

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 3.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 4, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1043.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEXAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS,
Houston, Texas, May 15, 1873.

John W. Wicks & Son, Galveston, Texas:

The award of committee, consisting of P. J. Holley, of Houston county; Charles Lewis, of Robertson county; Alfred Muckle, of Galveston; H. R. Hearne, of Robertson; Hugh McIntyre, of Brenham; and L. N. Halbert, of Burton. Washington county, on Gins, is:

We, the Committee on Gins, give the first premium to entry 31, the "NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN," entered by yourselves, for speed and sample, and consider the seed about equally cleaned by the three contesting gins.

JAMES F. DUMBLE, Secretary,
A. M. and B. S. Association of Texas.
m;28 4t

Camp-Meeting.

There will be a camp-meeting held at Lampass Springs, embracing the first Sabbath in July next. A general invitation is given to all who wish to attend. The meeting is intended to be self-supporting. We hope that some of our preachers from a distance will find it convenient to come over and help us. Brethren, remember that we are laboring here on the outside row. Ministerial help is scarce, and there remains here much to be done before this broad frontier country is subjugated to the kingdom of Christ.

N. A. DUCKETT, P. C.

Springfield District Conference.

Springfield district conference will meet at Tehucana Hills on the second day of July. Conference will be organized at 9 o'clock A. M. We hope to have Bishop Keener with us. Ample provision will be made for all visiting brethren, and conveyance will be furnished them from Mexia to Tehucana by giving either Bro. R. H. H. Burnett or myself notice.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

CORSICANA, May 22, 1873.

San Marcos District.

SECOND ROUND.

Hallettsville cir., at Andrew chapel, June 14, 15.
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22.
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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jct4 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VA.

The Commencement Exercises of the **WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Staunton, Virginia, will occur as follows:

Commencement Sermon,
SUNDAY, June 15th, 11 A. M.—by Rev. Bishop D. S. DOGGETT, D. D., of Virginia.
Same day, at 8 P. M., Final Exercises of the Young Ladies' Christian Association.

SATURDAY—Essay, by Miss ADA PEARCE, of North Carolina; Society Essay, by Miss FRANK M. HARPER, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay, by Miss M. LANDSTREET, of West Virginia.

MONDAY, the 16th, at 11 A. M.—Baccalaureate Address before the Graduates, by Dr. T. S. POWELL, of Atlanta, Ga.

Same day, at 8 P. M.—Final Celebration of the Lee and Jackson Literary Society; Salutatory Essay, by Miss MARY REESE, of Virginia; Society Essay, by Miss LOU JONES, of Texas; Society Essay, by Miss IDA K. VAUGHAN, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay, by Miss LOULA DOGGETT, of Virginia; Annual Address, by Rev. W. P. HARRISON, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 8 P. M.—Annual Concert.

WEDNESDAY, 18th, at 8 P. M.—Closing Commencement Exercises; Conferring Distinctions; Awarding Gold Medals; Conferring Diplomas on Graduates in Schools; Conferring Full Diplomas on Full Graduates; Commencement Essays; Salutatory Essay, by Miss LIZZIE H. EAST, of Austin, Texas; Class Essay, by Miss MARY EAKIN, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay in behalf of Full Graduates, by Miss LOULA DOGGETT, of Richmond, Virginia.
WM. A. HARRIS, President.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF
WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Commencement Sermon—Sunday, June 15th, by W. R. D. STOCKTON.

The Examination will begin Monday, June 16, and continue Four Days.

On Tuesday evening the Primary Exhibition will be given, consisting of Music and Dialogues.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th, the Clonian and Amosopic Societies will celebrate their Anniversary. Miss Mary E. Foster, of Belton; Miss Hattie Brown, of Grimes county and Miss Ida Abernathy, of Waco, will represent the former, and Miss Lizzie Long, of Belton, will deliver the Valedictory. Miss Anna M. Brooks, of Waco; Miss Georgia Beal, of Milam; and Miss Maggie R. Evans, of Hutchins, will represent the latter; and Miss Sudie I. Greer, of Navasota, will deliver the Valedictory.

W. L. Prather, Esq., of Waco, will deliver the Annual Address.

The Musical Festival, on Wednesday night, will close the exercises.
R. J. RICHEY,
Secretary Faculty.
Waco, Texas, May 23, 1873.—my28 3t

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Saves time, labor, money and soap. Makes hard water soft. For washing linen and heavy goods it is unequalled. Washes flannels and colored goods perfectly, without injury to colors. Try it. Samples sent free by mail. One gross (144 packages) \$5. Also,

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January 1, 1873. jant 1y

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aug 7 6m

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872.

In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses' FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF } Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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I am yours, very truly,

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Jan 17 ly

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Jan 24 6m

Galveston, Texas.

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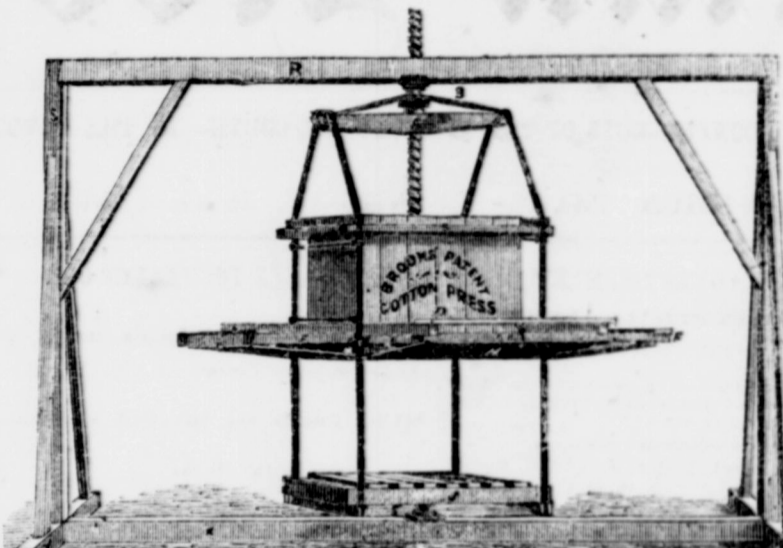
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We, the undersigned, have purchased of JNO. W. WICKS, AGENT, BROOKS' COTTON PRESSES for our customers in the interior, and so far as we have heard they have given entire satisfaction.

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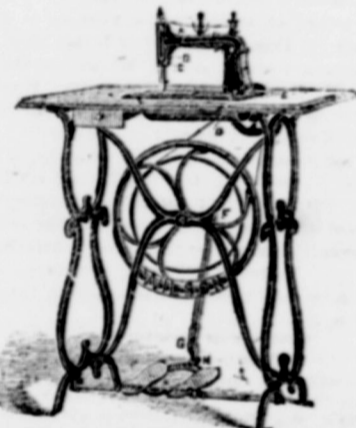
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Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI—No. 3.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 4, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1043.]

HOME.

When daily tasks are done, and tired hands
Lie still and folded on the resting knee,
When loving thoughts have leave to loose their
hands,
And wander over past and future free;
When visions bright and love and hope fulfilled
Bring to weary eyes a spark of olden fire,
One castle fairer than the rest we build,
One blessing more than others we desire:
A home, our home, wherein all waiting past,
We two may stand together and alone;
Our patient task-work finished, and at last
Love's perfect blessedness and peace our own;
Some little nest of safety and delight,
Guarded by God's good angels day and night.
We cannot guess if this dear home shall lie
In some green spot embowered with arching
trees,
Where bird-notes join'd with book-notes gliding
by,
Shall make us music as we sit at ease.
Or if amid the city's busy din
Is built the nest for which we look and long,
No sound without shall mar the peace within;
The calm of love that time has proved so strong.
Or if, ah! solemn thought, this home of ours
Doth lie beyond the world's noise;
And if the nest be built in Eden bowers,
And do we still, but silently rejoice?
We have a home, but of its happy state
We know not yet. We are content to wait.
—All The Year Round

Texas Resources.

Limestone County.

MR. EDITOR—Believing that the department in the *ADVOCATE* devoted to "Texas Resources" is proving very interesting to those who read the paper, I have concluded to let you hear something more from Limestone county, which you may use if you think proper.

This county is situated near the centre of the State, between the 31st and 32d parallels.

WATER.

The Navasota river has its source in this county, or very near its north-west boundary, and runs entirely through the county from northwest to southeast. It and its tributaries furnish the county with plenty of stock water, except in a very dry time, when, in the West and Northwest, stock water is scarce. The supply of water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells, springs, tanks and cisterns. It is generally plentiful, and of a fair quality most of the well and spring water being clear and cold, though generally tinged with lime.

TIMBER.

This county is probably as well supplied with timber as any part of Texas—that is, a sufficient quantity of timber is distributed all over the county to meet the demands of the people, and still very little necessity for heavy clearing to open farms. The timber is of good quality—cedar, post-oak, pin-oak, hickory, pecan, black-walnut, and a number of other varieties.

SOIL.

There is no difficulty in all being suited in variety and quality of soil in this county. We have black waxy, black sandy or gray sandy—all being productive. But I do not think the soil in Texas can uniformly be relied on to produce as much per acre as some of your correspondents represent. Then, with the understanding that I believe the same quality of soil will yield as much in this county as any in the State, I give you my views as to the quantity for what they are worth: Average for uplands—Cotton, 1000

pounds per acre; corn, 25 bushels. Bottom lands—Cotton, 1500 pounds per acre; corn, 35 bushels. This county being on the eastern boundary of the tier of prairie counties, we are seldom invaded by insects to the detriment of crops. Our soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of garden vegetables.

SOCIETY.

In point of morals and education this will compare favorably with any county in the State. All the religious denominations prevalent in the State are represented here, and seem to be prospering, though I fear there is not that purity and spirituality in any of the churches that should be. The Lord hasten the time when all men shall try by his grace to be what they profess to be.

There is in our county one college—the Trinity University. This institution is the result of the united effort of the Cumberland Presbyterians of the State. It is located at Tehuacana Hills—a point proverbial for health. The institution is presided over by able men, and is liberally patronized—in short, it is a success.

Besides this University, there is, seven miles west of the county seat, a high school, presided over by Professor Bishop, well known as a Methodist and educator. This school is in a very prosperous condition. We have in almost every neighborhood good schools. The people seem to be awake to the interests of education.

The Texas Central Railroad runs through the county, and has four stations in it: Kosse, Thornton, Groesbeeck and Mexia; besides these we have five towns and villages, among these is Springfield, the county seat, well located, with all of the natural elements to make a lively place, but it is asleep! Here let me say, I know of no place in Texas that offers so many advantages to the man of means and energy as Springfield.

Finally, we have a good and growing county, with, we think, as many advantages and as few disadvantages as any, and we cordially invite the attention of true immigrants—men of energy, firmness and morality.

G. W. S

SPRINGFIELD, May 23, 1873.

Refugio County.

MR. EDITOR—My circuit embraces a part of four counties, namely: Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio and Bee, but I propose to give a brief description of Refugio.

This is a coast county, and, owing to that, its value is enhanced. The soil is quite productive, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Corn is raised in the northern portion very successfully, and there is more or less raised throughout the county. The supposition is with many that, if the people were to turn their attention to farming, Refugio would not be a whit behind any of our Western counties. Up to date the resources of this beautiful section have not been brought out. Oh how we long to see emigrants wending their way to this portion of the Lone Star State. Fruit-raising is a success so far as it has been tested. Figs grow to perfection, and melons do splendidly. As a stock range, none surpass it; grazing facilities are good for any kind of stock, at least

as good as elsewhere in this Western country. This, like other portions of Texas, is subject to long drouths, and, in consequence of which, grass is short. I believe all, who know anything about Refugio, agree as to the salubrity of its climate; it is healthy. St. Marys is the principal town, and is situated immediately on the bay, and is also a growing place, holding out many inducements to the surrounding country as regards trade. The merchants of St. Marys are clever, honest gentlemen, willing to accommodate newcomers to the country in any way they can. Lumber for building purposes can be bought at St. Marys at a reasonable price. Here the church bell can be heard every Sabbath, and the people readily respond to its call. So far as my knowledge extends, the society of the entire county is good.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not propose telling a big tale, or exaggerating in the least, when I tell you that good land can be bought in Refugio county almost for a song, and the privilege granted you of singing it yourself. The timber, as a general thing, is moderately good, and water plentiful. Persons seeking homes in the Southwest might do well to call and reconnoitre a little.

Your truly,

M. A. BLACK.

ST. MARYS, May 16, 1873.

Our Trade With Mexico.

The nature of the trade which will be developed by a more intimate commercial relationship with Mexico, possesses much importance, especially to our manufacturers of iron, machinery, edge tools, cutlery, furniture and woodenware. To these classes of our citizens we commend the following from the *Two Republics* of the 5th inst. The line is expected to commence operations by the 1st of October:

"When this line goes into operation, passengers and letters can leave the City of Mexico on Monday, be in Vera Cruz on Tuesday in time to embark, arrive in New Orleans on Friday, and on the following Monday night be in New York—one week on the trip. Think of it, readers, how near this line, with the facilities of the Vera Cruz railway, will bring Mexico to the outer world.

"Passengers traveling for health and recreation, with whom time is not the greatest consideration, and preferring ease, and comfort, and recreation, can embark on the palatial steamers of the Mississippi and Ohio, to and from New Orleans; and having the opportunity, if they wish to make the change, to leave the steamers at almost any point on the passage and take the railway.

"The conveniences for passengers and mails are not the only considerations in connection with this line. It will create a trade and facilitate an emigration. The duties on cotton, flour, lard, soap, candles and some other articles that formerly composed the traffic with New Orleans, are now so high that they amount to a prohibition; but the government will see the true policy of a freer trade, and will no doubt, ere long, reduce the tariffs and restore this trade. There are, however, numerous other articles that are not rendered contraband. Machinery, cutlery, furniture, woodenwares, etc., will find their way from

Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville and be exported from New Orleans. This trade, when once commenced, will rapidly develop.

"Such will be the character of the trade between Vera Cruz and New Orleans in the beginning. It will soon be followed by an increasing exportation of coffee, vanilla, cochineal, the woods and the fruits of Mexico, as the production increased, and as it will under this new-born stimulus. We have a notable example in the increased production and trade developed by the Alexandra line in Yucatan."—*San Antonio Herald*.

We see from the *Waco Advance* that harvesting has already begun in Bosque county. The yield promises fair, but will be less per acre probably than last year, when it was maximum. New Texas wheat will be upon the market by the 1st of June. How much of prosperity does this simple fact promise to our State, when we consider that it will be more than two months before the wheat crops of the Middle States are garnered. Texas must continue to distance all other States as an early producer of wheat, and will reap a harvest of gold in consequence of the entire absence of competition with its fresh flour. We hope a much larger area will be seeded to wheat next year, as we believe all parts of the State is susceptible of its profitable culture.—*Telegraph*.

The *Corpus Christi Gazette* says of fine sheep:

The senior had the satisfaction on Monday last of attending, with a few others, a good old-fashioned sheep-shearing. John McClane, Esq., brought from Pennsylvania a lot of fine Merino bucks, and we were invited to their shearing and the examination of their fleeces. Some of the fleeces of lambs one year old weighed 10 pounds. A pure Saxon Marino sheared 11 pounds, and the "Doctor" 14 pounds. The average weight of the flock was 9 pounds. The sheep had just arrived from their long trip, and were thin in flesh, though in general good condition. We understand that they have been distributed about among our wool-growers—Capt. King, of Santa Gertrudes, taking the larger part.

A new town, to be called Melissa, has been laid out about eight miles north of McKinney, by the Central railroad. Handsome depot buildings have been constructed.

7891 bales of cotton have been shipped from McKinney to Galveston this season. Had it not been for the small-pox at McKinney, at the busiest time of the season, the amount would have reached 15,000 bales.

Immigration continues unabated to this portion of the State. With no outward circumstances the population of Texas will be quadrupled in two years.—*Waco Register*.

On Monday and Monday night we had a glorious rain; and should the grasshoppers leave us soon, we trust our farmers will yet be rewarded with good crops.—*Lampasas Dispatch*.

