





# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 43.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1031.

## MORNING.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

O gracious breath of sunrise! divine air!  
That brood'st serenely o'er the purpling hills,  
O blissful valleys! nestling, cool and fair,  
In the fond arms of yonder murmurous rills,  
Breathing their mystic measures to the sun;  
O dew-besprinkled paths, that circling run  
Through sylvan shades and solemn silences,  
Once more ye bring my fevered spirit peace!

The fitful breezes, fraught with forest balm,  
Faint, in rare wafts of perfume, on my brow;  
The woven lights and shadows, rife with calm,  
Creep slantwise 'twixt the foliage, bough on bough,

Uplifted heavenward, like a verdant cloud  
Whose rain is music, soft as love, or loud  
With jubilant hope—for there entranced, apart,  
The mock-bird sings, close, close to Nature's heart.

Shy forms about the greenery, out and in,  
Flit 'neath the broadening glories of the morn;  
The squirrel—that quaint sylvan harlequin—  
Mounts the tall trunks; while swift as lightning born

Of summer mists, from tangled vine and tree  
Dart the dove's piteous, pulsing vividly  
Down the dense glades, till glimmering far and gray,  
The dusky vision softly melts away!

In transient, pleased bewilderment, I mark  
The last dim shimmer of those lessening wings,  
When from lone copes and shadowy covert,  
Hark!

What mellow tongue through all the wood-  
land rings!

The deer-hound's voice, sweet as a golden bell's  
Prolonged by flying echoes round the dells,  
And up the loftiest summits mildly borne,  
Blent with the blast of some keen huntsman's horn.

And now the checkered vale is left behind;  
I climb the slope, and reach the hill-top bright;  
Here, in bold freedom, swells a sovereign wind,  
Whose gusty prowess sweeps the pine-clad height;

And the pines—dreamy Titans roused from sleep—  
Answer with mighty voices, deep on deep  
Of wakened foliage surging like a sea;  
And o'er them smiles heaven's weird infinity!

—Atlantic Monthly.

## Texas Resources.

### On the Wing.

On the 24th ult., seated in Brother Binkley's buggy, drawn by two good trotters, we left Sherman for Kentuckytown and Bonham.

### KENTUCKYTOWN,

the first named place, is a village located in a region of as rich upland as we have found in our travels. The soil appears to be a rich black loam. It breaks up and crumbles before the plow, instead of baking after a rain and turning over in heavy clods, as is the case with much of our black hog-wallow soil. The farmers here claim that, on this account, it is not only remarkably productive, but a very pleasant land to cultivate. Some of the freshly-plowed land we saw confirmed this statement. The land is rolling, so as to furnish ample drainage, while the great depth of the soil—in places over fifteen feet—relieves the farmer from serious apprehensions of damage from washing rains. Fertilizers would, we think, find poor sale at present in this section, as the people think their land is about rich enough. It "makes all they can gather," and they do not care about putting forth any extra demands upon its generous fertility.

Some fields have been in cultivation for over a score of years, and the soil has never yet been improved by sub-soiling, or its fertility quickened by composts; and yet it is as productive as during its first few years of culture. The farmers are convinced that it will "never wear out."

The day was misty, and our range of vision limited; but what we saw prepared us to take on trust Brother Binkley's assertion, that land over which we passed was as beautiful to the eye as the soil was generous to culture.

### THE BOIS D'ARC.

This is the land of the bois d'arc; it grows in all the creek bottoms. With proper effort, and at less expense than is required in putting up and supporting a rail fence, each field may be inclosed with a hedge impenetrable by stock. The fact that many of the hedges in this section are as yet inferior, simply shows that only partial effort has been given to their cultivation. Increasing attention is being directed to this matter, and in a few years the hedge in this section will supplant the rail fence to a very large extent. The fact that while there may be timber accessible to this broad prairie region with which to inclose its rapidly opening fields, but not to support the fences from year to year when the country is more densely populated, will compel the use of the other materials which nature has supplied. Ere long the rail fence will give way to plank, and then the hedge will follow.

### HEDGING.

Messrs. Walton, Mock & Dean have formed a company in Hunt county, and they are now prepared to hedge the farms at reasonable rates. They furnish the sprouts, plant the hedge, and then trim it annually until it is four years old at the rate of one dollar per rod. Brother Binkley was having his farm inclosed by them, and as the work was going on at the time of our visit, we had an opportunity of observing the process. A space some eight or ten feet wide was broken up inside the fence, and a furrow opened upon it with a double team, the plow passing twice, if necessary, through the furrow; the sprouts were then set in about six inches apart, slanting against the side of the furrow, and covered with a turning plow. The process was simple and expeditious. Two expert hands, with their team, will set out upwards of two hundred rods per day. The plants the first year are trimmed within six inches of the ground, and about a foot higher each successive year, so that the lateral branches may spread and close the hedge. The last trimming leaves them about three feet high. After

that, they are only trimmed on the top or side, sufficiently to permit the sun to penetrate to the lower branches and prevent their decay. In trimming while young, an ordinary weeding scythe is used, and by a skillful hand the work is accomplished rapidly. We learn that this company has large contracts, and will, we doubt not, in the next few years, render this part of the country important service, not only in the lands they hedge, but in demonstrating the value of the bois d'arc timber.

### OUT OF THE FOG.

The weather cleared up before we left this region, and we are now able to confirm Brother Binkley's reports respecting its beauty. His home, near Kentuckytown, is located on the summit of one of the highest elevations in the country, and from its upper galleries the eye rests on one of the most beautiful prospects which even this favored section can offer. Farms, many of them with their boundaries traced by the bois d'arc hedge, are visible in every direction; while dwelling houses, many of them neat and commodious, announce at once the taste and prosperity of their possessors. On the north, far across the timber, which lines the banks of Red River, a blue haze is visible, which we were informed was the Indian nation. Its lands are as rich and its scenery as beautiful as the country south of Red River; but as the red man holds a pre-emption over its soil, and white men can secure the immunities of citizenship only by intermarriage into some of the tribes, the tide of immigration does not flow heavily in that direction. To the northwest, in the direction of Preston, Brother B. pointed out hills which were some thirty miles distant. From this elevated point we could not only trace the line of the Red River timber, but of various creeks which drain this region, and found evidence that our first impressions respecting the dearth of timber was partly in fault. While there is not enough to support farms in a region where nearly every acre of hill and valley is susceptible of cultivation, yet for many years the farmers can secure enough to inclose their fields until they can set their hedges well, when they will need timber only for fire-wood. Even this want will ere long be met. Indications of coal are abundant in the regions round about, and the old-fashioned fire-place, with its crackling and ruddy cheerfulness, must give way to the grate and smouldering coal fire, with its dust and comfort.

The grade of the Trans-Continental passes within a few miles of this point, and will bring it, with its annual harvest of wheat, corn and cotton, in immediate connection with our great commercial centres. Our next will be from Bonham.

Milam County Emigration Aid Society.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of citizens of Milam county was held at the court-house in Cameron, on Saturday, February 14, 1873, of which Gordon Hill was elected Chairman, and M. Martin, Esq., Secretary. Capt. Matthews explained the object of the meeting to be to organize an Emigration Aid Society for Milam county, and in well-timed and appropriate remarks, demonstrated the great and growing necessity of such an organization, and the vast benefits to result therefrom in the future development of the country.

On motion, the secretary enrolled the names of all persons present who desired to become members of the society.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the society, as follows: J. W. McCown, Jr., President; B. F. Ackerman, Vice-President; C. R. Smith, Esq., Treasurer; W. K. Homan, Esq., Secretary.

It was moved and carried that the officers of the society constitute a committee to devise ways and means for carrying out the purposes of the organization.

The society then adjourned to the third Saturday, being the 15th day of March, 1873.

M. MARTIN, Secretary.  
JORDAN HILL, Chairman.

TEXAS WIDE AWAKE.—Texas has been for years a sleeping giantess; many have admired her beauty, but all have been astonished at her drowsiness. But now, being aroused by the spirited snorting of the iron horse, as he dashes across the broad prairies, where, in by-gone days, the mustang pony fed with nothing to disturb, she can no longer rest; and now we have reason to thank God and take courage, inasmuch as new life is being infused into every department of business in our Empire State—legislative, judiciary, educational, mercantile, mechanical, and agricultural. Now enterprise and progress are familiar and popular words. The people have a mind to work. Forests are being cleared, broad prairies brought under cultivation, and rich acres of various kinds worked up. The steps of men are quicker, and women are talking business; boys are becoming ambitious, and girls have greater expectations. Towns are becoming cities almost as if by magic, and new villages are dotting our highways. The great centres of commerce in the older States are becoming clamorous for our trade; they are extending their arms of iron sinews to our doors, are filling our storehouses with supplies from other countries, and leaving "value received," are carrying off our produce, the transportation of which in all the past has cost wellnigh as much as the production of them.—North Texan.

A CORRESPONDENT in the North Texan thus describes his city:

Paris is shaking off the dust. I see the City Surveyor is locating new streets and straightening and widening old ones. Business houses and residences are being built at a rate astonishing to many; the cry is not enough; the immediate demand is far more, and yet the day of our great prosperity is in the future.

## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Brother O. Fisher, D.D., sends us the following account of the work in our church on Austin station. We hope to receive like good reports from all parts of our growing field in Texas:

We have held our first quarterly meeting for the current year on this station. We have had twenty additions this quarter, most by immigration; several new converts. Brother Lane, Presiding Elder, preached us a good sermon, and held the quarterly conference. He was in poor health, and could do no more for us in ministerial work.

Miss Fisher, with the assistance of the ladies and friends of the church, recently got up a supper for the benefit of the church, which gave so much satisfaction that, by many, she was requested to repeat it. The second was partly defeated by a failure to get the house for the night appointed. The two suppers, however, have netted about \$400. Prior to this, Miss Fannie Fisher and some young lady friends, by direct appeals, privately made, raised the money to purchase a beautiful communion service for the church, and a water pitcher and goblets for the pulpit—all triple-plated silverware.

Last Sunday was our city Sunday-school mass-meeting, held in the M. E. Church, South. The house was crowded. The Hon. Mr. Anderson, of the House, gave us an excellent speech, and Rev. Mr. Sweeney, late of Richmond, Va., followed with an impromptu, telling speech of a few minutes. Five young ladies spoke well. The singing was good, and the occasion was full of interest and big with promise in regard to the future. Let all pray for us that our religion may be *capital*.

—Brother C. J. Lane, Presiding Elder of Austin district, writes:

I have been round the district, have held every quarterly meeting, and find the preachers all at work and hopeful of good results. At Austin the church is in a good condition, and Brother Fisher is doing a good work. The Austin city mission is an encouraging field of labor, and I think Brother J. W. Whipple will soon begin the erection of a church-building near the railroad depot.

—Rev. L. C. Crouse, of Hallville, writes: "We have had some good meetings. Though the weather has been cold, the congregations have been large." Brother Crouse reports his health improving. He has been unwell the greater part of the winter.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, Feb. 22, says: "A good deal of concern has been manifested concerning the health of Bishop Early, occasioned by statements in the newspapers. Our readers will be glad to learn that the venerable Bishop is not as ill as has been supposed. We have just received a letter from his son, the Rev. Thos. H. Early, in which he informs us that his father has passed the winter thus far in a tolerably comfortable manner. He is very feeble—has fallen several times in attempting to cross the floor alone; but he is freer from pain than he used to be. His mental faculties retain much of their former strength, though his memory is failing. He is resigned to the divine will, and patiently waiting the summons home. He is delighted to hear from his friends, and loves to talk about the interests of the church. He wants very much to attend the meeting of the Bishops in May; but we fear that pleasure will be denied him. He sends his kind regards to all his friends—among whom we shall comprehend all the readers of this paper—

who will reciprocate his feelings of regard, and pray that his setting sun—the going down being postponed as long as God may see proper—may shine forth with some "dear, distinguished rays."

