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Texas Christian Advocate.

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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

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Christian Advocate.

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VOL. XX—No. 49.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1037.]

PRAYER FOR FRUITFULNESS.

BY FRANCIS QUARLES.

Lord, I have lain
Barren too long, and vain
I would redeem the time, that I may be
Fruitful to Thee;
Fruitful in knowledge, faith, obedience.
Ere I go hence:
That when I come
At harvest to be reaped, and brought home,
Thine angels may
My soul in Thy celestial garner lay,
Where perfect joy and bliss
Eternal is.
If to entreat
A crop of purest wheat
A blessing too transcendent should appear
For me to hear,
Lord, make me what thou wilt, so thou wilt take
What thou dost make,
And not disdain
To house me, though among thy coarsest grain:
So I may be
Laid with the gleanings gathered by Thee;
When the full sheaves are spent,
I am content.

Texas Resources.

Lands, etc., on the Knoxville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—I have traveled over a good deal of East Texas within the past four years, and I have found no better timbered upland anywhere than is to be found within the bounds of the Knoxville circuit, East Texas Conference. It embraces a portion of Rusk, Cherokee and Smith counties. The uplands are generally of a deep, fine sandy soil, colored from light gray to dark. The face of the county is beautiful to behold, being gradually undulated in most places. The timber on the uplands is hickory, black-jack, red-oak, post-oak, dogwood, and now and then ash, walnut and mulberry; and in some few sections, particularly about London and Overton, an abundance of excellent pine. The hickory and black-jack trees are frequently two feet in diameter; and as to the quantity of hickory trees and bushes, I have never seen so many anywhere else in my life-time travels. There are ten thousand times ten thousand within the bounds of my circuit. The creek bottoms are generally very rich and heavily timbered with white-oak, Spanish-oak, red-oak, ash, walnut, lime, white-hickory, etc. But these are not generally in cultivation, on account of the heavy clearing, and the water occasionally gets over them in places. The uplands are good for twenty-five to thirty bushels of corn to the acre, and the bottoms from forty to sixty. An average of half a bale of cotton is raised on the uplands, and a full bale may be grown in the bottoms. Fruits, such as peaches, apples, plums, figs, pears, etc., grow to perfection here. It is also a good grape country. Garden vegetables, I am told, do fine here, and it is said to be a splendid country for melons. In view of the vast quantities of acorns, hickory-nuts, muscadines, etc., that grow here, together with the fact that the soil is fine for rooting—being light and loamy—it ought to be a fine country for hogs. The water, both in wells and springs, is of the finest quality, being pure freestone. These lands range in price from \$3 to \$5 per acre for unimproved, and from \$10 to \$15 for improved places, except that in some instances, near the railroad depots, they are held at higher figures.

The International Railroad passes through the western boundary of the

country I am now describing. Troupe, the junction of the Great Northern with the International, where the former sets off for Tyler, only about nineteen miles distant, is located in a very pretty and rich upland section. They have there some dozen or more business houses, besides several hotels, etc. And we are now taking steps for the erection of a church there.

Knoxville is a quiet little village, five miles from Troupe, where there are three organized churches in one house, to-wit: Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians and Baptists. They have a good school there, taught by Mrs. Graham and Mr. Towal, a young gentleman of promise, just from North Carolina. Mrs. Graham is a lady of established reputation as a teacher, having taught for many years in the academy at Henderson.

Overton, the next depot above Troupe on the International, (fifteen miles apart), is not quite so large as Troupe, but is rapidly improving. It has some six or eight business houses already. The lands are not quite so productive here, being covered with a fine pine forest. Saw-mills, two of which are in operation near the depot, are doing a good business.

London, only three and a half miles from Overton, is a very quiet and healthy little town. We have here a good steam saw and grist-mill, in half a mile of the place, three business houses a cabinet shop, a blacksmith shop, a tan yard and a saddlers' shop, one good physician, a good school, taught by Prof. J. B. Henderson, and one house of worship, occupied by Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians. The Methodist Church here numbers about seventy-five members. I do not know the exact strength of our Cumberland brethren, but suppose it is about the same as I our own. There is here the hall and roof of a fine house, built last year for school purposes, (40x60 feet), on a beautiful eminence overlooking the town and surrounding country, and quite near a magnificent spring of splendid water. This is about a quarter of a mile from the town; and by special enactment of the Legislature no liquor is allowed to be sold near the place. Dr. Eskridge, our town physician, and an old settler of the place, tells me there is no malarial sickness here at all; that the place is remarkably healthy, etc. Now, Mr. Editor, what is to hinder this from being a choice place for the location of a fine boarding school? The house can be finished in a short time; and Prof. Henderson and other competent teachers, it strikes me, with a very little effort upon their part and the part of the patrons, and especially with a good agent in the field for a short time, could have a first-class school in London. And, for the encouragement of all who may desire a home in or near this quiet, healthy, temperate, moral, religious and pleasant little village, I will just add that lands are cheap here, and town property can be bought at remarkably low rates, considering all these advantages.

New Salem, another little village within my bounds, is within the lower part of my work. The uplands of this vicinity are rather more hilly than those above described. Indeed, some of the country going down the Striker to Salem presents almost a mountainous

appearance. The lands on this big creek, Striker, are very fine; some beautiful valley or bottom farms are to be seen. But I would not be responsible for what the chills may do along that creek bottom. The uplands of that portion of Cherokee county embraced within my bounds are mostly of a red soil, but rather broken or hilly. This is said to be very productive soil. This section is situated from five to ten miles south of Knoxville and the same distance west of Salem. To those who would prefer a timbered country to the prairies, I would say, look at this country before purchasing elsewhere; but if you want rich, black, sticky prairie land, with scarcity of timber, and water not so good, but plenty of fine grass, milk and butter and fat beef, go to West Texas, or Northern Texas, or the Northeastern portion of the State, and even some of the counties of Central Texas, and you can be accommodated.

Yours respectfully,

A. M. BOX.

LONDON, March 20, 1873.

Bee County.

MR. EDITOR—I began a communication descriptive of this county some time ago, but found, after beginning, that I had not gathered sufficient material, and concluded to postpone until I could get more. I will now try to comply with your request as best I can.

I arrived on my circuit with my family in less than a week after the adjournment of conference, and was ready to begin my work with the new year, but, owing to the sickness of my family, was forced to miss one entire round (the first), with the exception of the appointment here at home. But it was not my object in writing to inflict upon you a history of my personal troubles, and will therefore "round-to," and take a new start.

Bee county lies midway between the San Antonio and Neuces rivers. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Karnes and Goliad, on the south and southeast by San Patricio and Refugio, and on the west by Live Oak. It lies midway between parallels 28 and 29 north latitude, and contains, I suppose, about 900 square miles. Its principal water courses are the Blanco, Medio and Aransas; besides these, there are numerous tributary streams, altogether, furnishing an abundant supply of water for stock and all other necessary purposes. The "lay" of the county may be described as gently undulating, and the entire county, so far as I know, is thoroughly drained.

I am acquainted with Texas from center to circumference, and believe that it will compare very favorably, as a whole, with any State in the Union in regard to health; but I am very confident that this is the healthiest portion of the State that I have ever seen. The soil of this county is unquestionably very fertile, though there is but little of it in cultivation, the attention of the people having hitherto been directed exclusively to the stock interest; yet there has been enough done in that direction to clearly prove that it can be farmed successfully. There is an ample sufficiency of timber for purposes of fuel, and that of very ex-

cellent quality; also very durable posts for fencing, and any quantity of lumber required can be had at St. Mary's, forty miles from Beeville; but there is no timber for building material in the county, it being too short and crooked for such purposes, though there are great quantities of very good stone for building, and immense quantities of lime can be had with little trouble or expense. Water can be had in great abundance almost anywhere by digging from fifteen to thirty feet. Almost the entire property of the county consists in stock—horses, cattle, hogs, goats, sheep, and, unless we except the cattle, all do remarkably well. This has long enjoyed the reputation of one of the very best grazing regions on the continent; and, although the dry seasons and incalculable swarms of live stock have greatly reduced it, there is still abundant pasturage of immense numbers, and the dying of the past two winters, great numbers driven annually, taken, with all other influences tending to the reduction of the stock, leads to the conclusion that the range will again attain its pristine luxuriance. As a wool-growing county, I am satisfied this has no superior in the world; and, as I have remarked in some of my former letters, a person can invest capital in nothing that will bring a surer or larger return. The country is, to a large extent, open, smooth prairie, and is entirely free from that greatest pest to the wool-grower—the cockle-burr, and at all seasons of the year a sufficiency of grass to keep sheep fat. Besides all this, the climate is remarkably mild and dry—just that character of climate, as all know who know anything on the subject, precisely adapted to the health and general prosperity of sheep. A brief notice of our population now, and I am done.

The people of Southwestern Texas have a wide, general and well-deserved reputation for hospitality, and my observation is, that this is far from being their only merit. They are a quiet, law-abiding and remarkably liberal people, and will also compare favorably, in point of intelligence and morality, with those older and more favored portions of the State. There are in this, as in other portions, some desperately bad characters, but the better element largely predominates. They are universally the most quiet and attentive hearers of the Word to whom I have preached in Southwest Texas. I mean to say that the people of this (Bee) county are superior in these respects to others to whom I have preached in West Texas, or, I might say, any other portion of Texas. Indeed, the general propriety of their conduct at church is entirely unexceptionable. We have a population of between 600 and 700 in Bee county, and just twenty-five families at Beeville, with ample room for twenty-five hundred more.

Yours very truly,

JNO. B. DENTON.

BEEVILLE, March 10, 1873.

The western branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, now being surveyed, will probably run to Gainesville, and fifty miles of the road are to be completed by the first of August, and probably sooner.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. R. H. H. Burnett, of the Tehuacana circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, says:

At our second quarterly meeting, held at Long Bottom, we had somewhat of a revival, and organized a society of six members.

—Still later, Bro. B. writes:

We are having good times on our work. Since our last quarterly conference, held March 28th, we have organized three new societies at places never before occupied by Methodists. God is blessing Tehuacana circuit—a mission only a year ago, and then entirely new ground. It now has ten regular societies, and supports two preachers. We are working and praying for a glorious harvest of souls between this and conference.

—Rev. W. G. Cocke, writes:

Nueces River mission is building a parsonage at Nueces town.

We commend the example of our brethren on the Neuces to the entire church in Texas. Parsonages are the exception to the rule. We honor the exception.

—Rev. Jno. B. Denton, writing from Beeville, gives the following flattering description of his work:

I find on the church register at Beeville eighty-five members' names, and, although some have moved away, and some live at a distance from town, there are enough to show that the moral element is in the ascendancy. We have a Sunday-school which has survived the winter, and still has a very encouraging vitality. We also have a very respectable church edifice, sufficiently large to contain any congregation that may assemble at this point. Cost of building \$800. Immediately upon my arrival here, I called a meeting of the stewards, and steps were taken to procure a parsonage. A small house, with a block of lots, was purchased, and in less than a week the preacher was in a house—the property of the M. E. Church, South; cost, about \$300—all paid.

My first quarterly meeting is over, and I feel sure good has been done, though no very manifest tokens of Divine power. The presiding elder was with us, and preached "in demonstration of the Spirit and with power." Pray for me, that God may give me a successful year in the ministry of his Word, and that I may have souls for my hire!

—We have spoken before of the neat and elegant appointments of the audience room of St. James church, Galveston. It will seat, without inconvenience, about four hundred. The seats are as comfortable as we have ever seen in a house of worship. The choir is located behind the pulpit, and furnished with a handsome cabinet organ. It is well lighted with gas. The wants of the Sunday-school have been remembered, and a room both for Bible and infant class has been provided. Bro. Ayers has done a good work for the church, and we rejoice that his zeal and liberality have been honored in the gracious influences already manifested in this house dedicated to the worship of God.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Mordecai W. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, Pa., has given \$25,000 to the loan fund of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church.

—During the session of the Philadelphia Conference a communication was received from Mr. Benjamin Hay-

wood, of Pottsville, inclosing his check for \$3,000, to go to the assistance of those preachers in the Philadelphia Conference whose salaries are not more than \$1,000 per annum, and who are engaged in active work, and especially married men with families.

—There is a strong desire expressed that a liberal endowment for a missionary lectureship should be secured in connection with educational institutions. The sum of \$35,000 is suggested as sufficient to give a good financial basis to the enterprise.

—The oldest Methodist church on the continent is known as St. George's, on Fourth street, Philadelphia. It was built by a German Reformed Congregation, and when partly finished was purchased by the Methodist.

—The church recently organized by Bishop Haven in Mexico consisted of four persons, namely, Rev. Ignacio Ramirez, D.D., aged about sixty years, long a leading priest of the Roman Catholic Dominican order, and for some time past an eloquent preacher of the Protestant faith, James Evans, John Petherich, and Caroline Petherich. Messrs. Evans and Petherich were Methodist laymen from the United States. Of these Mr. and Mrs. Petherich have already been dismissed, to form a church at Pachuca, sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and in the very centre of the silver mining district.

EPISCOPAL.

—Eight convicts confined in the Nebraska State Prison, six of whom were Indians, were recently confirmed by Bishop Clarkson, of the Episcopal Church.

—A munificent gift of \$50,000 has been made by a gentleman in St. Louis for the increase of the endowment of the Episcopal Orphan's Home.

—It is stated that a well-known citizen of Boston recently sent a check for a hundred thousand dollars to the trustees of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., for the endowment of that institution, but its acceptance was declined on account of the objectionable conditions accompanying the gift.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has established an employment agency in the reading-room just opened in the chapel, by which the families of the church will be supplied with domestics and work-people from the large population connected with the Plymouth city mission.

—A majority of the members of the Reformed Church at Ithaca, N. Y., desire to become a Congregational Society, but Hon. S. A. Foot, of Geneva, expresses his written opinion that they cannot legally change their ecclesiastical relations against the wishes and protest of the minority.

—The Congregationalists have 2715 churches, with 1,117,212 sittings. The New England States contain more than half of them, or 1400 churches, with 648,850 sittings. In all the Southern States there are only 69 Congregational organizations. Outside of New England the great strength of the denomination is found in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin. In thirteen of the States and Territories they have one.

LUTHERAN.

—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States is one of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations in the United States, and is the mother Synod of nearly all the Lutheran Synods in America. It is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year.

BAPTIST.

—The National Baptist having advised a pastor whom his church refuses

to support to "apply to the foreign missionary board for an appointment, since, evidently, he is laboring among the heathen," a correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector* suggests that "this is unfair to the heathen, who, when converted, always give their own native pastors an ample support."

FRIENDS.

—The Friends have six hundred and sixty-two houses of worship in this country, including Orthodox and Hicksite. They have lost in the last decade nine per cent. of their membership.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholics are not at all satisfied with the answer returned by M. Barthelmy de St. Hilaire to the request for interference by the French Government for the maintenance of the religious houses in Rome. The *Review* pronounces it "a neat way of getting gracefully out of granting a request," and defines it as meaning that France "will not budge hand or foot in the question, but let it take its course."

—It is stated that Monsignor Mermillod, the exiled Swiss prelate, has been made a Cardinal.

—Five of the public schools of Holyoke have been closed, and another will soon be, because the Catholic population prefer to educate their children in their own way. In consequence, the town's school expenses have been reduced \$4,000 in the item of salaries.

