

Christian Advocate.

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[Whole No. 1061.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

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oct13m Texas Medical College and Hospital.

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TEXAS UNIVERSITY,

Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas.

Under the control and patronage of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas.

I.
1.—The Curators, entrusted with the supervision of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce the opening of the coming session on the First Monday in October, (6th) 1873,

under an experienced and competent Faculty. 2.—Thorough instruction, high scholarship, pure morals and sound health will be the ends aimed at, and by this measure, rather than by immense numbers, we desire the success and prosperity of the institution to be estimated.

3.—The curriculum will be entered in eleven Schools, covering four years, which secures the highest degree, viz: "Master of Arts," and the other degrees with proper modifications as to the course and time for acquirement.

4.—The student is allowed to attend the Schools of his choice, provided he is in attendance upon not less than three besides School X, which is compulsory upon all.

5.—Examinations, written and oral, are held at the close of each term of five months, viz: in February and July, from which no student, desiring to rise in his class, is exempt.

6.—Monthly reports of conduct and scholarship are sent to parents and guardians.

7.—The schools are as follows:

I. School of Pure Mathematics.

II. School of Applied Mathematics.

III. School of Latin.

IV. School of Greek.

V. School of Modern Languages.

VI. School of English Language and Literature.

VII. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

VIII. School of History and Political Economy.

IX. School of Chemistry and Geology.

X. School of Physiology, Hygiene and Vocal Culture.

XI. Commercial School.

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A Preparatory School, under an able and experienced Principal and proper Assistants, is open to those not prepared for the University Schools. The school will be provided with every facility for imparting first-class instruction, and securing a substantial ground-work for the higher course.

R. W. KENNON, F. A. MOOD,
President of Board of Curators. Regent.

II.

The Board of Trustees, charged with the administration of the Financial Affairs of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce that from the session commencing 6th October, 1873, the following regulations obtain—in reference to all which the Curators and Faculty are denied discretion:

1.—Students, after examination and classification by the Faculty, are admitted to the Schools named on the Ticket received from the Treasurer.

2.—Students being eligible for not less than one term, monthly payments cannot be arranged for.

3.—No abatement of fees is allowed for tardiness or absence, except in cases of severe and protracted illness.

4.—After the second week of the term, changes from one School to another can be arranged with the Treasurer, with the consent of the Faculty, only by payment of an extra fee.

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aug27 2m

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The twenty-first annual session of CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE opens September 1, 1873—closes June 24, 1874.

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

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

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

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CHARGES—TUITION:

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

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The Boarding Department is limited. Those desiring to secure board in the College should make early application.

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

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

Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,

July 30 2m Pres. Board Trustees.

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On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each.

E. E. WILEY, President.

July 16 8m EMORY POSTOFFICE, VA.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS will pay all necessary expenses per Term. Session opens on last Thursday in September.

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

Or Rev. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary. July 30 2m

MALE INSTITUTE OF SOULE UNIVERSITY, Chappell Hill, Texas.

JOHN W McNEELEY, A. M., Principal.

The Exercises of the next session begin September 1, 1873.

Fine opportunities are offered to those who wish SCHOLASTIC TRAINING. Facilities will be furnished for a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

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Fall Term continues Four Months; the Spring Term, Six Months.

For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

THOS. SMITH,

President Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, August 22, 1873 [sep 3 2m]

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

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

For catalogue or particulars, apply to Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., Secretary, or to

R. W. JONES, M. A., President.

July 16 1f GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

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

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

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

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WACO FEMALE COLLEGE,

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

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

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

with a full corps of able and experienced Professors. The boarding-house arrangements for the young ladies are ample and comfortable.

W. L. PRATHER,

aug 13 3m Sec. Board Trustees.

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MARVIN COLLEGE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

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

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

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

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

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

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

Professor of Natural Science.

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

Principal of Preparatory Department.

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

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

Terms—Per Session of Five Months:

Table listing fees for Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate, and Music departments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. E. SMITH, Secretary, aug 3 3m

CORONAL INSTITUTE,

(Male and Female.)

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The next session of this Institution will begin on

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The Fall Term of this venerable Institution (established in 1825) 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 \$195 to \$265. For particulars, address

REV. C. G. ANDREWS,

JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873. [aug 17-3m]

A. J. PEELER,

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. aug 7 6m

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Numerous tests have proved N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WATER WHEEL To be the best ever invented.

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wrote a book, in spite of Josiah's determination not to spend a cent to hire any one to read it. \$500 a month can be made selling this book. AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE! When we bought out Mark Twain's book we promised you a harvest; we now promise you another, and wise agents will secure territory, which we will now arrange for. For circulars, address CONTINENTAL BIBLE AND PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. aug 13-1y

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

Vol. XXI—No. 21.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1061.]

THE BIRTH RECORD.

Sitting to-night in my old arm-chair,
With my Bible on my knee,
I read from its record page of birth
The names of children three;
And written beneath, in the same strong hand,
While the heart was breaking with pain,
"The Lord hath given and taken away,"
But "blessed be his name."

With two, the record of life was short,
Like a summer's day of joy;
I can see them now, with these dim old eyes,
My little girl and boy:
And I think of them when I read the words
In an old, old book, which saith,
"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
And divided not in death."

For the other—"my baby" I call him still—
Though he grew to manhood tall.
When they told me God had taken him,
I felt he had taken my all:
And long cherished rebellious thoughts,
Before I could learn to say,
"Blessed be the Lord. 'Twas he that gave,
'Tis he that hath taken away."

So when I take this sacred book
Where God hath writ his will,
I can read in peace my children's names
While I say, "My heart, be still!"
And the dear, dear hand that wrote those names
Grasps mine in trust and love:
"Dear wife, their names are also writ
In the Book of Life above!"

—Christian Union.

Our Material Resources.

From Northern Texas.

We find in the *Country Gentleman*, published in Albany, New York, the following interesting letter from W. E. Embry, of Grayson county:

Eds. Country Gentleman—In accordance with my custom of writing an annual letter to your paper, I avail myself of this auspicious morning for the pleasant task. The clouds are lowering, and the gentle drops of rain are beginning to fall, making a most welcome music, for we have been in need of such refreshment for some three weeks.

The wheat crop through this section of the State was not so good as last year, the average per acre being about 14 bushels against 22 in 1872; yet the acreage was largely increased, and the winter wheat, which is almost exclusively grown, is worth \$1.10, while corn is current at 60 cents, and oats at 40 cents per bushel. The oat crop was unusually fine this season, some crops of the Mississippi Red (rust proof) yielding as high as 75 bushels per acre, and the oat-growers will discard the Norway and all other varieties for this very productive and sure kind.

The cotton crop was somewhat checked in its growth by the five weeks of dry weather commencing with the 15th of June; yet subsequent rains have caused the squares to set very thick on the branches, and there is a prospect that Collin, Grayson and Fannin counties, where I have taken observations, will make more cotton than last year. The bolls are now beginning to open, and picking will soon commence. I am glad to say that fruit trees of all kinds look remarkably well, and that none of them suffered from the severity of the past winter. Hale's Early peach ripened 1st of July, and this was an unusually late season; pears are remarkably fine; so are the grapes, the last of which we are now enjoying, they not having been grown in sufficient quantity to

test their keeping qualities. Immigration to this section of the State is very great, principally from Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Yet there is such an abundance of inexhaustible land that there is no danger of becoming crowded. The finest prairie lands contiguous to timber, within four or five miles of depots on the Texas Central railroad, can be bought at from \$5 to \$8 per acre, while choice land, more remote from railroad facilities, is to be had for \$2.50 per acre.

The completion of the Texas Central railroad, connecting with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Red River, and the rapid progress on the Trans-continental railroad, crossing the Central Texas at Sherman, have infused renewed energy into the town, it having increased in eight months, in valuation of its property, from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, while it has about doubled in population in the past twelve months.

Many cattle are being shipped over the M., K. and T. R. R. to St. Louis, \$18 being the price paid for a four-old steer of 1100 lbs., at which price cattle men are making money, as their steers never eat corn, but are reared and fattened exclusively on free grass. Prairie hay is abundant, and is put up in ricks at \$2.75 per ton, and thousands of bales are being shipped south.

This section of the State, aside from its many other advantages, is free from any overplus of negroes, which in some localities outnumber the whites, and where this is the case there is not the prosperity that characterizes the sections where this class is less numerous. This section is the native home of the bois d'arc, or Osage orange tree, so noted for hedging; the trees here grow to be three feet through, and make the most durable wagon timbers that are known, and are used for posts in fencing. An old resident told me that last summer, on taking up a gate post that had been put in the ground twenty-five years before, it had not decayed the eighth of an inch. I am sorry to say that the crop of seed on this tree will be small; apparently there are not more than one-quarter the quantity of balls on the trees that are usual, and this section is the principal one in the production of seed.

Irrigation.

The *Belton Journal* says that some gentleman of that country have tried irrigation on some small lots of land, and find that it pays well. There is no doubt about irrigation paying in Texas, if the water can be conducted to the grounds at a reasonable cost, and we doubt not that there are many places in this portion of Texas where the spring branch could be made the means of producing valuable crops that are lost from the failure to use what nature has placed within our reach. The *Journal* is informed by a gentleman from San Saba county that by irrigation he has made as much as three hundred bushels of potatoes and thirty thousand pounds of onions to the acre, and many other things in proportion. If such results as this can be accomplished from the use of water, we think it behooves every man, who has a few acres of ground that could be irrigated at a reasonable ex-

pense, to provide at once to bring it about.

Irrigation has been tried in this county from wells, the water being thrown up by wind-mills, and the results, as far as we can learn, are very satisfactory; but of course this system is far more costly than the damming up of running streams and forcing the water over the lands, but we have heard some contend that it will pay well. The day has come in Texas for the people to take hold of everything that will aid the rich soil in bringing forth its offerings to supply the wants of man; and we hope that every spot in the State susceptible of irrigation will receive the attention of the farmer and thereby repay him that much more for his labor.

The Value of Agricultural Clubs.

A correspondent of the *Southern Farm and Home* makes the following remarks on the subject of "granges":

I am much pleased with the letter in your issue of June from "John Plowhandles," showing the objects and good influences of the "granges" which the order of the Patrons of Husbandry is establishing all over our country. What we need is to get our people to come together, exchange ideas and information, discuss matters relating to their calling, and talk, not "deliver orations," concerning things relating to the farm, garden, stock-yard, household, markets, etc., and at the same time cultivate more intimate relations with each other. We need to combine for our mutual good, and whether we do so as members of "granges," or as members of agricultural clubs, is a matter of little consequence. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet." So that we secure the substantial benefit, I do not care a cent for the form. I do not know of any more useful agency for the enlightenment and improvement of the agriculturists of the South than the county or neighborhood club—call it "granges," if you will. Look at the immense good that these societies, where well established and regularly attended, have done at the North. Take up any copy of the *Weekly Tribune*, and read the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club. See what a number and variety of subjects are discussed; what a mass of useful information is elicited; what plain, practical sense distinguishes all that is said; with what ease and clearness the members tell what they know. One man wants information on turnip culture, and asks some question on the subject. One, two, three, and perhaps half a dozen members, who know all about turnips from practical experience, answer the question. In the course of the discussion, a new implement of husbandry is mentioned, and its merits or demerits are immediately pointed out by men who have used it themselves, or have learned all about it from members who have tested it. And so one subject leads to another throughout an endless range of subjects, all interesting and instructive, discussed in simple language, not in set speeches, so that the record of the proceedings of this club during a year contains mention of almost everything upon which the members can desire information, from the most important to the most trivial.

This is the model we would take for our County Agricultural Societies. Of course we could not establish them on as large a scale, nor could they meet as often as that in New York; but with very little expense of money or time they could meet in the evening every fortnight or every month, discuss freely among themselves the matters upon which they severally feel an interest in relation to Southern agriculture, have their proceedings recorded by some member who has the pen of a ready writer, and thus collect a mass of valuable information, from which they could from time to time furnish interesting extracts to the agricultural press, which would be very glad to publish them.

Now, the isolated farmer is liable to be duped by all the humbugs, which are daily presented to defraud him. He has no access to statistical information of crops, produce markets, etc., except that furnished by those whose direct interest it is to deceive him. Let an agricultural society be established in this county, and the peddler of patent implements, self-acting fertilizers, six horse powers that can be run with one mule, corn that matures in a month, and cotton seed that produces several bales to the acre, and a staple six inches long—will find that his occupation is gone, and that the farmers are not such fools as they look. There is no more potent agency to explode humbugs than such a club. Then, being in the receipt of authentic statistical information as to the condition of the crops and the state of the markets, they can regulate their planting operations and the sales of their produce with a knowledge of what they are doing, and not drive along blindly as now, depending solely on information furnished by speculators.

COLLIN COUNTY.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., writing from McKinney says:

Business improving; prosperity advancing; emigrants coming; all improving and building; improved stock increasing and thriving; fine mills and machinery building; the wants of the country pressing, and though the M. K. and T. R. R. gives us one good outlet, Texas Central another, and Texas Pacific another, yet they build and build, and the more is the demand for means of carrying to others what we can and will raise when you are ready to get it away. Oceans of wheat, oats, barley and rye; oceans of fat cattle and hogs, horses and mules; billows of wool and fat mutton; white caps of fleecy tree-wool, our great staple; and untold quantities of all necessities and most luxuries, are now rushing out, and will continue with increasing tide to roll out of this vast and soon to be populous State.

Apples, \$2 per bushel; peaches scarce at \$2; corn, plenty at 50 cents; oats, plenty at 35 to 40 cents; wheat at \$1, just jumped from 75 cents, and immense quantities being shipped. Best flour \$3.50 per 100.

Our farmers are very busy securing their crops. The corn crop, we are told, is not as good as was anticipated.