—The same paper also says: "We are very sorry to hear that Bishop Paine is suffering greatly with rheumatism—he has been almost helpless for some time. He feared that he would not be able to attend the session of the Baltimore Conference, which met March 5. Bishops Pierce and Doggett, it was hoped, would be in attendance. Bishop Paine took a severe cold in attending a funeral in the country. We fervently pray that he may soon be relieved, and that his valuable life may long be preserved to the Church."

—The Nashville *Union and American*, Feb. 23, says: "Masonic Hall was well filled last night on the occasion of Dr. W. E. Munsey's lecture on the 'Ideal—Art and Music,' and the audience were delighted with the manner in which the subject was treated. The lecture abounded in humorous illustrations and sparkling descriptions, and those present were unanimously of the opinion that the Doctor is one of the most interesting lecturers of the age."

—The Rev. Thos. R. Malone, once well-known as an eloquent and powerful preacher in Kentucky and Tennessee, but for many years superannuated, died in the city of Louisville, on the 20th ult., in his sixty-third year. He was a great sufferer for twenty-nine years from rheumatism; but at last he has been called to his reward.

## EPISCOPAL.

—Great preparations were made in all parts of England by the High Church and Ritualistic parties for the meeting which was to have been held in St. James' Hall, London, on January 31st, to oppose any alteration of the Athanasian Creed. The Marquis of Salisbury was to have been one of the speakers. Church Defence meetings were held in several places, at which Conservative members of Parliament were the speakers as well as the clergy, and at which resolutions were passed against all proposals to sever the present connection between Church and State, and against Mr. Miall's in particular. One of the High Church organs states that a sub-committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been appointed to secure writers on the advantage of the union of the Church and State.

—Twenty years ago there were in this country only one hundred and twenty thousand communicants in the Episcopal Church, and now, with a missionary spirit prevailing, this number has swelled to upward of two hundred and forty thousand. This increase in twenty years is without any parallel in the history of this church. The Episcopal Church has now seven Missionary Bishops and two hundred and fifteen other missionaries equally distributed in the South and West. The prosperity of missionary work was most marvelous, the Bishop of Nebraska reporting that he had finished the 32d church, has 32 missionary stations, has added 34 clergymen, built 7 large schools, and has added nearly \$200,000 to the value of the property in his episcopate.

—The following from a Hartford (Ct.) paper is worthy of being quoted as a warning to those who keep their evergreen decorations until they become very dry and inflammable: A funny scene took place last evening in St. Johns church, east Hartford, during the service. The choir had just finished chanting the psalter for the day, when a large *corona* of evergreens holding a couple of dozen candles was found to be on fire. It was suspended by wires directly over the chancel, and held by large wreaths of evergreens reaching the ceiling and sides of the sacristy. It was impossible at the

moment to pull these down, and they were soon on fire, the flames spreading rapidly along the heavy ropes of dry evergreens. The Rev. Mr. Hobbie, the rector, threw off his surplice, and so also did the choristers, who, with the males in the audience, rushed out of doors for snow, as no water was available. Then commenced a funny scene, all of these men throwing snowballs at the burning wreaths. They thus succeeded in putting out the fire, which, but for prompt efforts, might have proved serious.

—The Rev. W. J. Ellis, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nashville, has withdrawn from the ministry of that church. The reasons for his withdrawal he alleges are that the dogmas and ecclesiastical restraints of the church cramped his ministerial functions and curtailed his Christian liberty. He is a liberal, or broad churchman, and will in future act independently of all church organizations, but continue his preaching.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The out-pouring of God's Spirit at Memphis, Missouri, is described as being wonderful; such as has never been seen in Northeast Missouri. About one hundred and fifty had united with the various churches up to Feb. 16th, and still the work goes on and the interest seems to deepen. Think of 350 or 400 persons attending the 9 o'clock prayer-meeting on a week day. Think of 1,000 out of a population of perhaps 1,200, attending the churches every night. Forty-four persons have been received into the Presbyterian Church. There is no excitement, and the interest appears to increase rather than diminish.

## BAPTIST.

—There are 393 Baptist Sunday-schools in Indiana, in which are 477 adult or Bible classes. Number of scholars in these schools, 35,022; number of conversions in 1872, in these 393 schools, 859.

—Of the eighteen Protestant churches in Savannah, seven are Baptist. Five of these are exclusively of colored people, having an aggregate city membership of at least 2,500. The colored population of the city is about 12,000. These churches, with but one exception, own their houses of worship, and have settled pastors who are generally well provided for. The aggregate value of their church property is about \$40,000.

—Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has courteously but firmly, declined an increase of salary.

—The English General Baptist Missionary Society has eleven Stations in Eastern Hindostan, six missionaries and eighteen native preachers, 646 members in their churches, 53 baptisms last year, 1,386 boys and girls in schools and asylums. £3,284 were raised in England for the support of this mission, and £4,486 in India, more than was raised at home.

—The Baptist Year Book, which is now passing rapidly through the press, will contain a summary of returns, showing that somewhat more than 80,000 baptisms have been reported. Last year, the summary gave a total of 85,321. But last year blanks of the 250 Associations that did not send reports were filled out by taking the number of baptisms reported in the latest minutes available. No attempt is made this year to give the number of baptisms when no reports have been received.

## FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ITALY.

—The Fourth General Assembly of the Free Christian Church of Italy was held at Rome, from the 4th to the 11th of December. Twenty-eight churches were represented by twenty-nine delegates. The mandates of the

churches at Genoa, Canneto, Conegliano, and some other churches were held invalid, as the act of adhesion of their congregations had not been presented and accepted by the Evangelization Committee. Professor de Micheli, of Pisa, was chosen president. A large number of foreigners, representatives of British and American and other Protestant churches, were present as visitors. The treasurer reported a total ordinary income for the year of 169,444 francs, or about \$30,000; an equal sum had been contributed by Christians of various lands to help buy a church-building in Rome. An amendment was made to the constitution, more distinctly recognizing the office and work of the evangelists. Various questions relating to the work of evangelization formed the most prominent topics of discussion. Signor Ferretti read a general paper of a historical character, showing that Italy had never, since the days of Paul, been deprived of witnesses to the truth as it is in Jesus, and giving ample details as to the revival in modern times of the Italian evangelical movement. In order to authenticate the fact to all coming ages, of the meeting of this Assembly in Rome, a public notary was introduced. The Assembly received him, standing. He read a long preamble, and then the deputies adhibited their names, and the document was deposited in the archives of the kingdom of Italy. The next meeting of the Assembly will be held at Pisa, in December, 1873.

## JEWISH.

—A conference has just met at Berlin, convened by the "Alliance Israelite Universelle," at which several delegates attended. The efforts of the old orthodox party to preserve unity on the ancient basis, and to keep one with the French body, utterly failed, and the reformers carried the day, agreeing to establish a separate "Alliance" for Germany. The tendency of this movement is toward the rationalizing philosophy of the German mind, as expressed in the closing words of the President of this conference: "The Jews are called by their destiny to spread abroad the principle of a Humanitarianism (Humanitate,) superseding every difference in faith, pure, free, and sacrificing, since they are brought into contact with the spirit and ideas of nearly every nation in the world." In fact, this movement results in Unitarianism, pure and simple,—and it is at least notable as amongst the hitherto immovable Jews.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—Twenty-seven pastors of the Protestant Church—five of them of Berlin—have published a protest against the sentence of deprivation pronounced on the preacher, Dr. Sydow, who had been deprived of his living by the Synod of the province of Brandenburg because of his rationalism. The protesting pastors assert that the Bible contains the truths of the Christian religion, and that all preachers are entitled to teach its dogmas according to their own method.

—At the stated meeting of the American Bible Society, held February 6th, communications were received from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, giving an account of a recent tour made by him to Egypt and Syria, and announcing the death of Rev. Dr. Pratt, at Constantinople; from Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Soo Chow, with an account of Bible colportage in China; from Rev. J. F. Pogue, Honolulu, stating the progress of the work in the Micronesian Islands, and increasing demand for the Scriptures; from Rev. Dr. Cote, Rome, sending fiscal accounts, and stating the purchase of Testaments lately printed in the city of Rome, and their distribution.

MR. EDITOR—Spring is coming! O the gladness of opening spring to the farmer! The red bird's piping announcement at the break of day spurs activity itself. Up, John! feed the horse; stretch out the plow-gear; mate the lines, and let's get ready. And you, Billy, get the gun, and go shoot that bantering wild turkey gobbler, over the hill.

O, ye brick and mortar *red uns!* ye know nothing of the joys of us grass and flower *green uns!* The life of the farmer is said to be a life of toil. And by whom? The author of the *New York Reader*, I suppose; for he said, "O, how hot it is!" when some robust but imaginary farmer asked him to rake a little imaginary hay.

Ah, sir, to laugh when you don't want to over the sale of a dress pattern from a bolt of bit calico; to protest that there is "nothing like it," when you know there is; to bow and scrape before clients; to face the midnight "norther" to set a broken leg, and get a broken head for saying "money" afterwards; to labor diligently, and for years, at the hopeless task of pleasing "subscribers;" to ferret out men's sins, and be called the "Lord's policeman" for your pains—these, and many other things among "professionals," strike me as partaking largely of the nature of toil.

You ought to have been with me the other day, while on a round through the upper part of Atascosa county. The number and extent of the farms would surprise one "back East." The people have gone to farming in earnest. One of the best working steam engines I ever saw is in full blast, grinding the corn (worth now sixty cents) and ginning the cotton. Orchards are being planted, and gardens prepared; and this twenty-five miles west of San Antonio. There is not a farming community in the State with earlier or better broke land.

The German people about New Braunfels are the only ones I know of abreast with these Western men. But New Braunfels is a much older neighborhood. The Germans are paying a great deal of attention to the growing of wheat now. I could give many instances of twenty-five bushels being raised to the acre. Nothing under the sun is necessary but a railroad to develop this into one of the finest farming countries in the world. For health and fertility of soil, I place that section of country between the San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers in the front rank. There are several neighborhoods here growing rapidly into importance. The one in which Capt. Holmes lives is one of them. Here the plow begins to sway the sceptre. Land is cheap yet; water in abundance in shallow wells; and the San Marcos flowing on the east, waters the stock and turns the numerous mills and gins. I know Collin county; I know all of it; and I know it to be a good county, and yet there are several reasons why this county is better, and this I affirm.

I have been to another quarterly conference. I believe I will turn presiding elders' reporter, for I see and hear many things at these places to talk about.

At the one in question, a good deal of concern was expressed at the absence of the members. A long roll was called, and at least two-thirds were absent. A close inquiry was instituted as to the cause. The names of the absentees were called one by one, and the preacher in charge, with the members present, was enabled to offer reasonable excuses for some, and forced to "complain" of others.

Why will class-leaders, stewards, trustees, and even local preachers, neglect known duty? Is it *right* for a few faithful men to encourage by their presence the itinerancy, and sustain the work by their counsels, while others, under the same obligation, stay at

home? An appeal is made to that sense of *justice*, which, it is believed, still remains in the breasts of the official members of the church. And the local preachers! Men who profess to be called of *God* to preach! Alas!

I was glad to note the effort to secure church property. We look for a good report from the Board of Trustees at the next quarterly conference. Three separate lots of land were promised upon which to build "houses of worship," as the Discipline directs. I think the chairman neglected a very important matter. He ought to have urged the trustees then elected to appoint at once their president and secretary, and report, without fail, at the next quarterly conference. I have, in my time, fallen in at several of these quarterly meetings, and I have never heard a regular report from a Board of Trustees yet. But what report? Well, I don't know; but it seems to me, as a first report, something like this:

1. Is the title to the property you hold in trust good, and made in Disciplinary form?
2. Have you a house out of debt, and for what purpose—parsonage or place of worship?
3. Dimensions and finish?  
And as a second report, and continuously:  
1. Have repairs been made, and of what character and cost?  
2. Is the house kept clean? How about the steps and doors?  
3. Do you protest formally in your report against the use of tobacco in the church?  
4. Stove and seats—condition?