—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has laid down a rule especially aimed at trades unions, that no Roman Catholic can unite with any association requiring an oath as a condition of membership; and the sacrament of communion is refused throughout his diocese to Crispins and all such.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Our attention has been called to the following case. A man weighing nearly three hundred pounds joined the Disciples Church. The man was so nearly helpless that it was necessary to carry him into the river, at his immersion, in a large chair. This service was rendered by two stout brothers who were not members of the church. When the proper depth of the river was reached, the brothers by previous arrangement, dipped the man chair and all, into the water, while the preacher repeated the formula. Now, who immersed that man?—*Central Methodist*.

—The State Statistician of Ohio has been delving in the census reports, and other official and unofficial documents, in search of the truth about the churches in that State. He finds the number of church organizations to be 6,486; church edifices, 6,282; church organizations without edifices, 204. The Presbyterians have about 800 congregations; the Congregationalists, 200; the Methodist Episcopalians, 1,900; other Methodists, etc., 250; Baptists, 500. The Presbyterian is the wealthiest denomination in proportion to its members; and the Methodist wealthiest in the aggregate. Mr. Mansfield says, further, that the Roman Catholics have in Ohio, in round numbers, three hundred churches; their number, according to the Roman Catholic Almanac, is about two hundred and fifty thousand. As that is less than a tenth part of the population of the State, nobody need feel alarmed about them.

—The Old Testament Revision Company having gone a first time through the Pentateuch, have now arrived at their final revision of the Book of Numbers. Many members of the Company are favorable to an immediate publication of the Pentateuch.

—Seventy-two years ago the Church Missionary Society (of England) started with an income of less than \$2,500. The present income exceeds \$750,000

a year. The Society claims one hundred and fifty-three stations, two hundred and eight European ordained missionaries, one hundred and twenty-nine ordained natives, and twenty thousand communicants.

—Quite a number of the churches of Chicago are substituting the Bible-reading service for the second sermon on the Sabbath. One church is said to have had the service both morning and evening recently.

—The *Congregationalist* is responsible for the following: "A good man, but a great and bore-ous talker, in Lancaster, N. H., has been annoying the prayer-meetings in the society where he belongs, by his interminable talks. The brethren, not being able in any other way to quiet him, have had him placed under bonds to hold his peace for one year."

—The Mennonites of Southern Russia, whose emigration *en masse* was announced a year ago, and then denied again, are now actually preparing for a removal to this country. Their destination is Minnesota. The Swiss also emigrate to America in immense numbers. Many of them go to South America.

—A Massachusetts clergyman recently received 300 bushels of potatoes from as many different members of his congregation. Every member of the donation party had hit on potatoes as a neat and appropriate medium of expressing affection.

—Hon. J. R. Buchtel, founder of the college in Ohio bearing his name, has offered to give \$20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

—Four Americans have recently had the distinguished honor of being elected members of the Royal Society of London—Prof. Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory; Professor Young, of Dartmouth College; Prof. Newton, of Yale College; and Mr. Rutherford, of New York.

—The late Nathan Pratt left \$10,000 to the public library in Arlington, Mass.; \$10,000 to the high school, and \$5,000 to the poor widows' fund in the same town. Bequests were also made to several charitable institutions elsewhere, the whole amount thus distributed being \$40,500.

—The American Bible Society in New York have voted to concur with the British and Foreign Bible Society in the revision and publication of the Arabo-Turkish Testament, in Constantinople, and also in printing the Pentateuch in the same language.

—A proposition is before the Legislature of Massachusetts to secure by law a fair proportion of women on school committees. In view of the number of female teachers and pupils, this proposition must be regarded as eminently reasonable. It would be a great improvement if women were everywhere prominent in the management of schools.

—Plymouth church, Minneapolis, have elected three of their lady members deaconesses. The term of office is three years, and their duties are to care for the sick and poor, especially among the women, and to look after the spiritual interests of the girls, the young ladies and the female members of the church generally. Responsive reading by the congregation has been adopted as a part of the morning service. Rev. Dr. Budington's church in Brooklyn have also elected two women as deaconesses in their congregation.

—Professor Tyndall, it is said, is going to join the church—Rev. M. D. Conway's church, in London—the religion of which is a combination of Judaic Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Brahminism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, and the ancient religions.

Tyler Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR—Monday is to the pastor a day of comparative repose—his day of rest; Sunday, of labor, mental and physical. His pulpit taxes to tension the entire man. It may be his last day's work, and must be done well, with reference to the divine adjustment and approval of the judge of all. He may sound the keynotes of salvation and of warning upon ears that will never hear them again. This has transpired in the ministry of the writer in more instances than one within the last few weeks. How momentous the task! how awful the responsibility! "Who is sufficient for these things?" Is it any wonder that ministers wear out, sink of exhaustion, and take a retired position as superannuates in the midst of their years? Is it strange that, with these facts and solemn reflections looking them in the face and burdening their souls, they should "cry aloud and spare not" to such a degree as to ignore the graces of elocution, the adornments of rhetoric, the popular modes of speech, for very earnestness to save souls and acquit themselves before God?

The writer knew an eminent lawyer who defended a murderer in high life for a fee of one hundred thousand dollars, and, after wringing the changes of venues and legal technicalities for years, the case was tried and the guilty pronounced innocent. That attorney made the master effort of a brilliant life in his profession, but died from its effects within a few days, with the mournful confession upon his lips: "I have cleared the guilty and killed myself." He died a martyr at the shrine of mammon. Had he survived the effort, his fortune was made; his fame would have been trumpeted far and near, and the world would have smiled approvingly. Contrast the incentives thrown around the fallen attorney with those that move, impel and fire the soul of the earnest pastor who ascends his pulpit on Sunday morning to plead with God for the people, and plead with the people to flee the wrath to come. A dull, prosy essay read in such a case is a burlesque on the sacred calling, never did much good if any, and has been fruitful of harm in more ways than one.

Yesterday was Easter Sunday. Blessed day! The keynote of resurrection, "He is risen," sounded out from thousands of pulpits in this and other lands. How many doubting Thomases were constrained to say: "My Lord and my God!" I do wish our people would observe Easter everywhere. Let songs, prayers, lessons read and sermons preached be commemorative of the grandest event that ever transpired in the history of our race. Brother preachers, please make a note.

Our little city not only shows signs of life, but prosperity. The iron-horse made his debut in Tyler more than a week ago. We are now in a few hours' run of your Island City, and so soon as the mail regulations are perfected, we shall get the ADVOCATE by the time it is fully dry. I now see no good reason why every Methodist—heads of families especially—in Smith and Cherokee counties should not read the ADVOCATE, our own conference organ, every week. Let the preachers in this district bestir themselves and increase its circulation.

The bright future of your city is as fixed a fact as anything that is human and future. I admire the foresight, wisdom and liberality of Galveston. With your network of railroads emptying the whole State into your island, and your line of European steamers, I can see no good reason why you should not monopolize the patronage of the entire State. A liberal policy will do this.

It is cause of profound gratitude that Galveston Methodism is asserting itself and keeping pace with the on-

ward march of improvements. The dedication of the St. James is the outspoken aggressiveness of Methodism on the island. A thousand blessings upon the head, heart and purse of its venerable founder.

There has been quite a sensation in and around Tyler the last week, by the presence of hydrophobia. There have been quite a number of mad dogs in and about the town, and great has been the destruction of canine life. No one here as yet has been bitten, though I hear of two deaths in the lower part of the county from mad dog bites. It is a rumor; think it doubtful.

The new parsonage is finished, and the pastor and his family are comfortably domiciled and feel much at home.
R. S. FINLEY.

Weatherford District Conference.

This conference will be held at Acton, beginning Thursday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. before the fifth Sabbath in June. The pastors will please have their reports made out, and be ready to hand them in on Thursday morning. They will embrace the following items in their reports: The number of members in each charge at the beginning of this conference year; the number of removals by letter, expulsions, death, or otherwise; the number of accessions, baptisms, infant and adult; the number of churches organized since conference; the number of new preaching places where there are no organizations; the number of churches, together with all church property and its value at the beginning of this conference year; the number of new churches, together with all church property secured this year, and the value of same; the number of Sunday-schools, scholars, books, papers, and the amount of money raised for same; the number of TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and other papers taken, specifying the name of each paper; also the amount of church literature taken this year; the amount raised for each collection ordered by the annual conference; the assessment and receipts of each pastor.

We are sure that all of the pastors feel the force of their obligation to be present at the beginning of the session; and we trust all of the official members will feel alike obligated. Ample provisions will be made for all.

We cordially invite all ministerial brethren, both of the conference and elsewhere, to attend. Acton will expect a large attendance, and will prepare for it.

The quarterly conference for Acton circuit will be held on Wednesday, the day before the district conference convenes at the same place.

If Bishop Keener can be present, we will give notice in the ADVOCATE, and all brethren elected to orders can be ordained by being present and presenting certificates of same.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

April 15, 1873.

Explanation.

To the Preachers and Brethren of the East Texas Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—You have no doubt looked with anxious interest to see the papers of our last session, ordered for publication, make their appearance in our conference organ; and in the meantime I have awaited them with painful interest and surprise; still not a word is heard from them. In view of this fact, and all the circumstances in the case, as your secretary, I feel called upon, in justice to the brethren, as well as myself, to give some explanation touching the matter.

You will remember that near the close of the session, Brother J. K. Street was made the agent of the conference to publish the minutes in pamphlet form, and an estimate of the amount necessary was made. How

much of that amount was raised, I do not now recollect, but my memory is, that about half of the amount was raised in the conference-room. Be this as it may, as I have stated, the action was taken late in the session, when the secretaries, (myself and Brother Street), were crowded to the utmost with the business of morning and evening sessions, and so were utterly unable to copy all the proceedings, from which to get up the published minutes. After adjournment, I reluctantly agreed with Brother Street, that, in order to facilitate the work of publishing the minutes of the conference, if he would forward such documents as were for immediate publication, I would turn over the papers to him without waiting till I could copy and forward to him. This was done with the distinct understanding that he would at once make up the matter for the printed minutes, and return the papers to me. This, from some cause, Brother Street has failed to do, notwithstanding I have written to him pressing the importance of the papers being in my hands in order that I may have them for reference when called upon by the brethren.

This accounts for the reason why I have been unable to give the information desired by some of the members who have written to me. Brother S. informed us, some little time since, that the minutes will not be published, giving the reason why, and no doubt will be able to give satisfactory reasons for leaving me in the embarrassed situation in which I am placed.

Thus much, brethren, I have felt my duty to say, and I trust this will satisfy you, so far as I am concerned.
T. W. ROGERS.

Wheelock Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—It may be of some interest to the church to learn that two things, deemed by us important, have been accomplished. Having appointed a "two days' meeting," to embrace my regular period on the first Sabbath at Wheelock, in Robertson county, Texas, I was rejoiced to meet Brothers J. S. McCarver, agent for the American Bible Society, and O. M. Addison, of Owensville, who has, I learn, been appointed County Agent for Robertson county. After the sermon at 11 A. M. on Sunday, Brother McCarver secured a fair collection, and, to the surprise of all, reorganized the society, which gave evidence of its determination to work by its prompt and vigorous attention to business on Monday.

In the afternoon, leaving these brethren in charge of the field, I rode over to Gilmore chapel, where, after the regular services, a Sabbath-school, numbering thirty-one, was organized and partially equipped for work. Bro. Addison preached at night to an attentive audience. I trust these dear ministers may come again to gladden our hearts with their private counsel and public ministrations. J. FRED. COX.
BRYAN, April 10, 1873.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Sherman Patriot announces the death of John C. Richards, one of the oldest citizens of that place.

We learn that Red River is bank full, which will be good news to many persons having cotton along its banks for shipment.—Clarksville Standard.

Three large brick yards are in operation near the city, and as many large kilns nearly ready to burn. We shall soon know what sort of brick can be made at Denison.—Denison News.

Cotton seed, since the late frost, are in considerable demand. We are told that a gentleman having about one hundred bushels of seed, bought to feed his cow, declined to exchange them for corn, even bushel for bushel.—Bastrop Advertiser.

On the 23d ult., Mr. Martin Allen crossed the Nueces river in the vicinity of the Love rancho, with a herd of cattle numbering about fifteen hundred head. On the 27th ult. Mr. James Bryden, at the same place, crossed a herd of one thousand. Both droves are intended for the Kansas market, their destination Wichita.—Corpus Christi Gazette.

S. D. Wood, collector of internal revenue, for the fourth district of Texas—which includes the counties of Panola, Rusk, Cherokee, Anderson, Freestone, Limestone, Navarro, Ellis, Dallas, Collin, Grayson and all the counties in Texas, north and east of them—gives notice that in accordance with instructions from Washington, all United States special tax stamps (or receipts) issued in his district, for occupations carried on after the 1st of May, 1873, must be signed in his own handwriting. Receipts issued by his authorized agents—Horace Welch, at Jefferson, and H. G. Askin, at Tyler—for occupations ending May 1st, 1873, will be recognized. We give this information for the benefit of all our readers who are interested.—Dallas Herald.

T. W. Ernst, under date of March 29th, writing from Valley Postoffice, Guadalupe county, says that grasshoppers were in that region, and that farmers have delayed planting cotton on that account.

Rev. A. F. Cox writing from Gonzales, April 8th, says:

Heavy frost last night—garden vegetables, cotton and corn, and, I fear, the peaches generally, killed or badly damaged.

A heavy wind blew up on Monday night last, continuing all day Tuesday, with frequent threatenings of rain, hail, sleet and snow, and was finally followed by two severe frosts, which did serious damage to gardens especially, and crops generally.—Lampasas Dispatch, 12th inst.

The bill for frontier protection, that has passed the House, provides for an additional company of twenty from each county to those already in service. It is the old Lamar policy—giving in all about forty men to each county. It will involve an expense of about \$400,000, and a good investment at that.—State Gazette.

We learn that the Indians made a raid a few nights since into the country in the vicinity of the Cochino (about ninety miles from town), and gobbled up some sixty horses belonging to Mr. McCoy and others. No arrests were made, but the matter will be investigated.—San Antonio Herald.

The wheat and oat crop is very promising, and a much greater acreage has been sown, and a large yield may now be safely anticipated. Corn is late, but looking well, and everyone is busily engaged planting cotton. The dry weather has enabled farmers to keep up their work and put the land in good order.—Corsicana Observer.

The Denison Journal of the 12th inst. says the passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad arrived here on last Wednesday morning with four inches of snow and ice on the top, which looks very much as if old zero had a mortgage on our Northern friends.

Andrew Melville, who was wounded in the fight at Lampasas a week or two ago, died from the effects of the shot received on the night of the 10th inst. This makes the fourth death resulting from the Lampasas tragedy.

Looking from our office door at the rich, green fields of wheat, and beautiful prairies just beyond the Trinity river, and at the rich foliage of the wooded knolls that skirt the river, we can hardly realize that it is only April, and an unusually late season at that.—Fort Worth Epistomist.

Correspondence.

Let Us Try Our Ways.