The wall of the machine shops of the Texas and Pacific Railway, at Marshall, are erected, and the building is now being roofed over.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—We are always glad to report the prosperity of our church in Texas, and trust soon to hear good news from every quarter.

Rev. S. H. Brown, of Bellville circuit, Texas Conference, sends us the following. We hope to receive further intelligence respecting the meeting. We trust our brother will be abundantly successful in winning souls to Christ:

I must tell you of the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit among us. For ten days I have had a protracted meeting going on near here—assisted some by Bro. Cyrus Campbell. House full every night. Last Tuesday night I witnessed a scene I never saw before—a mother came to the altar of prayer, then one daughter, then another and last the husband and father, and such shouts as went up from the group! Many, many eyes wept, and we realized "that the Lord of Hosts, was with us, and the God of Jacob was our refuge." Yesterday (Sunday) Bros. F. C. Wilkes and Lewis, from Brenham, came out. Bro. W. preached in the morning, and Bro. L. administered the sacrament of baptism to seven adults. I then opened the doors of the church and received nine into communion and full fellowship. Bro. W., in the evening, delivered a most interesting lecture to the Sunday-school, and baptized two children. At night he preached an able sermon to a house as full as it could hold, and one of the most attentive audiences I ever saw. So far I have received twenty into the church and ten baptisms since I have been on the work; for which praise be to His holy and most excellent name! The meeting is still going on with unabated interest, but I sadly need assistance—some one more experienced. I deeply and sensibly feel my weakness and inability. Pray for me that I may be useful and the humble instrument of doing good in my master's name. Hope to write again soon. Again, pray for me and my people.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Seabrook extended a call to Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Rev. Hugh Montgomery, to become their pastor. Rev. H. Montgomery, her husband, has been quite successful as an evangelist. Mrs. Montgomery conducted religious services one evening before conference, and impressed the people with her fitness for active work in the ministry.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Diocesan Council met in Waco last week, Bishop Gregg presiding. A large number of influential laymen were in attendance. Among other items of interest we note the fact that provision was made to insure the life of Bishop Gregg for \$10,000 in favor of his wife.

—The Irish Episcopal Church Synod is proceeding with its work of revising the Prayer-book. The following resolution has been adopted, greatly to the grief of the Sacramentarians: "That immediately after the declaration at the end of the communion service, beginning 'Whereas it is ordained,' etc., there be added the following declaration: 'And whereas the intention in the preceding declaration hath been in modern times, by some persons, misconstrued or evaded, and it hath been taught by some that, by virtue of consecration, there is in or under the form of the elements a presence of Christ or of Christ's flesh and blood, unto which adoration may be or ought to be done, it is hereby declared that such teaching is not permitted by

the Church of Ireland.' " The vote by orders was: Ayes—clergy 120, laity 185; noes—clergy 52, laity 36. It will be observed that the laity are much more inclined to Protestantism than the clergy; but more than two-thirds of both orders voted for the resolution.

—Bishop Potter visited officially, lately, the Ritualistic church of St. Albans, N. Y. The sturdy rector abated not one jot of his Romish mummery. During the processional, a banner to the Virgin was flaunted before the prelate. The high altar, flowers, candles, genuflections, and as Synod Smith puts it, posture and imposture, were displayed.

—The vestry of Christ church, Chicago, has voted its confidence in the Rev. Mr. Cheney, and has engaged his services for another year, in defiance of the bishop.

—In the Massachusetts Episcopal Convention, last week, Rev. Dr. B. H. Paddock, of Brooklyn, was elected bishop on the third ballot. He received 52 out of 97 clerical votes, and 45 out of 80 lay votes.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church, which is the English branch of the Free Church of Scotland, has voted (157 to 6) to form a union with the United Presbyterian Church in England. Over the border the project of an incorporated union has been abandoned, and the only thing to be attempted is what is called "The Mutual Eligibility Scheme." This is merely an effort to bring about a change in the rules of the various Presbyterian bodies of Scotland, by which a minister in any one of them may be eligible to be called to a pastoral charge in either of the others. This has never been allowed hitherto; but it is possible and even hopeful that the change permitting it may be made.

—Rev. George B. Beecher was last week installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cincinnati. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached the sermon.

—The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church met in Baltimore on the 15th. Three hundred and seventy-nine delegates answered to roll call. Rev. Howard Crosby, of New York, was chosen Moderator.

BAPTIST.

The reason why Rev. J. D. Fulton leaves his church in Boston, Mass., to become pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist church, in Brooklyn, is said to be because his congregation in Boston declined to establish a new weekly paper to publish his sermons, and that the Brooklyn people have promised to do that thing for him. He wants to have his sermons regularly published like those of Beecher, Talmage, Murray and Spurgeon.

—John B. Turpin, a talented young lawyer of Richmond, Va., has left the bar, and passed an examination preparatory for ordination as a minister of the Baptist Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Boston correspondent of the *Advance* tells of the admission of Rev. Hamilton, of Hyde Park, to a congregational church. Mr. Hamilton was, until very recently, a Unitarian pastor.

—Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor of the Vine street Congregational church, Cincinnati, has severed his relations with the church, and will proceed at once to establish a new society, to be called the Tabernacle congregation. The difficulty, it is said, arose from Mr. Moore's connection with the Freemasons. Mr. Moore is a very popular man, amiable, agreeable, and withal possessed of very fine abilities.

UNITED BRETHREN.

—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church met at Dayton, O., on Thursday, May 15th. About one hundred and twenty delegates were present. Bishops Edwards, Glossbrenner, Dixon and Weaver presided. Lay representation and secret societies were topics of discussion.

FRIENDS.

—It is a well known fact that heretofore "marrying out" has been sufficient ground for disownment from the Friends. At their recent annual gathering, however, in Newport, R. I., this provision of the discipline was changed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The bills providing for the appointment and training of the clergy, establishing a disciplinary court and regulating ecclesiastical punishments and discipline, have passed the German Parliament by large majorities. Thus Bismarck is completing his arrangements for the rigid suppression of Jesuitical interference with his Government. It is a desperate game that he is playing and his triumph is far from certain. The Roman Catholic bishops have convened at Fulda to protest against the new ecclesiastical laws.

—By a law of the State of Pennsylvania, passed at the last session of the Legislature, "all parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with the lands attached thereto, not exceeding five acres," are exempted from taxation.

—The Hon. Peter Balew, of New Jersey, has been elected president of the American and Foreign Bible Society. This society has translated the scriptures into 41 languages and circulated nearly 4,000,000 copies of the Bible since its organization in 1836.

—A gift of twenty-five thousand dollars has been made to the Institute of Technology, Boston, the interest of which is to be devoted to the payment of salaries. The donor desires that his name may not be mentioned in connection with the gift.

—Quartet-singing in the more wealthy churches of New York city is pronounced to be more and more the fashion. The *Evening Post* says there are twelve to fifteen organists, in that city, whose salaries range from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand dollars a year, and several sopranos have declined the snug sum of five thousand dollars a year.

—In Glasgow, Scotland, it is found that the late Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, of Riddrie Park, has left a bequest of £20,000 (about \$100,000 in gold,) to be invested by trustees for the benefit of poor persons in that city and vicinity who are "afflicted with incurable diseases, and so destitute and helpless as to be proper objects of charity."

—"Rev." Olympia Brown has committed herself in marriage to Mr. John Willis, "in obedience," suggests the *Congregationalist*, "to the conceived spirit of the apostolic precept that a bishop ought to be the wife of one husband."

—A Council of Inquiry was recently held at Charlton, Iowa, to decide upon the conduct of Rev. Mr. Livermore, of that place, who sued his church for his salary and obtained judgment, but in so doing almost extinguished the church. The decision of the council was eminently Bunsbyish. They found that the church was wrong in not paying its pastor; the pastor was wrong in suing the church; the church ought to apologize to the pastor, and the pastor ought to apologize to the church. All this was done, and the pastor was reinstated.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

—The fifty-seventh anniversary of

this great national society took place in Philadelphia for the first time on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at the Academy of Music. It was largely attended, and the interest in the proceedings was very great.

Rev. I. H. Torrence called the meeting to order, and Prof. Allen, of Girard College, presided on the occasion, and opened the exercises with appropriate remarks. Bishop Stevens, of that city, Dr. G. H. Mandeville of New York, Dr. S. Fallows of Wisconsin, Dr. W. P. Harrison of Georgia and Dr. Bodwell of Connecticut, delivered excellent addresses on different aspects of the Bible and the results of its distribution throughout all nations. The annual report was read by Dr. Holtage, and presents the following abstract of the operations of the society.

It mentions the decease of two vice-presidents, Messrs. James Suydam and Marshall S. Bidwell; and three managers, Messrs. James Donaldson, Edward J. Woolsey and George D. Phelps. Messrs. John E. Parsons, William F. Stearns, Edmund D. Stanton, Joshua M. Van Cott and Henry M. Alexander have been elected managers to fill vacancies.

Agents superintending the society's work in this country, 35, with 14 assistants. County agents employed by auxiliaries, 168; Bible visitors who have worked gratuitously, 16,564. Three agents employed abroad (in Mexico, South America and Turkey,) with about sixty colporteurs, besides unpaid agents in Spain, France, Italy, Russia and almost every country where American missionaries are laboring.

The receipts for the year were \$669,607.06; including \$354,067.12 for publication, \$39,670.94 from rents; \$139,454.60 from legacies; \$125,897.53 from donations, and \$10,516.87 from sundry items. The payments have been \$656,419.77. The sum necessary to meet the outstanding engagements of the society is estimated at \$72,000.

Volumes manufactured at the Bible House, 780,850. Printed and purchased abroad, 273,366; total, 1,054,217. Volumes issued, 1,201,245, altogether representing about sixty different languages and dialects. Entire number of volumes issued during fifty-seven years, 29,782,214. The gratuitous work for the year amounted in value to \$263,865.32. Of this sum \$86,235.51 were cash expenditures on foreign fields, besides more than 11,581 volumes sent from this country. Number of auxiliaries reported as engaged in supplying their fields, 498.

The distribution of the Scriptures in the United States during the year, apart from ordinary sales by auxiliary societies, so far as reported, is shown by the following figures: Number of families visited, 513,236; number of families found destitute of the Bible, 52,202; destitute families supplied, 33,248; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 24,180; Sabbath and other schools supplied, 1,991.

To the distribution effected directly by the society and its auxiliaries must be added the thousands of volumes circulated through other benevolent institutions to which grants of books have been made.

The society's gratuitous work is costly, because it encourages and aids more than 2,000 auxiliaries and 5,000 branch societies in efforts to supply the entire population of the United States with the glorious gospel of the blessed God. Its work is unsectarian. The benefactions of this society are not limited by any distinctions of property, of social position, of denominational ties, or of race; but the chief responsibility resting upon the board is to see that to the poor the gospel is preached through the circulation of the written word.

Educational.

We give below the letter, published in the *Statesman*, which has excited such general comment among our exchanges:

Senator Sayers introduced a resolution recommending the University Series of school-books for use in the public schools. The resolution passed. *Legislative Proceedings.*

There are some points, however, which it would be well for the people to consider before following as far as this resolution might lead them, and among them are the following:

1. The University Series is of Northern publication. The principal capitalist and manager of the enterprise is a Northern man who, during the war and afterwards, published the *United Service Magazine*, a peculiarly virulent sheet, and who has undertaken the publication of Southern school-books, because, to use his own language, "the Southern people are determined to have Southern books, and we Northern men may as well profit upon the feeling as not."

2. The authors of most of the books of the series are Southern men, who, in so far as they have lent themselves to this speculation upon Southern prejudice and provincialism, have forgotten the true dignity of their characters in their endeavor for gain. The readers were prepared, "under the supervision" only of the man whose name they bear, and are understood to have depended for their authorship upon quite another latitude than that of the University of Virginia.

3. General John B. Gordon, whose visit to Austin has been the occasion of this action, is himself the paid agent and employee of this *soi disant* University Publishing Company, whose efforts are engaged in enlisting Southern subscriptions to the stock of the company, under the plea that it is a Southern enterprise, and in seeking to plant the books in Southern schools for a handsome salary, to which it has been reported, and nowhere denied, he adds a percentage of all the subscriptions of stock obtained by him, and now also his salary as United States Senator, with perquisites.

4. The books are prepared for the especial use of Southern schools, and like all provincial books, are faulty in style, faulty in scope, faulty in diction, and calculated by fostering sectionalism, and one-sided views, to retard progress and hinder knowledge.

5. Although pushed upon the attention of teachers, by the most active book agent that ever operated in Texas, for over three years, and placed upon commission at county stores in every village in the State, this series has so far, for the most part, failed to make a permanent lodgment anywhere, and has commanded a smaller sale than the publications of most other houses; notably than those of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., publishers of the McGuffey books, and of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., neither of which have been used in public schools; and in fact is far less in favor in the private schools than the publications of A. S. Barnes & Co., who supply most of the books adopted in the free schools.

6. The University Series is not now in use in a single city in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, and but one city in Mississippi and Tennessee. In Atlanta, General Gordon's headquarters, the Independent Readers, the same adopted for the public schools of Texas, were adopted and are in use, two of the members of the board voting against Gordon, who were stockholders in his company. In Augusta, the University books were adopted, and after a year's trial, thrown overboard.

7. The change of the books now in use would put the parents to an expense of a hundred thousand dollars in

the purchase of new books, against the protest of intelligent teachers and pupils everywhere, and to no possible advantage but the advancement of the interests of the University Publishing Company, and its enterprising and zealous agent.

None of these points will be denied or controverted. Should anything further be demanded, a leaf from the history of C. B. Richardson & Co., *alias* University Publishing Company, may possibly be offered to public contemplation.

The question is one of vital importance. If our people must have a common school system, they should see to it that the text-books represent the principles they desire to have instilled into the minds of their children. The movement of Senator Sayers meets our cordial approval, so far as its purpose is concerned. We have hitherto permitted the Northern mind to usurp the direction of Southern thought through the agency of their school-books, and it is high time that the books our children study be the reflection of Southern intellect and culture. If the statements made in the above article from the *Statesman* are justified by the facts, it is to be hoped that another series shall be selected; but in the meantime, our people who pay the taxes, and supply the schools with scholars, are acting blindly if they permit text-books to be employed which falsify the history of our section, and inculcate principles which they cannot indorse.

Educational.

MR. EDITOR—We hoped the educators in our conference would defend the report drafted by them, and adopted by the conference at Belton. I am sorry they have not done so. As a member of the committee subscribing the report, and of the conference adopting it, I feel prompted to point out some errors committed by H. S. T. in his attack made some months ago.

It was not the design of the committee or conference to place our church in antagonism to the educational enterprise of the State. We wanted to obey the scriptural commandment, to train up the children of the church in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. As individuals, some of us think that the fundamental idea of the "free school system" is "communism," but we would be very sorry to see the church and state at war on the subject. We would infinitely prefer to pay school tax, fines for non-attendance, and tuition fees to godly men who watch for souls as they that must give an account. The objection on the ground of former failures proves too much. No doubt H. S. T. has often preached in his own happy style to the people of Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Navasota, and numerous other places, without seeing the fruit of his own labors. Yet the people would by no means be willing to dispense with his preaching at those places; nor would his conscience allow him to decline an opportunity of offering Christ for their acceptance. This objection, if valid, would close the mouths of many of our ministers. It would check all our missionary enterprises. It would even prevent the State Government from making another effort at popular education.

H. S. T. assumes that all our teachers are a clear loss to the itinerancy. This can be shown to be false from two points of view: First, They are neither dead nor asleep, but are educating and sending to the conference a handsome profit on the amount of talent we invest in our schools. By

means of men whom they have educated, Connor, Pugh and Glass will preach long after they are gathered with the good in heaven. They are not lost, far from it. They are calling out, polishing and infusing with their own spirit many ministers, who would, but for them, never be known.