Several of our merchants inform us that trade is considerably revived, and that new cotton is being brought in and offered for sale.—*Tyler Index.*

Our Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Missouri Conference met at Carrolton, September 10—16, Bishop Wightman presiding—J. D. Vincil, Secretary. Admitted on trial, 8; into full connection, 13; readmitted, 3; received by transfer, 4; 10 traveling and 5 local preachers elected and ordained deacons; 5 traveling elected and 4 ordained elders; 2 local elected, and 1 ordained elder; J. Davis, M. McIlhoney located; 7 supernumerary; 6 superannuated, viz.: T. Hurst, J. Faubion, T. J. Starr, R. H. Jordan, D. Penney. Infants baptized, 627—last year, 493; adults, 1260—last year, 1290; Sunday-schools, 246—last year, 230; teachers, 1928—last year, 1728; scholars, 13,100—last year, 12,109; \$3000 necessary for claimants—\$2500 last year. \$2174 60 collected—last year, \$2225 30. For Missions, \$4,227 63—last year, \$4236 45. Number of members and local preachers, 23,083—last year, 22,743. Next session is to be at St. Joseph, Mo. Delegates to General Conference—Clerical: C. I. Vandiventer, W. M. Rush, J. H. Pritchett, J. D. Vincil, H. A. Bourland. Reserves: W. G. Miller, J. P. Nolan, B. H. Spencer. Lay: Dr. J. C. Willes, D. K. Pittman, Jas. L. Davie, A. H. Vories, R. E. Anderson. Reserves: C. G. Epperson, W. M. Sharp, P. P. Ellis, J. O. Sweeney, and W. B. Jones.

—The Western Conference held its session at Atchison, Kansas, September 3—7. Bishop Wightman presided—G. J. Warren, Secretary. Admitted on trial, 3; into full connection, 5; discontinued, 1; readmitted, W. M. Smith, from the Northern M. E. Church; received by transfer, 7; traveling preachers elected and ordained deacons, 3; elder, 1; W. E. Woodard, W. M. Bewley, W. B. Maxey, W. C. Campbell, located. Jacob Spencer's case referred to presiding elder. Infants baptized, 129—last year, 105; adults, 252—last year, 160. Sunday-schools, 44—last year, 44; teachers, 267—last year, 257; scholars, 1863—last year, 1931; necessary for claimants, \$300—collected, \$127—last year, \$66.35. For missions, \$473.08—last year, \$380. The numbers are not given except total of members and local preachers, 2823—last year, 2769. Charles Thorpe, W. E. Broadhurst and George B. Armstrong were admitted on trial. On the third day of the session, D. C. O'Howell and A. A. Morrison were elected delegates to the next General Conference. Joseph King and L. B. Stateler were elected alternates. The lay delegates elected were: J. H. Bladford and Thos. Metcalf; alternates—L. Thompkins and E. Lindzee. Wyandotte was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the conference.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Dr. Benj. H. Paddock, of Grace church, Brooklyn, New York, was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, in place of the late Bishop Eastburn, on Sept. 17. Over one hundred and fifty ministers of the denomination were present in full dress. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided over the ceremonies.

—Quite a lively correspondence appears in the London *Record* about the office of god-father and god-mother which is not very respectful to these household worthies. One writer claims that the original function of such sponsors—namely, the exercise of a religious supervision over their god-child, is obsolete; another finds no warrant for the office in the Scriptures; and another wishes it abolished as useless in these days, since no god-parent pretends to interfere with a child's natural parents in their care and instruction of it.

—A new bishopric has been formed

for British Kaffraria, and Rev. Dr. Callaway, a missionary of the Church of England at Spring Vale, Natal, has been named as the first occupant of the See.

—Bishop Clarkson recently administered admonition to the parishioners of St. Barnabas Episcopal church of Omaha, Nebraska. That congregation has, it seems made considerable progress in adopting the frippery of paganism, such as wafers, candles on the altar, genuflections, and other follies. We judge from the Bishop's address that the people had become sufficiently senile and effeminate to adopt the "private confessional." After reproving them for their errors, he warned them that any further transgression would be punished by the suspension of the church from the diocese.

—It seems that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh has a theological significance. At least this is the way the *Church Journal* looks at it. It says: "The approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Princess has this unusual feature: conformity to the Greek Church is not, as heretofore, demanded as a prerequisite to the alliance. It indicates that the Holy Orthodox Church of Russia regards the Church of England as an independent branch of the Church Catholic, not as a new Protestant sect. The marriage is to be according to the forms of the Russian Church, the service of which church the Duke will attend while in that country. But in England the Duchess will probably conform to the English Church."

—Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, says: "I do not remember a visitation over the whole diocese that I did not confirm more or less who had been Roman Catholics, or whose parents had been so; and that during my long Episcopate of almost forty years, I had received many more from the Roman Catholic Church than all the converts to it, of which I had any knowledge."

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Christian Observer* states that during the pastorate of Rev. A. P. Silliman, in Marshall, Texas, which has lasted two and a half years, the membership of this church has been nearly doubled.

BAPTIST.

—August and September are favorite months for our Baptist brethren to hold their protracted meetings. The last numbers of the *Western Recorder* and the *Christian Index* contain accounts of twenty-five protracted meetings in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, etc., which resulted in four hundred and sixty-five additions to the churches.

—The Georgia Baptists expect to raise \$350,000 to endow Mercer University at Macon, Ga. The contributing constituency embraces 80,000 souls which will be canvassed to obtain sums from a nickel upward.

—The Eatonton, Ga., *Messenger* thinks there are enough Hard Shell Baptists in Georgia to build up a powerful denomination. The *Christian Index* doubts it.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—The first pastoral of the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens is of great interest. In its first part he defends the validity of his episcopate, as one elected by the clergy and people after the primitive manner. He says:

"I am not named by the Pope of Rome; I have not sought his confirmation; I have sworn to him no oath. Christ, our Lord and Savior, the Bridegroom of His Church, has set no man over his Bride. He has appointed and defined the church as the highest moral authority. How can I bind myself by an oath to the man

who withstands the Lord, and places himself above the judgment of the church?"

After showing that the lack of an oath to the Pope does not at all invalidate the episcopal office, and pointing out the degenerate condition into which the Church of Rome has come, he proceeds to ask, "What is here mine office?" and answers it to the effect that it is not a lordship.

The episcopal office has no personal privilege for the preference, but is a service for the faithful. It is a steward and dispenser of the mysteries of God, and it is the first concern that such a steward should be found faithful, and especially faithful to the Lord God; that he should not seek to put himself in the place of the Lord, as if he were the owner of the treasures of grace. Only One has the key of David who opens and no man shuts, who shuts and no man opens. The steward has also to hear the church in order that he may be found faithful.

The latter part of the pastoral is given to the proposition that "the bishop has to uphold and advance every ordinance which is of God, and this through the conscience of the believer."

Hence he speaks briefly of the relation of the church to the state. Not the province of faith, but of power and law, is Caesars; therefore it belongs to the Apostolic office to exhort to obedience the worldly ruler by the will of the Lord, for conscience' sake.

The two chief enemies to the fulfillment of his work he finds in "ecclesiastical materialism and indifferentism, both begotten by and brought up from the shadowing Romanism of the Western Church."

CATHOLIC.

—Cardinal Ferretti, a cousin of the Pope, has recently died in Rome of congestion of the brain. According to the *Catholic Review*, he was at the time of his demise only in his fifty-fourth year, an unusually early age for one of his family. Cardinal Ferretti was a man of learning, and had filled several important positions in the Papal Government. He had been Minister for some years, and of late was Pontifical Legate at Bologna.

—The mania for pilgrimages has attacked the Roman Catholics of Holland. Thousands of persons recently went to Brielle to find relief from the water of an old well, which is said to possess supernatural power to cure incurable diseases. This month a monster pilgrimage is announced to the shrine at Thorn, a village in the neighborhood of Ruremonde.

—A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Rio Janeiro, alleges that an opinion, almost a belief, exists in the city to the effect that Pope Pius IX. secretly favors a Vatican policy indicative of a removal of the chief seat of the government of the Roman Catholic Church, subsequent to his death, from Rome to the territory of the Brazilian Empire, thus fixing the centre of Catholic propagandism in America.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The annual convention of the Universalist Church was in session last week at Washington city. They agreed to erect a Metropolitan Church in that city to be dedicated in 1876, and nearly \$100,000 were pledged to the undertaking.

—From a report read before the National Convention of Universalists at Washington last week, it appears that the number of parishes exceeds the supply of ministers; and, probably to meet the deficiency, it was voted to license lay-preachers for one year, an important step and one which other churches have been considering. The Convention touched the subject of temperance and took the ground that traffic

in intoxicating liquors ought to be prohibited by both the Federal and State Governments. Three delegates to the Evangelical Alliance were appointed.

JEWISH.

—The *Jewish Messenger* suggests the holding of a Pan-Jewish Synod. It says:

The session of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, in a few weeks, suggests the possibility of holding a Jewish Conference of duly elected delegates from all the world. When only a few decades ago, a farseeing Christian clergyman hinted at the advantages to be derived from forming an Evangelical Alliance, of every Protestant sect, his idea was at first ridiculed, but it has been successfully realized. Protestantism owes no little of its prestige to these meetings, held at specified times at different places throughout the globe, which not only promote intercourse among Protestants of every denomination, but advance their union and the spread of tolerant principles among Christian sects. The first Pan-Jewish Synod need not be very numerously attended, but numbers will increase as successive Synods are held. The efficacy of such Synods can not be doubted. Having more than a local interest, to them can be referred for consideration many points on Jewish doctrine and ritual, whose authoritative interpretation may help to conserve modern Judaism in more senses than one. It only requires a few thoughtful and cultured Israelites in Germany, France, England, and America to discuss the idea, and the rest will fall in with acclamation.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Among the changes inaugurated recently in the North Congregational church in Lynn, Mass., are these: An experiment with lay sermons, which have proved very acceptable; the appointment of two ladies on the Standing Committee of the church; an organization of church work, with a director and secretary to aid in carrying it out; and the opening of a reading-room in the chapel parlor on the Sabbath. This movement is regarded with great favor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—India sends its representative to the Alliance in the person of the Rev. Narayan Shehadai, the noted native preacher of Bombay, where he is established in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. He is described as a remarkable man, who, besides his Hindoo accomplishments speaks the English tongue with ease and cultured accuracy. As an evangelist in India, he is invaluable.

—The late Bishop Wilberforce was a skilled extemporaneous preacher. Being once asked if he did not use "notes," he replied, "Never." "But," said one of those by, "you always carry your sermon-case with you into the pulpit and open it there with care, as if about to make use of its contents." "Yes," he said, "but generally there is nothing inside!"

—Rev. Mattee Prochet, President of the Waldensian Synod, is in this country soliciting aid for the Waldenses, in both religious and educational interests. He is expected to be present at the Evangelical Alliance session in New York this month.

—By the terms of Mr. Baird's great gift of half a million sterling to the Established Scotch Church, his main purpose is understood to be to give an additional income to ministers in the church who may be placed in poor circumstances, but who at the same time have devoted themselves with zeal to the work of their Master. His present of seven thousand five hundred pounds to the church in Aberdeen is expected to be the means of stirring up local liberality everywhere.

Born of Water.

"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God." (John, III., 5.)

MR. EDITOR—In the *ADVOCATE* of September 3d I see an exposition of the above text by John Adams. By your permission, Mr. Editor, I will offer a few thoughts upon the same passage.

Brother Adams assumes that "born of water" means to be baptized with water, and then attempts to show how the text may be made to harmonize with the idea that baptism is not essential to salvation. The sum of his exposition is expressed in a paraphrase of the text, thus: "Except a man be baptized of water, he cannot enter the visible church, and except a man be baptized of the Spirit, he cannot enter the spiritual kingdom." This is taking license with the sacred text that would, if allowed in other passages, make sad havoc of the Bible. I do not like this *double-idea* manner of exposition. It is a fruitful source of confusion of thought, and frequently leaves a person in doubt of what is meant, when there is no occasion for doubt. Christ certainly meant something specific by the phrase, "kingdom of God." If he meant two things, he ought to have given some hint of it. If he meant the church and spiritual kingdom both, he certainly meant two things; for, notwithstanding these two things are connected together, and subserve important ends as to the salvation of the same individual at the same time, yet they are distinct in their nature and essence, and are thus two separate and distinct things. Christ meant either the church or the spiritual kingdom. I take the position that he did not mean the church. I assume this position from the fact that it is not certain that the kingdom of God ever means the church, in the proper acceptation of the term. I know that the kingdom is often interpreted by calling it the church, but I know of no passage of scripture that proves the position. The term church is sometimes used in the sense of the kingdom of God, but I do not know that it is used in that sense in the Bible. But if the kingdom of God ever means the church, that cannot be its meaning here. Christ was talking personally to Nicodemus, and what he said applied directly to him. Now, Nicodemus was a Pharisee and a ruler of the Jews, and consequently was already a member of the church. It would have been a superfluous work for Christ to have exhorted a man to become a member of the church who was already a member. We must admit that Nicodemus was a member of the church, or else deny that the church existed before Christ's personal appearance upon the earth.

If "born of water" means baptism, then baptism is an essential prerequisite to entering the spiritual kingdom. The idea that "born of water" is baptism of water, let it be true or false, is the foundation stone of all those theories which involve baptismal regeneration. From this consideration, it behooves us, as defenders of the truth, to inquire, soberly, what is meant by "born of water"? If there is any proof that it means baptism, then it becomes us to offer expositions upon that hypothesis; if the proof is wanting, then our expositions are worse than useless. I ask: Why is it supposed that "born of water" is baptism? Is there any other evidence than that the word water is used? Water does not necessarily mean baptism. Does it have this meaning anywhere in the Bible? Until some one shows that it has this meaning, I shall content myself by believing that "born of water" does not mean baptism.