"Many are the hearts that are weeping to-night," are the sad words of the song; and, alas! too true they are. Many are weeping over loved ones departing from this to the eternal world; many in memory of those with whom they have already bid farewell beside the chilly waters of death. Many a mother's heart is weeping bitter tears for a dissipated and ruined son; many a wife is dying with agony and remorse from the cruelty and abandonment of a husband; the house, perhaps, once aglow with love and happiness is now cheerless and desolate; the children are pale, their cheeks and eyes are sunken from hunger, while the husband and father is reveling in drunkenness and debauchery. This is the case in too many homes. Sin has such strong hold upon the heart of man that, notwithstanding the faithful heralds of Zion are everywhere proclaiming God's word and warning men to "flee the wrath to come," it seems their admonitions are to no purpose, and fall as "pearls before swine." Is this because God's power is diminishing, and his promises becoming less true? Is it that Ichabod is written on everything? Is it that open-handed, pitying Mercy has folded her arms, and opens them no more to earnest prayer? No; we think it is rather because of the want of faith and unity on the part of those professing to be God's people—a lack of duty in the church, in the prayer-meeting, and in the family circle. The prayer-meeting attendance is small, the church is *too far*, or is a place to display fine apparel, well-combed tresses, and all the *latest agonies of style*. At home the Bible, the book of God's word, which reveals to man the glories of heaven and tells him of its endless joys, is seldom, if ever, read. The little ones are never told of the manger and the stall where Jesus was born; they are put to bed without a prayer to God to bless and protect them. Perhaps, when their prattling tongues first babbled little words, they were taught at a mother's knee to say, "Our Father, who art in heaven;" but soon they, like the child of the nursery story, are *too old* to say their prayers, and sin lays hold upon their hearts, which soon become as hard as a tripled armor of steel, and they are lost.

Again, there is a great lack of brotherly love among God's people, and even among those of the "same household of faith." "Little children love one another" is the apostolic injunction, but, alas! the truth is too glaring to be denied that, in this respect, the glory of Israel has departed from among us, and *scarce* do we know each other—even more, we *never try*. We often lift our hands in pious horror at the crime of sin and debauchery of young men, and think it *strange* that so many of them go astray and do not follow the paths of the just. True, it is strange; yet a sad and melancholy truth to many a broken-hearted mother, broken-hearted because of the loss of her once noble boy—perhaps her only dependence and hope this side the grave—who, because, it may be, of the *neglect and cold-hearted selfishness* of those professing to be Christians, workers for God, has gone down to woe, want and misery. Too much of this rests upon the people belonging to the church of God. A great many young men are daily coming from distant homes to settle among us; many of them leave the paternal roof while prayers from pious parents are ascending to heaven, earnestly invoking God's blessings upon their darling child. They come among us, perhaps, entirely strangers, and too often, though they find employment, *strangers* they remain to all but wicked influences and ruinous associations. We do not know

them, nor do we care for them, save for our own *selfish greed for gold*. We do not invite them to our homes; we do not take them to our Sunday-schools and to our churches; but, when business hours are past, we leave them subject to every temptation, which, alas! often proves too powerful, and they fall into the current and are swept down to the cesspools of sin and degradation. And, O shame! dark, damning shame it is, that some of these have had by our ministers the "right hand of fellowship" extended to them, but we drive them off by our cold, unrelenting selfishness. Young people must and will have enjoyment; not only is it inherent in nature, but they have been and are accustomed to it. They have not the homes of happier days, where they gathered with the loved ones in the family circle. Then, to establish the reformation, let us begin with ourselves. They come among us strangers; let us "take them in," yea, if possible, into the church of God. And we lack, too, sociability among ourselves; we are strangers to each other; we do not cultivate the feelings of unity we should. Then let us reform in this; let us show to the world "how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity;" let us, too, seek the young men and the strangers; let us go out and bring the wanderers home. The harvest is plenty, the field is white; let us, as God's people, in view of the crown of immortality we hope to wear, seek to save them ere it is forever too late. 'Tis a grand, 'tis a noble work; it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our fellow-men and to the merciful God we serve; by it many will be saved from both temporal and eternal ruin; for it we will be "forever saved, forever blest." *

Reviewed.

THE BRIGHT AND DARK SIDE.

"R. W. B."

Humanity is ever prone to complain! Surrounded with green fields, magnificent forests, flourishing cities, snow-capped mountains and rolling plains, and possessing the means of happiness that an angel might envy, yet it is a source of regret that wailings are borne on every breeze; every tongue a tale of woe to unfold, and every ear called to hear a refrain useless and vain.

This should not be. As a civilized people, we should be content; as a moral people, we have cause to rejoice; and as a Christian people, to be supremely happy! What if our friends and dear ones are taken from us? Do not others, like valiant soldiers, *fill the ranks*? and are not our dear ones and friends in a "brighter, fairer world," awaiting our coming?

Then why fret, when Time's mellowing finger can apply a balm to our wounds, and the "meek and lowly" Jesus stands ready, a skillful Physician, to prescribe for our every earthly need?

With the bright blue arch of heaven over us, the dark green earth beneath our feet, and Plenty littering our homes in the profusion of her gifts, complaining, peevish, fretful, unthankful "Humanity" will still persist in looking only upon the "dark side"—will still insist upon removing the "mote," while stoutly denying the existence of a "beam"—ay, a "mountain" of sin and corruption in her own eye! Christians, there is a "bright side," and yours the high privilege and imperative duty to point it out. There is much that is bright and beautiful in this world of ours not necessarily pious; yet this brightness and beauty is intensified and made holy when it conforms to the teaching of our Lord and Master, and many thorns and thistles are removed from the path if he is our guide and instructor, and the mag-

nificence of the "scenery of life," even down to the "valley of the shadow of death," is enhanced by his wonderful facility in pointing out its beauties!

Victoria District.

To the Ministers and Members of the Victoria District, West Texas Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our district conference will convene at Sweet Home, in Lavaca county, July 4th at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the business is attended to, and we earnestly hope their will be a full attendance of the members. Brethren, come prepared to make full and accurate reports on all the subjects to come before the conference. And I would urge all concerned to make an earnest effort to have the finances of each charge fully settled up to the end of the second quarter. In view of the circumstances, it is very desirable that you bring with you the bishop's claim, which you can easily do by a little effort; it is only \$12.50 from each charge in the district.

We also have a camp-meeting at the Manifee camp-ground, to commence on Thursday, the 26th day of June, to which we invite all who can come. And now, dear brethren, in view of the necessity of a revival of pure religion in our district, I propose and earnestly pray you to observe Friday, the 27th day of June, as a day of fasting and earnest prayer. First, for a gracious outpouring for the Holy Spirit throughout the entire work; secondly, that the Lord of the harvest would send more laborers into our part of his vineyard this year—(remember he sent none last year); and, thirdly, that the Lord of the harvest would bestow upon all the people the grace of liberality so abundantly that all the interests of the church shall be so thoroughly provided for that abundant success shall crown our efforts for the accomplishment of good, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, this year.

Dear brethren, may the blessing of the good Lord abide with you and yours always. JAS. G. WALKER. SEGUIN, April 9, 1873.

Board of Trust.

We find the following in the *Western Methodist* of the 5th instant:

In the absence of an official report of the called meeting, we copy the following letter—it is substantially correct:

EDITORS APPEAL—I have read the morning papers of this city in vain, and so will you, for a correct account of the proceedings of the Board of Trust having in charge the interests of the Southern Methodist University, to which, as everybody knows, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars has been offered by Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York. So I send an outline report of the called meeting of the Board, held in the McKendree church, March 26, the proceedings of which have not been officially published, because, as I understand, it was deemed courteous that the Secretary first transmit them to Commodore Vanderbilt. But they are not secret—the members of the Board are all allowed to communicate what was done at their pleasure, and so many hereabouts have been told all about the day's goings.

The Board having assembled, with Judge Milton Brown, of Jackson, President, in the chair, and Dr. D. C. Kelley, Secretary, at his table, Bishop McTyeire, after remarks pertinent to the occasion, submitted a document addressed to him by Commodore Vanderbilt. It was read and received, containing the following important items, viz:

1. An offer of five hundred thousand dollars to the corporation known as the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
2. Grounds to be selected, not less than from twenty to fifty acres.

3. Plans and specifications for buildings to be approved by the Commodore.

4. The money to be advanced by him as needed, for the grounds and buildings.

5. When ready for opening the University, the Library Fund and the Endowment Fund to be conveyed by him to the Board.

The document contained also the following conditions, viz:

1. Bishop McTyeire to be President of the Board of Trust, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and a dwelling-house, on or near the grounds of the University. Upon his death or resignation, the office of President to be filled by the Board.

2. The President of the Board to have a veto power over all measures adopted by the Board—which, however, may be overcome by a three-fourths vote of the Board.

3. The Endowment Fund, which will be invested in number-one securities, (say seven per cent. first-mortgage bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad), to be intact—the interest or revenue only used for the University.

4. The University to be located in or near Nashville.

The Board unanimously accepted the offer with its conditions, not for a moment entertaining a doubt that the Bishops, with whom the location remains, will be glad to unite with Commodore Vanderbilt upon Nashville, as the site of the University. The Board also unanimously resolved in favor of adopting the name of "Vanderbilt University," in honor of the Commodore, who has thus laid the foundation of a magnificent institution of learning.

The veto power of the President of the Board is a first-rate feature, and so is the provision of a salary for Bishop McTyeire in that office; his services will be invaluable. Though, of course, this arrangement is personal somewhat, the Bishop's wife and the Commodore's being first cousins, which suggests a motive for this great kindness, in addition to the wisdom of the arrangement on business principles. And, by the way, Mrs. Vanderbilt, formerly of Mobile, is a Southern Methodist—worships in Dr. Deems' "Church of the Strangers," New York.

Nashville, you may be sure, is full of rejoicing over her good luck, and well she may be, in getting so grand a prize. No city can be expected to present as strong an offer for the location as Nashville now does, with the financial inducement given by Commodore Vanderbilt in her favor. But if the Commodore had seen fit to hold out the prize to Nashville or Memphis, would not our folks have piled up the greenbacks? Surely, Nashville will show her high appreciation of the occasion by a handsome donation to the University—say one hundred thousand dollars. CITIZEN.

NASHVILLE, March 29, 1873.

"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause, he says if any body will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper." The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask: "But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

The Duke of Wellington had given orders to an officer to undertake a duty involving great personal peril. He did not shrink from it. But he said to the duke, "Let me, before I go, have one grasp of your all-conquering hand, and I can do it!" So the Christian worker must take hold of Christ's hand and go forward.

Miscellany.

Warm Lake of New Zealand.

From Tauranga, on the east coast of the Northern Island, a good bridle road of from fifty to sixty miles takes the traveler to Ohinemutu, on the banks of Lake Rotorna. He is here in the midst of geysers. Hot springs bubble out in every direction, and hot streams run into the lake. There is some little danger in living at Ohinemutu. From time to time some one who imprudently goes out at night wanders out of the small safe track, and sinks through a thin crust of earth into an abyss of boiling water or scalding mud. The soil is being gradually undermined. Middle-aged men remember when what is now many feet out into the lake was firm land; and a "pa" was swallowed some years ago, with all its inhabitants, by a sudden landslip. The Maoris, however, are still numerous in Ohinemutu, and use the hot springs for baths and cooking. An English speculator is about to build a hotel. It will be a capital starting-point to the greater marvels beyond.

From Ohinemutu to Lake Tarawera the road passes through a volcanic district. At one point the track lies between two pools, one a petrifying alum spring, the other a boiling and sulphurous geyser. Turn a few yards off the path, and you come upon an open crater from which steam is always issuing, and which has a miniature eruption every six months. The hill-side round is covered with deep layers of silica that has been poured our molten. As these thicken the crater is likely, I believe, to close up, and the whole region will then be exposed to violent earthquakes. At present the shocks are insignificant. A few miles further we come to Terme, the head of Lake Tarawera. It was once a missionary station, and a church and an excellent mission-house are still standing. But the church is closed, the mission-house deserted, and its beautiful garden left to ruin. The Maoris who used to worship have abandoned their Christianity and quitted the settlement. Three miles further we come to Kariki, where the Maoris have put up an accommodation-house for tourists. It was first raised in honor of Prince Alfred. From this point the road to Rotomahana is by water, across the splendid sheet of Lake Tarawera, till we come to the stream Kaiwaka.

Here fairy-land begins. I dip my hands into the water, and find it at a temperature of from 70° to 80°. For a distance of more than two miles this heat scarcely seems to vary, though here and there we pass by a boiling spring, which a bather would do well to avoid. In one part there are rapids, over which it is difficult to force the canoe. The vegetation of the banks is luxuriant, but sombre. Gradually we work up to Rotomahana. It is very like a Highland tarn bosomed amid gray hills, and is of no great size, about a mile long and half a mile broad. Here and there are broad rushes, in which myriads of water-fowl are breeding, protected by Maori law. They know their safety, and scarcely stir at our approach. But our concern is not with the lake, but with the geysers and marble benches on its banks. The first we land at is known as Te Tarota. Imagine a succession of white marble terraces, fringed with stalactites at the sides, holding here and there basins of indescribably blue water, now two feet, now eight feet deep, and ascending gradually to a fathomless semi-circular crater, above which a cloud of steam broods, and from which a fountain of hot water is constantly welling forth. I should guess the height at which the fountain flows to be some sixty feet above the lake, but this is simple conjecture. What I know is that the whole is on so large a scale as

to astonish by its magnificence, and to put human emulation out of the question. As well reproduce Niagara in an English park as the terraces of Rotomahana at Aranjuez or Versailles. Tarota, however, is not the great wonder of the lake. On the opposite side is another similar formation. Hoko-teratera, which rises higher, with more regular terraces, with pink instead of white marble, and, if possible, with bluer water in its cavities. The steps are as easily climbed as a palace staircase, let us say as the Giant's staircase at Venice; and even close to the summit the water is not too hot to admit of bathing. Our party all plunged into the pools, but picturesque as the brown Maoris looked, one had a feeling that Haroun Alraschid's ladies were the proper tenants of the spot.—*Littell's Living Age.*

Venomous Fish.

It is generally known that the wounds inflicted by the weavers (*Trachinus*) of our coasts and by the sting-rays are rendered poisonous by a mucous excretion adhering to the spines of the head, back and tail of these fishes; and a most perfect poison-organ, analogous to the poison-fang of snakes, was described some years ago by Dr. Gunther in two fishes (*Thalassophryne*) from Central America. Dr. Le Juge has found at the Mauritius another still more dangerous kind of venomous fish; it was long known to ichthyologists under the name of *Synanceia verrucosa* and is readily recognized by its monstrous appearance, the head being deeply pitted, and the body scaleless and covered with warts. It is by no means scarce, being found throughout the Indian Ocean, and known at the Mauritius as the "Laffe." There are thirteen spines in the dorsal fin, each provided at its base with a bag containing the poison, and with a pair of deep grooves along which the poison is guided to the wound. As in all the other fishes of this kind, the poison-apparatus is merely a weapon of defense, and comes into action when the fish is seized or trodden upon. The action of fish-poison upon the human organism appears to be less rapid than that of snakes; though patients who neglect to apply remedies similar to those used for snake-bites expose themselves to serious consequences, which may even terminate fatally. In one case a fisherman died on the third day from a severe wound. Dr. Le Juge mentions that the fishermen of Mauritius successfully apply poultices of the leaves of a composite plant, *Microrhynchus sarmentosus*.—*Transact. R. Soc. of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, 1871.*

The Airless Moon.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient being, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply! Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of modern knowledge, the establishment of this Terrestrial and Lunar Signal service Bureau was treated as a feasible scheme, although practical difficulties, which so often keep men from making fools of themselves, stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at in-

tervals, until it was discovered that, if there were people in the moon, they must be able to live without breathing, or eating, or drinking. Then it ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevasses, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. There daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch-dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, or the steep sides of profound abysses, and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of the subtle blending of light and shadow, which make the charm of a terrestrial landscape. A faint conception of the horrors of a lunar day may be formed from an illustration representing a landscape taken in the moon in the center of the mountainous region of Aristarchus. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetery; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world—she has no atmosphere. *Harper's Magazine.*

THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. The general story of these rapids is familiar enough, but there are some facts concerning them by no means appreciated by most persons who have not passed over them, and not always by those who have. Think of an immense river, with a descent of more than two hundred feet in one hundred and forty miles! This would be equal to considerably more than the precipice of Niagara between Albany and New York. Yet such is the story of the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Montreal. Besides this we must remember that about forty miles of this distance is included in the placid expanse of the river called Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis. This will leave only one hundred miles for the immense delivery. In the rapids proper the descent is in various instances as follows, viz: The Long Sault Rapid, nine miles long, has a descent of about forty-five feet. The several rapids, known as Coteau Cedar, Split Rock, and Cascade, have a descent in eleven miles of eighty-two and a half feet. The Lachine Rapids are the worst of all, but their precise descent is not given. They are about two miles long, and the canal which passes around them, in a distance of eight and a half miles, has a descent of forty-four and a half feet. From this we infer that the Lachine Rapids must have a descent somewhere between thirty and forty feet in the distance of two miles.