Again: It is taken for granted by H. S. T. that these men are detailed from the itinerancy. Not so, however. This connection with our conference is in consequence of their double vocation. Not one of our teachers has gone from our conference to the school-room. I see no force in the fact of some Methodist ministers supervising free schools. This much I will say, however: Should the free school system be perpetuated in Texas, we will most gladly vote for H. S. T. to superintend public instruction, even at the expense of his loss to the itinerancy; for it is believed he would co-operate with Fitzgerald and Henderson in mitigating the many evils, and infusing much of the spirit of Christianity into its workings. But in popular elections, demagogism, chicanery and money are very likely to leave the Methodist preacher in the minority.

HORACE BISHOP.

CORSICANA, May 22, 1873.

An Explanation.

MR. EDITOR—In the first article of your correspondent "K.," under the caption "Is There a Remedy?" reference is made to two presiding elders who advised against action on the part of the pastors in the case of liquor-selling members of his charge, "not that they were opposed to action, but that they believed there was not sufficient law to sustain an action." This statement has drawn upon these presiding elders remarks not specially flattering to them. As no one could doubt to whom reference was made, my successor in charge of the Galveston district made haste to plead "not guilty" to the indictment, and clearly to define his position on the liquor-selling question.

I, at first, hoped that a private note to "K.," reminding him of the real nature and ground of the advice given in the case referred to, would relieve me from the unpleasant necessity of a public vindication. But your issue of the 14th inst. contains, in "K.'s" reply to B. D. Dashiell, not only a repetition of the previous statement concerning myself, but the further statement that this advice was regarded by him as mandatory, to which he submitted "without a murmur," prompted thereto by the remembrance of his ordination vows, but with a "spirit not at rest."

A further silence upon my part would be an acknowledgment of guilt, not only in that I gave bad advice, but especially in that I interposed my official authority between a faithful pastor and offending members of his charge to screen the latter from the due administration of discipline by the former. To this I cannot consent, and therefore present the following statement of facts:

A minister, in feeble health, felt constrained to seek relaxation and renewal of health by travel. "K." was requested to take the pastoral charge during his absence. Shortly afterwards, he informed me that certain members of that charge were selling liquor, having added that to the stock of groceries in which they had before dealt, and that he purposed to bring them to immediate trial. Knowing all concerned, I advised delay of final action till the return of the regular pastor. I knew his influence with his people, and their very high regard for him, and I hoped that he would find "a remedy" without recourse to the amputating knife. A pure regard for the best interest of all concerned alone prompted this counsel. This is the

extent of my offending; "only this, and nothing more." The question was one of expediency exclusively, and not of law.

Little did I imagine that by giving this counsel I was making sad the heart of a brother beloved; and still less that I was issuing an authoritative mandate to which he would submit, having promised in his ordination vows to obey them to whom the charge and government over him was committed. He made no remonstrance, assigned no reason why it would be better for him to carry out his purpose, but truly "submitted without a murmur."

As to the law in the case, if anything was said at the time, I said, as I have ever held, that the sale of liquors by general provision dealers is not in ordinary cases to be dealt with as gross immorality, subjecting the offender to immediate trial and expulsion; but as an offense of the second class, demanding preliminary steps upon the part of the pastor to induce the party to cease the sale, which, if unsuccessful, must be followed by trial.

While I regard the disciplinary provisions sufficient to deal with all such cases as that in question, I yet believe that it will be well for the next General Conference definitely to name certain actions considered wrong by us, but which are practiced and defended by others bearing the Christian name, especially when such actions are legalized by the State.

J. M. WESSON.

NAVASOTA, May 21, 1873.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, May 3, 1873.

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

In the absence of the Secretary, B. A. Shepherd was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

The Treasurer then made the following report of moneys received by him for use of Orphans' Home during the month of April, 1873:

	Coin.	Cur.
From his House contribution box.....	\$4 75	\$2 86
Mrs. J. C. Lambdin, Waco.....		8 00
The Misses Lillie Gersow and Henrietta Altmont, proceeds of "picnic" given by them at Lubbock's Grove, April 27, 1873.....	3 25	48 20
Eschenbrenner party, April 10.....		5 00
Total.....	\$8 00	\$64 11

B. A. SHEPHERD, Treas.

To which the Superintendent adds: From ladies "Beth Israel" congregation, Houston, 1 box of nice fruits and eatables; Mr. Cyrus Thompson, Washington Hotel contribution box, Galveston, \$9 65; R. Cotter, Houston, bill for medicine, \$3; a friend, Houston, 1 sack coffee, 5 barrels flour, 1 box starch, and 1 box blueing.

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

Mexico.

City of Mexico advices report that the people are dying off like sheep, with the small-pox, in the State of Hidalgo. There was 190 deaths in the small village of Ignalo alone.

The Indian chieftain Losado, at last date, was being hotly pursued by Gen. Carbo.

Many officers with their commands, are coming home from the mountains and surrendering to the government.

It is reported that a subterranean apartment has been discovered near Topic, in which Lasado confined and tortured his prisoners. Among those recently discovered and released, was one man who had been imprisoned in the vault four years.

BROWNSVILLE, May 24.—To-day's *Sentinel*, enumerating various cattle robberies this month by armed Mexicans, places the number stolen and crossed into Mexico, within a radius of sixty miles of this city, at not less than 1000 head; while higher up the river a proportionate number have been driven into Mexico.

Correspondence.

The Remedy Again.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing that you have a number of able contributors, ever ready to discuss questions of interest raised in your columns, I would not have troubled you with my former article in reply to Brother K. had he not so expressed himself, (unintentionally, of course,) as to lead some of your readers to conclude that myself and worthy predecessor on the Galveston district were the two presiding elders referred to by him. The publication of Brother Addison's satisfactory article, on the same page with Brother K.'s rejoinder, would have obviated the necessity of anything further from me, had not Brother K., in his article, attributed to me a rule which I did not prescribe, and endeavored to make it appear, therefore, that my views of our church law are impracticable.

He says: "It matters not, so far as Brother D.'s rule is concerned; every offense must be a violation of an *express rule* laid down in the word of God: no inference or conclusion is permitted by the rule—it must be *expressly forbidden*."

Now, with due respect for Brother K., I must say that impartial readers of my article know that I laid down no such a rule. I did not say, nor intimate, that an offense must be a violation of an *express rule* of the word of God, or of the Discipline, in order that it may be corrected. My article was directed against the necessity of further legislation in order to the maintenance of a wholesome discipline in the church, and it contains nothing to warrant the conclusions which Brother K. endeavors to fasten upon it.

He asks: "Will Brother D. tell us where the scriptures provide an *express law* forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors?" Not having asserted that, nor anything akin to it, it is not necessary that I should tell him. That the practice be against the spirit and tenor of the scriptures, is sufficient to make it an actionable offense. Such has been the ruling of the Board of Bishops in parallel cases.

"But," says K., "when the laws of the country license men to sell liquor, they claim there is no law of the church forbidding it." What if they do? They are not the *judges* of the law of the church, and an admission of guilt by them is not a precedent condition to an action against them. Let the preacher do his duty despite of what "they say." The Discipline imposes no obstacles to an action against those who sell ardent spirits as a beverage, but on the contrary, it plainly prescribes measures by which they may be brought to trial. If the preacher will bring his charge under the rule of Discipline against "imprudent conduct," etc., he cannot fail to convict, if his evidence be sufficient. "Drunkness or drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity," being a *sin expressly forbidden* by the word of God and by the Discipline, the causing and encouraging of drunkenness by selling spirituous liquors to be used as a beverage, must be a sin against the *spirit* and intent of the Bible and the Discipline sufficient to subject the liquor-seller to expulsion, unless he repent.

I submit to the candid reader that the averment, "if the church had never adopted any General Rules, the simple declaration that 'His word is the *only* rule and the *sufficient* rule, both of our faith and practice,' would justify the pastor in using measures to purge his membership from 'whisky-sellers and mid-night dancers,'" is not incompatible, as Brother K. attempts to show, with the Discipline. It is to be presumed that the preacher will bring his charges under the proper sec-

tion of the law; and in any event, if the act complained of be a sin, "the *only* and the *sufficient* rule of our faith and practice," either in letter or spirit, must condemn the sin.

In Brother K.'s first article he complains of official members "who often open their liquor-shops on *Sunday*, and sell the accursed stuff." Such a practice being a most flagrant desecration of the Sabbath—a *sin expressly forbidden* by the word of God and by the Discipline—Brother K. surely wants no additional legislation to reach their cases.

He says: "I have always held and acted upon the belief that the General Rules of our church were sufficient, as a law, to protect the church from the sin of liquor-selling." That is just what we expected of him, and hope that he will continue to act upon that belief. The matter of surprise is, that he should have so quietly yielded the clear convictions of his judgment to the timid and injudicious advice of his presiding elders. True, meekness and docility are beautiful virtues, especially in a strong man like Brother K., but we think they were a little excessive in the instances named. We do not think his ordination vows required him to desist from a course which he knew to be right and necessary to the credit of the church, simply in deference to the opinions of his presiding elders, privately expressed. The Discipline makes it the prerogative of a presiding elder "to decide all questions of law which may come up in the regular business of the quarterly conference, when submitted to him in writing, subject to an appeal to the president of the next annual conference;" but his opinion, privately and informally expressed upon a point of law, is not binding.

With regard to dancing, the other subject upon which Brother K. calls for legislation, I would remind him that we have not only the disciplinary rule against "such *diversions* as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," but also an episcopal decision upon that very point. In 1858 "a presiding elder decided in the case of a local preacher, complained of for having the art and science of modern dancing taught, that the case came under the rule of Discipline forbidding 'improper tempers, words, or action.'" This decision, on appeal, was sustained by the bishops, on the ground "that it is contrary to the spirit of the Discipline and of the New Testament to teach the art and science of modern dancing anywhere, or to practice *promiscuous dancing anywhere*, and all the bishops concurred." (See Manual of the Discipline, page 110.)

With this decision, which has all the force of a statutory rule, before their eyes, why should pastors feel "grieved and perplexed, and know not what to do with midnight dancers" in their churches?

We refer such pastors, also, to the Pastoral Address of the bishops, called for and indorsed by the General Conference, May 25, 1870, upon the subject of worldly and fashionable amusements. Brother K. tells us, "When we mention these things to offenders, the reply is promptly made: 'That is not a *law* of our church; there is no penalty; it is mere advice;'" in which opinion he seems to concur. We hold, however, that, though the Address is not a *law*, in the full sense of that word, yet it is more than "mere advice." It is a solemn, official deliverance of the mind of the College of Bishops upon the subjects treated; and that deliverance is indorsed and published to the church by the General Conference—the highest legislative body known to our church government. The Address, therefore, is entitled to all the respect due to a statutory rule, and the administrator may rely upon it with as much confidence as he could upon such rule.

But is the Address explicit? Let us see. It says: "There can be no compromise here. * * * A religion of mere culture, of amiabilities, and aesthetic tastes, of sentiment, opinion and ceremony, may readily allow participation in diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus—in dancing and reveling, in theatrical and operatic, and in circus exhibitions, in the gambling operations of the turf—not to mention the recently revived excitements of the cockpit. But the religion which is a divine life in the soul of Christ's true disciples heeds the voice of conscience, and feels the powers of the world to come. * * *"

"In conclusion, we beg to suggest that the pastors of the M. E. Church, South, give heed to these things in the administration of discipline. Indulgence in worldly diversions of the class aforementioned, we hold to be inconsistent with the baptismal vows of our members, and with their church covenant. They have solemnly engaged 'to renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh,' so that they 'will not follow or be led by them.' The Book of Discipline provides not only against crimes and gross immoralities, but there is process laid down for cases of 'imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words.' We are persuaded that where that process is faithfully, firmly, but kindly followed, these growing evils may be arrested."

Can language be clearer or more to the point? The Bishops not only specify *dancing*, but they express the opinion, in which the General Conference concurred, that the law of the church, as it now stands, is sufficient to prevent the practice among its members; and they exhort the preachers to enforce that law. What more should we ask? Surely, no additional *legislation*, but the faithful administration of the law which we have. We cannot, however, expect all preachers to administer the law. Such is the timidity of some that they will witness the departure of their members from the rules of the Discipline and of the Bible without opening their mouths.

Brother K. says I admit that the church has legislated on Christian virtues. True; and the General Rules, with the amendments by the General Conference, attest the fact. Of himself, he says: "I believe the church has no *right*, by legislation, to set up new standards of virtue or morality; for this is the alone prerogative of God." In that I concur, and intimated nothing to the contrary. The fathers of our church, we presume, did not intend to set up a new standard when they adopted or amended the General Rules. They simply intended to point out and condemn some of the most common vices, and to enforce the opposite virtues.

All that Brother K. wants can be soon obtained in the way that you, Mr. Editor, have indicated. Let him, or some one else, prepare his case, and prosecute it according to the Discipline, and the result will prove the sufficiency of our present church laws.

Yours truly,

B. D. DASHIELL.

CHAPPELL HILL, May 19, 1873.

How Shall the Evil Be Checked?

MR. EDITOR—The evil growing out of the sale of intoxicating drinks is very fortunately brought before the public in the columns of the *Advocate*. With regard to the evil itself, there can be no difference of opinion among enlightened Christians. What shall be done with members of the church who engage in this traffic? or with dry goods merchants who keep intoxicating drinks in their back rooms to treat their customers? One

says: "Arraign them, and try them according to the rules of the church." Here the difficulty presents itself: What rules shall we try them by? "The General Rules," says one. What particular part of the General Rules shall we apply? "Doing what we know is not for the glory of God," etc.

Under this head we have: "Putting on gold and costly apparel, taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus—softness," etc.

Our General Rules lay down certain great principles; but how shall these principles apply to each particular case? In some respects these rules are indefinite. Who can tell what is meant by "softness?" Is it sleeping on a feather bed? Sitting upon a cushioned chair? Reclining upon a sofa? But to come back to the question, "What shall be done with members of the church who engage in the sale of intoxicating drinks? Let the pastors and pious members of the church give them to understand that the wise and good look upon them as engaged in an employment sinful in the sight of God, and destructive to the morals of men.

In the next place, in the selection of delegates to our next General Conference, choose men who will speak with no uncertain language upon this point. I do not say that we need a new law, but we need a specific declaration of the application of our General Rules to this evil. Something more definite than the Pastoral Address of our bishops. We need a declaration that will extend alike to the distiller, the commission merchant, and the wholesale grocer, (who supply all the inferior vendors,) as well as the retail grocer and country merchant. Let it be borne in mind that the General Conference is the interpreter, as well as maker, of law.

The evil complained of is nothing new; church members have distilled and sold liquors for the last century. The efforts put forth to free ourselves from this evil show that we are improving, not retrograding.

JNO. C. HUCKABEE.

CANEY, May 9, 1873.

WASTE BASKET.

At a concert, the other day, one of the vocalists found her voice thick. She strained it, but without any good effect.

"I'm well through my pane," as the boy who had his tooth drawn said when he threw stones at the dentist's window.

In a suburban school a school inspector gave out the word "psalter" to a class for spelling. It was a poser to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelled it correctly; but, being asked to define it, he shouted out, "More salt."

Here are a few specimens of Chinese signs: "Shop of Heaven-sent Luck;" "Tea Shop of Celestial Principles;" "The Nine Felicities Prolonged;" "Mutton Shop of Morning Twilight;" "The Ten Virtues all Complete;" "Flowers rise to the Milky-way."

A young poet once asked Douglass Jerrold to pass a candid criticism on two of his productions. Jerrold waited rather impatiently until his tormentor had concluded reading the first poem, and then quickly exclaimed: "I like your other poem the best." "But you have not heard it read." "That is why I prefer it."

A colored man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see, sah," said he, "I got an ole mudder, an' I hab to do for her, ye see, sah; an' ef I didn't buy her shoes an' stockings she wouldn't get none. Now, ef I was to get married, I'd hab to buy dem tings for my wife, an' dat 'ud be takin' de shoes an' stockings rite out er my ole mudder's mouf."

Our Monthlies for June.

Kabylian Hospitality.

At sunrise the party is mounted. The mare of the agha, a graceful creature whose veins form an embroidery over her coat of black satin, is caparisoned with a slender crimson bridle and a saddle smaller than the Arab saddles and furnished with lighter stirrups. The Christian guests are furnished with veritable arquebuses of the Middle Ages: that is to say, with Kabyle guns, the stock of which, flattened and surmounted with a hammer of flints, is ignited by a wheel-shaped lock, easier to be managed by a Burgundian under Charles the Bold than by an unpretending modern Roumi.

