Christian Advocate.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

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sep10 13t

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No3—july2 1y

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CHAPPELL HILL, August 22, 1873 [sep3 2m

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aug27 2m

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FOR BEING THE BEST SEWING MACHINE, and a GRAND PRIZE (medal of honor) was awarded to the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., for Manufacturing Sewing Machines in the best manner, and from the best Material, and by the best known Mechanical Principles. Three Co-Operative Medals were also awarded, as follows: One to George W. Baker, Ass't Superintendent of the Wilson Sewing Co., for Skilled Workmanship; one to M. Williams, Esq., Ass't Manager of Chicago Office, for best made Set of Harness, best Ladies Side Saddle, and best made Boots and Shoes, done on the WILSON MANUFACTURING MACHINE; and a Medal jointly, to Miss Brock, Sales-lady at Cleveland Office, and Mrs. De Lussey, Sales-lady at St. Louis Office, for best sample work and elegant embroidery done on the WILSON FAMILY MACHINE.

The Howe Machine received a Medal for Stitching. The Wilcox & Gibbs received a Medal for best Single Thread Sewing Machine. The Weed Sewing Machine Co. received a Medal for Fairchild's Stop Motion to treadle. The Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Howe, Weed, Florence, Secor, and other Sewing Machines, made in America, were in direct Competition with the Wilson, and received NOTHING.

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Rev. E. D. PITTS, President.

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

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

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

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

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Collegiate Department	$22 00	$33 00
Intermediate "	18 00	27 00
Primary "	14 00	21 00
Beginners—Music "	26 00	39 00
Advanced " "	30 00	45 00
French and German (each)	10 00	15 00
Drawing and Painting (each)	12 00	18 00
Board (including lights and washing	80 00	120 00

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

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Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,

july30 2m **Press. 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. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed $230. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President.

july16 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.

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Or REV. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary.

july30 2m

Educational.

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WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

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

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

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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. Lfuden,

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:

Primary Department—First Division	$10 00
" " Second Division	15 00
Preparatory Department	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Music on Piano	25 00
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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. Deductions will be made, or moneys refunded, in cases of protracted sickness.

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. Should he, however, decline entering the ministry, his tuition fees shall be due.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education. Special attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.

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

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

aug6 3m

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,

PETERSBURG, VA.

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

Assisted by full corps of Professors and Teahers. Session 1873-4 commences 22d of September, 1873, and closes on the 23d of June, 1874.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Duncan, President Randolph Macon College, chairman of the Committee on Education, offered the following resoution, which was adopted by Randolph Macon district conference:

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

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

For *full* particulars, see Catalogue.

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

aug13 tf

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

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aug20 1m

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jel1 3m

Educational.

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

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

Next session will commence on

September 1, 1873.

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

M. N. MILLES,

aug13 1m President Board of Trustees.

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

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

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

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

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PROF. F. H. SMITH, A. M. L. L. D., University of Virginia, who has had daughters in the Institution as pupils for two years, says: "Martha Washington College possesses a rare combination of excellences. From experience, as well as prepossession, I cordially and confidently recommend it to parents who are seeking the best advantages for their daughters."

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. CUNNYNGHAM, D.D., Secretary, or to

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

july16 tf

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

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

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JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873. [au27-3m

Educational.

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Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

The Academic term of this Institution begins the third Wednesday in September, and closes the middle of the following June.

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Advantages for Music and Languages can not be surpassed. Seven Music Teachers—four instrumental and three vocal—are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the School is known.

A native French gentleman and resident French governess teach pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write it. Both French and German are spoken at table by pupils studying these languages.

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SAN MARCOS, Texas, Aug. 1, 1873.

aug20 2m

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Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI—No. 17.] GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1873. [WHOLE No. 1057.

GATHER THE WAYSIDE FLOWERS.

O cherish the human flowers
That are scattered along the way,
And help them turn their faces
To the light of the brighter day!
O help them to seek the sunshine
That gleams o'er the path of right,
Till the shadows that lie about them
Shall change to a glorious light.

O many there are that are fading
On the great highway of life!
Fading, drooping, and dying
'Mid ceaseless toil and strife.
But there's never a little flower,
Be it e'er so humble and small,
By our Heavenly Father forgotten;
He tenderly loveth them all!

O ye who would serve God truly,
And hear the words, "Well done!"
Stretch forth thy hand to his children,
And gather them one by one
Into the beautiful sunshine
Out of the shadow of sin:
With a hand that is gentle and loving,
Tenderly gather them in!

O then will the blessings of angels
Be wafted to thee from above,
And the light of their presence will guide thee
In thy beautiful mansion of love,
And for the kind words thou hast spoken
To the suffering children of God,
A crown of bright flowers immortal,
My brother, will be thy reward!

Our Material Resources.

San Marcos.

Rev. R. H. Belvin writes as follows respecting the beautiful town of San Marcos. Would be glad to have a description of that fertile and prosperous section of country:

Our town is still rapidly improving. We are much pleased with the character and moral status of a large majority of the new-comers, the religious element being greatly predominant.

Our new church is complete, except seats, and is highly creditable to the community.

Coronal Institute seems to be the great attraction of the place. It is in a highly prosperous condition, and has the reputation of being second to none in the State in point of discipline and thorough scholarship.

Cost of Improving Land.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, issued August 13th, I find an article on the "cost of improving land," in which the writer says: "The cost of improving land depends upon how much work a man is able to do himself." We agree with him in that instance, but we can not agree with the gentleman when he says the following is a fair estimate for one hundred acres:

100 acres of land, at $3 per acre.....	$300 00
Breaking same, at $3 50 per acre.....	350 00
14,000 rails, at $5 per thousand.....	700 00
Total.....	$1,350 00

Now, according to our calculations, 14,000 rails, at $5 per thousand, is $70. Total cost to purchase 100 acres of land and prepare it for cultivation, at the above rates, would be $720—$630 less, which renders the above calculation an exceedingly inaccurate estimate.

Unimproved lands in this section can be bought for $2 to $5 per acre; improved, from $5 to $10 per acre.

As a reader of your paper, I have taken the privilege to make the above correction. Yours truly, I. O. W.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, Aug. 20, '73.

AGRICULTURE CONTROLLED BY INTELLIGENCE.—Below we copy from the *American Farmer* an extract from an address delivered by Dr. Thomas Maddox, before the Washington county (Maryland) Agricultural Club, which we indorse to its full extent, considering that it contains, in those few words, the full definition of the farmer's position in the human family, his labors which he has to perform and the knowledge he must acquire to be successful in his calling:

"Since the fall of Adam, man must work; he cannot live without work. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' 'The thorns and thistles' must be destroyed by labor before the earth will yield her increase. Labor is honorable, contributing to the health and happiness of the human family, and is essential to the welfare of the State. Success in farming requires daily, judicious, persevering, trustful labor; otherwise, good seed, sown in good soil, may be choked by the 'thorns and thistles.'

"Agricultural labor, to be successful, must be controlled by intelligence. Brains are necessary to success in agriculture. A man may rise before day, and work till after night, may sow with diligence and reap with care, but unless the farm work is done in the proper way, and at the proper time, the result of the effort will be a failure. Season and climate have a limited influence over soils; there are no bounds to the influence exerted by a well-trained, intelligent mind over the soil." *Exchange.*

THE BEST SOIL FOR A VINEYARD. Many in the Southern States would plant a vineyard and make a business of raising grapes for various purposes, but they are deterred from doing so by the failures they have heard of having been made by their friends and neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the cause of these failures has been the selection of a soil unsuited to the vine. The best soil I know—and I say it because in many years' experience I never saw grapevines fail on it—is a grayish loam with a red sub-soil resting on a limestone substratum. Of course this should be well prepared by deep and thorough cultivation. Stiff, sticky lands will not do for vineyards. They may be improved slightly by mixing lime ashes with them, but they can never be trusted to produce sound fruit.

The aspect of a vineyard is more important than is supposed. A southern exposure is the best, next a western, next an eastern; a northern is the worst.—*Cor. Southern Farm and Home.*

The mountain streams and rivers of Texas afford unsurpassed water facilities for propelling machinery, and yet the State can only boast of about twenty cotton and woolen factories, all told. This apparent want of enterprise is attributable to a severe apathy or to a flagrant oversight on the part of those seeking fields for the investment of their capital. The water of the San Marcos, for instance, could be utilized for running various manufactories and mills, as well as for purposes of irrigation. We need workshops run by water power, (for it is the cheapest), for working in iron, leather and wood, carding machines, beef and pork packeries, etc. Improvements of this character are suggested by the natural formation of our mountain streams and the abundance of water with which they flow. Investments of this kind bring in an immense capital, to say nothing of the remunerative employment for the thousands of laborers required in such profitable establishments.—*San Marcos Times.*

CORN.—The Clarksville *Standard* has the following to say about corn raised in Red River county:

Corn crops, though indifferent as a rule, in the prairies, are better than usual in the Pine Creek region. Corn is said to be better in Blossom prairie and the timber lands adjacent than in the centre of the county. John W. Tomlinson brings us three ears from the crop of Wm. Lowrance, on Pine creek, very large for any year. They are on exhibition at our sanctum. Mr. Tomlinson says that though in one sense picked—that is to say, the smallest were not sent in—two-thirds of the crop is as good or better than those presented. One is the product of land opened this year; one is the product of land two years cultivated; and one is from land fifteen years in cultivation. The new land ear is full and plump of grain; from the two years land, slightly shriveled; from the fifteen years land, still more shriveled.

This specimen corn, certainly extra large, is said to be a fair average of several fields examined in the same neighborhood.

An Ancient Farmer.

"The Lord be with you"—his address to the reapers on entering the harvest-field—has the ring of sterling metal. What a contrast Boaz offers to farmers we have known, by whose lips God's name was frequently profaned, but never honored—their servants, like their dogs and horses, being cursed, but never blessed. And in accordance with the apothegm, "Like master like man," what shocking oaths have we heard, volleying as it were out of the mouth of hell, from the lips of coarse, animal, sensual farm-servants.

Boaz never opens his mouth but pearls drop out. His speech breathes forth pious utterance. All his conversation is seasoned with grace; and though the result of a divine change of heart, how natural his religion seems! Not like a gala-dress assumed for the occasion, not like gum-flowers for ornament, but such as spring living from the sward; not like an artificial perfume that imparts a passing odor to a thing that is dead, but the odors exhaled by roses or lilies bathed in the dews of heaven. One who could say, "I have set the Lord always before me." God is in all the good man's thoughts, and His holy name as often in his mouth to be honored, as it is in others to be profaned.

Though it may have been a common custom to bless the harvest and its reaper, he did it from his heart; nor were they words of course or custom he spoke when, bending on Ruth an eye of mingled pity and admiration, he said: "It has been fully showed me all that thou hast done unto thy mother-in-law since the death of thy husband, and how thou hast left thy father, and thy mother, and the land of thy nativity, and art come unto a people which thou knewest nor heretofore. The Lord remember thy work, and a full reward will be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust."

Nor was it only in the language of piety that his pity expressed itself. It did not evaporate in words. We have heard him speak; see how he acts. One night, sleeping by a heap of corn, alone, as he supposed, he wakes to find a woman lying at his feet. It is Ruth. Instructed by Naomi, she takes this strange Jewish fashion to seek her rights, and commit her fortunes into his hands. There is not in all history a passage more honorable to true religion than the story of that midnight meeting. Silver seven times purified never shone brighter as it flowed from the glowing furnace, than Boaz's high principles then and there—nor purer nor brighter the stars that looked down on the scene of such a triumph. The house of God, the holy table where, by the symbols of Christ's bloody death, saints have held high intercourse with heaven, never begot purer thoughts than this threshing-floor that night. A noble contrast to such as, disgracing their professions, have received women beneath their roof to undermine their virtue and work their ruin. Boaz, in his fear of God and sacred regard to a poor gleaner's good name, is a pattern to all men. Ruling his own spirit, he stands there "better than he that taketh a city." He is enrolled among the progenitors of the Messiah; nor, take him for all in all, was there one in the list for whom Christ had less cause to be ashamed, one more worthy to be the ancestor of an incarnate God—of Him who was "holy, harmless and undefiled, separate from sinners."—*Studies of Character, by Dr. Guthrie.*

A writer from Round Rock, Williamson county, to the *Statesman*, says: "In our neighborhood, viz: about one mile and a half from the village of Round Rock, Williamson county, Texas, Mr. Jack Hamilton raised last year on several acres of prairie land 104 bushels of corn per acre; and this year (1873), in the same vicinity, and about the same distance from Round Roch, though not on the same farm, Mr. Otto Weaver raised 14,000 pounds of millet to the acre, and sold it readily at fifty cents per hundred, (which is very low for it), thus realizing seventy dollars per acre in specie. These facts can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any reasonable man. Our neighborhood is not only thus productive, but we have fine health and one of the best high schools in the State, viz: Greenwood Masonic Institute, which is furnished with chemical and philosophical apparatus, a splendid building, and a faculty of competent and experienced teachers.—*Commonwealth.*

EXTENSIVE preparation is being made in Cook county for the approaching fair.

CROPS in Burnet county are said to be good.

THE worms are damaging the crop near Troupe.

Our Outlook.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Methodism seems to be prospering among the Norwegians in Chicago. The first Norwegian church established a mission, January, 1873, and on July 27th the Second Norwegian church was dedicated as the outgrowth of that step. It is a plain, neat structure, thirty-five by fifty feet, and cost three thousand dollars. Most of the sum was secured on the day of opening.

EPISCOPAL.

—There are about one hundred clergymen (Episcopal) on the disabled list out of the two thousand five hundred in the country, and the proposition is made by the Iowa diocese that a national guild be established for their relief. The plan is something like that of the Clergyman's Insurance League, each member contributing his quota for a disabled brother, whose salary is proposed at eight or nine hundred dollars.

—The London *Rock* has reason to believe that a statement of the views of the Bishop of London, on the subject of auricular confession may shortly be expected in reply to a memorial on the subject from a fashionable West-end parish.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring died August 18th, at his house in New York city, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, after a memorable pastorate of sixty-three years in the Brick church.

—A Presbyterian minister makes a proposition in the *Interior* which we prophesy will produce practical results. He says: "My own salary is $1000 per year. So long as I am in receipt of that, or a larger amount, I will pay one-tenth of the whole to the Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee on Benevolence and Finance—Mr. O. D. Eaton—for the uses of the benevolent Boards of the Church, in such proportion to each as I may designate; providing that at least one hundred other ministers will do the same."

—The following statistics of the Presbyterian Church have just appeared for 1873: Synods, 35; presbyteries, 172; candidates, 170; licentiates, 348; ministers, 4534; licensures, 156; ordinations, 135; installations, 414; pastoral dissolutions, 250; ministers from other bodies, 75; ministers dismissed to other bodies, 23; ministers deceased, 91; churches, 4802; organized, 170; dissolved, 56; churches received from other bodies, 6; churches dismissed to other bodies, 8; added by examination and certificate, 41,964; communicants, 472,023; baptisms, 25,044; Sunday-school membership, 482,762. Contributions from all sources, $9,622,030.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—A writer in the *Cumberland Presbyterian* says: "The great difficulty in the way of the proposed union is the difference in the doctrinal standards of the two churches."

—The following items of interest are from a late number of the *Banner of Peace:* At Mayfield, Ky., a meeting has lasted five weeks, and over one hundred have professed conversion, and there are seventy-five mourners at the anxious seat. At Providence church, Ky., there have been twenty professions of faith, and at Hopewell church a meeting lasted six days, with two professions. At Pleasant Mount, Maury county, Tenn., the meeting lasted thirteen days, with nine professions and six accessions to the church. At Nebo, Limestone county, Ala., there have been five professions and three accessions, and at New Garden, in the same county, fifteen professions and eleven accessions. Rock Spring church, in Alabama, was organized forty years ago, on the fourth Sabbath in July, and has not once failed since to have a protracted meeting at that time. The last meeting resulted in ten professions of faith. Three Cumberland Presbyterian churches expect to unite, build a parsonage near Rock Spring church, and secure a permanent pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Some one in the *Advance* has been going into the figures, and shows that the 20,000 members of the 250 Congregational churches in Illinois give but little more than two cents a week each to their five different benevolent objects. The sum total was $23,500, a respectable amount by itself; but what is it reduced to pennies per member? If all the members of the Congregational churches in the nine Northwestern States had given two cents a piece, and no more, each Sunday, for the cause of the American Board, which now relies more than ever on the Congregational churches for support, the handsome sum of $75,000 would have been realized last year. The amount actually contributed was just one-third of this.