Prehistorical Man.

M. J. de Baye has communicated some information, says *Galignani*, to the Academy of Science on certain grottoes in the department of the Marne, which in prehistorical times, in which polished flint was in use, served as burying-places. These caverns are all cut out on the same plan, and are evidently of similar origin. The sides and arched ceilings bear the marks of stone hatchets. Some are divided by a partition into two chambers; several were receptacles for the dead, but others were inhabited. The latter were more comfortably arranged, and admitted of being closed with

doors, as certain grooves show. The walls are provided with hooks carved out of the solid clay; and, lastly, the entrances bear traces of a degree of polish from constant going in and out. On a wall of one of these grottoes there exists a rude bas-relief representing a hatchet provided with its handle, and a sling. This seems to have been the work of one of our prehistorical forefathers, the artist of his day. The sepulchral grottoes are less carefully excavated, and their entrances closed with large stones. None of them were found empty. The bodies lay in horizontal postures, without a remnant of covering of any sort. The bones were in their right places, and the skulls were turned upwards. In one of these caverns there were upwards of 40 skeletons. The brachycephalous type was dominant. A few jaws of pachydermatous animals and bones of wild beasts were found among the human remains. The flint instruments discovered here are hatchets of various shapes, knives, punches, saws, well-cut arrow-heads, etc. Some of these articles were not flint, but porphyry; there were also others of bone. Among the ornaments we may mention various shells pierced with holes, beads of clay, and marble earrings. A vase was found entire, besides numerous fragments of pottery. —*Public Opinion.*

SEDAN CHAIRS.—In the first three quarters of the eighteenth century, says the editor of the *Book of Days*, when the style of dress was highly refined, and the slightest derangement to the hair of either lady or gentleman was fatal, the sedan was in high favor in all European countries. Then was the exquisite fop, with his elegant silk clothes, nicely arranged toupee, and ample curls, as vain to take advantage of this luxurious carriage as any of the gentler sex. The nobility and wealthy members of the middle class were accustomed to keep their own sedans, which were frequently of very elegant shape, and beautifully ornamented with carved or painted decorations. It must have been a fine spectacle when a train of these splendid sedans, filled with exquisitely dressed ladies and gentlemen, and attended by linkboys, with flaring torches, passed at evening through the streets of London, Paris, or Madrid, to some magnificent entertainment.—*Harper's Magazine.*

NEW THEORY OF THE RATTLE-SNAKE.—It has long been urged as an objection to the theory of natural selection that the tail appendage of the rattlesnake must be injurious to the animal by attracting to it the notice of its enemies. Professor Shaler has, however, observed that the noise of the rattle is scarcely distinguishable from the sound made by an American species of Cicada; and he conjectures that the object of the rattle is to attract within reach of the snake the birds which naturally feed upon the Cicada. This he considers to be the explanation of the mode in which birds are seen to flutter round a rattlesnake, without calling into play the unreasonable theory of fascination. A formidable objection to the universality of the principle of natural selection is thus removed. Professor Shaler's paper will be found in the *American Naturalist* for January.—*Academy.*

Three million dollars were invested in 1860 in this country in the manufacture of silk against \$30,000,000 last year. There are now employed in the business 16,000 operatives, earning \$8,000,000 per annum. The growth of mulberry trees for this purpose is still limited in America, and the machinery is so inferior that the raw silk must be sent to Europe to be reeled.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 23, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

TEXAS CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.—We welcome to our table the first number of this journal. It is published at Tehuacana, in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under the editorial management of J. B. Renfro and J. H. Wofford. It is a large and neatly printed sheet, and the matter, both editorial and selected, fully worthy of the handsome style in which the paper is gotten up. We congratulate our sister church on this evidence of its enterprise, and trust the publishers will secure the liberal patronage their paper so richly deserves.

It is asserted by the *Catholic Register*, of London, that during the past year over two thousand Protestants were admitted into the bosom of the Catholic Church. The principal source from which Rome draws these recruits is the Ritualistic congregations. It is estimated that seventeen out of every twenty who have taken this step have been prepared for it by the teachings they have heard in Ritualistic pulpits. In view of that fact, we may regard the loss to Protestantism merely nominal—Rome simply claimed her own.

JAPAN is determined to be up with the times. A Universal Exposition, which will last four years, has been decided upon, and measures are being taken which will make it a creditable affair. It is to be held at Yedo. As it will attract multitudes from all quarters of the civilized world, the "interchange of ideas," it is suggested, will have a beneficial influence over that wide-awake Asiatic nation. We suggest that said "interchange of ideas" may not be a one-sided affair, and perhaps some who go may return wiser than they went.

BOOK NOTICE.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published a new illustrated edition of "Beautiful Snow and Other Poems," by J. W. Watson.

It is too late to speak of the literary merits of "Beautiful Snow." Published a little over fourteen years ago, it has had a wide circulation here and in Europe; but in its travels it became altered and somewhat mutilated. Its alterations have been corrected and its mutilations repaired in the beautifully gotten up volume before us.

The poem has been claimed by so many, such long disputes have been had through the press regarding its authorship, that it is pleasant at last to find the author who can write other poems to substantiate his claim. Price: cloth, \$2; morocco cloth, gilt edges, etc., \$3.

THE Chinese threaten to destroy the Buddhistic nunneries at Ningpo. They have become hot beds of vice, so demoralizing that even heathenism revolts at their enormities.

ANOTHER widow of high caste in Bombay has broken over the superstitions of her race and married.

WHERE IS THE TROUBLE?

We find in an exchange a notice of the final action of one of the Northern Methodist charges in Baltimore, which had asked for the appointment of a certain preacher, and when the Bishop, for reasons not stated, declined, and made another appointment, were for a time in open rebellion against the authorities of the church.

In connection with this action, we note the fact that the question of the extension of the pastorate, which it was supposed the last General Conference at Memphis had set at rest, at least for a time, has been reopened, and finds zealous advocates in Dr. Edwards and other leading ministers of the Virginia Conference.

The action of the church at Baltimore is squarely at war with our itinerant system. When the bishops have nothing else to do than to meet annually and go through the formality of confirming the choice of the different charges, their task will be a light one, provided the system could be so adjusted that there will be no conflict in the claims of different preachers, and no clashing in the demands of the various charges. This tendency towards the congregational system is not a healthy indication among our Northern brethren.

It may be worthy serious inquiry whether the effort to lift the restriction of four years from the appointing power, so as to allow the return of a pastor to the same charge so long as the people and preacher may desire it, does not indicate a similar tendency in portions of our own church. When our system is so modified that a preacher may be returned to a charge as long as it is the mutual desire of the people and their favorite preacher, it will be but a short step from the permissive to the mandatory, and "they may return" would possibly soon be interpreted "they shall."

We have yet to be convinced that our itinerant system is not as wisely adapted to the present age, with its advanced ideas, and to the Methodist Church, with its colossal proportions, vast wealth and admitted culture and refinement, as to any previous period when the world was not so wise, and the Methodists were a small and despised sect. If those who trace any assumed decay of vitality in Methodism, in any given locality, to the operation of that system which sends the learning, the culture, piety and pastoral faithfulness of the most successful preachers into the circulation of the entire church, giving each district, station and circuit the benefit of the labors of the best preachers, were to examine the whole ground, they might possibly ascertain that the system to which they object has already been modified by the operation of a spirit somewhat akin to that displayed by these congregations in Baltimore, and a principle foreign to our economy is already at work. Possibly they might discover that some sort of a law of selection, by which the strongest always secures the strongest, while the weaker must take what they can get, has been the rule tacitly accepted by all concerned, and to this fact, rather than the operation of our itinerant

system, we must trace the results which call forth their lamentations. We simply suggest the inquiry without making any positive assertion. In the West we may not realize the existence of evils which others deplore, for we we mark in our system no evidences of decay, but constant proofs in the spread and prosperity of our church that its "bow still abides in strength." When we mark any tokens of feebleness in our church, before we assail that system which has achieved such grand results in our past history, we shall endeavor to ascertain whether the fault is to be found, not in the system, but in its defective administration. We are ready to admit that an itinerant system which has not the hearty support of both preachers and people, is but little better than a well-ordered congregationalism.

We seldom, these days, hear Calvinism pressed to its logical issues by its advocates. The Rev. Dr. Skinner recently startled the theologians of his school by teaching that conversions in our churches are about as numerous as could be expected, inasmuch as God's decrees must infallibly make certain the conversion of all who are to be saved, and that the activities or indifference of the church can not diminish the number of the elect or add thereto. Some of the Presbyterian ministers in Chicago dissent from this position. With the premises Calvinism provides, we do not see how Dr. Skinner's conclusion can be avoided. If the number of the elect is determined by an unalterable decree, no amount of faith, prayer and zeal on the part of the church can alter it. Indeed, that faith, prayer and zeal must, according to this theory, be the exact answer to the divine decree. How human responsibility can legitimately follow such an order of things, human reason can not comprehend.

While from our standpoint we can see no relief from Dr. Skinner's logic, we are glad to observe that the sound sense, robust piety and warm Christian sympathies of our Presbyterian brethren do not permit them to be embarrassed by a theology rendered dear to them by sacred historic associations, and that when unable to adjust their theory to those principles of freedom of volition and action which are involved in the idea of human personal accountability, they bridge the chasm by faith and go forth in obedience to the divine call, and rank among the leaders of the host who are co-workers with Christ in the great work of the salvation of souls.

CALAMITY is often the forerunner of important benefits. The famine which desolated Persia has aroused the government, and measures are being taken to improve the country and guard against similar calamities. The Shah purposes visiting the leading European powers and profiting by the lessons the civilization of those regions will supply. A railroad will soon traverse the region lying between the Caspian Sea and the city of Teheren, and access be secured to the interior of the country for the improvements other lands can offer. The steam engine is a mighty civilizer.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

There is no class who do more thankless work than preachers. We have rode a hundred miles to marry a couple, and received three dollars and fifty cents as the pay for our labors; we have rode twenty-five miles, paying ferriage on the way, and received nothing. The man we married and his wife were worth forty thousand dollars. That is all they were worth. As to funerals, no person ever thinks of paying for the services rendered by the preacher on such occasions. We are not specially exercised in favor of funeral fees, yet the fact that the preacher must abandon every engagement and neglect every interest to meet such calls, suggests to thinking people the idea of remunerating the preacher for the labor he performs.

The following, which we copy from the *Congregationalist*, indicates that others beside preachers are beginning to think that "working for nothing and finding one's self," which has been the rule with preachers for a long time, may be very generous on the part of the preacher, but very thoughtless, if not stingy, on the part of the people:

General Blocher, of the Indiana House of Representatives, immortalized himself in the recent session of that body by introducing a bill fixing a fee for preachers officiating at funerals, and making the same a lien on the estate of the deceased. When at the very close of the session the bill was brought up, the General said he reckoned it was "a little too late in the moon" to take any action, and therefore he shouldn't say much about it. But he regretted that the bill was not to pass, for he didn't think there was any class of people more deserving or more entitled to consideration, or who get less of it, than the preachers. He was tired of seeing the preachers working for nothing, and begging for their living. "The fact is," said he, "in this country there's only three ways of getting a living—a fellow must either work, beg or steal; and I'm sorry to say that the preachers down our way, though they work hard enough, have to beg to get along." At this point "the gentleman from Scott"—such is General Blocher's parliamentary designation—was interrupted by a member with the question whether the preachers in his section were supposed to derive most of their income from preaching funeral sermons? No, the General emphatically replied; the preachers down his way had to cut hoop poles for a living. And he went on to say that only a short time ago, down there, he went out to get a preacher to preach a funeral sermon, and found him in the woods with a load of hoop poles on his back, and without enough clothes on him to wad a shot-gun. General Blocher has our sympathy in the defeat of his bill. We are glad the ministers in Indiana, in their poverty and distress, have so true a friend. It may not be that the particular remedy proposed is the best, but we are very sure of this, that the occasions where ministers are entitled to remuneration for attending funerals are commoner than many people suppose.

SUFFICIENT care is not always taken in the choice of Sunday-school books. We are inclined, however, to think the following, which we find in an exchange, is an extreme case:

An Indiana Sunday-school man writes to a Bible firm in New York: "Send me on some Sunday-school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

DRIFTING.

None familiar with the religious history of the family will be surprised to hear that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, has espoused the doctrines of Universalism. It has been said that Universalism is the reaction of the human mind from extreme Calvinism; and the career of this family may illustrate the saying. Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of this remarkable family, found himself grievously perplexed over the difficulties the existence of moral and physical evil in this world presented when interpreted by the standards of Calvinism, and his efforts to reconcile their teachings with the justice and goodness of God and with human responsibility involved him and those who accepted his teachings in a life-long conflict with many of the leading minds of the Presbyterian Church.

One son, Dr. Edward Beecher, in his "Conflict of Ages," reviews the great debate on the moral relations of God and man, and announces that none of the theories which had been promulgated by any of the different theological schools were satisfactory to his mind. As he swept round the circle of the various systems, from Fatalism till it touches Universalism, its extreme, he discovered in them no solution to the problem, from the simple fact that he had failed to eliminate from his own mind that Calvinistic bias with which he approached every theory. Rejecting all as defective, he finds refuge at last in the doctrine of the pre-existence of all human souls, and announces gravely the doctrine that this world is a sort of a moral lazaret-house, into which the lapsed and morally diseased spirits of a pre-existent state were introduced, in order, under the plan of salvation, that they may enjoy one more chance for happiness. The difficulties of the question were so ponderous that, like the ancient philosopher, he needed another world to furnish the leverage which would enable him to turn it over and adjust it to his own satisfaction.

Where Henry Ward Beecher stands none can tell precisely, and where his teachings will terminate he himself possibly can not determine. His theology might be considered a sort of concrete formation but from the fact that its elements will not always unite. The purity of the divine character and the rectitude of the divine law are often presented with a majesty and force well calculated to make men reflect on the tremendous issues growing out of their personable accountability, and these noble utterances are often followed by views of human freedom and conceptions of divine leniency which would cast the mantle of charity over vice and ensure God's final favor for every character. He makes bad men tremble over the picture of their moral obligations, and then startles the Christian by teachings which seem to call in question the foundations of his faith. Remnants of his earlier Calvinism, an occasional utterance of an Armenian principle, without confessing its theological kinship, together with suggestions which sound singularly like the dreams of Emanuel Swedenborg,

or which point directly to Universalism, are so strongly interwoven with extraordinary productions of his genius that his theological bearings are undefined, and evangelical Christianity and the liberalism of the day remain in doubt respecting his theological status. With all his wonderful endowments, he must be unsafe as a teacher so long as his own mind is drifting upon the broad current of human thought. There is as little safety in a pilot who is uncertain respecting his bearings as there is in a channel in which the powerful currents and shifting sands are perpetually changing the soundings. If Henry Ward Beecher did not, with Theodore Tilton, carry his ideas of human liberty into that licentiousness of which Victoria Woodhull is the exponent, it is because a stronger intellect and better balanced moral nature enabled him to escape the reef when the other was wrecked; and if the tendencies of the teachings he occasionally flings out so boldly do not lead him to the point the feeble mind of his sister has already reached, it will be because a sturdy common sense lies at the basis of his intellect, while a more wholesome reverence for the word of God is the foundation of his theology.

