

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 2.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

[Whole No. 990.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

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Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00
Single insertions, 30 cents per line.		
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.		

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER BLUE RIBBON.—Our friend, Maj. J. W. Wicks, has been again successful in taking the first premium at the late State Fair at Houston with the GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAFT GIN over the Winship, Eagle and Needle Gins. The award given the Gullett Gin was for speed, light running, simple and clean seed. The awarding of the blue ribbon to the Improved Gullett was sustained in the most substantial way, as Maj. Wicks sold over thirty gins during the Fair. By Gullett's New Patent the friction against the breast of the gin is reduced from twelve to three inches, hence it requires twenty per cent. less power to run it. It also has the advantage of the open brush, receiving its draft through the end of the brush, free from the dust and noise.

Major Wicks is also agent for the Dearing Horse Engines and Gins, Horse Running Gear, and Brook's Revolving, Wrought Iron Press, which our readers have seen advertised in our columns. Any desiring this class of machinery would do well to examine Major Wicks' stock.

The wholesale grocery establishment of Waldo, Landes & Co. will undergo no change on account of the death of J. C. Wallis. Their stock is large and choice.

We commend Chas. Nichols & Co., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in grain and hay, strand Galveston.

We invite special attention to the well known and substantial banking and commission house of M. Kopperl, 105 and 108 Strand, Galveston.

Notwithstanding the rush for summer clothing at O. E. Broussard & Co.'s, their constant shipments keep their stock supplied.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From May 18, 1872, to May 25, 1872.

D. W. Bailey, Daileyville, 2 subs and \$5 cash.
Rev A D Gaskill, Waxahachie, 2 subs, with \$4 25 cash.

Mica Roofing Co, New York, terms not acceptable.

Rev J B McFerrin, Nashville, communication handed to editor.

John S Mathis, Tyler, postoffice order for \$20. We never charge for anything published of interest to the church, nor for obituaries unless too lengthy.

Rev Jno B Denton, Clinton, 1 sub and \$5 cash. Will write you with account.

Rev J Clark Smith, Greenville, report handed to editor.

Jo Bugsby, San Felipe, communication received, with \$4 50 cash. Send address in full.

S B Haynie, Burnet, paper has gone regularly from time of subscription.

Rev R O Brazelton, Mt Calm, 1 renewal and 1 sub. We send you a copy also.

Rev L Ercanbrack, Webberville, 1 sub.

Rev O Fisher, Austin, never received yours of the 19th, or Dr J S Stewart's sub. We enter it this week. Our space is limited: cannot publish everything.

Rev Thos M Smith, Lamar county, 3 subs.

Rev T A Lancaster, Gonzales county, 1 sub.

R M Meltun, Dresden, renewal, with \$2 cash, through Alford & Veal.

Rev Jno B Denton, Clinton, communication handed to editor.

Rev A F Nash, Patroon, address changed as requested. Will write you.

Rev Thos Stanford, Vaco, obituary handed to editor.

Rev W L Kidd, Cotton Gin, 1 sub. Address corrected.

Rev James M Bond, Milam, renewal and items. Thanks for both.

Address of James Breland's paper changed to Denton. No signature on the notice sent us.
Rev A B Wilkes, Bastrop, 1 sub and some items.

Rev L B Ellis, Blossom Prairie, 2 subs.
Dr E A Martin, Davilla, are obliged for notes.
Rev S S Yarbrough, Waxahachie, 1 sub and 1 renewal. Your private note handed to proper address.

Rev A F Cox, Rockport, sends \$1 specie. We have had great trouble with paper, but a new lot is now in hand, and we trust the improvement will be permanent. But you know all about printers' difficulties.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas, 1 renewal and \$2 cash.

Hamlin & Hart, Springfield, Ill. will write by mail.

John Adams, Palestine, 1 sub and \$2 cash.

Rev W Monk, San Saba, quarterly appointments, third round. Marked for insertion.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, 3 renewals and 1 new sub, with \$15 gold, per Mr J Jones.

Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, communication handed to editor.

Rev F L Allen, Forsyth county, Ga, matters will receive attention.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, check for \$16 received. Advertisements inserted.

J Roberts, your work is not done, even if all the church people of your locality take the paper: don't cease legitimate efforts until all outside of church relations are confirmed readers of the ADVOCATE. We hope to do good to all classes of readers.

Alford & Veal, city, 2 subs—one from Athens and one from Fairfield.

Charles Lee, city, 1 sub from Oakland.

Postmaster, Clifton, thanks for notice.

Rev W G Veal, 2 subs—one at Sherman and one at Weston. Paper of B W Jackson changed to Mexico; has gone regularly. Rev T W Hines' account sent him, with receipt, to Waxahachie.

Rev H W South, Mantua, sent \$6; the types were wrong in saying \$4. Paper goes from this date to Mrs Bettie Rogers, Sullivan, Ind, and charged as requested. Dr J L Leslie's paper runs to No 1033, or nearly nine months yet.

James G Minter, Sour Lake, letter received; would be glad to spend a month by your life-giving waters, but business prevents.

Rev W T Johnston, Centerville, 2 subs. Will write you by mail.

Rev A Albright, New Braunfels, 1 new sub. We want to send our paper into your locality.

Rev L M Lewis, Areadia, letter received, but article has not come to hand. Probably delayed in mail.

K J McLenore, McDade, 1 renewal. Thanks for crop items.

S M Pettengill & Co, New York, advertisements inserted.

Rev John F Cook, Halleville, 3 renewals. Will acknowledge receipt of money when to hand. See answer to J G Cook in our last issue.

Rev R O Brazelton, Mt Calm, 3 new subs and 1 renewal, with postoffice order for \$5 50.

Rev A B Wilkes, Bastrop, 1 sub.

Mrs Florence E Pipkin, Crockett, handed to editor. Will reply by mail.

Rev W R Cooper, Independence, the paper was discontinued on order from Rev J S Clower.

Rev Joseph Westmoreland, Elysian Fields, 6 new subs. If others would follow your plan—see every one within reach and show the paper—we would double our list in a short time.

James Burke, Houston, letter received.

Rev W H Moss, Marshall, 1 renewal, with \$2 cash. Sub ended at 957. Obituary goes in next week. Show our paper, and your people will certainly take it.

Rev C L Farrington, Huntsville, 2 renewals. Mrs E Mayes' paper is mailed regularly. Send her address again in full, giving the county.

Rev Daniel Morse, Hickory Grove, communication handed to editor. Will be glad to have your appointments.

Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, 1 sub. Will write you.

Rev H S Thrall, Brenham, address changed. Paper has gone regularly.

Rev W R Davis, Kemp, 1 sub. Forward money when convenient.

Rev R M Leaton, Price's Creek, H R McDonald's paper sent regularly from 365. Enclosure handed to editor.

J T Kilgore, Clinton, name never was received. Send us the full address, and we will enter it immediately. The continued absence of our paper from a family circle is truly a calamity!

Mrs S E Capers, Birmingham, letter received; acknowledged receipt of previous one with \$5 enclosed.

Rev E G Duval, Nockernut, 1 renewal and \$5 cash.

Rev E D Pitts, Opelika, Ala, letter handed to address.

T C Evans, Boston, replied to by mail.

Rev A D Gaskill, Waxahachie, 3 subs, with \$2 10 cash.

James F Dumble, Houston, papers sent as requested. Cash inclosed all right. Mrs Bryan's paper going since 958.

Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney, obituary inserted next week.

Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore; to close the matter, will insert the advertisements.

Rev W A Moore, Plenitude, 3 renewals and 2 subs. Some day, we hope, the mails will be a help instead of a hindrance to our circulation: at present the service, on some routes, is a farce. But we shall do our best to get the paper to you regularly.

Rev W M Whittenberg, Belton, 3 subs and draft for \$6 gold.

Rev J L Harper, Selma, 1 sub.

Rev H C Rogers, Sherman, 2 subs and \$4 40 cur.

Rev W T Melugin, Boqueville, 1 sub.

Rev J H Miller, Lancaster, cash \$4 45 for 2 subs.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, \$2 specie for Rev U A Grote's paper.

Rev W G Veal, Houston, the advertisement was duly published last year.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—When we consider the number of our active workers who have been absent at the late fair, together with the fact that our industrious readers are busily engaged in gathering stock, harvesting the wheat crop and laying by corn, thus devoting their present time and attention to securing the fruit of a season's labor, we can only wonder that our correspondence, inclosing subscriptions, should be so full. We had expected a greater falling off, and are agreeably disappointed. We are prepared for fewer letters from our subscribers, and shall not grumble, knowing well that our readers are only preparing themselves the better to support every good work having claims upon their purses.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Le Bon Ton—Newspaper Reporter—New York; Sunday Magazine, June—Good Words—Lippincott's Magazine, June—Good Words for the Young—Philadelphia; Journal of Education—St. Louis; Old and New, June—Littell's Living Age—Boston; Sunday School Scholar and Little Folks—Chicago.

PAUL OF TARSUS, By A Graduate. Roberts Brothers, Boston, 409 pp. From J. E. Mason, bookseller, Galveston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Security, Expedition, Health.—Why are families exchanging new lock-stitch machines at the rate of many thousands annually for the Wilcox & Gibbs, when they could as readily obtain other lock-stitch machines for them? Because the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine makes the securest and most elastic seam, is the easiest to learn, is noiseless and expeditious, and does not wear out the nerves and ruin the constitution.
may29 1t

Dr. Tutt's Pills.—Is a purely vegetable concentration for keeping the bowels in natural motion and cleansing the system of all impurities, and a positive cure for Constipation. They restore the diseased Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, to a healthful action, while at the same time they brace and invigorate the whole system.
ROME, GA., January 1, 1871.

Dr. W. H. Tutt:
DEAR SIR—Having used your Liver Pills, and finding none that have done my wife or myself as much good, I would like to know if they would do as well North as here. I intend going North in March, and if they will have the same effect as in this climate, I want to take them on with me. Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain, your obed't serv't,
HENRY A. HILLS.

Dr. Tutt's hair dye does not stain the linen.
may29-1y

HARRIS' Improved
SEWING MACHINE,
with new Blind Stitch Guide.
We challenge the world. Fits any Machine. Does 2 kinds work; hems 2 ways; binds 4 ways; makes French fold, umbrella and linen seams. It **BLIND** stitches a cut hand, turning both edges. Pays for itself **ONE DAY.** Highest award at Am. Int. Fair, 1871. Increases capacity of \$60 machine 1/2. Sent free on receipt of price. State the kind of machine you wish it for. Great inducements to the trade. Address MILLS HARRIS, 707 Broadway, N. Y., or Jamaica, N. Y., Price \$1.50.
may29-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER-PLATED,
PORCELAIN-LINED
Ice-Pitchers,

OF THE FINEST DESIGNS AND
QUALITY.

Being the largest manufacturers of

Silver-Plated Table Ware

IN THE WORLD.

WE OFFER INDUCEMENTS NOT FOUND
ELSEWHERE.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

550 Broadway, New York.
may29eow4t

AGENTS A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge.

WANTED AGENTS sell 100 per week. A splendid quarto, with 200 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have a prospectus free of our PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German.

FOR THE LIGHT OF THE World

Address at once to secure terms and territory.

WM. FLINT & CO., Savannah, Ga.

may15eow3m

THE "LIGHT RUNNING"
"DOMESTIC"



A DOMESTIC Luxury.