If the trustees would make an official visit to the church before each quarterly conference, with the view of reporting, what a change there would be in the condition of our houses of worship!

WEST TEXAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

The *New Orleans Times* of the 6th inst. furnishes the following in regard to the difficulty which occurred in that city on the night of the 4th inst.:

"In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling. Later in the day, however, about nightfall, it became evident that movements of some sort were on foot. Bodies of men were assembling at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said on the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and an increased number of bodies of men appearing, seemed to justify this assertion. A company of about one hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine, and another gathering was reported near the sugar sheds. About 9:30 p. m. a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, fired into the station-house. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing Gen. Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by about three hundred men; pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse, St. Peter with St. Ann, at the head of St. Peter street and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann; there was also a guard placed at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse. After the first brush the station-house was closed and bolted.

The stores of P. Burond, and J. Guilfoux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by militia and the contents appropriated.

About 9:45 Gen. Badger with three companies of police, numbering eighty each, and one piece of artillery, formed at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours on the banquette. When they reached Toulouse street firing began, a raking volley being delivered from the corner of Jefferson street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was continuous musketry firing for about five minutes, when at last the gun was got into position and discharged twice down St. Charles street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied and the firing was resumed.

A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres, between Toulouse and St. Peters street. At 10 o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters, the squads moving to Jackson Square.

So far as known, one was killed and eight wounded of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

Lieutenant King, of General Emory's staff, arrived at the scene of action, at the corner of St. Peters and Levee streets, at 10:30 a. m., and asked for the "commander of the mob." Some one informed the officer that this was not a mob, but the real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up, the United States officer informed them he came from General Emory and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding, at the same time, that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the court building, be permitted to pass the lines with his men. The officer said he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Colonel Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but without avail. We learn that about this time, General Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by General Smith, of the United States army, in front of the Cathedral. Gen. Smith requested Gen. Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse, which the latter at once complied with, remarking, at the same time: "Gen. Smith, despite your courtesy, I cannot say that I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that Gen. Waggaman surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterwards the crowd gradually dispersed and left the police in quiet possession. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873.

To Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

8:30 p. m.—The seventh precinct station was recaptured by the Metropolitan at half-past two this morning. Gen. Badger, with eighty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station and making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced towards it and sent Officer Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the station the attacking party were received with

a volley from shot-guns of perhaps seventy-five men and immediately retreated the fire. The men on duty retreated and the police rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen; another man named Ernest Livandois, was struck in the arm with a buck-shot. Chandler was conveyed to a drug store opposite where a physician attended him. No hopes were entertained of his recovery, the attending physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily to be expected.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour retired to the upper portion of the station house, leaving a small guard on duty.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—10 a. m. The city is perfectly quiet this morning. No trouble is apprehended today.

It is now stated that Gov. McEnery did not authorize the movement made by the militia last night.

The Metropolitan are in quiet possession, with United States troops in easy supporting distance. Militia have all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been done with a view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—11:30 a. m.—The Kellogg Metropolitan police are armed as infantry, and have just taken possession of the Odd Fellows hall, where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Moncure, Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the first precinct police station.

About one hundred Metropolitan occupy Lafayette square. There is considerable excitement. Large crowds are gathering about the square and Odd Fellows hall.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The life-saving stations, for which \$100,000 was appropriated, are to be confined to the coast of north Cape Hatteras.

The United States Senate ratified the treaty with Mexico for the continuance of the Mexican mixed commission for the adjustment of claims. The action of the Mexican Government is yet required.

Newman was reappointed chaplain of the U. S. Senate. Spence was sworn in as a Senator from Alabama. West presented the credentials of Gen. McMillian, elected by the McEnery Legislature, which was ordered printed.

Smuggled silks and kid gloves, valued at \$5000, were seized on the 8th, in New York, on the steamship Persia. No arrests were made. Laces, valued at \$2500, were seized on another vessel Wednesday, and a lady passenger arrested.

A frightful scene occurred in Baltimore, on the 7th inst., which should be a warning to everybody: A colored woman employed at the boarding-house of Mrs. Duvall poured oil in a stove to have the fire burn quick, when the can exploded. The unfortunate, enveloped in flames, rushed into the street, literally a pillar of fire, the flames mounting far above her head. Her screams were heard for squares. In a short time several hundred people were attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen threw their overcoats around her, attempting to quench the flames, which was not accomplished till every particle of clothing, except a small handful about the waist, had been consumed, the entire body being horribly roasted. The injuries are necessarily fatal.

## Correspondence.

## Something Remarkable.

It is something remarkable and strange that, from ignorance, prejudice, or some other cause to me unknown, there are some men who hold positions and places connected with the public press, where they might, if they were so disposed, do even and impartial justice to the different denominations of Christians in our country, whenever they have occasion to say anything bearing on the subject. But, strange to say, they studiously avoid the mention of the name of the Methodist Church, or any solitary member of it, living or dead.

The *Texas Almanac* is an annual that is well gotten up, as a general thing; full of valuable information on all subjects that it chooses to notice; but in its table of "chronological events," running through the days of each month, we find the births and deaths of eminent divines of the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran and other churches carefully noted; some of whom are comparatively obscure, and but little known; but in the whole list there is no mention made of a solitary name that was identified with the Methodist Church, either in England or the United States.

Why is it so? Is it because the Methodist Church has never produced men worthy of the notice of others than themselves? Has any church in Europe or America produced men of greater learning, eloquence and usefulness than Wesley and his followers? Can such men as the Wesleys, Whitefield, Clarke, Watson, Coke, Benson, and a score of others in England, be wholly ignored, when men of their profession, but vastly their inferiors, are made prominent in the chronology and history of their times?

The impress and power of these distinguished men, with their associates and followers, have been felt in the great reformation in the moral and spiritual condition of England more than any others that have lived in their times, or up to the present day! These truths have forced themselves upon the public mind in every country, and those who have the honesty to do them justice are free to acknowledge it.

Nor has the Methodist Church anything to fear from a comparison with other churches in the United States, either in learning, eloquence or usefulness. With the exception of the Baptist, the numbers of her membership is double that of any other church. Her ministers hold as high a rank, (not to say higher,) for eloquence, usefulness and influence over the public mind, as any other. Her institutions of learning, for numbers and grade, and the numbers of her learned men, are equal to, if they do not excel, all others. No church has produced so many distinguished orators, whose fame will live to succeeding generations, as that of ours.

The energy and aggressive character of our church has done more to disseminate the gospel into every territory and waste place—done more to reform the people in the United States than any other, if not equal to all others; probably the Baptists may be an exception, who, by-the-way, share nearly as poor a notice in the chronological history as do the Methodists.

These statements are not made in a boastful or invidious spirit, but under a conviction that, either through ignorance or prejudice, justice has not been done. There is a disposition on the part of some—who ought to know better what our claims are—not to give us credit and position accordingly.

The omission of justice, in this respect, in the chronology of the *Texas Almanac*, is only one of many like instances seeking to ignore the most numerous and influential denomina-

tions in the United States. If it is for the want of information, it is time that information was had. It is likely the Methodists can get along without being duly noticed better than the publishers of the *Almanac*, and other works of the sort, can do without their patronage. We shall let "by-gones be by-gones," as to the past, but it is time justice was done us, and if we cannot get that, we must take care of ourselves as best we can. This we have done in the past, without aid from the quarters complained of, and we are fully able, with God's blessing, to do so in the future. K.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 26, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—In the January number of the *Southern Review*, (page 105), Dr. Bledsoe gives his definition of a circle, which, he says, "it is believed is free from all errors, whether of defect or of excess," and challenges criticism.

The Doctor has been quite severe upon Professor Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, for certain errors which, he charges, he has committed in a work which is reviewed in this article; and of these, two errors of excess occur in the Professor's definition of a circle, of which the Doctor discourses as follows, (page 104 and 105): "The circumference of a circle," says he, "is a curve line," etc. How could it be otherwise than a curve line? If, by the terms of the definition, all its points are to be "equally distant from a point within," how is it possible that it could be otherwise than a perfectly round curve line? Hence, this circumstance should not be stated, because it is contained, by obvious and necessary implication, in other terms of the definition. Such "errors of excess" impair the scientific precision and beauty of our definitions in geometry," etc.

Here we are furnished with an excellent rule, viz: Omit whatever is, "by obvious and necessary implication, contained in other terms of the definition." And a good reason is assigned: "Such errors of excess," growing out of a failure to reject whatever is, "by obvious and necessary implication, contained in other terms of the definition," "impair the scientific precision and beauty of our definitions in geometry."

This brings us very naturally to criticize the Doctor's definition of a circle, to do which we are both invited and challenged.

Here is his definition, with which we find great fault under our rule, and for the good reason assigned by the Doctor: "A circle is a plane figure contained by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point in the plane." I ask Dr. Bledsoe, could there be a figure called a "circle," or called anything else, not "contained by a line?" If there could not, then the term "figure" of this definition, "by obvious and necessary implication," contains the boundary or containing line of the circle; and we mark as "error of excess" all that comes after "figure" in the first clause of his definition. If it should be responded that the words "contained by a line" are not, "by obvious and necessary implication, contained" in the term "figure," in that there might be more than one line, and that these words serve to define by restricting to a single boundary, I answer that that part of the definition which follows restricts the meaning of the term "figure" to that which has a single boundary line, as no other figure than such a plane figure contained by a single line could have "all of its points" equally distant from a "certain point."

And then, again, the latter clause appears to us to be defective by excess. The words "in the plane" are, by obvious and necessary implication, contained in that part of the definition which says "all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point," since, obviously, the "certain

point" could not be out of the plane, or anywhere in the plane except in the centre. This is exactly such an argument as Dr. B. uses about Prof. Smith's definition, in which he says "the circumference of a circle is a curve line." "How could it be otherwise," says he, "than a curve line? If, by the terms of the definition, all its points are to be 'equally distant from a point within,' how is it possible that it could be otherwise than a perfectly round curve line?" When the Doctor tells us that a circle is a "plane figure," "all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point," we do not need to be told in addition that that certain point is in the plane; it could not be anywhere else but in the centre of the plane, "by the terms of the definition."

I offer this as a substitute for Dr. B.'s definition of a circle: A circle is a plane figure, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point. "There are spots in the sun, but there should be none in geometry."

Very truly yours, V. P.

BRYAN, Feb. 26, 1873.

## Absence of Principle.

That there is plenty of society in America none would be foolish enough to deny. The girl who grows up "goes out," as a matter of course; the man who reaches the age of sixteen is very likely to go to dancing classes, and two years later to balls. But there is no social code, except such as is imported from Europe, and when you say "imported from Europe," you don't mean from any one country, but some customs from England, some from France, some from Germany, some new, some old, some bad, some good, some destined to survive, some to perish. It is in fact with social ideas in this country as it is with everything else, intellectual, moral and physical—except such manufactured products as we think it necessary to exclude by a tariff—everything and everybody is allowed to come and maintain himself, or herself, or itself, if enough can be found to live on. All ideas, principles, thoughts, feelings, processes and traditions that have ever made their appearance in the world find in the United States a common field in which the struggle for existence results in the survival of the fittest. Nothing is settled, nothing is fixed. There are no decisions which are final. There are no laws or code of the le-vitical kind. A general sense of social obligation of course exists. It would be impossible for a gentleman who wished to cut a figure in the society of New York or Boston, to make a habit of "drawing a bead" on his hostess whenever anything went wrong in the cotillon, or of picking the pockets of his fellow-guests; it would be out of the question for a waiter to sit down to table with the company, or for the ladies at a formal dinner party to remain with the gentlemen after the hostess had gone into the parlor. Within these rather broad limits, however, there is such an amount of freedom as to render it an impossibility to say where the true lines are. It is absurd in such a society as ours to talk of who is allowed, what is permitted, what is *de rigueur*, and what is not. The idea of the necessity of social ordinances, and the machinery for their application, is derived from a familiarity with fixed states of society, in which for generations the means of social amusement have been concentrated in the same or nearly the same hands. But we have adopted change as the basis of existence, in this as in any other branch of life.

