & Co., general job printers; John Trentem, brick maker; John B. Conrad, upholsterer and mattress maker; W. A. O. Wilder, confectioner, etc.; Henry House, planing mills and moulding; A. W. Bunsen, carpenter and builder; Jno. Kennedy, grist mills and bakery; M. McNalley, horse shoer and wagon maker; J. T. Brady, manufacturer of brick; S. S. Munger, manufacturer of lumber; T. E. Chimein & Sons, manufacturers of upholstery; Mme. O. Keats, millinery and hair worker; Mrs. M. C. Church, millinery and hair worker; Miss M. A. Zwieb, millinery; Mrs. A. Bently, millinery; C. M. Chandler, ladies hair store; J. C. McQuarrio, horse shoer; John B. Coats, painter.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Aug. 11, 1873.

Mr. Wm. Bagby, and other Mechanics and Manufacturers of the City of Houston:

GENTLEMEN—Your proposition to compete with the State of Texas with the products of your several workshops and manufactures at the Fifth Annual Texas State Fair, has had the attention of the officers and directors of the Association, and they have instructed me to assure you that they will, with great pleasure, render you any aid and facility in their power to carry out your designs.

With high esteem, I am respectfully,
JAS. F. DUMBLE, Sec'y.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

We publish an extract from a private letter received by a gentleman of this place from a leading citizen of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, of July 27:

"The passenger train on the Cairo & Fulton road runs south to this place. The next point it will stop at will be Moscow, and will be there by the first of August. Distance to Moscow from Fulton about 35 miles, and from Fulton to Arkadelphia, about 65 miles. Construction train now running to Moscow. Distance from Fulton to Little Rock by railroad 127 miles. The company are laying track from one to one and a half miles per day—road is entirely graded from Moscow to Fulton. The company expect to run the trains through to Fulton from the middle to the last of August, and we have no doubt it will be done by that time. The last party belonging to the Baltimore Bridge Company left this place for Red River to-day, and will have that bridge up in 60 to 90 days, and you may expect, so far as the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company is concerned, they will be ready to carry off your Red River produce this winter. We are glad to see a corresponding interest manifested by the Texas companies to meet our road. Allow me to congratulate your State and Arkansas on their early expected union by one of the best railroads on the continent of America."

It will thus be seen that the Cairo and Fulton road is moving rapidly towards Texas, and that in a comparatively few days the trains will reach Fulton, on Red River. Our end of the line is moving forward with corresponding rapidity. The force between here and Texarkana is being

much enlarged and made more efficient under the active enterprise of the Texas Pacific Company. The gap of 16 miles between Fulton and Texarkana will be rapidly filled, and in 60 days the connection will be made; then what a tide of travel will pass in this direction. The distance from Houston to St. Louis by this route will be 150 miles shorter than by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas route. The whole of Southern and Western Texas going north will take this route, and the immense immigration coming to Texas from all the Middle States will come this way. We should not be surprised to see hundreds of passengers daily on the trains going and coming. It will become, and that immediately upon its construction, the great through route of travel to Texas from Memphis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all the States east of the Mississippi, as far South as North Alabama, North Georgia and North Mississippi.—*Jefferson Democrat.*

Silver Ore in Texas.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Hempstead, under date of July 17, says:

I notice in your paper of the 9th inst., San Saba county now gives ore that is valued at \$3000 per ton.

A few weeks ago, a man by the name of Cooney passed through here on his way to Louisville, Ky., and showed me some specimens of silver ore he found on his exploration on the western borders of Texas. I never saw any silver ore so rich as he had with him; the rocks were literally filled with native horn and needle silver. He (Mr. Cooney) thinks that it will average in yield from \$700 to \$1500 per ton of the vein matter, which is eight feet, he says, in thickness and extends for miles, and no doubt, if what I saw came from the surface, it must be very rich at a depth of 100 or 200 feet.

I met Mr. Cooney at Dallas, last April, making preparations to go to Wichita or San Saba Mountains, and, no doubt, he must find his ore in either locality, as he has been through both places. As far as I could learn from the man, he is a competent miner and geologist; he had been for years on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, mining and exploring, and also the Lake Superior copper mines.

He said he was general superintendent of the Fort Madison mines in Hardin county, Ill., and also general superintendent of the Muldrough Hill Tunnel, on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, in Kentucky.

He has been traveling through Texas since early in April.

He gives a very favorable report of large deposits of coal and iron on the Brazos river, west of Calvert, a distance of from six to nine miles.

Major Herndon's property, on the Brazos river, contains very extensive coal deposits, and Mr. Cooney says, that two or three miles west of the Brazos he found three different, distinct outcrops of iron ore pointing to a main lode. He said if he had time he would examine the iron region close and fully prove its value.

He (Cooney) remarked that all Texas wants is capital, labor and energy to develop its mineral resources, and make it as valuable in minerals

as any other State in the Union.

His intention, I believe, is to get up a joint stock company for his silver mine, and if he succeeds it will pave the way for a large amount of labor and capital for Texas.

HOGS—SMALL BREEDS.—There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of large hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They don't furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow of the bone, and when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred pounds, live weight, is as large as hogs should be, in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size, there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is beaten; and, as a general thing, every one who has anything to do with the big hog, will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hogs of only three hundred pounds weight. A small head with little upright ears, and legs and feet delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of flesh for any given amount of food consumed, and will more readily draw the attention of the butcher.

FALLS COUNTY.—Rev. Howell L. Taylor, writing from the vicinity of Jena, Falls county, gives the following good report of that region:

This section of country, heretofore called the dark corner, is improving very fast. The lands are good, and can be bought cheap. The people are all holding out inducements to settlers. A new era has dawned upon them. They have a Masonic lodge, a good school, and a fine saw and grist-mill. All the people seem to be clever and well disposed.

THE CROPS.—From all sections of the county we have a fair report of the condition of the crops. The cotton worm has made its appearance in countless myriads, and on some plantations has entirely destroyed all the leaves, young bolls and forms of the cotton. From the best information we are able to get, we estimate the crops at one-third of last year's crop, or at six thousand bales. The corn will be very short, but sufficient for home use. *Colorado Citizen.*

WATER FOR STOCK.—Illinois farmers find by experience that it is better to pump water for stock, when it can be had in abundance at a reasonable depth, than to depend on ponds, creeks, or sloughs. Water from the latter sources is impure and too hot in summer, and too cold in winter; from wells it is purer and more even in temperature, hence stock thrives enough better to pay largely for the increased labor.

PANOLA COUNTY.—The farmers of Panola county, at Woods postoffice, have formed an agricultural society.

This is a move in the right direction, and it will afford us pleasure to chronicle similar movements of the farmers in other localities, for concert of action is greatly needed on the part of this indispensable class—the farmers.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. R. M. Kirby reports as follows respecting the San Augustine district meeting:

At our district conference, held at Moscow, we had a good time; some sixteen accessions, and a good state of feeling exists.

—We are indebted to Dr. W. B. Morrow, of Calvert, for the subjoined notice in the *Central Texan* of the camp-meeting at Mt. Vernon, August 14th, the date of the letter. The *Texan* says:

The camp-meeting at Mt. Vernon is still in progress with unabated interest. It has been a great success. A large number—perhaps a hundred—have professed conversion. The meeting will continue until next Monday.

Brother Morrow adds:

The meeting will continue till over Sabbath. We have been greatly blessed. I will send you full particulars after the close of the meeting.

—Rev. W. E. Weaver, preacher in charge of Sugar Loaf mission, Northwest Texas Conference, sends the subjoined report from his charge:

I am happy to say that we have had a good meeting in the bounds of my work, which was held at Cedar Grove, embracing the first Sabbath of this month. There were six conversions, seventeen accessions, and the church very much revived. Pray that God may carry on this well-begun work.

—Rev. Howell Taylor writes as follows respecting the Jena mission, Northwest Texas Conference, under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. W. Fetherstone:

It has been my privilege to attend another good meeting at Powers' chapel, on the Jena mission, supplied by Brother Isaac Taylor, on the Waco district, in Falls county. Brothers Stanford, presiding elder; G. W. Fetherstone, preacher in charge; and Bro. Secrist, local preacher, were present. The meeting lasted six days, resulting in fifty-five conversions and sixty-one accessions to the church. The church has been greatly strengthened, and I predict that the mission will be a circuit next year. Capt. Welder, the "patriarch" of the neighborhood, was in attendance, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. Methodism is firmly planted there. May she grow to the honor of God's holy name.

The mission prospers under the management of its present incumbent. During the meeting the presiding elder took up a subscription for the mission. Two hundred dollars were subscribed. This looks like business.

—Rev. W. R. D. Stockton, presiding elder of Belton district, Northwest Texas Conference, sends us the following good news. We unite in his prayer for the spread of the good work. He writes under date of Aug. 16th. He says:

I left a camp-meeting this morning in full revival blast, seventeen miles above this point, (Gatesville), which is the sixth camp-meeting I have attended in the last seven weeks, staying as long as I could at each one to be in time for the next. Over 100 souls have been converted (I know not how many more), and many have been added to the church. I am pressing to still other points ahead. I hope some of the brethren will give you further reports.

May the hallowed fire spread from the rivers to the ends of the earth, till Messiah's kingdom shall come and over all prevail.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The following beautiful tribute to the venerable Dr. Pierce, is taken from the *Christian Index*—a capital Baptist paper published at Atlanta, Ga., which has recently been greatly enlarged and improved:

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Female College, of Macon, Hon. Barnard Hill, chairman, it was resolved to leave a page in their record-book blank, and inscribe thereon:—"Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., absent for the first time in 35 years." What a touching and beautiful tribute is this to the rare fidelity and unshaken zeal of this venerable father in Christ! How ought it to quicken and inspire with noble purposes younger men in the ministry, that the interest of the church may not suffer in the withdrawal from active service, of such faithful and earnest workers as Dr. Pierce.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has recently established the "Campinas Institute," in connection with their work in Southern Brazil. An old house has been fitted up for the temporary use of the school, and materials for a permanent building obtained, to be completed in a few months. A school heretofore taught by Mr. Morton and Miss Henderson forms the nucleus of the institute, which is to be under the supervision of Mr. Morton. The number of pupils is about thirty, and it is expected the number will be doubled as soon as the necessary accommodations are secured. These children are from the most respectable families in the place, and their parents offer no objection to their being thoroughly instructed in the principles of evangelical religion.

—The Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, city missionary of New Orleans, is doing an important work in connection with the three Mission Sunday-schools of the First Presbyterian Church. The increase in their membership has been very large during the last few weeks. The attendance on July 27, at the First Mission School was 135; at the Second, 270; and the Third, 118, being an aggregate of 523 at the three Schools.

—Dr. Stewart Robinson reached Belfast, Ireland, on June 17th, as the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly was closing its sessions. He preached twice on the Sabbath in that city—in the morning in Ulster Hall, the largest hall in Ireland, to an immense audience numbering several thousand persons, and at night in one of the Presbyterian churches which was full to overflowing. The week following, he visited Stabane, his birth-place, and had the pleasure of seeing the little stone house in which he was born still in perfect repair, and of standing in the pulpit where his grandfather preached.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Five years ago both branches of the Presbyterian Church numbered less than 40 churches and 25 ministers in the State of Kansas. To-day there are 112 churches and more than 100 ministers. Twelve new and promising organizations have been effected and 9 new ministers located since the first of last April.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The United Presbyterians already occupy seven foreign mission fields. In these there are 43 ordained European missionaries, 8 European medical missionaries, 5 ordained native missionaries, 2 native licentiates, 3 European male teachers, besides two about to leave for Calabar; 9 European female teachers, 62 native catechists, 133 native school-masters, 25 native female teachers, 54 principal stations, 143 outstations, 6630 communicants,

1025 candidates, 157 week-day schools, with 9183 pupils. The total educated agency consists of 290 persons. In 1831, when the mission enterprise in this denomination first took shape, the annual income was not one thousand pounds, and a large debate took place in the Synod on the prudence of venturing upon the appointment of two or three missionaries to Canada.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions recently held its annual meeting. One missionary was appointed to the Foreign Work. A number of others offered their services, who may be commissioned at the next meeting in November.

—The Board of Missions of the Cumberland Church has decided upon South America and the West Indies as the best field for beginning the work of establishing missions.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist mission in Burman has been very successful. The mission was commenced by Dr. Judson in 1812. Now it reports among the Karens and Shans, 18,546 Baptist Christians, organized into 356 churches, with 82 ordained and 829 unordained preachers. There are 35 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 Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, of San Francisco, appears to be the one Baptist minister after Mr. Spurgeon who holds his own on the communion question. The *Watchman and Reflector* says that they have "no better man on the Pacific coast," while publishing a letter from him, in which he gives, as a part, his form of invitation to the communion—"Members of other churches of Christ who may be present are invited to partake with us."

CATHOLIC.

—The Bishop of New Orleans (Catholic) has written a pastoral letter calling for a triduum of prayers for the deliverance of the Pope from captivity in Rome—that is to say, for the restoration of the temporal power. Seven years' indulgence is granted to all who participate for one day in the triduum.

—A large number of the exiled German Jesuits have settled their headquarters at Dillon Hall, about nine miles from Liverpool. Others are settled at Stonyhurst College, North Wales. Daily communication is kept up with Germany.

—Mr. W. H. Medhurst, in his book "The Foreigner in Far Cathay," gives us a new idea concerning the missions in China. Of the labors of Catholic and Protestant missionaries, he speaks as follows:

The Romanist missionaries see but little of, although, as compared to the Protestants, their name is legion. Their system is to penetrate deeply into the interior the moment they arrive, to dissociate themselves entirely from the mercantile classes of foreigners, and to work disguised as natives, unobtrusively and unremittingly, at the various stations which have been occupied by them for years; in some cases, for centuries."