A DOMESTIC Blessing.

A DOMESTIC Necessity.

"WILL LAST A LIFETIME."

Address

"DOMESTIC" S. H. Co., 95 Chambers St., N. Y.

may29 13t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW

COMMENTARY,

CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY and PRACTICAL, on the Old and New Testaments, by Jamieson, Fausset & Brown. Complete in one Volume. The best Biblical scholars in America unite in pronouncing it the most Practical, Suggestive, Scientific and Popular Commentary yet published in this country. It embraces the entire Bible, is compact and convenient in form and moderate in price. Supplying a long-felt want, and having no competitors, it is destined to reach a wider sale than any other work now before the public. For Circulars with full description and terms, address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
may29 13t MEMPHIS, TENN.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

AGENTS, we will pay you \$40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid.

Address, F. A. ELLS & CO.,

may29 4t Charlotte, Mich.

Three YEARS

IN A MAN

Trap.

By T. S. ARTHUR is now ready. It is a thrilling record of a three years' life in a city dram-shop, shows up the vile deceptions practiced in bar-rooms, and is the most powerful work of the kind ever written—is certain to have an immense sale. Apply for an agency, and make money. QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O.

may29 13t

AGENTS WANTED, everywhere, for

The Home of

God's People.

The grandest and most successful new book out, now selling with astonishing rapidity. It contains nearly 200 Magnificent Engravings. One agent took 114 orders in ten days, and hundreds of others are doing equally as well. \$2,500 per annum can be made by any energetic male or female agent, in taking orders for this valuable, fascinating and popular work. It is the best chance to make money ever offered. Our circulars (sent free) will convince you of this, give you our terms, full particulars, etc.

QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

may29 13t

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' " } Galveston.
NEW WHARF " }

Governor Lubbock also says:
OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO.,
Galveston, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:
I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.

I am yours, very truly,
F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.
BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents for Southern States
48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Jan 17 1y



Under a Burning Sun, where Bilious affections and fevers of various descriptions so generally prevail.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
Has been successful beyond all parallel. Hence the physicians of the tropics give it their emphatic sanction, prescribing it in preference to every other aperient in use. The patients, of course, gladly acquiesce, for this preparation is one of the most delightful, as well as mild and cooling, cathartics chemistry has yet devised, and possesses every medicinal virtue of the far-famed German Seltzer Spa. It is a powder that only requires the addition of water to produce in an instant a delicious, effervescent beverage, as well as an invaluable medicine.

Ask for and accept none but the genuine.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Mays 4t

ALLEN LEWIS & CO.,
Cotton and Wool Factors,
And General Commission Merchants
STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides, nov17-1y
M. KOPPERL,
BANKER,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
106 and 108 STRAND,
Galveston, Texas.
May 15 1m

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.
C. W. HURLEY & CO.,
SHIPPING
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,
Importers and Dealers in
India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

FIG IRON, SALT,
Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.
—
Agents for the Black Star Line

—OF—
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL
Sailing Vessels.
Jan 17 1y

HOUSTON
DIRECT NAVIGATION
COMPANY

Signs Through Bills of Lading from
Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON
AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in
Transit.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS
FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

Correspondence H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, and outward.
JOHN SHEARN,
President.

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Wool, etc.
Feb 3 '70 1y

LEON & H. BLUM,
Importers & Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Notions, Etc.,
Strand, Galveston, Texas.
Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street,
Jan 5-1y NEW YORK.

TEXAS BANKING
—AND—
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Galveston.
Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

The Banking Department
Will give particular attention to collections in the Interior of the State and all parts of the United States, without charge, except customary rates of Exchange. Will receive deposits on open account and issue Certificates of Deposit, and by special provision of its Charter, will divide pro rata among its depositors from one-fourth to one-half of the net profits of its business.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation,
AT FAIR RATES,
And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

OFFICERS:
J. M. BRANDON, President.
N. O. LAUVE, Secretary,
ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.
B. D. CHENOWETH,
Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Galveston:

J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co.
J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co.
F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son.
M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill.
LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison.
A. C. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker.
GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co.
R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro.
T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant.
L. KLOPMAN, Jr., of Klopman & Fellman.
ROBT MILLS, of R. & D. G. Mills.
W. K. McALPIN, of McAlpin & Baldrige.
May 1-1y

H. SCHERFFIUS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS,
Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,

Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press,
STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,
HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.
Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,
apr 24 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY OF
THE BIBLE
By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.
It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word.
AGENTS WANTED.—Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work.
Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
May 1-6t Cincinnati, O.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.
GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 69 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.
F. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.
ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.
WE BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS, but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the filling of orders for Merchandise, Plantation Supplies, Agricultural Implements, &c.
No repairs on Cotton consigned to us. An experienced member of the firm attends in person to the sampling and weighing of every bale of Cotton.

We submit the following suggestions:
COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.
2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.
3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.
4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.
5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.
HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.
3d. Flint Hides should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.
4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallon water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practically.
nov17-1y

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.
Residence, Avenue L and 22d street, in GALVESTON MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING. Office in "News" Building, on Market street, up-stairs. Office hours: 11 to 12 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.
Patients received in College Hospital from any county in the State, and any Club, Association, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows Lodge, Society or Individual, by
GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.,
feb 25-1y Surgeon and Physician.

MARBLE YARD.
A. ALLEN & CO.,
21st St., between Mechanic and Market
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
All kinds of work executed in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Warranted to give satisfaction. Country orders solicited.
nov14 1y

H. REED. THOMAS O. MILLIS.
CISTERNS: CISTERNS !!
Made of pure heart of Cypress Lumber by
H. REED & CO.,
CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Who have constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction.
nov14-1y

G. O. CHERRY & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
Corner Tremont and Postoffice Streets,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dealers in Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, etc. Prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours.
dec 27-1y

M. W. THOMAS,
170 TREMONT St, Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS & SPANN,
78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES. A full stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes. Also, Gents', Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed, Machine sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices.
M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for
FLETCHER & WALSH'S
Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb 13 '72 1y

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No 2.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 990.]

CARL AND THE ROOT.

Carl and Hans, the gardener's sons,
Were planting seeds and roots,
And trimming those which had begun
To put forth wildest shoots.

When suddenly Carl dropped his spade,
And with a thoughtful eye,
Took up a gnarled tulip root,
And sat him down near by.

And long he sat in musing deep,
While Hans went on with toil.
"Oh! Carl, what is the trouble, boy?
You seem to have a foil."

"I wonder that this crooked root,
So ugly and so dull,
Should e'er give birth to such gay flowers
As tulips at their full."

"It is a wonder," Hans replied,
"But who can it explain?
Is not all nature such a maze,
A thought-defying train?"

"We wonder in our budding years,
We wonder in our prime,
In wonder all begins and ends,
It is the life of time."

"It seems 'at from the dull and dark,"
Said Carl, with air of thought,
"Doth spring the bright and beautiful,
That is the law I sought."

"The fountain starts from blackest dirt
A stream as crystal clear,
The darker e. ad, the brighter flash
Doth from its heart appear."

"From fens of cheerless gloom and mire
The sweet bird takes its flight,
And thus from Life's adversity
The soul soars pure and bright!"

Texas Resources.

Robertson County Inducements.

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—
We never write for publication but by request; the days of vanity to see our name in print having long gone by. But some of our people here say they see communications from all quarters but Wheelock, and ask, "Why can't we be represented?" Then here goes for representation!

Wheelock is situated within about one and a half miles north of the southern, and twelve miles from the eastern, boundary of Robertson county. Its inhabitants at one time would perhaps have numbered five or six hundred; but alas! like many other thrifty villages under the same circumstances, it is now almost defunct. That great village destroyer, the Central Railroad, came alone, and though it only came within twelve miles of it, Wheelock has "gone up" so that perhaps one hundred would number its inhabitants now. Two dry good stores, one grocery, postoffice, blacksmith-shop, and a small school, make up the business of the village.

But it seems to us that there is certainly a better destiny awaiting this place. The beauty and fertility of the country surely will guarantee to it a better day. We know not of a more beautiful locality between the Trinity and Brazos rivers. Taking Wheelock as the standpoint, we may look away southward, over the gently undulating prairie, a distance of seven or eight miles, and see the timber away down in Brazos county, which seems to stand on a gentle eminence, bounding the prairie on the south. We see between here and there occasional streaks of timber, which grow on some little intervening branches, and also see some little dots, as it were, occasionally on the prairie, which we decipher

to be the homes of thrifty farmers, where they make their ample living by honest toil. I wonder if those homes are as happy as they look to be in the distance?

Horses, cattle and sheep are raised here on the prairie—the latter seeming to do much better here than they do higher up the country. Some of the better breeds are raised here, and at present with considerable profit.

I have frequently heard men say, away back 'in the States,' "If I could go to Texas and find a place, with good water and good land, with a large prairie on the south, with plenty of timber on the north, there I would settle myself." Well, sir, here is the country that exactly fills your bill. Practical planters here tell me that they raise from one to one and a half bales of cotton per acre, and from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn. Turning north from Wheelock, the timber sets in within half a mile, through which you may travel for a distance of thirty-five miles; but this is occasionally interspersed by small prairies, beautiful and quite fertile, upon which are many pretty farms.

The people here are intelligent and thrifty; the farming interest is being pushed forward this year with an unprecedented energy, and the crop is promising the most ample returns for honest labor. The planters are all up with their business, which they seem to understand. We would further say, for the encouragement of ladies who are expecting to seek new homes in the west, that peaches and plums abound here, of excellent quality; blackberries and dewberries grow numerous at large; strawberries are raised here with fine success; vegetables do better no where than here; poultry of all kinds is raised here with but little trouble; and we are told that watermelons of huge dimensions are grown successfully.

Land is as cheap here as it is in any settled district in the State, and facilities for market could not be asked more convenient in a new country. It is only sixteen miles to Bryan City, and twelve to Hearne Station—both of which are on the Central Railroad—and twelve miles to Inglewood Station, on the International Railroad, by which road there will soon be direct railroad communication with Shreveport, St. Louis and the Great West. Just think of it! right here, almost within a stone's throw of the great cities of Houston and Galveston, vegetables may be gathered after sundown and set upon the breakfast tables of either of these cities by sunrise the next morning; and yet not one acre of five thousand in cultivation!

Ho! every one that wants to make an honest living, come! and come quickly! A generous people, a genial soil, verdant prairies, beautiful forests, limpid waters and lowing herds—all, all invite you. T. G. A. THARP.

[When connection with the western roads is made by our several railroads, which will be the case by January next, never fear but that an influx of strangers, seeking new homes, will be among the first results. Such letters as the above will guide them to what they are seeking.—ED.]

Fruit-Growers' Convention.

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—
In your issue of the 1st inst., which you were kind enough to send me, I notice an article from J. A. Hill, of Brenham, Texas, on the propriety of the formation of a Nurserymen and Fruit-growers' Association, inviting some suggestions from me on the subject, and also a similar request from yourself.