THE atrocious murder of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners by the Modoc chiefs is arousing the general government, and swift retribution, it is said, will be visited against the wretched remnant of this unhappy race. Even those papers which so earnestly deprecated severe measures when any Indian atrocity was reported, are now either silent, or sanction vigorous action. The murder of a score of helpless families on our frontier would not have aroused them so effectually. We pity the poor Indian! No race has stronger claims on the sympathies of the Christian world. The evils in their natures, which their savage condition developed, have been stimulated rather than repressed by their contact with the whites. This fact, however, does not ameliorate the horrors of an Indian raid, nor alleviate the miseries of the women and children who fall into their clutches. Our sympathies must be toned up by a sense of justice and respect for the rights of all. A life on the frontier should be as carefully guarded as that of the highest dignitary in the land.

"NOT ONE WOMAN SAVED" is among the most appalling statements made in the reports of the loss of the Atlantic. Four hundred men reached the shore, but of the hundreds of women in cabin and steerage all went down to their watery graves. "Not one saved" has in it the elements of intense horror. We can realize it in connection with such a disaster. Yet of how many families, of how many neighborhoods will the record be in the last day, "not one saved!"

In the midst of these horrors there is a gleam of nobility. A number of men, who found they could not save their wives or families, deliberately chose to remain and perish with them. Some say this was extreme folly. Perhaps so, but we cannot but reverence such fools.

REV. THOMAS JACKSON.

English Wesleyan papers announce the death of Rev. Thomas Jackson, who passed from earth the 10th of March, aged ninety years, and in the sixty-ninth year of his ministry. He was the successor of Dr. Bunting as editor of connectional literature, which position he held for nineteen years. He was afterward first theological tutor to the Wesleyan college at Richmond. His election twice as president of the conference shows the high estimate he was held in by his church. The *Methodist Recorder* bears the following generous tribute to his memory:

His conduct in the chair was characterized by dignity, fidelity, urbanity, and wisdom. His presidency during the centenary year will never be forgotten. His sermon and charge were noble specimens of sanctified eloquence, and were accompanied by a "power from on high," the effects of which are often spoken of to this day. His second presidency was in stormy times. But he never wavered in his loyalty to Methodism; he believed that it would live as long as the sun and moon endure; and he was spared to see it become again "a quiet habitation." At the last conference he appeared on the platform and addressed to his brethren his valedictory counsels. The young men and fathers listened with grateful reverence to his thoughtful utterance, and as he withdrew, many of them felt that they should see his face no more.

THERE is much power in bold assertion. Father Burke, the noted Catholic lecturer, appreciates its value, as is evident from his repeated and positive declaration that the spread of Catholicism over this land is the only security for its free institutions. The strength of this assertion evidently lies in its boldness. Thus far Papacy has not been a success in promoting republicanism. Before Rome goes into the business in this country it would be well to undertake the case of Italy, where she held sway so long. Austria offered a fine field, and trophies might have been won in Spain. Mexico, everybody knows, was a decided failure so far as the efforts of the Catholic Church in behalf of peace and liberty are concerned. Either Father Burke has forgotten the lessons history teaches, or in such reckless assertions he pays a very poor compliment to the intelligence of the American people.

A BILL has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature which provides that in case a criminal under charge for a capital offense is acquitted on the ground of insanity, he shall be confined in one of the State lunatic asylums for not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, or until it is proven that his lunacy has departed. Some such legislation is needed. No one expects the criminal who has been cleared under such a plea to act out his insanity afterwards. If such were the expectation, society certainly is acting foolishly when it turns loose a madman who, according to the verdict, has already proved his dangerous character by shedding blood. If the plea is false, then the criminal should be excluded from society, because his liberty imperils the lives of others; if it is true, then the lunatic asylum is the best place yet provided for such unhappy beings.

THE captain of the Atlantic enters the plea that his blunder, which resulted in the loss of over a half thousand of lives, nearly all of whom were women and children, was the result of a miscalculation as to the position of his ship. He left instructions when he retired that he should be called at three o'clock, but he was not called, and the ship struck fifteen minutes later. The captain thinks if he had been called at the proper time the disaster would not have occurred. Possibly this is so. Many a shipwreck has been avoided by the presence of the captain at his post at the critical moment. Only a moment, or, say fifteen minutes, may decide the fate of hundreds. One hour's sleep, a half hour's debauch on the part of the captain, may result in a terrible catastrophe.

Each one of us holds to some important influence as responsible. How many realize the obligation and seek as faithful captains to meet it!

THE telegrams tell us that King Lunalilo, the new monarch of the Sandwich Islands, has made a tour of his kingdom in the United States steamer Benicia, and that he soon purposes making a tour of the United States. The importance of this island kingdom and of the king who sets on its throne must, in a large measure, be traced to the labors of the missionaries whose efforts have saved this race from extinction, and by elevating them from their former barbarous condition, commanded for them the respect of the civilized world.

A MR. McLEOD, who has been investigating the question, has satisfied himself that the Japanese are the identical lost ten tribes of Israel. Some Bible readers are not satisfied that the tribes were really lost, but suppose that, after the return of the Jews from Babylon, they were merged in the body of the nation, and the lines of distinctive tribeship were gradually obliterated. We think this theory fully as good as many others which have found resemblances between almost every race of people on the face of the earth and the lost ten tribes.

AMONG those who went down with the wreck of the Atlantic was a brother of Charles Sumner. He was an accomplished musical composer. An exchange says that among the many fine pieces of sacred music which he composed are remembered "Jubilate Deo" and "Come, ye Disconsolate." We can but wonder whether in his last extremity he realized the power of the sentiment he had set to music—"Earth hath no sorrow that heaven can not heal."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Chairmen of the Board of Finance of the following conferences have not forwarded to us the receipts of the bishops who presided at their respective sessions, for the money paid by the conferences for their support. Will they please do so at once: Western, Illinois, North Mississippi, Indian Mission, North Alabama, Texas, Baltimore and Los Angeles. Will the brethren who hold these receipts please forward them at once. A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

The Sunday-School.

White Rock Sunday-School.

MR. EDITOR—I take this method of telling the public something about our Sunday-school. We organized on the 30th of last month with eighteen scholars and two teachers. Bro. Wm. Blundell was elected Superintendent; David B. Erwin, Assistant Superintendent, Secretary and Librarian. Last Sunday we received eighteen new scholars and two new teachers. We have no house to meet in. The citizens have had pine lumber hauled to build a school-house and church combined. Our place of meeting is under a rough shed 20x24 feet, made of this lumber. It forms simply a sun-break, which checks neither rain nor wind. We boast of being the only Methodist Sunday-school on the Milford circuit. We are sorry that there are not others. We intend to make this one an instructive as well as an interesting school. Last Sunday our preacher in charge, Bro. Yarborough, delivered to us a splendid discourse, founded on the Lord's Prayer.

We hope to get our house finished this summer. The frost has bitten our schools all around this winter. We intend to keep it out of ours.

Now, friends, let me tell you what we want. We want a cheap, second-hand library, or part of one. We want some question books, suited to new-beginners, for most of our scholars were never in a Sunday-school before. We want the prayers of the church everywhere in our behalf. We want books as cheap as we can get them. Our means are quite limited. Any school having books to spare will confer a favor by letting us know how many, what kind and what price. We want Methodist books. If there are any in Galveston or Houston, please let me know immediately.

Yours truly,

D. B. ERWIN.

MILFORD, Ellis County, Texas.

Sing in the Sunday-School.

Dear children, sing in the Sunday-school. Let your voices ring out sweet and clear in the beautiful songs of worship.

Do not sing with boisterous tones, which grate harshly upon the sensitive ear, and disturb the tender feelings of devotion, which melt the heart and bring the dear Savior so lovingly near us—so near that we can almost feel his hand laid in blessing upon our heads; but sing with your heart in the words and your soul in the music.

How many souls have been blessed and saved from some fierce temptation and from evil ways by the sweet songs of the Sunday-school, we shall never know until we, with them, reach the Great City, whose light is the Lamb, where countless millions are singing his praises.

A young man came to this country a few years since from Scotland. He had been trained up to a strict observance of the Sabbath.

Here, being "a stranger in a strange land," he became associated with some young men of low morals, and with them was a frequenter of saloons, a breaker of the Sabbath and honored not God in all his ways.

One Sabbath while wandering listlessly along the streets of the city, he approached a mission Sunday-school. The voices of the school rang out clear and joyous in the dear old song so familiar to every Sunday-school child (and ought to be in every Sunday-school singing book in the land):

"There is a happy land, far, far away."

The young man listened spell-bound. It seemed like voices from his dear Scotland home. All the ties and memories of home, of church and the blessed Sunday-school came surging like a great wave over his soul. He

turned his steps into the chapel, joined in the song, united with the Sunday-school and finally became a good Christian. His sinful ways forsaken, a new life began, and he soon after returned to gladden the hearts of his aged parents. Doubtless he is now laboring heart and soul in the good work which lies before him, never forgetting the sweet song which led his steps into the ways of peace. Once more, dear children, let me say, with all your heart and voice sing together in your Sunday-school.—*The Evangel.*

Tom Russell.

Tom's father was an elder of a church of which my father was pastor. Now there was not in all the world a better man than Gen. Russell, Tom's father. I remember him perfectly—a large, dark-complexioned gentleman, perfectly dressed on Sabbath, never away from his pew morning and evening; invariably as the sexton or the pastor himself, at Wednesday evening prayer-meeting. More regular than the pastor, because my father would occasionally have to be absent at presbyteries, synods, general assemblies, installations, and the like, and Gen. Russell was never out of the city hardly in his life; for, although we had railways then, people did not actually live in palace and sleeping cars, as they are getting to do now. So that, whenever my father was to be absent, he could always depend on Gen. Russell to lead the Wednesday evening service; and no man could do the same with more gravity, weight, and even unction, than the General himself. And I am as perfectly satisfied of the sincere piety of Gen. Russell as I am of the piety of Eli, and Samuel, and David.

But the General made the same terrible mistake these did.

Tom Russell! I see him now, a youth of some fourteen—as handsome a boy, with his dark complexion, clustering hair of jet, noble brow, splendid eyes, as you would care to see. Tom led us all in out-of-door sports, in indoor studies. What a millionaire, United States Senator, minister of the gospel, he might have made! In any case, what a substantial Christian man! If only Gen. Russell could have done the simplest, most natural thing in the world. His own life was all that Tom could have desired as example in a father. Nor would I have had the General to change in the least what he required of Tom, as of all his household, in regard to family worship, Sabbath-school and church. If, in addition to all this, he could have established, as he easily could, a perfect confidence between Tom and himself. If, some bright day, the General had but taken Tom into the back room of his law office; better still, out walking, riding, boating, fishing—then, as opportunity offered, had said:

"Tom, I am not unwilling to say I am a little proud of you. Certainly, I love you heartily. We have but one object in all the world—your usefulness, success, happiness, here and hereafter. You believe in me, and I believe in you. Let us always perfectly understand each other, Tom. If there is anything in me you do not understand, any matter you do not like, speak out frankly, boldly. I was a boy once myself, your very image, I dare say, in every respect. I am ready to be a boy again with you, if you will but make me a companion in your notions and plans. At least, never let any other person living be more to you than your father. Let us be friends, Tom, as well as father and son."

Five minutes off-hand talk to that effect would, with God's blessing upon words and tone, have saved both all the years of agony which followed—would have saved Tom an eternity after death; for Gen. Russell did noth-

ing of the kind. So far as the office of a father is fulfilled in being an instructor, guardian, banker, Christian example, Gen. Russell was all you can imagine. It was because the General did not make himself to his boy the dearest and nearest personal friend on earth, that all the world of expense, and care, and prayer for Tom beside was in vain. A model youth at church, Sabbath-school, family worship, at home in general, really a thoroughly depraved person inwardly; and when with those deadly companions so much nearer to him than was his father in heartfelt influence—companions, than whom lepers and persons smitten with small-pox were more healthful associates; almost as profoundly ignorant of the heart and actual life of his own boy, as if that boy were living in the vilest cellar of New York, instead of under his Christian roof; no wonder the news smote and slew this Eli also, when he suddenly found out, what all the neighbors knew long before, that this noble-looking son was a drunkard, a rake, and a thief. In fact, Tom Russell slew his father as surely by his conduct as if he had stabbed that father to the heart with a dagger instead. Yet there never was an effect without due cause since God made the world to work according to that way.

I know, sir and madam, that you occupy the same home with you child, yet are you sure that you are that child's most intimate friend? If the relation be only that of Sabbath-school teacher, or leader of Bible-class, and scholar, the lesson you, too, may learn is to the same end. Does the strongest personal friendship possible exist between your child and yourself? If not, some man or woman will certainly fill this craving of the heart of your child, which God intended you should satisfy, to the ruin, possibly, of child and parent.—*S. S. Times.*

Child Conversion.

Is the truth of the Gospel adapted to the conversion of children? Have we any encouragement to pray in their behalf for the gift of the Holy Spirit? On this subject it is believed that there is in the church of the present day a large measure of latent scepticism.

Some years since a minister in an Eastern State offered prayer in the presence of the writer, at a family altar. After making mention of the parents, he prayed for the children who were quite young, and in this wise: He asked God to keep them "through their foolish childhood and their more foolish youth," and assuming that of course they were to grow up in waywardness and vice, he finally prayed for their conversion. The supposition that their conversion in childhood or youth was not to be anticipated gave direction, both in its thought and expression to the entire prayer.

Now as a prayer from an evangelical minister, this was extraordinary, undoubtedly. But was it not, nevertheless, something like an adequate expression of the faith of a class in the church, and of many teachers in the Sunday-school?

That the idea which it embodies is altogether inconsistent with the teachings of the Scripture, and so far as parents and teachers have been guided by the precepts and the spirit of the Gospel in direct conflict with the history of the church, need not be argued in this article. If conversion is the work of the Holy Spirit, and is wrought through the instrumentality of gospel truth, then the idea that we are not to anticipate the conversion of children, and even little children, is not only altogether unscriptural, but it is in the last degree unreasonable. The supposition that persons who are hardened in a course of vice and impenitence are more easily impressed by the truth than they were in childhood, or that God is more willing to grant them his

spirit, than he was in the comparative innocence and purity of their early days, is simply preposterous. The truth of the gospel is adapted to make children "wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus, (2 Tim. 3, 15) and God is ever ready to hear prayer in their behalf. The declaration of the Savior, "According to your faith be it unto you," (Matt. ix, 20) is as true of the Sunday-school teacher's work as in any other department of Christian effort.