—By a bare majority a motion was passed in a business meeting of the Universalist church at Lawrence, Kansas, to lease the church to a "Free Congregational Society" which had been organized in that place, consisting largely of Unitarian and Free Religionits. The minority have, however, appealed to the courts, and the property will probably be reclaimed for their benefit.

—The remarkable fact has been developed that, while the Congregationalists of Vermont number two hundred ministers and over eighteen thousand lay members, there is a net loss during the year of ninety-nine.

BAPTIST.

—The *Watchman* gave, some time since, an account of an interesting service which was held in the Baptist church at Watertown Mass. A party was given in the church parlors to the old people. Forty-two persons, over sixty years of age, were the invited guests of this remarkably pleasant occasion. The aggregate ages reached over three thousand years, and the average was seventy-one. A photograph of the aged communicants was taken as they stood in a group by the porch of the church. Religious exercises were first held in the audience-room of the church; then a supper, followed by a delightful social entertainment, interspersed with singing. Altogether, we hardly recollect of reading of a more agreeable affair of the kind.

—Among the more than seventy millions of inhabitants of Russia in Europe, there are nearly one million of Germans, found mainly in the Baltic Provinces and in Poland. There are also large and flourishing German colonies on the shores of the Black Sea and on the banks of the Dnieper. Within the last ten years Baptist churches have been organized among them, which have gained a stronger hold on the German population there than perhaps on any part of Germany itself. There were feeble attempts at a persecution of them, instigated mainly by the Lutheran clergy, but not countenanced by the authorities. In fact, the Baptists of Southern Russia would soon have enjoyed full religious toleration had they only confined their labors of evangelization to the foreign population of the empire. This limitation, however, the Word of God would not permit, nor did the circumstances admit it. Several Russians were converted and baptized. Upon their refusal to conform to the rites of the Greek Church, they have been scourged and thrown into prison.

CAMPBELLITES.

—The views held by some of the advocates of this system will be seen in the following extract from a recent editorial in the *American Christian Review*, one of its Cincinnati organs:

"I believe that baptism is for the remission of sins; for if my sins were all pardoned before baptism, I would have no need of baptism. I would be saved without it.

"I believe that by my baptism I come into Christ; for if I were in Christ before baptism, since there is no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus, and since all the promises of God are yea and amen in Christ Jesus.

"I believe that by baptism I become a child of God; for if I were a child of God before my baptism, then would I be an heir of God and a joint-heir with Christ, and my baptism would be of no avail."

UNITARIAN.

—The only Unitarian church that exists in Connecticut stands in the village of Brooklyn. It is a venerable house, one hundred and two years old, surrounded with maples and elms. Mrs. Celia Burleigh is pastor, and in her absence for a short time this summer some of the young ladies of the society conducted the Sunday service.

CATHOLIC.

—Foreign advices by mail state that the Jesuits expelled from Germany have, in part, found a new home in Lancashire, England. After they had wandered through France, Belgium, and England, the brothers Stapleton placed an estate at their disposal, and the Fathers at once established a convent at Dillon Hall, with nearly one hundred inmates. Other colonies of German Jesuits have established themselves at Stonyhurst and at St. Brunos, in North Wales.

—The people of Rome are not frightened by the late Papal Manifesto against Protestantism. As soon as the placards containing it were posted the Italian police and the people tore them down.

—The parishoners in Portsmouth, N. H., have commenced a suit against their priest, declaring that they assisted largely in building the Catholic church and yet are debarred from attending it except upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents. They also aver that the priest has "publicly, on the Sabbath day, in the pulpit, called down the curse of God and the Blessed Virgin to rest on the petitioners; and that he has also called upon the Divine power to send the cholera on these persons, and that they may die, and that their smell be so bad that their friends could not stand over them to take a last farewell."

—A newspaper paragraph states that about a hundred of the expelled German Jesuits have found a refuge in a deserted mansion called Ditton Hall, near Widness, England, which a Catholic lady, Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, has placed at their disposal.

—A Roman Catholic priest named Ryan has commenced a suit against Bishop Foley, of the Diocese of Chicago, laying claim to damages of twenty-five thousand dollars for deposition from the office of priest, vicar, and clergyman by said bishop.

—A Catholic paper says: "The Rev. Theobald Buter, of the Society of Jesuits in America, is now in Ireland looking up candidates for the priesthood, to be brought to this country to supply the wants of the Catholic population of the United States.

—The religious corporations in Italy refuse to fill up the forms sent to them by which inquiries about their members and their property are made. They are firmly resolved to yield only to force, and have only given verbal declarations under protest.

—The Springfield *Union* states that there is a strong sentiment among the Irish Catholics in that city against the establishment of regular denominational schools as is now contemplated by the priests. The opposition are favorable to building a nunnery with a school attached, for girls over twelve years old, and would most heartily welcome the refining presence of the Sisters of Charity, but they deprecate the idea of a general separation of the Protestant and Catholic children, and some do not hesitate to tell the clergy that their schools can never be as good as the public schools, and that they shall send their children where they can receive the best instruction. And *appropos* of the sort of education given by the Catholic schools, we notice a remark recently made by the *Catholic Standard:* "The Catholic laity, as a body, buy no books." The confession is as significant as it is ingenious. Within the last three years, it says, leaving out school books, and a few controversial books, one could count on the fingers of one's two hands all the Catholic books which, within a year after publication, reached a sale of 1500 copies, and after the first year they circulate at only about the rate of 250 a year. Such facts are obviously not flattering to the Roman Catholic system, as an educational force.

—The following sentence is from the Boston *Pilot* (Roman Catholic): "The prayer of and for Spain should be—God send Don Carlos, with plenty of men, and plenty of bullets and halters."

—The Roman Catholics, it is said, own nearly three millions of property in San Francisco, and ten millions worth in St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The German Government has refused to allow the Roman Catholic priest Arndt to act as prior of Fitchue.

—The pastor of a Baptist church in Berkshire, Mass., noticing a large number of sleepers in his congregation, stopped midway in his sermon, gave a brief reproof for their drowsiness, and omitting the benediction and the communion that were to follow, closed his Bible, took his hat, and walked out of the church, leaving his hearers in their pews.

—Dr. Prochet, of the Waldensian Church, delivered an interesting address in one of the Presbyterian churches of Cleveland. He claimed that his is the oldest sister of the evangelical churches.

—Foreign delegations to the Evangelical Alliance have already commenced to come over. Rev. Dr. Parker, the well-known London preacher among the Congregationalists, is on his way, and, to follow him in time, the Dean of Canterbury, and Professors Perowne and Leathes are expected, as representatives of the Church of England; Drs. Cairns, Eadie, Brown, Rainy, and others, from the Scotch Presbyterians; Drs. Arthur and Biggs, of the Wesleyans; Pastor Bersier and Dr. Pressense, of the Catholic Church in France; Pere Hyacinthe and others, from Switzerland, Germany, and elsewhere.

—Late advices from Japan state that the Department of Religion has published a notification that six women have been appointed preachers, and that attention must be paid them, as they are rich in knowledge.

—There is an old gentleman living in Owen county, Indiana, ninety years of age, who has been a minister of the gospel from his youth, and has had eleven children, all sons and all ministers. He has of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, three hundred and four. And, strange to say, there have been but two deaths in all his family—the two wives of the old gentleman.

Martha Washington College.

MR. EDITOR—In the columns of the ADVOCATE has been appearing for a month or more the advertisement of Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Virginia, which is justly considered *one* of the finest seminaries for young ladies in the country, if not *the* best. I propose, as briefly as possible, to invite the attention of your readers to its superior merits as set forth in the voluntary testimony of distinguished scholars.

Rev. S. A. Steel, chaplain of the University of Virginia, in a letter of July 31st to the *Western Methodist*, (Memphis,) after speaking of the brilliant commencement, says: "This college is endorsed as presenting *very superior* advantages by Dr. Smith and Dr. Peters, of the University of Virginia; Dr. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; Dr. Kirkpatrick, of the East Tennessee University; by Bishops McTyeire and Doggett, Drs. Young and Haygood, besides others too numerous to name. All of these distinguished gentlemen have visited this institution, and endorse its merits from personal observation; some of them are its patrons. I have been intimately acquainted with it for the past two years, and unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best colleges for young ladies—if not the best—in the South. R. W. Jones, M. A., of the University of Va., is president, assisted by an able corps of instructors, among whom is the Rev. Dr. Cunnyngham. Its terms are easy, its living excellent, its work inferior to none in the country."

* * * * *

We add the testimony of Dr. Smith, of the University of Virginia, and Prof. Kirkpatrick, of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, both of whom had daughters in the college as pupils during the session just past:

"UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, April 22, '72.

"Martha Washington College, for young ladies, possesses a rare combination of excellencies. The President, R. W. Jones, Esq., A. M., is well known to me as a gentleman of refined manners, of cultivated mind, and of confirmed Christian character. I became acquainted with him while he attended lectures at this place before the war, and among the small company who have attained the first honors of the institution since my residencehere, no one, I believe, enjoys in a higher degree than he does the confidence and esteem of the faculty. His long and successful experience as a professor and teacher, since his graduation, has completed his qualifitions for his present post, and leaves him without a superior, in my judgment, in the State.

"He is aided at Abingdon by an efficient corps of assistants—the opportunities offered for improvement in music being especially good.

"The situation of the college constitutes another great recommendation to it. Abingdon lies on one of the valleys of the Holston river, nestled amongst the front ranges of the great Apalachian mountain-system, in a region which is geologically a continuation of the great Valley of Virginia, and which, like the latter, is remarkable for its fertility, its beauty and its salubrity. Its people are intelligent, enterprising and generous. They manifest an enlightened interest in education. Among them are numbered some of our oldest and most honored Virginia families. It will not diminish the attractiveness of the place to Methodist parents to learn that their church is large and influential in this region.

"It was my personal acquaintance with Major Jones, and my own knowledge of the excellence of the people and the healthfulness and beauty of the country, together with my recollection of the charming surroundings of the Prestion mansion, (now owned and occupied by the school,) which chiefly induced me to confide to the care of the principal during the present session two of my daughters.

"I did so with very sanguine hopes of their improvement in health, as well as in culture. My expectations have been more than realized.

"From experience, then, as well as prepossession, I cordially and confidently recommend Martha Washington College to parents who are seeking the best advantages for their daughters.

"FRANCIS H. SMITH."

"KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 16, '73

"Martha Washington College, under the presidency of Major R. W. Jones, is an institution for the education of young ladies which I can and do fully and heartily recommend. Its location at Abingdon, among the mountain scenery of Virginia, is healthful and beautiful. The society around it is refined and cultivated. The college buildings and grounds are classic in their elegance, and well calculated to the good taste and comfort of the pupils; while the discipline and courses of instruction, literary, scientific and ornamental, are of the most approved and thorough kind.

"Of Major Jones, the president, and of Rev. Dr. Cunnyngham, professor of moral philosophy, one cannot easily speak in terms of too great praise. Educated, courteous, Christian gentlemen themselves, they are just the kind of men to educate and guide the minds and morals of our daughters, 'that they may be polished after the similitude of a palace.'

"R. L. KIRKPATRICK."

We could give a number of other favorable opinions, but these will suffice.

There has never been an *epidemic* in Abingdon; the climate is as delightful and healthful as any on this continent. The elevation above the sea is about 2200 feet. Abingdon is by railroad 300 miles nearer to the Southern people than Staunton. Sleeping cars run through from New Orleans to Abingdon. Parents, who contemplate sending daughters to Virginia, will find it to their advantage to get a catalogue of this honorable institution.

R. W. J.

From Starrville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Starrville circuit, has just been blessed with the very best of revival meetings of six days, closing this evening with thirty-one accessions to the church. Rev. D. M. Stovall, preacher in charge, assisted by Revs. Caleb Smith and John White, conducted the same, each of whom preached the Word in its purity, and, being aided by dear old Brother Mathis, and also Brothers Little and Tunnell, exhorters, we had three services each day, viz: prayer-meeting and two sermons, with no night service, love-feast and Lord's Supper being also attended to. During intermissions a bountiful supply of excellent refreshments was furnished. During the whole time there was a large, attentive and well-behaved congregation in attendance, and to the last apparently fresh and vigorous, by reason of rest from the labors of the day during the whole night.

This part of God's vineyard has been truly blessed above many other portions. For four preceding years it has had the valuable labors of Brother Mathis, (now doing good work on the Henderson circuit), than whom there is not, perhaps, a more faithful, successful or worthy minister in the State; and this year it is blessed with the faithful services, heart-searching and stirring appeals of Rev. D. M. Stovall. No people living could more highly appreciate such blessings than the recipients thereof.

Before the meeting closed Brother Stovall succeeded not only in enlisting such as appeared to show respect for the worship of God, but his sermons for the last three days seemed to have routed the entire force of the enemy of souls, and several, for whom no hopes had been for a long time entertained, were seen prostrated in the altar, crying for mercy.

The meeting closed this evening, (August 21st), leaving over twenty mourners, nearly all of whom having publicly pledged themselves to persevere till they shall have found peace in believing, being promised the aid of all the Christians present.

Antioch is alive to her whole duty. She has regular class and prayer-meetings, a Council of the Friends of Temperance, and a Band of Hope, besides a flourishing Sabbath-school in full blast. She supports her meetings elegantly and bountifully, and, therefore, deserves, and is receiving, the very best talent that conference can produce. In addition to this, she now has located one of the most worthy, faithful, successful and pious physicians, in the person of Dr. R. K. Fontain, late of Galveston. This estimable gentlemen, introduced into the community by our beloved brother, Stovall, has proven quite a valuable accession to the vicinity, church, Council, and Band of Hope, occupying a prominent position in each. 'Tis true circumstances frequently make men, but in the above named circumstances the man appears to precede, causing and in a great degree controlling. So long as a community will sustain such men, they are sure to be thus blessed.

The writer has but a limited acquaintance with Smith county, but if he is to judge of the whole by this portion, he is certain that it is good enough for him, at least socially and religiously.

A. MEMBER.

August 21, 1873.

Sherman District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The Sherman district conference convened at Canaan on July 11, and closed on Saturday evening, July 12. All the charges of the district were represented except Sherman circuit and Decatur mission. The usual committees were appointed, and all reported.

The Committee on Education reported favorably of the Texas University, and of the Male and Female High School at Sherman, freely indorsing the action of the Board of Trustees in employing Prof. Parks as principal, and promising to pledge our people in the district to rally to the support of this school.

The Committee on Missions reported in favor of discontinuing Decatur as a mission, and in favor of continuing Montague mission; also of organizing a mission in Clay county.

The committee heartily endorsed Bishop Keener's enterprise of purchasing property and establishing a mission in Mexico; and the district is, by resolution, pledged to aid in carrying out the instructions of the present Missionary Board in raising funds to sustain the Mexican mission.

The Committee on Sunday-schools reported 6 schools, 36 officers and teachers, 400 scholars.

"*Resolved*, That we heartily recommend the circulation of our Sunday-school literature published at Nashville.

"*Resolved*, That we cordially recommend the adoption in all our Sabbath-schools of the Uniform Lesson Papers."

The report of the Committee on Finance showed that the majority of the charges were sadly deficient in meeting the claims of the preachers up to date.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported a general want of attendance on prayer and class-meetings and church conferences; also of family religion. They urge the pastors to insist on the importance of our members holding family prayer regularly; also on pastors to visit and hunt up those moving into the county holding church letters.

The following lay delegates were elected to the annual conference: viz: Rev. S. J. Spotts, Dr. L. Keeley, Wm. Howeth, and Wm. Airhart; Rev. J. C. Parks and J. R. Cole, alternates.

Next district conference to be held at Whitesboro.