In reply to the above, I have only to say that I fully appreciate the importance of such an organization in its results, more especially to those of our State who purpose to raise reliable fruits for home or market. But as the measure must mainly be inaugurated by nurserymen of experience—and of these we have but few—I am of the opinion that an effort in that direction would be a failure. We have fruit-tree peddlars by hundreds in our State, who claim to know more of our wants than the man of many years' experience. We have also some pretended nurserymen who have grown up in a year or two to enormous proportions. How they have grown so rapidly, is an important question to those who wish to supply themselves with reliable fruit trees. I will answer this question in a few words. They buy from the Northern nurseryman at wholesale, for a small price—root grafts mainly, which they place in their grounds and grow one year, and thus expect to impose on our people by offering them Southern-grown fruit. Many of these varieties are entirely unsuited to our latitude, though the purchaser is assured they are Southern-grown, and therefore suited to our climate. The "Southern-grown" is true, but that is the best can be said of them; the object is to deceive by keeping back a part, and the most important part, of the truth. With these few facts before me, I am of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for the initiation of the move indicated by Mr. Hill's communication. I could say much of the practical results of fruit-growing in this State during the past twenty years, but this is not what I am now called upon to do.

A. S. LIPSCOMB.

MONTGOMERY, May 8th.

[We trust Dr. Lipscomb will favor our readers with occasional suggestions on fruit trees and fruit-raising, as they will not only prove of timely service, but his hints will call forth results from other growers in various parts of the State.—ED.]

Does Sheep-raising Pay?

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—
You tell us that you "want facts—statements—short, practical and conclusive." I will give some facts about sheep.

In the spring of 1867 I started with eight head of common ewes, worth \$1 50 each, or \$12. I have since lost, by wolves and other animals, twenty-five head; have butchered five, making thirty head out of the flock, besides the losses from other causes. I have purchased eight head, most of them within the last year. I now have, just sheared, forty-five head, obtaining two hundred and fifty pounds of wool, which is sold

at thirty-five cents per pound, making \$87 50 for the present clip. I have twenty-five lambs, making in all seventy head in the flock at present.

These seventy head would sell at \$2 each.
or \$140 00
Add present crop of wool..... 87 50
" Wool of 1871..... 31 50
" " 1870..... 19 50
" " 1869..... 14 50
" " 1868..... 10 00
" " 1867, first clip..... 6 30

And we have a total for five years of..... \$309 60
From which deduct the original cost..... 12 00

And we have, as profit, in specie, the sum of..... \$297 60
In five years for the investment of \$12.

I have kept these sheep in my pasture, and think the manure obtained is ample compensation for their care.

Yours, etc.,

"UNCLE GIB."

The Old Homes.

To any of our readers who look lovingly back to homes in the old States, which they left years ago and fancy that there the grass is greenest and the flowers fairest, we commend the following extract found in a letter just received from one who has paid a visit to his old homestead in Fayette county, Georgia:

"There is one other thing I must write to you—to keep our Texas people steadfast at home—that is the poverty of this country. It never has and never will recover from the devastations of the war. Would you believe the fact, when I tell you that some of our preachers—holy, good men—are walking their circuits! It is so, and their people are not able to help them much. I find men here renting poor land and giving three dollars per hundred pounds for guano and putting on two hundred pounds per acre, making six dollars per acre for fertilizers, and this dressing will last but one year. Poor they are and with such investments will likely die poor."

We shall do our best to inform old friends of the desirability of changing their residences to Texas, and trust our readers will aid the work by mailing off their ADVOCATES, after perusal, to friends less fortunately situated. Better still—subscribe for them.

TEXAS LIME.—We are pleased to learn that a good quality of lime, fully equal to the "Rockland" brought from Maine, is being burned in Travis county, the intention being to ship the same by our several railroad routes to compete with that brought from abroad. It remains to be seen if our public carriers will foster such enterprises by a rate of freight that will not be in excess of that from the northern terminus of the United States.

IRON AND IRON ORE.—We saw some fine specimens of iron ore, from Cherokee county, on exhibition at the late fair, and learned that castings of a good quality were being manufactured from it. We would be glad to have some late items regarding this enterprise, and what inducements can be offered to capital for profitable investment.

Plant a tree; you may need its shade.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

THE subjoined letter, addressed to the BOARD OF FINANCE, TRINITY CONFERENCE,

will commend itself to their attention. The claimants on the Conference Fund should never have occasion to complain of neglect. The Joint Boards in the other Conferences might find the suggestions profitable:

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to call the attention of Presiding Elders and traveling preachers of Trinity Conference to the notice and careful consideration of those who are claimants on the Conference Fund. The Joint Board of Finance labored under embarrassments last year, in the distribution of this money, that may be easily avoided in the future. Let each member of the Board, both clerical and lay, make diligent inquiry respecting the number and condition—their condition especially, as it relates to the Conference, making such note of data as to aid the Joint Board of Finance in the discharge of their very responsible and delicate duties this coming Conference. The chief overseers and pastors can and will, I have no doubt, aid us cheerfully in obtaining the necessary information, and be ready at the opening of the session to communicate the same to the Board.

D. M. PROCTOR,
Sec'y of Board.

HONEY GROVE, May 15, 1872.

WE are in receipt of the following notice from Rev. A. B. Wilkes, who is the appointed preacher in charge of Bastrop station, having been assigned that work by Rev. O. Fisher, who was then Presiding Elder of the District. Brother Wilkes has an interesting field, and we trust his labors in old Bastrop will be greatly blessed:

MR. EDITOR—Please let the preachers, belonging to the Austin District, know that there is a home for every one of them at Bastrop during the session of the District Conference in June next; and all who will visit us, we will be pleased to see. It is too soon in the year, or we would have a camp-meeting.

BASTROP, May 18, 1872.

WE love to spread good news. Rev. J. F. Riggs, pastor of Tyler station, reports a glorious work in his charge. We hope the good work will go on, and that the coming Conference will find Tyler in full flame of revival power:

We have just closed a very pleasant and profitable protracted meeting in Tyler station, East Texas Conference. Forty-one united with the church, two were baptized by immersion, eleven by effusion. The membership were greatly encouraged and revived; a fresh impetus was given to the Sunday-school. During the meeting, we were generously and efficiently aided by Brothers Dennis, our Presiding Elder, Morris, Mathis, Gill and Street.

May 8, 1872.

WE are glad to receive such items as the following. A good work is done where a church is built. We shall look with interest for the revival for which Brother Peeler is preparing. We hope his members are also getting ready for it:

DEAR ADVOCATE—I will send you an "item" from this section for your readers. We are finishing a frame church house for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the town of Davilla. It is 36x60 feet, and to cost about three thousand dollars. It is an ornament to the town, a credit to the

builders, and my prayer is that it may be a great blessing to this country. We have a large membership. We also have a flourishing Sabbath-school. We read and like the *ADVOCATE*; and as Uncle Sam is about to get his mail machinery to work up here, I hope we will increase our number of subscribers. I love to read what Dr. Walker writes. I remember a sermon I heard him preach at the Bowling Green (Ky.) Conference, in '44; text, "Let brotherly love continue."

We had a fair on the 1st inst. for the benefit of our church, and realized \$528 60.

Our preacher, Brother Peeler, is peeling away, righting up, straightening the crooked places, digging down the high, filling up the low, smoothing the rough, and getting ready generally for a glorious revival. His head and heart are in the work. The members are rallying around him, so you may expect to hear good news from Davilla circuit.

Respectfully,
E. A. MARTIN, M. D.

DAVILLA, May 17, 1872.

WE also have good news from the lower Trinity. We hope this is but the beginning of good times in all that coast region. We invite special prayer on the part of the church for the faithful men who are laboring in that field:

OUR second quarterly meeting for Wallisville circuit was held April 27th and 28th. The meeting was protracted several days, resulting in seven accessions to the church. The presiding elder, F. M. Stovall, was present, presided with great acceptability, and preached with power from on high. The Lord was with us—eternal glory be to His name. Pray for us. We are doing all we can for the *ADVOCATE* and will continue to do so.

F. A. SCURLOCK,
May 9th, 1872.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

THE *Episcopal Methodist* announces that Dr. Wadsworth, of the Alabama Conference, has been appointed to the Trinity Church, Baltimore.

A LETTER from Bishop Keener to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* gives the substance of the action by the Bishops respecting the Central University, which received the vote of every one of the Bishops:

1. A consent to locate the University so soon as \$500,000 shall be subscribed to it. 2. To take only such oversight as is given to our other colleges. 3. The University to be for the West—that is, the several Conferences of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama as lie about Memphis. 4. The theological department to be made conformable to the action of the last General Conference, in the minority report on education, which was adopted.

Apropos to this action of the Bishops, we find the following in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:

The controversy between us, growing out of the proposed Central University, comes to an end, with satisfaction to ourselves, and, we trust, without any damage to the church, whose welfare we both have been seeking to promote. The occasion of it has been adjusted by the unanimous agreement of the College of Bishops, and upon terms agreeable to all the parties. We hope the result will be beneficial to all the interests concerned. Our personal feelings have never been involved, and with mutual confidence and brotherly kindness, we now close.

G. F. PIERCE,
H. N. McTYLIRE.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

WE learn from the dispatches that, on the 21st, the General Conference

proceeded to ballot for eight bishops, which resulted in the election of the following: W. L. Harris, Central Ohio; R. S. Foster, New York; John Bowman, Upper Iowa; I. W. Wiley, Newark; S. M. Merrill, Ohio; E. G. Andrews, New York East; Gilbert Haven, New England; Jesse T. Peck, Central New York.

EPISCOPAL.

THE Committee of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute, says that the scholars in church Sunday-schools in England number 1,200,000, and the 150,000 voluntary teachers, representing all branches, are engaged in teaching them.

REV. R. D. CUDRINGTON, to whom has been tendered the succession of Bishop Patterson, in the Malenian bishopric, has been engaged in labor in that field since 1859, when he went out to New Zealand as chaplain at Nelson, and has been since that time engaged in work in the Malenian mission.

A FEW priests and deacons of the Anglican Church are much dissatisfied with the assertion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that no one of the Church of England takes the damnable clauses of the Athanasian creed in their plain and literal sense, and publishes the following statement:

"We, the undersigned priests and deacons, do solemnly declare that we have not recited the Athanasian creed with private mental reservation; but have always accepted and believed in its words in their plain and literal sense."

A LADY belonging to the Church of the Ascension, New York city, has given \$40,000 to endow the Uptown Ascension Chapel. These are days of individual Christian munificence.

THE General Synod of the Irish Church has resolved to expunge the apocrypha from the Table of Sessions.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Convocation of York, inviting the Convocation of Canterbury to join with them in addressing Her Majesty to direct steps to be taken for the due representation of the laity in the Convocation meetings.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) met in Richmond the 7th of this month. Rev. Dr. Welch, of Arkansas, Moderator; Rev. R. F. Bunting, D.D., of Texas, Clerk. The Assembly meets next year at Little Rock, Arkansas.

PRESBYTERIAN.

IN Illinois some of the Presbyterian Churches have printed an annual statement of their finances and distribute them through the congregation. The plan works handsomely. People who contribute funds for benevolent objects wish to know what has been done with the money.

THE English Presbyterian Synod, which met last month, instructed the Union Committee to enter into immediate negotiations for union with the United Presbyterians and the Reformed Presbyterians of England. It approved the proposition of the Joint Union Committee in Scotland in favor of recognizing the ministers of the negotiating churches to call in the English Church. The statistics show

132 churches, 24,500 communicants, £70,000 general receipts, an average amount of stipend of £224. Pastor Monod, of Paris, and M. Dardier, of Geneva, were present, and addressed the Synod on the state of the Protestant Churches in Switzerland and France.