Let us engage in the work of teaching, then, believing what God has taught upon this subject. Let us inculcate the truth of the Gospel, in the full conviction that it is able, through the Divine blessing, to make our pupils, even though they may be little children, "wise unto salvation." And let us pray for their conversion, believing that God is ever willing to hear prayer in their behalf.—*Sunday-School World.*

CHILDREN IN CHURCH.—The Sabbath-school Committee of the Synod of Erie, emphasize an important point, that children be trained to a regular attendance on the ministrations of the pastor. They say:

"The Sabbath-school takes not the place of the parent; it only stimulates, guides and helps him. And no more is it to take the place of the pastor; it is only to fit the children for understanding and being more highly benefited by his ordinary ministrations. The pastor's ordinary ministrations may more especially be directed to the adults of the congregation, yet a mischievous notion is it, one highly hurtful both to the children and to the church, and that both for the present and the future, that therefore the youth are not incapable of receiving any benefit from his ministrations. The kids will grow and thrive on what is good pasture for the flock. Besides, children, as they attend or neglect the regular ministration of the sanctuary, are forming a habit which will be likely to follow them through all life in respect to this means of grace. Trained in their youth in the way they should go, when they grow old they will not depart therefrom; while suffered in their youth to neglect the sanctuary, from every habit they will continue to neglect it in their adult years."

GREAT REVIVAL IN INDIA.—A great work of grace has been experienced among the *Santhals* in connection with Mr. Boerresen's Indian Home Mission. *The (Lucknow) Witness* gives a somewhat detailed account of the work. Two hundred and twenty adults have been baptized. Seven villages have, in whole or in part, embraced Christianity, and the religious interest is spreading in all directions. Many inquirers are coming to the missionaries, who are greatly straitened for help. The movement is carried forward largely by the people themselves. One of the most successful laborers in the work is a woman of about sixty years of age. She sometimes walks seven miles to talk to the people, and her word is with power. The converts are remarkable for their power in prayer. Mr. Boerresen, who, with an assistant, conducts the work, is not connected with any missionary society, but is a devout, earnest Christian, and is well recommended.

To understand the world is wiser than to condemn it; to study the world is better than to shun it; to use the world is nobler than to abuse it; to make the world better, lovelier and happier is the highest work of man.

The wife of the late Merle d'Aubigne continues to teach in her favorite Sunday-school in Geneva, of which she has been superintendent fourteen years.

Boys and Girls.

A Good Trade.

"See what a good trade I made today," said Lucius to his uncle. "I traded my old knife with Jamie Niel for this nice two-bladed one, that cuts twice as well. One of the blades of my knife was broken, and the other would not hold an edge five minutes. But Jamie, he took a fancy to it because of the handle, and I was glad enough to make the trade."

"I am very sorry, Lucius, if you have cheated him," said his uncle; "but more sorry for you than him."

Lucius hung his head a little, and asked, "Why so?"

"Because one success of this kind may lead you to try it again, and nothing can be worse for a boy's prospects in life than to get into the habit of over-reaching."

"But, uncle, in all trades, don't each try to get the best bargains—and don't all merchants make their fortunes by being sharp in trade?"

"No trade is sound that does not benefit both parties. You may lay that down as a foundation stone, if you intend to become a merchant. The exchange should benefit the buyer as well as the seller. The great merchant, Gideon Lee, abhorred a man who practiced this system of petty cheating. Such a person was once boasting of his smartness in his store, and ended by saying that he had just got the better of Mr. Lee himself."

"That may be," said the merchant, "but if you will promise never to enter my store again I will give you that bundle of goat skins."

The man made the promise, and took them. Fifteen years afterward he walked into the store again. On observing him, Mr. Lee said instantly: "You have violated your promise. Pay me for the goat skins."

"O," said the man, "I am quite poor. I have been very unfortunate since I saw you."

"Yes," said the merchant, "and you always will be poor. That miserable desire for over-reaching others must ever keep you so."

Remember this when you are tempted to take advantage of another boy in trade. The Lord will not bless it, and, without His blessing, you will be poor indeed.—Presbyterian.

Judge Not.

We have no right to judge others until we know all of the circumstances that influence their conduct. In many cases we might act like those we condemn under like circumstances.

A young man employed in a printing office in one of our large cities incurred the ridicule of the other compositors on account of his poor clothes and unsocial behavior. On several occasions, subscription papers were presented him for various objects, but he refused to give his money.

One day a compositor asked him to contribute for a picnic party, but was politely refused.

"You are the most niggardly man ever employed in this office," said the compositor, angrily.

"Stop!" said the young man, choking with feeling; "you have insulted me."

The other compositors gathered around the excited man. The young man looked at them for a few minutes with a famished look, and a strange fire in his large eyes.

"You little know," he said, "how unjustly you have been treating me and accusing me. For more than a year I have been starving myself to save money enough to send my poor blind sister to Paris to be treated by a physician who has cured many cases of blindness similar to hers. I have always done my duty in this office, and have minded my own business. I am sacrificing everything in life for an-

other. Would either you do as much? Could any one do more?"

He had been judged without a knowledge of circumstances.

Be slow to censure and condemn. We cannot read the hearts of others, and, in many cases, to know all is to forgive all.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged." Youth's Companion.

The Serpent of Appetite.

It is an old Eastern fable that a certain king once suffered the Evil One to kiss him on either shoulder. Immediately there sprang therefrom two serpents, who, furious with hunger, attacked the man, and strove to eat into his brain. The now terrified king strove to tear them away and cast them from him, when he found, to his horror, that they had become a part of himself.

Just so it is with every one who becomes a slave to his appetite. He may yield in what seems a very little thing at first; even when he finds himself attacked by the serpent that lurks in the glass, he may fancy he can cast him off. But, alas! he finds the thirst for strong drink has become a part of himself. It would be almost as easy to cut off his hand. The poor poet Burns said that if a barrel of rum was placed in one corner of the room, and a loaded cannon in another, pointing toward him, ready to be fired if he approached the barrel, he had no choice but to go for the rum.

The person who first tempts you to take a glass, may appear very friendly. It was not a dart that Satan aimed at the fated king. He only gave him a kiss. But the serpent that sprang from it was just as deadly for all that.

Oh! be careful of letting this serpent of appetite get possession of you, for it will be a miracle of grace, indeed, if you are ever able again to shake him off.

Guard against every sin, my dear children, however small; let it not gain a hold upon you. Pray to be kept from temptation in every form, and think not that in your own strength you can battle against it.—Youth's Temperance Banner.

Vacation.

Vacation! Happy thought! Happiness untold is in the word! Joy unspeakable it brings to the heart. To anticipate, how pleasing! To realize, how delightful! As the ten months of the scholastic year depart, one by one, and we near the happy, joyous time of recreation and release from the arduous duties and perplexities of the school-room—the hours, days, weeks and months of mental toil, that every one in the pursuit of the acquisition of knowledge must experience; every one who ascends the topless hill of knowledge must feel. We realize today what was said over twenty centuries ago: "There is no royal road to learning." The road is not strewn with beautiful and aromatic flowers, from which we may pluck at our leisure, nor with arm-chairs in which to recline and dream. Imagination makes our anticipation more joyous, and our gleeful happiness will augment each successive day till we realize the full fruition of a glorious vacation.

How we build castles in the air in our bright anticipation of vacation—some of which are destined to be destroyed and our buoyant hopes blasted—but we sanguinely expect to have a jolly good time. When the examination is o'er, we shall all join in a triumphant shout of joy, which will resound through the time that intervenes between then and next session.—Candiff's Commercial College Journal.

Who was the straightest man in the Bible? Joseph; because Pharaoh made a ruler of him.

As people grow older they come at length to live much in memory that they often think with a kind of pleasure of losing their dearest blessings. Nothing can be so perfect while we possess it as it will seem when remembered. The friend we love best may sometimes weary us by his presence, or vex us by his infirmities. How sweet to think of him as he will be to us after we have outlived him ten or a dozen years! Then we can recall him in his best moments, bid him stay with us as long as we want his company, and send him away when we wish to be alone again.—O. W. Holmes.

As greedy vultures pouncing down on a putrid carcass, as filthy flies buzzing round a stinking dirt-heap, so are the gossipers who, with evident relish, utter detraction or listen to it. As the lark which soars and sings only in the light, as bees which are attracted only by the flowers that exhale sweetness, so are the possessors of that charity which thinketh no evil, but rejoiceth in the truth.—Newman Hall.

A country clergyman, paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual questions: "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh! yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded minister, "I am glad you are, for the neighbors are willing."

PUZZLES, ETC.

I. I am composed of fourteen letters: My 5, 14, 2, 8, 7, 6 is before every fire-place; My 5, 9, 3, 2, 13 is not divine; My 3, 1, 13, 9, 4, 10 is very small; My 11, 12, 6 is to contend; My whole is what the Savior declares himself to be. STEEL PEN.

II. 1.—S S K K I A A A—a town in America. 2.—J Z Z O A A—a town in Asia. 3.—P P S S S M I I I I—a town in America.

III. Could you but view the ranks of war, You'd see us glittering from afar; Transpose our name, and it will show The fruit which in most orchards grow; And give us yet another turn, 'Tis what the farmer does with corn; 'Twill show, too, if you change once more, What Poverty says when at your door.

IV. Never sleeping, often weak, Pleasing most when most I speak; The delight of old and young, Though I speak without a tongue; Nought but one thing can confound me: Many voices joining round me; Then I fret, and rave, and gabble. Like the children o'er their babble. Now I am a dog or cow; I can bark, or I can low; I can bleat, or I can sing, Like the warblers of the spring. Let the love-sick bard complain, And I mourn the cruel pain; Let the happy swain rejoice, And I join my helping voice; Both are welcome, grief or joy—I with either sport and toy. Though a lady, I am stout; Drums and trumpets bring me out; Then I clash, and roar, and rattle—Join in all the din of battle. Jove, with all his loudest thunder, When I'm vexed, can't keep me under; Yet so tender is my ear, That the lowest voice I fear. Much I dread the courtier's fate When his merit's out of date; For I hate a silent breath, And a whisper is my death.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1033. 1—"Steel Pen," of Austin, sends us the following correct answer to this: TERTH. We are glad to hear that you take such pleasure in "making out the puzzles." Why don't you send the answers? As you will see, your puzzle appears above. 2—J. N. O. again sends a correct answer: NOTHING. You are right; some of the puzzles are rather hard to "make out." But we give the best we can find. We hope to publish none but "originals" in a very short time. 3—THE ALPHABET. 4—BRUSH. 5—MISS-I-ON-ARIES. 6—"Enigma," one of our old readers, sends us the following answer to this: DOOM. Correct. We are glad to see that the "old folk," too, are taking an interest in this column.

Church Notices.

Galveston District.

SECOND ROUND. Chapmanville, April 27, 28. Galveston, May 3, 4. Velasco, at Oyster Creek, May 10, 11. Brazoria, May 17, 18. Matagorda, at Colorado, May 24, 25. Spring mis., at Spring, June 1. Eagle Lake, June 7, 8. Spring Creek, at —, June 14, 15. The district stewards will please meet at Shearn's chapel, Houston, April 15, at 7:30 P. M. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

San Antonio District.

SECOND ROUND. Helena at Helena, May 3, 4. Leesburg, at Monthalia, May 10, 11. Sutherland Springs, at Sutherland Springs, May 17, 18. San Antonio, May 24, 25. Mederia cir., at Newton's church, May 31, and June 1. Uvalde cir., at Frio City, June 7, 8. Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15. Cibolo cir., at Midway, June 23, 29. The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Victoria District.

SECOND ROUND. Clinton, at Middletown, May 10. Gollad, at Goff's school-house, May 17. Sandy's, at Stilloh, May 24. Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21. Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 26. District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. J. A. G. WALKER, P. E.

Austin District.

SECOND ROUND. Manchac cir., at Rock Church, May 3, 4. Austin cir., at Webberville, May 10, 11. Austin sta., and City mis., May 17, 18. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND. Trinity cir., at Union school house, April 26, 27. Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, May 3, 4. Madisonville cir., at Oxford, May 10, 11. Bryan sta., May 17, 18. Cold Springs cir., at Johnson chapel, May 24, 25. Caney mis., May 31 and June 1. Bryan cir., at Millican, June 7, 8. Huntsville sta., June 14, 15. Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22. The Huntsville district conference will be held at Zion chapel, near the northern line of Grimes county, commencing Thursday, June 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing over the following Sunday. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

SECOND ROUND. Giddings cir., at Giddings chapel, April 26, 27. Brenham, May 3, 4. San Felipe, at White's chapel, May 10, 11. Belleville cir., at Nelsonville, May 17, 18. Independence cir., at Independence, May 24, 25. Caldwell, at Porter's chapel, May 22, 23. H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

Marshall District.

SECOND ROUND. Knoxville cir., at London, 4th Saturday and Sabbath in April. Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April. Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Beaumont District.

SECOND ROUND. Wallisville, at Double Bayou, 4th Sabbath April, and 1st Sabbath in May. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Dallas District.

SECOND ROUND. Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in April. McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May. Bethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May. Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May. Graperine cir., at Birdville, 4th Sunday in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Belton District.

SECOND ROUND. Gatesville sta., April 26, 27. Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4. Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, May 10, 11. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

SECOND ROUND. Hillsboro cir., at Lebanon, April 19, 20. Lancaster cir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4. Hutchins' mis., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11. Milford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Weatherford District.

SECOND ROUND. Fort Worth cir., at —, April 26, 27. Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4. Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting. T. W. HINES. WAXAHACHIE, Lock Box 119.

Stephensville District.

SECOND ROUND. Fort Mason, at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27. Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11. WM. MONK, P. E.

San Marcos District.

SECOND ROUND. Lockhart cir., at Lockhart, April 26, 27. Blanco mis., at Ebenezer, May 17, 18. San Marcos cir., at Harris' chapel, May 24, 25. Hallettsville cir., at —, June 14, 15. Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22. The district conference will convene on Thursday before the first Sunday in June, at San Marcos, at 9 o'clock A. M. Each society is entitled to 1 delegate, when composed of less than 30 members; over 30, and under 80, 2; over 80, 3. The Friday of the conference will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer. H. A. Graves will preach the sermon. W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

APRIL 13.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Appropriating \$400,000 to pay school teachers; to regulate the admission of attorneys to practice in the Supreme court; by this law any attorney practicing in the district court can be enrolled in the supreme court on filing oath and payment of \$5; permanently locating the county seat of Montgomery county by a vote of the people; authorizing Henderson county to levy a special tax to build a jail; making an appropriation to pay the salary of the Hon. L. Norwell, special judge; authorizing Hays county to levy a special tax; appropriating \$636 to pay A. H. Cook the balance due him for Sayle's Treatise, furnished to the State; incorporating the Central Texas Flouring Company, of Corsicana.

House.—Bills passed: Authorizing the citizens of Refugio county to levy a special tax to build a courthouse and jail; to amend section 36 of Justices' act so as to prevent miscellaneous printing at the expense of the county.

APRIL 15.—*House*.—A resolution empowering county courts to grant charters and levy a tax for building bridges and ferries which do not exceed \$5000 in cost, in order to save the time of the Legislature considering local bills, was adopted.....The House refused to concur with the Senate amendments on the appropriation bill for paying teachers.....The concurrent resolution as amended in the Senate, providing for a joint committee to consider the policy of having a State election this year, was adopted in the afternoon session.....A bill creating the county of Neches out of four hundred square miles of Trinity county was passed, as also several other private bills of no general importance.

APRIL 16.—*Senate*.—A bill incorporating the town Cuero, DeWitt county, passed.....Gov. Davis vetoed the bill incorporating the Texas Library and Publishing Company.