—Speaking of the friars who are coming to this country after having been expelled from Italy, a secular paper thinks that they will find their opportunities here very poor for pursuing any such aimless, mendicant life as that they have led in Italy, and that "the people of this country generally will set a much higher value on a good friar of calms or griddle-cakes than on any friar who can merely count beads or mumble over church formulas."

—The Roman Catholics appear to be quite well satisfied with the progress their mission among the freedmen of the South is making. The *Catholic Review*, in a recent article, says that Bishop Vaughan's mission to the negroes of the South is prospering, and that at the College of St. Joseph, in England, twenty-three students are preparing for it, six of whom are Americans, five English, six Irish, three Germans, two Hollanders, and one Belgian. In addition to the usual vows, these missionaries "bind themselves for life to the negro mission, as fathers and servants of the blacks."

—A Rome letter says the Pope has thrown away his crutch, rejoicing that he can now dispense with its aid, and trusting that he may never require it again. He has resumed the habit of taking long walks in the Vatican garden, and may look forward to an indefinite prolongation of his days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Surrey Chapel congregation, London, of which Rev. Newman Hall is pastor, is a live, working church, an honor to Christianity. This sketch of its work should be studied by city churches of all denominations: "The Surrey Chapel institutions include almshouses for the reception of twenty-three almswomen; a benevolent institution, whose agents visited last year 517 cases, and expended £271 in relief; while the missionary nurse has made about 1800 visits to the sick poor during the year, making their beds, dressing their wounds, giving them nourishment, and reading the scriptures; a Christian instruction society; an auxiliary to the London City Mission, which maintains two active missionaries; a Dorcas society; a female clothing society; a female missionary working society; a school of industry, by which fifty girls are instructed and partially clothed; a Sunday-school society, having the conduct of nine Sunday-schools, and four evening ragged schools, attended by 5021 scholars and 402 teachers; a mission for the elevation of the working classes, temperance society, band of hope, etc., maintained at a cost of above \$10,000 per annum."

—The following is said to be an approximately correct classification of the adherents of the various churches among English-speaking people: Protestant Episcopalians, 12,500,000; Presbyterians, 11,500,000; Baptists, 10,500,000; Congregationalists, 7,500,000; Methodists, 15,000,000; Roman Catholics, 10,000,000—57,000,000 of Protestants against 10,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

—The English clergyman at Seaton, England, refused to bury a little boy who was accidentally drowned, the other day, because he was not properly baptized, although named and registered. The man who risked his life in attempting to save the little fellow did not, it appears, inquire whether the child had been baptized or not before he plunged into the river; and the opinion is freely expressed in that neighborhood that the religion of the man who did his best to save the lost boy is of a great deal better sort than that of the parson.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—The Old Catholic Congress is to be held this year at Constance, September 12th, 13th, and 14th.

—The Dusseldorf correspondent of the *London Guardian* has had an interview with Dr. Reinkens, the bishop elect of the Old Catholics in Germany, in which the latter is represented as saying that the Old Catholic movement is making great progress in Baden and in Upper Bavaria, but that its fuller development is retarded by the want of clergy.

Marshall District.

MR. EDITOR—I have just returned from Knoxville circuit, where I closed my third round of quarterly meetings for the Marshall district.

I am happy to state that we have bright prospects. Our preachers and members are greatly encouraged. We have on this district several faithful local preachers, who render efficient aid to our itinerant brethren. They are ready to work in the Lord's vineyard, and are worthy examples in contributing their means for the support of the institutions of our church. I could name more or less in every charge, but they are too modest and unassuming to desire it.

Brother Box has recently received over seventy-five members by ritual and profession of faith in Christ. Brother Mathis, (always hopeful,) is succeeding well on the Henderson and Bellview work. Brother Stovall is adding to the original number on the Starrville circuit. Brother Booth, late of the Mississippi Conference, meets with good success on the Marshall circuit. Brother W. H. Moss, pastor of the Elysian Fields circuit, is quietly though successfully doing the work of an evangelist, and making full proof of his ministry. Brother Rogers is manning the garrison at Marshall, increasing our forces to some extent, and will, no doubt, stop further encroachments of the enemy; while Brother Crouse is righting up matters and things on the Hallville mission, doing well, considering his field of operation and appliances with which to carry on his work.

We have taken twelve hundred dollars of the four thousand apportioned to the East Texas Conference of missionary money, and expect to raise this amount. We make no calculation of falling short. The bishops' fund and conference collection ordered by our annual conference will also receive due attention. Scarce as money is, and hard as the times are, the Lord being our helper, we will not look sad when, in November next, conference statistics are called for, and the usual reports made.

Your brother in Christ,
DANIEL MORSE.

Tennacoma Mission.

MR. EDITOR—We have enjoyed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord at our Oak Hill camp-meeting. We began under the most adverse circumstances, but a little band of us went up to the feast in the strength of Israel's God, and when troubles assailed, we prayed until God answered.

It was not a self-supporting camp-meeting; God supported this one by sending large-hearted Methodist men and women who were willing to bring the tithes into the store-house of God, that he might pour us out a blessing.

But you say, how did you manage about cooking? Did your wives and daughters enjoy the meeting? were they not very much fatigued? Oh, no; people who have religion don't grumble when they have an opportunity to work for God. God loves a cheerful giver, and says they that honor me will I honor.

The self-supporting plan often keeps away the very people you want—young people and backsliders. The first can't go because their parents don't go to take care of them; the others, because they are not invited, and you know a backslider is not going to come and bring his bread and meat to give away to God's honor and glory. Here is the way we managed the cooking: We dug a long pit, employed a man who understood the business to barbecue the meat; then all the women had to do was to occasionally make a loaf of bread and keep the coffee-pot on the fire.

We confessed our sins and made vows to Almighty God that we would

consecrate ourselves more fully to his service, and prayed for his blessings. Some who had fallen out with each other met as brethren, and then the Lord began to manifest his power among us. Our class-meetings were revived. One night we continued until daylight dawned, and with the breaking of day the Son of Righteousness arose with healing in his wings. Most all of the converts, from the oldest man down to the youngest child, took part in the prayer and class-meeting. All join in saying they have never witnessed such manifestations of the power of God toward the children of men in this county or any other. There were sixty-two conversions, fifty-three additions to the church, and thirty-four persons baptized at the close of the meeting.

We organized a Sabbath-school of thirty-three scholars, and collected money enough to buy them a small library with which to start them immediately to work.

The people then said they would give the M. E. Church, South, ten acres of land for a permanent campground, and as soon as practicable will build on it a Methodist church.

R. H. H. BURNETT.
LONG BOTTOM, Aug. 12, 1873.

From Hillsboro Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our revival season on this circuit began with our third quarterly conference at Hillsboro. There was much interest manifested in the meeting by the people generally. It resulted in quite a number of conversions; backsliders were reclaimed, and nineteen joined the church.

There had been a committee appointed to locate a district parsonage for the Waxahachie district. The people of this place subscribed over six hundred dollars for that purpose, and secured the location. They intend to try to get the house ready by conference, and happy may be the presiding elder whose lot falls among a ready people. They are also trying to compete with some other appointments on the circuit for a parsonage for the circuit. Should we get our pockets converted, as well as our hearts, there is no knowing what we may accomplish. Crops are good, and we lack but one thing, financially—that is a little more money in the country.

On Saturday before the fourth Sunday in July we commenced a meeting at Lebanon, another appointment on this circuit. There seemed to be a most powerful manifestation of the influence of the Spirit on the members and the people generally. There seemed to be very few that remained unmoved. It resulted in forty-one conversions. There were thirty-two accessions to the M. E. Church, South. To God be all the glory!

W. VAUGHAN.

Revival at Sempronius.

MR. EDITOR—It is so seldom that we have cheering religious intelligence from this region of the country that it affords us pleasure to be able to state to you that we have had an interesting meeting at Sempronius. The church at that place had been greatly reduced in numbers by removals and deaths until, religiously, everything bore a gloomy aspect. Yet they succeeded in honoring God with a substantial church house, and God has graciously honored them with his presence in the revival of his church and the conversion of precious souls.

On the 27th of July, Brother Stone and myself, with Brother Brown, preacher in charge, coming to our assistance, commenced a meeting at that place, with an intention of protracting it, if circumstances would justify. For eight days we labored day and night, and for seven, only at night, making, in all, fifteen days, resulting in fourteen additions to the church—all adults—

with no abatement of interest to the last hour, leaving a large number anxiously inquiring the way of salvation. In our extremity—for tired nature needed repose—God, in his providence, sent Brother Philpott, our elder, to our assistance, who preached as few men do or can in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, giving the last moment he could spare, depriving himself the privilege of seeing loved ones at home. It was truly a time of refreshing from the Lord. On the last day Brother Pitts gave us one substantial sermon. O, how anxious I sometimes feel to be young again! but I must let patience have her perfect work.

Before closing this communication, I am gratified to be able to state that Soule University will open its session on the 1st of September, under the presidency of President McNeely, of Alabama. Our building is repaired and in readiness, and we have been fortunate in securing President McNeely, whose past reputation and success inspires us with confidence of increasing prosperity at Chappell Hill.

Cotton worm in this section increasing; crop prospects gloomy.
J. MATTHEWS.

August 13, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—On Monday, the 4th inst., Mr. James Mass, of Llano county, discovered, just at nightfall, an arrow sticking in one of his milch cows, and remembering that he had seen the same cow not more than two hours before without the arrow, felt admonished of the presence of Indians.

He mounted his horse immediately, and gathered together seven of his neighbors, viz: William Moss, Stephen Moss, Eli Loyd, Rob't Brown, Arch. Martin, Pinkney Ayers, and E. D. Herrington, with a determination to give the Indians trouble if they could find them.

Last moon the Indians had come into that neighborhood and driven off all the horses they could conveniently manage, and wantonly killed many others.

Thus exasperated, those brave men were in earnest. On the following morning they were early on their trail. The Indians, twenty in number, had gathered up a considerable number of horses, and through the high grass made a trail that could be easily followed. Their course was eastward about twenty miles, to the Packsaddle mountain, at which they arrived about 11 o'clock, and by a fearful ascent, horses and Indians found themselves on the top of one of the peaks of the famous Packsaddle.

Here, we presume, weary and hungry, they thought they would refresh themselves in perfect security, and threw down their luggage and blankets, and while some were preparing to broil beef for dinner, others were reclining here and there on their blankets, and many of them had unbuckled their belts and thrown down their six-shooters and butcher-knives, that they might rest unincumbered. But alas! for them, there pursuers were at their heels, unheeded, unthought of. Our men, well mounted, had swept along on their trail with such rapidity that before they were hardly through with the bustle and disorder of pitching camp and staking horses, they were looking in upon their encampment. O what a moment this must have been to our men! Only eight men to attack twenty savages, and that in a position where death or victory were the only alternatives—the Indians holding the only position that was eligible for successful offense or defense on the peak. But there was no time to lose; it was only look and leap—and so they did. And though they were so few, they charged them with such fury that the Indians were driven from their advantageous position, and our men occupied their camp. But alas! four of our men had fallen in the charge

badly wounded, and but four were left to struggle against such fearful odds. Retreat was impossible. The Indians were armed with the most approved guns and six-shooters. Some of our boys had only six-shooters. One of the wounded men, Martin, who had lost a finger and received a ball in the hip, recovering from the shock, rose to his feet and fought through the whole contest—the rest of the wounded, who were not able to stand, shooting as they lay weltering in their own blood. The distance between the contestants was from twenty feet to fifty yards. The Indians, after being driven from their camp, rallied in a little chapperal thicket, and made three desperate charges with the hope of recapturing their camp, but were as often repulsed.

Two Indians were killed on the ground, and many others were badly wounded. Our men were triumphant—the victory was complete. The Indians fled, uttering loud moans and lamentations, leaving everything they had, which consisted of all sorts of Indian trinkets, six-shooters, butcher-knives, two Winchester guns, many saddles, and numbers of splendid blankets.

I saw the wounded men the day after the fight. I think they will all get well; yet some of them seem to suffer most intensely.

The above is just as given by the parties who were engaged in the conflict, and corroborated by those who went the following morning to look at the battle-ground.

THOS. G. A. THARP.
BURNET CO., August 6, 1873.

WASTE BASKET.

We have professors who teach the art of talking correctly; why can't we have some who will teach the art of listening patiently?

If men were stubborn just in proportion as they were right, stubbornness would take her seat among the virtues, but men are generally stubborn just in proportion as they are ignorant and wrong.

When a man thinks that nobody cares for him, and that he is alone in a cold and selfish world, he would do well to ask himself what he has done to make everybody care for and love him, and warm the world with faith and generosity. Generally those who complain the most have done the least.

The following was all that an English servant could produce as a testimonial of "character:" "The bearer has been in my house a year—minus eleven months. During this time she has shown herself diligent at the house door, frugal in work, mindful of herself, prompt in excuses, and honest when everything had vanished."

A cabin-boy on board a ship the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling, and said to the captain, "Please sir, will you wait till I say my prayers?" "Yes," was the stern reply. "Well then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore!"

A little girl attending the South-street school has lately had her dinner stolen. No clue could be obtained to the thief, although it was sought with tears. Finally a mild plan was hit upon. A tempting doughnut with a filling of cayenne pepper was placed in her pail, and the result watched. Before noon a little boy was seen at the pump, working it in a lively manner. It seemed if had he had two hundred pairs of arms he could have used them. The fire was put out, however, and enough of the structure saved to take across the knee for a few minutes.

Correspondence.

"Once More"—And the Last.

MR. EDITOR—I had hoped that the long continued controversy between Brother Dashiell and myself would have ended long ago, for I supposed your readers would become tired of so much being said on one subject. But Brother D. seems to be wonderfully "exercised" over it, and so far from being satisfied with the plumes of the "mastery" which his valor had won for him, he seems to take a fresh start, and pursues me now with a vim, not to say vengeance.