THE *Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, says the Committee of Conference between the United Presbyterian and Presbyterian Churches failed to do anything. Only one member of the committee, representing the United Presbyterian Church, appeared, and, in the absence of his colleagues, declined to act. The *United Presbyterian* said last year that the re-appointment of the committee by the Assembly of that church was only a courtesy.

BAPTIST.

THERE are twelve Baptist Churches in France. The aggregate membership is 557.

THE Baptist Churches in Berlin, Prussia, and the vicinity, have been visited by extensive revivals. The movements of the Baptist Church in this great field are of marked success and importance. A revival is also reported from Tumpin, in the same country.

RESPECTING the question whether a Baptist can resign connection with his church, the *Watchman and Reflector* would say, "Go, and God go with you, and in his own good time and way bring you back again with a willing and believing heart." The *Examiner*, on the other hand, holds that death alone can give an honorable discharge:

THE annual meeting of Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College met recently in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Up to the present time, 257 ministers are now laboring in connection with the Baptist denomination. Mr. Spurgeon raised toward the erection of suitable rooms, near the tabernacle, a fund of £3000.

CATHOLIC.

THE largest Sunday-school in New York city, and possibly the largest in the world, is that of the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. It has 2500 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 1700. The Catholics do not neglect their children. They fully comprehend the importance of that period of life.

AN Imperial ukase imposes additional restrictions on Roman Catholic worship in Lithuania and the South-western provinces of Russia. Open processions will not be permitted in the streets; nor are the priests permitted to carry the host openly to administer the sacrament to dying persons.

THE *Tablet*, one of the leading organs of Catholicism in this country, speaks of the arrival and labors of Rev. Herbert Vaughan, who is endeavoring to arouse the Catholics in America respecting their missions among the colored race in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP PAYNE, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, publishes a statement to the effect that C. H. Pearce is not a bishop of the African M. E. Church. He is a Presiding Elder.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, May 4, 1872.

The "Woman's Rights" movement makes slow progress in this country. A bill brought into Parliament for giving votes to widows and unmarried women was rejected a few days ago by a large majority. A great meeting was held just before, at which numerous strong-minded ladies held forth, usually with the help of copious notes, but their eloquence had but little effect on the House of Commons. We believe in woman's rights, however, as we understand them. We believe in her right to be loved, and worked for, and cared for, to be shielded as far as man can shield her from injury and from sorrow. We believe in her right to exert a pure and gentle influence on all around her, and to be the ministering angel of every house. But we don't believe in her going on the stump, or engaging in political contests.

The May meetings, to which I referred in former letters, have not so far been distinguished by any very remarkable utterances, but the reports of the biggest societies have yet to be published. The accounts of Foreign Missions seem, at first sight, very unsatisfactory. The Wesleyan-Methodist Mission to China, for instance, reports in its summary for two districts nine chapels, and other preaching places, eight missionaries and assistant missionaries, 147 members, 338 day-scholars. The population of China is so vast that it is estimated one million persons die there every month, while the whole of the professedly Christian converts number but a few thousand. It was shown, however, by Rev. Dr. Waddy, at the Methodist Mission meeting, that some remarkable movements have been apparent in China during the last few years. Not merely the political sect, called the Taepings, whose leaders preached a strange medley of religious doctrine, including some of the truths of Christianity, but other men outside of missionary circles having got hold of the Bible, or other Christian books, have proclaimed the new doctrines, mingled with errors of their own, and have drawn away many disciples after them. The effect of all this is to weaken or overthrow the old superstitions, and to prepare the way for missionary effort.

The kind of mission work which is found to be most successful in China, and indeed everywhere else, is that of medical missions, which have only been introduced within the last few years. Christian medical men of the highest professional qualifications are sent out to some heathen land, or to the poorest localities of our great towns, where they open a dispensary, give advice and medicines to all comers, without fee or reward, (unless the sufferer can afford to pay, in which case he is sometimes expected to do so,) and take care to preach to all comers the Gospel of the Great Physician of souls. In heathen lands many people die for want of the commonest medical skill on the part of the native doctors; the superior ability of the missionary is soon recognized, and so a way is speedily won to the hearts of the people. The English Presbyterian Church has a very successful medical mission on the large island of Formosa.

In India, although conversion to Christianity is slow, the idolatrous systems are fast breaking up. The Brahma Somaj, a new sect or party comprising chiefly the more cultivated classes of Hindoos, teach pure Theism. They will probably diminish in numbers or die out and leave the ground clear for Christianity. The Hindoo women have hitherto been kept closely shut up from all Christian in-

fluences, but by means of female missionaries, access has at length been gained to the Zenanas, and the work, though slow and difficult, is full of encouragement.

The most remarkable example of true missionary success, yet brought out at the May meetings, is that related by Rev. I. G. Oncker, of Hamburg. It happened that, in 1847, there were at Hamburg seven fine young men who had come there from Austria and Hungary, and having been converted through Mr. Oncker's preaching, decided that they must go back and tell the story of the cross in their native land. They were dispatched in the old apostolic style, and wherever they rested on the Lord's day they edified themselves in the Scriptures, and all along the way they opened the Gospel. From brethren in America and Scotland they received 50,000 copies of the New Testament, and several hundred thousand of evangelical tracts, which they carefully distributed. They preached in Vienna until after the political reaction of 1848, when they were driven out of the city. Now, however, the whole of Germany is open to them and to other Gospel missionaries; and since those seven young men were led to the Savior, between fifty and sixty thousand souls had fallen asleep in Jesus, as the result of their labors and those of Mr. Oncker and his other helpers.

The great secret of this success, Mr. Oncker said, was that the missionaries made it a rule, before any person was admitted into the church, to put the question to them whether they held themselves responsible to take an active part in the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom by their own personal efforts, and also to give according as God had blessed them for the advancement of His kingdom. If the reply given was not satisfactory, they were not admitted to the church. The converts were encouraged to visit from house to house, to invite the people to a place of worship and to speak to them of Christ; and though often met by oaths and curses, they persevered, and always in the end succeeded in getting many to hear the gospel, who had been utterly opposed to it; and so the work continually spread and prospered.

As an instance of success at home, Mr. Spurgeon mentioned at one of the meetings, that he had baptized between seven and eight thousand persons. I enclose a speech delivered by Mr. Spurgeon at the Annual Meeting of the United Methodist Free Churches, Home and Foreign Missions, which may interest your readers if you can afford space for part of it.

F. GORE.

Extract of Speech

Of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, at the Meeting of the United Methodist Free Churches, London, April 23, 1872.

The resolution which he had to move was one that suited him doctrinally and even verbally. It was a remarkable resolution. He thought he had never read so good a one. It was not all cut and dried; it was a living resolution. The only fault he had to find with it was that it was too good a text for the preacher. There were some texts that he was half afraid to take because they were so grand, and he left them for presidents and doctors of divinity. This was just one of those. He would read it: "That this meeting thankfully recognizes the hand of God in the numerous calls for evangelistic labors, which reach the committee from various parts of the world, and while deploring its inability to meet all of them, arising from the want of suitable men, will earnestly pray the Great Head of the Church to baptize the whole connexion"—an admirable resolution. (Laughter.) The meeting had interrupted him in the

middle of a sentence. Although he had no objection to it in that mutilated form, he greatly preferred it as it read—"earnestly pray the Great Head of the Church to baptize the whole connexion abundantly with His Spirit, so that men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost may stand forth, each crying, Here am I; send me." It was a right noble resolution throughout. Preachers could not help having heads and divisions; and, on the whole, perhaps it helped the memory of the hearers. The resolution began with thankfulness to God for the numerous calls for evangelistic labors. Indeed, there was great cause to thank God when they heard these calls from afar: these Macedonian calls, "Come over and help us." Time was when few fields of labor were open to the Christian Church at all. Time was when those fields that were open entailed suffering and death to the missionary. They did not seek us. There was no demand for the precious article in the gospel market. The supply had to create its own demand, contrary to all the ordinary rules of Adam Smith. But the demand was created, and there was a longing and a crying out in many parts of the world for the gospel of Jesus Christ. Oh, let them be thankful for it. If he were a fireman and had to go up a fire-escape, he should be afraid when he came up to the chambers above where the smoke was pouring from the windows that he should not hear a solitary sound; but if he heard a cry for help he should be glad, he should know that there was some life there, and he should feel his errand not a hopeless one. Men were such enemies to God by nature, and so hostile to the gospel, that when they desired to hear that gospel, in God's name let them hear it, and let us be thankful that there was the desire stirred within their souls. He reckoned it a sign of grace when a man wanted to know the way of salvation, when he asked him to pray with him, when he begged him to take his case before the throne of grace. He took it that as when David heard a sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, and was to bestir himself, so this cry for Christian ministry, this cry for the gospel, was the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, and it was a sign to us to bestir ourselves. May God help us to do it.

From Clinton.

MR. EDITOR—Yesterday, April faded out into the past, with all her burden of mute witnesses for or against the human participants of her liberally bestowed bounty; but ere she left us she shed upon our thirsty fields, as a parting blessing, a reviving shower. To-day, nature seems to be holding jubilee in welcome to her successor—cheerful, beautiful, bountiful May! To come down to plain matter-of-fact, I hear it said that there has never been a more hopeful prospect for a good crop than there is at this time, and anticipations of the coming harvest make radiant the face and glad the heart of the farmer, and we can sing with the psalmist, "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness, and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness, and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy! they also sing!"

When I think of your weary months, and years, spent amid the heat, smoke, and dust of the city, supporting the burdensome responsibilities, and performing wearisome though glorious duties of the sanctum, I sometimes almost wish it was my privilege to remove you for a few days or weeks from its confusion and clatter, and let you rest, and feast your soul among the native, unshorn beauties of our western prairies. I think if you could

make a few rounds with me on my circuit, it would give a ruddier glow to your cheek, new and fresher fire to your eye, and kindle even a warmer devotion than already glows in your heart, to the great cause for which you labor—the development of Texas, and the salvation of the swarming thousands of her immortal inhabitants. *May the Lord aid you.*

May 16th.

You will doubtless think there is considerable space between the beginning and the end of my communication, but you must take into consideration the fact that writing is not my business, and I only write as I find time from my duties as a preacher and pastor. Having a day or two at my disposal last week, I determined to spend it with Brother C. M. Rogers, of Goliad Station. After closing the labors of a two days' meeting on Sunday night, I started Monday, and arrived that evening, without accident. I found Brother R., as he stated it, "in a good humor." He is ever so, and the two days I spent with him were spent pleasantly, I assure you. I visited with him the old town on the other side of the river, and passed over the remains of the martyred Fannin and his comrades. I would not reflect upon the liberality of the good people of Goliad, but I do think the erection of a monument to the memory of those brave men, who sacrificed their lives upon the altar of Texas liberty, would be a very laudable enterprise. Without the interposition of patriotic liberality, it seems that the deeds and sufferings of that heroic band may be lost to Texas history, if their names are not already lost, in a measure at least. Let us be true to the honor of our State and the memory of her fallen heroes. I saw little to attract my attention in my travels to and from Goliad, save the universal attractiveness of our Western prairies. Stretching on every hand in their unbroken vastness, they seem to invite, by their beauty and luxuriant richness, the plowshare and sickle, and to cast foreshadowings of the wonderful histories that as yet lie buried in their mighty bosoms. In my enthusiasm I could almost imagine I could see in the blue distance the dim outlines of church-spires and country villages, which one can't help feeling ought to adorn these now unbroken wastes. I look forward to the no distant day when, if the Lord spares my life, I shall see these prairies thus adorned without the aid of fancy; when the people of the poorer and less favored portions of our country, and the downtrodden peasantry of the Eastern Continent, will here find homes, and aid in developing the resources, and share without stint the bounties so lavishly bestowed upon us by the Creator. May the Lord help the ministry and the church to meet the coming multitudes with open arms and hearts, aid them to keep the interests of the church, the Kingdom of Christ, abreast with the material development and prosperity of this portion of our great State.