By resolution, the next district conference will convene on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., to hold four days.

As the secretary, Brother Starks, is sick, I copy from the minutes the above facts and forward for publication.

J. W. FIELDS. P. E.

PILOT POINT, Aug. 26, 1873.

P. S.—Permit me to say that there is quite an interesting protracted meeting going on in this town. There have been, up to date, three conversions; quite a seriousness among the unconverted; congregations good; prospect of greater good. Brother Chalk, the pastor, thinks of protracting the meeting yet several days.

From here I go to Fish creek camp-meeting, from whence you may hear from me again.

J. W. F.

San Felipe Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our camp-meeting at Long Point was one of much interest. We had a very slow begining, but a most gracious ending. The Lord was with us in power and great glory.

We have had, and still have, a great deal of sickness among the children. It has been fatal. In consequence of so much sickness, we were not able to commence our camp-meeting before Saturday, the 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M. At this hour we found the following beloved brethren armed in the spirit of their Master, and ready for battle: Bros. Kavanaugh, Archer and Philpott. As the day passed we could see signs of good; the people coming from afar, and it could be heard all about the ground: "O, I do hope we shall have a good meeting!"

Sunday morning the services were profitable, both at 9 and 11 o'clock. With the closing of the communion service rain came, so that we had no more service until Monday at 11 o'clock. At this time our condition was a gloomy one indeed—the writer with two sick children; ministers leaving; wife just well enough to be up; became very sick afterwards, and is now sick; not able to go home.

The Lord remembered us in our low estate. A cloud of mercy came down upon the people, and broke in blessings among them. From Monday midday until Thursday midnight, at which time we closed the meeting, it was a time of the outpouring of the Spirit of God. Fathers and mothers, children, old and young, were made happy through the abundant love of God dwelling in the soul. How many embraced religion the writer cannot say, but a large number. Twenty-seven united by ritual with the church—all good material—quite a number of promising young men.

In conclusion, Brother Archer has endeared himself to this people. He stayed with us to the last. Long will he live in the hearts and minds of this people. They gave him a rising invitation to be with them next year. The Lord bless him and all his evermore.

This leaves me and mine improving. Wife is up to-day. With care, we shall be able to go home in a day or two.

THOS. WHITWORTH, Pastor.

PITTSVILLE, Aug. 27, 1873.

The total membership in the Protestant churches in this country is estimated at about 6,780,507. The net gain of these churches, within the last ten years, was considerably more than one-third, while that of the population was less than one-fourth.

Correspondence.

Chappell Hill District Conference.

Having been entrusted with the minutes of the Chappell Hill district conference, that I might forward to the ADVOCATE such matter as was deemed of sufficient interest to be spread before the public, I proceed to take out and arrange a few items.

EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education, referring in their report to Soule University, say that the trustees are in correspondence with a distinguished gentleman of large experience, etc., to fill the presidential chair; also refer to the interest that is felt in this institution, and announce the renovation of the building, etc., and affirm a state of "healthy development."

The committee proceed to say Chappell Hill Female College is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. Rev. E. D. Pitts has met the expectations of the most sanguine. His administration of discipline is a complete success. The boarding-house is kept in a manner that does credit to the institution, and gives satisfaction to its inmates. The course of instruction is full, the recitations are thorough, and the advancement of the pupils is solid and real, while the moral character of the exercises is unexceptionable. We hazard nothing when we say that never before, since the organization of this college, has the management been so satisfactory as under the present incumbency.

Resolved, That we will sustain and foster our schools, male and female, at Chappell Hill, and will use diligence in disseminating information and making known their merits.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance, in both preamble and resolutions, insist on the adoption of the assessment plan, recommended by the annual conference, for the raising of all church moneys; complain of the want of efficiency in many of the boards of stewards on the district; and exhort, in effect, that the brethren collect their moneys largely in the beginning of the year.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Committee on Periodical Literature, among other things, brought in the following resolution, which the conference adopted with perfect unanimity:

Resolved, That it is a source of profound gratification to us that, after a series of trials and disappointments, we have at last succeeded in getting a paper, viz: the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, which meets the wants and answers the demands of the public and the church.

I mentioned in a note, a day or two ago, that this same committee had said handsome things about our Sunday-school literature, and, therefore, I will not say more here; only that I, personally, wish it could be made to supercede the books of the American Sunday-school Union in all schools where our people are mixed with others in teaching what are called union schools.

TEMPERANCE.

The Committee on Temperance was in travail as usual with committees on that interesting subject. They at first produced a good deal of matter, some of which the conference could not digest comfortably, and their report was committed to them again, after the subject had been somewhat ventilated. When they made report again, they used few words, but they were weighty words. The sum of the matter was (is) intemperance is an evil of the most appalling sort; and, therefore, the committee recommended that in the church it have no quarter shown it—no, not even in the mild form of mere whisky-selling and dram-drinking.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The committee to whom the subject of Sunday-schools was committed, beg leave to present the following report:

The subject of Sunday-schools is one of the great interests of the church of God. We might say that it is *the* subject of interest to the church of the present day. As an auxiliary to, and a component part of, the church of God, under proper rules and regulations, it is almost impossible to overestimate its value, and yet observation has demonstrated to the thoughtful mind that this institution may be so perverted from its original intention as to prove a curse instead of a blessing. By so much as we lose sight of the religious element, practical and experimental, and endeavor to incorporate other considerations as matters of attraction and interest to the children, the proper end is defeated. By so much as our Sabbath-school regulations prevent attention to the regular ministry of the Word, by substituting it for the public ministry of the Word, or by any regulation that lessens in the mind of the child the importance of this stated means of grace, they are evils that can scarcely fail to be detrimental to the religious interests of the young. Whilst we are satisfied that there may be, and probably are, defects in our Sabbath-school operations, yet we are gratified, from the statistics and representations to this body, to perceive that there is an increasing interest in this important subject, and in many places our schools are in a healthful and growing state.

Resolved, That we recommend to the quarterly conference of this district that they recognize none as officers that are not members of the church.

Resolved, That we urge upon the pastors of the different churches the necessity and importance of giving more prominence to religious exercises in the Sunday-schools.

MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions showed a large district of country, lying mainly in the county of Burleson, which they regarded as missionary ground; and the discussion further disclosed a great scarcity of Bibles and Testaments in the same region. The conference passed a resolution respecting the appointment of a missionary to operate in this section of country; and also requests the presiding elder of the district to confer with the auxiliary societies of the American Bible Society at Bryan and Caldwell, and secure, if possible, a colporteur to operate in the same field.

It seems strange that there is so little vitality in the circuits, etc., which border on this district of moral waste; that they do not invade it with the lamp of life and with active men and women of God, fired with missionary zeal and the love of souls. But, after reading the following extract from the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, our surprise is so strongly excited in another quarter that we are no longer surprised that there is no vitality or efficiency in missions, or anything else:

"The Committee on the State of the Church are painfully impressed with the fact that very incomplete records of our membership are kept; in many instances a few loose sheets of paper, or a dilapidated scrap-book, are all the registers we can find. So prevalent is this defect that very often the pastor has to call for a public acknowledgment of membership of members for the purpose of making new registers."

What a shame that preachers and recording stewards give so little attention to keeping books and papers! The fault is, generally, I think, not with the pastor—that is, he does not destroy the book or carry it away with him; but the recording steward moves off, or does something else, and takes the book or leaves it at the house of a friend, and he moves off, or, in some other way, puts it beyond the reach of the new pastor. I hope the next General Conference will legislate a little on this important subject. I would be in favor of requiring the preachers when they come to conference to bring their church records for inspection by a committee of conference, just as the annual conferences are required to do when their delegations go to the General Conference. And the district conferences might be empowered to examine the church registers, and their report of these registers in the minutes of the district confrrence (which, according to analogy, should be before the committee of the annual conference,) would place the whole matter under the eye of our bishops and of the annual conferences, and have a tendency to cure a vast amount of mischief which comes in just at this place.

The committee, after noting the sparse attendance on prayer-meetings and the decline of class-meetings, proceeds to say: "Coincidentally with these delinquencies, we note the tendency on the part of our members to worldly conformity. In many places there is no line between the church and the world. They indulge in the same extravagance of dress, visit the same places of dissipation, and indulge in nearly all the fashionable vices of the day. What we need is directness of aim in the pulpit, looking to immediate results, and a faithful and uniform administration of the discipline of the church."

It will be a poor exchange when we consent to the loss of holy living, as a rule, for a large list of members.

Methodism has no bond of strength growing out of exclusiveness of claim to be *the church*, no strength derived from a pretended line of successors, and no cohesion around a pompous ritual. Our life is in our spirituality, and is evidenced only in the spirit and power of the hidden life, and in a heavy attendance upon the prayer and class-meetings of the church.

The committee recommended, and the conference then adopted, the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Publishing Company of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be requested to prepare a cheap but durable church register, suited to circuits having several appointments.

Resolved, That we will encourage the formation of classes in all our societies, and that we will return to original Methodistic usages in holding classes after preaching.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the pastor, by a firm and judicious exercise of discipline, to put an end to the indiscriminate attendance upon the sinful amusements of our day, such as the theatre, the ball-room, and the circle of spiritists.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in all our charges by the pastors.

H. V. P.

Local Preachers---Waxahachie District.

MR. EDITOR—At the district conference for the Waxahachie district, Northwest Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, held June 6th, a resolution was passed appointing me to correspond with the local preachers of the district the ensuing year with reference to holding protracted meetings.

Now, I am fearful the resolution comtemplates more than I can reasonably do. It was passed so hurridly that there was little or no time for the discussion of its merits in the conference-room. I will say in this connection that I think this a move in the right direction, if one point can be guarded—that of separating in some degree the interests of the itinerant and local ministry.

In the great work of winning souls to Christ, their objects should be one and the same; indeed, I regard it to be the disciplinary, as well as the moral duty, of the local preachers to aid the circuit preacher on all important occasions, and especially during revival, protracted and camp-meeting seasons, as a co-laborer with him in the gospel.

The spirit of the resolution contemplates that the local preachers employ at least a part of their time in holding protracted meetings of their own; and as these protracted meetings would be very likely to occupy time that would otherwise claim their presence on their own circuits to assist the circuit preacher in holding his meetings, it will be seen that their interests would at once, in some degree, be divided.

Aside from this thought on the subject, I am of opinion that the plan would work well. During the district conference, and immediately after the passage of the resolution, I was pressed by brethren from different portions of the district to hold meetings, and by one brother to give him the first appointment, which I did. The meeting was held three or four miles west of Waxahachie. The good Lord was with us; especially on Sunday night was his presence felt in great power. A number crowded their way to the altar for the prayers of the church. The meeting was continued for several days, and I trust much good was done. I verily believe such meetings could be made a power in the land if it did not create a conflicting interest as above indicated.

I said I was fearful the resolution contemplated more than I should be able to do. In the first place, the series of protracted meetings for the Lancaster circuit has just begun, the first of which embraced the first and second Sabbaths in August, including, also, our third quarterly conference for this circuit. We had our beloved and worthy presiding elder, Brother Graves, with us to the last. Result of the meeting: forty conversions, and upwards of thirty accessions to the M. E. Church, South.

An additional reason is, that Brother Davis has four or five other protracted meetings in regular succession, and but very little preaching help. How can I leave him?

Again: the intent of the resolution being closely followed out, it would keep me employed the entire fall, not only preventing me from enjoying the meetings on my own circuit, but keeping me engaged from home without any prospect of my own circuit preacher having help from any other quarter. Other reasons might be given which precludes the possibility of spending so much time from home, which I forbear mentioning here.

Hoping that God, in his love, may visit the church, and the local preachers generally may do more for God than they have ever done before, I remain, as ever,

Your brother in Christ,
J. H. MILLER.

LANCASTER, Aug. 18, 1873.

POISON FROM IVY.—If the case is a bad one, let the person take about two ounces of sweet or olive oil, every two hours, till at least a pint has been taken. At the same time bathe the parts affected with sweet oil; cover with bits of silk or thin muslin.

The bowels are apt to become costive, and if the oil does not operate within twelve hours after commencing to take it, give a grain or two of podophylin, with a little cream of tartar. Repeat the oil the next day, and the next, if thought necessary, or until the disease and swelling begin to abate. There is no danger in the sweet oil; it may be taken freely, even to a quart, without hurting any one, and may be relied on as an infallible remedy.

Common garden celandine is a sure cure for ivy poison. Bruise and apply as a poultice.—*Household*.

Our Monthlies for September.

Opium-Smokers.

The habit of opium-smoking is unquestionably the direst curse under which vast, populous China groans. One who has never visited an opium shop can have no conception of the fatal fascination that holds its victims fast bound—mind, heart, soul and conscience, all absolutely dead to every impulse but the insatiable, ever-increasing thirst for the damning poison. I entered one of these dens but once, but I can never forget the terrible sights and sounds of that "place of torment." The apartment was spacious, and might have been pleasant but for its foul odors and still fouler scenes of unutterable woe—the footprints of sin trodden deep in the furrows of those haggard faces and emaciated forms. On all four sides of the room were couches placed thickly against the walls, and others were scattered over the apartment wherever there was room for them. On each of these lay extended the wreck of what was once a man. Some few were old—all were hollow-eyed, with sunken cheeks and cadaverous countenances; many were clothed in rags, having probably smoked away their last dollar; while others were offering to pawn their only decent garment for an additional dose of the deadly drug. A decrepit old man raised himself as we entered, drew a long sigh, and then, with a half-uttered imprecation on his own folly, proceeded to refill his pipe. This he did by scraping off, with a five-inch steel needle, some opium from the lid of a tiny shell box, rolling the paste into a pill, and then, after heating it in the blaze of a lamp, depositing it within the small aperture of his pipe. Several short whiffs followed; then the smoker would remove the pipe from his mouth and lie back motionless; then replace the pipe, and with fast-glazing eyes blow the smoke slowly through his pallid nostrils. As the narcotic effects of the opium began to work he fell back on the couch in a state of silly stupefaction that was alike pitiable and disgusting. Another smoker, a mere youth, lay with face buried in his hands, and as he lifted his head there was a look of despair such as I have seldom seen. Though so young, he was a complete wreck, with hollow eyes, sunken chest and a nervous twitching in every muscle. I spoke to him, and learned that six months before he had lost his whole patrimony by gambling, and came hither to quaff forgetfulness from these Lethean cups; hoping, he said, to find death as well as oblivion. By far the larger proportion of the smokers were so entirely under the influence of the stupefying poison as to preclude any attempt at conversation, and we passed out from this moral pest-house sick at heart as we thought of these infatuated victims of self-indulgence and their starving families at home. This baneful habit, once formed, is seldom given up, and from three to five years' indulgence will utterly wreck the firmest constitution, the frame becoming daily more emaciated, the eyes more sunken, and the countenance more cadaverous, till the brain ceases to perform its functions, and death places its seal on the wasted life.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Mocking-Bird.

I mention the nightingale only to point my remarks upon its American rival, the famous mocking-bird of the Southern States, which is also a nightingale—a night-singer—and which no doubt excels the Old-World bird in the variety and compass of its powers. The two birds belong to totally distinct families, there being no American species which answers to the European nightingale, as there are that answer to the robin, the cuckoo, the blackbird, and numerous others. Philomel has the color, manners and habits of a thrush—our hermit-thrush—but it is not a thrush at all, but a warbler. I gather from the books that its song is protracted and full rather than melodious, a capricious, long-continued warble, doubling and redoubling, rising and falling, issuing from the groves and the great gardens, and associated in the minds of the poets with love and moonlight and the privacy of sequestered walks. All our sympathies and attractions are with the bird, and we do not forget that Arabia and Persia are there back of its song.