Water is frequently used in the Bible, and very often in a metaphorical sense. By a close examination, we shall

find that the metaphorical use of the term water is to represent the Spirit. I present a few of the many passages in which water is thus used: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters."—(Isaiah, LV., 1). Here waters evidently mean that element in the economy of salvation, which satisfies the longing soul, and this element is nothing short of the Holy Spirit. "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean."—(Ezekiel, XXXVI., 25). The clean water here which cleanseth must be the Spirit. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst."—(John, IV., 4). Who doubts that Christ was here speaking of the Holy Spirit? But a passage still more to the purpose is found.—(John VII., 38, 39). "He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water, but this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him shall receive." Here it is positively said that the water spoken of by Christ was the Spirit, and Christ here says that the scripture had spoken of this water before. From this evidence I interpret the phrase "born of water" to be the same as born of the Spirit. But one says this is accusing Christ of tautology. I answer, that it is accusing him of just such tautology as is frequent in the Bible. Two passages, by way of illustration, will suffice: "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength."—(Mark, XII., 30). Here are four particulars in which we are required to love God. Now who is able to sever these, and thus save the passage from tautology? When a man loves God with all the heart, what part of him is left with which he may love God? The same may be asked after a man loves God with all the soul. These particulars are accumulated to add force to the command: "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."—(Matt., III., 11). Fire here certainly means the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost is given in plain words, and repeated in the same sentence under a metaphor. Now let water be a metaphor for Spirit, and the text under consideration becomes one of the most pointed in the Bible: it becomes intensely spiritual, and free from every difficulty.

WM. A. SAMPEY.

JACKSBORO, Texas.

History of Methodism in Texas Again.

MR. EDITOR—The attention of the readers of the *ADVOCATE* has already been called to the subject of a more complete history of Methodism in Texas than the one furnished by the Rev. H. S. Thrall. So far as his history goes, it is very good, well gotten up, and may be read with pleasure and profit; and is all the author promised in his introduction; for he says: "An unpretending volume is here offered to the reading public. While it details a few of the facts and incidents connected with the establishment of the Methodist Church in Texas, it hardly aspires to the dignity of a history." Other parties are preparing similar publications, and when they have been all given to the press, the future historian will have materials for a complete and connected history of Texas Methodism. This is sent forth in its present imperfect state, that errors may be corrected and omissions supplied." The italics are mine.

I presume Bro. T. speaks advisedly. If so, then "other parties" are engaged in "preparing similar publications." Would it not be well for these to have a mutual understanding, and in some way harmonize? This might be done with careful revision, so as to retain and arrange in its proper place the labor and research of these brethren in procuring facts before "they

have been all given to the press," thus putting themselves in possession, at once, of "materials for a complete and connected history of Texas Methodism." This would seem to be the best plan to pursue. It has already been suggested, that we still have living preachers and lay members of our church, within the bounds of each of the five annual conferences in Texas, who have been here since the early days of the introduction of Methodism, who could furnish very many interesting incidents and facts suitable for the work contemplated. The number of such is diminishing yearly, and soon they will all pass away.

In the East Texas Conference we have Rev. J. C. Woolam, who entered the itinerancy in 1842, still on the effective list. He married the widow of the sainted Fowler, and has access to papers left by him. Others have been mentioned, in a previous communication, belonging to this conference, who could furnish thrilling incidents and reliable data, such as would meet the demands of the reading public, and do justice to the pioneers of Methodism.

Instead of having a history a little larger in size than Webster's spelling-book, we ought to send out at least two volumes of the size of McFerrin's History of Methodism in Tennessee. Such a work, with a copy-right secured to the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, would meet with a ready sale. The profits accruing therefrom might be divided among the Texas conferences for the benefit of the claimants to our conference fund, as suggested by Rev. J. B. Tullis in a former communication. It has been suggested, in the absence of a better plan, that at the ensuing annual conferences each appoint one of their number to collect material for the history indicated, and that the five so appointed elect one of their members to edit the same. Brethren appointed might, in addition to collecting material for a history, largely increase the subscription list to the *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*. Will the editor give his views on this subject?

D. M.

Agricultural Societies and Religion.

MR. EDITOR—In my former article I took it for granted that all professors of religion admitted that horse-racing is an evil, or contrary to the spirit of Christianity. But inasmuch as we know there are those who plead for it as an innocent sport, we give an extract from the Platform of Methodism, page 308:

"The only plea we have heard, of the least plausibility, for horse-racing is, that it tends to improve the breed of horses by stimulating the lovers of the turf to produce the fleetest animals; yet this argument is more specious than solid, for the very cultivation of those qualities, pre-eminently esteemed in turf horses, tends in the same proportion to deteriorate those more valuable properties required for the purposes of common and active usefulness and daily service. So that horse-racing only tends to improve the breed of race-horses. The practice is gambling, and therefore wrong. It tends to cruelty—aye, is cruelty itself. Fine animals are over-strained in order to win a purse for their masters, not only to the point of distress and suffering, but in innumerable cases to their ruin. Many a fine animal has been so urged beyond his ability as to become a sufferer for life to gratify an unfeeling master. A few years since the fruit of one day's running was to leave three horses dead at the course, and to disabate a fourth for life. * * * It tends directly and strongly to dissipation. The company, the object, the circumstances of the place and occasion, render it impossible for one to attend and enter into the spirit of the place without being led from the path

of sober propriety, or without being made a worse man by the contaminating contact. It promotes gambling generally. Gambling is the object, and gamblers, of all shades and colors, flock to a place where homage is paid to their common divinity. Hence, the race-course is thronged with not only horse-racers, card-players, and gamblers of every type, but pick-pockets and horse-thieves regard themselves as invited guests. And it appears sufficiently absurd to see on these occasions the originators of the whole affair raising a fierce hue and cry against some small gambler, farrow-bank dealer, or pick-pocket, and laboring to arrest and punish those whom their own arrangements and virtual invitation had brought there in prosecution of their calling.

"Furthermore: as the business of the meeting is gambling, the congregation made up of gamblers and their patrons, it would be singular if the professional horse-racer were not led into other forms of vice; and such a hypothesis well agrees with known facts. We never have known an instance in which a professional sportsman in this line, who followed round from course to course for the ostensible purpose of running horses, who has not also other modes of gambling as a part of his object; and, indeed, as racing is regarded as a very respectable mode of gambling, it is understood that with money the horse-race is but the more decent cloak thrown around the person of the real black-leg for purposes of disguise.

"The race-course is, in truth, a grand exhibition of vice and crime in their numerous manifestations. Gambling, sporting, drinking, fighting, stealing, passing spurious money, and nearly every vice is there rife. It is a "protracted meeting," whose whole business, arrangements, associations, and operations, are exactly suited to promote the growth and development of vice, and to deteriorate the moral principles of society.

"That men addicted to vices specially fostered there, and prepared to enjoy that sort of society, should visit the race-course, and receive the baptism of its wholly spirit, is not at all astonishing; but that ladies should seek enjoyment in such society, and in amusements so utterly unfeminine, is an astonishing evidence how pervertible is even the natural delicacy of the sex.

"But what there can be found at the race-course, in its society, its employments, in its spirit, to attract a Christian there, we can not conceive. And professors of religion should know that, in visiting that scene of vice as spectators, they lend their influence and support to the encouragement of the vices there fostered; they become partakers of other men's sins. They cannot go there in the name of the Lord Jesus. It is the ground of the enemy, and on it you are left to your own weakness, to contend against or to yield to the mighty evil influences pervading there. * * *

"Against the grosser forms of vice, we enjoy a measure of security in their very grossness and want of respectability; but the respectability and semi-moral character of those other amusements invest them with a dangerous and seductive power."

OLD TEXAN.

—There are said to be some thirty churches of Irvingites in England, some fifty in Germany, one in Paris, six in Scotland, and two in Ireland. Not a few wealthy English families belong to the community. The Duke of Northumberland adheres to it. It not only holds to continuance of miracles, tongues, etc., but is strongly inclined to ritualism. Its principal church in London cost \$150,000, and looks like a Catholic Cathedral.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 8, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

L. G. JOHN, Editor.

REV. R. T. NABORS.—Rev. R. T. Nabors, of Alabama, who has been appointed by Bishop Keener to the charge of St. James church, Galveston, has reached the city and entered promptly on his work. He has a most interesting and important field of labor. The audience room of St. James is one of the most pleasant and well appointed of any in which we ever addressed a congregation. He has a small but active and living membership, an intelligent congregation and a prosperous Sunday-school. Bro. Nabors preached last Sabbath, both morning and night, to large and appreciative congregations. We extend to our brother a cordial welcome to our State, and join our prayers with his, that abundant success may crown his labors.

WE HAVE received a communication from an esteemed correspondent relative to the discussion which has been going on in our columns for some time between "K" and other parties. As the discussion has been suspended by common consent by the principals, we are sure that our readers will approve our action in declining to have it reopened. An editor often has a hard time of it in deciding what is best. If he were able always, as the old lady rather quaintly expressed it, "to see as well through his fore sights as his hind sights," he would often save himself from censure, if not others from a "little unpleasantness." At any rate, all will agree that it is time the discussion, in the shape it assumed, be closed.

REV. R. ALEXANDER, D.D.—We regret to announce that this faithful and useful servant of the church is again quite ill. He had announced a missionary collection to be taken up Sunday before last, and, though suffering severely, endeavored to preach, and remained until the collection and other services were closed. He reached his room quite unwell, and for a time his friends felt much solicitude about his condition. On Tuesday evening he was taken to the boat, and returned to his island home on the bay. We saw him a few moments before his departure, and as the scenes of other days were recalled when, in the maturity of his strength, he led the hosts of Zion in our Texas conferences, we felt the force of one of Bishop Keener's remarks respecting the worn-out itinerant: "Some men's scars are worth more than some men's swords." We hope the rest which Brother Alexander will find in his peaceful home will restore his strength, and if unable to render efficient service in the pulpit and pastoral field, he will devote his leisure time in recording such reminiscences of the past history of Methodism in Texas as his pen alone can supply.

NOTICE.—We wish to say to the undergraduates of the first year: They will please meet us at Palestine on Tuesday morning, November 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M., for examination.

JOHN S. MATHIS,
E. P. ROGERS,
Committee.

OUR GERMAN WORK.

Rev. F. Vordenbaumen, presiding elder of the German mission district, called in upon us last week, and gave us a good report of his work. He has just closed his third round, and reports between twenty-five and thirty conversions during the last quarter. The contracts for two churches, one of stone, and the other a wooden building, have been let out. This is one of the marked features of our German work. As soon as a society is organized they proceed to build a house for the Lord. Two were built last year, and Brother V. remarked, with emphasis: "They are paid for!" and what was still more cheering, the congregations at this point are growing steadily in numbers and influence. The missionaries on the different missions are at work in cheerful spirits, and with their hearts fully devoted to the cause. The work is opening so encouragingly in this field that at least three additional preachers will be needed next year. The tide of immigration is enlarging the work rapidly, and our brethren are preparing to meet the increased demand. We are sure that they will meet the cordial sympathy and support of their American brethren.

WE FIND the following in the *Christian Union*:

It costs quite as much to support a missionary to the Chinese in California as it does in China, where, instead of a few thousands of restless, money-seeking men, he would have the millions of China around him in their own homes. Upon this the *Pacific* concludes that any enlargement of the work on that coast is unadvisable. The suggestion is a good one if the permanent churches there will undertake to care for the home Chinese. Let the missionary go to the true mission field abroad; it is the duty of the churches to attend to the spiritual interests of those who come to us.

When the policy of establishing a mission among the Chinese on the Pacific coast was brought before the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in 1866, Dr. Cunningham expressed doubts as to its wisdom. The principal reason assigned was, that the conversion of the Chinese with whom the missionary would be brought in contact in California would be more difficult than those who could be reached in their native land, and that when brought under Christian influences they were a class which, both on account of position and education, could accomplish but little in their own land. The experiment made in that field confirms this view of the question.

ED. ADVOCATE.—In the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* of September 4th the time of convening the East Texas Conference is put the 26th November. I presume the editor unintentionally made a mistake, as Bishop Kavanaugh has not officially changed the time from the 12th of November. Unless he does, we will be governed by the Bishop's time, instead of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*.

DANIEL MORSE.

MARSHALL, Texas, Sept. 26, '73.

Brother Morse is correct. In our issue of July 23d we published Bishop Kavanaugh's appointments, fixing November 12th as the time when he would meet the East Texas Conference.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

MR. EDITOR.—It affords me much pleasure to be able to send several new subscribers to our most excellent paper.

I think it hardly necessary to say to you that the good Lord has graciously revived us at Gatesville, for the increase in our list of subscribers is one of the best evidences of the same. I have been engaged in holding meetings at night four weeks, with one week's intermission. During that week I was engaged with Brother Week, of the Sugar Loaf mission, in holding a joint camp-meeting on Hanson's creek, nine miles below here, where we had a glorious work, resulting in the reconciliation of old grievances and in fifteen additions to the church. Bro. S. J. Franks, a young licentiate, is my helper. He has rendered me good service, being the only help I had for three weeks of our protracted meeting. I expect him to apply at Waco for admission into the traveling connection. Brother John F. Neal, of Belton, is now with me, doing all the preaching, and the Master is with him, bringing down the tall sons of Anak. Up to the present writing, twenty-nine have been added to the church. Our people are alive, and God is convicting sinners and converting mourners. I expect to continue the meeting till Sunday night, after which we proceed to Belton to commence a series of services there. Pray for us.