My next article will be in reference to the dying of our stock, and the remedy; I hope also to be more brief.

Yours truly,

JNO. B. DENTON.

THE Mexican Mission, proposed by Bishop Marvin, has been fully inaugurated by the Board of Missions. It is one of the most important movements to which our church is committed. It makes special appeals to the liberality of the church. Men will be found ready to go if the church will furnish the means. Will not every member of the church in Texas take stock in this great work? It will prove a paying investment. Both the giver and receiver will be enriched.

Correspondence.

Report on Missions.

MR. EDITOR—The Annual Report of the Board of Missions is now passing through the hands of the printers, and will soon be ready for distribution. The financial department will be read and studied by those who are interested in the spread of the gospel. The measure of the zeal of the Church is found in the means afforded in sending the tidings of salvation to lost sinners. Not that persons poor and unable to give have no love for souls and no prayers for the coming kingdom of Christ; but the interest of the church in the aggregate of its members may be determined, to a degree of certainty, by its contributions to the cause of Christ. It will be a curious study to compare the liberality of different sections of the country. The table below will furnish a key to each conference, and may perhaps lead to the investigation of the causes of a large liberality in some places, and meager contributions in other portions of the church.

The items below are taken from the Minutes that are now going through the press, and from the Treasurer's book. The date to which these receipts extend may be put at the time of the holding of the respective conferences at their last sessions. In some instances, as in the case of North and South Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and a few others, remittances have been made in payment of the *old debt* since their conferences adjourned. This, however, will only make a slight difference in the figures:

CONFERENCES.	Old Debt	Collection.	Total.
Baltimore.....	\$1,075 00	\$4,530 57	\$5,605 57
Virginia.....	996 67	4,395 66	5,392 33
Western Va.....	.....	661 05	661 05
Holston.....	17 75	1,795 27	1,813 02
North Carolina.....	600 45	3,812 06	4,412 51
South Carolina.....	1,718 45	2,850 19	4,568 64
North Georgia.....	461 00	6,738 00	7,199 00
South Georgia.....	261 00	6,198 15	6,459 15
Florida.....	33 00	914 54	947 54
Alabama.....	243 00	4,614 56	4,857 56
North Alabama.....	95 25	2,644 96	2,740 21
Louisiana.....	865 50	3,099 46	3,964 96
Mississippi.....	436 00	1,782 96	2,218 96
North Miss.....	463 00	2,421 75	2,884 75
Memphis.....	193 50	4,110 47	4,303 97
Tennessee.....	348 45	3,411 40	3,759 85
Kentucky.....	286 00	3,318 28	3,604 28
Louisville.....	221 70	1,332 00	1,553 70
St Louis.....	502 50	2,212 17	2,714 67
Missouri.....	3 25	3,180 10	3,183 35
West St. Louis.....	.....	1,893 30	1,893 30
Western.....	.....	143 68	143 68
Indian Mission.....	109 00	398 33	507 33
Arkansas.....	.....	738 15	738 15
White River.....	146 65	437 20	583 85
Little Rock.....	115 00	1,972 00	2,087 00
Trinity.....	300 00	600 00	900 00
East Texas.....	38 00	393 00	431 00
Texas.....	.....	1,580 31	1,580 31
North-west Tex.....	.....	1,793 55	1,793 55
West Texas.....	21 85	720 45	742 30
Los Angeles.....	54 00	840 20	894 20
Pacific.....	144 00	932 00	1,076 00
Columbia.....	26 47	320 77	347 24
Illinois.....	177 00	527 15	704 15
Total.....	\$9,952 84	\$77,323 79	\$87,276 63

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Request by Merriweather, Ky.....	\$5,000 00
Donation by W. M. B. Vested.....	500 00
Sale of lots (Louisville), donated by H. R. W. Hill.....	1,255 00
Prisoner in State Prison.....	25
Interest on note of \$500.....	50 00
John Poisal, D. D. (Baltimore).....	50 00
Unknown.....	2 00
Fellicy-street Sunday-school, New Orleans, sent to China.....	313 50
Moreau-street Sunday-school, New Orleans, sent to China.....	111 00
Jennie Oliver, Georgia Sunday-school	50
Hattie and Jennie Redd, Georgia Sunday-school.....	50
Request by A. Barton, little boy.....	25
J. W., Little Rock Conf. for F. M.....	10 00
Rev. J. C. Ross, Virginia, for little children.....	6 00
McKendree Church, Nashville, for educating a Chinese girl.....	64 65
Donation by C. B. Smith & Co., New York, Old Debt.....	100 00
Mrs. and Miss Frazier, Athens, Ala.....	4 00
Request by B. Carleton, Holston.....	100 00
Church of the Strangers, Dr. Deems, sent to China.....	204 00
Total.....	\$7,961 65

SUMMARY.	
Old Debt.....	\$9,952 84
Collection.....	77,323 79
Miscellaneous.....	7,961 65
Total.....	\$95,238 28

The above table shows that the largest sum was collected in the North Georgia Conference, being \$7,199, and the smallest in the Western, \$236 95. It is proper to say, however, that the Western Conference, which is really missionary, numbered last year, 1744, while the North Georgia Conference numbered 43,597. Will the reader

see how much the North Georgia Conference gave per member, and how much the Western Conference gave?

South Georgia is the second highest in contributions, having given \$6,459 15. While South Georgia, therefore, pushes North Georgia hard, it is proper to say that the membership of South Georgia was 24,143, while North Georgia, as above stated, was 43,517.*

The Tennessee Conference, with a membership of 34,426, contributed \$3,759, while Louisiana, with 11,555 members, gave \$3,964 99. Will the preachers of the Tennessee Conference solve the problem why they have fallen so far behind their brethren of Louisiana? The Louisville Conference, with a membership of 25,957, gave \$1,332, while Little Rock, with a membership of 13,287, gave \$2,087.

How can this be explained? Holston, with 30,989 members, contributed \$1,813 02, while South Carolina, with 34,040, contributed \$4,548 64. Who will say that, in her distress, South Carolina has not done nobly? And will Holston explain how that, with her fertile valleys, she is so far in arrears of the Old South State? But I will not pursue this comparison further. The whole church, with a membership in 1870 of 586,418, gave, exclusive of bequests, and receipts from other sources, say, in round numbers, \$90,000. This, without being very exact, is only a little over 15 cents per member.

Now I submit it to the reader, is this enough? Cannot more be done? Some churches are poor, to be sure, but there are many charges where the members are able and willing to give ten times that amount, and they will contribute if they are properly enlightened as to their duty and the demands of the cause. Let each address himself to the work. Brethren, our contributions must go above those of the past year, or our cause will suffer, and the Board will again be in debt. Our numbers have largely increased since 1870—let our liberality increase in proportion, and God will be honored, and souls for whom Jesus died will be saved.

Fifty cents per member would give us over three hundred thousand dollars. This can be easily obtained. Will every man do his duty? Some can give \$100, others \$50, \$20, \$10, or \$5. Let every one give as God has prospered; but do not reject the widow's mite. J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.

* It will be remembered that these statistics refer to the conferences held in the autumn of 1870.

Items of Travel.

DEAR ADVOCATE.—You wish correspondents to write to the point. I will try. I left the Island City for Long View, the present terminus of the Southern Pacific, the 9th inst. After a pleasant night's rest on the Charles Fowler, reached Houston at 6:30; took the cars at 9:30; was detained several hours near Courtney by the track being washed up by heavy rains, and reached Hearne after the train had left for Palestine. This enabled me to spend the Sabbath at that point. I visited the Sunday-school and preaching, and was permitted to hear an excellent discourse from your old friend, Rev. O. M. Addison, on the parable of the Sower. The place for preaching, like that where St. Paul held night service on a certain occasion, was in an "upper room." The congregation and school were not so large as we find at St. Johns, Galveston, yet there were tokens of interest and evidences of good results that were encouraging.

We left Hearne at 6:30 A. M., the 13th, and reached Oakland, about three miles west of the Trinity, at 1:15 P. M.; were then transferred to the construction train, which bore us to Trinity City, a town of some twenty board buildings, situated on the west

bank of the Trinity. The population seems to be chiefly the operatives on the road. The frame work of the bridge is now up, and so firmly is it constructed that there is but little possibility of its going down before storm or flood. It is supposed the cars will cross the bridge within three months. We here exchanged the cars for the stage, making fifteen miles within five hours.

Crops are rather backward, but look well. I have seen but few cattle or hogs, but those I have noticed were in good condition. The people are evidently in better spirits than they were in 1865, though there is still some open land which is not in cultivation. This is the country for immigrants. It will hold all who will come.

Yours,
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sherman District Conference.

The District Conference for Sherman District held its third session at Greenville, Hunt county, May the 8th. Conference opened with religious services, J. W. Fields present and presiding.

On motion, J. Clark Smith was elected Secretary.

The traveling preachers of the district were all present except Brothers E. Couch and McKinney.

Wm. Howeth and D. W. Yeager, lay delegates, were present.

From the report of the committees it was found that within the bounds of the district the membership of the church had increased considerably since the last conference. The conference regretted to learn that family prayers are neglected, and also a great lack of interest in our social church-meetings. The pastors of each charge were requested to urge upon their members more punctuality.

The Committee on Education, in its interesting report, took cognizance especially of Sherman Male and Female Academy, now under the supervision of Rev. J. C. Parks. It was the voice of the conference, that Prof. Parks was "the right man in the right place."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That as a body we endorse Brother Parks as a gentleman, Christian and teacher, and, as far as we are able, will use our influence to secure patronage to his school.

This institution is growing and becoming an arm of power for good in Northern Texas. Let Trinity Conference rally to its support, as it belongs to the entire conference.

The mission field was surveyed, and although Sherman District borders on the frontier, it was decided by the conference that there was no unoccupied territory within its bounds that was open for ministerial labor. Montague mission will be self-sustaining next year.

The Committee on Sunday-schools was not furnished with sufficient data for a full report. There were only seven schools, thirty-eight officers, 887 pupils, and 1090 volumes in library reported. This by no means gives a correct exhibit of the Sunday-school in this district. It was resolved to give heed to our excellent book of discipline on the subject of Sunday-schools.

The erection of parsonages was discussed with some degree of interest. The conference located the place for a district parsonage at Whitesborough, eighteen miles west of Sherman, and J. W. Fields was appointed agent to collect funds and build the house. A constitutional board of trustees was appointed to secure the land, and hold it in trust for the church, upon which said district parsonage is to be built.

The conference examined the financial state of the district.

It is evident that the cause of God

is suffering for want of ministerial support. Yet we resolved to look after all the temporal interests of the church, and to take up all the collections ordered by the Annual Conference.