What is the next point to be achieved? Why, it must be shown that I am on all sides, and am guilty of inconsistency with myself. I shall not undertake to follow him in all his long rounds of argument. Every candid and honest reader who has read my remarks I hope will do me the justice to place a fair interpretation upon them, and if they do, no reply to the ungenerous efforts to place me in a false position will be necessary.

I am glad of an opportunity to correct one error into which I was led, by misunderstanding a conversation had between myself and the preacher in charge of the station where the liquor-selling members hold their membership: Upon his return to his charge, after I had been temporarily employed to fill it, and after he had been made fully acquainted with all facts in the case of the liquor-sellers, and had consulted Brother Wesson, as his presiding elder, as to his duty in the premises, and also in regard to certain of his members who had repeatedly engaged in dancing at public places—after all this, we had our first conversation in regard to the cases.

In that conversation the pastor told me that he had pursued the course of policy which he understood to be in accordance with Brother Wesson's views. In the same conversation, (Brother Dashiell having been in charge for some time,) the pastor alluded to Brother Dashiell's views on the same subjects, as I then understood it. But I have seen the pastor again on the subject within a day or two past; and in this second interview he says that the subject of the liquor-selling was not mentioned to Brother D., but that the interview had reference to the dancing only; so that Brother D. has never been consulted, officially, on that subject at all by any one. This correction I am glad to make.

As to what the advice given, or views expressed, by Brother Wesson in regard to liquor-selling and dancing, and by Brother D. as to what should be done in the case of the members dancing, the pastor says he has acted in both cases in accordance with the views expressed by his presiding elders, as he understood them, viz: he has taken no legal steps in either of the cases.

What the precise advice given, or views expressed were, I will not undertake to say; but the pastor's action, or no action, as he believes, was in harmony with them. This being true, I have felt justified in saying what I have, except as to the error I have just corrected, and that was with me an honest mistake.

Now, as to "consistency:" I have stated, more than once, that my own private views were that the law, properly interpreted, was sufficient to expel a member, upon conviction, for selling liquor; and hence, under this view I took the preliminary steps to bring the case alluded to to trial. But when the ground was firmly taken by the accused, an intelligent old officer of the church, that there was no law in the Discipline of the church against selling liquors, and I found, as I thought, that there was at least a doubt on the subject by my presiding elder, (as Brother Wesson says I

was mistaken, I will accept it,) I then, deferring to the opinions of others, raised the question in the ADVOCATE as to whether we had a remedy or not. Is there any inconsistency in this? I think not.

When I said I had been fifty-four years a member of the church, and forty-four years a minister, I gave my reasons for so expressing myself, viz: "that I felt identified with its interests, honor, purity, and prosperity," and that I had, therefore, some little show of reason for seeking to vindicate its interests and purity; not as Brother D. would intimate, that, therefore, I had "the right of assailing others through the press," etc. This is a very fair specimen of the candor and fair dealing of our censorious brother. Other portions of his long article are just as unfair and unjust as this.

But for the opportunity to make the correction I have done, which was necessary to do justice to all concerned, I should not have noticed the last article of Brother D. at all. As it is, I now leave this subject, and shall not again trouble the readers of the ADVOCATE on this matter. Brother D. can go on to his heart's content. His wonderful powers, that enable him to "understand other people's motives and objects better than they do themselves," can make darkness light and light darkness, right wrong and wrong right, at will. I claim no such power, and if I possessed it, I should doubt the propriety of exercising it. My whole object has been to subserve the interests of the church. If in anything I have said others have felt themselves injured or reflected upon, I can assure them nothing of the kind was intended; I have acted under the best lights at my command. K.

HOUSTON, Aug. 14, 1873.

Sulphur Springs District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The Sulphur Springs district conference, Trinity Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, convened at Wesley chapel, Van Zandt county, on Thursday, July 26, 1873, Rev. J. L. Angell, presiding elder, in the chair. On motion, A. B. Johnson was elected secretary.

A tolerably full attendance from all the charges. The regular routine of district conference business gone through with, and nothing remarkable or strange to relate.

The financial condition of the district is rather bad.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church reveals the fact that we, as a church, have nothing to be proud of.

The fourth day of September was set apart for fasting and prayer, that the Lord would revive his work, and send more laborers into his vineyard. Good religious feeling pervaded the session. An old-fashioned love-feast on Sunday morning. The sermon at 11 o'clock by our worthy presiding elder was very edifying, and at its close the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants. God was present, to the joy and comfort of his people.

The district meeting will prove a blessing to the kind and hospitable people in the vicinity of Wesley chapel.

The conference again assumed the control of Johnson's Point Academy, and appointed a Board of Trustees, with the positive instructions to employ none but Methodist teachers in said school; and thus, by their action, have made no uncertain sound upon their loyalty to our beloved Methodism.

This school was organized and put in operation by this district conference, and was an entire success as long as it was under the control of the church; but it was thought best by the Board of Trustees, owing to the financial condition of the country, in October, 1871, to merge it into a public free

school; and the contrast between it as a church school and a State free school was so great, that no one, wishing their children brought up under a religious influence, could find it in their hearts to again wish it opened as a free school. Let us have our children educated in our own schools where the Bible is read, and our holy Christianity is felt; and let us not be ashamed to say that we prefer Methodist teachers in our schools. A. B. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

JOHNSON'S POINT, Aug. 1, 1873.

Weatherford District Conference.

The district conference for the Weatherford district, Northwest Texas Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened at Acton, Hood county, Texas, June 26, 1873, at 9 o'clock A. M. T. W. Hines, presiding elder, presided. About thirty members answered to roll call, and over forty were in attendance during the session. There were representatives from all the pastoral charges but one, and all the pastors were present except from one charge, viz: Fort Worth station. The meeting was harmonious. Preference was given to religious exercises, and yet business was promptly dispatched.

Conference was in session three days, and did a great deal of profitable work. Several members, some of whom were pastors, said they went there opposed to district conferences, but ere they left were thoroughly convinced of their utility.

The meeting resulted in a glorious revival, and sent forth its agents all over the field, and we are now hearing of glorious revivals from almost every charge.

There was a thorough investigation of all of the workings of the church. The whole machinery was examined piece by piece. The examination was so thorough that the church enters the battlefield again with full information as to its means to do battle.

The conference realized that it was in the midst of an appreciative people, by the large attendance daily.

The pastors' reports show an increase in membership since conference, over and above all losses, by removals, deaths, etc., of 338; in church property, \$3350 in actual money, with a large outstanding subscription, which the presiding elder would not allow reported. The total value of church property in the district is \$5721. New subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE are 134; other periodicals, 68; raised for the Bible cause, \$210 60.

On Saturday night we had missionary speeches from Rev. W. A. Sampey, Rev. S. E. Burkhead, and the presiding elder, at the conclusion of which the latter took up a collection amounting in money and subscription to \$185 20 specie.

The assessments of the pastors in the aggregate were \$5839 20, and their receipts \$1611 78. There is not a secular pastor in the district. The whole time of every pastor is employed.

The Finance Committee report quite an improvement in the support of the pastors above that of the same time last year.

The following are among the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that making, vending, or using ardent spirits as a beverage, or in any other manner promoting its use as such, is not only destructive to the reputation and usefulness of the church, but is highly inconsistent, criminal and actionable.

Resolved, That the pastors of each charge be urged to deal with this great evil as with any other of the vices of the day; and that the laymen feel themselves morally bound to assist their pastors in removing this reproach from the church wherever it exists.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this district conference that King James' translation of the Bible contains everything sufficient for our faith and practice, and, by the blessings of God, we, as preachers and laymen, will give it our hearty support, and will earnestly discourage the new translation put forth by what is called the American Bible Union.

Resolved, That we will use our own Sunday-school literature in our Sunday-schools wherever it is at all practicable.

Resolved, That we invite the Stephenville mission district to unite with us in building, owning, and controlling what is known as the Weatherford District High School, located at Granberry, Hood county, Texas; and that the presiding elder, Rev. T. W. Hines, be appointed to confer with said district conference, and that he be hereby invested with full authority to perfect the arrangement, if it can be done.

Resolved, That the presiding elder be authorized to employ an agent to raise funds to complete said district high school building.

Resolved, That the stewards be earnestly requested to redouble their diligence in procuring means for the support of their pastors.

Resolved, That each one of the pastors be requested to preach a sermon to each congregation on the support of the ministry.

On motion, the conference unanimously resolved to hold its next annual session at Weatherford.

The following brethren were elected delegates to the annual conference: Clerical—Rev. W. C. Manly and Rev. John Tisdell. Alternates—V. S. Anglin, Jas. A. Gardner, T. W. Hollingsworth, B. F. Williams, J. T. Wade, and C. Varner. A. A. CORNETT, Secretary.

JOHNSON STATION, TEXAS.

From a Student at Marvin College.

MR. EDITOR—Permit a word from a pupil of Marvin College to be presented through the columns of the ADVOCATE to its young readers, or those desirous of obtaining an education. We do not aim to extend the broad circulation of the college by adding to the preceding favorable reports that have appeared in the ADVOCATE, but only wish to speak, as we believe, of its merits.

There are many youths of Texas attending and preparing to attend colleges in other States, which possess little advantage over Texas colleges. It reminds us of the urchin who left home in pursuit of something extra to eat: Reached a neighbor's table, partook of food, such as he left at home, and O, what a luxury! It was quite a different and refreshing relish. It has been truly said that we must first love home and home institutions before we can successfully enter the world of men. So let Texas sustain her own institutions if she would have true patriots. We must rid the mind of the mistaken idea that one must finish his education in some noted college of another State, or he is no great man. We have only to refer to the biography of great men to be convinced that it depends more on the individual, and not so much on the college where he may have labored. How many truly great men left their own State to assist in supporting and enriching other States? Much of our State wealth flows into the bosom of other States, drained through the channel of education. Have you made a neat estimate of the money expended in this way?

Marvin College is now second to none in the State, and will you not sustain and raise it until it is second to none in the United States? It is located in the pleasant little village of Waxahachie. The buildings are of large size; the walls of brick, substantially constructed. The chapel,

study, recitation, music, and other rooms, are conveniently arranged, and supplied with stoves and all that is calculated to render the situation of the student comfortable. A good library, to which all the scholars have free access. Three literary societies, one of which is theological, are ably supported by students only. As to the faculty, we can only say it is inferior to none in the State. We speak not alone from our limited power of judging, but from the unanimous satisfaction given thus far, and from the character that accompanied each professor from the places where they have previously resided. President J. M. Pugh possesses a peculiar tact in governing, so that he is loved and highly respected by the students. He teaches by example, as well as precept. Each professor is proficient, especially in the branch he or she may represent. Perfect order and love prevails between both students and faculty; no contentions nor hard feelings, but all act on the basis of true manhood, guided by an enlightened conscience.

The institution is surrounded by one of the most intelligent communities in the State. Waxahachie is noted for its sobriety and enterprising, religious spirit. No sectarianism inculcated. Students have their choice to attend either church they wish. Three denominations have services every Sunday—all working harmoniously for the advancement of morality.

The next term of Marvin College will open on the first Monday in September. We hope to meet many new faces, and feel satisfied of meeting all our school-mates of last session. Board can be had in the best families from \$12½ to \$15 per month, convenient to gravel-walks; so, no complaint in regard to mud during wet seasons. Fellow-youth, come to school, and you will be satisfied. F. P. POWELL.

ALVARADO, Texas, Aug. 10, '73.

Texas Superannuated Preachers.

MR. EDITOR—I have thought for sometime that our worn-out preachers have been neglected in Texas. In the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* of June 11, 1873, I read a letter from Bishop Morris, with some comments by the editor, Dr. McAnally. He says:

"Why did the Book Committee pursue the course they did? Perhaps we have no right to inquire; but we have known too much of that sort of treatment and neglect of old, worn-out men. After the last active service has been squeezed out of them they are laid aside with a pittance, barely enough to keep soul and body together, doled out to them as if with a sparing and grudging hand!"

If I understand Dr. McAnally, he takes the ground that the church is morally bound to support those men who have worn themselves out in her service. Since the conferences have admitted lay delegates, it has been my privilege to attend several conferences. I have seen some of these old, worn-out preachers at conference: they had a superannuated relation, and in some cases their hats, coats and boots were very nearly superannuated also. I have tried to be a conscientious Christian for many years. I want to know my duty, and then to do it. I am what might be called an old Texan. I have known some of these old, worn-out preachers for many years. I have witnessed their labors, privations, hardships, exposures, and sufferings. I have heard them preach, not in the improved style, but as ambassadors for Christ; and many times, while they delivered their message from God to man, the power of God was present, and the large tears would roll down their sunburnt cheeks, and all felt God was present! Many souls were converted, the morals of our country improved, and the church built up. I met up with a Discipline

of 1844. I have been reading it closely of late, as the most of these old preachers came into conference near that time. I find under the head of "Receiving Preachers" several questions asked them, one of which is: "Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work?" Another is: "Are you determined to employ all your time in the work of God?"

Some of these old men were received twenty-five or thirty years ago, perhaps with the Discipline of this date. They have read and studied it. In the presence of the conference they gave themselves, their time, and all, up to God and the church. The bishop and the conference were agents on the part of the church, and the contract was made. He is not consulted as to his appointments; the conference holds him as a servant of the church, and sends him to any work in the conference—perhaps a sickly portion of the country, or on the frontier. He feels that he is bound by the contract he made with the church. If he refuses to do the work assigned him, he violates the contract. If he is a single man, the Discipline allows him one hundred dollars, and no more, and with it he is to furnish horse, clothing, and equipage; if a married man, two hundred, and something for each child. After eighteen or twenty years of hard labor, exposure and hardships his health fails, and he is granted a superannuated relation. He has complied with the contract that he made with the church. He now has a family to support; he has given the prime of his life to the church, and it has barely fed and clothed him, but held out the indirect promise that he should be provided for in old age, when worn-out or when his health failed.