Your brother,

R. J. PERRY.

Of course the revivals on Brother Perry's work are worthy of note. This was the chief burden of his letter, as the conversion of souls is the chief work of the ministry; yet the item introduced at the commencement of the communication is also worthy of note. Appended to the letter we find the names of fifteen new subscribers and four renewals. It is evident Bro. Perry desires the new converts to share all the privileges the church affords, and among these he ranks his church paper. There is sound wisdom in this. If we wish our people to be in vital sympathy with the church, they must be posted respecting its movements and success. They must realize that there are interests and obligations which extend beyond the limit of neighborhood, circuit, district, or conference and embrace the operations of the entire church. If we desire them to be active in the Sunday-school work, to be ready to respond to the call to support our great educational enterprises, and to hear and heed the Macedonian cry, they must be brought into intelligent contact with these movements. If we wish the people to measure up to their scriptural obligation respecting the support of the ministry, there must be a medium of appeal more outspoken and decided than the hesitating demands of the preachers themselves upon a prosperous but forgetful people.

We are glad that Brother Perry and those who are laboring with him accept the *ADVOCATE* as a co-worker with them in the great mission to which they are called.

THREE hundred and eighty delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, which was to meet at New York on the 2d inst., had arrived before the session opened. It will be a remarkable assembly, representing the culture and piety of the leading organizations in the Protestant world. Their action will be regarded with great interest by the Christians of every land.

THE MISSIONARY FEVER.

MR. EDITOR.—Surely the "missionary fever" is contagious, but unlike most epidemics, it does not confine itself to unhealthy, malarious localities, but has found its way up here among the highlands, cliffs and rocks, where the pure mountain breezes blow, and the "blandest zephyrs lurk." I am glad that it is not a dangerous disease; but if we yield to its promptings much good, I trust, will be accomplished. I sincerely hope that the entire M. E. Church may contract this same fever, and that not one patient may prove convalescent until the sum that our noble Bishop has called for shall have been contributed. I remarked that the missionary spirit was abroad in our mountain land. I do not know that it prevails to any great extent; but I know that your correspondent has "got the missionary fever," and if my friends cannot be content to eat "bacon" or "beef" when they visit me, they had better stay at home and eat their own chickens, for a goodly number of mine have turned to "missionary chickens," and though my contribution may prove to be but a "mite," I trust it may be given in the spirit that characterized the poor widow's donation.

One word for the loved *ADVOCATE* and I have done: I read it from first to last—all through—and consider it to be precisely what we need in the newspaper line. I make out nearly, or quite all, of the enigmas, puzzles and charades every week, and think that is not the least interesting part of its contents. I knew you when I was a little girl, and feel a great interest in your efforts to furnish the community with a first-class paper.

Many wishes for your success,

M. K. ROUNTREE.

CEDAR VALLEY, Texas.

The above letter afforded us real pleasure, not only because it told us that our efforts, humble though they are, are appreciated by some of our readers, but, above all, because it indicates that the church is awaking to a sense of its obligations to meet the claims of the gospel. The means which will send the missionary out on his labor of love will not be gathered mainly from the coffers of the rich, but those humbler offerings which are the fruit of self-denial will swell the offerings Christian piety shall consecrate to the work of sending the gospel among the nations. We trust our good sister will be successful with those "missionary chickens," and her offerings sent forth in prayer will bear blessings to the souls of many now wandering in shadows of the night of sin.

A CONTRIBUTION of twelve hundred dollars to the American Board is one way in which the late Dr. John Todd's church and Sabbath-school, in Pittsfield, have made a memorial to their departed pastor.

That is a substantial memorial. It will live when monuments of marble have mouldered, as the record of the faithful minister of the gospel will be remembered when the deeds of earthly heroes are forgotten.

AN exchange says that the Episcopalians of Victoria, Australia, have asked of the Archbishop of Canterbury to sanction an exchange of pulpits with the Presbyterians in that colony. We have not heard the answer of the Archbishop. We hope he will grant the request. The conversion of the world is more important than the establishment of any organization.

The case of Mrs. Van Cott is perplexing our Northern brethren considerably, and affording their editors, as well as the secular papers, something to write about. She was licensed by a quarterly conference in New York, the presiding elder fully endorsing the action. The annual conference passed over the action in silence, either approving, or not knowing what other course to pursue. Subsequently, she removed within the bounds of the New England conference, and a quarterly conference renewed her license, and recommended her to the annual conference for ordination. Bishop Scott, who presided, having intimated that he could not be made a party in the transaction, or, in other words, would not ordain her, even if the conference should elect her, the case was not pressed. No action was taken respecting the proceeding of the quarterly conference in renewing her license, and this silence may be construed into consent. The action of Bishop Scott involves more than the question of ordination. Had a local preacher of the masculine gender, whose case came up in due form, been presented, and had the conference elected him, the Bishop would have ordained him without further question. If there is no legal barrier in the way, the authority for deciding whether the candidate shall be elected or not is with the conference, and the duty of the bishop requires ordination. It is evident, then, that Bishop Scott did not endorse the action which conferred on the candidate a local preacher's license. This difference in the action of two quarterly conferences which met the silent approval of two annual conferences, with the views of the Bishop, will be one of the questions for the coming General Conference of the Church (North) to solve.

Mrs. Van Cott, in the meantime, exercises her gifts according to her own judgment. At a recent camp-meeting, near Kaukaee, Ill., Father Chiniquy, who, after leaving the Catholic, had been received into the Presbyterian Church without rebaptism, was baptized, and we find Mrs. Van Cott figuring in the ceremony as follows:

The ordinance was administered with the others, seven ministerial hands, including Mrs. Van Cott's, were laid upon his head, and an earnest invocation offered for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The next afternoon he preached with great power.

She is in the habit of taking part in baptism by holding the water for the officiating minister, and after the water has been applied, adding a few drops from her own fingers. What next?

It is said that Prince Moco, who fills a high rank in Japan, has been sent to learn the art of printing, and may be found busy at his task in the *National* printing office, making himself proficient in all the mechanical work of a printing office. A Prince setting up type, making up forms, etc., is a novelty among those who boast of their gentle blood, whose veins are as untainted with any vulgar infusion as their fingers are unstained by any token of useful toil.

The chief singularity, after all, of the Japanese is their good sense.

OLD CATHOLICS.

The Christian world is noting with deep interest the Old Catholic movement. The *Independent* gives the following condensed statement of recent events, which will enable our readers to form a correct idea of their present status:

The laws which regulate the Catholic theological seminaries are being rigorously enforced. The government first gave the bishops six weeks' notice that they must submit to the government, for its approval or revision, the course of study in the various seminaries. The demand has been refused, and upon this the government grants to the seminaries have been withdrawn. The Bishop of Ermeland has been deprived of the government contribution to the salaries of his chapter; the Bishop of Westphalia no longer receives the government subsidy for his seminary; the Bishop of Fulda has had his boys' school forcibly closed; and in most cases the prelates have been informed that the priest educated in their seminaries will not be eligible to Prussian livings, and that the celebration of religious offices by them will be illegal, so that marriages by them will be void in law, and registration of births informal. The government has also informed the Archbishop of Posen that the young men educated in his seminaries will not be entitled to the usual exemption from military service, and that they will be drafted into the army as ordinary rank and file. The conference of German Professors of Canon Law, which was held at Cassel, on September 13th and 14th, has decided that the Old Catholics must be recognized by the State as members of the Catholic Church; that the German governments are obliged to recognize Dr. Reinkens as a Catholic Bishop; that the Old Catholics may vindicate by law the endowments of the Catholic establishments and institutions; and that priests desobeying the laws of the State may be deprived of their incomes. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Russia that they are not a new-fangled, dissenting sect, but a part of that Catholic Church which is known to the law. The decision was reached on this wise: An Ultramontane priest of the Rhine country had published an abusive attack upon the Old Catholic services, and was prosecuted therefor under the 166th article of the penal code, which prohibits any insult being offered to the worship of religious societies recognized by the State. The defence was that the Old Catholics were not a body of this character, having abandoned the Roman Catholic Church and not having obtained any legal recognition by the Government; that the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches were the only religious body known to the law in Prussia. This theory of the defence was adopted by the local court and the redress asked for was refused. But the case was carried up to the supreme judicial tribunal at Berlin, which has reversed the decision of the lower court and has pronounced as follows:

"As to the forming of a new religious society in the sense of the patent of March 30th, 1847, that cannot affect the Old Catholics, but rather the New Catholics, who are, in fact, setting up a new doctrine, and, on the strength of their being in actual possession of the Catholic churches and church property, demand to be treated as the sole true members and representatives of the Roman Catholic Church."

The Episcopalians are said to be the strongest denomination in the city of New York. Since 1790 their increase has been steady. It is said they have one church for every thirteen thousand of the inhabitants of the city.

MISSIONARY.

Every missionary centre gives evidence of growth. Kiu Kiang Methodist mission had an accession of five by baptism, July 6th.

The New York *Methodist* says:

Rev. Messrs. T. D. Harris and A. Strittmater have, as we learn from Shanghai, arrived there, and, after a few days' rest, departed from that port for Peking, the field of their future labors in China. Under the same date, July 26th, Bishop Harris, Drs. Waugh and Newman, with their companions, were daily expected.

The Committee of the South-American Missionary Society are concerned for the safety of Dr. Stirling, the Bishop of the Falklands. He and the Society's farm steward sailed from their station, Keppel, in the West Falklands, in the middle of April, but up to July 16th they had not been heard of at Montevideo. They were in the Society's schooner, the *Allen Gardner*.

The Rev. F. Ohlinger, of Foochow, China, writes to the *Pittsburg Advocate*: "Elder Hii Pi Mi has just returned from the third round on his district. Purchasing property and erecting chapels seems to engage the attention of our Hsingwa and sea-coast membership. The Hsingwa circuit has purchased five small buildings, and given the titles into the hands of the church authorities. Hsiluyu circuit is negotiating for a permanent place of worship, and asks the Missionary Society to advance six years' rent, at the rate we are paying now, to aid them in the undertaking. The members, though few and poor, on this circuit, have raised some \$40,000 cash (about \$3600), showing a very commendable degree of zeal in the cause.

At the last meeting of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Methodist Free Churches, the reports from most of the mission stations were of an encouraging nature, and the following net increase of members for the past year was ascertained: West Africa, 80; Australia, 74; China, 29; New Zealand, 57; Jamaica, 87; total, 327. The Ningpo Mission, China, was progressing, and there were, when he wrote, upward of one hundred converted Chinese associated with it. In compliance with his earnest request, a sum of money was voted to aid in the purchase of suitable mission premises. The Rev. Charles New had a protracted interview with the committee, in which he stated at large his views as to the manner in which the missionary operations of the denomination should be conducted in East Africa, and his counsel, founded on personal knowledge and experience, will doubtless greatly aid the committee in their arrangements for the future.

The Madrid correspondent of the *True Catholic* gives an account of the completion of the Presbyterian organization in Spain, under the title of the "Spanish Christian Church." In the earlier stages of the reformation movement there were two Presbyterian centres in Spain—one in the South, supported by the Edinburgh Spanish Evangelization Society; the other at Madrid. They had separate confessions of faith, but founded, more or less, on that of the Westminster Confession, and separate rules of church government. In 1871 the two met at Seville, and effected a union on the understanding that they might use either of the forms existing, until the Spanish Christian Church agreed upon a confession of faith, a code of discipline, and a directory of worship to be adopted permanently by all. The number of congregations in connection with this church in 1871 was only ten; last year it comprised sixteen different congregations, four of which were in Madrid.

The General Assembly held its an-

nual sitting this year in June, in the Spanish capital, when Senor Cabrera, of Seville, preached a sermon at the commencement of the proceedings to the delegates assembled from various parts of the country and a numerous auditory. The number of congregations represented was fourteen, and this included four congregations; but six of those who sent delegates last year were unrepresented, owing to different causes—the unsettled state of the country probably being one of them. The Confession of Faith was the principal work of the Assembly in 1872. The Code of Discipline chiefly engaged its attention this year, but some other business also came before it, affecting the more complete organization of the church for the future; and it was arranged that the whole country should be divided into four Presbyteries, the churches of Andalusia gathering around Seville, those of Catalonia, Arragon, and the Belearic Islands having Barcelona for their centre; whilst two Presbyteries were assigned to Madrid, one embracing the churches north of the capital to Santander, and the other, those south as far as Carthage and Alicante.

During the sittings of the Assembly in Madrid social meetings were held in private houses for Christian conference and mutual edification, and much common sympathy and regard were manifested, both there and in the provinces, among Protestants and different persuasions. The Episcopal minister at Seville preached in Cabre-a's pulpit to enable his Presbyterian brother to attend the Assembly; and this is represented to be quite usual in Spain, the Spanish Protestants fully understanding, amidst their ecclesiastical differences, the unity of the Church of Christ, in opposition to the false, boasted unity of the Church of Rome. *New York Observer*.

The *Catholic World* is no doubt recognized as good authority in the Catholic Church. The following would indicate some disgust respecting the literary tastes of the Catholic laity in these lands:

Leaving out school books and controversial books, one could count on the fingers of one's two hands all the Catholic books within a year after publication which reach a *bona-fide* sale of 1500 copies. After the first year they circulate at the rate of 250 per year, hardly enough to pay interest on the capital invested. The Catholic laity, as a body, buy no books. Those that would buy are too often without money, and those who have the money are too often without the taste for reading.

If the books are worth reading these facts do make a poor exhibit for the Catholic laity.

While the Protestant world plumes itself on its superiority in this direction, it might be worth while for us to ascertain if there is no room for improvement. There are not as many books found, in Methodist families in Texas for instance, nor religious papers taken, as might very profitably be read during the leisure hours of those who make up those households.

The Illinois Conference met at Pana, Illinois, August 30—Bishop Marvin presiding. The proceedings were very harmonious and showed some advance in all branches of the work. We notice from the list of appointments that Rumsey Smithson and Oscar Smithson have been transferred to the Baltimore Conference. Rev. T. R. Randall and Rev. D. T. Serman have been transferred to the Missouri Conference; and Rev. Thos. L. Foster, to the North Mississippi Conference.—*Nashville Advocate*.