Our nightingale has mainly the reputation of the caged bird, and is famed mostly for its powers of mimicry, which are truly wonderful, enabling the bird to exactly reproduce and even improve upon the notes of almost any other songster. But in a state of freedom it has a song of its own which is infinitely rich and various. It is a garrulous polyglot when it chooses to be, and there is a dash of the clown and the buffoon in its nature, which too often flavors its whole performance, especially in captivity; but in its native haunts, and when its love-passion is upon it, the serious and even grand side of its character comes out. In Alabama and Florida its song may be heard all through the sultry summer-night. A friend of Thoreau and a careful observer, who has resided in Florida, tells me that this bird is a much more marvelous singer than it has the credit of being. He describes a habit it has of singing on the wing on moonlight nights, that would be worth going South to hear. Starting from a low bush, it mounts in the air and continues its flight apparently to an altitude of several hundred feet, remaining on the wing a number of minutes, and pouring out its song with the utmost clearness and *abandon*—a slowly-rising musical rocket that fills the night-air with harmonious sounds.—*Scribner's Monthly,*

Rambles in China.

On the second day's march towards the Great Wall the travelers reach "the fortified city of Tchang-Piu-Tchao," and find it is a filthy hamlet with mud walls. Next morning they come to the five majestic gates of the Valley of the Tombs of the Emperors. This valley, which is all sand, is shut in on the other side by an amphitheatre of lofty mountains, at whose feet, surrounded by green trees, stand thirteen gigantic tombs, arranged in a semicircle. The long avenue which extends from the entrance of the valley to the tomb of the first emperor, a distance of three miles, is marked out, first by winged columns of white marble, then by two ranges of sculptured animals of colossal size; camels, elephants, hippopotami, lions fifteen feet high, and each cut out of a single block of granite, winged dragons, a number of other animals, and then twelve emperors three times the size of life, helmed and cuirassed. What superhuman labor does this wonderful avenue imply! Well may M. de Beauvoir remind us that the men of the age which saw those blocks of granite rolled into the midst of that sandy plain, must have been men who did not consume their lives, like the Chinamen of to-day, in gambling and opium-smoking dens. At the end of the avenue are the tombs: each is a temple, in which white and pink marble, porphyry, and carved teak-wood are blended in a tasteful harmony, and with grand, severe lines, very rare in Chinese architecture. The austere splendor of these funeral palaces has undergone no change for nine hundred years; since an entire people in mourning escorted the golden coffin of the Ming emperor on its road between the colossi in granite, the "howlers" flung themselves down and grovelled before his tomb, and the diggers who laid his ashes in the dust they had dug into were slain upon the spot, lest the secret of the treasures buried with him should be betrayed.

One more night, and Nang-kao is passed, and a wild dark gorge is entered, formed by precipitous mountain sides and the dry bed of a torrent; this gorge opens into a rocky valley, most majestic and forbidden. A chain of walls, surmounted by high turrets and crenulations, runs along the top of the terrible rocks, following their sinuosities like a serpent, far out of sight. At first the traveler thinks this is the Great Wall; but when he has advanced far upon the difficult road through the valley, he sees the sun shining on two other parallel walls, side by side upon the extreme crest of the tremendous rocks, and standing out in clear profile against the sky. One more plunge into a deep, dark gorge, whence the traveller emerges upon a sheet of ice, to find himself confronted by two scarlet kiosks, perched like eagles' nests on the summits of two black rocks, which form a natural gate to a new pass. Flocks of wild ducks and geese fly screaming overhead; for many leagues around not a human being is visible. A little later, and he has reached the bastion which separates Mongolia from China. Its base and its windows are slightly dilapidated; but the Great Wall, which rises abruptly on the right and left, and winds, "a fantastic stone serpent," along the crest of the principal chain, and over the hills and far away, with its square towers rising at intervals, to break the undulating line, until it passes out of sight in the dim distance, is in perfect repair. As the hands of the builders left it, two thousand years ago, it stands to-day.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Approaching Transit.

The following is extracted from a letter addressed by Rear-Admiral Sands to the Astronomer Royal on the subject of American preparations for observing the transit of 1874:

"The favorable northern stations will all be selected on the coast of China, Japan, and Siberia; one probably at Wladiwostok (Lat. 43° 7′; Long. 8h. 48m.); one at or near Yokohama; one near Pekin, or between Pekin and the coast; and the fourth somewhere in Japan, China, or the adjacent islands. In the Southern hemisphere satisfactory stations are much more difficult to find. Our choice seems to be confined to Kerguelen Land, Tasmania, Southern New Zealand, and Auckland or Chatham Island, subject to the consent of the British Government. The most favorable of these stations is probably Kerguelen Land, which you mention among those you purpose to occupy yourself, and which I believe the Germans also intend to occupy. It is a delicate question whether there are not very grave objections to having so many stations together, the answer to which must mainly depend on whether similar methods of observations are to be employed by the different parties. The force of the objection is greatly diminished by the circumstence that our method of photographing is not to be employed by any other nation. Still the comparative inaccessiblity of that point allows me to speak with little confidence of our ability to occupy it. In addition to these photographic stations, it is our wish to comply with your desire that we should occupy a contact station in the Pacific. Here we prefer one of the Sandwich Islands, as distant as possible from the point which you may select. The objection to occupying a station so near yours seems to be counterbalanced by the very favorable conditions of that group, both astronomically and meteorologically, and by its accessibility from our western coast. As both contacts will be visible from all the photographic stations, it is intended to observe them with 5-inch equatoreals, with clock-work and micrometer for measuring cusps, one of which will be sent to each station. As the factor for "ingress accelerated" will be about as great at Wladiwostok and at Yokohama as it will be at Tahiti, it does not seem necessary to occupy the latter station in addition, and besides, only one contact can be seen either at Tahiti or Marquesas, while the Asiatic stations are about equally favorable for both contacts. Each station will also be furnished with a portable transit, accompanied by clock and chronograph, for the determination of local time. This transit will be supplied with a fine spirit-level and declination micrometer for use as a 'zenith telescope.' For longitude, we shall probably depend mainly on occultations of small stars to be observed with the 5-inch telescopes. It is hoped by careful watching to observe eight or ten occultations per month, mostly when the moon is near her conjunction, and while she is passing the Milky Way. It is believed that occultations are much more free from systematic errors than moon-culminations. The numerous old determinations of the Transatlantic longitudes by the latter method, most of which may be found in Gould's paper, do not encourage us to rely upon it."—*Eclectic.*

Buddhism.

The system derives its distinctive appellation from Buddh or Buddha—the name, not of any one god, but of the entire class, or deity in general. Its disciples claim that to different ages and systems there have belonged innumerable Buddhs; but to no one world more than five, and to some not any. When this is the case, the "period" is full of gloom; life waxes feeble, and all creatures are degraded and miserable. To our favored system Fate decreed five, each of whom was to appear on the earth in due succession, pass through myriads of transmigrations or states of existence, being born in all manner of forms, as insects, reptiles, birds, beasts, and fishes, till every sin should be atoned for by suffering, and a sufficient degree of "merit" amassed to purchase complete redemption from existence as an inferior animal. Then the embryo deity should appear as prince, priest, or *litterateur*, and, becoming a teacher of religion, be purged from the last remains of sin and enter into Nigban. A long interregnum would then occur, and at the prescribed time another god would appear to go through the self-same routine of purgatorial suffering, with precisely the same results. Four of these Buddhs have already appeared during the present "system," the last of whom was Gaudama, and he is the one now worshiped. Unless the fifth Buddh should sooner become incarnate, Gaudama's exaltation is to continue five thousand years, two thousand four hundred and sixteen of which have already expired. After the completion of his full term he will no longer receive divine honors, but will still retain his rank as a Buddh reposing in Nigban. Of the first three, Kau-kri-than, Gau-nga-gong, and Kah-tha-pah, little is known besides their names, that they were born, lived, and died, and are supposed to be resting in Nigban, the highest possible felicity to which either mortal or deity may attain—a dreamless sleep of unconscious blessedness, in which one really lives, but is unsusceptible alike of pain and pleasure, and incapable equally of thought and action, volition and consciousness! This is the *summum bonum* of the Buddhist, the very *ne plus ultra* of the indolent East Indian's ideas of happiness here or hereafter.—*Galaxy.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 10, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

The curators and trustees take this method of informing the public that the exercises of the coming term will open the first Monday in October, under an experienced and capable faculty. Parents and guardians having sons or wards to educate are asked to consider its claims for patronage.

For further particulars, as to tuition, etc., we refer to our forthcoming advertisement in this paper of September 17th.

R. W. KENNON,
Pres. Board of Curators.
W. B. NORRIS,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

August 21, 1873.

YELLOW FEVER.—Quite an excitement was produced last week by the report of one case of yellow fever in our city. There was the usual rush to the country of crowds of frightened people.

There still exists doubt in the minds of a number of our physicians and of others who are familiar with the disease, whether the case reported was yellow fever. And if it was a genuine specimen of this dreaded scourge, the city is in such excellent sanitary condition that it is doubted whether it would spread. We have strong hopes that we will escape it. Should it assume an epidemic form, we shall give prompt notice.

Since writing the above, the leading physicians of the city have published a card, stating that there is not a single case of yellow fever in their practice. The physicians in charge of the St. Marys and City Hospitals have published a similar statement. The leading merchants have made careful investigation of all the facts, and over their names have made the same announcement. From all the facts we can gather, we are satisfied that the panic was uncalled for, and that no yellow fever is in our midst.

OUR venerable brother, David Ayers, who has been spending the summer months at Ocean Springs, Miss, has returned to our city looking hale and cheerful under the weight of one and four score winters. He gave us a glowing account of the camp-meeting at Ocean Sprirgs. The preaching was, he says, of the first order. In order to enjoy the services, he had constructed a pulpit with an apparatus attached which conveyed the sound through a flexible tube to his ear, and, thus seated quietly in the congregation, he could hear every word the preacher uttered. If every one would show a like appreciation of the gospel, there would be in every house of worship more and better hearers.

Brother Ayers desires all his correspondents to direct their letters to Galveston.

There are five evangelical missionary stations among the working people of Paris that are reported as in successful operation. The working people are beginning to cry out against the domination of the Catholic priests.

EARLY MARRIAGE OF PREACHERS.

The church papers just now are discussing with considerable freedom the marriage of young preachers. The question is one of such delicacy and difficulty that we confess to some hesitation in saying anything about it. There is no step about which people ask for so much advice and take so little.

In the former days of Methodism this was not considered an open question. Young married men were seldom received into conference, while the probationers were required to defer that step until after ordination. The change which has taken place in the support of preachers has had its influence in producing the change in the practice of the preachers. Then the quarterage was fixed by the conference; now each congregation determines the question of salary, and often a young man is liberally paid, while another with a large family lives in actual want. That the church loses by the early marriage of preachers is evident, inasmuch as the cares of a family interrupt the studies of the preacher, and instead of developing into that maturity and power which his earlier labors promised, too often the assumption of the marriage vows marks the wane of his influence and usefulness. In every other line of life early marriages are deprecated by all sensible persons. The apprentice never thinks of such a step, or if he does, he keeps it to himself. He must be the master of his trade before he assumes such grave responsibilities. The clerk counts his salary against the increased expense; while the lawyer and physician usually aim to establish a practice ere they ask a woman to share their lot. In all these professions an early marriage is the exception to the rule. With preachers, however, unmarried candidate for ordination is becoming the exception. This state of things is not peculiar to the Methodist Church, but other denominations are feeling its influence, and are tracing the failure of many of their most promising men to hasty action in this direction. It not only concerns the church, but the parties themselves. The man who realizes the obligations of the ministerial calling must regard the depreciation of his usefulness as a calamity. If his heart is in the work, retirement from the field must entail on him a life-long regret. No success in life, no farm, no store, no success in any professon, can fell the vacuum in a heart which has once been filled by an ardent love for souls implanted within it by the influence of the Spirit of God. Many an unhappy man in the church to-day can realize the force of this statement. Many of the failures in business, which mark the history of men who have retired from the active ministry, have been the consequence, not of want of capacity, but of that restlessness which must fill a heart which feels that the life they are living is not the one to which God called them. A divided heart will bring uncertain purposes and efforts to bear on enterprises which would be successful if the man could enter heartily and with unwavering pupose on the work before him. Of course, the wife and children share the loss of happiness on the part of the head of the family, and whatever misfortune may be his lot. Often the preacher bears up like a hero under this burden, and his wife bravely shares his lot, but the burden of care has grown more rapidly than the preacher has improved, and unable to command the appointments which would support him, he labors on faithfully, but with many a sore on his heart worn there by annual disappointments.

How is this matter to be remedied? We don't know! We must commit it to Providence and the piety and good sense of the preachers, and, we may add, of the ladies whose attractions are so liable to lead themselves and others into trouble. The step involves consequences of such vital importance both to themselves and the church that, of all persons, they should take it "reverently, discreetly, advisedly, and in the fear of God."

THAT MISSIONARY CHICKEN.

Our readers will remember that missionary hen which accomplished more for the missionary cause than three "average Tennessee Methodists," and, in fact, more than an average Methodist in any of our conferences. The proprietor of that hen reports as follows:

By-the-by, the missionary hen raised her brood, and they were sold for five dollars. She has now five more chicks, which are getting on finely and threaten to yield more than any five members' average in the conference that Brother Joyce boasts so much of. Another hen (not a missionary) started a brood at the same time, but the continuous rains drowned it out.

Five dollars from each Methodist in Texas would swell our contributions to over two hundred thousand dollars, and that amount would enable our church to move into the front rank of the workers in this glorious field. Is this too much? God not only requires it, but other churches are reaching out toward that standard of liberality. Why may not the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, obey the command of God?

THE WAY IT WAS DONE AT ST. JAMES.

Dr. Angell, the superintendent of St. James Sunday-school, called in last week to report what his little people had done for the Mexican Mission. As raising chickens was out of the question with all the children, their superintendent told them they could earn the money in any way that presented itself; and if they wished, they could report with their money the manner in which they earned it. We wish we could give the whole report, so that the boys and girls, as well as the grown-up people in the Methodist Church in Texas, might see that when people try they can raise money to send the gospel to the heathen.

One little fellow, only ten or twelve years old, raised over three dollars "hauling sand from the beach." Right hard work this hot weather. A little girl made her offering by "washing;" another, "making a tidy." One boy reported a very snug little sum as the proceeds of the sale of "fish caught by himself;" another "caught crabs and sold them," and brought the money to the school. Well, fishing and catching crabs is not the hardest work boys ever do; but giving the money to a good cause instead of buying bananas or a base ball club, is something. A little girl made her mite by "minding baby;" another, by "nursing baby." We have no doubt these little girls love "sure enough babies," and their work was a "labor of love;" yet it was a help to mamma, and we hope their tiny offering will bear a blessing with it. Here are others "helping papa," "helping mamma," "work in a store," "selling shoe-pegs," "sweeping," "filling wood-box," "carrying in wood," "sawing wood," "work in the garden." One little chap reported simply "hard work;" while one of the tiniest girls earned her fifty cents by "learning to cook, and minding her own business." By-the-way, we think the task of this last one was about the hardest of the whole number.

Some may think all this was well enough to amuse the children. Would that we all had more of the simplicity of children when we hear the commands of God. The rich man, offering his tens of thousands, does not lay a gift on the altar more acceptable in the sight of heaven than the smallest contribution won by children, and consecrated to the work of advancing the cause of Christ.

The education of the present generation of church members in the school of Christian benevolence has been sadly neglected. We must see to it that the children, who will soon take our places, are trained aright. Teach them not only to give, but why they should give, and how to give. Let the lessons be taken from the words of Him who, though rich, for our sake became poor, that we through His poverty might become rich. Show them the Man of Calvary, whose life was spent in doing good, and whose life was given for the souls of men. When the church fully learns that lesson, the tide of Christian knowledge will swell over every shore until it covers the earth as the waters cover the face of the deep.

THE report of a prize-fight in a New York daily closes with the information that there was a "total absence of vulgar remarks, common to such assemblages, and profane language was nowheres."

That is encouraging. The prize ring is being conducted with respect to morality and a decided show of piety. By properly toning up the manners of the "roughs," and purging the reports of the ring, we may find them after a while so elevated that the church, which, in many quarters, is taking stock freely in the popular amusements of the day, will embrace this "manly sport" in the innocent pleasures in which all may indulge.

NINETEEN families of Mennonites, destined for Kansas, arrived in the steamer Hammonia, at New York, on Friday, and a colony of 5000 Mennonites is expected to arrive next May.