We also had under consideration our publishing interests at Nashville, and feeling that we were identified with the Publishing House, it was decided to take up collections at our earliest convenience, and send the money to A. H. Redford, agent. We also took a survey of the family of *Advocates* published by the Southern Church, and recommended them to the members of our church to read. The *Quarterly Review* was thought to contain the most valuable reading matter of anything published by the Church, South, and that every Methodist family in the south ought to take it, because of the high order of Christian literature it contains. The *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE* has many friends, and we desire to put it in every Methodist family in our bounds. Since the Conference at Sherman last fall, the *ADVOCATE* has increased in the number of its subscriptions about two hundred and fifty in this district; and so far as we know, all the preachers in the district are a unit in working for the extension of its circulation. There are some points in the extreme north of the district were as yet we have not been able to do much, because of the connection of these points with St. Louis commercially, but as a general thing, we are proud of our church organ in Texas.

The following brethren were elected delegates to the next Annual Conference, viz: Wm. Howeth, H. W. Tyday, T. Kelly, G. H. Worsham; and W. K. Duff, J. K. Cole, alternates.

We had a harmonious session. Rev. J. W. Fields, our Presiding Elder, magnified his office, and dispatched business promptly, giving great satisfaction to the brethren. The conference closed on the 4th, but the meeting is still going on. The preaching of the Word has been in demonstration of the Spirit. We expect that the Lord will yet bless the town of Greenville with a gracious revival of religion. The preachers present met with a warm reception from our people. We have a new brick church—not quite finished—which adds greatly to the appearance of the town.

J. CLARK SMITH, Sec'y.
GREENVILLE, May 8, 1872.

THE *Weekly Review* says the missionary work in India has grown to that point that it is deemed advisable to separate the departments of teaching and preaching. At a recent conference of missionaries at Allahabad the directors of missionary societies are urged to relieve the missionaries as much as possible from school work, and hand it over to some educational body.

THE *Laconia Democrat* says that at a Sabbath-school concert, not a thousand miles from that place, the pastor, who prided himself on the quickness and cleverness of his little ones, said: "Boys, when I heard your beautiful song to-night, I had to work hard to keep my feet still; now, what do you think was the trouble with them?" "Chilblainth!" shouted a little chap of six years.

THE latest intelligence from Japan is cheering. A daily prayer-meeting at Yokohama has been continued for several weeks, attended by large numbers of Japanese, who listen eagerly. Several conversions have occurred. The Japanese call the Protestants "Bible men," and do not have any special ill-will against those who live by its teachings.

FRENCH and Italian monks, and all ecclesiastics belonging to other nationalities, have been banished from the Prussian provinces.

Our Households.

THE HEART OF JUNE.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON.

Down in the heart of the June, my love,
Down in the heart of the June;
The gold, gold sun, like a bridegroom proud,
Lifts the fair sky's veil of summer cloud,
While the green, green earth laughs out aloud
In the heart of the red, red June.

This is the best of the world, my love,
This is the best of the year;
Behind is the springtime, cold and sweet,
Forward the summer's feverish heat;
Stay, then, my darling, thy hurrying feet;
For the best of our life is here.

Slip the red wine of the June, my love,
Slip the red wine of the June,
In May it was white as the fading snow,
August's deep purple will darken its glow,
Then, with lingering lip and kisses slow,
Slip the red, red wine of the June.

The roses, June roses, are red, my love,
They hang from your lattice high.
Faint was the May-blossom's gentle breath—
The orange-flower will be strong unto death;
But the rose is sweet, and its sweetness saith,
"There are none so lovely as I."

Then 'tis this June, my love,
'Tis this June,
'Tis this June, my love,
'Tis this June,
Love its own worth;
Are gods on earth,
Heart of this red, red June.
—Galaxy.

A French Girl at Home.

Suddenly a door behind me opened, and Mademoiselle Ronselle, a large, well-made girl with a resolute little mouth, glided in: "Pardon, mademoiselle: is it that I am permitted to breakfast with you?" The little red mouth smiled sweetly as she seated herself at the long table. What a bath of pleasure and comfort she gave me at once! Her gay, unembarrassed grace was charming. I know I seemed awkward beside her.

She was not remarkably pretty, though she had "a smile which would have gilded the mud," and wonderful eyes, holding more passionate possibilities than one often reads in French eyes; but the quality of her nature just wrapped her friend's in complete and instant isolation from every other. One most telling charm was her quickness of feeling and her unrestrained way of expressing it. Evidently no harsh, repressing frown had checked the spring of her spirit. Afterward I found this to be common with well-brought-up French girls. They are taught to regulate and express gracefully their impulses, but the fine charm of an open, fearless, innocent eye and lip is never brushed off. What we call self-control, which is really mere reticence, is not so present as with us.

At Reuil we found a fete. It was perhaps one of the many fetes of the "mois de Marie," or else the stony little village, near which is Malmaison, celebrated the day of its patron saint with the usual procession of young girls in white veils scattering flowers, children dressed as angels, priests and censor-boys.

She was one with them at once. "Voici something of the prettiest!" and she directed us to one of the reposoirs erected at intervals along the street. Like all the others, it was made of white linen, with moss and evergreen twisted into pillars decorated by colored mosses in patterns, the roof formed of laurel leaves, close and shining, just like emerald scales. Inside of each was an altar with candles and bouquets, and when the procession halted at the door, as many as could crowd in to kneel before the image of the saint who had caused all this fuss.—Lippincott's.

The French woman has no social liberty until after marriage, and it is an interesting question how far her isolation affects the manners of young Frenchmen who are debarred from the society of young ladies by this rule.

Hear how the old-fashioned *Eclectic*

discusses upon the growing prevalence of disregard, by our young men, of that sweet courtesy which so well becomes the possessor, and is universally admitted to be due the better half of humanity.

MAN'S MANNERS DUE TO WOMAN.

Now it is quite impossible that women should thus forget what is due them, from themselves and from others, without the manners of the men who associate with them being mischievously affected. The society of women ought to be a school of manners for the other sex. Men come from school impudent, and from college awkward; it is in the drawing-room that they should learn to be easy yet respectful. Shyness is painful; but to behold a person who is always "at home" is offensive and insufferable. When a gentleman addresses a barmaid he accommodates himself to her intelligence and tastes by a directness and familiarity that even then are not admirable, but may be pardoned. To judge by the way in which most men nowadays address many ladies, one would conclude that the counter was the school of true deportment. Ladies are addressed and looked at as though they were barmaids, and ladies do not resent it. It would be strange if men who show no difference to the other sex manifested any in dealing with their own. It would seem monstrous to treat a man and a brother with a consideration greater than is extended to his sister or his bride. Men advanced in life who refrain from this easy mode of address escape censure, for they are too old to be censured and their demeanor becomes them. But woe to the young man who acts as though he thought a fair young maiden is as holy as a shrine, or who appears before a comely matron with somewhat of the deferential diffidence that a well-bred junior counsel will display before a court of justice. He will be deemed a spiritless fellow, ludicrously sheepish, and, don't you know? not quite a gentleman.

As an illustration of the lasting effect produced by the manners of those with whom we have associated, we gladly cite Professor Wilson, in *Blackwood's*, where he refers to the poet Burns and his life-long regard for "Mary." The imaginative poet and the practical house-wife are finely contrasted in this

HOME VIEW OF BURNS.

But that September night, when his anxious wife followed him out to the barnyard, and found him "striding up and down slowly, and contemplating the sky, which was singularly clear and starry," what thoughts of the might-have-been were those which were surging up gloomily and sadly into the poet's mind? The wife went in, hoping he would follow; but, coming out again, fearing that his cold would get worse by this exposure, found him lying "on a heap of straw, with his eyes fixed on a beautiful planet, which shone like another moon." Those poet-eyes that glowed and dilated through the dew of unshed tears, what were they gazing at? A star, and the sweet image, maiden-pure, of his Mary dead; and who can tell what dead hopes, what schemes untold, what better life that might have been? Not a word of these could he say, in honor and justice, to the woman by his side, who stood and begged and importuned, no doubt, that he would not lie there and get his death of cold. He went in instead, and wrote to a confidante who would not betray him—to Mary in heaven. And how tender, how wistful and longing, are those lovely lines! How clear before him, in that wintery-autumnal night, with early frost in the

air making all the stars glow and glitter, rises the never-to-be-forgotten summer day, when flowers and birds mingled their sweet existence in the lovers' meeting! Can he ever forget that sacred hour? His heart swells, and idle tears come to his eyes, as the good housewife bustles around him; and life, with its fireside comfort and unescapable reality, embraces and binds him in a hundred chains. Perhaps the dead Mary was no wiser, no loftier, than good-humored forbearing Jean; but with her the life of dreams and imagination, the life that might have been, had departed. Where was their place of rest?

Yet even poets must eat, and thus it becomes us to cast frequent glances toward the practical side of life, though it is our privilege to adorn and make pleasant even the means by which we sustain existence. Just here we have some reflections* by May Haweis, in *St. Paul's*, on

PREPARING TO EAT.

We must eat, as we must dress, and there are a hundred ways of doing either. But, at any rate, what is done ought to be done well. For action good or bad has a definite influence upon character. And so dress will affect the mind, quite apart from the question whether it fits us, or becomes us, or keeps us warm, or otherwise fulfills the purpose for which it was put on. A sudden ribbon, a new style of arranging the hair, will sometimes change one's whole tone of thought and feeling, and even in some unintelligible way give a new zest to one's work. In like manner we all know how a dull appetite may be sharpened by the mode in which the food is dressed. A dish that looks pretty is more tempting than one more coarsely prepared, though the two may consist of the same materials. Moreover, the style of dressing one's body, or of feeding it, may lower or raise the tone of mind, and thus may be said to have a certain moral significance.

To eat with real comfort, one's whole mind and body (especially the former) must be brought into a proper state. At our social gatherings the half hour before the meal should be spent in that kind of preparation which makes the dinner a climax, not a sudden relief from the most boring silence or still more boring conversation, pervaded by a deadly anxiety for some one or some thing to turn up, which is the usual impression conveyed by the half hour before dinner. In the dining-saloon, all the surroundings should be of an attractive, a joyous character, and yet not wanting in repose; and, as far as that is possible (which is not far, alas! according to our modern customs), every token that the preparation and transport of the courses are a labor and sorrow, should be concealed.

But eating is not the only requisite; "wherewithal shall we be clothed?" is a question occurring as naturally to-day as when the Master rebuked its supremacy in the minds of His auditors. And this leads us to speak of

NEW CLOTHES.

Where did the poet, Tennyson, gain his wonderful knowledge of woman, and his taste in matters of dress? You remember, doubtless, his assertion regarding the effect upon female loveliness of fresh additions to the feminine wardrobe, where he says:

"Let never maiden think, however fair,
She looks not better in new clothe than old."

Probably it is simply with a view to "looking better," in order to present the pleasantest object possible to masculine eyes, that woman longs for new

attire, and suggests that it were well at the same time to "make it up" with reference to the prevailing fashion.

However this may be, the truth remains, that new dresses, by which expression we mean all the appointments that belong properly to costume, are not only desired by, but are legitimately due to, the loved ones about us, and their wants, in this direction, should be provided for with as profuse a hand as circumstances will permit. This being granted, it needs no argument to show that one should not make a "fringe" of oneself by the mode of "making up;" taste, in this regard, being as admissible as in any other art work.

This leads to a remark or two upon THE NEWEST STYLE.

Who would have thought that Dickens' creation of the blacksmith's daughter, in one of his most popular works, should have designated the style of dress now most in vogue?