The Sunday-School.

Sunday-School Work.

The Rev. Arthur Munsell said at the recent anniversary of the London Sunday-school Union: "Your work has a motive, a method, a machinery, and a reward. Its motive is to glorify God, to elevate childhood, and to help parents. When the patient arm that rocks the cradle begins to ache, after rocking it for two years, and perhaps after leading the tottering little footsteps for two years more, the Sunday-school teacher steps in and says, 'Let me help you. You have rocked the cradle of the body right lovingly and right faithfully; let me watch by the cradle of the slumbering mind—not that I may rock it to a deeper sleep, but that I may watch the first lifting of its waking lids, and lead it, and show it worthy objects upon which to look.' And so the glory of God, the gratitude of the parent, and the good of the child are secured. The method is to bring true pictures to the mind, so that the earliest recollections of the grown-up man or woman may be recollections of human kindness and divine love. The machinery which is used is simple. In some schools they seem literally to teach by machinery. I went over a model school in Londonderry, and they seemed to use more ropes, pulleys, and apparatus than books. But the Sunday-school is not full of preceptorial pullys and educational trap-doors. The machinery is very simple. It is only a Bible and a hymn-book. Yes, it is, though—I forgot. That would not be enough. The rest of the machinery is a kindly smile, a tender tone, and a loving look. That is all the visible machinery. But there is a secret spring which has to be touched.

"There is a brass clasp upon that Bible, and it must be undone. There is an iron lock on that child's heart and it must be shot back. I don't mean such clasps as the thumb and finger can undo. But before he or she comes to the work, the Sunday-school teacher touches a secret spring, and the doctrines, and the promises, and the love in the Bible come into his mind and heart, and he can carry them to the minds and hearts of the children. That secret spring is prayer. It is a leaden lesson without prayer. But prayer is the wing of wisdom, the torch of teaching, the lamp of learning, the sun of service."

Can a Teacher be too Thorough?

It is certain that he can not know the Bible too well. No amount of information regarding a particular lesson will be a burden to him, though he may make his knowledge, as well as his ignorance, a hindrance to the scholars. Not unfrequently some earnest, studious teacher, having secured considerable material by the study of commentaries, maps, histories, and other helps, is at a loss how to manage it. He goes into the class loaded down with a variety of truth, which he desires to impart in fit proportion; but as it is not well arranged in his own mind, he cannot give it out in a way to profit. The fault is not in the amount he has learned, but in his failure to maintain in his own mind the prominence of the central ideas.

The teacher who knows but a little will often, in spite of his poor preparation, succeed better than he who knows a great deal. The secret of it is that he holds fast two things, viz: The main object in teaching and the main point of the lesson. If he keep these uppermost in his mind, he will make an impression even with his limited knowledge. For he will never admit unprofitable digressions; can not, if he would, dwell too long on detail; but must needs keep constantly in view the chief bearing of the lesson on the spiritual condition of

the scholars. He is forced to do this or nothing by the poverty of his resources, and this very necessity is often the occasion of success. For God blesses the weakest and most ill-furnished of us, when we have an earnest, consecrated purpose to serve him.

But this should be neither a warrant for defective preparation, nor a discouragement to the thoroughly furnished teacher. If concentration upon the effective point in teaching ensures partial success in the former case, in the latter it will surely produce a more marked and still more happy result. Once let the spiritual good of the children be the dominant motive and the central idea of the lesson be closely followed, and the varied stores of knowledge will become auxiliaries rather than obstacles to a clear presentation of the truth. Facts, small or large, nearly or distantly related to the subject, will almost of themselves assume their proper place. Thinking only of the end, the teacher will instinctively use only such means as the time, the age, and intelligence of his scholars, and the guiding Spirit, ever near, may show to be the fittest. And if he be truly devoted to his work, he will never regret having accumulated, each week, a great deal more than he actually uses; for he will find that even the leading of one little child will call for wider wisdom and more varied knowledge than he can ever hope to attain. Do his utmost, he will yet be conscious of shortcoming; but his utmost is the least every zealous Christian will do.—*Working Church.*

Enthusiasm Wanted.

Rev. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, made a speech in England lately. In the presence of scholars, noblemen, and a large crowd, he said:

"We want something more. We want enthusiasm in God's work. We find it in the world. Men are desperately in earnest in business circles. Hell is in earnest. Why should not we? We talk about infidelity, and all the isms that are creeping over the world. I am more afraid of cold formalism than anything else. Let the children of God but see eye to eye, and Christianity will overcome all the hosts of hell and death. There is as much power in the gospel to-day as ever. Man has been as bad as he can be. He was bad in Eden, he was for two thousand years under the law, and he has been bad these eighteen centuries under grace, but, my friends, there is power in the gospel to save. When men are willing to give their lives to work for God, then he takes these men and uses them. One thing I admire about Garibaldi—his enthusiasm. In 1867, when he was on his way to Rome, he was told that if he got there he would be imprisoned. Said he, 'If fifty Garibaldis are imprisoned, let Rome be free.' And when the cause of Christ is buried so deep in our hearts that we do not think of ourselves, but are willing to die, then we will reach our fellow-men. Five years ago I went to Edinburgh, and stopped a week to hear one man speak—Dr. Duff, the returned missionary. A friend told me a few things about him; and I went to light my torch with his burning words. My friend said that the year before he had spoken for some time, and had fainted in the midst of his speech. When he recovered he said: 'I was speaking for India, was I not?' And they said he was. 'Take me back, that I may finish my speech.' And notwithstanding the entreaties of those around, he insisted on returning and they brought him back. He then said, 'Is it true that we have been spending appeal after appeal for young men to go to India, and none of our sons have gone? Is it true, Mr. Moderator, that Scotland has no more sons to give the Lord Jesus? If it is true, although I

have spent twenty-five years there, and lost my constitution—if it is true that Scotland has no more sons to give, I will be off to-morrow, and go to the shores of the Ganges, and there be a witness for Christ.' That is what we want. A little more, a good deal more, of that enthusiasm, and Christianity will begin to move and go through the world, and will reach men by hundreds and by thousands."

Boy's Prayers.

When no form of prayer has been set before the young during their earliest years, especially when they have lived in prayerless families, their prayers come very fresh and piquant, often with startling power. They are very direct and very pure; and totally free from the sound of phraseology generally heard when people pray publicly. It has given me a hint why Jesus told us to shut the door, and thus perhaps grow to be more childlike in our relation to the Father. In "Our Circle" are many who do not come from prayerful families; who have never knelt in family prayer, and some who were never in a prayer-meeting. Very nearly the only public prayers they ever hear are in the Sunday-school. When they come to pray themselves they have no idea of that style which has everywhere come to be a prayer style.

The other evening we were reading and talking about casting out devils; that spirits of the flesh and spirits in the flesh had the same nature; a bad man dying left nothing but his body—his nature was the same; that Jesus gave every pure, noble true person power over evil ones to resist all their wiles; and that he gave the same power over evil spirits, indeed over all evil; that we had no more to fear from devils than from bad men; that they had no power only as we gave them power. So our talk ran. Then we prayed; and as we came to a young lad of about fifteen he said in substance this: "Lord make us very strong with goodness; give us power over evil spirits that we may bring them to thee." No prayer that I ever heard so startled me. As I have thought of it since, it seems the noblest prayer I ever heard. The boy has very remarkable gifts of intellect, and his intuition is unusual. It does not matter whether he can save the departed or not, the power of the prayer was in his desire to do it. He had no thought of a barren power, just to protect and defend himself; he wished to save. The noble fellow is busy this morning searching after his friend who has fallen away from work.

Young souls should be led to pray for just what they need and desire, and to express their emotions to God in the most natural and childlike way. They will thus escape that terrible evil, which is sometimes palpable in sacred places, the hypocrisy of prayer. A dead prayer has about as little use as any possible conceivable thing.—*Rev. E. P. Powell.*

"I've Got the Bible."

"I rejoice at thy word, as one that findeth great spoil."

Have you a Bible that you can call your own? If you have, we hope you love it, and take care of it. We know a class of Sunday scholars, who each Sunday, before they say the texts they have learned, repeat to their teacher this pretty little verse in praise of the Bible:

"Precious Bible! What a treasure
Does the Word of God afford:
All I need for life or pleasure,
Food and Medicine, shield and sword."

Many have been taught by God to love the Bible while they are still very young. Let me tell you a story of one who did.

There was a little boy, a Sunday scholar, who was one day sent by his mother to buy some soap. In the

shop to which he went, the shopman; when she had weighed the soap, took a leaf from a Bible that was laid near her to be used as waste paper. The little boy was much surprised, and cried aloud, "Why, madam that is the Bible!"

"Well, what if it be?" said the woman.

"It is the Bible," again said the boy; "and what are you going to do with it?"

"To wrap up the soap," was the answer.

"But, madam, you would not tear up that book, for it is the Bible!" cried the boy, with an earnest voice.

"What does that matter?" said the woman, sharply. "I bought it for waste paper to use in the shop."

The boy grew still more earnest, and cried aloud, "What! the Bible! I wish it was mine; I would not tear it up in that away."

"Well," said the woman, "if you will pay me what I gave for it, you shall have it."

"Thank you," said the boy; "I will go home and ask my mother for some money."

Away he went, and said, "Mother, mother, please to give me some money!"

"What for?" said his mother.

"To buy a Bible," said the boy; "for the woman at the store was tearing up the Bible, and I told her she should not do it; then she said she would sell it to me. Oh! mother, give me some money to buy it, that it may not be torn up."

His mother said, "I can not, my dear boy; I have none."

The boy cried: he still begged for some money, and could not get it. Then he went back to the shop, and sobbed as he went along; and he said to the woman, "My mother is poor, and can not give me money; but, oh! madam, don't tear up the Bible; for my teachers tell me that it is the Word of God."

The woman saw how sad the boy was, and said, "Well, don't cry, for you shall have the Bible, if you will go and get me its weight in waste paper."

How glad the boy was when he heard this; he dried up his tears, and said, thank you too, and away he ran to his mother, and asked her for some paper. She gave him all she had; and then he went to all the houses near him, and begged for more. When he thought he had got enough, he ran to the shop with the bundle under his arm. He went in saying, "Now ma'am, I have the paper."

"Very well," said the woman, "let me weigh it."

The paper was put in one scale the Bible in the other. The side in which the paper was put was the heaviest; and the boy, with tears of joy, cried out, "The Bible is mine! I have got it!" And away he ran to his mother, crying as he went, "I have got the Bible, I have got the Bible!"

Are you not glad that you have got it? How happy he must have been, when he sat by his mother, and read to her from his Bible. He knew it was a great prize, for he had heard it was God's Word. And when God has given us a blessed book, we should feel very glad indeed to get it and read it.

"There we may learn what Christ has done,
To save our souls from Hell;
Not all the books on earth besides,
Such heavenly wonders tell."

LUTHER'S PRAYER.—In the last will and testament of this eminent reformer occurs the following remarkable passage: "Lord God, I thank Thee that Thou hast been pleased to make me a poor and indigent man upon earth. I have neither house, nor land, nor money to leave behind me. Thou hast given me wife and children whom I now restore to Thee. Lord, nourish, teach, and preserve them, as Thou hast me!"

Boys and Girls.

Nellie's Truth.

"It don't seem to be any use for me to try to be good so long as we are poor," Nellie Carter said to her mother, with a very sad face. "If we were rich, now, it would make a difference."

"How, Nellie?" asked her mother, kissing her quivering lip.

"Because none of the girls will walk with me or play with me, I wear such poor patched dresses, and old, faded bonnets, and my aprons are shrunk up in the wash. I know they are the best we can afford, mother, but all the other girls dress beautifully. Why does Aunt Grace send me to a school where I am the only shabby one?"

"Because, dear, it is the one where you will be best prepared for a teacher. You must think of that, Nellie, when you get despondent; that you are at the school to study for the position that is to give you daily bread when I am gone. Your aunt means kindly, and you must try to profit by her kindness."

"I do try, mother. I study as hard as I can, and I try to be faithful in little things, as my Sunday-school teacher told me—to be obedient, truthful and punctual. But the girls will not associate with me. I have been there a whole year, and have not made one friend."

"Are you striving to be good to make friends only, Nellie?"

"I hope not, mamma. I hope I try to be one of Christ's children, that he may love me; but—but it is hard, among forty scholars, not to win one friend in a whole year."

"Patience, darling. If all the world turns coldly from you, you have still a greater love to win, a higher happiness for which to strive."

"I will remember that. Good-bye till afternoon. It is time for me to go."

When Nellie entered the large school-room, she found the teacher, surrounded by a group of excited scholars, looking at a large expensive book upon the recitation table, over which an ink-bottle had been upset. Evidently the ink had been soaking in for a long time, for the large, unsightly stains were thoroughly dry. Nellie's entrance was greeted with cries of "Here she comes! Here is Nellie Carter!"

Miss Haynes, the teacher, spoke at once:

"Miss Carter, you arranged the desks yesterday and locked the door."

"Yes, ma'am. I brought you the key as I went home."

"Then you can tell me how this happened," and she pointed to the book and overturned ink-bottle.

"It was not so when I left," Nellie said, very firmly, though her face was pale, as she realized how much appearances were against her.

"You have never told me an untruth before," said Miss Haynes.

"I tell you the truth now," was the earnest reply. "When I left the room, the table was in perfect order, the ink-bottle in its place, and the book lying where it does now, near it."

"But no one has been in the room since, until I opened the door this morning to find the mischief done."

There was a moment of painful silence, and then Miss Haynes said:

"I hope you will see that it is better to tell me the truth, Miss Carter. You have been an exemplary scholar, but I must punish this fault severely, not only for the mischief done, but for the falsehood that tries to screen it."