In the Discipline before me it says: "The conference shall take measures from year to year to raise money in every circuit and station within its bounds for the relief of the necessitous, superannuated," etc. The church makes it the duty of the traveling preachers to act as stewards for these worn-out preachers and their families.

As the preacher in active service looks to the stewards of the circuit or station for his support, so the superannuated must look to the traveling preacher for their support; and, Mr. Editor, I think our lay members make the best stewards. We have read a good number of essays on ministerial support, and, Mr. Editor, we would invite you most earnestly to write an essay on the support of these worn-out preachers, and would urge the importance of writing it soon, as these men are passing away.

Not long since, I heard one of them say the most he ever got on a work was not quite two hundred and fifty dollars a year, with a family, and out of that he had to pay his wife's board. When the year was out how much money do you suppose he had in hand?

The preachers of the present day, I will venture to say, get from two to three times as much as these old men got when they were in the work. "But," says one, "we do take up a conference collection for the superannuated cases." That is true, and from the amount that they brought to conference and reported, you might suppose that it was taken after this manner: "It is made my duty to take up a conference collection. It is for the superannuated preachers, widows and orphans of preachers that died in the work; they are objects of charity. We do not ask for a large contribution—just a little;" as much as to say, "I would not take it up, but duty requires me!" And perhaps this is only taken at one or two appointments, and on the last round. Mr. Editor, you should have been at some of our conferences last year and heard the stew-

ards' report. Why, sir, there were old preachers there that had worn themselves out in this part of Texas when it was new, and now have no means of support for themselves and families, save their own manual labor. One of them is in feeble health at least one third of his time, and was superannuated because the conference decided that he was not able to do effective work; and yet the whole amount for himself and family for one year did not amount to thirty dollars in greenbacks.

It is true, as you said in the *Advocate* of July 9th, "they must face the hard fight of starvation, like broken-down horses or oxen turned out to grass." And, Mr. Editor, were you to pass a large farm, and see an old, broken-down horse grazing around in a thrown-out field, and the work horses in a clover pasture, and the clover knee-high, no doubt you would say, "You have a hard-hearted, unfeeling master; you have worn yourself out prematurely, breaking and cultivating that field; your labors have not been appreciated; you ought to share in that pasture."

Some have pleaded that we have so many claimants on conference we cannot pay all. In such cases the conference should divide the claimants into classes. The first class should be the preachers who have worn themselves out in Texas in active service, and in particular men who have had no farms or homes for their families, but moved them from circuit to circuit as the conference sent them. The second class should be men who have done active work, but were favored by conference in their appointments. They have a home and the comforts of life around them. The third class are such preachers as came into conference with a view to give character to their schools; to have their schools under the care of conference. They did not come into conference to do itinerant work; they have done great good, for which I honor them—perhaps more than some of the active itinerant men, but they were making their thousands, while the itinerants were getting a bare support.

These old, worn-out men, who have moved from circuit to circuit, without a home, in many cases have a right to claim a support upon the ground of justice, and if it is withheld, injustice is done them.

As far as I can judge, many of our preachers have a luke-warm love for these old men. I judge by actions, not words. These old men cannot help feeling that their services have not been appreciated by their brethren of conference. As priests and Levites in old times, they may say "poor fellow," but pass around on one side. Another says, "I am sorry for you," and passes around on the other side.

Some of these old men have children who ought to be educated. If a man in good health, with means, is pressed to educate his children, how can these worn-out men, in feeble health, educate theirs? Their children may rise up and tell us that the church has deceived their father by saying in the Discipline, "That when worn-out you shall be provided for," and we are the sufferers; we have had to live hard and go uneducated. Do you expect us to love or honor a church that will get the services of the prime of a man's life, and then let him and his family suffer while you have plenty, and to spare?" So thinks
A METHODIST.

Prayer-Meeting.

MR. EDITOR—We find in the scriptures that the disciples reported to the Lord the result of their labors, and it is written: "In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit;" wherefore, we concluded to give you a short recital, hoping some heart may be made to sing for joy.

When we came here last winter, we found rather a gloomy religious prospect, and, fearing our own religious experience might be seriously affected, to our sorrow, if we remained idle, determined to marshal our strength and give battle to the foe. Accordingly, two of us, professors, and one non-professor, concluded to organize a prayer-meeting—at first, meeting alternately at our dwellings, until warm weather would permit us to meet at the church, which was open and stoveless. We did so—meeting at night in the week. For a time there was an increasing interest; then rather a wane, when our pastor came to our help, and we not only recovered our lost interest, but, thank God! again our banner moved on steadily to our protracted meeting. We praised and prayed, exhorted and testified, and the Master blessed us, from time to time, until the burden of our hearts—a gracious revival—was granted, and we realized the gracious promise: "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." (Mark XI., 24.)

It is a noticeable fact that the attendants upon the prayer-meeting were blessed about in proportion to their attendance. Those members who were indifferent went from the protracted meeting little benefited, if not really in a state of declination, and so with the sinners. Again the non-professor soon abandoned us, and not one of his family seemed to be blessed; and at the close of the meeting one of them was seriously ill, and soon after another one of them came very near being killed by a horse, and I could not help thinking of the denunciation in Proverbs, XXIX., 1.

Hence, we concluded, if Christians would have their children and friends converted, let them love and cherish the prayer-meetings. If they would grow in grace themselves, and have their friends "follow on to know the Lord" and abound in his love and the joys of his salvation, let them meet and mingle praise, pray and supplicate together in the prayer-meeting, not only as a duty, but as a glorious privilege. Where is a place more suited for the young and diffident to learn to lead the waiting congregation to the throne of grace? Is it not for want of the prayer-meeting privileges that there are so few of our members who will pray in public? Is it not one great cause of so much spiritual dearth in the church; that so many are dead, while they have a name to live, with scarcely the form, and without the power, of godliness, that there is no prayer-meeting at our church?

O, may the Lord pour upon the church the spirit of grace and supplication, until there are very many, like St. Paul, who will labor and supplicate day and night, and with tears, for the glory of God, the conversion of the world, and the prosperity of the church! Then, and not till then, will we comprehend, with all saints, the wisdom, love, glory, and power of God!

SATIS.

Old Timothy Pickering was a pretty smart man in his day, and they couldn't take him in when they offered to work on his farm. To one of those chaps that think they know everything he put the question if he knew how to build a stone wall? "Yes," said he; "any fool ought to know that!" "Well, how is it done?" said the Colonel. "Why, by putting one stone on another," replied the man. "Not by any means," replied the Colonel; "you know nothing about wall building." "Well, how then, sir, I would like to know; how would you have it done?" "By putting one stone upon two stones, so as to break joints, and have a wall that any fool like you could not push over. Good morning."

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 27, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

"I AM LIVING ON QUARTER RATIONS. Of the four hundred dollars allowed me for the year I have received only thirty dollars, and only three dollars and fifty cents in cash." Many think the heroic days of our history have ended, and have much to say about the degeneracy of the present race of Methodist preachers. We might fall in with these notions did not every mail bring us a letter in which the preacher refers to the trials of his life in a tone which tells that, like the apostle, he is willing to spend and be spent for his Master. A family to support, a frontier circuit to travel, life in peril every day from the Indians, and even his scant rations not served out! Only thirty dollars paid for nearly a year's service, and only three dollars and fifty cents in cash! One of these days that man will wear a crown.

The papers say that Father Chiniquy, the reformed Catholic, who has before been exposed to personal violence because of his severe criticisms on the Catholic Church, has recently been assaulted by a mob at Antigonish, Canada, and was severely injured. It may be possible that the zeal of the preacher may have led him to say strong things, and some which may not be such as can be approved by Christian charity, but that does not warrant violence on the part of the Catholics. Such outrages on the right of free speech indicate the real spirit of Popery, and give token of what it would do did it possess the power. No other religious body on the continent, unless it be the Mormons, ever resort to such means in defense of their faith. The fact that such a spirit occasions but little surprise when the Catholics are the actors, shows how clearly their spirit is understood.

THE claimants on the New York Conference had distributed to them by the stewards over \$13,000 the past year. What a relief that amount must have been to the worn-out preachers and their families and to the widows and orphans of those who had died in the work. It is refreshing to hear that the church anywhere thus remembers her faithful laborers. We are not certain that in this matter the church is altogether in fault. Our observation has satisfied us that there is no call upon the liberality of the membership that meets a more cordial response than an appeal in behalf of the worn-out preachers or their widows and orphans. Let the preacher in charge tell the simple story of those faithful men who have given their strength to the service of the church, or let him state the wants of their families, and there will be few unfeeling hearts among our people. The weakest point among Methodist preachers is that nerve which is tested when they ask people for money.

OUR "Outlook" contains cheering news this week. Send on reports of the good work.

OUR POSITION.

We find in a late number of the *Home Altar* a letter from the pen of Rev. L. Ercanbrack, from which we make the following extract:

I have just been looking over the *Home Altar* for April, and find it rich in instruction to Christians. I regret exceedingly the meager support it receives. I can account for it for several reasons. A prominent one is, that many of our ministers do not believe in Christian perfection as taught by Wesley and our standard writers. Two of our editors, Brother Parker, of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, and I. G. John, of the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, take the ground that we are entirely sanctified in regeneration. And hence regeneration and Christian perfection with them are synonymous. I would call attention to your magazine through the *TEXAS ADVOCATE*, but its columns are closed to me on that Wesleyan doctrine. Many of our preachers seem to have no definite idea about the doctrine any way. They never preach it as it is understood by us as a denomination; and no wonder their revivals are short-lived. The standard of piety among us is so low that many have no thought of being cut off from most worldly enjoyments. Hence they have no care about enjoying religion daily. The most they expect is a little religious excitement during a revival; and just before they die to settle up, and thus go to heaven.

We are willing to be held responsible for the doctrines we believe, but we cannot permit the above statement to go forth unchallenged, for it contains errors we have never taught. We cannot believe that Brother Ercanbrack would designedly misrepresent us, but after all that has been written, his statement of our views respecting Christian perfection awakens within us no little surprise. We closed the discussion in our columns simply because we believed that it had been carried on to weariness, but we dealt with both sides alike. When a discussion reaches the point, on either side, of exhaustion, and consists merely in the repetition of arguments which have been repeatedly advanced, it is a kindness to the party to persuade him to suspend his efforts. If, however, Brother Ercanbrack, or any one else, has anything new to offer on this subject, their communications will find space awaiting them.

We had closed the columns of the *ADVOCATE* against our own pen before we adopted that course with the others who were then writing, and should not now say a word but for the fact that Brother Ercanbrack's loose and inaccurate statement places us in a false position before the church. We claim the privilege of setting ourself right.

We have never taken the ground that "we are entirely sanctified in regeneration." Our position has been that regeneration is not partial, but complete; that as, in the natural birth, the child enters the world perfect in all its members, so in the new birth the child of God is introduced into spiritual life a perfect babe in Christ. To assert that "we are entirely sanctified in regeneration" is simply to assert that the babe is a full-grown man. We have never taught any such an absurdity.

We have said that when the soul is regenerated it is also sanctified—set

apart, not partially, but wholly to the service of God. We do not teach the penitent who is pleading for pardon and regeneration through Christ that God claims only a part of the heart and life, but that he claims the whole man; no part must be kept back; no maimed, imperfect sacrifice must be laid on the altar. And we also believe that when God accepts the offer, he accepts it in its totality.

We do not understand the apostle in the seventh chapter of Romans to be describing the condition of the regenerated soul, but of the earnest penitent struggling for deliverance from death. To the truly regenerated soul, we would rather say, in the language of St. Paul: "Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin."

We have never said that "regeneration and Christian perfection are synonymous." We do not use these terms so loosely and inaccurately as to be guilty of such a blunder. We understand entire sanctification and Christian perfection to be synonymous, and have said in so many words that "there is a distinction between regeneration and entire sanctification, but it is a distinction in degree, and not in nature." It is simply the difference between a babe in Christ and the full-grown man in the maturity of his spiritual endowments.

That many of our preachers have no definite idea about the doctrine of Christian perfection is possibly true, and we are satisfied that this confusion of thought is the result, in many cases, of the loose and inaccurate statement of the doctrine by some of its self-constituted advocates. They teach that it is a work separate and distinct in nature from the work of regeneration, and the inquirers, seeking to learn from the teachings of the Bible, or from the standards of the church, or from the experience of Christians what that is which is separate and distinct from regeneration, frequently find their minds in doubt; and fearing that their inquiries may lead them across the doctrine as understood by our denomination, they suspend their investigations. If these doubtful minds, when they inquire, what is Christian perfection? were answered in the words of McKendree: "It is more religion;" or if they were told in the language of Mr. Fletcher: "By Christian perfection, we mean nothing but the cluster and maturity of the graces which compose the Christian character in the church militant," their hearts would leap forward eagerly in the effort to "apprehend that for which also they are apprehended of Christ Jesus." We do not deem it necessary, in order to elevate the importance of entire sanctification, to depress regeneration below the standard established by the Word of God. We find an argument in favor of that fullness and maturity of grace, not in declaring that the body of death clings to the regenerated soul, but in that law of Christian growth which demands that the babe should develop into maturity, or it will inevitably shrivel into a dwarf. Such, we apprehend, is the condition

of a large multitude of the Christians of to-day; and when the grace of God gets about their hearts, and shows them their unhappy state, and when, by the power of God, it expands their stunted graces and pours into their weakened affections the tide of faith and love, a wonderful work is wrought upon them. That work is necessary, not because of any deficiency or partiality in the work of regeneration, but in the failure of the regenerated soul to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

The July number of the *Southern Review* has reached our table, and we have examined it with more interest and pleasure than any preceding number. The themes discussed are timely, and the tone of their treatment cheerful and profitable. There is less of the political in its pages than in former numbers, which we consider a marked improvement. The first article, on "Truth versus Tradition," will be read with profit by many Protestants, who are inclined to the opinion that reverence for tradition belongs only to monkish rule. We commend especially the article on Oliver Wendell Holmes, who has made error so pleasant that many do not mark the poison his writings contain. Our faith in prayer as the privilege secured to man by his Maker is stronger since reading "The Thompson-Tyndall Prayer Test." "The Land of Veda" unfolds the mighty efforts of the human mind in search of truth, and demonstrates the utter insufficiency of noble sentiments alone to redeem a people from the dominion of ignorance and sin. We hope those who are cool toward the work of missions will read it, that they may see what a work the gospel has to achieve in the East. "The Origin and Character of the Gypsies" is an entertaining paper, though we confess to some surprise on meeting the assertion that John Bunyan was a Gypsy. "Modern Culture" is a well-timed article. It is refreshing in the midst of the shams and sophistries of the day to meet one whose faith in revelation is so strong that no fear is felt respecting the movements of modern research. The paper on the "History of Christianity in the Southern States" brings Methodism to the front in the great work which, under God, has been wrought in these lands. "Folk Lore" is a delightful paper, teaching us that other people have thought and felt on many of the questions which have interested us so deeply. We prefer the criticism on John, III., 5, by "Our Correspondent, John Adams," in another column, to that of the article headed "New Birth." We are glad, however, to find our laymen interested in these questions, and entering with such ability into the discussions in the *Review*. Having recently read "Middlemarch," we read the paper on the "Genius of George Eliot" with especial interest, and were fully prepared to accept the high estimate placed on the genius of the authoress.