House.—Bills passed: Reincorporating the city of Corpus Christi, granting similar privileges as the Galveston city charter; prohibiting the sale of liquor three miles from Roxton Chapel and Seminary, Lamar county.

APRIL 17.—*House*.—Bills passed: Granting Stephen F. Minton, of Grimes county, two certain land certificates for 640 acres each, for services in the war separating Texas from Mexico; refunding Rufus Upton, late sheriff of Refugio county, \$150, the amount due from delinquent tax payers during his term, but which he had paid the Comptroller from his own individual funds.....The bill supplemental to an act to incorporate the Western Narrow Gauge Railroad was stripped of the privilege to commence the road at any other point than Houston and passed.

APRIL 18.—The Tracy contested election ended this morning. The vote for unseating him was as follows: Yeas—Avinger, Ball, Dohoney, Henry, King, Latimer, Pickett, Swift, Sayers, Shelley, Word—11. Nays—Baker, Flanagan, Fountain, Gains, Hall, Rawson, Ruby, Randle, Tendick, Broughton, Cole, Pyle—12.

Senate.—The House resolution of sympathy for Louisiana passed by 15 to 10.

House.—Mr. Ireland was granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.....A resolution was adopted for holding morning and afternoon sessions.....The Board of Management in the impeachment of Judge Scott for high crimes and misdemeanors, laid the charges and specifications before the Senate, which body referred the charges to a committee to make arrangements for a trial.....Remonstrances were received from Dallas and Bell counties against the prohibitory liquor law.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamer Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings the stirring and important news from Grant Parish that the whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern the following is learned: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the courthouse building with breastworks three to four feet high. There were, it is said, 400 men, thoroughly armed and equipped.

On Sunday, about 12 o'clock, some 150 white men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near 3 o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the courthouse, the doors of which were barricaded. After further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Capt. Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, and it is feared fatally wounded.

They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes the courthouse was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and a hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement:

Col. Fox arrived Monday evening about 8 o'clock and found that the white people and the sheriff, I suppose at their head, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many others wounded. We saw from the boat about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed whose name I did not learn, and two very severely wounded, Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped especially Whelaun. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the courthouse and the whites finding that there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building.

The whites numbered in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from about 12 M. till nearly 5 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—It is understood that one hundred Metropolitan, armed as infantry, and a battery of two Napoleon guns, have left for the interior, it is supposed for Colfax, the Federal authorities having refused troops, after repeated applications.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Edward Booth was to-day sentenced by Hawkins to twenty-four hours in the parish prison and ten dollars fine, for disobedience of the injunction of the Superior Court restraining him from continuing business until the payment of a license to Kellogg's tax collectors. Booth still refuses to pay.

United States' troops have been ordered to Colfax, Grant parish. Latest accounts report everything quiet, and that the laborers have resumed work

on the adjacent plantations. No further trouble is apprehended.

Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A meeting has been held at the Congregational church upon Indian affairs. The speakers were Gen. Howard and Indian Commissioner Smith. The commissioner stated that the whole number of Modocs entrenched in the cave in the lava beds—men, women and children—were sixty-seven. The federal troops in the vicinity amounted to six hundred. The commissioner attributes the difficulty to bad faith on the part of the government in violating the treaty made nine years ago. Howard advocated the colonizing of the Modocs. Delano shed tears.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Prof. Hayden, in charge of the United States expedition for the geological survey of the territories, who last year visited the lava beds in Oregon, now occupied by the Modocs, informs the reporter of the *Evening Star* that the lava beds are an outflow of volcanic matter, formerly a perfect sea of melted rock, which in gradually cooling became broken and numerous little streams have worked their way through, and the whole place is filled with caverns. Often they connect with one another, and extend for miles underground. They vary in width from 50 to 500 or 600 feet. The entrances to them are generally small, and therefore can easily be defended. The lava beds comprise from fifty to one hundred square miles. It will be a difficult thing to surround the Modocs, and there is great danger of eluding our troops, on account of the familiarity of the Indians with the lava beds. The Modocs are the same as the Digger Indians, and live upon the rabbits, lizards, snakes, mice, and all kinds of bugs and insects, which are found in the caves.

A high military officer says it will take weeks to finish the Modocs.

Gen. Sheridan has received the following dispatch from Gen. Schofield, dated April 18th:

"No news from Gen. Gellum since the 12th, but I hope to hear of some decisive action this evening. All available troops are ready to move if the next reports make it necessary, and I will go to the front if my presence there seems desirable."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Gen. Schofield closes a dispatch to Gen. Gellum, "I suppose you have force enough to destroy the outlaws, unless they succeed in eluding you. Nothing short of their prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice or meet the expectations of the government."

Miscellaneous.

EUFALA, ALA. April 13.—Mrs. Mary McDermot, wife of John McDermot, an Irish laborer, was this morning killed by her husband, who in a fit of jealousy dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge hammer. The deed was committed in the presence of their three small children. McDermot, after arrest, attempted to knock his brains out against the walls of the cell, and succeeded in inflicting serious wounds, which are likely to prove fatal.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Advices from the lava beds early Sunday morning say that hostilities have not yet commenced.

Two Germans employed in the gas works were attacked by the strikers whose ring leaders they shot. The Germans would have been killed but the police rescued them, arresting three leaders.

ALBANY, April 15.—A chimney burned out, the house fell burying five little girls, one of whom is dead. Three will die and the fifth is seriously hurt.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—A riot is progressing in Kingstown between the striking miners and furnace men and

the negroes lately imported from Virginia. The negroes are now at their boarding-houses, well armed and guarded by the police. The surrounding crowd throw stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil came to the aid of the negroes, and many shots were fired.

OMAHA, April 17.—The storm covered a strip 300 miles wide; it is the worst ever known. The track will be cleared to-day.

Three thousand passengers are detained at Omaha by the storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Colorado has arrived with five Chinese on board with small-pox. A Chinese small-pox patient escaped from the pest house and ran naked into a street car filled with ladies and gentlemen. The passengers and conductor naturally fled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—Henry Frolicks was hanged in this city this forenoon for the murder of Peter Schaffer. Frolicks marched firmly to the gallows, where he made a speech, denouncing the judge and district attorney in bitter language. He closed his remarks by saying, "In the name of God Almighty, I am ready; let me go."

OMAHA, April 18.—Trains are now moving along the whole length of the road. The storm lasted three days. People did not dare to leave their houses. Fifty miles of telegraph poles are down.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, April 17.—A painful rumor comes from Alexandria, Egypt, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife, Lady Baker, have been murdered in the interior of Africa by the natives. Sir Samuel Baker, accompanied by his wife, took an Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

The Dominion.

HALIFAX, April 17.—A letter says that England will spend half a million sterling on the fortifications of Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 18.—McDonald, collector of customs here, gave judgment in the Atlantic inquiry to-day. He commended the conduct of the officers after the ship struck, but condemned her management from the time she bore up for Halifax at 1 P. M. on the 31st of March, especially the captain's conduct in leaving the deck at midnight. His certificate might be cancelled, but on consideration of his efforts to save life it shall be revoked for two years.

John Brown, the fourth officer, was suspended for three months.

Cuba.

HAVANA, April 13.—Bidwell, the alleged English forger, escaped from prison half dressed.

HAVANA, April 14.—Bidwell was captured twenty miles above the city. He had a map of the city and country. He refused to say who aided him in escaping.

Italy.

ROME, April 17.—There is no improvement in the Pope's condition. Persons who have been admitted into the presence of his holiness make most contradictory reports in relation to his illness. The Italian Government exhibits anxiety in regard to the malady of the holy father. A courier has left the Vatican for Germany with instructions for the guidance of Roman Catholic bishops in that country, in case of the demise of the pontiff.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope is somewhat better. He arose from his bed to-day, and remained up several hours, during which time he transacted business.

Spain.

MADRID, April 17.—The rumor of a ministerial crisis is denied.

MADRID, April 18.—The Carlists cut the road between Barcelona and Saragossa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From April 12, 1873, to April 19, 1873.

Rev A M Box, 1 subscriber. Rev J S Noble, McKinney, 4 subscribers and \$6 00 coin. Rev W G Cocke, Nueces, 1 renewal and cash \$2 20 currency. Rev J D Worrell, Fort Mason, subscription and cash to pay. Rev R W Kennon, much obliged for promise. Rev C M Rogers, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 10 currency. Rev R H H Burnett, 1 subscriber and communication. Rev D Morgan, 2 subscribers from Dodge. O Hotchkiss, thanks for original puzzle. Rev J Fred Cox, draft for \$14 specie and communication. Mrs C A Brown, Blanco, her subscription, and \$2 30 currency, which pays for fifty-six numbers. Rev Jas G Walker, Seguin, 2 subscribers; also communication. Rev F Olin Dannelly, Treasurer Sunday-school Association of Northwest Texas Conference, communication and 1 subscriber. Rev Joseph T Talley, 2 subscribers and cash \$3 18 currency on account. M J Davis, San Andres, subscription and \$2 currency, which pays for forty-seven numbers. J B Cundiff, check for \$49 to balance account. Much obliged. John Mann, subscription for account of Rev D Morgan received. Will write you. Rev John W Bond, 2 subscribers from Sabine county. Rev Dr Connor, Waco, have forwarded your order. Rev Sam'l Johnson, 1 subscriber from Hays county. Mrs Gourly's paper has been going regularly since receipt of subscription. John W Harrington, address changed to Cedar Valley. Rev H B Price, communication in editor's box. Rev J J Davis, your statement has been sent, with list of subscribers in full. Rev A L P Green, 1 subscriber. The other names received previously. Rev J S Lane, draft for \$14 specie. Rev Sam'l Morris, 5 subscribers from Cherokee county. S M Pettengill & Co, check to hand. Rev B W Brown, Austin, 1 subscriber from Carthage. Rev J W Piner, 1 subscriber. Obituary received. F McMillan, communication received. Rev D Morse, notice inserted. Rev J C Randall 1 subscriber from Edom. As you "have opened the campaign for the ADVOGATE," fight it out on that line all summer. George Mechelen, your descriptive letter will be used. Thos L Buckner, we renew your subscription. Rev W H Moss, 2 subscribers. The subscription of the other party will not expire for a few weeks. He may be prepared by that time to renew. Rev E H Holbrook, marriage notice. Rev J S Lane, 3 subscribers. We have acknowledged the receipt of the draft. Rev S H Brown, 3 subscribers. J N Daniel's subscription is not charged to you. Where is his postoffice? The cash was received. Rev Sam'l Johnson, 1 subscriber from Blanco. Will be satisfactory. Rev S D Akin, 1 subscriber and communications. DeWitt C Booth, \$7 coin on account of R W Dean, per Mr Gee. Rev Jas A King, San Saba, 1 subscriber. Rev A M Box, 4 subscribers. We return the ticket asked for. Rev R S Finley, we expect to be notified of change of address. We cannot keep track of an itinerant's wanderings without advice of some sort. Rev T W Hines, communication respecting Weatherford district conference. Rev T W Rogers, 1 subscriber and communication. Rev J L Lemons, 6 subscribers from Caldwell. Jas E Scott, your letter answered by mail. L D Smith, we renew your subscription. Rev Oscar M Addison, 2 subscribers. Rev W T Melugin, 2 subscribers. W T Harris' subscription expired at 1031—five weeks ago. Peyton S Warren, your subscription was renewed, and the paper has been going regularly. Postmaster, Marshall, change made. Rev J F Hines, 1 subscriber; also obituary. Rev F b Baker, we have sent the paper without intermission. Cash \$2 25 to renew subscription. J G M, Waco, the advertisement referred to came through a very respectable source. Why not sign your name? Rev J R Barden, 1 subscriber from Kosse. J F Lewis, address as directed. W J Finley, M D, your subscription began August 7, 1872. Rev T G Gilmore, 1 subscriber from Leona.

Mrs S E Towler, renews subscription, and cash \$2 25 currency. Rev Thos H Brennan, marriage notice. Rev H S Thrall, 2 subscribers and cash \$4 specie. Will write you. J S Boatman, Navasota, Mrs Duke's subscription has expired. Rev L Ercanbrack, 2 subscribers from Oakland. We send the paper as advised. Your friend labors under a mistake. Will write you. J M Addison, Mississippi, directions followed. Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney, we have written to Bryan, but have no opening at present. H L Steagall, Homer, your quarterly statement to April list has been sent you. A R Kilpatrick, Navasota, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 specie. If all our agents felt like you, our subscription list would be doubled. Some of our agents fail to send us a single subscriber a year. Rev W L Ridout, 2 subscribers from Kerrville. C G McGowen, will direct in future to Dodge. Rev W G Nelms, obituary. Our editor is absent from the city. Rev H V Philpott, drafts for \$20 currency on account. Much obliged for list of preachers. Rev B D Dashiell, communication to hand.

Notice. The Marshall district conference will convene at Marshall on Thursday, June 3, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The ex-officio members and delegates elect will please remember the time, and be in their place at roll-call. A letter from Bishop Keener gives assurance of his presence and counsel. DANIEL MORSE, P. E. MARSHALL, TEXAS, April 12, 1873.

Corpus Christi District. SECOND ROUND. Nueces River cir., at Meansville, May 10, 11, Corpus Christi sta., May 17, 18. Rockport sta., May 24, 25. Banquette, (a two days' meeting,) May 31, and June 1. Beeville cir., at Mrs. Myers, June 7, 8. St. Mary's cir., at St. Mary's, June 14, 15. Oakville cir., at Oakville, June 21, 22. The district conference will begin at Oakville, on Friday, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. W. DEVILBESS, P. E. Sherman District. THIRD ROUND. Sherman sta., May 10, 11. Sherman cir., May 17, 18. Whitesboro cir., May 24, 25. Bonham cir., at Canaan, May 31, 31, and June 1. Pilot Grove cir., at Martin's school house, June 7, 8. Pilot Point cir., June 14, 15. Gainesville cir., June 21, 22. Decatur mis., June 28, 29. Montague mis., July 5, 6. District conference to meet at Bonham on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The quarterly conference for the circuit will be held some time during the district conference, if by consent of parties the place can be changed. J. W. FIELDS, P. E. Waco District. SECOND ROUND. Ina mis., at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April. Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April. THOS. STANFORD, P. E. San Marcos District. SECOND ROUND. Lockhart cir., at Lockhart, April 28, 27. Blanco mis., at Ebenezer, May 10, 11. San Marcos cir., at Harris' chapel, May 21, 23. Hallettsville cir., at ———, June 14, 15. Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22. The district conference will convene on Thursday before the third Sunday in June, at San Marcos, at 9 o'clock A. M. Each society is entitled to 1 delegate, when composed of less than 30 members; over 30, and under 50, 2; over 50, 3. The Friday of the conference will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer. H. A. Graves will preach the sermon. Bishop Keener is expected. W. J. JOYCE, P. E. Waxahachie District. SECOND ROUND. Hillsboro cir., at Lebanon, April 19, 20. Lancaster cir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4. Hutchins' miss., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11. Milford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E. Weatherford District. SECOND ROUND. Fort Worth cir., at ——— April 25, 27. Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4. Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting. T. W. HINES. WAXAHACHIE, LOCK BOX 119. Stephenville District. SECOND ROUND. Fort Mason, at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27. Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11. WM. MONK, P. E. MARRIED. FLANIGAM—LINDSEY.—At the residence of Mr. H. P. Mows, in Milam county, March 27, 1873, by Rev. Thomas H. Brennan, Mr. N. E. FLANIGAM, of Burleson county, to Mrs. M. S. LINDSEY, of Milam county. ALEXANDER—DAVIDSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, N. R. Davidson, on April 3, 1873, by Rev. E. H. Holbrook, Mr. NOAH ALEXANDER, of Lamar county, Texas, to Miss MARY J. DAVIDSON, of Brazos 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.] TRIMBLE.—MAY WILLEN TRIMBLE, daughter of John H. and Mary S. Trimble, was born Feb. 11, 1872; baptized by the Rev. J. H. Perry, in July, 1872, and died in Red River county, Texas, Oct. 12, 1872. A. C. M.