Nellie felt as if the whole world was reeling around her. She had never been punished in school, and she felt as if she could never bear the disgrace. But appearances were ter-

ribly against her, and there was no pity in her teacher's face. All the scholars were looking at her, and she hid her face in her hands, saying:

"I did not do it, and I don't know how it was done."

Before she looked up, a girl about her own age stepped forward saying:

"Miss Haynes, we are all sure that Nellie Carter would not tell a lie."

"All sure!" cried the teacher. "That is a strong assertion, Miss Jones."

"I am sure, for one!" cried another voice.

"And I!" cried others from all parts of the excited group.

"Silence!" cried the teacher, while Nellie lifted her flushed face, quivering with grateful pleasure. "All who believe Miss Carter innocent, incapable of deceit, and unmeriting punishment, will please say, Ay!"

"All who believe she speaks falsely, and has committed this piece of carelessness, will please say, No!"

Not a voice responded.

"Miss Carter," said Miss Haynes, "I must yield to public opinion, and also believe in your innocence. I most sincerely congratulate you upon the conduct that has won for you such a place in the respect of your companions. Take your seats young ladies."

And flushed, happy, but tearful, Nellie took her place as the school subsided into perfect quiet. For several minutes not a sound was heard, as earnest, studious faces were bent over books, till upon the silence there stole a faint scratching noise, another, then a pitiful, weak mew, and from a closet in the corner crept forth a tiny kitten, which, with all eyes fixed upon it, came across the floor and jumped upon the table. Then there arose one long shout of laughter, hearing which, Kitty looked around her and scampered back to her hiding-place, followed by the unrestrained merriment of forty musical voices, for Miss Kitty, having been originally of snowy whiteness, bore upon her soft fur the undeniable proofs of Nellie's innocence. Her little nose was stained inky black, her tail bore the marks of a close acquaintanceship with the contents of the ink-bottle, and great splashes of the same fluid were on her back and sides.

Nobody knew exactly how she got in, but she was very glad to get out, as she proved by the rapidity with which she ran toward an open door.

But Nellie telling the story to her mother, said: "To think that I complained that I had not one friend only this morning, and they all spoke for me before we saw the cat. I will never murmur again, mother, and never let myself think it is useless to try to be good."—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Number One.

"I always take care of Number One," said one of a troop of boys at the end of a bridge, some wanting to go one way and some another.

"That's you out and out," cried one of his companions. You don't think or care about any one but yourself; you ought to be called Number One."

"If I did not take care of Number One, who would, I should like to know?" cried he.

True Number One was right. He ought to take care of himself—good care.

"But does not that smack a little of selfishness?" the boys ask. "Number One thinks of no one but himself."

Nobody but himself! That certainly is selfish, and therefore wrong. Yet Number One is committed to our own care. What sort of care is the all-important question.

The care of his soul. Number One has a soul to be saved from sin and from hell. Number One has a soul to be won to Christ, to holiness and to heaven. Here is a great work to do. Take care of his habits. Make

Number One industrious, persevering, self-denying and frugal. Give him plenty of good healthy work to do, teach him best how to do it, and keep him from lounging and all idle company.

Take care of the lips of Number One. Let truth dwell on them. Put a bridle on his mouth, that no angry, backbiting words shall come from it. Let no profane or impure word escape. Let the law of kindness rule his tongue, and all his conversation be such as becomes a child of God.

Take care of the affections and feelings of Number One. Teach him to love God with all his heart, and his neighbor as himself; to care for others and share with others; to be lowly in mind, forgiving, gentle, sympathizing, willing to bear and forbear, easily entreated, doing good to all as he has opportunity.

This is all the care to take of Number One, and a rich blessing will it prove to his home, and neighborhood, and himself. Boys! you all have Number One to take care of; and a responsible charge it is.

THE SNAIL AND THE FLY.—Dreaming in the sunshine, reposing on a dock-leaf was as beautiful a Fly as ever spread a wing. He was awakened by the sky-lark's song; and hurried out to view the glories of the day, uttering no thanksgiving, but boasted as he flew—"Who so beautiful as I? The golden cups and primroses are all mine to hold my breakfast, so I'll just help myself."

The old Snail, crawling on the stony wall, warned him of the Swallow flying in the lane, and of the Spider making his net, telling him they cared nothing for beauty, and if either of them caught him he would surely die. But the silly young Fly said mockingly, "If I were a dull, old stupid thing like you, I might fear. Get back into your slimy shell, you are an old slow-coach; I am young and bold!"

So the proud Fly flew away, but soon being tired and thirsty, a sparkling dew-drop attracted him. It lay on a carpet spread over a bush, a carpet soft as velvet. "And this for me," he boasted, "how nice! Old Snail ought to see this!" Then waving his plumes, he lit down on the carpet so soft; but alas! When once his foot touched it, he could not get way; and out from his hiding-place, a hideous spider came. Here was the very danger, the Snail foresaw.

The Spider bound him with the cobweb chains; he knew he was doomed to die and in his latest moments made a penitent confession of his folly.

AFTER MANY DAYS.—Frequently the toiling Christian goes to his eternal reward, ignorant of the blessings God has conveyed to others through his labors. The following statement of a Virginia clergyman illustrates this, while it affords another proof of the efficiency of missionary colportage:

A brother minister recently said to me that for twenty years he was living in sin, and cared nothing about religion. A colporteur entered his room and asked him if he wanted to buy some religious books.

"No," was the cool reply, "I have no use for them."

"Will you subscribe for a religious paper?"

"No, I have more papers than I need; I don't want anything religious."

The colporteur bowed his head upon the back of a chair, his lip quivered, and a tear stole down his cheek. "He was earnestly praying for me," said the man; "he then left the house. I never saw him before nor since that time; but my conscience stung me, conviction laid hold of me, and it is to this stranger, under God, I owe so much, for he was an instrument in bringing me to the Savior."

PUZZLES, ETC.

We take the following from the New York *Methodist*, and notify our readers that it will "puzzle" them considerably to make it out. We wish to hear from all who succeed:

"Cut off my head, a quadruped I'm then,
And one most useful to the sons of men;
Cut off my tail, and deem it not an error
To say I then become a word of terror;
Cut off both head and tail, my transformations
Might puzzle the wise heads of many nations;
I'm east, I'm west, I'm old, I'm a cry
Of sorrow, or surprise, or agony;
Live in one place, your grandchild I become;
Move to another, lo! I am your son;
And when glad Christmas-time is nearly come,
To herald its approach in hymns I'm sung.
What is my head cut off? a fancier of flowers,
An amateur of heaths and woodbine bowers.
What is my tail? the emblem of salvation,
A mark of ignorance throughout the nation.
What is my whole? sometimes I am a seat
Where the gay belle and beau delight to meet;
From the Creator's hands a tree I came,
But into various forms man does me frame;
Sometimes most anxiously you watch the motion

Within my bosom as you cross the ocean;
Sometimes with sighs you place in me your treasure;

It may be all that in this life gave pleasure;
Sometimes you open my mouth to look inside,
Count its contents with something like the pride
And joy a mother feels when, counting o'er
The baby's pearly teeth, she finds the store
Has fast increased, from one to five, or six, or more;

But to conclude, lest I intrude:
Sometimes to get me very much would grieve
Ye,
While sometimes it would please you to receive me.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1056.

I—SUN-BEAM.

II—PRUDENCE, LIKE A BEACON, LIGHTS THE PATH OF SAFETY.

Church Notices.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Elysian Fields, at Bethel, 2d Sabbath in Oct. Starrville, at Pleasant Grove, 3d Sabbath in October.

Marshall cir., at Rock Springs, 4th Sabbath in October.

Knoxville cir., at Stovall Chapel, 1st Sabbath in November.

Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in November.

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

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Manhac cir., at Moss branch, Oct. 11, 12.

Austin sta. and mis., Oct. 18, 19.

Buckner creek mis., (camp-meeting,) at Cistern, Oct. 25, 26.

Red Rock cir., at Halfway, Nov. 8, 9.

Austin cir., Dec. 6, 7.

The preachers will please have all their collections made, and a full statistical statement ready, by the time of their respective quarterly conferences. Brethren, see to these matters, and do not come up with conjectional statements. I want a full list of accessions, baptisms, and Sunday-schools, especially. I trust that all the stewards, trustees, class-leaders, exhorters, and local preachers, will also attend. Come, brethren, there is important business coming before every quarterly conference. I sincerely hope the stewards will make a vigorous effort to pay their preachers in full by the last quarterly meeting, or, at least, have sufficient pledges to insure that none of them shall go up to the annual conference unpaid.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

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. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 12.

Barton, at Union Hill, Oct. 18, 19.

Lexington, at Chrisman's chapel, Oct. 25, 26.

San Felipe, at San Felipe, Nov. 1, 2.

Bellville, at Travis, Nov. 8, 9.

Caldwell, at Caldwell, Nov. 15, 16.

Independence, at Rock Island, Nov. 22, 23.

Giddings, at Hickory Grove, Nov. 29, 30.

H. V. PHILPOTT.

N. B.—The omission of Chappell Hill station is intentional.

H. V. P.

Waxahachie District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Hillsboro cir., 2d Sunday in October.

Waxahachie cir., 3d Sunday in October.

Waxahachie sta., 4th Sunday in October.

G. W. GRAVES, P. E.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Nearly all the domestic intelligence during the past week has been confined to the reports of the financial panic which spread, not like a wave, but shot with the swiftness of lightning all over our land. As it will be a period many will have reason long to remember, we will condense the leading items from principal localities, giving them in the order of their reception:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Since the positive policy of the government is announced that nothing more could be done for the relief of the finances, no one seems disposed to pay for dispatches of advice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A competitive examination for receivers of crippled national banks is mooted; they are lucrative places.

Government drafts on Clews, Habicht & Co. will be opened by Cooke & McCulloch. Beyond this no change has been made in the London government agency.

Rufflers' bank is in the hands of the receiver. Two thousand depositors' deposits aggregate \$750,000. This is the Washington City Savings Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There was a Cabinet meeting to-day. Present—Fish, Creswell, Williams and Richardson.

The banks and banking houses associated to do nothing more than to certify checks, and do but little business, while those not in the association have largely increased their business, paying all checks upon them as usual. Among the latter is G. W. Riggs, who, since Saturday, has refused to receive \$800,000 on deposit—not caring to enlarge his business and employ additional clerks.

Nearly all the Northern and Western cities have adopted conservative banking measures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day a committee was appointed to organize a Tribunal of Commerce. The proposition to unite with the National Board of Trade was referred to a committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Treasury payments for September, aggregate \$17,500,000, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, nearly \$5,000,000; War Department, over \$7,000,000; Navy Department, \$4,500,000; Department of the Interior, over \$3,000,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Millard Fillmore opened at the International Exposition, and was followed by D. Redmond of New Orleans. The attendance was very large.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A meeting of merchants and planters was held yesterday; the object being to form an organization for the purpose of shipping cotton direct to Europe. The matter was formally considered, and future action will doubtless be taken.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The Illinois Central Railroad has been mulcted in \$430,000 damages for delay in the shipment of grain during the war.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—There were fourteen yellow fever interments yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—Twenty yellow fever interments yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Hebrews, twelve hundred dollars were subscribed for sufferers by the fever at Memphis and Shreveport.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 3.—No new cases of yellow fever since last Monday. There were but five deaths from the disease since Sept. 23d, and only four cases under treatment, all of mild nature, with but one exception.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A telegram

was received by the President yesterday, from Gen. Emory, commanding the United States troops at New Orleans, asking if it would not be advisable to send 5,000 rations to the sufferers at Shreveport; and the President replied, directing Gen. Emory to send them at once, without waiting for official forms.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Oct. 3.—A correspondent of the Associated Press left Fort Klamath this morning at 11:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here late this evening, with the following report of the execution of Captain Jack and his band:

Boston Charlie and Black Jim were led to the scaffold first, and Schonshin next. They trod on it with apparent indifference, having evidently resolved to die as bravely as they had lived.

Capt. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been stricken off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords. At 9:45 o'clock A. M. the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the prisoners the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at ten o'clock Adjutant Kingsbury read the order promulgating the sentence of the commission, and the President's order thereon, with the orders of the Secretary of War and the Department Commander in the premises.

The two reprieved prisoners, Barncho and Stalux, remained on the ground in front of the scaffold, shackled and under guard. During the period the victims were seated on the scaffold with their feet on the drop, listening anxiously, but of course understanding not a word of it.

The reading occupied ten minutes. The Adjutant then read the order of commutation in the case of Barncho and Stalux, and the poor fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently rejoiced at not accompanying the others to the "happy hunting grounds."

The chaplain offered an earnest and fervent prayer for the souls of the culprits, which was listened to attentively.

At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock the fatal nooses were placed around their necks, under the direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Capt. Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope.

Capt. Hoge then bid farewell to the prisoners, and the black caps were placed over the heads of the culprits. At 10:20 they stood on the drop and the rope was cut by the assistant at a signal made with Capt. Hoge's handkerchief. The bodies swung round and round, Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston and Schonshin suffering terrible convulsions. Boston and Schonshin repeatedly drew up their legs, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly.

At 10:28 A. M. their pulses were felt by Capt. Hoge, and as this is being written they are swinging lifelessly in the air. As the drop fell with a terribly deadly thug, four poor, wretched human beings fell into eternity and a half-smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over five hundred Klamath Indians who witnessed the awful spectacle. Wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade, where the wives and children of the poor fellows had a fair view of the shocking scene.

The coffins, six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them being destined to be unoccupied, as the order for the commutation of the sentence against Barncho and Stalux only arrived at 10:30 o'clock last evening, and preparations had been made for their execution with the others, and application was made this morning to Gen. Wheaton, by the sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon, for the custody of the Indians indicted by the grand jury, but was refused.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Emperor of Morocco is dead.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5 P. M.—Much anxiety is manifested on all sides to hear further news from New York. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continue to pay cash in the usual manner over their counter. Among the rumors current in the Stock Exchange is one that the Bank of England holds \$300,000 of Jay Cook & Co.'s acceptances, and that the Rothschilds have \$100,000 of the same paper.