But "history repeats itself," and so does the fashion of dress; thus we find the mode, once prevailing among the well-to-do middle classes of one hundred and fifty years ago, re-adopted in our day, in all the glory of lilies, roses and sun-flowers, the like of which, we venture to say, never bloomed outside of imagination's garden. The name "Dolly Varden" properly applies to both the style of dressing and the material, being made up of a short walking-dress, with an over-skirt having a large *tounour*, the latter being made with a light style of goods, with large figures, flowers and vines, the whole resembling the old-fashioned chintz curtains of years ago. The bonnet is characteristic also, having two, and sometimes three sides of the brim turned up to the side-crown, the trimming being of large bunches of rather gaudy flowers. The fashion cannot last long, however, as it lacks taste, according to our modern notions, and has only its unique effect to recommend it. This does not apply to the bonnet; it will suit a large number of faces, and has none of the unpleasantly *loud* features of the skirts, so we may look for it to be retained.

It will be good news to

ECONOMICAL PROVIDERS

when we tell them that there is to be no very important changes in the mode of dresses for the present and coming season. A dress of last year, if neat and unsoiled, can easily be made over by the addition of fresh trimmings, and its appearance will fully satisfy fashionable opinion. Should Jacket and Tunic be unwearable, the top and skirt will perhaps give a pretty casque, which can be completed by a new skirt, the casque being trimmed to agree. On the other hand, the skirt can be cut up to trim the Tunic and Jacket, and a single skirt of another color, if at hand, could be worn with the same, thus making an entire new outfit.

By such little expedients, tastefully executed, our lady readers may be enabled to economize expenditures, while, at the same time, they will lack nothing in appearance when compared with others who insist upon always having new goods.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 29, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

BROKEN CISTERNS.

The chief argument urged by Mr. Beecher, and others who advocate the opening of the libraries and picture galleries on Sunday, is the fact that young men from the country, who seek their fortunes in large cities, are exposed to peculiar temptations on the Sabbath. Their time is their own, the business of the week is over, and mind and body need relaxation; if no public resort is provided where innocent recreation and pleasant associations can be found, they will wander out from their cheerless boarding-houses to encounter the temptations which may allure them into the haunts of sin. The dangers which assail young men who leave the warmth of home life and the delights of social intercourse which have surrounded their early history, when they enter our large cities, are appalling, and present the strongest claims on the sympathies and efforts of the Christians who are at work at those points.

Had Mr. Beecher urged the enlargement and liberal endowment of those plans which Christian zeal has projected for the security of this class, his conclusions would have been as legitimate and scriptural as his premises were correct. The fact that the church has failed to answer fully the calls which souls ready to perish make upon it in any line of life, does not prove that the resources of the gospel are inadequate to the requirement, but that the church has not measured up to the full standard of endeavor which the exigencies of the case demand. Young Men's Christian Associations have here an ample field of effort. The church must not confine its efforts to the pulpit, the Sunday-school, or the prayer-meeting. If its members would meet the stranger youth cordially; were he made to realize the interest that is felt in his welfare; were his loneliness sometimes cheered by the glow of social intercourse, the number of those who wander away from the paths of early religious instruction would be vastly reduced. Were the church properly educated on this point, each member would be on the alert to seek and save the straying; every Christian father and mother would think of the perils their own boys may some day encounter when wandering from home and exposed to the snares of the fowler, and the sympathy and attention they could show would win many a wanderer from perilous paths, and make the heart of many a mother rejoice.

That public libraries and picture galleries refine and elevate those who frequent them, and are powerful conservators of public morals, we do not question. We would gladly see them substituted for those dangerous attractions which meet the gaze of

young people on every street; but in order to accomplish that result, we need not make them rivals of the pulpit, and the place of prayer. Let their doors be open, and their rooms so attractive that they may compete with the theatre and the dance-house in hours of relaxation during the week, and a good work is done; but to open them on Sunday as the competitors of the church and Sunday-school, is one of those blunders into which liberal Christianity is ever seeking to lead the Church of Christ. The tendency of the movement will be to break down that reverence for the Sabbath which is one of the safeguards of the class for whose benefit it is projected. It loses sight of the fact that the Sabbath is not merely a day of rest, but of worship, and when they press the idea of rest into that of recreation or amusement, they cease to hallow the hours God claims as His own. It may recall a few from vicious pleasures on the Sabbath, but it will withdraw far more from the house of prayer, and will be accepted as a substitute for religious duties in more cases than it will be sought as a substitute for the beer garden or gaming saloon. The law of the Sabbath, as announced in the Book, is the utterance of Divine wisdom, upon which human thought can never improve.

HYACINTHE IN ROME.

The impression being made by Pere Hyacinthe, on the Catholic mind of Rome, is becoming more clearly marked as he prosecutes his labors. His position is calculated to startle the Catholic mind into investigation. While he thinks with the Reformers that the Bible alone is the true basis of all ecclesiastical authority and the bond of unity among Christians, he agrees with Dollinger in the opinion that the Reformers committed an error when they interrupted the apostolical succession. The force of these two views holds him in his present position. How long his reverence for that church organization, which has come down to the present age, venerable with years, yet burdened with errors, will rival in his heart the authority of the Word, which he accepts as the only true basis of ecclesiastical authority, can only be determined as the contest progresses. He boldly denounces the abuses of Catholicism as "wounds of the church," ranking the withholding of the Bible and auricular confession as chief among these errors. Though he claims that the movement is not a schism but a reform, and that the Ultramontanes have wandered from the faith, while the Old Catholics alone are true to the traditions which have come down from the apostolic age, yet every blow he strikes and every assault he resists widens the breach between the two contending forces. Many of the thoughtful minds of the Catholic Church, who could not be induced to listen to the words of the Protestant preacher, will pause to hear one who shares with them their reverence for the traditions of the church. We are told that among his hearers are found priests in their sacerdotal garb, and ecclesiastics in laymen's attire. Men high in political and ecclesiastical position listen respectfully to words which, coming from the lips of the Protestant, would be rejected without investigation.

THE GOSPEL MOVES.

The first native Protestant Church in Japan was organized March 10th by Rev. Dr. Brown and the Rev. J. H. Ballagh. Nine young men were baptized, who, with two older persons who had been baptized privately two years before, constitute the present strength of the church. The parties baptized retain their native names, which is doubtless the wiser course in view of the prejudices of their nation. One of the older converts was ordained elder and catechist. About thirty persons are in regular attendance on the services and instructions of the mission. The examination of candidates was eminently satisfactory in view of the clear understanding of the doctrines and spirituality of the Christian religion evinced on the part of the converts. It is evident that, while the Government has not yet repealed the edict against Christianity, it has decided to regard it as a dead letter, as no notice is taken of those who have embraced the gospel.

When we think of the teeming millions of the East, this little company, which is the first fruits of Christian effort, appears to be trifling in importance. "What are these among so many?" The answer of Christian faith is ready: The Master's touch can multiply the scantiest supply into an ample feast, or make the "handful of corn on the top of the mountain shake like the cedars of Lebanon." The little company which met in an upper room in the city of Jerusalem, has increased till it is embracing all nations among its members; and while the Jewish power has departed, and the Roman sway is broken, it continues to multiply its influence over human heart and life with each succeeding generation. Some day in the future the organization of that little company of Japanese will be hailed as the opening of a new epoch in the history of the church in the East, and the historian who gathers up the records of its struggles and triumphs, will recall the period when eleven members constituted the first native church in Japan, and then, pointing to the millions who have been gathered by missionary zeal into the ark of safety from Japan and adjacent shores, shall take up that note of triumph so often heard from the ranks of the church on earth—"Behold what God hath wrought!"

ATTENTION, DELINQUENTS!—We beg to call attention to the fact that, though our second quarter has almost expired, there is a number of agents who as yet have never reported their quota of new subscribers. Are they working? Can they induce *no one* to subscribe after showing a copy of the paper? We would like to hear of your difficulties or hindrances, if nothing more, and perhaps we might be able to aid your work. Texas has no section that cannot furnish a subscriber or a live item. Send us the latter at least.

The American Bible Society has closed its fifty-sixth year, with every mark of growing prosperity. Its receipts from all sources have been \$689,923 47. It has issued 921,389 volumes. \$70,744 70 of the amount raised is from the field in the South.

ABOUT CHURCH NOTICES.

We are in receipt of the following suggestions from one of our most active, successful and business-like agents:

Now, I am going to make a suggestion. Do you not think it entirely unnecessary to publish free so many and such long quarterly conference appointments? What good does it do? *None in the world.* All the congregations under the preacher in charge have the quarterly meeting and fast announced to them by him. All the official members know well enough when the Conference is to be. If the preacher in charge does not know, he ought to know; it is the duty of the presiding elder to inform him. My opinion has always been that such is an entirely unnecessary expenditure incurred by the publishers of our church papers. I am inclined to think that you all down at Galveston are obliging almost to a fault to us lazy Methodist preachers. A man's duty from principle is not to be trifled with; one that does not take principle can never be made to do such motives. But it's of no use to write to the ADVOCATE Publishing Company of these matters.

We assure our esteemed correspondent that we welcome such suggestions with pleasure. They indicate that our friends are awake to the interest and prosperity of the paper, and at the same time, exhibit many facts in connection with the enterprise as they strike the attention from the preacher's standpoint. It is a little remarkable, by-the-way, that the suggestion reaches us the week we are compelled to find space for these church notices by crowding out other and important reading matter.

The publishers cheerfully give the space, though it does involve expense, inasmuch as these church notices are important, as they enable the Presiding Elders to communicate promptly with both preachers and circuits; yet it is a question whether their publication in two numbers of the ADVOCATE would not answer every practical purpose, and then the space can be given to other matter.

If the Presiding Elders, in sending their list of appointments, will append the request, "Please insert twice," we will comply with pleasure and dispatch.

WE gave an account some time since of the visit of M. Malan to Messina, Sicily, and the eagerness with which the people listened to his ministry. In January he went back with an assistant and was gladly welcomed by all classes. During his absence a census had been taken, and 4000 had recorded themselves as *Evangelici*, the Italian name for Protestant Christians. His assistant, Rostagno, remained, and writes that having been deprived of the use of the church of San Giuseppe, by the priests, that private houses have been opened, and instead of one he has now twenty places of meeting. He says: "All Rieti is a church." A priest recently kindled a great fire and publicly burned a Bible. In less than a month the people bought sixty Bibles and two hundred portions of Scriptures. The argument of fire against the open Bible is as old as the days of Luther, but it has far less power now than then.

PRAYER-MEETING TALK.

St. Johns Church, Galveston, Texas.