TRIMBLE.—JOHN BASCOM TRIMBLE, son of John H. and Mary S. Trimble, was born Nov. 11, 1868; baptized by the Rev. A. C. McDougal, in 1869, and died of congestive chill, in Bosque county, Texas, on the 30th day of March, 1871. A. C. M.

TRIMBLE.—Died, in Hamilton county, Texas, MARY SUSAN TRIMBLE, daughter of Louis C. and Jane Hancock, and wife of Brother John H. Trimble; was born in Perry county, Missouri, Sept. 4, 1842. She was born in Perry county, Mo., Sept. 4, 1842; was baptized in infancy, and trained up in the nursery of the church. When she was but a child, her parents immigrated to Texas, and settled in Red River county, where she embraced religion in the 14th year of her age, and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which she lived a constant and earnest member until she was transplanted from the nursery below to the great field of reward above. She was united to Brother Trimble in holy wedlock on the 30th day of May, 1869, and in 1870 they immigrated to Western Texas. For several years before her death she was the child of affliction. She suffered long and intensely, but always with that calm resignation which characterizes the unfaltering child of God. She patiently waited her Father's will till it was enough, and she was permitted to step on board the old ship which bore her smoothly across the cold river of death up to that over-blooming spring land, where disease never pales the cheek, and where the flowers never droop or wither. She leaves a husband, two little boys and one daughter, her aged parents, three brothers and many friends to mourn her loss. But we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but look up through our tears to her bright home above, and listen to her sweet angelic voice as she says to us below: "Brothers, parents, children, husband, friends, come on, come up!" Gracious One, help us all to go up! A. C. M.

A Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the students of Marvin College, held in the chapel, March 31, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise and merciful dispensation of his providence, to remove from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-student, J. C. BARD FEARIS; therefore, Resolved, That in his death we have lost an amiable associate; the college, an obedient student; and his mother, brothers and sisters, a devoted and dutiful son and an affectionate and loving brother. Resolved, That, as we feel greatly afflicted by his sudden and unexpected demise, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to those bereaved relatives, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished them. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be put in the archives of the college, and that they be published in the Waxahachie Democrat and TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. S. H. NANCE, W. H. KNIGHT, J. E. CRAWFORD, B. H. VAUGHAN, T. B. ROBERTS, Committee.

HULON.—It is made our duty to chronicle the death of our beloved brother, WM. H. HULON, who ended his earthly sojourn March 14th, 1873, near Willis, Texas. Bro. Hulon was born in Virginia, April 10th, 1813. When quite young he was left an orphan. He came to Texas in 1837, and the succeeding year was married to his now bereaved companion. Rev. Hulon was converted to God in 1839, under the ministry of Bro. S. A. Williams, and was therefore one of the first fruits of Methodism in this county. Our esteemed friend was a model man, as regarded his systematic and prompt attention to duty. He was always in his place in the house of God. He was ready to make sacrifices for the cause of Christ. He could always adjust his temporal concerns so as to meet the claims of religion. He seemed to suffer no conflict between the two. His precepts and example have had a wholesome influence on his family. His children as they have grown up have all become members of the church, and, we trust, practical Christians. Bro. Hulon's health had been in firm for several years. He was able, however, to go about to within a few days of his death. He was stricken down suddenly with paralysis. Though after this he seemed unconscious most of the time, yet he was able to testify to his family that his way was clear. While perfectly rational he called his family around him, bid them farewell and told them he was going to die, but not to weep for him. He assured them that angelic hosts were waiting to receive him, and exhorted them to meet him in heaven. May the Master, whose he was and whom he served, give them grace to follow him as he followed Christ. G. S. SANDEL.

MARKET REPORT. GENERAL MARKET.—We have to again report a dull week's trade. There has been a limited demand from the country, but sales from first hands have been few. Flour has been dull and weak at our last quotations. The stock is large. Bacon has been in good demand, and a slight advance has been made during the week of 3/4 of a cent. Coffee has been in better request, but at last week's figures. COTTON.—Prices have graduated downward, and sales small from last dates. A large amount of stock on hand is of the lower grades—dirty, sandy and mixed, and for the present unsaleable. Much of it will have to be carried for some time to effect sales. Our quotations are: Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ — Good Ordinary..... 14 1/2 @ — Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @ — Middling..... 16 1/2 @ — The receipts for the week are 3599 bales. Total receipts at this port to date, 309,950 bales; total receipts at all the ports to April 11th, 3,105,000, against 2,599,000 same date last year. The stock on hand at this port, 52,000 bales. HIDES.—With small receipts and some competition, this market has been kept at last week's figures, 16 1/2 c. for Choice Dry, in the face of unfavorable reports from other markets. The usual concessions for inferior grades is made. WOOL.—A few small sales have been effected this week, but not enough to establish prices—fine, 19@22c.; burry, 12@15c.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly. Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified. BAGGING—per yard— Kentucky and St. Louis..... none India, in bales..... 14 @ 15 Borneo, in bales..... 17 @ 17 1/2 Domestic, in rolls..... 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 @ — COFFEE—per lb, gold— Ordinary..... nominal Fair..... 19 @ — Prime..... 20 @ — Choice..... 20 1/2 @ — Havana..... none Java..... 30 @ 32 COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold..... 8 @ — FLOUR—per bbl—Fine..... nominal Superfine..... nominal Extra, Single..... 7 01 @ 7 25 do Double..... 7 50 @ 8 00 do Treble..... 8 50 @ 9 50 do Choice..... 10 50 @ 11 00 do Fancy..... 12 00 @ 12 50 GLASS—per box of 50 feet— French, 8x10..... 4 40 @ 4 60 do 10x12..... 4 50 @ 4 75 do 12x18..... 5 00 @ 5 25 GRAIN—per bushel—Oats..... 64 @ 72 Corn, Texas..... none do Western..... 90 @ 1 12 HARDWARE— Iron per ton, pig..... gold none Country Bar, per lb..... 6 @ 6 1/2 English, per lb..... 6 @ 6 1/2 Slab Iron..... 8 @ 9 Sheet..... 8 1/2 @ 11 Boiler..... 8 @ 9 Galvanized..... 18 @ 20 Castings, American..... 6 1/2 @ 7 Iron Axles..... 9 @ 10 Lead, per 100 lbs—Pig..... 10 @ 10 Bar, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ 11 Sheet..... 15 @ 16 Pipe..... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 NAILS, per lb—American— Four Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — Six Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — Eight Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — Ten to Sixty Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — Wrought, German..... 12 1/2 @ 15 do American..... 9 @ 10 Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00 STEEL, per lb—German..... 18 @ 20 Cast..... 22 @ 28 Plough..... @ 12 1/2 HIDES—per lb— Green, City Slaughter..... 7 @ 9 Wet Salted..... 10 @ 10 1/2 Dry Salted..... 14 1/2 @ 15 Dry, Flint, in lot..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Mexican, stretched..... none HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern..... none Western..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 LUMBER—per M ft, from yard Yellow Pine, Calcasieu..... 22 00 @ 26 00 do do Pensacola..... 28 00 @ 35 00 Flooring, do..... 40 00 @ 42 50 Ceiling, do..... 35 00 @ 43 00 Flooring, Calcasieu..... 38 00 @ 40 00 Ceiling, do..... 30 00 @ 35 00 Weatherboards, dressed..... 32 50 @ — Pensacola..... 35 00 @ — Cypress..... 40 00 @ 60 00 Shingles, Cypress..... 5 00 @ 5 50 do Juniper..... 8 50 @ 7 00 MOLASSES—per gallon— Texas, bbls..... 65 @ 70 do half bbls..... 70 @ 75 Louisiana, bbls..... 70 @ 75 do 1/2 & 1/4 bbls..... 75 @ 80 Cuba..... none Syrup..... 85 @ 95 do Golden, choice bbls 1 00 @ 1 25 1/2 bbls..... OILS, per gallon— Coal, in bbls..... 32 @ 35 do cases..... 38 @ 40 Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @ — Linsced, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20 do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 25 Neatsfoot..... 2 00 @ 2 10 PROVISIONS, per bbl— Breakfast Bacon..... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Beef, Mess, bbls Western..... none do do Texas..... none do do 1/2 bbls do..... none Pork, Mess, per bbl..... 19 00 @ 18 50 do Prime..... 18 00 @ 18 50 do Rump..... nominal do Hams, canvassed..... 15 @ 16 1/2 Clear Sides..... 11 @ 11 1/2 Texas..... none Clear Ribbed Sides..... 10 1/2 @ 11 Ribbed Sides..... none Shoulders..... 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 Lard, prime, in tierces..... 10 @ 10 1/2 do in kegs..... 12 @ 12 1/2 Butter, firkin, Northern..... 42 @ 44 do Western, new..... 25 @ 30 do do old..... @ — do Texas..... 20 @ 25 Cheese, Western..... nominal do Choice Northern..... nominal do English Dairy..... nominal Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 3 75 @ 4 25 do Northern..... nominal Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none Onions..... none Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 10 00 @ 12 00 do 1/2 bbl..... 6 50 @ 7 00 SUGAR, per lb— Texas, Prime..... 10 @ 11 do Ordinary to Fair..... 9 @ 10 Havana, Yellow..... none Louisiana, Fair..... 10 @ 10 1/2 do Prime..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 do Choice..... 11 1/2 @ 12 do Yellow clarified..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 do White do..... 13 @ 13 1/2 B Coffee, white..... 13 @ 13 1/2 A Coffee, white..... 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Crushed..... 14 @ 14 1/2 Leaf..... none Pulverized..... 14 @ 14 1/2 SALT, per sack— Fine, in boxes, per dozen..... 1 50 @ 1 70 L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold..... none do from store..... none L'pool coarse, 1st hands..... 1 50 @ 1 65 do from store..... 1 75 @ 1 85 TALLOW, per lb— City rendered..... 7 @ — Country..... 8 @ — Steam..... none WOOL, per lb— Coarse, free of burrs..... 18 @ 20 Medium..... 20 @ — Fine..... nominal

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

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

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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

March 31, 1872. may 22 1872



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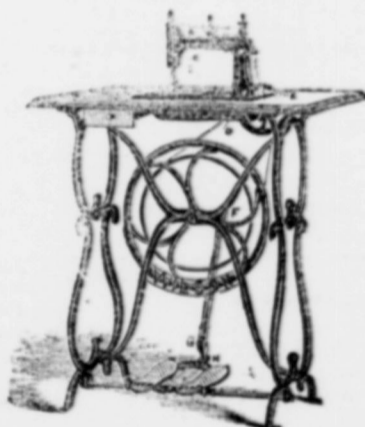
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CHEAP FREIGHTS. FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets.

Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas.

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LINE TO TEXAS. McMAHAN BROS. & CO., Agents, GALVESTON.

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Will the Traveling Preachers throughout the State please inquire for JACOB THOMAS, formerly of Russell county, Ala., and when last heard from lived with his son, Sylvester Thomas, in Anderson county, Texas, and oblige very greatly his daughter; also SYLVESTER THOMAS, her brother, advising the undersigned of their whereabouts.

Mrs. ELIZA EVEVELINE SCATES. PLEASANT RIDGE, Green, Co., Ala. mar19 5t



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10 foot Screw Irons complete... Currency, \$200 00 9 foot Screw Irons complete... 150 00 8 foot Screw Irons complete... 150 00

The Cotton Box can be put up cheaper at home, and save transportation. If furnished, \$50 will be the price.

There are over 300 of these CELEBATED COTTON PRESSES in use in Texas, and the uniform expression (so far as I know without an exception) is—

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Circulars, with full directions for putting up, and specifications for the box, sent on application.

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It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.

Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

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The inquiry in Texas has been, which is the best, most reliable and durable Horse-power. I feel justified in saying,

THE DEERING!

They are made different sizes. Send for Price List and Descriptive Circulars.

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SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

This little Machine is something every planter should have. It is a saving of time and labor—takes up the entire stack, and gives a uniform bearing of each Tie. Hence the bale of cotton does not swell from four to eight inches after it comes from the Press.

Price, Currency, \$10. Send for Circular.

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I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas. jan17 1y

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Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. jun12 1y

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Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. j130 6m

AGENTS WANTED \$2050 Youman's "DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS," a book of 20,000 Receipts. Everybody wants it. Send for 15 page circular and extra terms to CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo. mar15 1y

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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. nov13 1y

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

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And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-1y

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GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD.

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted) Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. Leave GALVESTON 5:30 P. M. HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. SUNDAYS 9:00 A. M. Night Express, 9:00 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

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

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

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 5:30 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 McAdams 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, General Sup't. J. WALDO, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 1t

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

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

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

Without Expense to Shipper.

All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward. JOHN SHEARN, President. W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan1 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 1y

Procter & Gamble's Olive Soap is a superior article. Its introduction in a household is a sure guarantee that none other will be used. It is sold at price of ordinary soap, and can be procured in any quantities from the Galveston Jobbers. Wholesale Agents. See Advertisement elsewhere. mar26 eow3t

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

For fifteen years I have suffered from disordered Liver; but since I used one package of Simmons' Liver Regulator, to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man. M. J. A. F. WOOLEY, aug7 1y Kingston, Ga.

The Entire Population of the Globe is in a greater or less degree infected with the taint of Scrofula. It appears in various forms, such as White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. For these, as well as all other constitutional diseases, DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA has proved itself in a thousand instances a positive antidote.

BILIOUS, REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, which prevail in the valleys of rivers, and other miasmatic districts through the Summer and Autumn, are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and other abdominal viscera. There is always a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and torpor of the bowels. DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS are peculiarly adapted to such cases. mar5

W. K. M'ALPIN, JAS. BALDRIDGE, Galveston, Washington Co. McALPIN & BALDRIDGE, COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS 76 East Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A DOLPH FLAKE & CO., No. 166 EAST MARKET STREET, —Offer for sale at low figures— 500 SACKS HUNGARIAN GRASS, MILLET, COW PEAS, CLOVER, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. aug4] Suitable for present planting. [1y

C. F. FROMMER, BOOKBINDER, RULER And Blank Book Manufacturer. Blank Books of every description Ruled and Bound to order. Persons wishing books can order them to their own liking, at New York first-class prices. Address or apply to C. F. FROMMER, Binder, decl 6m Postoffice Box 926 Galveston.

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SOUTHERN HOTEL, (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets,) ST. LOUIS, MO. LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs. The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel. There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one. Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov6 6m

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED CISTERN BUILDERS 254 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., july10 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 1y

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

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

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 1y

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

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 1f

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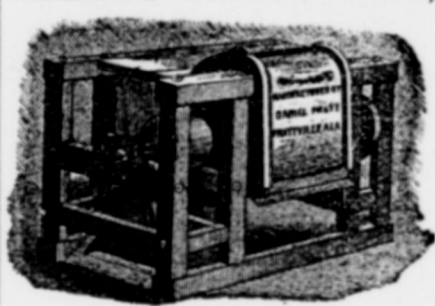
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