5:30 P. M.—A dispatch announcing the closing of the New York Gold Exchange has just been bulletined. This news is accepted as an indication of the gravity of the financial situation, and the market for American securities is again depressed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—Ten thousand persons attended the Fenian Colonel Leonard's funeral at Drogheda.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Clews, Habicht & Co. have decided to suspend. They are liable on account of Henry Clews & Co. for £240,000; their own liabilities are £64,000 which they can meet, but not those of the other.

A Berlin dispatch announces the failure of a bank in that city.

The *Financier* says business over the Atlantic cables has largely increased since the panic in New York. The receipts are now estimated at £27,000, daily.

The fire in the Athenaeum Library, Manchester, destroyed twenty thousand volumes.

A London special dispatch to the *Times* from Alicante, from Madrid, denies the statement that insurgent vessels left there. It says they are yet in harbor, and will commence bombardment of the city to-morrow.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Three brokers have failed on account of the Erie decline.

A half million sterling for America is engaged this week.

Demands for discounts at the bank and on the streets are heavy at five per cent. £638,000 were drawn from the Bank of England to-day, whereof £124,000 goes to America, and the balance to Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The demand for discounts at the bank and on the streets is active at 5 per cent.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate financial trouble and the possible interference of the government. Some stocks have fallen twenty per cent.

A number of new cases of cholera have broken out on the ship which brought the disease to Liverpool. The vessel is closely quarantined.

There were several railroad accidents to-day with some loss of life, the most serious being on the Scotch road.

LONDON, October 2.—Sir Edward Landseer, the celebrated painter, is dead.

Robt. Bigby, the English writer, is dead.

Advices from Africa announce the capture of a white man by the natives while proceeding westward on the Congo river. From the description of the man, Chas. Livingston believes it is his son.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A chimney, 220 feet in height, in the village of Northfield, fell to-day, killing five persons and maiming a dozen others.

The steamship *Italy* took \$250,000 in bullion from Liverpool for New York yesterday, and steamships *Baltic* and *City of Paris*, \$525,000; steamship *Russian*, which also left Liverpool yesterday for Montreal, carried out \$430,000.

A dispatch from Carthage says the insurgent frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicante, and no one on board of them was killed. They are now taking in coal and making preparations to attack Valencia. The Spanish Govern-

ment has issued an order requiring all vessels arriving at ports in Spain from Liverpool, to undergo quarantine.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Their having been notified by telegraph to-day of impending political movements in France, and that his presence is much desired here, started immediately for Paris.

Specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000,000 francs.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The city has been full of conflicting rumors to-day in regard to the political situation. The report which gained the most currency, and caused the greatest excitement, was one stating that a permanent committee of the Assembly would order that body to meet on the 13th, and that the government officials now absent from Versailles had been ordered to proceed there immediately; but a dispatch from official sources in Versailles, pronounces it untrue.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Louisa Mullbach, the celebrated German novelist, is dead.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Trade and speculation almost suspended. A panic on the Bourse is apprehended.

The King of Saxony is dangerously sick.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The session of the Cortes has suspended until the 2d of next January.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Cortes has adjourned. The government has proclaimed the suspension of the conventional guarantees of the anti-regulating and regulating press throughout the country. The government was occupied with the Malaga question on Saturday.

The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the harbor of Alacante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent iron-clads. The British Admiral has demanded of the Insurgents commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all foreign vessels.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Yelverton has surrendered the insurgent vessels seized by him to the Spanish government.

Gen. Cebillas and Minister Maisonier arrived at Alacante on Friday, and were enthusiastically received.

The efforts of the foreign consuls to prevent the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war failed. Admiral Yelverton declined to go beyond his instructions from London, which were to maintain an absolutely neutral position. All the merchant shipping left the port and anchored outside. The British fleet is on the right and the French on the left of the town, and eleven other foreign men-of-war, including Germans, occupied the centre. Inside of these lines the rebel iron-clads *Manencia* and *Mendez* took up position and prepared to bombard the place. The German commander at the last moment offered to stop hostilities, but the English and French commanders refused to join him.

The bombardment opened at five o'clock this morning, and five hundred projectiles, some filled with petroleum, were thrown into the city. Great damage was done, and several edifices are in ruins.

Minister Maisonier telegraphed at noon to-day that the bombardment had ended, and said it was a wanton outrage, which should be held up to the reprobation of Europe.

The men-of-war *Vittoria* and *Alamanca*, recently released by the British, will be dispatched to the relief of Alicante.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The insurgent frigates, unmanned, have left Alicante for Carthage. The commander of the *Numencia* admits that there was serious loss of life on his vessel during the bombardment of Alicante on

last Saturday. It is generally believed that the failure of the insurgents to capture Alicante will cause the immediate surrender of Cartagena, thus ending the insurrection.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Deserters from Cartagena report demoralization and insubordination. A majority of the insurgents desire to surrender, but are overawed by the liberated convicts and more desperate volunteers.

Dispatches from all sections of the country represent much bitter feeling. The re-establishment of discipline in the army served to restore confidence in the ability of the government to suppress all insurrections.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Senor Salor, Minister of the Colonies, will leave Spain on the 20th inst., to visit Porto Rico and Cuba.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—Steward John Livingston, of New Orleans, was swept from the decks of the brigantine Hound, during a hurricane. The crew were exposed for seventeen days. Michael McMahon died from exposure.

Mexico.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 27.—The Monterey mail brings dates to the 21st. The Congress of the State of Nueva Leon has elected Romero Trevino Governor, defeating Garcia Aynla, the national administration candidate, who had received a plurality of the popular vote, thus placing the State in the hands of the revolutionists of last year.

Gen. Zepeta, who was deposed by the Congress of Coahuila as Governor, continues to exercise the functions of that office while the Congress of the State is in session at Morelova, and supports Dr. Sales as Governor.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 28.—Fuero with 1000 Federal troops, will occupy Saltillo and Monterey to maintain order.

Jamaica.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Sept. 29.—The British steam sloop Niobe arrived here from Omoa, Honduras, bringing the following intelligence: General Estroba's troops, after assassinating a detachment of Palacios' force, which under a flag of truce approached the fort, sacked Omoa and imprisoned all the British subjects, gutted the consulates of America, England, Spain and Portugal, tore the American flag to pieces, and sacked merchants' warehouses and safes, leaving them a perfect wreck. The Niobe soon after arrived and demanded the surrender of the imprisoned foreigners and an explanation of the outrage. The authorities were obstinate and refused to accede to the demands of the commander of the Niobe, when bombardment followed until a flag of truce was hoisted. The prisoners were surrendered and compensation guaranteed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Sept. 27, 1873, to Oct. 4, 1873.

Rev C G Andrews, Centenary College, Jackson, La.—\$15 currency.

Rev W A Harris, Staunton, Va.—Have answered by mail.

Hon R Q Mills, Staunton, Va.—Communication inserted.

Rev Jno C Burgamy, Tyler—\$4 35. We have no information respecting the money for the publication of the minutes.

Rev R J Perry, Gatesville—19 subscribers. Thank you. We are grateful that in the revival you report you accepted the ADVOCATE as a co-worker in the cause of the Master.

Rev A A Killough, Gonzales—Postoffice order for \$5. Revival notice came to hand at last. All right.

Revs A D Gaskill and A A Cornett, Waxahachie—Report of the work. Will write respecting the other matter. Journal of Agriculture, St Louis.

Rev S K Stovall, Linnflat—3 subscribers. Thank you.

Rev S H Brown, Bellville—Name entered.

Rev H S Thrall, Brenham—Obituaries.

Rev O Fisher, DD, Austin—Account of work. Thanks.

Rev G S Sandel—Communication.

Rev W W Caulder—4 subscribers. Will use the notice of the Weatherford District High School.

Rev J M Binkley, Kentuckytown—Appeal to preachers Trinity Conference; inserted.

Capt J H Collett, Galveston—Change made.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati—Request attended to.

Sallie Bettie Wilburn—Answers to puzzles. Thank you. Hope we will hear from you every week.

Revs Jno Mathis and E P Rogers—Communication—notice to undergraduates East Texas Conference.

J H Zellner & Co, Philadelphia—Will write you.

N W Ayer, Philadelphia—Inserted.

Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney—Marriage and camp-meeting notices.

E P Huffman, Magnolia Springs—Change of office made.

Sheffield & Stone, St Louis—Will send the papers if we can secure them.

G P Rowell & Co, New York—Inserted.

E H Cushing, Houston—Will send statement.

Abraham—Communication.

W J W Kerr, M D, Corsicana—Will answer by mail.

Rev F O Dannelly, Waxahachie—Will attend to your instructions.

Mrs M K Harrison—We are encouraged when we learn that the ADVOCATE and all its various departments find cordial welcome in the home circle.

W B Page, Crockett—Will answer by mail.

Rebecca C Neal—Communication. Where was J N Neal's former post-office?

Mrs J S Lane, Round Rock—Marriage notices.

Rev B D Dashiell—Will attend to the matter named.

Rev D F Fuller, Lone Oak—Account of revival. Will attend to the item you name.

Rev W T Thornberry, Lockhart—2 subscribers and \$5. Money is always sent at the risk of the office. It is best to register if a postoffice order cannot be obtained.

T C Evans, Boston—Check for \$18 currency.

K J McLemore, McDade—Obituary.

H Heard, Thomaston—Call for help. National Industrial Institute Exposition, Louisville—The editor would be pleased to attend, but other duties forbid.

Rev J B A Ahrens, New Orleans—Hope your paper will meet the support it deserves.

A A Moore, postmaster, Bryan—Will send the stamps.

R H Griffin, Baltimore—Will make the change in advertisement.

L A J—The discussion being ended by common consent, we had better let it rest.

Rev Joe Lindsey, LaFayette—1 subscriber. Thanks for items.

Col John R Henry, Mexia—Hope to see you in our city soon.

Fletcher—Communication.

Rev James P Rogers, Seyene—We are glad to hear such good news from your work.

MARRIED.

SWITZER—MAYS.—On the afternoon of August 24th, by Rev. J. S. Lane, D. S. SWITZER, President of Greenwood Masonic Institute, and Miss REBECCA, eldest daughter of Mr. L. M. Mays—all of Round Rock, Williamson county, Texas.

SWINDOLL—MCCUFCHEN.—On the evening of the same day, in Williamson county, by Rev. J. S. Lane, Prof. SWINDOLL, of Greenwood Masonic Institute, and Miss BETTIE MCCUFCHEN.

ELLIOTT—GAMBLE.—On August 27th, by Rev. J. C. Huckabee, Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT to Mrs. MARY GAMBLE.

OBITUARIES.

MALONE.—Bro. MALONE was from South Carolina, but recently from Brenham, with his wife and little daughter.

They—that is, his daughter and himself, had suffered much from typhoid fever while at Brenham. The child was not yet fully recovered, and he was too sick to get out of bed. They took lodgings at the boarding-house of Mrs. Phillips, where he expired at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 18th ult. The writer visited him several times, and had short conversations with him. He was able to converse but very little, and that with great difficulty. On his spiritual state, he was always clear and decided. His physician thought he had passed the crisis of disease and would soon recover. The writer viewed the case in a different light, and feared the worst. Daily he sank, and rapidly. The last interview found him wholly unable to converse, except in incoherent expressions, and extremely restless. During prayer he was quiet, and seemed to understand and appreciate it, but remained speechless. He finally became quiet, and soiled asleep in Jesus. The funeral service at the house was performed by the pastor of the M. E. Church, South. The Masons then took charge of his remains, and he was buried with the honors of the fraternity, who kindly took upon themselves the expenses of the funeral.

As the widow and orphan child were left entirely destitute, the church and Masonic brethren, with commendable kindness, came to their relief. I understand that the physicians made no charge for their services. This is to their honor. The bereaved, after the funeral, found a home at the parsonage until this morning, when they took the train for Brenham, where they will remain for a few weeks. Bro Malone was expected to take a chair in the Texas University, at Georgetown; but God ordered otherwise, and took his servant to rest. I presume that Mr. F. A. Mott will give you a more full account of him. He was a man of promise, but vain are the hopes of man! His bereaved family are commended to our most merciful God, and to the sympathies of the church and the benevolent. O. FISHER.

JONES.—Brother PAYNE P. JONES, was born October 17, 1824, in Caldwell county, Kentucky. His father died when he was about two years and a half old, and his mother a few months thereafter. He was the youngest of a family of twelve children. One of his sisters took care of him until he was seven years of age, when his brother, Milton, who then resided in Mississippi, went after him and took him to his house. At the age of twelve he entered the family of another brother, and remained until he was sixteen, when he launched his little bark alone on the rugged sea of life.

In the fifth year of his age he received a severe cut across the top of the right foot, which lamed him for life. His education was limited, but he possessed native energy, and improved his mind by personal application, and became a very practical business man. The sea of life with him was rough from the commencement of his voyage, and he often said he "had been knocking the hard side of this world a long time." He was converted to God in 1845 at a camp-meeting in Carroll county, Miss., and joined the Presbyterian Church. He became disatisfied with some of the fundamental doctrines taught in the creed of that denomination, and at the end of two years he withdrew his connection with the Presbyterians and cast in his lot with the Methodists. His profession of Christ was made in the quiet grove, and his assurance was manifest. He was in a short time appointed a class leader, and officiated in the regular prayer-meetings at Blk & Hawk. He was not only an active, but a member of the church, but a systematic Christian, and made use of his means to do good in grace. He delighted in the Sunday school work, and was the librarian and secretary. A few extracts from his diary will give us perhaps a better insight into his experience than anything else we might say of him:

"7th October, A. D. 1852, much humiliation on account of worldly matters; but, thank God! was relieved by prayer. Glory to his name!"