The usual features of an Algerian hunt succeed. A phantom-like silence pervades the column of galloping horsemen when the boar is beaten up. Then, with a formidable clamor of "Haou! haou!" from his pursuers, the tusked monster bursts through the tamarinds and dwarf palms: after a long chase he suddenly stops, and then his form instantly disappears under the gigantic African hounds who leap upon him and hang at his ears. A huntsman dismounts and stabs his shoulder with the yataghan. After a rest the chase is resumed, but this time under the form of a hawking-party.

By noontide the troop is naturally famished. A luncheon has, however, been prepared by the thoughtfulness of the agha. Riding up to a tent which appears as by magic in the wilderness, the provisions for a sumptuous repast are discovered. Two fires are burning in the open air, and are surrounded by a host of servants or followers. The Roumi and their hosts adjourn from the neighborhood of the preparations, and are served under a plane tree beautiful as that whose limbs were hung by Xerxes with bracelets. A soup, absolutely set on fire with red pepper, introduces the repast; pancakes follow, and various meats smothered with eggs or onions. Then two half-naked cooks stagger up bearing on a wooden dish, under a gold-bordered napkin, a sheep roasted entire and still impaled with the spit. The chief cook takes hold of the skewer and draws it violently toward himself, applying a smart stroke with the naked heel to the tail of the creature—a contact which would seem almost as trying as the ancient ordeal of the plough-shares, or as the red-hot horseshoes which the fire-eating marabouts are accustomed to dance upon. The Roumi travelers taste the succulent viand, taste again, eat till ashamed, and are ready to declare that never was mutton properly dressed before. If possible, they vow to introduce the undissected roast, the bonfire, the spit and the cook with imperturbable heel, into the cuisine of less-favored lands more distant from the sun.

Champagne, which the cunning Mussulmans do not consider as wine, washes the meal, and coffee and pale perfumed tobacco supplement it.

Truly the Oriental idea of hospitality has its advantages on the side of the obliged party. This haughty ruler, on the simple stress of a letter from a French commandant, has made himself our servant, and teased his brain for devices to amuse us. His chief cook precedes us to his birthplace at Chellata, to arrange a sumptuous Arab supper. After a ride made enervating by the simoom, we descend at the arched and galleried Moorish house where Ben-Ali-Cherif was born, and are visited by the sheikh of the college which the agha maintains. It is a strange, peaceful, cloistered scene, consecrated to study and hospitality. Chellata, white and silent, sleeps in the gigantic shadow of the rock Tisibert, and in its graveyard, among the

tombs of sacred marabouts, walk the small bald-headed students reciting passages of law or of the Koran. Algeria is dotted over with institutions (*zaouias*) similar to this, which, like monasteries of old, combine the functions of seminaries and gratuitous inns. That of Ben-Ali-Cherif, to which he contributes from his own purse a sum equal to sixteen thousand dollars a year, is enshrined in buildings strewn around the resting-place of his holy ancestors. The sacred koubba (or dome marking the bones of the marabout is swept by shadows of oak and tamarind trees; professors stray in the shadow, and the pupils complete their tasks on the adjoining tombstones.—From THE ROUMI IN KABYLIA, in the June number of Lippincott's Magazine.

Gambetta.

The career of M. Gambetta, then, is now in its fourth act. Many persons believe that the fifth act will see him President of the French Republic. I think it would at all events be safe to predict that the next great chapter of his history will show him in power or in exile. No middle way, no commonplace course seems possible for him. I cannot imagine him "subsiding" like Jules Favre, or patiently content to wait in the background like Louis Blanc. There is probably no man in Europe whose temperament and mental constitution make him more thoroughly "irrepressible." Gambetta's physical health is not strong, but the fiery soul would carry him along to anything. I am not myself a cordial admirer of him. He does not appear to me a man of great intellect. No capacity for broad thinking shows itself anywhere in him. There is undoubtedly a dash of vulgarity in the nature if not in the language and manner of his speeches. It is nothing but vulgarity to denounce the Prussians, whom Gambetta knows, as well as we all do, to be the most highly cultured people in Europe, as barbarous savages, merely because they would not let his raw levies conquer them in the field. It is essentially vulgar, no matter what showy examples may seem to sanction the practice, to keep perpetually feeding with flattery the miserable *chauvinisme* and inflated national vanity which have brought so much disaster and disgrace upon France. These ways, to my mind, stamp Gambetta as a democratic leader of an incomparably lower type than Mazzini for example, with whom truth, duty, and principle were always the first considerations, and the success of the hour was altogether a secondary object. But it is probable that no man could just now be successful in France who did not sometimes stoop to the less noble arts of popular leadership. I do not think Gambetta an unscrupulous man in the worst and coarsest sense; but I presume that in the resolve to carry the present object, he would not allow many scruples to weaken the power of his rhetoric. Nor is he in the highest sense a faithful lover of liberty. Probably liberty, in his acceptance, means freedom for the Republican party. I am not certain that a demonstrative Legitimist or Ultramontane would have a much better time of it under a Gambetta rule than the Republicans had under Napoleon III., or the Communists under M. Thiers. These defects, however, do not by any means militate against the likelihood of Gambetta's acquiring power in France. On the contrary, they rather increase his chances. The one great faculty of stimulating depression into renewed energy and self-confidence, would outweigh at such a crisis as the present almost every disadvantage. It is not the highest order of genius or intellect, or even patriotism, which would have the best chance just now of becoming supreme in the politics of France. There is a certain kind of

success which always seems to carry with it a distinct flavor of charlatanry and vulgarity, which appears even to have needed such elements for its proper working. The career of Napoleon I. is the most splendid illustration of this kind of success that is known to French history. I cannot help thinking that the career of Gambetta is, in its lesser degree, and with so many different conditions and characteristics, likely to rank itself in the same category. But it is a great success were it to end even now; and surely, one would think, only some sudden and inexorable stroke of fate can prevent Gambetta from making it greater.—Galaxy.

The Deluge.

The discovery of the native Babylonian account of the Deluge which has rewarded the patience and skill of Mr. G. Smith, is one of the most important and valuable ever made in the province of archaeology. The trustworthiness of Berosus has been confirmed in the most decisive way, thus enabling us to rely upon his statements where they were not corroborated by the monuments, and a new light is thrown upon the origin and meaning of Western Asiatic mythology. The story of the Flood, instead of being borrowed by the Chaldean historian from Genesis, must have been derived by the Hebrew writers from Babylonia. There alone it is significant, and a part of a great epic cycle.

The narrative is contained in the eleventh tablet of a series of twelve which record the adventures of a mythical hero who may provisionally be called Gisdhubar or Gisdhumas. The British Museum possesses three mutilated copies of these (from the library of Assur-bani-pal.) Mr. Smith has found and pieced together about eighty fragments of them. The original text came from Erech, and must have been translated into Semitic at an early period, since the three Assyrian copies present variant readings, and have sometimes retained the original hieratic characters when their modern equivalents were unknown. Mr. Smith's unrivalled powers of deciphering guarantee the substantial correctness of his translation, and those who are able to test it know that his renderings are fully to be depended upon, except of course in the doubtful reading of certain proper names.

Gisdhubar and his servant Heabani, according to the legend, went to seek the translated son of Ubara-tutu, the Sisuthrus of Berosus, whom Mr. Smith calls "Sisit." After forty-five days the mouth of the Euphrates is reached, where "Sisit" stands on the other side of the waters of death. He tells Gisdhubar the story of the Flood: how on account of his piety the gods of his "ancient city" Surrippak warned him of a deluge that was about to destroy all mankind for their sins, and how Hea ordered him to build an ark. The height and breadth of this were the same, and it was coated within and without with bitumen. This preserved "Sisit" and his family and pilot, with all the seed of life, for the seven days during which the deluge (sent by the sun-god) was raging. "All life" was "destroyed," and the ark finally rested on "the mountain Nizir" (*Sad-u-Ni-zir*). After seven more days "Sisit" opened the window and sent forth a dove, which returned, then a swallow, which also returned, and finally a raven (*aribi*). Then he left the ark and built an altar on "the peak of the mountain" (*siggurat sadi*), cutting herbs "by sevens" (*'siba' u' siba'*); and the gods smelt the sacrifice, and at Hea's prayer Bel made a covenant with "Sisit" and declared that he would not again destroy man with a flood for his sins. After this "Sisit" was translated.—Littell's Living Age.

Chinese Printing.

Some Chinese writers hold that movable characters, made of burnt clay, and placed in a frame, were invented towards the close of the Sung dynasty, about A.D. 1280. This method of printing, however, does not seem to have been found successful, for native printers now do their work, as it has been done for centuries past, on the stereotype principle. Movable metal characters have been in use for some years in the few foreign printing offices at Hong-Kong and Shanghai, but the innovation does not make way with the natives, and in point of fact it does not seem, in our opinion, very well suited to their language, which is so different in its nature from those of other nations. With an alphabetical language, movable type lightens the printer's labors immensely; but such is not the case with the Chinese; for to print an ordinary book, probably at least upwards of two or three thousand distinct characters would be required, and in some instances this amount would have to be multiplied by ten; while to print a complete dictionary, we believe we are correct in stating that between forty and fifty thousand distinct and separate characters would be wanted.

The process of printing a book in China is somewhat as follows: Two pages are written by a person, trained to the business, on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work, and the number of the chapter and page; when the sheet has been printed, it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, etc., partly on each page. The sheet when ready for printing, is pasted face downwards on a smooth block of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry, the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away all the blank spaces by means of a sharp graver, and the block with the characters in high-relief passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points that he has to be most careful about are—to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. Proclamations, visiting-cards, etc., are all printed in the same manner. An economical way of printing small handbills and advertisements for walls is to cut the characters in wax instead of wood; but they soon get blurred, and the printing from them is often almost illegible. From a good wooden block some fifteen thousand sheets can be printed; and when the characters have been sharpened up a little, it is possible to obtain eight or ten thousand more impressions.—Chamber's Journal.

For the preservation of old manuscripts we have chiefly to thank our friends the monks, to whom the book-stealer was an object of horror. "This book belongs to St. Mary of Robertsbridge; is written in Latin in a work in the Bodleian; whoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way alienate it from the house, or mutilate it, let him be Anathema-maranatha. Amen." And underneath is written by another hand: "I, John, Bishop of Exeter, know not where the aforesaid house is, nor have I stolen this book, but I have acquired it in a lawful way." "Another of such subscriptions ends thus: 'Whosoever removes this volume from this convent may the anger of the Lord overtake him in this world and in the next to all eternity. Amen.'" Pall Mall.

It has been discovered that Cadmus was the author of the letters of Junius. In fact, he was the author of nearly all the letters of the alphabet.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 4, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

ATTENTION.—The Advocate Publishing Company is adding largely to the facilities of the office. A power press, mailing machine, with other important additions, have been ordered. These will largely reduce expenses, and add to the prompt dispatch of business. Those who are due the office for stock are requested to forward the amounts due as soon as possible, as we will need all our resources to enable us to meet promptly the payments due on these purchases.

BISHOP KEENER.—Bishop Keener passed through our city last week *en route* for Jefferson and other points in our State. The Bishop, we are glad to note, makes the mission in Mexico the leading object of his labors this year. He expects to raise the \$21,000 the Mission Board has apportioned to this work. We need not exhort our brethren in Texas to cooperate in so important a work. Providence has broken down the barriers which have resisted the establishment of evangelical Christianity among that people. The way is open, and if our church is deaf to the Macedonian cry, which comes to us by the way of the West, the work will be committed to others more worthy of the trust. The conversion of a nation is a grand undertaking. The Bishop feels the inspiration of the mission, and we trust he will be able to impart a portion of his zeal to the entire church in the South.

TAKE NOTICE.—There is now due this office—in sums ranging from \$2 to \$50—between five and six thousand dollars. The absence of this sum from the business often compels us to negotiate for funds with which to meet current expenses. This can seldom be effected for less than one per cent. per month, or twelve per cent. per annum. We make this statement that brethren may see that it is important that funds be forwarded without delay. If fifty dollars is a month reaching us, it involves an expense to the office of fifty cents; but when it reaches five thousand dollars it costs us fifty dollars, and during the year our interest account reaches hundreds of dollars. We are anxious to relieve the office of this burden. This can be done if those indebted to the office will forward the money without delay. Send by draft, postoffice order, or send the greenbacks. Send at our risk. All the loss the office has incurred in five years by money remitted by mail is not equal to the loss by way of interest occasioned by delay in one year.

THE Shah of Persia, accompanied by three wives, will soon start on his visit to Europe. The cost of this trip of royalty is put down at \$25,000,000. That looks rather extravagant; yet Persia invests wisely when it purchases a few ideas of Christian civilization for a few million of dollars.

A MISSIONARY CHICKEN.

A brother who, it seems, keeps himself posted respecting the missionary movements of the church, gives us the following: A day or two since he observed some peculiar motions on the part of a hen in the yard, and upon calling the attention of his wife to the fact, she explained by saying: "That is our missionary hen. Our pastor told us, some time since, that all could do something for the cause of missions; that if each family would set apart one hen, and give her eggs and chickens to the missionary cause, a great work would be accomplished, and I and the children have selected that one for the missionary cause." Pursuing his investigations further, he learned that of all the hens on the place, none had been successful in hatching out chickens but this particular one, which had hatched out eight, and, having raised six, from the movements that aroused his attention, was now industriously hunting out another nest to resume her labors for the missionary cause. "Six chickens from our missionary hen!" said our friend, enthusiastically. "Why, one hen has done more for the missionary cause than the average Tennessee Methodists!" Without stopping to inquire what suggested Tennessee to his mind, (we have since concluded he had been looking over the assessments of the Mission Board,) we very candidly admitted the matter of fact. Justice to that missionary chicken would permit us to do nothing less. It had not only accomplished more than was the result per member of their endeavors last year, but had actually done more than the Mission Board expects each one of them to do the coming year. They are expected to raise forty cents per member, while the half dozen chickens of that missionary hen, even in Tennessee, would sell for nearly double that amount. If our friends in Tennessee would do as well as that hen, they would swell their contributions to nearly forty thousand dollars, instead of the fifteen thousand dollars assessed them. Can our Missionary Secretary consent that his Tennessee brethren shall be outdone by a setting hen? The center of Southern Methodism must do better than that, or the impression will get abroad that the church in that region needs educating up to its duty.

Though our friend applied his missionary chicken to Tennessee Methodism, the entire church may come in for its portion of the implied rebuke. We were in fine feather the other day because Texas had led the other conferences last year in its contributions per member to the missionary cause. Yet here comes this chicken which, after doing as well as we have done per member, is industriously at work preparing another nest. Any one of us (we mean of course the preachers) could eat up, without help, in a single week (if they were nicely fried) that hen with her entire brood, and yet we have not in twelve months raised as much as she has done for the missionary cause. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves! It is high time we were waking out of sleep. We need St.

Paul—that earnest man of God—to come into our midst, and say: "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present"—not the value of a hen and her half dozen chickens—but "your bodies"—your all—"a living sacrifice unto God." We need the voice of Him who gave himself for our redemption, to remind us that so costly a price as he paid for our salvation demands a better return than the lame and lifeless offerings we lay on the altar. We need the spirit of Him who withheld not his own Son, but freely gave him up for us all, to inspire within us that love for souls, which will not measure their value by the dollars and cents we dole out, but by peril to which they are exposed, and the price infinite compassion has paid for their redemption. As ministers, we are too timid in our demands—too ready to cover up with excuses the cupidity of those who close their ears to the Macedonian cry. We are ready to echo the plea of hard times, of short crops, of lack of money, and yet, if each Methodist family in the South would set apart a single hen, and religiously offer the proceeds of her eggs and chickens to this cause, the contributions of our church would be double what the Mission Board has assessed it.

SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

If Christianity be true, it is tremendously true. The things that make for peace, that belong to salvation, are of supreme importance. But men, in their depravity and blindness, have always taken just the other view, and have practically said: "Seek first the world and its temporal advantages and blessings. The great Teacher, in the parable of the great supper, happily and forcibly puts this matter. When the servant went out to invite guests to the generous and sumptuous supper, they began with one consent to make excuse: one had bought a piece of ground, another a yoke of oxen, and another had married a wife, and said: "I pray thee have me excused." This example illustrates how men have done in all time; but it not only illustrates how men of the "world" have done, but how men of the visible "church" have done.

It seems from the practice of men to be a foregone conclusion that in any conflict between the material and temporal and the spiritual and eternal, the material and temporal must have the precedence. A rainy day keeps no man from his shop, office or store; but it will, it does, keep most men from the house and worship of God. A blustering, a muddy, or a cold night, keeps no woman from a party or place of amusement; but it does keep nearly all from a prayer-meeting. An excuse that is deemed ample for the neglect of any church duty would be looked upon as absurd, and laughed at as ridiculous, if offered for neglecting any worldly business.

We have often seen the same principle at work in the habits of official members of the church. A man is a church steward, for example; there is a regular stewards' and trustees' meeting for the transaction of some temporal business, but it is temporal busi-

ness of the church; so if this steward be a member of any railroad, bank or stock company, and frequently, if a member of a Masonic or Odd Fellows' association, he does not hesitate which he shall attend. The church and her interest and business are at once held in abeyance, and subordinated to the superior claims of these human institutions. "Ah, these are matters of business, and must be attended to." But the church has her matters of business, too, and must they not be attended to also? "Yes; but we must live." But we must die also; and further, give an account of the deeds done in the body. This we shall soon find is an affair, to say the least of it, quite as momentous as any temporal interest whatsoever.

Church people who, in the various branches of business, would feel themselves disgraced, knowing that it would be dishonorable not to pay teachers, clerks, mechanics—all sorts of employees and all descriptions of debts—frequently seem to feel no sense of shame or fear of dishonor if they leave their faithful pastors unpaid—leave them to spend and exhaust the little patrimony of their families in the service of the church. Does not all this come of the low estimate we put upon the things eternal—from seeking the world first and the kingdom of God last? Had we better not pause and ponder over this a little space, and honestly ask ourselves how we are severally behaving in this regard?

WE give below the communication respecting the action of the Japanese Government regarding the Christian religion, which was sent to the senior of the treaty ministers on the 21st of February. It is signed by H. E. Soyedjima Tana-Tomi. The world is rapidly preparing the way for the gospel:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY—With regard to the individuals who embraced the Christian religion, our Government, desirous of doing away with customs which might offend the feelings of the Foreign Powers, had already, since last summer, secretly ordered the chiefs of Fu and Ken to cease arrests. From this moment the placards, which have till now been affixed [to the notice-boards] are withdrawn. On these placards was written the law which prohibited Christianity. You can communicate this to your colleagues and the ministers of the other Powers."

THE Government of Japan is evidently in advance of a portion of the people. They are beginning to protest against the action of the authorities respecting the repeal of the edicts against Christianity. There has been some fighting, but the insurgents have accomplished nothing. Like the representatives of the Dark Ages in Christendom, their opposition may reveal their spirit, while it confirms the advance of the truth.

THE Khan of Khiva is said to be much alarmed at the movements of the Czar of Russia. It would be well if some of the European powers would take the alarm. Russia is cutting a path through Asia to the East Indies, and ere long the battle for supremacy may be fought on the Ganges.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

Some people are more willing to repent for other people's offenses than their own, and more willing to find flaws in the theology of others than to admit those of their own sect. The *Baptist Herald*, while confessing itself a theological polliwog: "somewhat Missionary and tolerably Hardshell," still distresses itself over the assumed difficulties of Methodist theology, and while compelled to admit that the position assumed by the *ADVOCATE* respecting "salvation by proxy" is sound, finds consolation in the assertion that Bishop Marvin taught the opposite doctrine. We quoted the Bishop's language that our readers might see how unreasonable is this assumption of the *Herald*, and now furnish an enlarged quotation. Bishop M. says of the natural relations existing between parent and child:

The fact is, that during infancy the parent does everything for the child, and is obliged to this by the very facts in the case. He must believe for the child and act for him in every interest, even the most vital. The child is in his hands, incapable of acting for itself, and he must act for it, or let it perish. The responsibility is on him, and he cannot avoid it. What food it must eat, what atmosphere it shall live in, what medicine it shall take, he must determine. Nor does he make a title-deed in which he does not covenant for his child as well as for himself.

Will the *Herald* call in question the facts here stated? Will it produce a child which, in its infancy, is not dependent on its parents or their representatives for the supply of every want and the guardianship of every interest? Are the children with which, we presume, our neighbor has been blest capable of acting for themselves? Has he one so precocious that it can choose and supply the food it will eat, or so learned in its babyhood that it can determine the "medicine it shall take?" Yet in affirming that in this language the Bishop teaches a "pronounced error," the *Herald* intimates the existence of such babies. If he will furnish one that does not answer to the Bishop's description, Barnum will pay handsomely for it. Until the *Herald* has produced such a remarkable infant, we shall accept the Bishop's statement as sustained by matter of fact.

For the benefit of the *Herald* we will give still another quotation from Bishop Marvin:

My neighbor says, "I will not bind my child in the affairs of his soul. He shall be free. He shall choose for himself." This is quite taking to the popular ear.

But I say, my child shall not be free to go wrong, either in religion or anything else, if I can help it—and more emphatically in religion than in anything else. I will bind him by commands, by covenants, and by all the most sacred obligations, to serve God. I will environ him with motives that he shall feel it to be unnatural and monstrous for him to disregard. I will make it in the highest degree difficult and painful for him to go to hell.

If this is "salvation by proxy," we wish there were more of it. If our neighbor of the *Herald* does not indorse this statement of the obligations of Christian parents to their children, we are sure that his practice is better than his preaching. Nature has made

the parent the guardian of the welfare and the representative of the rights and interests of the child. Under the Jewish dispensation that relationship was recognized by Divine enactment, which bade the parents bring their children into covenant relations with God, and we feel comforted by the assurance that "the promise is unto you and your children," which reminds us that, under the Christian dispensation, children are not excluded from the covenant of grace, and are, therefore, entitled to its outward "sign and seal."

The *Herald*, on second thought, accepts as Baptist doctrine the statement that "none but adult believers are admitted into the visible church," but forgets that, in a former issue, he styled it "another snake," and informed us that the *ADVOCATE* "gives it a well directed blow." We commend that snake to our neighbor's mercy. It is not under our protection.

The *Herald* asks:

Does the *ADVOCATE* mean to affirm that others than believers should be admitted into the visible church? and if so, will it tell us what others?

Since Christ has said "Suffer the little children to come unto me," and since we believe that they are included in the covenant of mercy, we recognize their title to a place in the visible church of Christ, and would feel, were we to reject the claim of the believing parents when they bring their children to the altar and ask that they may receive the "sign and seal" of the new covenant, that we merited the reproof the Savior addressed to his disciples when they "rebuked" the parents who brought their "infants" to Christ for his blessing. The gospel provides for the wants and recognizes the conditions of humanity. It demands no impossibilities. When it says "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned" it was announcing its terms to those capable of believing, and not addressing infants which are incapable of an act of intelligent faith. If the absence of faith forbids baptism to children, it also denies them salvation. Do the Baptists accept the doctrine of the damnation of infants?

WE see it stated in an exchange that a Roman Catholic Church, exclusively for colored people, was dedicated recently in St. Louis. The Catholic Church always makes itself thoroughly acquainted with the field it proposes to enter. They propose a mission among the blacks, and before it is put in motion, the whole field is carefully surveyed. Their object is the conversion of the negroes to their faith. As their plans develop, we observe that instead of accepting the received opinion of the Northern churches—that the negro is ardent for the abolition of all racial distinctions—the fact is recognized that the colored man obeys a law which makes like ever seek like, and hence he prefers an organization where his own color will be dominant, rather than a mixed institution where he must be held in subordination. This organization of a church, to be composed exclusively of colored people, is the answer to their investigations respecting the wishes and tendencies of the colored people.

To Help Small Sunday-Schools.

MR. EDITOR—Many brethren have said to us: "We want the Uniform Lessons, but are not able to take ten Magazines. If you will only send the Lesson Papers, with five Magazines, we can raise the money."

This seems reasonable, and we now propose this: When as many as five Magazines are sent to one address, we will send six Lesson Papers with each Magazine; thus \$5 will pay for five Magazines and thirty Lesson Papers for one year; \$2 80 will pay for them for six months.

In response to my call for "names and offices" last winter, we have received many answers, and have sent out more than fifteen hundred specimens. The increase in our subscription lists has been so prompt and large that our May issues have run short, although we printed a large extra edition. We will have enough next time. Now let us hear from the small schools. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

S. S. Secretary.

NASHVILLE, May 3, 1873.

AS WE came in town the other day, a news-boy handed us a funeral notice, and as we read, we learned that Mr. — was dead, and his friends were invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. In crowded cities we meet such notices every day until they fail to affect us; yet, in this case, it made on one mind at least an impression which we trust will be lasting. Only a few days ago we met Mr. — on the street, in good health, looking after his earthly affairs, with little thought of eternity in his mind; but now houses and lots, rents and per cents, no longer concern him. Death has wrenched him away from his possessions, and his property goes into other hands. "There is but a step between us and death." Aged — years—just about our age. His health was as good as ours. An insurance agent, with the opinion of a skillful physician, would have decided him to be the better risk. Yet he is dead. We "know not what the morrow will bring forth."

His friends and acquaintances were invited to attend his funeral. Had his family invited them to a ball, but few would decline the invitation. His funeral was but slimly attended.

REV. R. ALEXANDER, D.D.—We are instructed by Bishop Keener to announce that Dr. Alexander has been placed in charge of St. James church, Galveston. The numerous friends of Dr. Alexander will rejoice that his health has been so far restored that he is able still to render efficient service to the church he has served so long and so faithfully. "Faint, yet pursuing," he maintains his course till the Master sends him his release.

MR. BIGLOW & MAIN, of New York, favor us with a specimen copy of their latest Sunday-school music book, *Royal Diadem*, edited by Messrs. Doane and Lowry. These two song writers for children are proving themselves worthy successors of the late Wm. B. Bradbury, and their songs are finding a place in the minds and hearts of a host of Sunday-school children. The work is offered at the usual price, \$30 per one hundred, and schools in need of a new book will find this an excellent one.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

ECLECTIC.

This magazine for June is rich in scientific and historical papers. The articles entitled "Primitive Society," "Story of the Death of Earl Stratford," and the "Man in the Iron Mask," will be read with special interest. It is embellished by a fine portrait of Taine, accompanied by a sketch of his life. E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton street, New York. Terms, \$5 per annum; two copies, \$9.

GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* opens with a vivid but just sketch of Leon Gambetta, by Justin McCarthy, and the articles which follow are of equal interest. "Life on the Plains," by Gen. Custer, is a racy article. The scientific miscellany is especially interesting and valuable. Sheldon & Co., Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

We never fail to find choice literature in *Littell's Living Age*. The articles in the number before us are of unusual interest. Published every Saturday by Littell & Gay, Boston. Price, \$8 per annum.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The June number of this magazine is rich and racy in the material it supplies. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, at \$4 per annum.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Absence from the office prevented an examination of the April number of the *Southern Review* at the time of its arrival. The contents are as follows:

The Apostolical Succession; Peggy O'Neal, or the Doom of the Republic; A Methodist in Search of a Church; Lamon's Life of Lincoln; The Moral Effects of a Free Justification; Darwinism; The Virginia Springs and Mountains; De Natura Gemmarum; The Model Republic: Credit Mobilier; The German; Notices of Books.

The mature reflections of the editor, in the paper on Apostolical Succession, will commend themselves to every thoughtful reader. It is one upon which he has not only thought profoundly, but evidently felt deeply.

His treatment of "A Methodist in Search of a Church" is in different spirit. The subject has its funny side, and the writer deals with it accordingly.

Every preacher will read with interest the discussion of "The Novel Effects of a Free Justification."

The article on Darwinism is timely.

THROUGH the politeness of J. E. Mason, the newsdealer of Galveston, we have been favored with a copy of *History of Plymouth Church*, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. This volume pleasantly narrates the origin, growth and present status of the church presided over by Henry Ward Beecher, and has much in it of information to Sunday-school workers who can learn by what steps the three schools attached to this congregation have grown to a membership of over three thousand. The least interesting matter in the book comprises a sketch of Mr. Beecher's efforts as an anti-slavery advocate and supporter of the war.

The Sunday-School.

Too Much to Do on the Sabbath.

A Sabbath-school teacher once found himself lost in the wilderness, as it were, because he was deprived of his regular presence as teacher in the Sabbath-school during some weeks of travel among people whose language he could scarcely understand. "All that I see is new and should interest me so much, that my Sabbath ought to pass by like the gentle breeze hurried away by the approaching wind, but the very opposite is true," said he in a letter to a friend.

How often teachers complain when they have no more than one class to hear during the whole Sabbath! We might say that some even wish to be excused from that one class occasionally.

Would such teachers feel as though they were lost when away from home on Sabbath? Would they be lonesome in the midst of novelties among strangers? Certainly not. They would relish the freedom to wander about for pastime. They would enjoy themselves in having a change occasionally. Of course they do not mean to discourage the little children. Nothing short of a good work is expected to be done in the Sabbath-school. But what can children learn from this but the forming of just such a habit?

This apparent recreation taken occasionally by some teachers while their classes must get along the best way they can, involves both imagined and real deceptions. Such a teacher imagines he deceives God, his fellow-teachers in the Sabbath-school, and the public generally. He really deceives himself, and, as a rule, his class. The latter suffer in at least two ways, namely: by his bad example, and by the usual derangement and lost time in substituting a teacher.

Teachers, learn from that faithful co-laborer who thought himself lost when taken from his class. So love the work that you cannot stay away.—*Cor. Herald and Presbytery.*

Irreligious Children.

A mother asks a minister the question: "Why is it that my children are not inclined to be religious? I see other children whose whole tendency is to piety—uniting with the church early in life, interested in devotional services, and growing in strong attachment to the Savior, while mine are becoming more worldly every day. Why is it?" she asked. "I send them to Sabbath-school; I take them to church every fair Sabbath; but no saving impressions are made upon them. I cannot understand it."

He proposed a few questions:

"Do you show any particular religious example daily to your children in the household?"

"I can not say that I do; but they know that I am a professor."

"You say that you send them to Sabbath-school and to church; do you converse with them about the sermon they have heard, or the lesson of the Sabbath-school? or do you discuss trifles of no religious bearing before them on their return?"

"I am afraid the former is never done, and the latter often. Still, there can't be much harm in that."

"Do you ever speak to them personally about religious duties?"

"No, I do not like to; it is a very delicate subject."

"Do you have family worship? Do your children hear your voice raised to heaven for them, and thus know that you have an interest in their religious welfare?"

"No, we never had family worship. My husband and I are both diffident, and never could bring ourselves to pray aloud; but we do pray for them in secret."

"Do you allow them indiscriminate reading, newspapers, magazines, books, what ever they fancy?"

"Yes, we never trouble ourselves about that. They go to the circulating library and suit themselves. Reading, you know, is improving to their minds."

"Do you cultivate worldly tastes in them—let them go into godless society, indulge and foster the love of fashion, send them to dancing-schools, take them to the opera and theatre, and thus nurture a keen relish for irreligious pursuits?"

"Yes; they must have some amusement; their companions all do the same, and we want them to be in the best society."

"Well," he said, "now look at the matter in the light in which you yourself have put it. You are a professing Christian and want your children to be the same. Yet you do nothing to make them such. You give them no religious counsel."

"God has given you an immortal soul, purchased by Christ's blood, and intrusted it to your care. You are to beautify it by instruction and example. As you treat it, it may be a jewel for the King's crown, or a darkened, blighted spirit, unfitted for heavenly companionship. And how do you respect this trust? You throw it off from your keeping. You fail to watch it. You permit the King's enemies to surround it and impress their taint upon it. It is daily slipping away from you while you are swiftly going to God to account for it."