The right of freedom is vested in those only who have the capacity and the will to act in a proper manner. Freedom of action conferred upon those who possess not both of these attributes must inevitably disorganize society, demoralize the people, and force them back to barbarism.

## WASTE BASKET.

The best flowers for winter wear—*Farze*.

In what forest do palms most abound? The forest of hands.

Which side of a horse to take in mounting—The outside.

A man in New York is so short that when he is ill, he don't know whether he has headache or corns.

The Turkish bath is a thing to be avoided by right-minded philanthropists; for their money is expended, not on the poor, but the shampooer.

A witness was called to the bar to give his testimony. Having taken his place, he turned to the bar, and earnestly asked, "Which side am I on?"

"When I lost my wife," says a French writer, "every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

Our minds are like ill-hung vehicles; when they have little to carry, they raise a prodigious clatter; when heavily laden, they neither crack nor rumble.

"You ought to lay up something for a rainy day," said an anxious father to his profligate son. "And so I have," replied the youth. "What?" An umbrella.

The man who feels remorse for evil he has done, is to be pitied; but there is one being still more unfortunate, he who feels his guilt before hand, and yet commits it.

A contemporary, speaking of a professor of cookery, says he was chief of the caterers, and was called the caterpillar for that reason, and because he made the butter fly.

There is a Servian prince in the Prussian army whose name is so long that a company of engineers have been ordered to level down the consonants and use it as a pontoon bridge.

A daily paper lately informed its readers that "an additional number of policemen are to be placed in the most exposed parts of the town, to prevent the robberies which happened last winter."

A Canadian volunteer has been fined twenty dollars for being found wearing his military trousers when off duty. So, in Canada, military trousers worn when the wearer is off duty become breeches of the peace.

A young author, reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. "I cannot pass a very old acquaintance," replied the critic, "without that civility."

A little four-year-old boy sat alone in the parlor, when a new doctor came to see his sick mother. The doctor naturally wished to make his acquaintance, and said, "How old are you, my son?" "I'm not old; I'm new," said the boy.

It was mentioned one day to President Lincoln, that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarrelled, and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" said the President. "No, sir." "Very good: then I will undertake to reconcile them."

A gentleman praising the charms of a very plain woman before a sarcastic flirt, the latter whispered him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the gentleman. "Every right, by the law of nations as the first discoverer."

An Englishman arrived at Chicago at night, and found the place so full that he could not get a lodging anywhere. He lay down in a comfortable spot, and slept soundly; on waking up, he found he was in the cellar. A house had been built over him in the night—such is the fastness of life in that quarter.

Miscellany.

A German Fair.

The Jahrmarkt, or fair, of Germany is a very different sort of thing from an English fair, or an Italian carnival, or any scene of uproarious merriment and extravagant exhibitions. There is really very little fun in the Jahrmarkt. For my own part, I could see none. It is not much more than a market, except that, instead of the chief features being confined to eatables, there is a preponderance in the Jahrmarkts of clothing, toys, sweetmeats, cakes, crockery, pipes, and Tyrolese blue and scarlet caps. Books also, especially of a pictorial kind, abound; indeed, one of the greatest fairs in Germany is at Leipsic, which is expressly a "books fair." But a carnival is quite another matter. I was once at a carnival in Cologne; it was a very gorgeous and peculiar exhibition of national fancies, both of the poetical and grotesque. The chief features consisted of allegorical, and sometimes mythological, characters, in chariots, cars, and on triumphant thrones, moving on wheels; all of which were drawn by horses in fanciful trappings, or by oxen, and by some other animals not easily distinguishable, who were made to resemble bears, tigers, lions, and other wild beasts. The figures who sat in these cars were all attired in costumes suited to the characters they represented, and were attended, preceded, and followed by other figures on horseback and on foot, bearing banners with embroidered mottoes and devices, bands of music, and by acrobats, who occasionally performed feats of strength and agility as the procession moved along. The slow progress of this half-magnificent, half-motley cortege through the principal streets of Cologne occupied the greater part of the morning. It was winter, and intensely cold. There had been a hard frost at night, and the streets were slippery with ice. No doubt all the horses were rough-shod for the occasion; but the dresses of some of the mythological figures, and particularly those of the goddesses, (though personated by young German students) must have called for no little exercise of furtitude, as well as a hardy constitution. Toward the afternoon everybody thronged to some special public dinner-table, at which (at least at the one where I happened to dine) everybody wore a tall, pointed paper fool's cap, with bells or tassels. The after-dinner speeches were generally full of forbidden political sentiments, covered up with (*witzig*) absurdities and comic subjects.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Oriental Customs.

In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for January Dr. W. M. Thomson, author of "The Land and the Book," gives some fresh explanations of the figurative language of Scripture. Thus the oft-repeated petition "Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us," is best understood and illustrated by picturing to one's self a royal sovereign and judge in his hall of audience, seated upon a low cushion, rug, or mat, according to Oriental custom. In this position the accused or the suppliant, standing before him, could not see his face, especially when bent down in displeasure, as implied in the form of the petition. This relative attitude can be seen any day in the audience-room of Turkish pachas and judges. The petitioners are not allowed to sit down; but must stand, with hands humbly clasped together, and thus wait the pleasure of him whose will is law. If the petition is accepted, the favor granted, or the suppliant pardoned, the man of doom and destiny lifts up his head, and with a benignant smile dismisses the rejoicing suppliant. But to turn aside the face, look down, and

thus hide the countenance, has always been and still is in this Eastern world an alarming omen, foreboding rejection, imprisonment, or death, as the case may be. Moreover, these Orientals can and do, when they choose, wonderfully darken the countenance. I have seen it, says Dr. Thomson, gather absolute blackness, like a portentous cloud, ready to explode in death-dealing thunderbolts. And, on the other hand, when greatly delighted, the whole face is overspread with a warm, brilliant glow, very beautiful and fascinating. This is what suggested the petition so oft-repeated in the eightieth Psalm: "Turn us again, O God; and cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved." Imagine a suppliant for mercy standing in an agony of doubt and fear before his offended sovereign, who hides his frowning face and refuses to give one glance toward the trembling wretch, and you have the exact conditions which may have originated the peculiar costume of the prayer "Lift thou up the light of thy countenance. Cause thy face to shine upon us."

Are the Planets Inhabited?

A writer says: "Reasoning from analogy, it is hardly possible that such magnificent worlds as are within telescopic inspection, far surpassing our own in magnitude and celestial beauty, are solitary globes, destitute of living forms organized for enjoying as much as we," etc., and he ends with the statement that the spectroscope has demonstrated that the composition of these worlds as to their metallic resources is essentially like that of the earth and he asks, finally, "why not in all other respects?"

The answer to this question is that in other respects the conditions required for organic life are exceedingly complex. One of them is a temperature between 32° and 100° Fah., and this condition prevails only on two of the planets, the Earth and Mars; all the others are too hot, and their moons are too cold; at least it is probable that the moons of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus are as thoroughly cooled off as our own moon, which is as totally unfit for the existence of organic life as the tops of our Himalayas. If the spectroscope had not demonstrated that the celestial bodies were compounded of the same elements as our earth, we might perhaps argue that, for other elements unknown to us, another range of temperature might be required for organic life, but the revelations which this admirable instrument has given exclude such a supposition, and as, in connection with the telescope and photometer, it has also taught us that a temperature of 1000° Fah., and upwards prevails on all the planets except Mars, the idea that they are all inhabited at the same time is fallacious.

We say at the same time, the moon may have been inhabited millions of years ago, when the surface of the earth was as red hot as that of Jupiter is now; and when by further cooling during thousands of centuries our earth will have become desolate, it may be the turn for Jupiter and other planets to become the scene of the most luxurious organic life.

A German saying is, "God works slowly, because He is eternal." No doubt the universe was not created in a hurry; planets have been revolving round central suns for millions of centuries, and according to unalterable laws have their periods of preparation, disturbance, evolution, organization, then their period of full organic development, and finally of decay; it is already, *a priori*, very unlikely that these different periods of their history should exactly coincide, as the planets differ individually and are placed in different conditions; the larger ones must cool slower than the smaller, and those farther from the sun faster than those nearer to that orb. Each has its own

individuality, its own history, and will go through the different periods of its destiny in its own time, a time so long that our longest historical period is comparatively a mere instant; while it sweeps in its course through spaces so large that all the empires of our earth are comparatively a mere handful.—*Scientific American*.

The Great Pagoda of Wat-Chang.

By far the most conspicuous object, as one sails up the broad and rapid river from the gulf, thirty miles distant, is the great pagoda of Wat-Chang (Siam) towering three hundred feet toward heaven. A mass of tropical foliage on the river's bank conceals the base of the enormous structure, and shades the smaller buildings of the monastery which it adorns. It is impossible by any description to convey an impression of its striking and unique beauty. The white walls of the temple stand in strong contrast with the dark green of the banyan and the orange, and the broad plumes of the stately palm. The roofs are covered with glazed tiles of green and gold. In the midst of all these lower structures, smaller turrets, lesser pinnacles, swell the gigantic pyramid, rectangular, hexagonal, and conical in turn, till at the summit, rounded like a cupola, it is surmounted by a finial of gilded metal, spreading into graceful branches under the blue sky. From every branch of this great spire, from every prominent angle and projection, hangs a little gilded bell, and to the tongue of every bell there is attached a little fan. So while the shining porcelain of the mighty tower glitters and sparkles with its various colors in the sunlight, the least breeze that sweeps over the broad river and makes tremulous the leaves of the dark trees below will set in motion all these countless tongues on high, and make the whole pile musical. Memnon's statue, vocal when the light of morning struck it, was not more wonderful!—*Scribner's*.

Facts About Coral.

All coral bound coasts, and especially those of islands in mid-ocean, derive great benefit from their reefs. Besides being barriers against the ocean, they are dikes to detain the detritus of the hills. They stop the waters of the streams, and cause them to drop the silt they were bearing off, thus securing its addition to the land. They prevent, therefore, the waste which is constantly going on about islands without such barriers; for the ocean not only encroaches upon the unprotected shores of small islands, but carries off much of whatever the streams empty into it. The reefs also provide extensive fishing-grounds for the natives, affording abundant fish, their main reliance in the way of animal food. Instead of a rock-bound coast, harborless, and thinly habitable, like St. Helena, in the tropics, and nearly all extra tropical islands, the shores of these reef-bound lands are blooming to the very edge, and wide plains are spread out with bread-fruit and other tropical productions. Harbors, safe for scores of vessels, are opened by the same means; and some islands number a dozen where the unprotected shores would hardly have afforded a single good anchorage. Jukes remarks that the sea within the great Australian barrier is "one great natural harbor," and this harbor is as long as from the extremity of Florida to Newfoundland. The larger reef regions also contribute to the commerce of the world. Besides pearls, thousands of hundred-weight of sea ginseng (*beche de mer*, or *tripang*) annually enter the Chinese market. This favorite material for Chinese dishes, stews, soups, etc., is dried holothuria, sea slugs, or sea worms, which live just under the sand, in shallow water, with the head projecting, and bearing a beautiful

feathery rosette, or flower, which is branchial in nature.