Thus the oppressions of the Old World contribute to the prosperity of the New. The hard hand of oppression sends out often the noblest offerings of which a land is capable to promote the prosperity of another people.

FROM VIRGINIA.

My Dear Advocate—I am still drinking these cooling and invigorating waters. Our company varies, but is always pleasant. Since my last I have made an excursion or two—first to Chillhowee (white and red sulphur) Springs, as strong and sanitary as any in Virginia. These springs have been recently purchased, in part, or whole, by an enterprising gentleman of ample means, who will shortly proceed to put up first-class buildings, and have all the appointments of a most satisfactory character. These springs are situated in a romantic valley, with fine views, near the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and easily accessible. The Washington Springs, from where I write, are only four miles away. These springs combine nearly all the varieties of healing waters found in these mountains—red and white sulphur, alum, magnesia and iron; and these two springs are the first in position, coming from the South and West. No bar is, or will be, kept at either place. This will be news of interest to temperate and intemperate alike, and they will govern themselves accordingly. Near the Chillhowee (or Sleeping Deer) Springs is a spacious and comfortable brick Methodist church, where I had the pleasure of preaching and feeling it was good to be there.

My next excursion was to Saltville, to attend the quarterly meeting of the Saltville work, and to preach once—my limit per week. This is a most remarkable and beautiful place, topographically considered. It lies in a deep valley between the Walker and the Clinch Mountains. It was anciently a salt-lick—perhaps a lake inclosed in the mountains; but it has broken away, and a small stream drains the valley. Here, in ages past, the wild beast came for salt, and the remains of some of the extinct races are found and are preserved in the museum of Emory and Henry College, only a few miles away. Salt has been manufactured here for more than seventy years, but within a few years a new well has been sunk and the business greatly enlarged. The water is pumped by steam to a considerable height, and carried by pipes to several furnaces, where several hundred large kettles are boiling from early Monday morning till midnight Saturday. Some six hundred thousand bushels of beautiful salt are manufactured here per year. A branch of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad takes it, to the amount of about four thousand carloads each year, and distributes it to all points. The salt is excellent and most beautiful, of the creamy whiteness of the best lint cotton. About one hundred employees are occupied with these works. The same company has within a mile of their salt works a plaster of Paris bed, not only valuable as plaster for moulding, but one of the best fertilizers in the world, stimulating crops to a large yield. The lofty hills all around are fertile to their summits, and covered over with the richest mantilla of blue grass, on which large herds of blooded stock, worth fabulous prices, are feeding and fattening. The same company has a cheese factory, and exports much butter South; and the butter up here is butter indeed.

The most pleasant thing in this beautiful and wonderful valley is the new and beautiful church—a gem of architectural taste—recently built by Mr. Palmer, one of the proprietors, and presented to the community for the worship and praise of God. The same generous heart has devised, and (D. V.)in the spring will rear a beautiful academy, which shall also be the home of the Sunday-school. Near by stands a venerable old mansion, where, in years long past, the sainted Asbury cried, "Behold the lamb!"

J. B. Walker.

Washington Springs, Va., Aug. 26, '73.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

From the New Orleans Christian Advocate.]

Mr. Editor—Our missionary, Hernandez, has safely arrived, and I am in receipt of letters from him weekly. He stepped directly into a church and a congregation. His letter of this past week, dated July 15th, says:

"I have the pleasure to tell you that from eighty to one hundred persons pay attention to my church on Thursdays and Sundays; and, what is better, the priest, Lorenzo Llepes, whom I have employed, as I told you in my last, has requested of me the baptism, which I will administer next Sunday. * * * Eight days ago a commission from the town of Napala came to me, earnestly requesting me to establish a Methodist worship in the said villa. All the Protestants acknowledge the people of this town of five thousand inhabitants to have the best disposition for Protestantism, as they dismissed the Catholic priest there established. * * I earnestly call your attention to this, that through our newspapers all the faithful ministers be exhorted to pray continually for the Mexican mission."

It will be seen by this that he is already under full headway. He wants "a good supply of tracts, Bibles and Testaments, to furnish with them two or three ministers" he expects to employ.

In this connection I will introduce the translation of a letter from Bro. Hernandez to Mr. William Headen, of Corpus Christi, written just after his arrival in Mexico, which will give his idea of the prospect, and to the reader some idea of our missionary.

City of Mexico, June 28, 1873.

Mr. William Headen—*My Very Dear Sir and Beloved Brother:* Health and peace! On the eleventh instant I left Havana, on the fourteenth I arrived at Vera Cruz, and on the fifteenth at this city, and it has surprised me to see in it a powerful aid, sanction and protection in favor of Protestantism, and much more as the ministers of all denominations lend themselves joyfully to help me in my holy undertaking. After the same manner the consul, the United States minister, and other persons to whom I have been recommended, have resolutely tendered me their assistance.

Brother William, our Bishop's mission to this capital is wonderful. Well, it has presented itself to my individual sight that he has accomplished a work so majestic as to alone to be attributable to a divine inspiration.

There are truly more Protestants here, in so short a time, than those which the Bishop was able to mention in his letter, and there is nothing more necessary than a church of our own. * * * This is the opportune occasion in which the Lord selects his own, and unites them to us, to the end that we adore him in an orderly manner. Well, here is a case: A priest, who exercised the Roman ministry for twenty years and more, and for seven years has been a Protestant, contemplating sadly this disorganization (according to his matured experience), has presented himself to me to give me the hand in that which I may employ him; and I, having received a general recommendation of all the ministers here, and having seen his credentials, and fixed excommunication in the Roman churches against him, and his conduct, which is very grave and circumspect—I repeat, I have placed him with an adult school until books reach me to send him as a missionary to Tierra Caliente, to the places where he was parish priest. Moreover, this is the desire which animates him most.

To-morrow (the 29th) worship begins in our church. Moreover, my corresponding preparations for it have been many. I have an excellent Protestant performer, who is going to play a melodeon for me, which I have hired at $12 a month until my bishop sends me one which I requested him to send. In fine, it is beyond reach to recount all the rapid strides of the gospel.

If there remain any books which I left in your care, and are not very necessary there, you can send them to me.

I request that not a single person remain unsaluted who knows or asks for me. Salute them with individual remembrances, excusing me on account of my unwearied labors.

I am eternally yours,

Alejo Hernandez.

The times are said to be hard, but for many of us they will never be better. Time and life both press. What we do must be done quickly, or not at all. The missionary cause has never seen anything else but hard times at our hands. I am glad to believe that the church is rousing up. I have received gifts for this noble cause which show how near it lies to the hearts of the people—from some the most precious relics of departed friends. Two ladies, living at different points in Alabama, have each sent for this mission a gold piece, "once the property of a son killed in the battle of the Wilderness."

Yours truly, J. C. Keener.

Ocean Springs, Aug. 20, '73.

From the following, which is taken from the *Two Republics*, a journal published in the City of Mexico in the English language, it will be seen that the movements of the Protestants in Mexico are, by their efficiency and success, awaking an interest among that people. The success of other denominations should arouse us to increased zeal. The way is open, and we must enter, or surrender that rich and inviting field to a people more worthy of the reward:

The rapid spread of the Protestant religion in Mexico is daily becoming more notable. The numbers of places of worship are increasing, and the worshipers are rapidly augmenting. We are not aware of the exact number of Protestant congregations in the valley; and can only speak of several in this city. At the Anglican Church the services are conducted in English in the forenoon, and in Spanish in the afternoon; this congregation is composed mostly of English and Americans, and a few Mexicans. It is presided over by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Butler, assisted by Mr. Parks, and occasionally by other gentlemen. The church of San Francisco is a large edifice, and on every Sunday largely attended; in fact, is filled in every part, composed entirely of Mexicans. The service is conducted in Spanish, and the clergy are all natives. Another chapel is on Cinco de Mayo street, where the services are conducted also in Spanish, and the congregation is composed principally of Mexicans. There are several other places of Protestant worship in the city, where the services are conducted in Spanish, and the congregations are composed of Mexicans, the localities of which are not known to us.

The ministers of the Protestant churches in Mexico are mostly Mexicans, there being only six foreign missionaries, we believe, at present in this portion of the republic: Dr. Butler, Messrs. Hutchinson, Carter, Cooper, and Phillips, from the United States; and Mr. Parks, from England.

These gentlemen are all of that energetic race that never relinquishes a pursuit, and are actively engaged in the work of proselyting. We can say to the Catholic clergy, if they do not wake up from their inertia, they will soon have in their midst an element powerful to work more damage to the hierarchy than that of the political reformation.

MISSIONARY.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will meet at Minneapolis on the 23d of September.

An interesting event in missionary work has recently occurred in Tabreez, Persia—the conversion of a moolah or Mohammedan priest, a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

In China, only about one in eight are able to read the writings of Confucius. None of the women can read. All Christian converts, however, are taught to read.

One of the secretaries of the American Board states that there is a great lack of missionaries. There are but three missionaries to send this year, and the cause needs at least a dozen.

The Free Italian Church has now twelve missionaries, thirteen native evangelists, and also four young men whom it supports while they are preparing for the ministry, under Professor Dr. Michelis, at Pisa.

The Christian population of Persia numbers 50,000, of whom half are Americans and half Nestorians. The 6000 Americans who reside in towns are chiefly in Tabreez and Jalfa; the rest are agriculturists. In Persia the Mohammedan who becomes a Christian, or the apostate to Islam who afterward renounces it, is liable to death. We hope the Shah will learn a lesson of tolerance in his Western tour.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon testifies that, in all his ministry, he has never been called upon to exclude a member from the church who had embraced religion and made a public profession of faith in childhood. We commend this statement to the thoughtful consideration of those who question the wisdom of biasing the minds of children on questions of faith. If we want them to be Christian men and women, we must begin in childhood. If we fail to work, some one else will not. We can not hold their characters in an unformed state. We might as well insist that the peach or the apple should suspend the collection of their juices and the distillation of their flavor and fragrance until summer-time, with its maturity, calls for their development.

The convicts in the Davenport, Ia., prison have unanimously petitioned for the closing of all bar-rooms on the Sabbath.

We consider convicts good authority on the temperance question. No class of people have suffered more than they have from the baleful effects of the liquor traffic. It has put more of them in prison than any other agency. It is the chief ally of crime in the land, and the prisoner in his cell, who has been made an outcast through its agency, has a right to be heard.

The Sunday-School.

THE CHURCH AT WORK.—In a recent sermon at the anniversary of the Sunday-school of Marcy Avenue Baptist Chapel, the Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D., said:

The Sunday-school is the church at work to save sinners," and all pastors and religious teachers should boldly summon the entire people to assemble each Sunday, either as teachers or as scholars. A new public sentiment should be created on this subject. It should be considered as strange for fathers and mothers to stay away from the Bible-school, as for boys and girls to stay away from the Sunday-school. It has been charged that thousands are in jails or prisons, or wandering in the midst of sinful indulgences, who were once in our Sunday-schools. It should be remembered that very few proceed from the Sunday-school direct to the jail or prison. They first forsook the house of God and the companionship of the redeemed, and as a result they plunged headlong in dissipation and criminal indulgence. Let us remember that the end of Christian attainment is to teach. It is not difficult to gather a Sunday-school class. Any one can do that, *but only one peculiarly gifted can hold a class.* Teaching the word, with faith in the infinite possibilities, is then the work ever before us, and when it shall be done, and well done, by the Christians of any age, the world will be revolutionized and humanity will be redeemed.

ALWAYS TOO LATE.—Some people are always too late, and therefore accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present until thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is to either yourself or to him, he is just as tardy. If he takes a passage in the steamboat he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, and the train has started a few minutes before he arrives. His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience. This course the character we have described always pursues. He is never in season at a church, at a place of business, at his meals, or in his bed. Persons of such habits we cannot but despise. Always speak in season, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble—who are never at hand for a journey, a trading, a sweet-heart or anything else—are poor sloths, and are ill-calculated to get a living in this stirring world.

ADULTS IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. In an essay before the late Oregon Baptist Sunday-school Convention on the adult element, in the Sunday-school, the Hon. W. C. Johnson spoke of the difficulty of retaining boys who have suddenly come to the knowledge that they are "young gentlemen." I believe if the mothers and fathers were all found i nthe Bible-school reverently studying the word of God, and joyously singing the songs of Zion, their grown-up sons and daughters would not so often "drop out" of the school just at the time when the restraining influences of God' struth and Spirit and people are most vitally necessary. The power of example is greater than the power of a precept; and you may urge your son to go to Sunday-school as much as you please; but until the desirableness of the place is sufficient to carry you there, he will see the inconsistency of your actions and words, and unless converted by the grace of God more thoroughly than you are, will avail himself of the first removal of paternal authority to remove himself from the religious atmosphere of the school.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The church and the school should never be placed in opposition. A question has lately been brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania requiring a decision on the point, whether the meeting of a Sunday-school should be called "a divine service." The court decided that it was not "a divine service." Of course, the school is not the church. It can never take the place of the church for the children. It was never meant to. There is no reason why the school should seem to usurp the place of the church. The church establishes the school, the school feeds the church. They are related as the members of the body. Their interests are one. There can be no antagonism. All contrasts between the usefulness of these institutions, all contests about the rights of pastors and superintendents, are to be avoided. He is an unwise pastor who interferes with the regular exercises of the school. He is an unwise superintendent who, when in his pastor's presence, does not recognize him as the pastor of the school as well as of the church. Let them bear one another's burdens. It seems as though Satan took advantage of Christ's declaration: "A house divided against itself can not stand," in the ingenious methods by which the evil of division is spread among Christians.—*S. S. Times.*

A BOYS COMMENTARY.—An old schoolmaster said one day to a clergyman who had come to examine his school: "I believe the children know the chatechism, word for word."

"But do they understand it?—that is the question," said the clergyman.

The schoolmaster only bowed respectfully, and the examination began.

A little boy repeated the fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and he was desired to explain it. Instead of trying to do so, the little boy, with his face covered with blushes, said almost in a whisper: "Yesterday I showed some strange gentlemen over the mountain. The sharp stones cut my feet, and the gentlemen saw they were bleeding, and they gave me some money to buy me shoes. I gave it to my mother, for she had no shoes either and I thought I could go barefoot better than she could."

Robert's Advice.

One sunny Saturday morning, not long ago, Robert Sommers sat on the bench in his tool-house busily at work. Presently his little sister Bessie came in. "I've done something dreadful, Rob, though it was not my fault either. You won't tell, will you?" she asked, looking up doubtfully.

"No, honest, I won't," he replied promptly, interested at the prospect of sharing a secret.

"Well," and Bessie drew a long breath, "I went to get a drink of water, and there was one of those thin fancy tumblers, you know, on the table, and I wanted to drink out of it awfully, 'cause mother's so 'fraid of them she never lets me, and I was just as careful as anything, but when I was just going to put it back on the table, somebody opened the door, and I thought it was mother, and I never noticed where it went, and it dropped on the floor, and—" Bessie stopped to choke back a sob.

"Went all to smash, did it?" inquired Rob, sympathetically. Bessie nodded, ruefully.

"Whew!" whistled Rob. "What did mother say?"

"Oh, it wasn't mother at all. It was only Bridget, and she threw away the pieces and said the blessed Virgin would forgive me, since it was only an accident, and I told her I didn't want the blessed Virgin to forgive me, and then she got mad and said I shouldn't stay in the kitchen. Oh Rob! *do* you think I'll *have* to tell mother? It would only make her feel bad if she knew one of 'em was broken, and if I don't tell her, p'raps she won't never miss it, and won't never have to feel bad about it. I'm sure I don't want to make her feel bad."

This was quite a tempting view of the matter, and Bessie longed to have Robert approve of it. At last he said, "Do you want my advice, Bessie?"

"Yes. What should you do?"

"Well, if *I* was in *your* place, Bess, I'd tell her. You know that's the only honest, square thing to do, really. There are several reasons why it is better to be honest about anything of that kind. One is, p'raps she'll forgive you, like George Washington's father;" and Robert took up his boat again, feeling that the minister himself couldn't have given Bessie better advice. As for poor Bessie, she rather resented Robert's tone of superiority, and said quickly, "I don't much believe you *would* tell, after all, Rob. It ain't half as easy as you think."