"The reason why your children are irreligious is plain from your own acknowledgment. The fault is not theirs, but yours. Change your treatment; give your children healthful amusement, such as will be good for soul and body; teach them to look away from follies for their enjoyment. Be what a mother should be to her children—a spiritual director. Establish a confidence with them about religious matters. Let their eyes read upon your heart an intense desire for their salvation. Surround them with a religious atmosphere. Show them that to be a Christian is to be cheerful, joyous, sunny, and at the same time of exalted purity. Teach them the sweetness and the ineffable delight of communion with God. Ask God's help upon this course, and you will see the result you desire."

New York Association of Sunday-School Teachers.

Sunday-school in New York was seen at its best at the April meeting of its Sunday-school Teachers' Association, held at Dr. Crosby's church, on the third Monday evening of that month. In the midst of these busy days when evenings are so crowded with importunate demands of duty and pleasure, the fact that an ordinary monthly meeting, on a week-day evening, in connection with Sunday-school interests, should pack a large city church to overflowing with the very best people in New York is by no means insignificant. No doubt unusual interest in this occasion was elicited from a desire of the people to hear the Rev. Dr. John Hall really teach one of the uniform lessons in the preparation of which he is doing such valuable service to our country, and indeed to the world. The lesson taught was the sixteenth of the series for the present year, "The Lord with Joseph," and in teaching it Dr. Hall took occasion to give what was really a most valuable normal lecture on "How to prepare a lesson and how to teach it." To say it was exceedingly rich and suggestive would be only an aggravation to those who did not hear it, were it not for the fact that the address has been printed, and can be procured of the American Sunday-school Union. Dr. Hall was followed by Dr. John H. Vincent, Henry P.

Haven and George H. Stewart in short addresses. Such a rare meeting certainly indicates that Bible study is steadily rising to its proper place in the popular estimate as well as in the church, and was withal a deserved tribute of real weight to the success of the Uniform Lesson System.—*The Working Church.*

A Little Cup of Water and its Reward.

The short mid-day shadows were already lengthening out toward the east when Hester Eldarwin, with a tired step, crept from the great basement kitchen to the broad back veranda, to cool her burning cheeks in the fresh evening air.

"The loveliest day in June!" she said, to herself. "How I have longed to be out in the sunlight all this bright day. Yet this is the first minute I can call my own."

Tired with a long day's patient drudgery, the thoughts that came and went through her weary brain were anything but happy ones.

From the cottage across the lawn Dr. Perley came out with a sad face, and walked away.

"Poor, sick little Maggie!" thought Hester. "She has not only been shut in doors, but suffering pain all day. I'll run in and see if I can do anything for her, and leave my walk to the 'clover nook' till some other day."

Snatching a bending cluster of her own bright roses, as she passed through the garden walks, she was soon at the cottage door.

"Poor Mrs. Harwood," said she, gently, as a worn, pale face tried to smile a greeting at the threshold, "you look so tired; could not I take care of little Maggie while you rest an hour?"

"Thank you, but I'm afraid you are tired, too, and she stooped to kiss the child who was pulling a dainty rose stem through her button hole.

"Just one sweet blossom for you to dream about, while the rest are making dear Maggie forget that dreadful fall," said Hester, as, with a respectful decision, she ignored the tired mother's refusals, and at once assumed the place of nurse and watcher.

The baby patient made, at first a stout resistance, but Hester, in a gentle tone, began to sing. The feverish head and hands grew quiet now, and the soft, baby eyes were fixed intently on the lips of the little watcher. A magic influence drew their hearts together.

"I love 'oo," said the little one, and as the infant voice sent an echo, tangled with the melody which had evoked it, up to the mother's couch, she blessed God for the silver sounds of her darling's voice, which had been heard only in moans since the terrible disaster.

Sing on, Hester! Though you know it not, your loving sacrifice of self is a beautiful commentary upon the spirit of the divinely human One, who came among us "not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

Sleep, "the sweet restorer," had commenced its work on the tired child and mother. Hester, in the moment's leisure, softly stepped around the room to gather, in the dying sunset light, the outlines of the pictures on the wall.

"Faith before the Cross" was hanging by the mantle. Her eyes were fixed at once. She scarcely heard the step upon the carpet, when a soft voice whispered in her ear, "What do you see, my child?"

Scarcely starting at the question, she answered sadly, "Oh, just what she sees, I suppose—a bare cross on which they crucified the Lord."

The young minister drew her to a seat beside the sleeping child. "Oh, Hester, vastly more than that she sees," said he. "She looks beyond, above, and through the cross, and catches wondrous glimpses of the heavenly crown, the harp, the glory,

and the risen Lord. The bare cross is not all. The hidden things are more important far than those which are revealed. I saw your tired face, to-night, come out from the basement heat to the evening freshness, and from my study over the way, I thought I had caught the meaning of your little sacrifice. But was the outward action all? Was the little cup of water not given in His name? I hoped I had seen beyond the act itself, such love for Jesus, such a longing to perform His will, that greater self-denials than this would be but pleasure for the sake of Him who died for us. Was I right, my child?"

She could not answer till the tender tears had coursed their way down either cheek. "If I had some one to help me, and teach me how to do right," she said, at length, "it would be so easy."

"Christ is all you need. Ask him every day to lead and teach you."

"I will," said Hester, solemnly. And it was no idle momentary purpose. There and then, in the very act of blessing others, God had blessed her with the highest gift his grace imparts—the holy resolve to live and die for Him.—*Christian Observer.*

A woman in Spurgeon's Sunday-school, in London, teaches a Bible-class that enrolls nine hundred women, and has an average attendance of five hundred, without counting babies in arms. Two or three inferences may be drawn from a little thought about this monster class. One is that we must pay respectful deference to woman's power in teaching work. Another is that practical teachers must be right when they tell us that controversy will never do in a Bible-class. Suppose for a moment that these five hundred women should at any one time engage too forcibly or fiercely in argument with their teacher, or with one another, and you will admit that the result might not be altogether pleasant. Another thing, enforced by the existence of so large a class, is the fact that no absolute rules of management can be laid down for Sunday-school teachers. We couldn't demand of this teacher, Mrs. Lavinia Harkness, for instance, that she visit every member of her class twice a week, nor that she invite them to her house to tea twice a month. And while we may think it wise to shake hands with our pupils all around, and even to kiss them at the close of school, we feel that so far as the Bible-class in question is concerned, we can leave that matter entirely to the option of Mrs. Harkness herself.—*The Working Church.*

The *National Sunday-School Teacher* says, boldly, but not without a show of reason:

"It is not too much to say that the Sunday-school has revolutionized the Christian world. Coming into existence at a time when the progress of science and the arts was turning all minds away from the Bible and from the fields of religious thought, and was secularizing all the powers of man and society, threatening religion with a total eclipse, the Sunday-school has lifted the Bible to more than its old prominence, and has lent to religion a new and wider influence over both man and society. * * * *"

The very complaints that are sometimes made of the shortcomings of our Sunday-schools are proofs of their efficiency, since it is the progress already made which reveals the sublimer heights beyond."

The promises of salvation are not given to the strength of faith, but to the truth of faith; not to the degrees of faith, but to its reality.

I this moment live—may my life this moment be dedicated to God.

Boys and Girls.

The Prize Medal.

"Tommy has got the medal!"
 "Tommy has won the prize!"
 Screaming out the good news, shouting, tumbling over each other, flinging up caps, and making more commotion than would be the fair share of ten boys, Tommy's three brothers burst into the sitting room where their father and mother were seated. After them came Tommy, grave and silent and rather pale.

"So you were successful, my son," Mr. Amherst said, cordially shaking his son's hand.

"Yes," he said, in a low tone.
 "I am very glad," his mother said, kissing him; "you have worked very hard."

Tommy did not answer, only returned his mother's kiss, and then went up to his own room.

"Mamma," said Willie, the youngest of the four lads, "Tommy don't seem glad one bit. He did not say one word all the way home from school."

"I would have been so proud if it was me!" said Bertie, the next boy.
 "The medal is splendid, and it is to have his name engraved on one side."

"The best of all was the little speech Mr. Wilbur made," said Harry. "He said Tommy had been one of his best scholars all the year, and that he was proud of him, and glad to bestow on him his well-earned reward—well-earned reward, those were his very words."

"I am sure Tom has worked hard," said Bertie, who cordially hated his lessons. "I could never stick to horrid old grammar, and history, and all the rest of the books as he has done."

"Three cheers for Thomas Amherst, the prize scholar!" shouted Harry.
 "Come, let's go skating."

And the three noisy, happy boys, honestly rejoicing at their brother's success, ran off shouting to Tom to join them.

But Tommy did not answer. He was sitting in his own room, his hands folded idly in his lap, his face pale and troubled, looking more like a boy expecting some heavy punishment than the successful competitor for the school medal—the great object of ambition for all the Milburn boys. The afternoon wore away, and no one disturbed Tommy. His parents supposed he was skating with the other boys, all enjoying the half holiday that followed the examination, and his brothers thought he was talking over the good news at home.

It was quite dusk, almost tea-time, when Mr. Amherst, sitting in his library, thinking he must have a light to finish his book, heard a soft step on the carpet, and looking up, saw Tommy. Upon his face were recent traces of tears, and he was so pale and subdued that his father knew there must be something very wrong with his cheerful, bright boy.

"Father," he said, in a low voice, "if you are not very busy, will you go to Mr. Wilbur's with me? I must see him before he has the medal marked with my name. I can't bear it!" cried the boy, bursting into a passion of crying. "I can't bear to be a cheat for a whole year!"

Mr. Amherst drew the sobbing boy into his arms, and did not question him until he had gained his composure once more. Then he said, kindly and gently:

"Now tell me all about it, my son."
 "It was a month ago," said Tommy, humbly. "We were all late in school, trying some new problems in geometry—all our class I mean—in the recitation room, and Mr. Wilbur sent me to his desk for a new piece of chalk. I was shutting it down, when my elbow knocked against his portfolio on the desk, and it fell down. All the papers dropped out, and the very top one

was the list of examination questions. I did not mean to read it, father, but I picked up the papers, and I saw them all. Indeed, I tried to forget them; but I never remembered any lesson I learned so well as I remembered those questions. I saw them only for a minute or two. All the month I thought of them, and I studied over all the answers, though I am sure I could have passed the examination without looking at them."

"Are you quite sure of that, Tommy?"

"Yes. But I did see the questions, father, and should have gone at once and told Mr. Wilbur I had seen them. I never realized how wrong it was until this morning, when he praised me so—praised me for punctuality, obedience, and general good conduct, as well as good scholarship, and I felt all the time as if he ought to point me out to the whole school as a cheat! I must tell him now. I can't keep the medal a whole year when perhaps I would never have won it if I had not seen those questions."

"Yes, my son, you must tell Mr. Wilbur. Our Heavenly Father exacts confession as the first proof of repentance for any sin. I will go with you at once."

Mr. Wilbur listened very gravely to Tommy's confession, and sat silent a long time before he spoke. Then he said:

"If I had discovered this myself, Tommy, I should merely take the medal from you, explain the matter to the school, and give the prize to the next best scholar; but you have tried to atone for your fault, and I will keep the affair a secret between us three. Still you must see that, in justice to the other scholars, I cannot let the matter stand as it is. You have been my best scholar this year, so I will give you one more chance to win the medal fairly, and at the same time give the other boys an opportunity to beat you, if they are able. Next week I will have another examination, and I will keep the list of questions under stricter care. My boy," he added, earnestly, taking Tommy's hand in his own, whether you win or lose the prize, I shall always respect you for this evening's work."

The boys wondered, and more than one grumbled, when Mr. Wilbur announced that, owing to a recently discovered irregularity in the last examination, there would be another one the following week, with a new list of questions. Tommy studied hard, and honestly won the prize, greatly to the delight of his brothers, and the gratification of his father and teacher.

Yet, while to others the gold medal was a proud badge of honor, to Tommy it was a constant reminder of the suffering he endured and the deep humiliation he experienced when he allowed deceit to govern him, even for one month. In after years, when he became a noble, upright man, he would often say that the prize medal was one of his most valuable assistants in that education of the soul that teaches us to keep the heart pure and honest for the eyes of Jesus Christ, as well as our actions for the scrutiny of our fellow-men.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

A Wonderful Clock.

A German of Cincinnati has on exhibition there a clock of his own manufacture, which is quite as wonderful as the celebrated clock in the cathedral at Strasbourg. The following is a description of it:

We see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeple-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first story, and nine feet high. The movement is placed in the centre of the first story, on four delicate columns, within which swings the untiring pendulum, which is in the significant form of a bee-hive. Behind

the pendulum there is a picture representing mature manhood—a countryman behind his plow. The four corners are carved, and represent the four periods of life—infancy, youth, manhood and old age. The spaces to the right and left of the clock are ornamented with two oil-paintings representing the spring-time of life (children playing in a garden) and the autumn or end of life (grave diggers in a cemetery).

The second story consists of two tower-like pieces, on the doors of which there are two pictures that represent boyhood and early manhood. In the one, a boy is just pushing his little bark away from the shore. He stands upright in the boat, and points to the distance; he is about to begin life—"to paddle his own canoe." In the other, a young man, who has already made some progress in the journey of life, enters a room in which there is an hour-glass, that reminds him of the fleetness of time. On this story there are three guardian angels.

A majestic tower crowns, as third story, the ingenious structure. A cock, as a symbol of watchfulness, stands on the top, directly over the portal which opens the tower in front; on this portal there is a painting, which represents the perishableness of earthly things. The entire structure is, in appearance, very like an old Gothic castle.

Now let us see if we can describe the mechanical action of the clock. When it marks the first quarter, the door of the left piece of the second story opens, and we see a child issue from the back-ground, come forward to a little bell, give it one blow, and then disappear. At the second quarter, a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and then disappears; at the third, there comes a man in his prime; at the fourth, we have a tottering old man leaning on a staff, who strikes the bell four times. Each time the door closes of itself. When the hours are full, the door of the right piece of the second story opens, and Death, as a skeleton, scythe in hand, appears and marks the hour by striking a bell. But it is at the twelfth hour that we have the grand spectacle, in the representation of the Day of Judgment. Then, when Death has struck three blows on the little bell, the cock in the end of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill tone; and after Death has marked the twelfth hour with his hammer, he crows again twice. Immediately three angels, who stand as guardians in a central position, raise their trumpets with their right hands (in the left they hold swords), and blow a blast toward each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast the door of the tower opens, and the resurrected children of the earth appear, while the destroying angel sinks out of sight.

The multitude stands for a moment, full of awe and wonder, when suddenly Christ, in all his majesty, descends, surrounded by angels. On his left there is an angel, who holds the scales of justice; on his right, another carries the Book of Life, which opens to show the Alpha and Omega—the beginning and the end. Christ waves his hand, and instantly the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked—the former going to the right, the latter to the left. The Archangel Michael salutes the good, while on the other side stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight; he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but in obedience to the command of the central figure he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises his hand again with a threatening mien, and the accursed sink down to the realms of his Satanic Majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen few, who draw near to him. Finally, we hear a cheerful chime of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by his

angels, until he disappears, and the portal closes.

We look with amazement on this exhibition of the mechanic's ingenuity; a complete drama is here represented, without the aid of a human hand. And what excites our admiration still more, is the perfection of all the movements; they are steady, calm and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ, and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightning rapidity. Of course the peculiar action of these two figures is intentional on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.—*Appleton's Journal.*

An Ohio woman was accidentally drowned the other day whilst attempting to hang herself from the branch of a tree on the water's edge.

A contemporary speaks of a fashionable tailor as being "one of the old war-horses of the trade." A heavy charger, probably.

"This excellent site for a church or a public house is to be let," is painted on a board in a vacant lot in a suburb of London.

PUZZLES, ETC.