Coral plantations do not grow "in the calm and still" depths of the ocean. They are found amid the very waves, extending but little below an hundred feet, which is far within the reach of the sea's heavier commotions. To a considerable extent they grow in the very face of the tremendous breakers that strike and batter as they drive over the reefs. During violent gales the bottom of the sea is said by different authors to be disturbed to a depth of three hundred, and even five hundred feet. When the depth is fifteen fathoms the water is very evidently discolored by the action of the waves on the sand and mud of the bottom.—*"Corals and Coral Islands."*

DEFECTS OF THE EYE.—And here, in passing, let me refer to the common delusion that the works of nature, the human eye included, are theoretically perfect. The degree of perfection of any organ is determined by what it has to do. Looking at the dazzling light from our large battery you see a globe of light, but entirely fail to see the shape of the coke-points whence the light issues. The cause may be thus illustrated: On the screen before you is now projected an image of the carbon points, the whole of the lens in front of the camera being employed to form the image. It is not sharp, but surrounded by a halo which nearly obliterates it. This is due to an imperfection of the lens, called spherical aberration, due to the fact that the circumferential and central rays have not the same focus. The human eye labors under a similar defect, and when you looked at the naked light from fifty cells, the blur of light upon the retina was sufficient to destroy the definition of the retinal image of the carbons. A long list of indictments might indeed be brought against the eye—its opacity, its want of symmetry, its lack of achromatism, its absolute blindness impart. All these taken together caused an eminent German philosopher to say that if any optician sent him an instrument so full of defects, he would send it back to him with the severest censure. But the eye is not to be judged from the standpoint of theory. As a practical instrument, and taking the adjustment by which its defects are neutralized into account, it must ever remain a marvel to the reflecting mind.—*Tyndall's Lecture*.

FOLLOWED THEIR LEADER.—Sel-don has a simple story been told in more touching language than the account given by the *Toronto Globe* of a lamentable accident which lately befel a flock of sheep when passing over a bridge in Upper Canada. "There is," says the *Globe*, "a covered bridge at Peoria five hundred feet above high-water mark. A drover recently attempted to drive a thousand sheep across it. When about half way over, the bell-wether noticed an open window, and recognizing his destiny, made a strike for glory and the grave. When he reached the sunlight he at once appreciated his critical situation, and with a leg stretched towards each cardinal point of the compass, he uttered a plaintive 'Ma-a!' and descended to his fate. The next sheep and the next followed, imitating the gesture and the remark of the leader. For hours it rained sheep. The erewhile placid stream was incarnadine with the life-blood of moribund mutton, and not until the brief tail of the last sheep, as it disappeared through the window, waved adieu to the wicked world, did this movement cease."

Law has been called a bottomless pit, not so much because of its depth, as that its windings are so obscure nobody can see the bottom.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 12, 1873.

### LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

THE subscriptions of all the early subscribers to the capital stock of the Advocate Publishing Company are now past due. We would request of delinquents an early response to this call.

THE *Southern Patriot*, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, contains a proposition for a general Sunday-school convention, in which all denominations shall unite.

BY REFERENCE to our Sunday-school department, parties interested will find something of importance in the communication signed by Revs. H. G. Horton and J. W. DeVilbiss.

THE Trustees of the Texas University have been in session this week. We are pleased to be able to state that, though the location is not yet agreed upon, the financial outlook in reference to moneyed and landed endowment is brighter than ever. Dr. Mood, the Regent, reports most encouraging progress in securing landed donations. Our readers will have in our next issue some items of interest, too late to present in this.

BISHOP KEENER'S LETTERS.—By an oversight last week, we failed to give the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* credit for the letter from Bishop Keener which appeared in our columns. We will be more careful hereafter. These letters will be read with general interest, and, we trust, will result in arousing in the minds of the members of our church a deep sense of our obligation to send the Gospel to that people. If the door is open, we must enter.

TEXAS TRADE GUIDE.—Our friend, John H. Heller, publisher of the *Texas Semi-Annual Trade Guide and Business Directory*, has done the public a favor in getting out this work. We feel under personal obligations for the copy he has laid on our table. As Mr. Heller has for years made this branch of information a specialty, those who secure the *Guide* may rely upon its accuracy. The business of Galveston is so rapidly extending that the information afforded by a business directory is indispensable.

THE TEXAS MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The February number of the *Texas Medical Journal* has reached our table. It is under the editorial management of J. D. Rankin, M. D. The following is the table of contents: Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, by J. D. Rankin, M. D.; Three Cases of Dislocation of the Head of the Humerus, by Greenville Dowell, M. D.; Sacro-Pelvic Abscess, by G. W. Peete, M. D.; Clinical Remarks on Chloroform, by G. Vivian Poore, M. D.; (extract) book notice, editorial, etc. The reputation of Dr. Rankin, and the contributors to the *Journal*, will be an ample guarantee that the articles will command the attention of the profession.

### A SUNDAY IN SHERMAN.

We spent a pleasant Sunday in Sherman. The Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Fields, was confined at home by the illness of his family; and Brother Blackburn, the preacher in charge, was also very unwell. We found Rev. J. M. Binkley, of the Dallas district; Rev. M. H. Neely, of Sulphur Springs station; and Rev. W. G. Veal, of the Northwest Texas Conference, in attendance. Brother Veal is making Sherman his home, but we learn from him that it is not his purpose to sever his conference relations. Our friends in this region will find him an energetic and liberal co-laborer in all the important movements of the church.

### THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

On Sunday morning we attended the Sunday-school, which is under the efficient superintendency of Prof. Parks, President of the Sherman Male and Female Institute. A church these days without a Sunday-school is behind the times. Christianity in earnest grasps all the agencies which will extend and establish its influence; and foremost among these is the religious education of our children. We are glad to find that our church at Sherman is waking up in this direction. They have an admirable Sunday-school in operation. As we listened to those familiar tunes found in the Amaranth, which we have so often heard in Galveston, we felt that other parts of our church, besides our noble Sunday-school band of St. Johns, are alive to the vast importance of the Sunday-school work. Our friends at Sherman, however, will permit a word of exhortation. Very soon after the school was opened, Brother Parks was on the hunt for teachers. Very soon Brother Binkley was pressed into service in one part of the house, and the editor was hearing a lesson in another. From this fact we inferred that the superintendent needed help. Teachers are wanted in the Sherman school. It has some one hundred and sixty members. Cannot it furnish Sunday-school teachers? What are the fathers of these children doing on Sunday morning? We hope they have no *business* that keeps them from the Sunday-school. What are the mothers doing? What the elder sisters? We know household cares must be met. We know that nine o'clock comes early, but the Sunday-school needs teachers. Brother Parks has to put his visiting friends to work. The Sunday-school is of too much importance to be neglected. Courthouses, banks, railroads or farms have their demands, but the religious instruction of the boys and girls of the coming city of Sherman is more important to its future than any other interest. Sherman is not alone. We have yet to find, in all our peregrinations over the State, a Sunday-school which is well supplied with teachers. Our people are not fully awake to the importance of this work. Christian parents who are careless about the religious training of their children, have very dull perceptions respecting their personal obligations and the inestimable advantages they are neglecting.

In the afternoon, the Sunday-school

and its friends met for the purpose of singing and other exercises. It was, we believe, their first attempt, and, in view of the short notice given, it was a creditable affair. There was a good attendance of adults, but a dearth of children, and Brother Binkley and ourself were somewhat perplexed in making our addresses designed for the scholars apply to the old folks. Our perplexity possibly was uncalled for, as men and women are only grown-up children, and if we addressed them with the same simplicity we seek when talking to boys and girls, our efforts oftentimes would be more successful. These afternoon meetings, judiciously conducted, are important auxiliaries to the Sunday-school work. They may be rendered so attractive that the children will be ready at any time to leave the streets to share in the exercises. If no other end is accomplished than this, an important work will be effected.

### WHERE IS THE CHURCH?

We listened in the morning to an excellent sermon from Rev. M. H. Neely, and after preaching at night, met the followers of the Savior around the sacramental board. One fact here impressed us deeply. The congregation was large, the house filled to its full capacity, and the people as attentive and respectful as any we ever addressed; and yet, though the invitation included members of every branch of the church, only a score or two of that large assembly bowed around the table of the Lord. As we looked over the crowd, as we thought of the busy throng which would fill the side-walks, stores and public square of that thriving inland city the next day, and of the multitudes who are coming into this region with every train, we could but ask: out of all these people is this handful the only representations of the church of Christ? Sherman is not singular in this respect. A similar state of affairs is found all along our line of railroad travel. The world is moving to the front at every point, and Christianity is in the rear. The wave of worldliness is widening and deepening, and beneath it the zeal of old members and the piety of young professors is withering; while church letters and Christian characters of thousands of religious men and women who come in with the flow of immigration is being buried possibly forever. "What are these among so many?" we felt, as we looked on that little company in Sherman that gathered, in obedience to their Master's call, around his table and, in the presence of this surrounding forgetfulness of God, confessed his name. But then we remembered that He who made a few loaves and fishes to supply the wants of a famished multitude, could also make that feeble company the centre of a mighty influence which will arrest the forces of evil, and extend the triumphs of the cross over all these lands. The handful of corn on the top of the mountain, where the soil is barren and the winds are bleak, under the gracious influences of the preached Word and a living church, may shake like the cedars of Libanon till all the land rejoices in its fruitfulness. Our Brother Blackburn of Sherman has a

great work before him. We hope the church with which he labors will hold up his hands. The presiding elders and preachers in charge in all our land, which is now astir under the influences which are so rapidly developing its material resources, have a work before them which calls for the exercise of all their faith in God, and the consecration of every power with which they are endowed. They will gain their reward. As they see others gathering a harvest of wealth, they may feel that it is hard that their labor brings no earthly return, and that their children will not be enriched by the prosperity of the land. The man of God who works for souls in a day like this, when every wayside seems a path to fortune, may realize the power of that promise: "Every one that hath forsaken houses \* \* \* or lands for my name's sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and inherit everlasting life." Souls converted, the church built up through our labors is gain we can bear with us into eternity, and the memory of a godly life and a pious example is better than houses and lands, which may enrich our children, and yet impoverish their souls.

### "IT THREATENS TO RAIN."

We do not like this harsh and scolding form of expression. Rain, the beautiful rain, is described in Scripture as one of the merciful gifts of God. "Thou, oh God, didst send," (or, as in the Hebrew, "shake out,") "a plentiful rain, whereby thou didst confirm thine inheritance when it was weary." "Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers." "The early and the latter rains" are alike the gifts of God. That grand and God-like hydraulic arrangement, whereby the sun evaporates untold millions of tons of water, to be borne on the wings of the wind and dispensed in reviving showers, is called "the river of God," which is full of water, which the voice of his thunder "shakes out" in teaming showers. Yet we say, "It is threatening weather; it threatens to rain." Let us away with this form of speech; rather let us say, "It," (meaning God of course,) "promises to rain; to pour out from the bounteous clouds the life-giving showers, that shall bless the springing of our newly sown and planted seeds. The good God is not a cold and distant tyrant, but "Our Father," and sunshine and showers are his merciful gifts.

SOMEBODY, who claims to be good at figures, has been looking over the record of the conversions of clergymen of the Established Church of England to the Catholics during the past year, and his calculations have brought him to the conclusion that, if they continue to increase at the same ratio, by the end of the present century all the clergy of the Anglican Church will be absorbed by the Roman Catholics. Not having seen the figures, we can not vouch for the accuracy of the calculations; yet the fact that the tendency from the Established Church Romewards is much stronger than that of Rome to Protestantism admits no question.



OUR CLAIM AT WASHINGTON.