"P'raps it ain't easy. Who said it was? But I hope I should be honest enough for that," and self-righteous Rob brought down the hammer with all his might on the knife with which he was splitting a piece of wood. Alas for him! It struck on an unseen nail, snapping off the slender point in a trice. He quickly drew out the pointless, blunted blade, and gazed at it in dismay, while Bessie, in spite of her trouble, couldn't help laughing a little at the sudden change in his face.

This was anything but soothing to Robert's feelings, and he muttered that "he didn't see what business that old nail had to be there," and other amiable remarks to the same effect.

"Why, Rob!" exclaimed Bessie, suddenly, "isn't that father's new knife—the one he told us not to touch?"

"He meant you," replied Robert promptly, "but *I* know how to use a knife. I never hurt a knife before in my life; and *this* wasn't *my* fault. It was all on account of that nail, and I don't know who put *that* there. I didn't." Robert was about as reasonable as unfortunate people are apt to be.

"Well, Robert," said Bessie at length, "we've both done something now. Let's go and confess together."

"Confess," repeated Robert slowly, "why I—I guess—I don't believe—that is—" and without finishing his sentence he carefully shut the knife, and going to his father's tool-chest, put it away exactly where he had found it. Bessie's blue eyes opened very wide at this proceeding, and Robert could not meet their look, as he explained: "You see, Bess, John's going to leave next week, and if father don't find it out before then, why he'll—he'll think John did it, you see, and it won't hurt John, 'cause he won't be here."

As soon as Bessie could say anything for amazement, she began, "But, Rob, I thought you said if you was in my place—" but Robert rushed off to the garden, not caring to hear his own words repeated just then.

Bessie still stood on the barn floor, looking thoughtfully toward the door where Robert had disappeared. A single streak of sunlight edged its way in through a crack, making a perfect glory of her wavy, flaxen hair, so that she formed quite a pretty little picture, as she did nothing but think for full ten minutes. At last a light flashed into her eyes, and she ran out to find Robert. She came upon him, gloomily pulling up weeds in his garden.

"Rob," she said, "I've just this second thought of that verse I learned for prayers this very morning and I'm going to do it."

"What was it?" asked Robert without looking up.

"I don't remember *exactly*, but it's something about 'confesseth his sins, and he shall have mercy,' and so I'm going to confess my sin to mother, 'cause 'mercy' means she won't care much."

To this lucid explanation Robert only replied, "Tell her then," still keeping his eyes on the weeds.

Robert didn't see Bessie again till dinner time, and then he knew by her lively chatter that the burden was off of *her* mind at least. How he envied her! If *he* could only have the same peace of mind. But no, he hadn't courage enough to pay the price—confession; so Robert ate his dinner silently enough, never opening his mouth except to put food into it.

As they rose from the table Mrs. Sommers said to her husband, "I wish you would fix this window so that it won't rattle at night."

"Oh yes, I will," he answered. "It needs a wedge, doesn't it? Robert, run to the barn and get my new knife, which you'll find in the upper drawer of the tool-chest." Poor, conscience-struck Robert! He did as he was bidden, and handed the knife to his father, hoping fervently that he would not open *that* blade. He did though, and when questioned, Robert had to tell the whole story. When he had finished, his father said sternly, "Now, let us look over what you have done. You have wilfully disobeyed me, and, besides that, you have concealed your guilt as long as possible, in the hope of throwing the blame on some one else. You may go to your room and stay till I give you leave to come down.

All the afternoon Robert spent alone in his room, and when every now and then ringing peals of laughter reached his ears from the room below where Bessie and Laura Mason were having a good time together, he thought bitterly that Bessie had forgotten him in his trouble and disgrace. But he was mistaken, for when Laura had gone home, and it began to grow dark, Bessie went to her father's study, and pleaded his cause in the paternal ear. "Poor Rob! he'll get so lonely, I'm afraid he'll throw himself out of the window or something dreadful."

Robert was sitting by the window in his room when Bessie softly opened the door, and said, "Are you here, Rob? It's so dark I can't see."

She drew a breath of relief at his dismal "Yes, of course."

"I'm so glad. Well, father says you can come down now."

Robert jumped up eagerly. "Did you ask him to let me?"

"Yes."

"Well, you're a real, jolly good girl, you are," said Rob, chokingly, and after a pause, added, "I'll take it all back, Bess, what I said this morning. You're twice as honest as I am."

"Oh no, Rob, but you did give me some real good advice," said Bessie, mischievously.

"Don't, Bessie," pleaded Rob, "I'm so ashamed of myself."

"Well, I won't ever say a word about it," she answered, and she kept her word, but Rob never forgot that Saturday's lesson.

Of the value of a single word spoken in love and faithfulness, a teacher now in Minnesota, but formerly connected with a rural school in Connecticut, says: "I had taught nearly three months before I asked one of my scholars, a girl of eleven, if she loved the Savior. She replied that she did not. A few days after she told me she thought she did love the Savior, and she soon went to work among her mates, and the result was, five others were soon persuaded to love Christ also. If I had yielded to the common excuse: 'I am afraid I shall not say exactly the right thing,' what might have become of those six precious souls? I never can be thankful enough that I spoke to that scholar. She seemed to wish to love the Savior, and all that was needed to cause her to decide whether she would love him or not, was to have some one to ask her to love him. Do you say, 'That was easily done'? Then go and do likewise."

Boys and Girls.

IN MEMORIUM.

[Lines written on the death of Miss SUE WHITESCARVER, Palestine, Texas, and respectfully submitted to the bereaved family.]

Gentle Sue—'twas love that bound us
Soul to soul and heart to heart;
Yet the angel Death hath found us,
And hath bidden thee depart.

Not because thou wast not dearer—
Dearer far than we who stay,
But perhaps thy home was nearer
To the fadeless realms of day.

And the angel found thee quickly—
Bore thee to thy wanted rest,
When the loving Savior bade him
Place a jewel on his breast.

Well, we mourn not, Sue, nor murmur
Like the hopeless when bereft,
But we surely ever trusted
Long thou shouldst with us be left.

Wast thou weary? Didst thou ask it?
Hadst thou told the Lord thy choice?
And didst hear the gentle calling
Of His ever welcome voice?

For we know by living near Him,
Sitting ever at His feet,
Thou wast far more highly favor'd
Than if on a lofty seat.

'Tis this vain world lauds the lofty;
Jesus loves the lowly one:
Passing over pride and folly,
Lifts the humble to a throne.

For within His Book 'tis written:
God resisteth e'en the proud;
But unto the humble listen—
Giveth grace—who would be proud?

Dearest Sue, thy loved ones whisper:
Hard it seems to bear thy loss;
But 'twas God's own hand, sweet sister,
That hath placed this heavy cross.

And we'll bear it! yes, we'll bear it!
For He loveth us, we know;
So where e'en His Spirit leadeth,
Joyfully we'll strive to go.

Till we reach the final glory
Of the sanctified in Heaven,
And, exulting, shout the story:
We are saved! our sins forgiven!

V. D.

Only a Rose.

She stood at a corner and held out her flower, but it seemed that no one heeded her. At last she gathered courage enough to touch one of the ladies who passed, and say, "Buy a rose, lady? buy a rose? Please buy a rose?"

But the lady hurried on as the rest had.

It would not do to stand still. Millicent walked on slowly. Whenever she caught a pleasant eye she held out her tiny bouquet, and repeated her prayer, "Buy a rose? buy a rose?" but the sun was setting, and she was opposite St. Paul's, and still no one had bought her flower.

She was growing desperate by this time. Some one should buy it. Jane should have bread that night.

"Buy a rose? See! Look at it! See how pretty it is!" she cried in a voice sharpened by hunger and sorrow. "Look! You don't look at it, or you'd buy it."

"These street beggars should be suppressed," said the stout man she had addressed. "Young woman, I'll give you in charge if you don't behave yourself."

"He don't know; he don't know," said Millicent to herself. Nobody could guess how poor we are. O, what a hard, hard world!"

Then she went on, not daring to speak again; and her rose drooped a little in her fingers, and still no one seemed disposed to buy it.

In her excitement she had walked farther than she knew. Despair seized upon Millicent. She sank down upon a bench and began to weep bitterly.

The twilight was deepening. She was far from home and little Jane. She was faint with weariness and hunger. Beyond the present moment all seemed an utter blank to her. She covered her face with her hands; the rose dropped into her lap unheeded. She cared for it no more. Fate was so much against her that no one would even buy a beautiful flower like that from her.

There were steps; she heeded them not. There were voices; it mattered not to her.

Suddenly some one said, "What a beauteful rose!"

And the words caught her ear. She looked up. Three or four sea-faring men, with bundles in their hands, were passing by, fresh from the docks, evidently embrowned with sun and wind, and with the ship's roll still in their gait.

Sailors were always generous. One of these would buy the flower. She held it out.

"Buy it, please," she whispered faintly. "Please buy this rose."

"I'm glad to get it," said a stout, elderly man, in a kindly voice. "What is the price, my lass? Will that do?"

He tossed three or four foreign-looking silver pieces into her lap, and took the flower. Then, looking at her very closely, he spoke again: "What is the matter, lass? Don't be afraid to tell me. I had a little gal of my own once. She's dead now. Tell me—can I help you?"

Millicent looked up. The man's face was half hidden in his hat, and he was stouter and grayer than her father had been; but she fancied a likeness.

"You have helped me, sir," she said, "buying the rose. Thank you very much. My father was a sailor, too, and he was shipwrecked."

"It's a sailor's fate," said the man. "It's time you were getting home, lass. This city is no place for a young girl to be out in after night. But just wait. A sailor's orphan has a claim on a sailor, and my poor little Millicent would be about your age had she lived."

"Millicent!" screamed the girl. "O, my name is Millicent! I'm frightened. I don't know what to think. You look like him—you. I'm Millicent Blair. My father was Roger Blair. Is it a dream? It can't be true. It can't be father!" But the next instant he had her in his arms, and she knew that the sea had given him back to her.

Wrecked with the vessel, but not lost, he had been cast upon a desert island, whence he escaped, after three weary years, only to find his little home empty.

The widow had left her little cottage to earn her living in town, and the news of her death had been brought back to her old home by some one who had been in London when she died, and who had either heard or imagined that he heard that her children were dead also. And the news was told to Roger Blair by kindly people who believed it thoroughly, and he had borne it as best he could, and had sailed the sea again, a weary, heart-broken man.

He had not found all his treasures, but that some were spared was more than he ever hoped; and the meeting between father and daughter was like that between two arisen from the dead.

And so the rose-bush had done more for Millicent than she could have dreamed, and to this day is the most cherished treasure in the little home where the old man lives with his two daughters; and when, once a month, its blossoms fill the air with their fragrance, they crowd about it as about the shrine of some sainted thing, and whisper, "But for this we should still be parted."—*Pittsburg Advance.*

A School-Boy's Story.

John Tubbs was one day doing his sums, when little Sam Jones pushed against him; and down went the slate with a horrid clatter. "Take care of the pieces!" said the boys, laughing. But Mr. Brill, the master, thought it no laughing matter, and believing it to be John Tubbs' fault, told him that he should pay for the slate, and have his play stopped for a week.

John said nothing. He did not wish to get little Sam into trouble; so he bore the blame quietly. John's mother was by no means pleased at having to pay for the slate, as she was a poor woman, and had to provide for several other little Tubbses besides John.

"I tell you what it is, John," said she, "you must learn to be more careful. I will not give you any milk for your breakfast all the week; and by this I shall save money for the slate, which it is right you should pay for."

Poor John ate his bread with water instead of milk; but somehow he was not unhappy, for he felt that he had done a kindness to little Sam Jones; and the satisfaction of having rendered a service to another always brings happiness.

A few days after, Mr. Jones came to the school, and spoke to Mr. Brill about the matter: for little Sam had told his father and mother all about it. Sam was a timid boy; but he could not bear to see John Tubbs kept in for no fault, while the other boys were at play.

"What!" said the master, "and has John Tubbs borne all the blame without saying a word? Come here, John."

"What's the matter now?" said John to himself. "Something else, I suppose. Well, never mind, so that poor little Sam Jones has got out of his little scrape."

"Now, boys," said Mr. Brill, "here's John Tubbs. Look at him! And the boys did look at him as a criminal; and John looked very much like a criminal, and began to think that he must be a bad sort of fellow to be called up in this way by his master.

Then Mr. Brill, the master, told the boys all about the broken slate, that John did not break it, but bore all the blame to save Sam Jones from trouble, and had gone without his milk and play without a murmur. The good school-master said that such conduct was above all praise; and, when he was done speaking, the boys burst out into a cheer. Such a loud hurrah! it made the school-walls ring again. Then they took John on their shoulders, and carried him in triumph around the play-ground.

And what did John say to all this? He only said: "There, that'll do. If you don't mind, you'll throw a fellow down."—*The Nursery.*

A house uninhabited soon comes to ruin, and a soul uninhabited by the Holy Spirit of God verges faster and faster to destruction.—*Toplady.*

A native Boston youth accosted a boy of African lineage, a few days since, and inquired of the sable lad why he had such a short nose. The reply was: "I spect's so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

PUZZLES, ETC.

I.

I am composed of 64 letters:
12, 30, 29, 63, 7 a race which has created great disturbance in European politics.
19, 4, 53, 14, 21, 44, 60, 17, 49, 35 a queen of Hades.
38, 47, 28, 22, 13, 8 one of the tribes which conquered the land of Canaan.
23, 60, 37, 52 is a tree.
18, 48, 64, 5, 27 a character in the Old Testament.
26, 57, 34, 40, 32, 3, 55 one of the first Indians friendly to the white man.
29, 51, 62, 43, 25, 36 the first female singer mentioned in the Bible.
42, 15, 24, 30, 16 an article of merchandise in modern times.
6, 58, 11, 31 a colored goddess.
56, 2, 61, 45, 12, 9, 37, 1 a pioneer of Methodism.
59, 46, 20, 39 part of a ship.
10, 61, 52, 2, 24, 43 an Eastern queen.
41, 58, 33, 54, 59, 3 an English historian.
The whole is a quotation from Shakespeare.

II.

Behead a part of a wagon, and leave a portion of the human body; again, and leave a fish.
Behead a division, and leave an animal; again, and leave a verb.
Behead a loud cry, and leave a liquid; again, and leave a package of paper.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1052.

"IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID."

Answer to Puzzle in No. 1053.

"LET NOT YOUR HEART BE TROUBLED."

Church Notices.

Galveston District.

THIRD ROUND.

Spring creek, at New Hope, September 13, 14.
Harrisburg, September 20, 21.

B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Huntsville sta., September 13, 14.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Stephensville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Camp Colorado (camp-meeting), at Dr. Windham's school-house, Sept. 13, 14.
San Saba (camp-meeting), at Lower Cherokee, Sept. 20, 21.
Rockvale and Fort Mason (camp-meeting), at Rockvale, Sept. 27, 28.

The district conference will be held in connection with the Comanche quarterly meeting. The conference will meet Thursday morning, September 3, at 9 o'clock.

Brother J. S. McCarver, Bible Agent, will be with me at the above times and places to represent the interest of the Bible cause. Brother R. Crawford, Sunday-school Agent, will be at the district conference. Hope all the preachers will have their Sunday-school reports made out in full, and all other reports. We invite all the preachers of the Northwest Texas Conference to come and help us. Come out, brethren, and see our county and get acquainted with our frontier people. Mr. Editor, can't you come? I know you would be delighted with our county and people.

WM. MONK, P. E.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

Dear brethren, remember that the statistics required to be reported at our annual conference will be called for.

SAM'L. MORRIS, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Jacksboro station, Sept. 20, 21.
Walnut Creek cir., at Springtown, Sept. 27, 28.
Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5.
Noland River mis., at New Hope, Oct. 11, 12.
Granbury cir., at Granbury, Oct. 18, 19.
Acton cir., at Fall Creek, Oct. 25, 26.
Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9.
Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

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

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Sherman Distict.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

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

Bonham circuit, at Virginia Point, October 4, 5. Quarterly conference, Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

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

D. M. STOVALL.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Leon cir., at Rock church, Sept. 13, 14.
Sugar Loaf mis., at Sugar Loaf, (camp meeting,) Sept. 20, 21.
Lampases cir., at Crownover chapel, (camp-meeting,) Sept. 27, 28.
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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic Convention which met last week in Austin:

At 3 P. M., on the fifth ballot, Judge Coke, of McLennan county, having a majority of more than two-thirds of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of this Convention for Governor. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous amid tremendous cheers.

Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Smith county, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Owen Hollingsworth, of Hays county, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—During August 100,35 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, a decrease of over 400 for corresponding month last year. From January 1st to 31st of August, 20,947, a decrease of 4874 for the same period last year.

READING, Sept. 1.—A boat containing two men and a woman went over the falls of the Schuylkill, near Kissenger bridge. The men escaped—woman supposed to be drowned. The man rowed over the falls purposely; motive unknown. He had a difficulty with the drowned woman at Bergarden.

The Minnesota State Farmers' Convention nominated a full State ticket.

Resolutions passed denounce the present political parties as subservient to individual interests; favor government aid for improving the Mississippi and other rivers; favor the repeal of certain railroad charters, notwithstanding the plea of vested rights; and tariff for revenue only.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Treasury Department has discovered the existence of a very dangerous counterfeit of $500 legal tender note, of the last series of 1869, so perfect in its execution that Treasurer Spinner declares that it is calculated to deceive even the most practical experts. The note was forwarded here by the assistant treasurer at New York, who suspected it, but forwarded it to the treasury for examination by the experts of the department. The difference between the genuine and the counterfeit issue will be given for publication to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Juniata, Com. D.S. Braine, arrived at Holsteinburg, Greenland, on the 18th of July. She touched at Fisknaves and Sickler. No dogs could be found at the latter port. Commodore Braine, through the courtesy of Governor Frederick Larson, procured at Holsteinburg eighteen dogs and an abundance of seal-skin clothing for his officers and men. The Tigress sailed on July 19th for Disco, and thence to Uppernavic. Commodore Braine had news as late as the 10th of July from Disco, but no tidings from there regarding the Polaris. Ice is reported as very heavy in Omervak Fjord and above Uppernavick. The health of the officers and crew of the Juniata is excellent. The dispatch to the Department came by the Danish brig Constance, via Copenhagen.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 31.—The last spike of the Cairo and Fulton railroad has been driven at Fulton. The road is now completed from St. Louis to Fulton, a distance of 461 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Three sheriffs are in hot pursuit of the band led by the Mexican, Valasquez, which murdered three citizens of Monterey. They have been in Hernandez Valley, on the coast range of the mountains. A reward of $6000 has been offered for their capture.

Irving gives the names of two men associated with him in the Nathan murder—Daniel Kelley and Caleb Gernion. He says Kelley struck the blow. Irving denies he was in prison at the time of the murder, and says if he ever reaches New York he will produce papers and a memorandum book which he took from Mr. Nathan's safe with his own hands.

BANGOR, Sept. 3.—There is a fire raging in the western part of Eastburry, in a piece of woodland. A large force of men are fighting the flames, but if the high wind continues, a great number of dwelling houses will be burned, as the walls are all dry and hardly any water to be had.

Advices from London September 3d say steamships arriving yesterday at British ports from New York report as having experienced a hurricane during their passage. They were tossed about so violently that much glassware and crockery were broken.

FOREIGN.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased one million francs during the past week.

The last installment of the war indemnity is to be paid to Germany tomorrow.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Harcourt takes the French mission to Austria, and the Duc De-Caseras the mission to England.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Carlists are again interrupting the mails between Madrid and the northern frontier.

The Carlist troops have entered Cantrisa, and threaten Caspe in the province of Saragossa, which is garrisoned by a small body of Republican troops.

The Carlists claim that large numbers are deserting from the Republican ranks, and that most of these deserters take service with Don Carlos.

Among the members of the insurgent Junta at Carthagena, Galvez and his colleagues, Sonville, Minister of Finance, and General Contreros, President of the Junta, are already reported as arrested. The latter was quickly released. The cause of his arrest is unknown.

Sonville is charged by Galvez with treachery, and with having altered and falsified the communications of Vice-Admiral Yelverton to the Junta. It seems in the beginning of the affair with the British commander, Sonville was named by the Junta to carry on the negotiations on their behalf.

English residents have all fled from Carthagena, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. Campos on the insurgents.

The provisions of the rebels in the town are nearly exhausted. Men are marauding upon shops and private residences to obtain food.

The government has presented a bill in the Cortes calling into the army all males between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years.

It is reported that the Intransigantes leader, Galoez, arrested some of the members of the insurgent Junta at Carthagena, but subsequently released them.

BARCELONA, August 31.—A military escort of a train containing supplies for Republicans at Borgue, halted at Nonerosa, twenty miles from Deslenotion, and refused to go further. A battalion of Republicans chasseurs, stationed in Vich, thirty-seven miles northeast of this place, have mutinied.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The authorities of Jereze in Andalusia fear a socialistic outbreak in that town, and have made a demand upon the central government for reinforcements to garrison Villalon.

The commander of the artillery in the Republic force beseiging Carthagena has tendered his resignation, alleging as the reasons that the means placed at his disposal are not sufficient to enable him to maintain himself in the field against the guns of the insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—A majority of the Cortes in caucus resolved to suspend the session from the first of September to the third of November, and to pass a vote of confidence in the ministers before adjournment.

It is reported that Hidilago has been appointed minister to the United States.

It is rumored that Alfonso, Prince of Asturios, will shortly attempt succession to the throne on Spanish soil.

Telegrams from the North announce the defeat of the Carlists under Saballo, after four hours' fighting.

Yesterday, General Campos summoned the Carthagena insurgents to surrender. They replied by hoisting the black flag upon their works. As yet the operations before the town on the land side amount to but slight damage.

Central America.

PANAMA, Aug. 27.—Fn the 12th of July last a severe earthquake was felt all over the State of Nicaragua, caused, as it is supposed, by the volcano of Momotombo, which has become very active.

Up to the 8th inst. the news from Guatemala continues to be highly satisfactory. The revolution carried on so long by a chief called Nulgar, aided by Pallacios and others, against the Liberal Government of Guatemala, has at last been brought to an end by the active and energetic measures of the present constitutional president. Melegar, Bachito, and other chiefs have all been captured and will doubtless be shot.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 30, 1873, to Sept. 6, 1873.

Rev R O Brazelton, Perry—Revival intelligence.

J N Hatfield, Mountain City—Change made in name.

W J Carlton, New York—Inserted.

Rev J S Clower, Navasota—List of offices. Thanks. Change made.

Rev H S Thrall, Brenham—The mail is made up promptly in the office. Will investigate.

Rev H V Philpott, Chappell Hill—District appointments.

Rev T M Smith—$1 40 currency—postoffice order. Answered by mail.

E C Palmer & Co, New Orleans—Bill of Lading.

Rev F Olin Dannelly, Waxahachie—$11—postoffice order. 2 subscribers. Change made, and the name entered as you instruct.

George Smith, Rice—1 subscriber; $2 20 currency. We are glad you place so high an estimate on the ADVOCATE.

Rev A H Sutherland—Will insert notice and communication with pleasure.

N M Ragland—Name entered. Hand money to preacher.

Rev J L Terry, Longview—Introducing son.

Rev J H Mims, Houston—1 subscriber; $1 10 currency.

Rev H L Taylor, Waco—Will use the item with pleasure.

J R Barden—Obituary.

Miss Lou Robinson—Answers to puzzles. Thank you. Will use them. Glad to learn the ADVOCATE is such a favorite.

Cooke County Fair Association—Would accept invitation with pleasure were it in our power.

Rev B D Dashiell—Too late for this week.

Rev W. Mont, Stephensville—We have the name right now. It has been going to Granberry. We now send to Poluxy. Thanks for revival items.

Rev G W Graves, Comanche—Glad to hear good news.

W S Hotchkiss—Change made. We attend to such matters with pleasure.

J S Starrett—Change in postoffice.

D S Walkers and E W Sweet—Report of Committee on Temperance.

Rev A J Yeater—Communication.

F M Elens—We always stop the paper when the time expires.

I & G N R R—Will make the change as instructed.

E J Shelton—See report of Paris district conference. Will find space as soon as possible.

B M Carr, Sherman—1 renewal. $2 20 Thanks.

Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill—Sent installment last week. Hope they reached you promply.

Rev J B Walker, Washington Springs, Va—Have sent paper ever since we heard from you.

Rev A M Box, London—Glad to hear the good work goes on.

Rev John S Mathis—Glad to get the good news.

R H Griffin, Baltimore—Will write you.

Rev D M Stovall—Report of work. Will insert as soon as we can.

Rev G S Sandel—Obituary.

Rev Sam'l Johnson, Blanco—Change made.

Rev M C Field, Columbia—Will attend to your instructions.

Rev O S Farwell, Thompson—Changes made.

Sallie Bettie Welburn—Answers to puzzles all right. Will use them at the proper time.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham, Oct. 4, 5.
Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 12.
Burton, 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.

Camp-Meeting.

Providence permitting, we will hold a camp-meeting on the Nueces river, two miles above Nueces town, including the 4th Sunday in September and 1st Sunday in October.

This notice is principally to secure the prayers of all Christians who read the ADVOCATE for a revival of "pure and undefiled religion" among the people of this distant and frontier part of the church. This camp-meeting is for the Nueces mission and Corpus Christi station.

W. G. COCKE.
A. H. SUTHERLAND.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, Sept. 13, 14.
Bastrop sta., Friday, Sept. 26.
Winchester cir., at Oak Hill, Sept. 27, 28.
Manchac 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. C.

Waxahachie District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Milford cir., 3d Sunday in September.
Red Oak cir., 4th Sunday in September.
Peoria cir., 1st Sunday in October.
Hillsboro cir., 2d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie cir., 3d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie sta., 4th Sunday in October.

G. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Leon cir., at Rock church, Sept. 13, 14.
Sugar Loaf mis., at Sugar Loaf, (camp meeting,) Sept. 20, 21.
Lampases cir., at Crownover chapel, (camp-meeting,) Sept. 27, 28.
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. E. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

MARRIED.

HOBBS—COWAN.—On the 6th day of July, 1873, at the residence of Mrs. Rhoda Hobbs, by the Rev. W. S. South, Mr. WILLIAM J. HOBBS, to Miss MATTIE A. COWAN—all of Burleson county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.]

HOLLAND.—WILLIAM HOLLAND was born in Caldwell county, Ky., Nov 28, 1801, and died, at his residence in Palo Pinto county, Texas, June 24, 1873.

When about eighteen years of age he moved from his native state with his father, John Holland, to Maringo county, Alabama, where he was married to Sarah Davis. He embraced religion when a young man. In 1847 he left Alabama and came to Panola county, Texas. He was the father of seventeen children, eight of whom, with many grandchildren and some great-grandchildren, live to mourn his departure. The days of his years were a little more than three score years and ten, and the most of them were spent in the service of God. One who has known him long and well says he was consistent all the way through. He was more than consistent—he was an exemplary christian. He let his light shine. It was easy to see that he loved God, loved the church and loved the brethen. He was one of those men that an itinerant Methodist preacher is always glad to meet. His house was the home of preachers. He worked, prayed and gave liberally for the

Church. His death was sudden. The day before his death he had labored in his field. None knew when the angel of Death smote him, but we are all sure that he did not hurt him. He lived unto the Lord, and of course died unto the Lord, and is the lamb, and is with the Lord now and forever.

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

PENN.—I am called upon to record the death of Sister FRANCES MATILDA PENN, widow of Columbus Penn, who fell asleep in Jesus on the 22d of April last, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, at the residence of her son, Robert Penn, near San Felipe, Texas.

At the age of eighteen she embraced religion and united with the M. E. Church in the State of Virginia, and for forty-eight years lived a life of deep piety, when, at the above date, she was transferred to the church triumphant. From Virginia she removed to Hinds county, Mississippi, and from there to Texas, and settled near Rutersville in the fall of 1845, where she buried her husband. Ministers of the gospel in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas met with a cordial reception and were kindly entertained at her house. She always met them with a smile and encouraged them in their ministerial work. I have never known a more affectionate wife, a kinder hearted mother, nor a more consistent Christian matron than the subject of this brief notice. She had six lovely children and a pious companion to cross the stream ahead, all of whom were doubtless waiting upon the other shore to welcome her arrival. When in their several turns the summons of death shall reach the five surviving children, may they complete the group in the blest family above. DANIEL MORSE.

HICKORY GROVE, August 9, 1873.

HARLEY.—Mrs. MAHALA HARLEY, relict of the late John B. Harley, was born in Jefferson county, Florida, Nov. 9, 1833, and died, in Chappell Hill, Texas, July 13, 1873.

Sister Harley spent most of her life near the place that gave her birth. Happily married, she was rejoicing in the pleasing development of her two children, a son and daughter, when her darling boy was taken from her. His death was followed by that of her husband.

Left a widow, at the behests of filial duty, though in feeble health, she came to Texas last spring, her aged mother being a resident of our town. From the time of her arrival her health steadily declined. No remedies seemed to retard the disease, and after a painful illness she left her new home on earth for another in the skies.

Sister Harley was graciously endowed. To great natural gentleness and amiability were joined the beauties of superior refinement and high culture, to which were added the superior charms of deep and intelligent piety. She delighted in the services of the sanctuary, and in her last sickness tasked her strength to the utmost to be with us in the prayer-meetings and public services. When her health utterly failed her, and she found she was passing away, she was calmly resigned, and in quiet submission her peaceful spirit took its flight. The hearts and lives of her aged mother and orphaned daughter are desolate. May the God of all consolation have them in his special keeping. F. A. MOOD.

CHAPPELL HILL, August 3, 1873.

ADKINS.—Died, August 11, 1873, near Larissa, in Cherokee county, Texas, THOMAS MONROE ADKINS, who was born in Lawrence district, South Carolina, August 17, 1793, lacking six days of being eighty years of age.

Judge Adkins left his native State when quite a youth and removed to Tennessee, where he spent a number of years; enlisted in the war of 1812, and served as captain. From Tennessee he removed to Elyton, Alabama, where he engaged in business for a great many years, and where, on the 11th of December, 1828, he was happily married to Mrs. Mary M. Porter, and where they lived happily together for twenty-eight years. On the 29th of July, 1856, his dear Mary died in the triumphs of our holy religion. After the death of his wife, being lonely, desolate and in a measure broken up in 1859 he removed to Texas, to Col. Woodson Wade's, and to the very place where he breathed his last. Col. Wade was his brother-in-law. In 1868 he joined the M. E. Church, South. For a number of years, however, he had previously belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. I have known Uncle Tommy (as we called him) for more than three years, and have been his pastor two years, and being a relative by marriage, I became intimate with him. I knew him well; he was indeed a kind man, and very devotional. He would speak of death as a man would speak of taking a journey; and when the messenger came, he said, "I only like twelve days of being eighty years old, and I am going to die." Sure enough, he lingered and suffered with disease of the kidneys for six days and died quietly—yea, serenely. His remains were buried by the Masonic fraternity. He sleeps quietly by the side of a lovely daughter, awaiting the general resurrection at the last day and the life in the world to come. Peace be to his memory! SAMUEL MORRIS.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 6, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—The week opened with considerable activity in the market, but the excitement caused by the report of one death by yellow fever brought it to a sudden arrest. The health officer of the port, many physicians, and others who are familiar with the disease, doubt whether the case reported was yellow fever. No other has been reported, and from the excellent condition of the city and its general healthfulness, we have but little apprehension that it will appear in epidemic form. There have been heavy receipts of goods. Bacon and Flour show a slight decline in price.

COTTON.—The Cotton Exchange has decided to make currency the basis of operations in this market, of course conceding to those demanding the privilege of selling for gold. Our quotations this week will therefore be in currency. The week closed at the following figures:

Low Ordinary	8½@—
Ordinary	12⅞@—
Good Ordinary	15¼@—
Low Middling	17½@—
Middling	18⅝@—

MONETARY.—The stringency of the money market continues. The demand for accommodations is active, with but reluctant response from the bankers.