"8th. Attended prayer-meeting at Eoon; had a good time; the power of God was graciously manifested."

"9th. Attended quarterly meeting; spent three days with the brethren at Senter; was much strengthened in faith by the preached gospel by the noble wing brethren; Rev James Watten, presiding elder; Rev. Weherly, Rev. L. D. Longford, Rev. Jas. A. Coffey. They delivered the message of our Lord with much effect. The church was much built up; received the Lord's Supper on the 11th inst.; had a glorious outpouring of the spirit of God. Glory to his blessed name! May we ever have that abiding evidence in our hearts that we felt there, and then we can say with the poet:

"You may have all the world, But give me Jesus—glory!"

He was married on the 21st of June, 1854, to Miss M. A. Ball, and in 1858 they moved to Rusk county, Texas. In May, 1860, they immigrated further west, and located on Island creek, now in Johnson county, and became a member of old Hope church, which has since been absorbed by the Auburn Society near the line of Ellis county. He has long been the class-leader and steward at Auburn, and the church has had but few more faithful servants. His constitution, naturally weak, was shattered by twenty years of severe affliction, often prostrating him, and several times bringing him to the verge of the grave. During the winter, a troublesome cough ensued upon the slightest exposure, and intense heat suffering prevented his laboring for the church as in his younger days. He was a zealous Christian, and loved to witness the prosperity of Zion. He was well read and conversant with the history of his church and its doctrines; also, familiar with the life and character of the fathers; and, above all, had an intelligent view of the great plan of salvation through Jesus Christ. He made this knowledge practical, demonstrating it in all his daily life, without ostentation, but meekly crucified to the world, and growing up in Christ, was maturing for heaven.

On the 9th of May he was attacked with a severe chill which was followed by fever, terminating in congestion of some of the vital organs, which resisted medical treatment. He suffered until the 24th when he died without a struggle or groan—just as gentle as an infant would go to sleep in the arms of its mother.

He bereaved his widow and well in whom they were believed, his daughter, an only child, loved to trace in the life of her sainted father the holy precepts of the religion he professed. Two of his faithful co-workers, Brothers Terash and Reynolds, nursed him in his last sickness, and sat by his bedside through his closing hours. Foreseeing his end approaching, one of them asked him if he was prepared for death. With a gentle smile he said: "All will." Mark the perfect man; he held he upright, for the end of that man is peace." F. O. BARKLEY.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Belton sta., Oct. 4, 5. Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, (camp-meeting,) Oct. 11, 12. Davilla and Salado cir., at Davilla, Oct. 18, 19. Gatesville sta., Oct. 25, 26. Gatesville cir., at Rainey's creek, Nov. 1, 2. Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, Nov. 8, 9. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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 mts., at Long Prairie, Nov. 8, 9. Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5. Nolan River mts., 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.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Zion cir., at Pisgah church, Oct. 4, 5. Waverly and Willis cir., at Willis, Oct. 11, 12. Caney mts., at McWilliams school-house Oct. 13. Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 18, 19. Bryan cir., at Alexander chapel, Oct. 25, 26. Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto chapel, Nov. 1, 2. Navasota cir., at Navasota, Nov. 8, 9. Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16. Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23. Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30. J. M. WESSON, 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.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Rusk and Stovall sta., Oct. 4, 5. Athens cir., Oct. 11, 12. Tyler mts., 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.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Elysian Fields, at Bethel, 2d Sabbath in Oct. Starrville, at Pleasant Grove, 3d Sabbath in October. Marshall cir., at Rock Springs, 4th Sabbath in October. Knoxville cir., at Stovall Chapel, 1st Sabbath in November. Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in November.

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

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Manhue cir., at Moss branch, Oct. 11, 12. Austin sta. and mts., Oct. 18, 19. Buckner creek mts., (camp-meeting,) at Cistern, Oct. 25, 26. Red Rock cir., at Halfway, Nov. 8, 9. Austin cir., Dec. 6, 7.

The preachers will please have all their collections made, and a full statistical statement ready, by the time of their respective quarterly conferences. Brethren, see to these matters, and do not come up with conjectural statements. I want a full list of accessions, baptisms, and Sunday-schools, especially. I trust that all the stewards, trustees, class-leaders, exhorters, and local preachers, will also attend. Come, brethren, there is important business coming before every quarterly conference. I sincerely hope the stewards will make a vigorous effort to pay their preachers in full by the last quarter meeting, or, at least, have sufficient pledges to insure that none of them shall go up to the annual conference unpaid. O. J. LANE, P. E.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, October 4 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—The market has been unsettled during the past week, owing to the financial difficulties which, beginning at New York, rapidly extended in their influence to every commercial centre in the land. Owing to the extraordinary stringency in monetary affairs, there was a marked reduction in the operations in every branch of trade.

COTTON.—There was but little market for cotton during the larger part of the week, owing to the paralyzed condition of exchange, which rendered operations on the part of buyers almost impossible. There was a limited movement manifest during the last of the week, showing a decline on the quotations of last week. The market closed at the following quotations in currency:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grades and prices. Low Ordinary... @ 9. Ordinary... @ 12 1/2. Good Ordinary... @ 14 1/2. Low Middling... @ 15 1/2. Middling... @ 16. Good Middling... @ 18. Gold.—Transactions light. Bayin, 108 3/4. selling at 109 1/4.

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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 3771 rails to the mile.

- 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.

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.

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

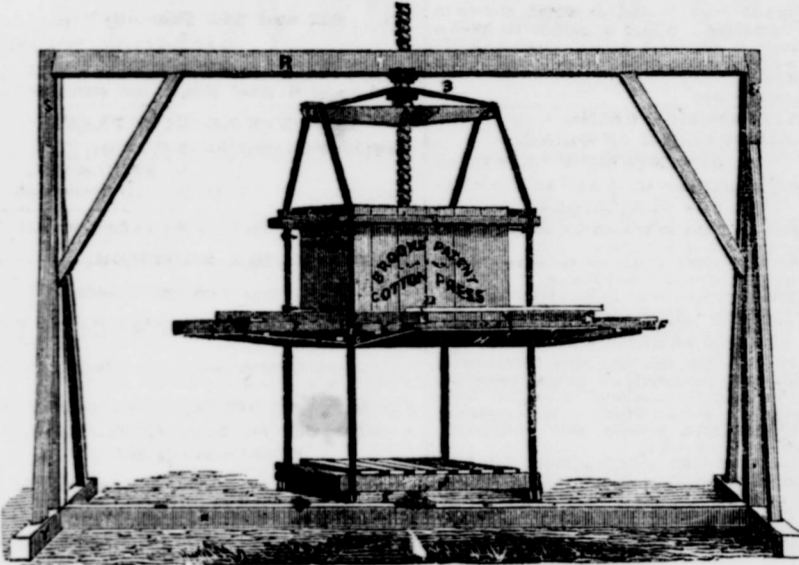
This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism."

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MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted) Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. ... GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

TYPE FOR SALE. We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.

BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every Press warranted up to 550 Cotton. PRICE---For 10 foot, Set Irons complete....Currency \$200 00 For 10 foot, with Cotton Box..... " 250 00

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

THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES. Are, in the first place, MASSIVE IRON PILLARS, to be set up in the Gin-houses in the places formerly occupied by the revolving wooden axles of the old "running-gear."

THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN. Runs lighter, gins more cotton, makes a better sample and cleans the seed better than any Gin now known.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER, DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc., 68 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc., GALVESTON.

McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO T. H. McMAHAN & CO., Commission and Shipping Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON.

DO YOU wish to read a book that will delight and instruct you? That will hold you SPELL-BOUND from beginning to end? Buy THE WHITE CHIEF, BELDEN

CISTERNS! On hand a large stock of Cisterns of Pure Heart and well-seasoned Cypress. Orders for the city or country filled at a few hours' notice.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.

MATAGORDA HOUSE, (Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.) JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r No. 20 west Market Street, feb5 GALVESTON. 3m

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872. In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary.

C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas. Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871. MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

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

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says: OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871. MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

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

BARTLETT & RAYNE General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 ly

CHAS. H. LEE. J. J. McBRIDE Fayette Co. Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-ly

VALUABLE BOOKS OF BOUND MUSIC.

GEMS: Gems of Sacred Song, Gems of German Song, Gems of Scottish Song, Wreath of Gems.

PEARLS: Shower of Pearls, The best Vocal Duets, Operatic Pearls, Best Opera Songs.

Price of each book, Bds. \$2.50; Cl., \$3.00; Full Gilt, \$4 00. The above volumes are quite unsurpassable, as each one is filled and crowded with the very best Vocal Music of its kind.

Remember our new Organ at Home, \$2.50 Home is not complete without it. Look at The Standard, for Choirs, etc., 1.50 Cheerful Voices, for Schools, 50 River of Life, for Sunday-schools 35

The above books for sale by all dealers. Sent, post paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., jul18 ly 711 Broadway, New York.

A WATCH FREE Worth \$22, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. Three hundred dollars made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gilt enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb4 ly

A DOLPH FLAKE & CO., No. 166 EAST MARKET STREET,

—Offer for sale at low figures— 500 SACKS HUNGARIAN GRASS, MILLET, COW PEAS, CLOVER, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. aug4] Suitable for present planting. [1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Pratt's Astral Oil.—Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 200,000 families.

Millions of gallons have been sold, and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it. The immense yearly loss to life and property, resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oil in the United States is appalling.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHARLES PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York. sep5 dm

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

DIPLOMA.

AWARDED BY THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

TO J. W. McKEE,

FOR

Embroidering and Fluting Machines.

"It is ingenious, and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

Exhibition of 1872.

John E. Gavitt, Rec. Sec. F. A. Barnard Pres. Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Sec.

New York, November 20 1872.

This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies. In the place of expensive Needle-work, it's work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one-tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine, with illustrated circular and full instructions, sent on receipt of \$2, or finished in silver plate for \$2.75. Address The McKee Manufacturing Co., 209 Broadway, New York. mar5 AGENTS WANTED. sep2 cowly

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR, is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Syphilis, Chlora-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take, and never known to fail. Price, \$1 per bottle. Full particulars, with medical testimony and certificates, sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 193 Seventh Avenue, New York. mar26owly

Mt. Sterling, Ky., August 20, 1872.—W. C. HAMILTON & Co.—We have sold Kress Fever Tonic during the past two years, under a warrant that it would cure Chills and Fever, and have had it tried in some old cases of long standing. We have yet to hear of a single case where it failed. It gives entire satisfaction to our customers. J. B. BRIDGES. For sale by R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston. oct8 ly

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.

Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,700.00

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

FRANK FABY, General Agent.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

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

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

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

It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc.,

by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

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

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

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

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

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

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

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

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

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ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 69 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL, Galveston. Waxahachie.

P. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

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No. 318 North Commercial St., St. Louis.

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, HARRISBURG, and LYNCHBURG.

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

Without Expense to Shipper.

All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

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

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS

252 and 254 Tremont St., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay.

H. REED & CO., P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

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DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

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For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES, Willis' Building, 23, 21, & 25 STRAND, Corner of 24th Street.

July 19 ly Galveston, Texas.

G. H. MENSING, J. H. COLLETT, late of Brenham. Galveston.

MENSING & COLLETT, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Insurance Building)

61 Strand, Galveston, Texas. sep24 ly

AGENTS, \$30. LLOYD'S new

double maps for 1873 and 1874, are ready, and are to be given away gratis. Size of each map, 62x64 inches, mounted on English cloth, exhibiting 1,000,000 names of cities, towns, villages, rivers, lakes, mountains and streams. Both these great maps are to be given gratis to every housekeeper in America. These maps are the greatest ever made by LLOYD, who made all the maps used by GEN. GRANT during the war. Male and Female Agents wanted in every county, to whom we allow one dollar for every map distributed. Address with stamp for answer, ROBERTSON ADVERTISER CO., 29 Court Street, Boston, Mass. oct14 ly

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

(Established in 1837.)

Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of PURE COPPER and TIN, fully warranted, and mounted with our LATEST IMPROVED ROTARY HANGINGS, the best in use.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

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ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

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Also, WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Galveston, Texas. aug29 ly

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Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Tracts, Bibles, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar29 ly

A. STEIN & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

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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. jan22 6m

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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. jan24 ly

FOR SALE—A PROOF PRESS. Will sell cheap for cash. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

INTERNATIONAL

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

390 MILES COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.

The only All Rail Route from the Gulf to Marshall, Jefferson & Shreveport.

On and after Monday, Sept. 1, 1873, AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Will leave For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Huntsville, Dodge, River-side, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jackson, (Sunday excepted) ville, Tronpa, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Tyler and Mincola.

At 9:00 A.M. Returning, arrives at Houston at 12:30 A.M.

Making close connection at Longview with Texas and Pacific Railway for Marshall, Jefferson and Shreveport, and at Mincola for Dallas.

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

Making close connections at Hearne with Houston and Texas Central Railroad for all points North and Northeast.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston going by this route change cars at the

UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.

Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centerville; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly.

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

For rates or further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't. ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. Houston, August 23, 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) Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m. (Sunday excepted); arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

9:00 A. M. Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:50 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted).

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:0 a. m., and Austin at 6:50 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

9:00 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 a. m.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 p. m. and 3:45 a. m.; South at 12:10 p. m. and 11:15 p. m.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexico, 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 Lufkin.

At Mettode with daily stage for Bastrop.

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

Through Ties 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 Mills leading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans.

For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANDRUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio.

J. DURAND, General Sup't. J. WALCO, Gen. Freight & Ticket Ag't. jan22 ly

FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies. 1600 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL. 500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL. 500 " 12-1 " " "

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO., Agents for Pratt's Oils. feb19 ly