We find the subjoined information in the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of the 1st. Our readers will learn with pleasure that there is a prospect of an equitable adjustment of our claim:

The readers of the *Advocate* are aware that a petition has been presented to both Houses of Congress for indemnity for the use of the Southern Methodist Publishing House during the war, and damages to the house by the Federal army during their occupancy. The management of this claim has been committed by the Book Committee to Rev. Richard Abbey, who is familiar with all the facts connected with it, having had charge of the house at the time it was taken by the Government.

Mr. Abbey entered upon his duties immediately after his appointment by the Book Committee, and from that time has given this subject his closest attention. A letter from our attorney, Judge Wilson, as well as letters from Brother Abbey, and information from other sources, induce us to believe that Congress, at an early day, will adjust this claim with equity to our church, and with honor to the Government. The following letter from Brother Abbey will be read with interest.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1873.

REV. A. H. REDFORD, D. D., AGENT, ETC.—Dear Brother:—The general business before Congress is so intensely absorbing, and the present session is so near its close, that I think I shall leave here in a few days. And, before I do so, I suppose it may be expected of me to give you a kind of summing up of what has been done, and what has not been done, respecting the Publishing House claim against the United States.

This is the third time I have been here since you first placed this business in my charge, in August last. I have not been out of the city since last November; and in that time, I may be permitted to say, your interests here have been carefully watched. Last September I employed the Hon. John Wilson, late Third Auditor of the Treasury, to act as our counsel—a good selection, I think. Under his direction the claim was presented to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the present session, and referred to the appropriate committees. At the first, I was told by a number of well-informed gentlemen that it was next to impossible to get a report and action at the present session, owing to the lateness of our appearance, and the very heavy accumulation of such business before the committees. Our hope of getting early attention, either in this Congress or the next, rests upon the peculiarity of the claim, it being a public charity, with no individual interests, but its real beneficiaries being semi-national, and numbering millions now living and millions unborn.

Being unaccustomed to such matters, I was not long in learning that the business had more magnitude, and required more care and attention, than I had supposed; but on every hand I was well encouraged as to final results. The popular character of the claim commends it to favorable notice. Beside official and frequent intercourse with the two committees, I have had conversation with, I suppose, fifty leading, prominent members of Congress, from all parts of the Union, and, almost without exception, they have been very gratifying and satisfactory. Some of the best friends I have met with are from the more distant North, East, and West. And while I can not say we have met no opposition at all, it is proper that I say I have heard of none that does not seem easily to remove on explanation. Though in one or two instances opposition has been expressed, yet I do not know of a member of

Congress who is likely to oppose us finally. So far, we have met no serious obstacle in either of the committee-rooms. Of course neither House of Congress has, as yet, any knowledge of the claim beyond the mere fact of its existence.

The claim, according to a fair construction of the laws of Congress, made not by ourselves, but to be estimated from the testimony by the appropriate committee, is larger than many have supposed, while it possesses some peculiarities found perhaps in no other. Its final adjustment will require time, labor and expense, but I think we may look for a fair, reasonable settlement at no very distant day.

Several bills and amendments are before Congress looking to an enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Some of these may be acted upon the present session, which may give us access to that court, if it shall be deemed desirable.

I will ask Judge Wilson to write you himself on the subject.

Yours, very truly, R. ABBEY.

MEXICO.

ROUTE FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO—THE RAILROAD.

BY BISHOP KEENER.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—At three o'clock on Monday morning we were seated in the cars at Vera Cruz, just starting for the City of Mexico. Nothing could be more unpretentious than the little wooden warehouse from which the train emerged. It was in keeping with the other depots all along the route, for this was only the sixth through trip, and as yet all the houses of the road are but temporary. Besides, nothing has been done for show—all for work. The thoroughness of the great originator of the present railroad and locomotive, George Stevenson, has been well represented in the engineers and road-builders of this line. We were moving along on a seventy-pound-to-the-yard rail at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, when the morning light revealed the country. On each side there was a rich growth of trees and shrubs quite new to me. Even the oak had another expression. The banana plant was occasional. Houses made of bamboo and thatched, well filled with Mexicans and Mezoos, were quite frequent, and considerable flocks of mules and donkeys were distributed about, considerably worn but ready for use. The face of the country was cleared, slightly undulating, the soil rich, cultivated here and there only, giving evidence that the wars have passed over it. Presently the train comes upon the Atoyac river and a most charming waterfall of thirty or forty feet. There we stop and get a cup of coffee such as was never brewed north of Maryland. Now we are in the coffee country, and for the first time in my life I see this grateful shrub. It grows in the woods. The ground is partly cleared, with most of the trees left, or else the banana is planted to shade it; and rows of this shrub, not higher than a Red river cotton stalk, alternate. It bears in seven years, and yields at its best some thirty pounds per plant. We stop at several small towns, amid crowds of peons, Mexicans, etc. Oranges, pulque, bread, eggs, coffee, chocolate, and many other eatables are offered at the car windows, the cooking all of the best quality. The country, the air, the temperature are all refreshing, and the snow-white peak of the Orizaba is in full view. This is the most pleasant part of the year. It rains from the fifteenth of May every night until October. Thermometer all the year from sixty to eighty. Here is Cordova, and yonder is the place by the mountain where General Price and several American officers planted the year after the war. Every now and then a

dome and tower has been seen all along the way, but in towns of six thousand inhabitants you will see some large churches, many of them imposing enough to be on our new St. Charles street church-lot. Where in the world did all the money come from that piled up this surplus of ecclesiastical masonry? Nor is there any falling off. On, on—one may almost count the miles by the churches. This ought to be or has been the most religiously inclined or the most ecclesiastically overdrained people in the world. Nearly all these structures have architectural merit, and some have a great deal. Yet the mortmain tenure has been at last broken, and much of the estates of the Romish Church has fallen back into the hands of the State. What is there to show for this huge machinery worked so faithfully for so many years by this ancient system? Has it left the people with a right knowledge of God and of his Son? Has it given spiritual life to the multitude placed by God's providence under its tutelage? Has it distributed the Word of God? That alone would have been a great work. All is silent as death; these huge altars are but the tombstones of the people.

Next comes Orizaba, for situation beautiful beyond comparison. The perfection of the genial influences of nature conspire to make it a paradise, if over it there might remain the great mercy of good laws; and I believe there is more hope in this direction than before for many years. Mr. Lerdo is a man of sound judgment—cultivated, benevolent, firm. His presidency has been so far characterized by a remarkably well-balanced, generous policy.

Meanwhile we have been rising on a grade of three per cent. An engine has been hitched on, of new pattern and great performance. It has four cylinders, twelve driving-wheels, two smoke-stacks, one before and one behind, and two boilers, as if two locomotives were put back to back and run together. It carries all the wood and water on the engine, thus constituting their weight part of its tractile force. The wheels are not over five feet in diameter, so there is no wrenching of rails and wabbling. Its weight is fifty-six tons, its length fifty feet. It climbs these slopes like a donkey, pulling eighty-six tons net up a four per cent. grade, at eight miles an hour—that is, in a fifty-foot passenger car you look down and see one end of the car two feet lower than the other.

With this wonderful, hard-working, plain-looking iron creature, without a brass spot on it excepting the letters of its name, *Ictacihuate*, we move on and up into the heart of the Cordilleras—over the Infernello, the Maltrata pass, and the Cumbres of the Maltrata, heights and depths, gorges and canyons that fill the soul with the awful majesty of nature, and constantly excite admiration at the skill which has achieved such impossible heights. Every tunnel and every bridge is on a curve of three hundred and fifty feet radius, and is built, walled and supported with iron and masonry in the most substantial manner. There are no wooden trestles—all is iron—a third rail placed on all the curves. For solidity, for the mass of stone moved, security and permanency, it impressed me far beyond the Union or the Central Pacific. At the last dreadful point from which the eye commands the valley of the Maltrata, and the range of successive peaks which inclose it, there stands an oak whose top is about even with the road-bed, and on the top of this oak there gleams the brilliant hues of the orchid as a finish to the scene. This parasite was new to me. It is a bright scarlet cone, six inches long, regular in shape, two inches in diameter at the base, rising out of a tuft of leaves. From this cone shoots a deep-blue pencil-shaped flower two inches long,

and above the flower rise the heads of its stamens, of a very bright yellow. It abounds at this altitude, and plants its glories above the clouds.

We are now eight thousand three hundred and twenty-six feet above the sea. Off to the right is Orizaba, lifting its hoary brow still seven thousand feet higher. The reader now doubtless prepares his mind to go down, for what mountain is there that has not two sides to it? Well, this is one. We do not go down at all; we are on a plain; we go on and on, and are come to a region of corn and barley—a cultivated wide country, with dull adobe large haciendas at wide intervals, as if we had always been running on a level. The great locomotive has given place to an ordinary one. Here is a stiff wind; off to the right are mountain-peaks—but far off. We go on to the City of Mexico, arriving late in the evening, having come over two hundred and ninety-three miles, of which seventeen miles were four per cent. grade, twenty-three three per cent., and the rest one and a half to two. All the muscle necessary to move the rock and build this road was supplied by the native peons. Not fifty foreigners were on it, save only for bossing and engineering. They worked from early morn to dark, at from 75 cents to \$15 a day. On the route we frequently crossed the great highway from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and on it donkeys about the size of two Newfoundland dogs were pegging away, carrying two hundred pounds. I asked Mr. John Quin, a most affable gentleman, and who built over thirty miles of the road, and now is road-master for over one hundred miles, and to whom I am greatly indebted for information: "Could this road have been built without these donkeys?" "I doubt if it could," he replied; "for all the water and all the machinery to build it were hauled up by these little fellows." I confess to a great respect for them.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

At a recent convention of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal Church many of the ministers advocated an abandonment of the Sunday-school system, and the restoration of the ancient practice of religious instruction in the family. We have yet to be satisfied that Sunday-school instruction of necessity involves the neglect of religious culture in the family circle. If those ministers are of a logical turn of mind, they will see that their conclusions respecting the disposition of parents to rely on the advantages of the Sunday-school, and neglect their home duties, will apply to the pulpit also, and that we might as properly deprive the children of public service in the house of God in order to induce their parents to return to the ancient practice of home instruction. They had better let the children have every advantage that can be secured. Tell the parents their duty; pass resolutions in convention; preach about the obligation from the pulpit; talk and pray about it when in the pastoral work as much as possible; but do not rob the children of an agency upon which the blessing of heaven has recorded itself in the shape of multitudes trained for God, whom preachers and parents might have permitted to drift to perdition.

—A letter from Rome in the Paris *Temps* states that there are now twelve Protestant places of worship, of a temporary character, in the city, where addresses and sermons are given by Evangelical ministers almost every night.

### The Sunday-School.

Sunday-School Convention—West Texas Conference.

This convention has been appointed to meet at Helena the first Thursday in May, which is the first day of the month—the day for all our Sunday-school festivals. Doubtless this convention will be composed of the leading Sunday-school men of each individual school. Such men can not be spared the 1st of May from those festivals. The 1st of May is certainly a most unfortunate selection for the convention. The convention will be held. The festivals will be held. It is better to postpone the convention to the 8th of May than to postpone or confuse all the various festivals. Will not the preachers and Sunday-school people of the West Texas Conference agree that the convention shall be held one week later—the 8th of May? Then there will be no conflict. Many of our Sunday-school men cannot and will not leave their local school interests the 1st of May. The convention is very important—should be largely attended by the leading Sunday-school men of the West. Let us hear through the *ADVOCATE* immediately from the preachers, the schools, Chairman of Sunday-school Committee, and Conference Secretary.

H. G. HORTON.

J. W. DEVILISS.

ROCKPORT, Feb. 24, 1873.

It is thought that at least five hundred new Sunday-schools ought to be organized in Texas during the three spring months. Some one has said, "Whatever ought to be done, can be done."

Reader, how many can you organize? Will you make the experiment? When? Now is the time. Spring is upon us. *Up and be doing!*

\* \*

SPRING is the time for organizing mission Sunday-schools in the vicinity of towns and cities.