BY REFERENCE to our fifth page it will be seen that the revival season has opened in Texas.

FROM VIRGINIA.

DEAR ADVOCATE—After twenty consecutive years spent in the Gulf latitude, I find myself in these "goodly mountains," some twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Our passage over the Gulf was smooth, but oppressively hot. A day in my old home—New Orleans—then a run to the camp-meeting on the Mississippi sea-shore, midway between New Orleans and Mobile. I spent some eight hours at the "feast of tabernacles." The meeting was a success; good order, large attendance, and ample and able ministerial help. I heard a fine and impressive sermon from Brother Rush, of Mobile, at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. I was appointed to preach. Some score of penitents came forward for prayer, and some six of them were happily converted. At 8 P. M. Bishop Keener was to preach the closing sermon, but I was flying away East at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

We were in a "Pullman," elegantly appointed; but the road from Mobile to Montgomery is none of the smoothest, and I am not used enough to the pitch and roll of the sea to achieve much sleep even on the pleasant mattresses of a "Pullman." We passed two nights on the rail, and of course failed to see much that daylight and wakefulness would have revealed. A gentleman that I wot of, who had more money than geography, when touring it in Europe, was asked by a friend in Paris, "Have you visited Rome yet?" He answered in his jerky way, "Rome! Rome! I reckon I must have passed it in the night." So we did Mobile on its beautiful bay, and Knoxville on its romantic hills.

The crops in southeastern Alabama and western Georgia looked badly, the soil being thin and the cultivation imperfect. But as we moved north and east there was a decided improvement: better land, better cultivation, superior improvements, and a great increase in good gardens and fruit. But one can not but wonder that people will remain on these poor lands when the rich and cheap lands of Texas are but three short days away. We find a great difference between the climate and season of the Gulf and this latitude and altitude. Roasting-ears are just coming in, blackberries are in full harvest, but the time of apples and peaches is not yet in these mountains.

The Washington Springs are about five miles from Emory and Henry College. There are four springs—iron, alum, magnesia and freestone. Some two or three miles away there is a strong sulphur spring. The large hotel building is finely and romantically located; the view south looks to the White Top Mountains, (covered seven or eight months in the year with snow), some twenty miles away, and east and west the view extends along the mountain range some fifty miles and more. The whole country is bold, variegated and romantic. Long years ago an English gentleman told me that as he was passing through this region, he came upon some four or five citizens seated on a log at the base of one of these towering and rugged heights. He said: "Gentlemen, you have a rough country here." "Yes," said

they; "and how does it differ from your country?" "I came from England. It is an old smooth and beautifully cultivated country. That country looks like a palace surrounded with beautiful grounds, and yours like the great and rugged piles of rubbish that had been carted away after it was finished." Just as he concluded this sentence, a huntsman, with rimless hat, a buck-skin hunting-shirt, moccasins, shot-pouch and rifle, came striding down the steep and sat himself on a rock, and said: "How are you, stranger?" Said my friend to him: "You have a rough country hereabouts." "Yes," said the huntsman; "we had a mighty wet summer here some years ago, and we hung the country out to dry, and it all wrinkled up like you see it." This bold conception of hanging out the mountains to dry was something ahead of the Englishman, and he said no more on topography.

The forests are beautiful, and so variegated that I have already noticed in this immediate locality a large variety of trees, such as the white-oak, black-oak, red-oak, post-oak, the chestnut and horse-chestnut, the tulip poplar, walnut, cedar, pine, mulberry, dogwood, ash, hickory, lynn, birch, cucumber, maple, sugar tree, beech, elm, black-locust, black and sweet-gum, etc.

Grain and grass are raised here, grass for pasturage being the chief resource for income in raising fine horses, mules, and blooded cattle. We have the finest butter and milk, and what, if traditions be true, would delight an itinerant—several hundred healthy and toothsome looking chickens in the grassy yard before us.

We have some New Orleans and Louisiana and Texas people here, and at Emory and Henry College. The thermometer gets as high as 80° in the middle of the warmest days, but is down to 70° at night, so that we sleep under three or four substantial coverings, and are none too warm. In the morning the air is cool and crisp, and we put on our winter coats. Those who have been here some time find themselves much invigorated. The surroundings and conditions certainly seem favorable to health. Somebody has called this region of mountains and mineral waters the "sanitarium of the South."

On Sabbath I preached for the guests and neighbors in the parlor of the "Washington." But my flock, who have a right to all the strength I can gain, need not fear that I shall wear myself out; once a day is all that I shall preach on Sabbath, and I think not in the week at all.

I take this means of sending Christian greetings to all who are wont to meet in beautiful St. Johns, and especially to the Sabbath-school and its sweet singers.

In the best of bonds,
J. B. WALKER.

WASHINGTON SPRINGS, Va., Aug., 1873.

A CONGREGATIONAL pastor in Vermont lately preached a sermon in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement. He attributed a large share of his success in the ministry and happiness in his labors to a contented wife. He merely

expressed his sense of an obligation of which many successful and useful men in every vocation of life are conscious. The words of a true-hearted wife have cheered them in many an hour of trial, and nerved them to labor when difficulties thickened around their paths. Of all men a preacher feels the need of a faithful helpmeet in his labors. His duties involve the sacrifice of many of the comforts of life, and the burden becomes heavier when others, whose happiness is dearer to him than his own, must share his privations. On the faith and devotion of his wife the usefulness of many a preacher depends. If her heart is in the work, she will glory in her husband's toil, and bear with joy the trials incident to her lot. If she meets these trials in a murmuring spirit, the heart of the preacher will fail; and unless he be highly endowed by nature and by grace, his days of usefulness will shortly end.

THE number of converts in the various Protestant missions in the world is estimated at 1,309,638, of whom 255,879 are communicants. The number of missionaries and native clergy engaged in the work is 2176. Of this army, with the grand results it is achieving, how small a part represents the missionary zeal of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South! It is high time that we answer the call and go forth "to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

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Thank God! daylight dawns! Even the *Southern Review* offers the light of hope to the despairing! We say this sincerely and devoutly. We desire to abate not one jot of the editor's deserved fame, not one tittle of his well-earned reputation for learning. We have gladly sat for years at his feet to learn, but have been oppressed by the fact that in all his discussions of the problems of humanity, in philosophy and science, we have never seen him smile; and in politics his countenance has always borne the terrible image of despair. The wonderful analysis, the acute logic, the power of scientific research, the profound learning, the attainments of the accomplished editor, even in scientific and theological discussion, seemed hopelessly shaded by recollections of the past; and when he turned to politics, the smoke of the late civil strife (in his mind) seemed to have settled forever around the star of hope. If we read him aright, the world of theology was bespotted by traditions of the past; the world of morals, leprous to decay from its ancestors; the world of letters, a mass of pretension; and the world of politics, a slough of despond. The whole cast of the *Review* has been darkly sombre and gloomy. This has been particularly conspicuous in its discussions of political questions, and the thousands in the South who passed through the agony of battle, blood and invasion, and returned to their homes anxiously asking the question, "What can we do to save the country?" have been tortured in its pages with a perpetual discussion of the question, "What was this country once?" Instead of being pointed cheerfully to the unlimited resources of relief around us, our eyes have been directed to the graves of our lost joys. The *Review* has discussed exhaustively the latter; the July number, for the first time, seems to indicate a disposition to enter upon a discussion of the former.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. The *Review*, in the last issue, does not touch political questions as that phrase is generally understood; but that of

itself is one of the delightful features of the volume. The whole book, however, gleams and flashes with cheerfulness and hope. This is conspicuously the case in the article "Modern Culture." In one of the opening paragraphs the author exclaims: "To-day we stand in the very front of human progress, in the van-guard of the world's great march of civilization—the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." That will do. That is exactly where we wish to find the editor, the *Southern Review*, the M. E. Church, South, and the United States of America; and that is exactly where we are solemnly pledged, by all the history of the past, to endeavor to stand. But we submit that it can not be done by crushing hope and invoking the demon of despair to settle upon our hearts. In this same article the *Review* says: "The spirit of civilization is progress. Development is the destined order of nature." But can any country, can any section of any country make "progress" if it tries to walk with its eyes turned always backward? Is it in the gloom of the graveyard or the light of the home that we are to look for development? The *Review* says: "The expanding circle of human conquest will move onward, and still onward, across the broad ocean of time, until it ripples upon the sands of eternity's shores." Let's start on a voyage in the same direction, we say; and if the *Review*, instead of the lamentable wails we have had in the "Doom of the Republic," "Lamon's Life of Lincoln," "The Model Republic: Credit Mobilier," will give us songs of hope, inspiring reformation, effort, "progress," "development," it will teach us in politics, as in other things, the lesson which has come down to us from the ages—"not to despair of the republic," no matter how thick the clouds, or how deep the eclipse, or how tremendous the disaster. We commend to the *Review* its own utterance on page 113 of July number: "Say not thou what is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." The world is better to-day than it ever has been in all the history of the past; better, because wiser; better, because the religion and civilization of to-day are broader, and deeper, and higher than ever before, being the grand resultant of all the forces at work in the evolution of the past history of the world of mind. Why is it that the empires of the world rise and fall, that civilizations one after another decay and others grow upon their ruins, if all is not in accordance with that much ridiculed, yet, if properly understood and limited, none the less true, philosophy of nature—the survival of the fittest?

With this as the philosophy of the *Review* in the future, it shall be tenfold more welcome to our study—ever and heartily welcomed as it has been heretofore. F. A. M.
CHAPPELL HILL, Aug. 17, '73.

THE telegraph from London, under date of August 21, informs us that Mr. Kinealy, the leading counsel for the Tichborne claimant, concluded his address to the jury on that day. It also informs us that he commenced his speech July 22d, and had occupied the attention of the court every day from that date till he closed his argument on the 21st of August. It is not stated how many of the jury left the box for the lunatic asylum. Think of it—a speech a solid month in length, and in dog days, too! People who think short sermons lovely may take a note of this. Suppose a preacher were to perpetrate a sermon of that length, what would be the result? If any survived it, they would no doubt ask the preacher to take a vacation for the benefit of his health.

The Sunday-School.

Pastoral Instruction of Children.

Have the rules respecting the pastoral instruction of children been faithfully observed?

Answer—In part.

Perhaps the writer has heard the above question and answer fifty times during his life. Now, what do we understand by the pastoral instruction of children? The Discipline says: "In his pastoral visitations let him pay special attention to the children; speak to them personally and kindly on experimental and practical godliness, according to their capacity; pray earnestly for them; cause them to be faithfully instructed in the nature, design, privileges and obligations of their baptism; and as soon as they comprehend the responsibilities involved in a public profession of faith in Christ, and give evidence of a sincere and earnest determination to discharge the same, see that they be duly recognized as members of the church, agreeably to the provisions of the Discipline."

A good rule, but how few of us feel its force only in part. Is that the way we expect to get to heaven, by doing our duty only in part? But some one, in order to ease his conscience, interprets the answer to mean as far as circumstances would permit or allow. Now, this is only shifting the responsibility from himself to the circumstances that have surrounded him, and is it not passing strange that circumstances should prevent our doing our duty for a whole life time? Having taken upon yourself the ministerial vows, having risen from obscurity to distinction and honor, having passed through the different grades of the ministry, having met your examinations and answered all the questions, and taken all the vows, you now stand forth as having graduated in the school of your profession, and yet never realized your responsibility in this particular! "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones," says the Savior; but what says the preacher by his neglect of duty? Does he not say, "It is too small a business to be talking to and praying with and for little children; it is too small work for me; I would rather be admired for my pulpit performances than that the children under my pastoral care should rise up and call me blessed; I would rather talk politics than to learn children the way to heaven?"

Others descant eloquently on some favorite theory, which, perhaps, at best, is a humbug, yet it is pursued to the total neglect of the lambs of the flock.

Now, there are some things that seem strange to some people. I do not wonder that public opinion says that preachers' children are worse than others; neither am I surprised to find some of them engaged in the liquor traffic, in gambling, and other species of wickedness, when their fathers have vowed, and called high heaven to witness, that they would do a certain duty and never have done it. Do not wonder, my brother, that you are on scant rations in Christian experience, dragging out a miserable existence, when you fail to do your duty. There is no promise to you nor me only in the discharge of our duty as ministers of Jesus Christ.