- I.
My whole is a word, in which twelve letters are given,
To point out a path that may lead you to heaven;
My 1, 2, 11, 6, 3, 9, it soon will be seen.
Is an act of devotion that's worthy a queen;
My 1, 10, 7, 6 you'll own is no less
Than what the world too often bestows on distress;
My 12, 8, 4, 7 a small dwelling will name,
Which a very large family must often contain;
My 9, 3, 4, 7 you cannot deny
Is what, after fatigue, you will always enjoy;
My 7, 3, 11, 9 affection's offering will prove;
My 2, 8, 12, 7 what all landowners love;
My 5, 10, 7 what horses ne'er swallow, but chew;
My 1, 8, 12 is as useful to me as to you;
My 1, 10, 12 is of service to ladies in dress;
My 6, 8, 11, 2 two summers ne'er saw you'll confess;
My 4, 3, 9, 1, 8, 12, 7 since the world first began
Was a reptile obnoxious to beast and to man;
My 9, 11, 7 a quadruped's name it will give;
My 5, 10, 3, 9 is a coach you'll not need while you live;
My 1, 2, 10, 8, 4, 7 will readily appear
An order of holiness to Catholics dear;
Now, say, my good readers—and pray take good aim—
For many are proud of, that can't guess my name.

II.
What is that in the ground which, the more we try (if we are foolish enough) to dig it away, the more it increases in size?

III.
My first is a female name; my second, a Chinese plant; my third is myself; my fourth, half of an enigma; my fifth is a personal pronoun; my sixth is an article; and my whole is the early part of morn.

IV.
I've heard that Lord Chesterfield's learning was great,
That he scarce had a rival in church or in state;
And yet I've been known to be higher than he,
Although at no college I'er took my degree.
The young and the old of my favor can boast;
And when ladies appear I descend from my post;
Then, adding a letter, you quickly will prove
That I'm quite the reverse of esteem or of love.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1039.

- I.—Frank A., of Galveston, sends, in answer to this: **HONOR**, which is correct. Our friend Frank has a keen eye for the answers to puzzles. We hope he will be as successful in solving other and more important problems in this life.
 - II.—"Vox Pueri," of Cameron, who sends correct answers to puzzles in 1037 and 1038, says that the answer is "HONOR." Correct.
 - III.—"Vox Pueri" says the answer to this is **WATER-FALL**, while F. A., of Galveston, says it is **COW-SLIP**. Which is right? One is.
 - IV.—There is also a difference in the answer to this puzzle between these young friends. F. A. says it is **POO, POON**, while "Vox Pueri" says it is "ONE, NONE." When doctors differ, we remain in doubt, and shall give our young friends farther trial on III and IV.
- Miss Emma Erwin, of Bonham, Texas, sends us correct answers to puzzles in 1037 and 1038, which have already been given. She says, "I like the paper very much, and like to make out the puzzles, though some of them puzzle me sadly." We hope Miss Emma will be successful in finding the answers, and will send them to us within four weeks of the time of their appearance.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

MAY 24.—*Senate*.—Bills and resolutions adopted: Joint resolution requiring the settlement of Treasurer Honey's account, by writing up and balancing the books.....Bill to amend the charter of the Texas Timber and Prairie Railroad Company, by granting it land. The road runs from Beaumont to Bremond.....Bill to levy a special tax in the county of Angelina to build a courthouse and jail.....Bill to incorporate the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Railroad; bill to authorize Colorado county to issue interest bearing bonds, in order to fund its present indebtedness; bill to amend an act incorporating the Dallas and Wichita Railroad and to aid in its construction; incorporating the Austin and Pacific Short Line Railroad Company and give lands in aid; bill for the relief of the heirs of Wigginson Loring, deceased; bill amending the 348th and 368th section of the act prescribing the time of holding district courts; bill relating to paupers and minors, offenders, and to establish county farms and manual labor poor houses and houses of correction.

MAY 26.—*House*.—Unfinished business: John Henry Brown called up the bill to incorporate the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad. It was referred to the special committee on railroads, and amended so as to make the charter run for sixty years instead of ninety-nine years. There were also restrictions such as are usual in charters, and grants a donation of sixteen sections to the mile. The bill passed by a vote of 56 to 7.... Short called up the supplemental bill to incorporate the Galveston and Eastern Texas Railroad. A substitute by Watts was adopted. The road runs from Galveston to East Liberty, thence to Homer, thence to Panola, thence to Jefferson and through Jasper and Burkeville, with the usual donation, and contains restrictions. The charter remains in force for sixty years. It was amended by Booty to read that fifty miles must be completed within two years from the passage of the act. The bill passed by a vote of 61 to 1.....Mr. Cooke, of Harris, asked that the bill to amend the Houston and San Jacinto Canal and Navigation Company charter, be amended so as to read Houston, Trinity and Sabine Canal and Navigation Company. It runs from White Oak bayou in Harris county. Bill passed.....Mr. Bewley called up the bill to incorporate the Orange and Shelby Railroad. Reported favorably from special committee, and bill passed by a vote of 61 yeas to 4 nays. It grants a donation, and contains the usual restrictions.....Mr. Bordeaux called up the bill for protection of farming interests in certain portions of Cooke county, which prevents stock from running at large within certain localities named in the bill. The bill passed.....A bill to incorporate the town of Granbury, Hood county, passed.

MAY 28.—*House*.—Bills passed: Bill to incorporate the Ledbetter and Lagrange Railroad Company and to grant lands in aid passed—yeas 58, nays 7.....Mr. Noegrath called up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Augustus W. Shipley, which passed.....The bill to incorporate the West Texas Water Company was amended by striking out the donation of twelve sections of land to the mile, and the bill then passed. The domicile of the company is fixed in San Antonio..... Tax bill was then taken up, and the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

MAY 28.—*Senate*.—The International compromise bill was taken up. The final vote was 17 yeas to 11 nays. The President decided the bill lost, not two-thirds voting, therefore Senator Tracy appealed from the decision of the chair. Finlay, King and Ruby showing there was not money appro-

riated by the fourth section, as cited by the President, the Chairman's decision was not sustained, and the President therefore avowed the bill passed.

Senator Shelley announced that the House would not accept the Senate amendments, and moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments. This was carried, and a committee of conference appointed, composed of Shelley, Dillard and Henry.....The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad bill was taken up. M. Kopperl and J. S. Sellers' names were added to the incorporators. The bill passed by a vote of 18 to 8.....The bill authorizing holders of State warrants to surrender them and receive from the State Treasury bonds bearing ten per cent. interest, and upon which the Finance Committee reported favorably, passed.....The bill levying a special tax to build a courthouse in Navarro county, passed.....The bill incorporating the San Marcos, Guadalupe and Galveston Canal Company was taken up and passed. It is to run from the said San Marcos river to its junction with the Guadalupe, thence down the valley to Victoria, thence to Lavaca bay, thence through Matagorda bay and coast of Matagorda and Brazoria counties to the city of Galveston. It provides for a subsidy of sixteen sections to the mile built.....The bill providing for officers for the town of Cameron, Brazos county, passed; also, authorizing Colorado county to levy a special tax to build a jail; also, incorporating the National Bank of Dallas; also, amending the act incorporating the city of Sherman; also, locating the county seat of Trinity county at the town of Trinity; also, incorporating Defiance Hook and Ladder Company, of Jefferson; also, granting the right of way to the United States for a coastwise canal.

MAY 29.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Authorizing the Adjutant General to pay certain claims from the funds in his possession; amending sections 33 and 304 of probate law.....Joint resolution for the relief of John G. Todd, surviving Captain in the Texas navy, appropriating \$1840 for that purpose; incorporating the Beaumont, Corsicana and Fort Worth Railroad Company; providing for the protection of life and property on the frontier, inspector, two deputies and special posses provided.....House bill heretofore reported; general appropriation bill before the Conference Committee of the House and Senate, the only other important bill; fence bill; raising \$900,000 on bonds to pay the State indebtedness and Williams & Guion's claim.

MAY 30.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Requiring county courts to make settlements with sheriffs, and treasurers of school boards; requiring the Commissioner of the Land Office to furnish the surveyor's office of Hays county with a transcript of records of said office; for the relief of certain citizens of Limestone and Walker counties, it makes the receipt for taxes paid under martial law valid for the payment of all personal taxes, except the road and school tax; to reincorporate the college of DeKalb; for the relief of the heirs of Frederick Rowe, deceased; to amend article 392, of the criminal code; bill for the protection of the farming interests of certain parties in Cook county; supplemental act incorporating the City of Dallas; authorizing L. C. Jordon to purchase certain school lands in Hood county; for the relief of Alford S. Thurmond; a bill providing for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes; to amend the charter of the town of Ysleta, in El Paso county; a bill defining the contingent expenses of the Twelfth Legislature; to incorporate the Houston city park; to authorize Zinny Tate to construct a toll bridge on Sabine river; for the relief of certain pre-emption settlers in Bandera county; to organize the

county of McMullen; to authorize the issuance of certificates to the survivors of the Dawson massacre in 1842; to incorporate the Middle Texas Fair Association; to incorporate Lake City Navigation Company and aid in the improvement of Big Cypress Bayou; to amend the act incorporating the Galveston Magnolia Fire Association; validating the headright certificate to Walter Campbell; authorizing Hays county to issue bonds to fund its debt; to authorize Jasper county to levy a tax to build a courthouse; to incorporate the Lavaca county tap railroad; to incorporate the Bayou City Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Houston; to incorporate the Central Texas Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association; authorizing Cass, Bowie, Polk, Chambers, Newton, Hill and Orange counties to issue interest bearing bonds to fund their debt; appropriation to buy land for the use of the Blind Asylum; bill for the better protection of the files and papers in the General Land Office; to incorporate Little River Academy, in Bell county.

House.—The bill making a further appropriation of \$30,000 for per diem of members and employees of the Thirteenth Legislature, passed by a vote of 63 to 8.....The bill providing for the times of holding the annual sessions of the Legislature, was reported from a special committee by a substitute, which sets the time as the fourth Tuesday in April. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed.....The bill to dedicate land to Travis county to build a courthouse and jail, passed by a vote of 51 to 23.....The bill for the erection of an Agricultural and Mechanical College was amended by the addition of the names of F. F. Foscoe, S. W. Hunt and S. J. Adams to the board of trustees, and passed by a vote of 41 to 27.....Bill passed to incorporate the German Casino of Columbus; also supplemental bill to incorporate the Indianola, San Antonio and El Paso Railroad.....Bill to extend the boundaries of Marion county passed.....Joint resolution that the city of Austin divert the market square from the use for which it was dedicated, and that the square shall revert to the State. This is to prevent Austin from leasing the land to the Central road for depot use.....Bill passed to incorporate the Central Wharf and Warehouse Company of Corpus Christi. Richard King is one of the incorporators.....Bill to validate a land certificate for 320 acres to G. Hoffman.....Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Real Estate and Building Association of Harris county.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—One result of the Postmaster General's visit South will be probably to increase the postal car service. Mr. Cresswell has instructed his second assistant, Col. Routt, to direct C. J. French, superintendent of the railroad service for the South, to confer with certain leading railroads for an extension of this service in accordance with the provisions of an act of March 3d last.

The lines included are those between Atlanta and New Orleans, via West Point, Montgomery and Mobile; new between Louisville and Memphis; between Louisville and Cincinnati, via Covington; between Bristol and Chattanooga and between Nashville and Chattanooga. Cars are to be forty feet long and in service daily; the mails to be adjusted upon the basis of weights taken after June 30th, 1873, upon the terms prescribed in the act of March last.

Most of the through Texas mails will hereafter be forwarded by the Missouri, Galveston and Texas Railroad. Arrangements have been completed for a sufficient number of postal

cars, and an adequate number of postal clerks will soon be detailed to complete the distribution of the bulk mail before its arrival in Texas. In many parts of Texas letters will reach their destination a week earlier than at present, and most ports twenty-four to thirty-six hours sooner.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Board of Trade of the Morse Medical Society, which recently tried certain members of the society for practicing homeopathy, on the ground that such practice violated their right to membership, rendered their decision to-day expelling seven physicians from membership in said society.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 26.—A dispatch from Emporia says the Neosho river has overflowed, causing extensive damage to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which are delayed at the bridge across the Big John creek. South of Council Grove the water runs around both ends of the bridge, destroying the embankment. Cotton Wood valley is completely overflowed, and the track inundated. The bridge at Cedar Grove is gone. The damage is immense.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—A large silver mine has been discovered in this vicinity. It yields \$40,000 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Two drunkards were confined in a cell, when one cut the other's throat fatally. The victim was aged 60.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Treasurer Spinner's eldest daughter is dying at Buffalo.

There was a special Cabinet meeting held to-day. It had reference to the civil service.

The Postmaster General gives notice that indecent postal cards will involve a fine of from \$1000 to \$5000.

The War Department has received advices that the Sioux attacked Fort Lincoln, Dacotah, but were driven off.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, May 29.—The manufacturers of Wolverhampton are importing iron from the United States.

QUEBEC, May 26.—There is a heavy ice field off the coast, and heavy icebergs to the southwest.

LONDON, May 27.—The Alabama claims were discussed in the House of Commons. Bentwick declared the policy of the government to be humiliating and degrading. The government should have broken negotiations when no sense of shame would have been lent England. Arbitration was the greatest monument of human folly.

Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that during the negotiation of the treaty he had minutely examined the consequences for British subjects of fixing the end of the war at Lee's surrender.

Gladstone said the advancement of indirect claims by the American government was a gigantic error. In all other respects he defended the course the arbitration had taken.

The debate then closed and the item was agreed to.

LONDON, May 29.—James Duke, Mayor of London in 1848, is dead, aged 83 years.

Spain.

MADRID, May 28.—Gen. Nouvelas has received reinforcements, and marched for Calof, forty-six miles northwest of Barcelona, in pursuit of the Carlists under Tristania.

The Carlists are blockading Monrissa, in the province of Barcelona. Work is suspended in the town, the Carlists having cut the canal which furnished them water.

MADRID, May 29.—A letter from Costa Guna, reports disturbances a few days since on board the Spanish frigates Victoria and Almansa, stationed at the naval arsenal. The ring-leaders were promptly arrested and placed in close confinement, when order was restored.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From May 24, 1873, to May 31, 1873.

Rev W L Ridout—1 subscriber from Kerrville. Rev M A Black—2 letters, 1 subscriber, and communication. Much obliged. Rev Horace Bishop—Communication received. Rev Robert Harp, New Orleans—Bill received. Rev S D Akin—Have attended to all your directions. The cash has been credited as you specify, and the paper going. Rev Jas F Hines—The names were received previously. Obituary and marriage notices inserted. Rev O Fisher, DD—Check for \$15 currency on account. Rev T G A Tharp—1 subscriber and cash \$20. Rev T W Hines—Communication received. Rev J W Allen, California—Letter to hand. J Weaver & Co—Advertisement received. Rev J N Bridger—1 subscriber and \$2 25 currency. Jas M Baldwin—Will receive attention. Rev W Frank Compton—Will send list of subscribers. W J Carleton—Advertisement inserted. Rev C M Rogers—1 subscriber and cash \$2 currency. Rev W H Wiley—Draft for \$17 gold, to balance in full. Marriage notice inserted. Rev A Davis—Notices inserted. Bates & Locke—Answered by mail. Mrs Ohio Beaty—Cash \$2 25 to renew her subscription. Rev D M Proctor—Letter received. Rev H B McDaniel, Richmond—Your letter handed to the editor. Rev W V Jones—Cash \$4 currency on account. Jas F Dumble—Answered by mail. Rev M D Fly—3 subscribers and cash \$6 00—postoffice order. Jno F Marshall, Waco—We have no such name on our South Carolina subscription list. Rev J M Wesson—Communication, etc, handed editor. Mr A A Simmons, Rusk—Your subscription expired last week. Rev D Morgan—1 subscriber from Dodge. Rev S H Brown—2 subscribers and \$10 currency. Will use. Rev J W DeVillbiss—We did not discontinue sending Mrs Bennett's paper. We wrote to Mr Gillett some time since regarding Mrs Scott's paper, and expect an answer every mail. Dr Fittler—Will write you. Rev T W Rogers—\$10 currency on account. We change Mrs Merrill's address. W B Royall & Son—Your order will receive attention. Annie Logan—Yours received. Rev G D Parker, Pittsville—Obituaries received. Mrs C M Nations—All correct now. W B Royall & Son—Directions will receive attention. "Steel Pen"—Puzzles received. Much obliged. David J Merris—Will publish the answers sent. Rev Sam'l Morris—1 subscriber. Send post-office money order from Tyler as you propose. M G Broyle's obituary inserted. Rev H V Philpott—Third round of quarterly appointments for Chappell Hill district. Gld L Jordan—Draft for \$4 coin to renew 2 subscriptions at Cotton Gin. Rev J Fred Cox—1 subscriber. Rev E F Boone, Athens—1 subscriber. R A Hankla, Milam—\$2 35 to renew subscription. Rev E L Armstrong—2 obituaries. Rev A H Brewer—2 subscribers, and name of subscriber changed. Marriage notice received. Rev G W Graves—Obituary received. "An Emigrant"—Received without the name of the writer. Rev T C Spencer—2 subscribers. Will write you. Rev W A Harris—Letter received. Rev J R Wages—Communication handed to editor. S Bryan—The paper has been sent from the office regularly. Rev J K Street—One subscriber and letter received. Addie L—Much obliged to you. A J Moore—Communication handed to the editor. Rev J B Womack, Centerville—All satisfactory. Rev T G A Tharp—1 subscriber. Rev E D Pitt—Will receive attention. Rev J S Lane—3 subscribers. Bryson H Stovall's paper going regularly. Edwin Alden—Advertisement received, and will have attention. Rev L Ercanbrack—Communication received. Geo L W Fly—Report of San Marcos district conference received. Wm Theall—Answers received and noted. Will Mrs Jno L Bryan please send her address? The \$2 25 received. W J Clark, Dallas—The names sent are received for the first time. Rev G W Graves—The names of these subscribers sent before. "Young Foggy"—To hand. Postmaster, Grand Bluff—Attended to. B J H Thomas—Yours will receive attention. Jas F Dumble—Yours received. Mrs Vic Neal—Will continue, of course.