Reader, how many such in your town? If none, will you try to organize one? Now is the time to begin. J. B.

**A GOOD RULE.**—Give your scholars plenty of occupation while they are in the class. If they have five minutes unoccupied they will assuredly get into mischief. If you have nothing further to add upon the lesson, devise at once another employment. Give them a hymn to learn, or ask them to find out texts illustrative of some subject, or fill their hands with the numbers of some serial, or request them in turn to exercise their ingenuity in questioning you. There is no sight more distressing than that of a teacher in the centre of a dozen boys who is fairly "used up," before the time for closing the school arrives. We must never let it be supposed that our resources are exhausted. Our minds should appear not so much as reservoirs which, having been filled, may be emptied again; but rather should they resemble overflowing, exhaustless springs. If you have fully prepared your lesson, you will never find time hang heavily. If you have not prepared it, the heaviness with which it hangs will be the natural punishment of your own sluggishness. "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If no seed is sown, there will spring up no crop. But the result will not be only negative. It is quite as certain that if no seed be sown there will spring up many weeds. Nature, we are told, abhors a vacuum. If we will fill up the vacuum we may, but if we do not, though it be only a very short one, somebody else is quite ready. "While the man slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat and went his way."

### Value of Sabbath-School Instruction.

Webster defines instruction as "the act of instructing, teaching, or furnishing with knowledge, information," etc. According to this, instruction, in order to be of the greatest value, must, first, have as its object an effort to direct those to whom it is given to things of the greatest importance to them; and, second, it must embrace in itself such worth that, in every case when it is received and obeyed, it will reach the object contemplated by the instructor.

"Oh, happy he who early hears  
Instruction's warning voice:  
And who celestial wisdom makes  
His early, only choice."

In the lines quoted the instruction referred to has as its object an effort to direct those to whom it is given to that which is of the greatest importance to all—"celestial wisdom"—and is of such worth that in every case when it is received and obeyed, it will reach the object contemplated. All the features embraced in the instruction alluded to in the quotation may be embraced in "Sabbath-school instruction."

Let us see whether any other form of instruction can fully supply the place of Sabbath-school instruction.

Parental instruction could reach the same object under favorable circumstances, but, alas! how few children have truly religious parents compared with those who have not; consequently parental instruction in the majority of cases is a sad failure.

Ministers of the Gospel, of course, should—and all faithful ministers do—look after the little ones; but on account of the great number of parishioners generally embraced in one charge, the visits of the minister to each particular family must necessarily be, like angels' visits, "few and far between," and the opportunities for giving instruction very rare.

Besides, how many families there are who never invite any minister to their homes, and would not make him welcome should he visit them without invitation, but are willing, or at least can be persuaded, to let their children go to the Sabbath-school.

Christians who are not ministers labor under the same and even greater disadvantages. Should they undertake to instruct those children whose parents fail to perform this duty, and be under the necessity of going to those families to do so, they would, in most cases, be repulsed by the parents. What shall we do under all these discouraging circumstances? The answer is, Gather the children into the Sabbath-school. There are very few parents who can not be persuaded to let their children go to the Sabbath-school. It is true the motives of the parents in sending their children are not always the purest; but then we get the children into the Sabbath-school. There we have access to them.

But, having the children gathered in, let it be remembered that our instructions, in order to be of the greatest value to them, must direct them to the choice of "celestial wisdom." Let everything else be secondary to this. Such instructions will prove their value in due time. They will be as "bread cast upon the waters"—seen after many days.

Parental instruction in a majority of cases is defective; private instruction from Christians in general can not reach all the children. Therefore, the great value of Sabbath-school instruction appears in the fact that it is calculated in its very nature to reach those children that otherwise could not be reached.

But not only in this does the great value of Sabbath-school instruction appear. When considered in its relation to the church and State, we can only form an appropriate idea of its value. This is too plain to need argument.

But we can never fully know the value of Sabbath-school instruction this side of eternity. "The redeemed

of the Lord" must first all be gathered home. The trophies gathered for the Redeemer's kingdom in the Sabbath-school must first be laid down at Jesus' feet. The stars representing the souls won for Jesus, through this instrumentality, must first glitter in the crowns of the long line of faithful officers and teachers. Millions who once were heathen must first, on the "Elysian plains," bless God for Sabbath-school instruction. The angels who rejoiced over those converted in the Sabbath-school, and attended all their steps below, must first raise their highest notes in their glorification. Then, and not until then, shall all who are so happy as to be permitted to assist in swelling those notes fully know "the value of Sabbath-school instruction."

### Praise Children.

There is an old superstition that praise is too good a thing to be given to children; that it is too rich for their mental and moral digestion. Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud, that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous. It is apt to produce either too much self-assertion—for self-assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to which one is entitled—or to engender a self-distrust, or melancholy hopelessness of disposition.

Praise is sunshine to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you never can get a man's best out of him without praise. You certainly can never get a child's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of hunger for kind commendation. Many a child, starving for the praise that a parent should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others.

To withhold praise where it is due, is dishonest, and in the case of a child, such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of common justice, as well as regard for the future of the child, should influence the parent to give generous praise for all that deserves it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children. Some cannot bear so much praise as others, and some need a great deal.

It should never be indiscriminate. We remember a wonderful woman, who taught school in one village until she had educated a part of three generations. She was one of the most successful of teachers. But her success lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praises for his brilliancy, sandwiched between her abomination for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life; and we recall a good girl who had no gift of learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter despair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged hearts of the children the praise of the teacher came like sunlight. And the virtues, like other fruits, can only ripen in the sunshine. *Christian at Work.*

### Sabbath-School Teachers.

We fear that, in spite of all their zeal and self-denial, a good many, who teach in our Sabbath-schools, have themselves need to be taught. We should hope the number is not very large, but that there are more Sabbath-school teachers than there ought to be, who never prepare lessons that any profess to read from Sabbath to Sabbath, is beyond all doubt. They have no such living interest in their work, even in an intellectual point of view, as to be anxious to master the meaning of what they teach so as to explain it simply and satisfactorily to their scholars. The consequence is, that a good deal of such instruction is nothing better than a delusion. In some cases, the

lessons to be committed to memory are heard, and then the passage from the Bible is read without a word of explanation, and that is all. All the work of the class is over long before the bell rings for the general lesson, and the children have nothing to do but tease one another, while the teacher is continually meditating flight to some more congenial sphere. To have classes for teaching those who are anxious to engage in the work of Sabbath-school instruction, seems absolutely necessary. But let us not set those to teach who have not learned, and are even yet not anxious to make up for past neglect. The presumptuous ignorance of a Sabbath-school teacher, who would go to his class unprepared, is something exceedingly saddening.—*English paper.*

**HAVE A PURPOSE.**—Teaching to any purpose is impossible, unless it is directed to some purpose. A definite aim is essential to serviceable method. This is well expressed in the following, from an essay by Edward Drury in the *Sunday-School World*:

Every lesson should have, to the teacher, a distinct and well-defined purpose. There should be some *one truth* or lesson intended to be fixed on the minds and hearts of the scholars. There may be many important secondary lessons drawn out and enforced during the course of the lesson, but there should be always one *main purpose* or end aimed at in every lesson. Without this there can be no true *method* at all; for method is neither more nor less than the *way* or *path* by which we seek to reach some *desired end*. But if no particular end is sought, how can there be a method or path to it? The first matter to determine in each lesson, then, is the main truth to be enforced. "Purpose is the first and main thing on which success depends." Unless there be this, the plans must be vague, and indistinctly conceived by the teacher; and what is not clear to the teacher can never be made clear to the scholar.

**THE TEACHERS' CLASS.**—Every member of a Teachers' Class ought to be ready and willing to add at least a little to the interest and profit of the occasion. An article in the *National Sunday-School Teacher* puts the case in the following strong light:

Think of a week with no thought, or study, or plan for the week of an hour that will tell in eternity. What a blank! Not much better those who think the teachers' meeting a kind of a Sabbath-school omnibus, where they take free rides and pick up information from the conversation of fellow-travelers. The standard of study for teachers ought to be so high, and some time will be, that he who comes to teachers' meetings to learn by absorption what he has not thought of before, will be considered as really dishonest as he who, in any line of business furnishes no capital, but unhesitatingly claims a share of the profits. No one can be a successful teacher who does not give every day some reading or helpful study to the work.

**HOW TO GET TEACHERS.**—It is always more difficult to get teachers for a poorly managed Sabbath-school than for one conformed to a high standard. Where teachers are permitted to be unpunctual, and to neglect both their scholars and their lessons, it is rarely easy to obtain a sufficient supply for all the classes; but where punctuality is insisted on, and attendance at the teachers' meeting is made imperative, there is seldom difficulty in securing a full quota of good teachers. If you want more teachers, call on those you have to do better.—*Independent.*

We hope to receive reports of the organization of a number of Sunday-schools in Texas during the present spring.



## TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

As very little was done in either branch of the Legislature during the week of their absence, attending the Mardi-Gras festivities, we omitted our usual summary of proceedings in our last issue, but now take up the date where we left off.

FEBRUARY 22.—*Senate*.—The Senate passed House joint resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of Louis Frankee.

*House*.—The House passed Senate joint resolution to go into joint session for the election of State Printer at 11 o'clock to-day. At fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock, the Senate, headed by President Picket and Secretary Chalmers, followed by twenty Senators, entered. Mr. Cardwell, of the *Democratic Statesman*, was elected on the first ballot. A resolution passed authorizing the Finance Committee to inquire into fees paid county officers, district attorneys, sheriffs, justices of the peace and constables. The same committee was authorized, by resolution, to report a bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the interest on bonds due on the first of March. A bill authorizing Howard Key to construct a toll-bridge over Sabine river passed. The following resolution was presented by Mr. Anderson, of McLennan, which was passed: WHEREAS, There is entertained by many persons interested in the public debts and obligations of the State of Texas fears that the present Legislature will endeavor to annul many of said debts and obligations; therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we censure and entirely disapprove of the means and manner by and in which many of said debts and obligations were incurred, but that we believe that all debts and obligations, legally incurred by the legally constituted authorities, are binding on the State, and that however much we may deprecate the same, we will not do nor sanction any act that tends to annulling, repudiating or depreciating any of such debts or obligations so legally incurred. Mr. Anderson also presented the following joint resolution: That the Governor be authorized and requested to telegraph Williams & Guion, New York, that the present Legislature pledge themselves not to adjourn until they have adopted such measures as will provide fully for the payment of all liabilities of the State of Texas, and provide means for paying promptly all accruing interest on her outstanding bonds, legally issued, negotiated or hypothecated; and to ask Williams & Guion not to sell the \$400,000 bonds now hypothecated to them until the Legislature can have time to mature the measures necessary to carry out the pledges here made. A bill passed amending an act providing for the disposal of the public domain.

FEBRUARY 28.—*Senate*.—A resolution passed authorizing the Chairman of Committee on Privileges and Elections to issue commissions to take depositions.

*House*.—A bill creating the new county of Rockwall passed. The bill consolidating the different acts chartering the town of Gonzales passed. The joint resolution requesting our delegation at Washington to urge the construction of a ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, passed unanimously. Bills passed: Bill to confer the right of suffrage on foreigners who declare their intention to become citizens of the United States; act to expedite decisions in criminal cases by the Supreme Court; bill amending an act incorporating Payne Female Institute; bill to validate the election of mayor, aldermen and constables of La-

Grange; bill making an appropriation to pay Mr. Rainey his mileage as Presidential Elector; bill for the relief of A. S. Thurmond; bill amending section 30 of the Criminal Code, bill amending the act incorporating Austin College; bill incorporating the town of Greenville, Hunt county; bill to authorize Alexander English to erect a toll bridge over Bois d'Arc creek; bill incorporating Odd Fellows College at Pittsburg, Upshur county; bill amending section 25 regulating justice of the peace courts.