I do not wish to be considered as judging harshly, and would admit that there are many exceptions to this course of conduct.

Some years since, the writer visited the house of a worthy sister, whose husband was irreligious, and when we crossed the threshold, tears of joy sprang from greatful fountains, because even a local preacher had visited their house. That good woman and her husband are now dead. We cannot visit their house any more; but where are their children? Out on the bleak mountains of sin and rebellion against

God. And all this may be because we failed as a minister to do our duty in this respect.

May the Great Head of the church help us as ministers, traveling and local, to pay our vows.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Value of the Sunday-School.

That church best fills its place which secures sound and faithful home instruction in its families, through Bible teaching in its Sunday-school, and earnest Gospel preaching in its pulpit. These three agencies are essential to the highest usefulness of any church. Either one of them is, however, better than none of the three. Sometimes a community which lacks good instruction in the family and through the pulpit can gain right teaching only through the Sunday-school. In such a case the Sunday-school becomes the most important Christian agency available. It does a better work just there than does the family or the pulpit. For instance, the *Departement de Gard*, in the south of France, while nominally the stronghold of Protestantism in that country, is largely supplied in its Protestant pulpits with infidel preachers, who proclaim openly "against all the facts of revelation." Rev. Jaulmes Cook, a missionary of the London Sunday-school Union, has been striving to organize Sunday-schools in that district, that the Bible may be better known and studied there. In this work he has been compelled to largely ignore the local pastors, or to go on in spite of their opposition; for the study of the Bible is usually objectionable to those who disbelieve its teachings. A recent report of his in the *London Sunday-School Teacher* shows that he has found many difficulties and some success in his labors. He tells of one *consistoriale*, "with five parishes and ten other villages, with 5000 Protestants, taught by six pastors, all most profound infidels;" also "another *consistoriale*, forming four parishes, with six other villages, and 2500 Protestants, taught by four pastors, one only being an evangelical man;" and so through the districts. He adds: "It is saddening to see a pastor who is really serious and who says frankly that he does not believe either the miraculous birth of Jesus Christ, nor his resurrection, nor any miraculous fact." There can be small question that the study of the Bible gives more of scriptural knowledge than does the hearing of the average Protestant preaching in *Departement de Gard*, even if the Sunday-school gains added prominence thereby in comparison with the pulpit.—*Independent*.

A Sad Record.

I was in Father Taylor's study talking with him about his eventful life. We were discussing some features of the temperance question, when he took down from a shelf a plain pocket Bible and asked me to examine it. On the fly-leaf was written, "—, from his mother." Turning over the pages, I observed that in some places they were torn, blistered and stained with blood. I asked for the history. He replied: "Some years ago I was sent for in haste to visit a young man who was dangerously ill. I went to the house. In a miserable garret I found a lad, pale, weak and faint from the loss of blood. He said that he had been attacked with severe hemorrhage, and knew that he was soon to die; that he had been leading a life of dissipation, had become a slave to drink, and had been brought by it to his present condition. 'My mother,' he said, 'was a godly woman. She instructed me faithfully, prayed for me tenderly, and tried to make me a good man. I left home and came to Boston to make my own living. I intended to do right, and follow my mother's counsels. Her

last gift was this Bible. At first I read it daily, and attended worship every Sabbath—but I fell into bad company and gradually went astray, until I lost all my manliness and became a wretched drunkard. I have burst a blood vessel and am dying. For God's sake and my mother's pray for me.' I left him in a great distress. The next day I found him dead. He was lying with his book clasped to his lips. It was wet with his tears and blood, and torn with his convulsive agonies. Some years after I made a temperance speech in Philadelphia. I related the incident and held up the book as I did so. There was a stir in the audience. A poor woman with a sad, heart-broken expression, arose and tottered to the platform. She implored me to let her have the book. The stillness of the room was terrible. Every eye was fixed upon her. With trembling hands she turned to the fly-leaf—then with a scream, fell fainting to the floor. She had read the name of her own son; and for the first time knew of his sad fate.

Elements of Power in Teaching.

The *Christian Union*, speaking of the marvelous power of Christ's teaching to compel men to believe, refers it partly to the fact that the truth he spoke was self-witnessing. It says:

We trust, and rightly trust, the moral judgments of the good; for teachings in the highest things of life we look to those whose own lives have been on the highest plane. Jesus Christ, by virtue of his own goodness, no less than by the very nature of the things he taught, commands belief as no other teacher has ever done.

The same elements must give power to all moral and spiritual teachings. The truth must be so apprehended in its beauty and greatness that at its very statement men will gladly believe. If our thought of God in any measure apprehends the glory of his being—if we do at all rightly conceive the majesty of love, the unutterable sweetness, the far-reaching ways of wisdom, and justice, and tenderness, that are in our heavenly Father—at the very utterance of our thought men will believe in him. And again, our own apprehension of spiritual truth must be reached through our lives; we must go down into the deep experiences; we must live our way into truth through purity, through steadfastness, through holiness, through love. Spiritual truth requires of the student a harder discipline than science exacts of her followers. He who has yielded himself to that discipline, he who in his own life has reached and grasped the great spiritual realities in their certainty and their magnificence—he can give the teaching without which the interpretation of the material world leaves men hungry, orphaned, perishing.

Be sure to examine the references. The Bible is its own interpreter to an extent which is true of no other book. One divine author presided over the whole from Genesis to Revelation, and there is a wonderful unity underlying the various and dissimilar parts of which it is composed. Turning over leaves is something tedious, but it always pays. Conclusions reached in this way are eminently satisfactory, and, besides, the practice enlarges your comprehension of the Scriptures as a whole.—*S. S. Worker*.

The Sabbath-school in Warren church, Westbrook, Maine, has a contribution box having a compartment for each class, with an aperture for each—all closed with one cover.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that run away from him and go beyond his ken on their mission.

The Casual Scholar.

We remember noticing, on two or three occasions, the lonely air of some child who had drifted into a Sunday-school class as the guest of one of its members, and who, having "no lesson," and not intending to come again, was left to itself with scarcely a look from the teacher. The expression of the face said: "I wish I hadn't come; nobody is glad to see me."

There is not much that can be done toward building up a system of theology in the mind of a casual scholar, but surely the blessedness of sowing beside all waters is not to be forgotten on any occasion. One word in season will strengthen the feeble beginnings of religious purpose; one kind look may rivet a child's attention to words not addressed to him. The out-in-the-cold feeling is a dreary one, wherever we meet it; but children should be shielded from seeming as well as from actual neglect, and never be allowed to think that they are forgotten or overlooked—of all places in a Sunday-school.

The casual scholar is sometimes more easily interested than the regular one. The teacher is new to him; perchance, the method of teaching better adapted to his individual want than the one to which he had been accustomed. During absence from home, he may have taken so long a vacation that attention for one Sunday may suit his reactive mood. Some joint in his armor of childish unconcern may be open at this particular time. There is always some mayhap flying which a Christian worker should be ready to shoot on the wing. A casual scholar is by no means an unimportant spectator. To pass him by is to skip a God-given opportunity.—*S. S. Times*.

The Little Witness for Jesus.

As little Charlie was walking on the street, one day, he came to a group of boys; among them were two or three he knew; as he passed along he heard one of them say, "There goes Piety! Hurrah for Piety! Pi-Pi-Pi-e-ty!"

When Charlie first heard it he began to feel ashamed, and his first thought was, "I'll turn down the next street and get out of their way." Immediately these words seemed whispered in his ear, "What! ashamed of Jesus, that dear friend?" It appeared to him as though an angel had spoken. He quickly turned around, and said, "No! I'll never be ashamed of such a friend as he!" Then, walking up to the group, said, "Boys, I wish you knew my Jesus, too." Not another word was spoken. The boys had no reply to anything like that. They thought Charlie was coming back very angry, and began to think, "He isn't so pious, after all." And one said, "Hurrah for a fight!" and began to roll up his sleeves. But it wasn't a fighting spirit that came back to them, but the spirit of Jesus in Charlie's heart.

Do you know, my little friends, that His Spirit will give you courage to do right at all times? Learn to love Jesus, little ones, then you can say like Charlie, "I'll never be ashamed of such a friend as he."—*Loving Words*.

Begin your preparation with prayer. The Bible is indeed man's book, written by man for man, but it is also God's book, written by him and for his glory. No devout Christian doubts the co-existence of these two factors in the work, however variously we may explain their mutual relations. Holy men spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. The author is the best interpreter. We need therefore to pray to him in order both to get his aid and to bring ourselves into that sympathy with the theme which will best fit us for understanding it. "Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."

Boys and Girls.

Luck.

Dick stood looking in the window of a gift store. He ought to have been in his place at the office a half hour before, but he stayed over night with Phil Barney, and overslept himself.

"I might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," thought he; "I'm late anyhow, and I'll take a peep in here and finish my cigar. If I should buy any of these gift things, I shouldn't get a decent prize. I never had any luck in my life. Some folks are always in luck. There is Tom Porter; he has not been on the street any longer than I have, and his salary is raised, and he has one hundred dollars in the savings bank. It's too bad. I've a good mind to go out West, where wages are better and board cheaper."

Just then, to use Dick's language, "as bad luck would have it," his Uncle Richard, for whom he was named, and whose good will he particularly valued, drove up in a carriage, to call on the architect, whose office was over the gift store.

"What are you doing here, Dick, at half after nine in the morning? Throw down that cigar; get in my carriage, and I'll take you to the office. I want to talk with you."

The architect was out, and Uncle Richard's feet, that had been in active use for sixty-two years, carried him up and down the stairs and back to his seat about as soon as an eighteen-year old nephew could walk from the window to the carriage.

"What does the savage old fellow want of me? This is just a piece of my bad luck," thought Dick.

Uncle Richard got in, and repeated his question, "Why ain't you at your office? At your age I began my work at six o'clock by filling lamps and sweeping the store. You have one of the best places in town, and I'm afraid you'll lose it if you hang around mornings in this style. Dick, if you were not my only sister's orphan son, I'd wipe my hands of you."

"It would just be my luck, uncle, if you did."

"Nonsense! Dick, don't use that word to me. It is a word of the devil's coining. There is no such thing as luck."

"You call me a lucky man, do you?" said Uncle Richard.

Dick nodded his head.

"Well, I didn't sleep nights with idle fellows like Phil Barney. I worked to learn the business, and make myself necessary to my employers, so that they would have to take me in partnership when I became a man—not with my eye on the clock, and hand on my cap, ready to rush for home. I wore pants a little too short for me, and coat-sleeves that would not cover my wrists, and coarse boots, till I could honestly pay for better ones. I walked when I wanted to ride, worked when I wanted to play, fasted when I wanted to eat, held my tongue when I wanted to make pert replies, got up when I wanted to lie abed, and went to bed when I wanted to sit up; and, to cap all, I never felt too old to obey my mother's wishes. The devil soon got tired hanging around me whispering about good luck. I laughed in his face, and now have the reward of a life of honest, active labor, through God's blessing."

"Dick, what are you going to do?" "Uncle, sometimes I think I'll go to Chicago or California, where so many young men make fortunes."

"You'll make a beggar or a thief if you do. The West is overrun now with silly fellows that are in search of luck. The men who succeed out there work just as I have done. Your luck lies in your feet, and hands, and head. Listen to me, Dick. Don't run after luck. It is a device of the devil to

lead young men into pitfalls, gambling dens, and jails."

Just then the carriage stopped. Tom Porter hurried by on his way to the bank, too busy to see Dick or any one.

"Look at Tom Porter, Dick. Instead of hanging around a gift store window in the middle of the morning, sponging cigars, and dreaming about good luck, he is hard at work learning business, and gaining the esteem of his employers."

"Never say luck again, Dick, as long as you live.—*American Messenger.*

What Ailed Oliver.

"Get up, little boy! You are lying in bed too long; breakfast will soon be ready. The canary-bird has taken his bath, and is now singing a sweet song. Get up, get up, or I shall throw this pillow at you!"

That is what sister Charlotte said to Oliver Reed, one frosty morning in November. He was a good little fellow; but he had one fault—he was too fond of lying in bed in the morning.

"Don't throw the pillow at me!" cried Oliver; "I'll promise to get up in five minutes."

"If you would be healthy, wealthy and wise, you must rise early, little boy," said Charlotte.

When Oliver came down to the breakfast-table, his father said: "How is this, Oliver? You are late again."

Oliver hung his head; and Charlotte said, "I woke him in good season, sir; but he went off to sleep again the minute I left the room, though he promised to be up in five minutes."

"I went to sleep, and forgot all about it," said Oliver.

"Come here, my boy, and let me feel your pulse," said his father. "I should not wonder if Oliver were suffering from a disease which is very common at this time."

Oliver gave his hand to his father, who, after feeling his pulse, said: "Yes, it is as I thought. Poor Oliver has Slack's disease! Take him up to bed again. Put his breakfast by the side of the bed; and when he feels strong enough he can eat it. He may stay at home from school to-day."

The little boy wondered what Slack's disease could be; but he went up-stairs with his sister, and he was put to bed. He could not sleep, however. He heard children playing out of doors; he heard Ponto barking, and Tommy, the canary-bird, sing a sweet song.

Then Oliver called his sister, and said, "Charlotte, what is Slack's disease? Is it dangerous?"

"I rather think not," said Charlotte. "You dear little simpleton, don't you know what father meant? He meant you were troubled with laziness; that's all."

Oliver saw that a trick had been played on him. He jumped out of bed, dressed, ate his breakfast, and ran off to school, where he arrived just in season.

Since that day, Oliver has been the first up in the house. He is no longer troubled with Slack's disease.—*Nursery.*

That Lie.

At the close of a busy day a weary mother tucked her three little ones snugly into their beds, and thus retired to a quiet room for a little rest and reflection. Very soon the prattle ceased, and she thought the children slept, till she heard a sound like a low sob, and listening closely, she discovered that Charley was crying. She went to his room at once.