GOLD.—Gold shows a marked decline, rating in this market at 114@114⅓.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

BAGGING—₱ yard—			
Kentucky and St. Louis	none		
India, in bales	nominal		
Borneo, in bales	— 15	@—	16
Domestic, in rolls	— 16	@—	17
Methuen in rolls	— 17	@—	—
BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Finishing Lime	3 00	@	3 25
Rockland Lime	2 75	@	3 00
Cement	3 50	@	3 75
Laths	6 00	@	6 50
Hair	— 10	@—	—
COPPER—₱ lb, gold—			
Ordinary	nominal		
Fair	— 18¾	@—	19
Prime	— 20	@—	20¾
Choice	— 21	@—	21¼
Havana	none		
Java	— 27	@—	30
COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold	— 8	@—	—
FLOUR—₱ bbl—Fine	— —	@—	—
Superfine	6 50	@	6 75
Extra, Single	7 00	@	7 25
do Double	7 25	@	7 75
do Treble	8 25	@	9 00
do Choice	10 00	@	10 50
do Fancy	11 00	@	12 00
GLASS—₱ box of 50 feet—			
French, 8x10	4 49	@	4 50
do 10x12	4 50	@	4 75
do 12x18	5 00	@	5 25
GRAIN—₱ bushel—Oats	— 64	@—	72
Corn, Texas	none		
do Western	— 90	@	1 00
HARDWARE—			
Iron, ₱ ton, pig—gold	none		
Country Bar, ₱ lb	— 6	@—	6¼
English, ₱ lb	— 6	@—	7½
Slab Iron	— 8	@—	9
Sheet	— 8½	@—	11
Boiler	— 8	@—	9
Galvanized	— 18	@—	20
Castings, American	— 6	@—	7
Iron Axles	— 9	@—	10
LEAD, ₱ 100 lbs—Pig	8 00	@	10 00
Bar, ₱ lb	— 10½	@—	11
Sheet	— 15	@—	16
Pipe	— 16½	@—	17½
NAILS, ₱ lb—American—			
Four Penny	— 6¼	@—	—
Six Penny	— 6	@—	—
Eight Penny	— 5¾	@—	—
Ten to Sixty Penny	— 5¾	@—	—
Wrought, German	— 12½	@—	15
do American	— 9	@—	10
Spikes, boat, ₱ 100 lbs	10 00	@	12 00
STEEL, ₱ lb—German	— 18	@—	20
Cast	— 22	@—	28
Plough	— —	@—	12½
HIDES—₱ lb—			
Green, City Slaughter	— 7	@—	9
Wet Salted	— 9¾	@—	10¼
Dry Salted	— 13	@—	15
Dry Flint, in lot	— 15½	@—	15¾
Mexican, stretched	none		
HAY—₱ 100 lbs—Northern	2 00	@	2 25
Western	— 2¼	@—	2½
LUMBER—₱ M ft, from yard			
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu	22 00	@	23 00
do do Pensacola	28 00	@	35 00
Flooring, do	40 00	@	42 50
Ceiling do	35 00	@	43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu	36 00	@	40 00
Ceiling, do	30 00	@	35 00
Weatherboards, dressed	32 50	@	— —
Pensacola	35 00	@	— —
Cypress	45 00	@	60 00
Shingles, Cypress	5 00	@	5 50
do Juniper	80	@	7 00
MOLASSES—₱ gall—			
Texas, bbls	— 60	@	65
do half bbls	— 62½	@	65
Louisiana, bbls	— 70	@	75
do ½ & ¼ bbls	— 75	@—	
Cuba	non		
Syrup	— 75	@—	80
do Golden, choice bbls			
½ bbls	1 00	@	1 25
OILS, ₱ gallon—			
Coal, in bbls	— 32	@—	35
do cases	— 38	@—	40
Lard, in bbls	— 9	@—	—
Linseed, raw	1 14	@	1 20
do boiled	1 20	@	1 26
Neatsfoot	2 00	@	2 10
PROVISIONS, ₱ bbl—			
Breakfast Bacon ₱ lb	— 14	@—	15
Beef, Mess, bbls Western	none		
do do Texas	none		
do do ½ bbls do	none		
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl	19 00	@	19 50
do Prime	18 50	@	19 00
do Rump	nominal		
do Hams, canvassed	— 17½	@—	18
Clear Sides	— 13½	@—	13⅜
Texas	none		
Clear Ribbed Sides	— 12¾	@—	13
Ribbed Sides	none		
Shoulders	— none		
Lard, prime, in tierces	— 10½	@—	11
do in kegs	— 13	@—	13½
Butter, firkin, Northern	— 45	@—	48
do Western, new	— 20	@—	25
do do old	— —	@—	—
do Texas	— 20	@—	25
Cheese, Western	nominal		
do Choice Northern	nominal		
do English Dairy	nominal		
Potatoes, ₱ bbl Western	4 00	@	4 75
do Northern	nominal		
Potatoes ₱ bbl, Texas	none		
Onions	none		
Sauerkraut, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
do ₱ ½ bbl	6 50	@	7 00
SUGAR, ₱ lb—			
Texas, Prime	— 10	@—	11
do Ordinary to Fair	— 9	@—	10
Havana, Yellow	none		
Louisiana, Fair	— 9	@—	9¼
do Prime	— 11	@—	11½
do Choice	— 11¾	@—	12
do Yellow clarified	— 12	@—	12½
do White do	— 13	@—	13½
B Coffee, white	— 13	@—	13¼
A Coffee, white	— 13¾	@—	13½
Crushed	— 14	@—	14½
Loaf	none		
Pulverized	— 14	@—	14½
SALT, ₱ sack—			
Fine, in boxes, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold	none		
do from store	2 30	@	2 75
L'pool coarse, 1st hands	1 50	@	1 65
do from store	1 75	@	1 85
TALLOW, ₱ lb—			
City rendered	— 7	@—	—
County	— 8	@—	—
Steam	none		
WOOL, ₱ lb—			
Coarse, free of burs	— 18	@—	20
Medium	— 22	@—	26
Fine	nominal		

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1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used

2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

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

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

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

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JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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

March 31, 1873. may22 tl

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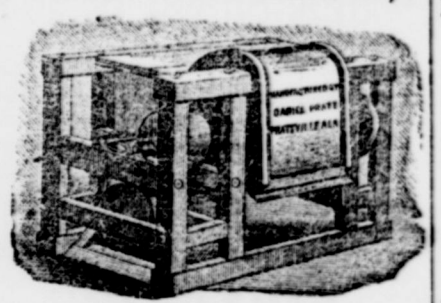
For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc, etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel, who heartily recommend it to the suffering. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in four ounce bottles, and sold at $1.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

eb19 Rev. Dr. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

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IMPROVED

COTTON GINS,



W. WARREN, Agent,

Lock Box No. 256. Galveston, Texas.

SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.

ALSO COMPLETE SEGMENTS.

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LANDRETH'S

NEW TURNIP SEED

(Crop of 1873.)

KIRK & RIDDELL,

Corner Market and 24th Streets,

GALVESTON.....TEXAS.

july30 6m

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S

ORGANS

The most remarkable instrument ever perfected; capable of the most beautiful musical effects, and in the most elegant cases

ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC

should see them, and hear their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

E. H. CUSHING, of Houston has them.
je25 3m

MILLIONS OF MONEY

SAVED TO THE SOUTH

BY THE USE OF

ROYALL'S

COTTON WORM DESTROYER!

UNDER PATENT ISSUED MARCH 14, 1871, and Numbered 112,733.

ONE-HALF THE LABOR SAVED! ONE-HALF THE LAND ONLY REQUIRED, AND COTTON KEPT FREE FROM TRASH, AS THE LEAVES CONTINUE GREEN UNTIL FROST. IT IS CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED BY THE USE OF A COMMON SIFTER. RAIN IS A BENEFIT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL!

The following Agents have been appointed, viz: T. T. Smothers, Bryan, Texas; F. C. Wilkes, Brenham, Texas; R. W. Kennon, Brenham, Texas; F. Vordenbaumen, Chappell Hill, Texas; N. W. Murray, Sempronius, Texas; W. A. Nichols, Sempronius, Texas; T. Vosburg & Co., Wallisville, Texas; W. G. Nelms, Burton, Texas; F. J. Gleiss, Burton, Texas; Wm. L. Sartwell, Post Oak Grove, Texas; D. L. Kennon, Oso, Texas; J. C. Blackman, Shreveport, La.; Robert H. Mills, Abbeville, La.

AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the South. Reference required.

Farm-rights may be had of Agents, or by remitting to Breedlove & Chadwick, Bankers, Brenham, Texas.

Prices of Farm Rights:

From 1 to 20 acres.	$10 00	From 100 to 150 acrs	$30 00
From 20 to 50 acres	15 00	From 150 to 200 acrs	40 00
From 50 to 100 acrs	20 00	For 200 acrs or more	50 00

W. B. ROYALL & SON,

may7 3m Brenham, Texas.

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick. Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND

BLACK STAR LINE

—OF—

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.

jan17 1y

PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR Musicians should examine the COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, found only in GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.

THE ÆOLINE. A most delicate, soft or breathing stop.

THE VOX HUMANA. A baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo.

THE PIANO. A beautifully toned Piano, which will never require tuning. See advertisement in another column. je25 3m

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$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. se25 1y

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6 1/4 DOLLARS

Vent's Unabridged Illustrated Family Bible. 1021 pp., over 1,100 pp., profusely and very elegantly illustrated. Over 300 pp. extra matter, Bible Aids, etc. Elegant and durable leather bindings. PRICES.—No. 1, paneled, richly embossed, $6.25. No. 2 do. ½ gilt, 1 clasp, $8.50. No. 3, full gilt, 2 clasps, $11. 25 per ct. cheaper than any other, and rapidly superseding more costly, but less desirable editions. AGENTS WANTED! HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Pub. CINCINNATI, O.

jul2 3m

INTERNATIONAL

—AND—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

390 MILES COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.

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

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

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

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

Through from Houston to Marshall in 17 hours.

Through from Houston to Jefferson in 22 hours.

Through from Houston to Shreveport in 29 hours.

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

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

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

UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.

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

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

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

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly.

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

For rates or further information, apply to

H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.

ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.

J. N. VICTOR, Traveling Agent.

Houston, July 8, 1873. feb19

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Accommodation Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. | 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. 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.

Night Express, Leaves HOUSTON DAILY Saturday except d, 9.00 P. M. | Arriving at Red River City at 5.15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:30 a. m., and Austin at 6.30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3 30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12.10 P. M. and 11.15 P. M.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West.

At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

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

Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.

Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

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

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

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

At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West.

At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange.

At McDade with daily stage for Bastrop.

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

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

Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans.

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

J. DURAND,
J. WALDO, General Sup't.
Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 tf

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.

GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

162, 164 and 166 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

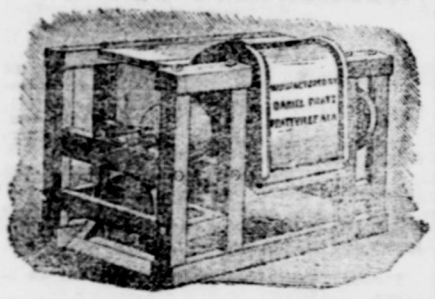
Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates.
may1'72 1y

H. SCHERFFIUS,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stopple's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

☞ Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

apr23 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

DR. O. FISHER'S

CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 200 pages, and will require $600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conferences need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require $1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 7, 1873.—my2811

GALVESTON,

HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,

RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M.	Connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.
Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M.	ACCOMMODATION, stopping at al Stations.
Leave GALVESTON 5:30 P. M.	Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.
Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R, connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.
Leaves HOUSTON 2:20 P. M.	Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.
Leaves HOUSTON 7:30 P. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T Central, International, and Great Northern.
UNDAYS	Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

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

GEORGE B. NICHOLS,

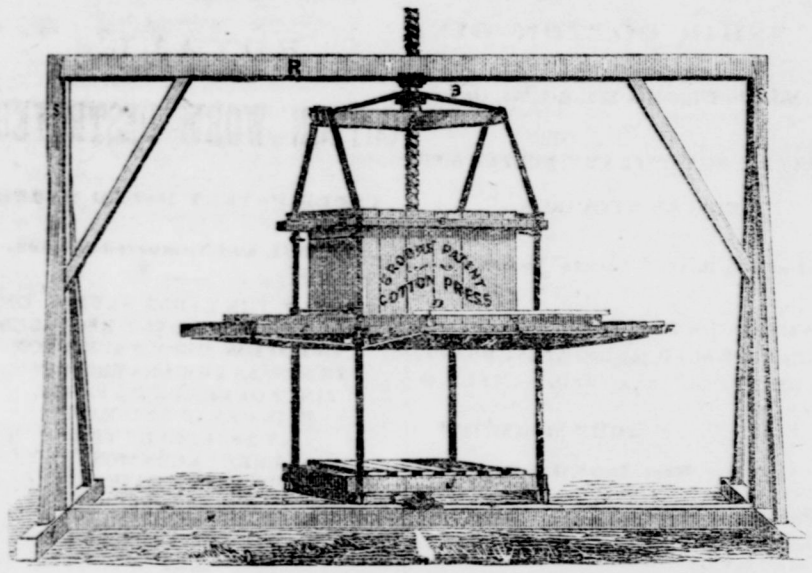
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EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

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

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,
Agents for Texas.

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

BROWN & LANG,	HOBBY & POST,	GARY & OLIPHINT,
SKINNER & STONE,	BATTS & DEAN,	ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,
J. M. BRANDON & CO.,	ALFRED MUCKLE,	CAMPBELL & CLOUGH,
WALLIS, LANDES & CO.,	LEON & H. BLUM,	WM. HENDLEY & CO.,
WOLSTON, WELLS & VEDOR,	D. C. STONE & CO.,	WM. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,
	LEE, McBRIDE & CO.	

THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES

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

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

THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN

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

Write, for Price List and Descriptive Circulars, to

JOHN W. WICKS & SON,

jan22 '73 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

B. R. DAVIS. J. P. DAVIS.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

63 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

jan3 1y

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON.

MOODY & JEMISON,

FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc.,

GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions.

jy30 1y

McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

Commission and Shipping Merchants,

STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre. feb3 '70 1y

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The WHITE CHIEF. BELDEN

Not a romance, but the record of an actual experience during a voluntary residence of 12 years, by an intelligent, educated Citizen, among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE! *Freight prepaid!* Send for circulars, with 20 sample illus., full particulars, copious extracts, and a brief account of his *Wonderful Life and Tragic End.* C. F. VENT, Pub., Cincinnati.

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CISTERNS!

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

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

T. O. MILLIS,

106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont.

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

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue sent free. je4 1y

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; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.
Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' " NEW WHARF " } Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondolet Street, New Orleans.

jan17 1y

CHAS. H. LEE. J. J. M'BRIDE
Fayette Co. Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug3-1y

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 Guilt, $4.00.

The above volumes are quite unsurpassable, as each one is filled and crowded with the very best VOCAL MUSIC of its kind. Books are large, and wonderfully cheap. Pages full sheet music size. (200 to 250 pages.)

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.,
julv16 1y 711 Broadway, New York.

A WATCH FREE

Worth $20, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. Three hundred dollars made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gift enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. je4 1y

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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 Catalogue sent free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
[illegible] Sycamore St., Cincinnati.

B. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET,
nov20 1y New Orleans, La.

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 1y

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 3 0,000 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.
sep3 6m

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 eowly

Wages for all who are willing to work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home, day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living, no capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. BURTON & CO, Morrisania, Westchester Co., New York.
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Agents wanted everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for Illustrated Circular to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 369 Broadway, New York. may2leowly

The Parlor Companion.—Every Lady wants one! Every Man ought to have one!! Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York. may2leowly

ADOLPH 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

ALFRED MUCKLE,

FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. jy30 1y

JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID.

PEEL & REID.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee) And 11 and 13 Front Street,

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THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS

253 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.,

uly10 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

FOR SALE---A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHARLES PRATT'S

NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies.

1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & 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.
feb10 tf

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,
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