Chappell Hill District.

THIRD ROUND.

Burton cir., at Salem, June 21, 22. Chappell Hill sta., June 28, 29. Lexington cir., at Birch creek, July 5, 6. Caldwell and Barleson cir., at Waugh camp-ground, July 12, 13. Giddings cir., at Giddings, July 19, 20. Brenham sta., July 26, 27. Bellville cir., at Bellville, August 2, 3. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 9, 10. San Felipe cir., Long Point camp-ground, August 16, 17. Independence cir., at Gay Hill, August 23, 24. Chappell Hill district conference will be held at Waugh camp-ground on the 9th of July. Let the pastors and members of the quarterly conference, who know the delegates elected, be careful to notify them of their election; and, in every instance when the delegate cannot, or will not attend, let the alternate that should supply the place be induced to attend, if possible. We expect full statistics carefully prepared. The presence of the local brethren is greatly desired. We hope the ministers and other members of the district conference will bear in mind that there will be a camp-meeting held at the same time and place with the conference; and that they will come prepared to remain and assist at the camp-meeting after the adjournment of the conference. Members of the district conference traveling upon the Central Railway, will be met at Bryan by conveyances which the church and citizens in the neighborhood of the camp-ground will furnish.

H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND.

Brazos, at Robertsonville, 2d Sunday in June. Marlin sta., 2d Sunday in June. Wheelock, at Gilmore chapel, 4th Sabbath in June. Calvert and Hearne sta., at Hearne, 5th Sunday in June. Groesbeck, at Lewisville, 2d Sunday in July. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. The Sunday-school Association for the Northwest Texas Conference will commence Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Waxahachie, as announced by the secretary of the association.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

The address of Rev. John Carpenter is changed from Springfield to Mexia, Limestone county, Texas.

West Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—My address is changed from San Antonio to San Marcos, Hays county, Texas. Brethren and friends will please address me at that point. W. J. JOYCE, Sec'y West Texas Conference. SAN MARCOS, May 2, 1873.

Marshall District.

THIRD ROUND.

Marshall sta., (district conference), June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, 4th Sunday in June. Marshall cir., at Andrews chapel, 5th Sunday in June. Starrville cir., at Starrville, 1st Sabbath in July. Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July. Knoxville cir., at Pearson's school-house, 4th Sunday in July. The Marshall district conference will convene at Marshall on Thursday, June 5, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The ex-officio members and delegates elect will please remember the time, and be in their place at roll-call. A letter from Bishop Keener gives assurance of his presence and counsel. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Springfield District.

THIRD ROUND.

Springfield cir., at Cotton Gin, June 7, 8. Corsicana sta., June 14, 15. Dresden cir., at Battle Creek, June 21, 22. Owensville cir., at Mt. Vernon, June 28, 29. Tehuacana cir., at Bush Hill, July 5, 6. Wadeville mis., at Alligator, July 12, 13. A. DAVIS, P. E.

ROBINSON—IRVIN.—On the 14th day of May, 1873, at the residence of B. F. Irvin, in Willis, by the Rev. Mr. Read, of Houston, Mr. WM. WIRT ROBINSON, of Freestone county, to Miss SUSIE IRVIN.

WILLEY—HORN.—On Wednesday evening, May 14, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Horn, Esq., by the Rev. W. C. Collins, the Rev. Wm. H. Willey to Miss Mary M. Horn, of San Augustine, Texas.

DARBY—GILLELAND.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Gilleland by, Rev. J. F. Hines, on the 13th of May, Mr. JOHN OSCAR DARBY and Miss EMILY L. GILLELAND; all of Bell county, Texas.

LIVELY—TERRELL.—On the 15th of May, by Rev. A. H. Brewer, at the residence of Capt. R. A. Terrell, Dr. JAS. W. LIVELY to Miss MEXORA M. TERRELL; all of Kaufman county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

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

HILL.—Mr. Editor: This is to ask you to publish the death of another of the well known and much esteemed business men of Galveston. J. L. HILL, of the firm of Quin & Hill, died at his father's residence, near Fayetteville, Texas, on the morning of May 23, 1873. He had been in declining health since last autumn, and left your city about the middle of last January with the hope of recruiting his health. Accompanied by his father and two brothers, he visited the rough, mountainous country West of San Antonio, and spent several months as a nomad and hunter. There was apparent improvement in his symptoms and strength for a time, but he finally declined so rapidly as to compel a hasty return to his father's house, which he reached on last Monday, and where he died in the comforting society of his wife, child, parents, brothers and sisters, and many of the friends of his early childhood. As you are aware, he was a member of the M. E. Church, South, and held his membership at St. Johns church, Galveston. It will doubt-

less comfort those who knew and loved him, and were not with him in his last illness, to learn that his piety, which had stood the fiery tests of army life for years during the late war and the engrossing cares of business life since the war, only shined the brighter as his body became wasted by disease. He talked freely of his approaching death, and while he gratefully acknowledged the past goodness of God to him, expressed the utmost confidence in Christ as his Redeemer and Savior. He was a member of Tucker Lodge, No. 297, Galveston, and was buried with Masonic honors, in a few yards of the place of his birth—Deputy Grand Master J. C. Brown officiating at his burial. His remains rest under the shade of a majestic live-oak at his native home.

I need not tell you, for you well know, how dearly he was beloved by kindred and friends. His traits of character were all honorable, noble and lovely. He has closed a pure and useful life by a peaceful and happy death. He was 28 years of age, and had been a member of the church 20 years. A. B. F. KERR.

GILLELAND.—Seldom, indeed, do troubles come single. A few short weeks ago the lamented Daniel Gilleland passed away, and his lifetime companion did not linger long in the vale below. Sister PRICILLA GILLELAND was born in Illinois, June 20, 1803; married Daniel Gilleland in Weir county, Ark. February 3, 1819, and died in Milam county, Texas, May 9, 1873.

Faithfully serving God in life, brief the parting in death, and happy now the song of triumph rings where sorrow and separation will ne'er invade their house not made with hands. Children and grandchildren—yes, friends and neighbors, let us cease to mourn, and say God's will be done, for the loss we sustain is their gain of glory.

"Lo! these prisoners are released, Lightened of their fleshly load; Where the weary are at rest They are gathered unto God.

"Yes, their Christian course is run, Ended is the glorious strife; Fought the fight, the work is done, Death is swallowed up of life." J. F. HINES.

MCCORKLE.—Brother R. MCCORKLE died at his residence, on Buffalo Bayou, in Harris county, Texas, on the 14th of May, 1873.

He was born in the State of Alabama, Monroe county, near old Fort Claiborne. His father was a Methodist and a prominent Christian for fifty years of his life. Robert was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and at the age of seventeen was happily converted to God, and joined the Methodist Church. He was soon made the leader of a class, and discharged his duty with great acceptability for several years. He moved to Texas in 1844, where he has maintained an unsullied reputation as a friend, a neighbor and a Christian. His health had been poor for several years, but for the last year it failed so fast as to satisfy him that his stay was short in this world. He arranged his business for time and eternity, and when the summons came he was prepared to meet it. He died in peace with his God and in love and charity with his neighbors. He has left an affectionate wife, with other relatives and dear friends, to mourn their loss, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. We expect to meet him in heaven. G. D. PARKER.

PITTSVILLE May 20, 1873.

PARKER.—GEORGE D. PARKER, infant son of James Wesson and Ruth E. Parker of Fort Bend county, Texas, died on the 30th of April, 1873, aged 17 months and 4 days.

Our hearts are sad, our homes are desolate. Oh, how we loved him! His stay was short, but his angel boy was quite busy with his sweet little words and his loving disposition in strengthening every cord of our affections. He was so affectionate, and had so many sweet baby ways of showing his affection that even with full confidence in the word of God for his salvation, our hearts are loth to give him up. He was terribly sick for eight days, but patient and easily controlled—no suffering could drive his sweetness from him. His intellect was clear almost to the last breath. Just before he died his father asked him to kiss him, when the dear little sufferer turned his head, and the last intelligible act of his life was to kiss his father. Death may the bands of life unlose, but can't dissolve our love.

Another tie to glory gone, And I soon expect to follow on. GRAND FATHER, G. D. P. PITTSVILLE, May 20, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 31, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—We note but little change in the market this week. There have been more buyers, but lighter orders from the interior. The stringency of money matters has compelled interior merchants to curtail their operations. The prices of staples have been steady; meats show a slight advance. The Coffee market has been firm. Hides and State products dull, with no improvement in the Wool market.

COTTON.—Prices have been firm during the week, with a slight advance on some of the lower grades. The demand has been light, with free offers from factors. Sales lighter than last week. Receipts have decreased, with heavy exports, resulting in a marked reduction of stock in the market. The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 5 @10 Ordinary..... 11 @12 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @13 1/2 Low Middling..... 14 @14 1/2 Middling..... 14 1/2 @15 Totals for the week are as follows: Receipts, 1622 bales. Sales, 3145 bales. Exports, 7651 bales, viz: To Liverpool, 4233 bales; New York, 1611 bales; Boston, 1047 bales; Fall River, 760 bales.

MONETARY.—With the exception of slightly increased stringency, there has been no change in the money market. Loans were effected at banks by customers at 12 per cent.

GOLD.—There was a fair demand for Gold during the early part of the week, which became lighter toward the close. The rates at New York ranged 118 1/4 @ 118 3/4; at Galveston, 116 1/4 @ 116 3/4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND. Protracted meeting at Salado, June 3, 8. Gatesville sta., June 21, 22. Leon cir., (camp-meeting.) at Big Elm, June 28, 29. Lampasas cir., at Lampasas, (camp-meeting.) July 5, 6. Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20. Sugar Loaf mis., at Pleasant Hill camp-ground, July 26, 27. Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp-ground, August 2, 3. Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17. Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting.) August 23, 24. The district conference will be held at Jones' camp-ground, two and a half miles below the town of Salado, commencing on Thursday, before the first Sunday in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Will the pastors be prepared with full statistical reports? and official brethren come up with wakeful minds and prayerful hearts to help on the glorious work? Be prompt, brethren. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District. THIRD ROUND. Chatfield cir., Prairie Point, June 7, 8. Hutchins mis., Siloam, June 14, 15. Millford cir., Houston creek, June 21, 22. Waxahachie cir., Bethel, June 28, 29—5th Sabbath, in conjunction with the district conference. Hillsboro cir., Hillsboro, July 5, 6. Peoria cir., Westly Chapel, July 12, 13. Waxahachie sta., July 19, 20—in conjunction with the Sunday-school convention. Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10.

Permit me to urge our brethren of this district to faithfulness in attendance at the district conference. I mean more particularly the brethren of the several churches, who may, can or must camp. Brethren, please now, for my sake, don't say that little, ugly, out-of-the-place word—can't. Say can and will. Let all the preachers bring the matter before their congregations, and urge—if need be—a large attendance. Do not be afraid to trust the Lord with the care of your farm and house for a few days, especially so as you are "about your Master's business."

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Austin District. THIRD ROUND. Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, June 7, 8. Winchester cir., at Winchester, during the district conference. Lagrange sta., June 28, 29. Red Rock, at Lentz branch, July 5 & 6. Buckner's creek mis., at Cistern, July 12 13. Bastrop sta., July 19, 20. Manchac cir., at Manchac, August 2, 3. Austin sta., and City mis., August 9, 10. Austin cir., at Elgin, August 16, 17.

The district conference for Austin district, Texas Conference, will meet at Winchester on Thursday, June 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist church. The preachers will please all attend, and bring with them full statistics of their several churches. I hope every one will be present, and that the delegates and local preachers will also be with us. The third quarterly conference for Winchester circuit will be held during the continuance of the district conference. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Stephensville District. THIRD ROUND. Poloxy, at Pleasant Grove, June 7, 8. Stephensville, at Davidson, June 14, 15. Palo Pinto, at Fort Griffin, June 21, 22. Comanche, at Comanche, June 28, 29. Camp Colorado, at Brown Wood, July 5, 6. Rock Saba, at San Saba, July 12, 13. Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20. W. M. NK.

San Antonio District. SECOND ROUND. Uvalde cir., at Frio City, June 7, 8. Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15. Cibolo cir., at Midway, June 28, 29. The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. B. HARRIS, P. E.

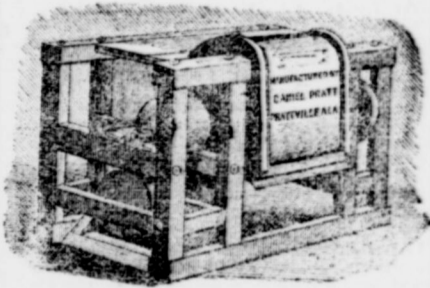
Beaumont District. THIRD ROUND. Newton cir., at Burkville, 2d Sabbath in June. Jasper cir., at Allen's school house, 3d Sabbath in June. Woodville and Village Creek cir., at Wolf Creek, 4th Sabbath in June. Liberty sta., at Liberty, 1st Sabbath in July. Wallisville cir., at Shiloh, 2d Sabbath in July. Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 4th Sabbath in July, at which time and place the district meeting will convene, the meeting organizing on Friday before. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Huntsville District. SECOND ROUND. Bryan cir., at Milliken, June 7, 8. Huntsville sta., June 14, 15. Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22. DEAR BRETHREN—In consequence of the backwardness of the season, making the late working of the crops a necessity, I have been requested to change the time of meeting of the conference to a later date. Accordingly name Thursday, July 31st, as the time, extending over the first Sunday in August. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Corpus Christi District. SECOND ROUND. Beeville cir., at Mrs. Myers, June 7, 8. St. Mary's cir., at St. Mary's, June 14, 15. Oakville cir., at Oakville, June 21, 24. The district conference will begin at Oakville, on Friday, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. W. DE VILBIS, P. E.

Victoria District. SECOND ROUND. Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21. Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 26. District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

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This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 250 pages, and will require \$500 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conferences need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1870, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas, May 7, 1873.—my25tf



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

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S. March 31, 1873. may22 tf

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For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Huntsville, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, White House, Tyler, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc.

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

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN For Huntsville will be discontinued on and after this date, and a MIXED TRAIN will be run to and from Huntsville to Phelps Junction, to connect with Mixed Trains on Main Line.

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

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day.

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:50 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:45 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted).

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday except'd) 9:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:00 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

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At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M. At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

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