"What is the matter, dear? Are you sick?"

"No, mother; it's that lie I told!"

"You told me a lie, my child!" Tell mother about it."

"Don't you know, a great while

ago, you gave me two pennies to play with?"

"Well, what about it?" "When we came to put up the things," said Charley, "we didn't find but one penny. You asked me where the other was, and I said I didn't know. But I did know, for I had dropped it down behind the flour barrel in the pantry."

"And have you had this sin in your heart ever since?" asked the mother in a sad voice.

"Yes, ma'am;" and the little fellow burst into tears again. "Won't you ask God to forgive me?"

"You must ask Him yourself, Charley."

"I did try, but I don't know what to say."

"Well," said his mother, "if you feel really sorry, and never mean to tell a lie again, you may repeat after me this little prayer. But you must be sure you feel it all, or you must not speak the words."

"O ma, I am sorry!" sobbed Charley.

"And, besides, I called my baby brother a fool. I don't know what made me, only he plagued me, and wanted my playthings."

"Don't you know what Christ said about calling one's brother a fool?"

"Yes, I read it, and I couldn't go to sleep until I told you."

"Then you may repeat this prayer: 'Dear Father in heaven, I ask thee to forgive the lie I told, and the wicked word I spoke, and make me a Christian child, and help me not to be wicked any more, for Christ's dear sake. Amen.'"

Charley repeated the words slowly and fervently. Then he lay down and was soon fast asleep.

There is no other way, children, to find peace, or to lie down in safety.—*Morning Light.*

Lazy men are always the most positive. They are too lazy to inform themselves, and too lazy to change their minds.

A man will defend his weak spots a great deal more sharply than he will his strong ones.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I. A CROSSWORD.
My first is in love, but not in hate;
My second in good, but not in great;
My third in ev'ry, but not in many;
My fourth in queer, but not in funny;
My fifth is in year, and also in day;
My sixth is in work, but not in play;
My seventh in you, but not in me;
My eighth is in pear, but not in pea;
My ninth in pen, and also in paper;
My tenth in ink, but not in taper;
My eleventh in smile, but not in look;
My twelfth in poem, but not in book;
My thirteenth in boil, but not in raw;
My fourteenth in file, but not in saw;
My fifteenth in sum, but not in count;
My whole in the Sermon on the Mount.

II. A SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.
I am composed of 46 letters:
7, 29, 18, 45 a king of Israel.
17, 9, 6, 1, 23, 15, 39, 33, 29, 23, 22, 15, 41 a governor.
5, 29, 19, 39, 42, 18, 2 a prophetess.
29, 13, 32, 3, 18, a devout woman.
26, 12, 6, 28 a city mentioned in the Old and New Testaments.
8, 11, 16, 38, 18, 27 the father of a scribe.
18, 35, 25, 14, 21 a river referred to in the Pentateuch.
43, 23, 37, 15, 40 the son of a king of Israel.
4, 39, 39 a man who entertained angels.
44, 28, 31, 18 a grandson of Jacob.
46, 19, 34, 18, 39 a place where a vision appeared to one of the apostles.
The whole is a verse in the New Testament.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1050.
Sallie Bettie Welborn, Brenham, sends correct answers to Nos. I, III and IV; and T. B. S., Chappell Hill, sends the correct answer to IV.
We give them below:
I—NEWARK.
II—QUINCE, CURRANT, GRAPES.
III—BOX WITH THE HAND.
IV—INTEMPERANCE.
We hope our young friends will keep us in puzzles and answers.

Church Notices.

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

Galveston District.
THIRD ROUND.
Spring mission, at Union Hill, August 30, 31.
Richmond, September 6, 7.
Spring creek, at New Hope, September 13, 14.
Harrisburg, September 20, 21.
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Huntsville District.
THIRD ROUND.
Bryan cir., at Wellborne, August 30, 31.
Prairie Plains cir., at Oak Grove, September 6, 7.
Huntsville sta., September 13, 14.
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

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

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.
Alvarado cir., at Centre Point, Sept. 6, 7.
Jackboro 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.

San Antonio District.
THIRD ROUND.
Cibola, at Selma, August 30, 31.
Kerrville, at Centre Point, September 6, 7.
B. HARRIS, P. E.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.
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.

Marshall District.
FOURTH ROUND.
Hallville mis., at Hallville, 3d Sabbath in Sept.
Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, 1st Sabbath in October.
Elystan 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.

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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A letter from the Yellowstone expedition reports much ill-feeling between the infantry and cavalry, owing to the arrest of Gen. Custer by Gen. Stanley, and then compelling him to march one whole day in the rear of his command. No cause was assigned for this act.

Charles Smorth, of Freehold, N. J., lost five valuable horses from cerebro spinal meningitis last week. The disease is reported to be rapidly spreading in that vicinity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The steamer Alabama reports that she collided with and sank the bark Abeona, and rescued three of the crew. Nothing was seen of the bark next morning. The Alabama was uninjured.

Minister Williamson reached Central America on the 30th ult., but had not decided which of the five republics should be his head quarters.

Officers are in Brooklyn to-night arranging papers for the extradition of Lowenstein, the murderer, from Canada.

The pardon of the Ku-klux prisoners, L. Hood, of South Carolina, and Adolphus DuPriest and Chas. Holland, of North Carolina, is recommended.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Vece Uzo Molto, an Italian padron, was to-day arraigned before the United States Commissioner on a charge of keeping Italian children in a state of servitude.

One of the victims testified that Molto had decoyed him from his home in Italy, and brought him to New York; that he compelled him to go out into the streets daily, and, with musical instruments, gain him a stipulated sum, under penalty of brutal chastisement; that the children in his possession were beaten, kicked and tied up whenever they failed to satisfy Molto's requirements; that they were fed upon bread and cheese only.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The second company of Lennon's Menonites, from the Crimea, came by the Halsatia yesterday. It includes eight families and fifty persons. Like their predecessors, they are well-to-do, bringing about \$100,000 gold. They start to-day for Elkhart, Indiana.

The building on Fourth avenue, owned by A. T. Stewart, occupied, as a hotel for single and widowed women, where they could live cheaply, will be devoted to other purposes, it being deemed impossible to establish a house such as Mr. Stewart proposed.

FORT SCOTT, KA., August 20.—A special dispatch to the *Monitor* from Lesyngnes, county seat of Lyons county, states that the greatest excitement exists there; that a mob of 400 men have taken possession of the town and arrested the sheriff, and they declare that they will burn the town and hang the sheriff, unless he delivers up to them the person of Keller, who murdered a wife and two children and the wife's sister, at Twin Springs, on Sunday night, and afterward burned their bodies. The sheriff has been keeping the prisoner hid since his arrest, and still refuses to tell where he is. The mob are most determined, and trouble is apprehended.

BUFFALO, August 20.—The preparations for the International Industrial Exhibition are progressing rapidly. Four large additional buildings are so far completed as to admit the engines and shaftings for machinery in motion.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 21.—The Jones surveying party, to explore the Colorado river, is encamped in the desert, near the river, with the Indians. The project of filling the Colorado desert from the waters of the river are reported feasible.

SALT LAKE, August 21.—One of L. J. Wheeler's exploring parties, in charge of L. T. Hoxie, United States Engineer, has been greatly delayed in operations by the desertion of two packers, who took thirty-two mules and horses, stripping the party of transportation. Hoxie immediately started in pursuit, aided by the Sheriff of Bear county. After traveling several nights they succeeded in capturing both men and animals; the delay prevents the party from making their rendezvous at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, as was contemplated, but will not impair the results of the season's work. L. T. Wheeler, with the main force of the expedition, is between Fort Wingate and Camp Apache, Arizona. Marshall is in charge of a party which started for Denver, and is near Fort Wingate. The general results of the exploration are satisfactory.

The National astronomical observations at Ogden, under L. T. Wheeler, are approaching completion.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening to assassinate Gen. Joe Shelby, somewhat celebrated as a rebel general during the war, and cousin to Gen. Frank P. Blair. The General, with two little boys, was driving from his residence to Aultville, when an unknown party fired into his carriage from the bushes, wounding him in the hip.

CHICAGO, August 20.—John Murray Ryan a suspended priest of the Catholic Church, who has for some time been practicing medicine in this city, to-day commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Right Rev. Thos. Frealy, Bishop of the Diocese, laying damage at \$20,000. The claim is based on the allegation that the bishop, in suspending him, acted despotically and irregularly, and not in accordance with the canons of the church.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Crop reports from Arkansas are very flattering, except in Independence county. Late rains have brought out corn and cotton finely.

Reports from Mississippi are conflicting, but in the main are more favorable than heretofore. Some sections which suffered from drouth are now deluged with rain.

In West Tennessee the fine rains of the past week have proved beneficial, and planters are sanguine of good crops.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 21.—The first bale of new cotton, classing middling, has been received from Edgefield, S. C., and sold at 17½c. The weather for the past ten days has been unfavorable, being cloudy and wet, with cool nights. Cotton in this section is being badly injured by rust.

Efforts are being made to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool. The municipal corporations and boards of trade in Georgia pledge to give their support to the line.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21.—The United States steamer, Wyoming, Cushing commander, sailed from the roads this morning for Bermuda and the West Indies.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Six hundred of the French Imperialists met at Chiselhurst to-day to celebrate the fete day of the late emperor. Prince Louis Napoleon made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Planting myself as an exile near the tomb of the emperor, I represent his teachings, which may be summarized in the motto, 'Govern for the people by the people.'" The prince was loudly cheered. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

CHISELHURST, Aug. 16.—At Eugene's reception the Prince Imperial

said: "I thank you, in the name of the Empress and my own, for having joined your prayers to ours, and for having borne in mind the way you piously traveled four months ago. I thank, also, faithful friends who have sent from afar numerous testimonials of their affection and devotion. As for myself, being an exile near the tomb of the emperor, I meditate upon the precepts he left for my guidance. I find for patrimony the principle of national sovereignty and the age that consecrates it. That principle has been expressed by the founder of our dynasty—words to which I shall ever remain faithful, namely, 'All for the people and by the people.'"

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Gladstone has been legally advised of his re-election to Parliament.

Several thousand coal miners at Leicestershire have struck, in consequence of the dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—Duke Charles Frederick August William, of Brunswick, died of apoplexy at seven years.

France.

PARIS, August 18.—Thus far, during the month, the government has suppressed or forbidden the sale of twenty Republican newspapers in the provinces. The leaders of the Left intend to publish a protest against these suppressions, and will question the government on the subject when the Assembly meets.

PARIS, August 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* of to-day says that negotiations looking to a fusion of the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists, in the interests of Count DeChambord, have suddenly come to an end, in consequence of difference upon the question of a National flag.

M. Bouillere, Minister of Commerce, has written a letter to M. Duval, in which he says the differential duties upon grain imported into France by American or other foreign vessels, will continue to be collected until the first of October next.

Austria.

VIENNA, August 18.—The United States gets ten diplomas. England gets thirty.

VIENNA, August 19.—The following are among the awards: T. Bradliss, Louisiana; S. N. Moody, New Orleans; Angelo, South Carolina; A. E. Baker, Behan, Thorne & Co., New Orleans; Edward Burgeois, St. James parish. The States of Alabama and Tennessee received the prize for minerals, and the Bienville Works, of Louisiana, for cotton oil.

Italy.

ROME, August 21.—The government has received intelligence of the destruction of a noted band of robbers, who for a long time operated in the vicinity of Palermo. Six of the brigands were killed, and the rest captured.

Spain.

A correspondent of the *London Herald*, who is with the Carlists, on the 13th telegraphed as follows:

"Royal Headquarters, Senbia, north-east of Pampeluna, August 13.—We are marching with Generals Elio and Donegorry and 5000 men towards Aragon, with a view to raise that province, and then operate jointly in a movement in Catalonia and Navarre. Yesterday we passed within sight of Campeluna. No attempt was made to molest us. Three hours later we took Fort Bourgett, which was abandoned by its garrison. We found a quantity of cartridges and other war material there, as in other forts captured lately, including El Ijaud and San Estevan, for each were razed. Such of the population as are known to be favorable to Republicans are subjected to heavy taxation. Operations in Biscay and Guipuzesa are left in the hands of Lisaregoa, generalissimo commanding Republican forces.

MADRID, August 17.—It is officially stated that the Carlist force in Spain does not exceed twenty-six thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry, and seventeen pieces of artillery.

The insurgents at Carthagena have released and armed eighteen hundred convicts.

BAYONNA, August 28.—The Carlist Junta have dispatches announcing the capture of fifteen hundred prisoners, a number of cannon and a large amount of ammunition at Berga, also capturing the town.

BAYONNA, August 19.—The Carlists say that among the cargo safely delivered to them from the Deerhound were 1740 Belgian rifles.

PERJUGNAN, August 19.—A desperate engagement has just taken place between a force of Carlists numbering 2400 men and three columns of Spanish Republicans. The battle was fought in the open country between the towns of Berga and Careras, and resulted in the defeat of the Republicans, with a loss of 200 men and one gun.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Twenty-one prisoners, taken by the government forces in encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

The government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies, amounting to 80,000 men, to take the field against the rebels.

A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

Gen. Espartero has advised the Madrid government to appoint Gen. Manuel Concha to chief commander of the Republican forces in the northern provinces, bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and Gen. Moriones to the command of Navarre.

The Cortes, by vote of 66 yeas to 63 nays, consented to the trial by civil tribunal of Benitos, one of its members, who participated in the Cantonal insurrection.

The Minister of War has received dispatches announcing that a battle has taken place near Berga between the Republicans and Carlists, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict the insurgents were utterly defeated, with a loss of 99 killed and 300 wounded, among the latter Generals Saballos and Tristamy.