MARCH 1.—*Senate*.—The House bill incorporating the city of Denison was taken up and passed.

*House*.—A concurrent resolution was offered to hold out all reasonable inducements to the people of the Crimea, in Russia, who are now thinking of emigrating, that they may come to our State. There was considerable debate on this resolution, after which the previous question was moved and it passed. A telegram from Williams & Guion, New York, was read:

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—Telegram received. If no provision be made for payment of the money due us, before the 15th of March, we shall then advertise and sell the bonds we hold, at auction, by the 25th of March.

(Signed) WILLIAMS & GUION.

The finance bill was then read and passed by a vote of 59 to 12. This vote tells whether Texas will keep her credit or not. The bill granting a fence law to the counties of Dallas, Collin and Tarrant, was taken up and passed.

MARCH 3.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Incorporating the town of Kaufman; incorporating the town of Gonzales; incorporating the town of Greenville, Hunt county.

*House*.—The bill to increase the area of Menard county passed.

MARCH 4.—*Senate*.—The bill to reimburse Bastrop county for money paid the State on forfeited bonds, passed under suspension of the rules. A joint resolution was passed pledging that the Legislature will not adjourn until measures are adopted providing fully for the payment of the indebtedness of the State. The Governor sent a message with the following nominations: For Judge of the Eighth District, S. B. Maxey; for Judge Thirty-third District, J. H. Banton. The Senate went into executive session and immediately confirmed Judge Maxey; the other nomination is not yet decided.

*House*.—A bill passed making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay contingent expenses of the Thirteenth Legislature. An amendment was inserted that the appropriation is for the first session of the Thirteenth Legislature. John Henry Brown presented the report of the Special Committee on the number of papers to be taken by the House, and a resolution covering the matter was passed. It provides that ten copies of the *Statesman*, or any other paper publishing the proceedings of the Legislature, be taken by each member of the House, and that said papers be paid their regular subscription price. The following resolution passed: That a committee of five be appointed to examine the books of the General Land Office and ascertain the number of railroad certificates that have been issued, and for what amount; and if any county or corporation has received certificates it was not entitled to—and report, by bill or otherwise. The Speaker named as the committee, Messrs. Ellet, Booty, Kimball, Tilson and Sayers.

MARCH 5.—*Senate*.—A resolution passed allowing each Senator thirty copies of such papers as they may select. Bills passed: A bill appropriating \$20,000 for contingent expenses; incorporating Excelsior College of Bastrop; for the relief of the heirs of A. McGee; for the relief of Cyrus E. Griffith; a joint resolution was also passed, authorizing the Adjutant Gen-

eral to issue Winchester rifles to certain persons who have been engaged in killing Indians.

*House*.—A joint resolution was passed authorizing and empowering committees of either House to send for persons and papers. Mr. Kemble presented a petition signed by 5,900 citizens of Ellis and neighboring counties asking for the passage of a bill similar to the Ohio liquor law. A bill passed prohibiting the sale of liquors in Leesburg.

MARCH 6.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Fixing the county seat of Kinney at Hackelsville; authorizing Isaac Franklin to establish a pontoon bridge over San Antonio river, in Goliad county; incorporating the city of Austin; authorizing the consolidation of the Waco Tap and Northwestern railroad with the Texas Central; requiring sheriffs to make deeds of conveyance for estate sold for taxes. The Governor vetoed the bill conferring the rights of suffrage upon foreign-born residents who may file their intentions to become citizens, in district courts, during vacation. He points out some unconstitutional clauses in it, and says it would open the door to fraudulent voting.

*House*.—Bills passed: Authorizing Marion county to fund its debts; amending an act incorporating the New Orleans Railroad Company; authorizing Ellis county to levy a special tax to build a Courthouse.

MARCH 7.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Legalizing the election held in La-Grange for township officers; validating the bonds issued by Brazos county for aid in building the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Judge Banton for the Thirty-third District.

*House*.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill amending the charter of the City of Dallas, which passed.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

President Thiers is slightly indisposed.

The son of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to Queen Victoria on the 4th inst.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has a report that a marriage has been arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial princess.

Reports from Berlin state that, through orders to the police authorities the strike of the cabmen has been brought to a close, greatly to the relief of the public.

So little credit is attributed to the rumor of the separation of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise that their friends have not taken the trouble to contradict it.

The London *Times* has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the ability of France to give financial guarantees sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory by German troops, is considered doubtful in that city.

A movement is on foot among the Irish population for a great meeting in Hyde Park, in favor of amnesty for the Fenians now held in prison by the British Government. The meeting, over which Dr. Isaac Butt, member of parliament for Limerick, will preside, will probably be held on the 16th of this month.

A special to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Brussels reports that Capt. Curry, of the American vessel *Agloma*, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, was carried away by force by seven sailors belonging to the French schooner *l'Africaine*. An investigation has been set on foot, and a dispatch sent to the Consul General of France in New York, instructing him to watch for the arrival of the vessel.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

There is talk of a Sherman daily paper.

There is small-pox in Fayetteville—two deaths are reported.

Over one hundred houses were begun in Fort Worth last week.

In Erath county good lands in abundance can be bought for from two to three dollars per acre.

The time-tables of the Texas Pacific from Marshall to Shreveport were changed on the 24th ult.

The Baptist ladies of Calvert held a fair on last Friday week, which netted the neat little sum of \$429.

The *Statesman* says large numbers of hides are coming into town. They are commanding fine prices.

The Supreme Court has reversed, and remanded, the decision of the lower court in the Walker and Black case.

A street railway is to be built from the public square in Marshall to the depot of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Dallas *News* announces the existence of two cases of small-pox in Dallas, and calls earnestly for a pest-house.

The Sulphur Springs *Gazette* says it is a fixed fact that the Great Northern road will reach that place in time to take off the present year's crop of cotton.

The penitentiary garden at Huntsville comprises six acres, and in it can now be seen growing quite a variety of vegetables for the table of the convicts.

The Rockport *Transcript* will give one year's subscription to any one who will send No. 98 of their paper. The number is needed to make the files complete.

From the amount of freight which passes over our wharf for St. Marys we infer that that place must be doing a thriving business. So says the *Rockport Transcript*.

Mr. Hugh Throckmorton, who is just down from Pilot Point, Denton county, says the *McKinney Enquirer*, informs us that a virulent type of small-pox has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Pilot Point, and that seven out of nine cases had proved fatal.

A large number of Sharp's carbines, with an abundant supply of ammunition, have been received by Adjutant General Britton, being a part of the quota due Texas from the National Government. These carbines will be issued for the frontier.—*State Journal*.

The Wichita *Beacon* says: Wichita, from the look-out now, will be the great shipping point for Texas cattle years to come. Texas men are determined to build packing-houses here, which will guarantee them against a depreciation of prices on an overstocked live market.

The Austin *State Gazette* says that all of the Government freight formerly transported via Indianola to San Antonio, by a military order now comes to Austin. Immense Government trains are arriving and departing almost daily. A train of twenty-five wagons is now loading for the West, and will leave here to-day or to-morrow.

Should the International obtain a satisfactory adjustment of its subsidies, it will not be long before work will commence in our city for the construction of a bridge across the river. The company will push this work rapidly forward, so that the abutments might become properly settled and solidified preparatory to the construction of the superstructure in time for the completion of the road from Hearne to this city; thence it would be pushed on rapidly to San Antonio, and work in a like manner commenced on all bridges. *State Gazette*.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home was held at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, March 1, 1873.

Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; H. F. Gillette, Secretary; Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope, T. W. House.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The Treasurer then submitted the following report of moneys received for the months of January and February, 1873:

Table with columns for month (JANUARY, FEBRUARY), COIN, and CUR. listing various donors and amounts.

Total \$155 25 \$87 10 Respectfully submitted.

To which the superintendent adds: From Mrs. S. W. Allen, \$30 25 coin; from unknown source, \$1 25 currency. Also, 1 barrel molasses, head mark J. W. B., 2 boxes second hand clothing, shoes, etc., from agent; from Dallas, 5 boxes, containing nice things as Christmas gifts to the children; from Dallas (Col. Horton), 1 sack of flour; from Bastrop, 2 boxes second-hand clothing; from R. F. George, medicine, \$3 69.

On motion, W. J. Hutchins and Ashbel Smith were appointed to examine into the grant of land made by the State for the purpose of establishing an Orphans' Home for Texas.

On motion, it was resolved that Mr. J. F. Dumble, of Houston, be invited to act as agent for making monthly collections in Houston for use of Orphans' Home.

Adjourned to first Saturday in April. H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

- From March 1, 1873, to March 8, 1873. Rev Sam'l Johnson, Blanco, 1 subscriber from Kendall county. Directions regarding S Hopkins' paper attended to.

- T McL, Willis, communication received. Richard Bonham, you have not sent your address. John M Monk, Palo Alto, will address as above.

certly, faithfulness in the performance of her duties as a wife, and devotion as a mother, she was a model for her sex. For a time she was a member of the M. E. Church, South, in Tennessee, but had not attached herself to the church since her removal South. Throughout life, however, her conduct illustrated every Christian virtue, while her faith rested unwaveringly in the doctrines of the cross.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly. Table listing various commodities and their prices.





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.

Correct the Stomach.—It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

Avoid Consumption.—No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more incalculable in its approaches than the too fatal destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—"Consumption in its ghastly form." The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

As Locusts.—The Charter Oak Stoves are becoming such universal favorites, and are making their way into so many households, that it looks as if they were destined to cover the face of lands as the locusts of Egypt. Unlike them, however, they are blessings instead of plagues, and we wish speed to the consummation.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Stop those Chills that have been harassing you so long, as they sometimes end in that fatal disease called by some the "Up Country Yellow Fever." They can be very easily stopped by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not delay; go at once to your druggist and get a package and be cured.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE. BUCHU AND DANDELION

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

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

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

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

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

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

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

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

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

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All its Funds are Invested at Home. Its special feature is the LIFE ENDOWMENT,

whereby, after certain periods, the insured has an endowment of two-thirds the amount of his Policy subject to his order, and his Policy is in full force.

Other Endowment Policies are issued, payable in different periods, from five to thirty-five years; and generally such other Policies as are afforded by other companies, at a reasonable rates, also.

Any further information cheerfully given by J. W. BRADFORD, Agent.

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A CHALLENGE Is extended to the WORLD to place before the public a better COUGH or LUNG remedy than Allen's Lung Balsam.

IT HAS NO EQUAL! Read what well-known Druggists of Tennessee say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 13, 1872. GENTLEMEN:—Please ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business 27 years. We mean just what we say. Very truly yours, HURT & TANNER.

What the Doctors Say. Drs. Wilson & Ward, Physicians and Druggists, write from Centerville, Tenn: "We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing Physicians, as well as Druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form. Directions accompany each bottle.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam. J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's. Cincinnati, O. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For Sale by R. F. GEORGE, Galveston, sep29 9m



For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE Liver Medicine has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc. After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED, a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES. The Powders, (price as before) . . . \$1 00 per p'k'ge Sent by mail . . . . . 1 04

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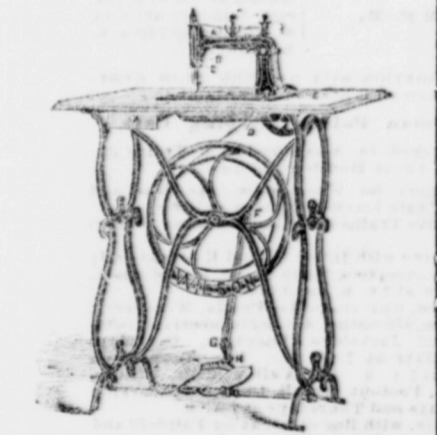
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