The siege of Berga has been raised and the insurgents are in full retreat.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—Intelligence has reached this city that on the 16th instant an unsuccessful attack was made on the life of Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos. The would-be assassin, whose motive was not ascertained, was taken and executed.

Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 21.—The work of laying the cable from here to Rio Janeiro has commenced. A steamer with wire set out this morning.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The Mexican Congress assembles September 6th.

Dispatches from every section of the Republic report increasing activity in all branches of business.

South America.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Late advices from Lima, Peru, report that a serious accident happened about sixty miles from that city. A body of earth, estimated at 10,000,000 square yards, fell from the mountain side into the valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damming up the river, the water of which has risen 100 feet above its usual depth. Engineers were of the opinion that the water would very soon burst its barriers, when it would rush towards Lima, sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 16, 1873, to Aug. 23, 1873.

Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill—Communication handed editor. Rev D Morse, Hickory Grove—Communication and obituary. We are sending them the paper. Rev J E Barden, Bremond—\$1 50. Thanks. Rev W B Morrow, Calvert—Report of revival. Glad to receive it. J O Bryant, Hempstead—1 renewal and \$2 25. Rev Thos Stanford, Waco—Quarterly appointments. W S Hotchkiss, Austin—Change made; all right. The editor would gladly attend the camp-meeting were it possible. Rev S Johnson, Blanco—Entirely satisfactory. Dr J R Taylor, Kosse—Will answer by mail. Rev J B Walker, Washington Springs, Va. Rev R M Leaton, Bedford, Mo—Handed to editor. Rev A M Box, London—Revival news. Rev J Kern, Fredricksburg—Your request will meet attention. Rev T W Rogers, Marshall—1 subscriber. Thanks for items. Rev S D Akin—Report of revival. Rev E D Pitts, Chappell Hill—Will attend to the work, and try and send it as you direct. Skinner & Stone—Renewal of T J Holden, Bryan. Rev J C C Black, Texas—1 subscriber; \$2 20 currency. N W Ayer & Son, New York—Insert this issue. Rev O Fisher, Austin—1 subscriber; \$17 20 currency. Advertisement inserted as per instructions. Rev W R D Stockton. Revival notice and obituary. Rev S O Littlepage, Bryan—1 subscriber. J B Yarnes—Brenham—Article on fruit-growing. Thanks. Rev J W Whipple, Austin—1 subscriber. Will answer by mail. Rev T Gilmour, Cotton Gin—2 subscribers. Rev P W Gravis, Comanche—We are sure you will do the best you can. Geo P Rowell & Co, New York—See advertising columns. Rev M O Coker, Comanche—1 renewal. All right; send more. Rev C G Andrews, Centenary College, Jackson, La—Advertisement inserted as you instruct. Rev W M Deason, Madisonville—\$10 currency. Change made. Rev O M Addison, Owensville—1 subscriber. Rev A G Stacy, Austin—Advertisement inserted as you direct. Rev O M Addison, Englewood—Will use the document as we can find space. J H Miller, Lancaster—Communication received. Will find space for it. Thanks for kind words. Rev O Fisher, Austin—1 subscriber. Rev J F Hines, Waxahachie—Marriage and revival notices. Rev A J Potter, Uvalde—1 subscriber and \$2 25. Always glad to hear from you. W H Ardis, Kickapoo—1 renewal. Accept thanks. Middle Moses—Will answer by mail. Rev Jas H Tucker, Leesburg—1 subscriber and \$5. Accept thanks for items. I T Galna, Paris—1 subscriber, and \$2 25. We appreciate your kind services. John Williams, Petersburg—\$1 20. H B Scammell, St Louis—Answer by mail. Rev F A Mood—Obituary. Rev R M Leaton, Bedford, Mo—Report of revival. R H Griffin, Baltimore—Advertisement; also \$5 50 currency. E A & G R Meneely, West Troy, New York—Will attend to your instructions. Rev R C Armstrong, Peach Tree, Jasper county—Report of revivals. Glad to hear such good news. "Eclectic"—Will find room for them. Rev E M Kirby—List of postoffices on his work. Thank you. Wish all the preachers would respond. Rev W H Seales, Dallas—Will attend to your instructions. Rev F Vordenbaumen—Have credited as you instruct. Rev G S Sandel, Willis—1 subscriber. Rev W H Gaalder—1 subscriber. Glad to receive the items. Rev J M Bond, Jasper—3 subscribers. Notice of meetings inserted. C B Spencer, Marlin—1 renewal and \$2.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. J. C. Fears, Waxahachie, Texas, August 19, 1873, by Rev J. F. Hines, Mr. JOE E. WILSON, of Milford, and Miss Alice Ford, of Waxahachie.

Camp-Meetings.

There will be a self-sustaining camp-meeting at Homer church, Jasper county, in the forks of the Brazos, five miles west of Bevilport, commencing Thursday before the second Sabbath in October. Another in the town of Jasper, or Peachtree, to commence Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in October. All preachers invited. Let everybody bring their own provisions, except the preachers. JAS. M. BOND, P. C.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Wheeler circuit, embracing 2d Sabbath in September. Calvert and Hearne station, 3d Sabbath in September. Bremond circuit 4th Sabbath in September. Marlin station, 1st Sabbath in October. Brazos circuit, 2d Sabbath in October. Jena mission, 3d Sabbath in October. Groesbeck circuit, 4th Sabbath in October. Mt. Calm mission, 1st Sabbath in November. Waco station, 2d Sabbath in November.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

I will hold a camp-meeting at Red Springs, Smith county, beginning on Thursday before the first Sabbath in October. A general invitation is extended to all ministers.

D. M. STOVALL.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Appointments for Protracted Meetings on Knoxville Circuit.

A basket-meeting, 5th Saturday and Sunday in August, to be held at 'Union Arbor,' yet to be built, at some central point, uniting Astory 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.

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.]

PERRY.—Dr. WM. H. PERRY, aged 52 years, 4 months and 6 days, fell asleep in Jesus, at the residence of his father, Rev. R. J. Perry, M. D., in Gatesville, Coryell county, Texas, on the 11th day of August, 1873.

Dr. Perry was a native of South Carolina. He united in marriage with Miss Amelia L. Verge, of New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1865, who now mourns the loss of her devoted husband, and their three children, who preceded him to the spirit land. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Hog Ranch camp-ground, Pickens circuit, Alabama Conference, A. D. 1853. Dr. Perry was a consumptive for eight years before his death—often very low, but always ready to go. He only awaited the summons to exchange the cross for a crown. His Masonic brethren conveyed his body to its resting place with their usual formalities. A large audience gave respectful attention to his funeral discourse by the writer, which was preached over the body in the church house. Loved by all, wept by many, our brother leaves us only the recollections of his noble deeds and Christian virtues, and a lasting debt of kindness to his disconsolate wife, whose constant and faithful attention to him through all his suffering has endeared her to all who know her. May she find favor with God and all the people. W. R. D. STOCKTON, August 17, 1873.

29. New Orleans and Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—For the season the business of the week has been satisfactory, showing an increase over the trade during the same week of last year. The business has been mostly on orders. From all tokens, there will be a steady increase of business during the fall months, with fair prospects of a large trade during the business season. The crop prospects indicate but little change. As farmers progress with their picking, the prospect grows steadily fairer for a favorable yield. COTTON.—There has been but light movement in Cotton operations during the past week, the demand being mainly confined to Low Middling and the higher grades. The week closed on a dull market at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 5 @ 7 Ordinary..... 11 @ 11 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 13 @ 13 1/2 Strict Good Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 14 Low Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Middling..... 15 1/2 @ 16

Totals for the week foot up as follows: Receipts, 488 bales. Sales, \$10 bales. Exports, 750 bales. To New York, 744 bales. To New Orleans, 6 bales.

MONETARY.—The stringency of last week is still felt the week under review, the banks being slow in lending money on short date paper at 1 per cent. per month. GOLD.—During the week Gold rated in this market at 114 1/2 @ 115 1/4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Baggins, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 60 Twenty-second Street.

Guarantee Capital, - - - - \$245,730.00

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J. P. DAVIS, Hardware Merchant, Galveston. JOSSE BATES, of Bates & Dean, Galveston. J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, and President of First National Bank, Galveston. A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen, Galveston. HENRY SAMPSON, Secretary Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co., Galveston. Geo. F. ALFORD, of Alford, Miller & Veal, Galveston. N. B. YARD, of Brigs & Yard, Galveston. T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas, Texas. HERMANN MARWITZ, Grocery Merchant, Galveston. Ex-Governor F. R. LEBROCK, Galveston. C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston. S. G. ETHERIDGE, of Lee, McBride & Co., Galveston. B. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro., Galveston.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay.

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

COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

PETER J. WILLIS, RICHARD S. WILLIS.

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Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES And Commission Merchants

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

1874 ly Galveston, Texas.

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And Blank Book Manufacturer.

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

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Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine. Orders for Book Binding and Printing attended to with promptness and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited. Jan 22 6m

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my

AIR-LINE FENCE.

Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING. STOWE & WILMERDING, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, AND TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK OR LIVERPOOL. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. jan10-ly

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESAL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY. MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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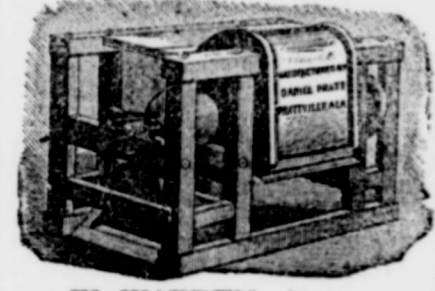
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AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Will leave Union Depot, Houston, daily, (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., for Willis, Phelps and Huntsville.

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly. Claims for loss, damage or overcharge adjusted on presentation of proper papers to General Freight Agent. For rates or further information, apply to H. M. BOXIE, Gen'l Supt. ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. J. N. VICTOR, Traveling Agent. HOUSTON, July 8, 1873. feb19

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:50 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:20 p. m.

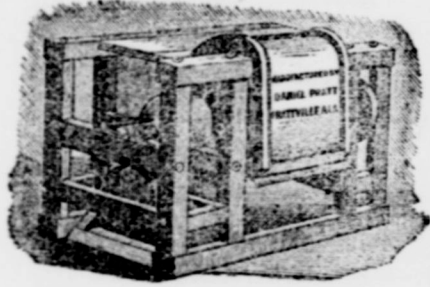
Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:10 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin. Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz: At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M. Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M. At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M. West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly. At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West.

At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange. At McAdoo with daily stage for Bastrop. At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville. Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans. For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio. J. WALDO, General Supt. Gen. Fr'ight & Ticket Ag't. jan22 1f T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT. GARY & OLIPHINT, COTTON FACTORS! —AND— WHOLESALE GROCERS 162, 164 and 166 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 2 ly

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

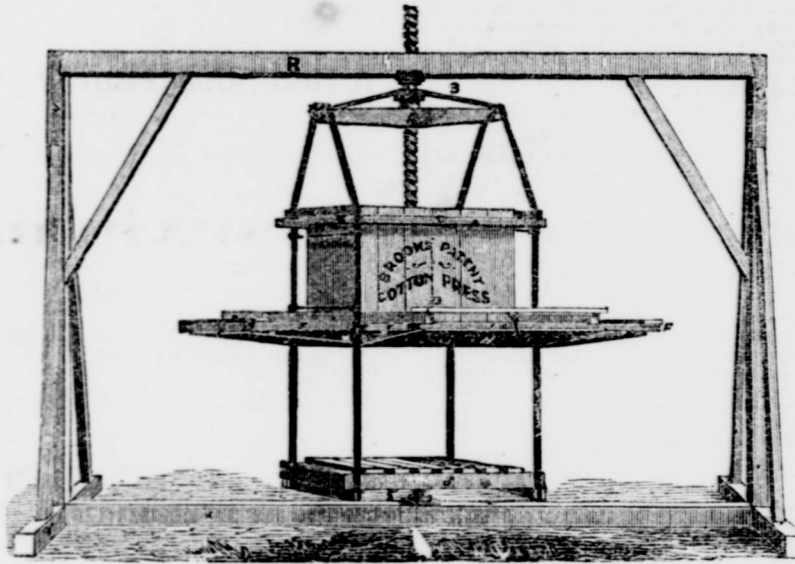
This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well ver-ed 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 \$1500, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. D. FISHER. Austin, Texas, May 7, 1873.—m328t

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. ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations. Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. 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 2:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg. Leaves HOUSTON 7:50 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. Central, International, and Great Northern. UNDAIS 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, Superintendent. jan15 1y

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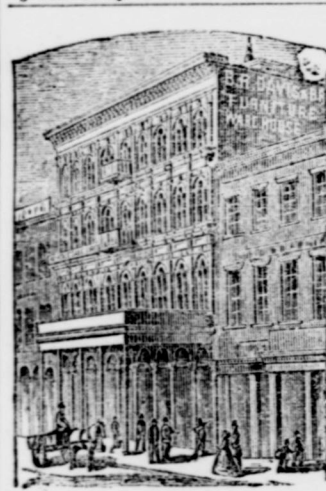
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C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.

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

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

It claims to cure INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY,

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

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

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

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

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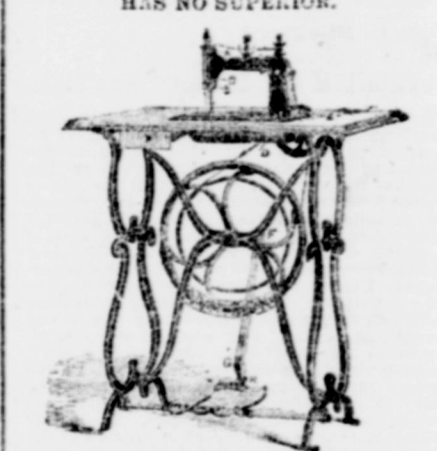
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