In recording, in the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the trials and triumphs of faith, the inspired writer gives us a lively and graphic picture of the conflicts and sufferings of those in the Jewish Church who endured "cruel mockings and scourging and imprisonment." Christianity has had its heroic ages and its illustrious exponents, who, for truth's sake, have suffered the loss of all that men hold dear of earthly sort, and endured all that human nature dreads—disgrace and shame, being regarded as the filth and off-scouring of the world. The loss of goods, the loss of personal liberty, banishment from their country, and separation from all that made life desirable, and often death—death under most humiliating and appalling circumstances. Some were chained to stakes, surrounded with fagots, and consumed in devouring flames. In Rome, that moral monster, Nero, caused multitudes of Christians to be covered with pitch and inflammable oils, and burned in the public gardens to illuminate the city. Multitudes were forced into the amphitheatres to contend with ferocious tigers and hungry Numidian lions, to die in frightful agonies, to glut the infernal appetite for blood with which their cruel persecutors feasted on their tortures. Others spent long years in dark and loathsome dungeons, until death, in mercy, liberated them from their dreadful doom. It is a most mortifying and melancholy reflection upon human nature that these persecutions were not confined to heathens; but, alas! men professing and calling themselves Christians have repeated and emphasized these atrocities. As we are called upon at this time to join in general prayer for the overthrow of intolerance and persecuting bigotry, and for the general diffusion and triumph of revealed truth, we think it proper to call general attention to some of these persecutions. The Bible was denied the common people; its reading and circulation were regarded as crimes. A distinguished Papal dignitary in England said, "We must put down printing, or it will put us down." Peaceful populations, such as the Albigenses and Waldenses, were invaded by cruel armies and thousands put to the sword; their houses were robbed and burned with fire. Philip II., the cruel son of Charles V., the imitator of Nero, hounded on by the advice and encouragement of cruel bigots, caused many to be burned at the stake, many to be robbed of their earthly all, and many to languish and die in dark and dreary dungeons. The inquisition, that triumph and combination of human and infernal cruelty, in which the ingenuity of torture was exhausted, put its thousands to death by the most frightful tortures. These dreadful tribunals were presided over by the appointees of the Pope, and professed ministers of the Gospel of peace and love. This appalling engine of cruelty was particularly active and terrible in Holland, Italy and Spain. It was boasted that during the administration of the bloody Duke of Alva more than 18,000 suffered death in Holland

alone. While in Spain, the horrors of the inquisitor, Torquemada, has rendered him and the inquisition forever infamous. In the dark rooms of the inquisitors the victims were sometimes hung up by their wrists, with heavy weights attached to their feet until the blood would burst from under the nails, and the cold sweat, starting eyes, and gasping breath, would admonish the attending surgeon that the victim could bear no more, and must be respited for a season to gain strength to bear a second or third torturing. Some were tied with their heads, back and legs to iron wheels, and the bones of the arms and legs broken. Others were put on tables, their ancles and wrists tied to ropes fastened to windlasses, which slowly turned until joint after joint was dislocated, and tendon after tendon snapped with the tremendous strain, a surgeon standing by feeling the pulse, and admonishing the inquisitor when the sufferers could endure no more.

Such were some of the cruel tortures men were called to endure for the truth. It is a matter of rejoicing that so many of these sufferers had grace given according to their day. Those days are gone, thank God! gone, we hope, never to return. But the Pope, by claiming infallibility, endorses and assumes the responsibility of all these tortures perpetrated under the auspices and patronage of his predecessors in office. We know that there is a fresco painting in the Vatican, the Pope's palace, commemorating the St. Bartholomew night of assassinating horrors, in which 5000 fell in Paris, and scores of thousands in unhappy France. But the sun of truth has risen, the night of persecution past, and the shades of error are dispelling. Thank God for a free Bible, a free conscience, and the liberty of worship! Let us realize the greatness of our blessings, and our obligations to glorify God. Our happy circumstances demand of us great thankfulness, and should inspire ardent zeal to pray and labor, that all men may soon be partakers of like blessings. W.

We have mentioned the fact that the Moravian Mission at Thibet had been encouraged by the conversion of a lama of great influence. It appears that it is the Grand Lama Sodpa Gjalzan, who has hitherto been considered sacred and infallible by his people. Application had been made to him some time since to curse the missionaries as the cause of a drought which had injured the crops. Instead of a curse he commended the missionaries to the regard of the people. He has since forsaken his imperial monastery, and makes the mission house his home, sits down with the mission family at their meals, thus disavowing the caste prejudices of Buddhism, and testifies joyfully to the lamas who visit him how and where he obtained the remission of his sins. His thorough knowledge of the religion he has renounced enables him to meet the questions and objections of his former co-religionists, and renders his arguments and appeals peculiarly impressive. The results of this remarkable conversion will be awaited by the missionary world with deep interest.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST.

"When the Maker of the world becomes an author His word must be as perfect as His work; the glory of His wisdom must be declared by the one as evidently as the glory of His power by the other; and if nature repays the philosopher for his experiments, the Scripture can never disappoint those who are properly exercised in the study of it."—Rev. W. Jones.

To enter upon an analysis of the contents and style of all the sacred books, is the task of the bookmaker rather than a newspaper essayist—a task quite beyond the measure of our natural or acquired abilities; we propose, however, to write a few articles on the "characteristics" of the four evangelists—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John—with the hope of inciting at least the young to a more careful reading of the gospels.

The gospels contain an account of the advent, teachings, works, death and resurrection of our Lord, written by Matthew and John, His apostles, and by Mark and Luke, companions of the apostles. Matthew's gospel has generally in all ages of the church been allowed to be the oldest and first written. The gospels by Matthew, Mark and Luke have been called the synoptical gospels, because they contain a general account of the incidents in our Lord's earthly history. They seem most occupied and interested in telling what Jesus *did*, while John devotes most space to telling what Jesus *said*.

No one of the gospels seems to be a copy of another; they were clearly independent, though Mark's gospel bears a considerable resemblance to Matthew's. All of them, however, contain enough that is peculiar and distinct, and omit enough written in other gospels, to demonstrate their individuality and independence. Luke's gospel is the only one that contains anything approaching a regular and formal introduction. He inscribes his gospel (and afterwards the Acts of the Apostles, of which he was the inspired author,) to Theophilus, an eminent Christian, and, from the title given him, "Most Excellent," supposed to be of noble, or princely birth. St. Matthew merely says, "The book of the generation of Jesus Christ." St. Mark says, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." St. John commences by an abrupt and formal announcement of the eternal divinity of Jesus Christ; that He "was God" and the maker of all things.

The reader of the gospel will note that the genealogy of our Savior is recorded only by Matthew and Luke, and entirely omitted by Mark and John. Matthew begins with Abraham, and traces *down* the genealogy to Joseph, the reputed father of Jesus. This gospel, it is understood, was specially written to the Jews, and it is believed was written in Hebrew, and afterwards in Greek. Luke begins with Jesus, and traces *up* the genealogy to Adam, the son of God, and father of mankind. Luke was the companion of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, and his gospel was written for the world; this perhaps ex-

plains his tracing the genealogy of Christ beyond Abraham and up to Adam. These genealogies here recorded are understood to be transcriptions from the public registers, in which the Jews kept the pedigrees of their families. The fact that Matthew's gospel was published in Judea, and that the Jews did not question the accuracy of his extracts from the public records, is proof of their truthfulness. Matthew traces the genealogy of Jesus Christ as the promised seed from Abraham to Joseph, the reputed or legal father of Jesus. The genealogy given by Luke traces the pedigree from Heli, the father of Mary, to David, through the line of his son Nathan, and from Nathan to Abraham, concurring with Matthew, and then to Adam.

Infidels have objected, and said, that if Matthew gives the pedigree of Joseph, and Luke the pedigree of Mary, "why is not Mary mentioned in this genealogy? and why is Joseph said to be the son of Heli?" We transcribe the answer to this objection from Horne's Introduction: "This mode of speaking is quite warranted by the Old Testament, the authority which is acknowledged by the Jews themselves. For example: (Neh. 7:63)—And of the priest, the children of Habaiah, the children of Koz, the children of Barzillai, which took one of the daughters Barzillai, the Gileadite, to wife, and was called after their name." Here, it appears, that a person of the priestly tribe, or tribe of Levi, took to wife a daughter of Barzillai, and that he and the issue of the marriage were regarded as the children of Barzillai, though properly the sons of Levi, and that, too, though the mother's name is not mentioned. So Joseph, taking the daughter of Heli to wife, is called the son of Heli."

Indeed our present custom does not widely differ. We are now the sons-in-law of the family into which we marry. W.

The *Colonial Church Chronicle* say that in Junagarh, Hindostan, a meeting has been held and steps taken to raise a lakh of rupees (\$50,000) for the purpose of aiding students in England in the prosecution of their studies, and for the erection in London of a temple dedicated to the two rival divinities, Vishnu and Siva; so that the votaries of both these rival divinities in that great city can have a place of worship. This is a recognition that the Hindoos appreciate the superior educational advantages of Christian lands, and possibly, by bringing the intelligent young Hindoo in nearer contact with the Christian world, may be the means leading them to the truth.

OUR BLUE RIBBON.—While at the late State Fair at Houston, we noticed a number of entries competing for the "blue ribbon" for "the best specimen of fine job printing." With becoming modesty, we entered our *ordinary* work, in the shape of an office card, and one specimen of a visiting card, the result being that the "blue ribbon" was awarded to the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY. To all in need of any work possible to a thoroughly organized job office, we commend the above without further comment.

The Sunday School.

Stop the Leak.

The people in Galveston are dependent on the clouds for water. We have no gushing springs, and the wells, which are dug, yield nothing but brackish water; hence pure water is almost as important as food. Every house has its cistern, and when the clouds withhold rain, much anxiety is felt respecting the water supply.

In a certain house in our neighborhood there is a large cistern, and the family felt confident that they had a supply for months. There was a slight leak at the faucet, but no one paid attention to it; yet, during one of our long droughts, to the surprise of every one, the cistern was found dry. Drop by drop, as days and months passed on, the water had been wasting, and weeks before they anticipated such a state of affairs they were out of water. The loss was not a slight one.

There is a leak in nearly every life. It is filled with opportunities. A character is to be shaped, and good deeds performed which will live when the body moulders; but we fail to improve our time, and hours pass; they swell into days, months, years, that are wasted, and when the day of need comes, we are poorly prepared for the work assigned us.

That teacher has a noble field. A class of half a dozen boys are gathered around him every Sunday. He has many qualifications, but one bad habit. He is habitually late. The scholars find him well qualified for his task, but sometimes he fails to meet them till the school is half through with its work. The boys become careless, and possibly stray from the school, and are lost. One careless habit mars the labor of that life.

That young lady wishes to be useful, and has engaged in the Sunday-school work. Her scholars love her, but she has one bad habit. She procrastinates her duties. She puts off preparation till a late hour, and is often poorly qualified for her duties. Her scholars are sometimes absent from sickness, or other causes, and she intends to call, but puts it off, and is often made to feel that a priceless opportunity has been lost.

So with the most of us, there is some habit which has grown upon us so imperceptibly that we have not noted its importance and supposed we could arrest it at will; and yet, when years have passed, were the aggregate result presented, we would be appalled by the consequences of our folly.

The time occupied by the teacher in his lesson, say thirty minutes, ought to be a faithful reflection of his life and spirit during the entire week. If all the thoughts and time during the seven days are given to worldly or frivolous pursuits, there will be but poor preparation for the discharge of duty which may influence the destiny of an immortal soul. The Sunday-school should not be accepted as a digression from the business of life, but one of its grand objective points.

How many teachers in Texas have visited their scholars, who failed to attend, during the month of May?

THE framers of a bill, which passed the California Legislature, in the excess of their zeal to exclude sectarianism from the public schools, have enacted that "religion shall neither be taught nor practiced" therein. It occurs to us that law forbidding the practice of religion anywhere, is a work of supererogation. Boys and girls, as well as old folks, need no legislative enactments to induce its neglect. There is little enough practiced both in and out of the schools to satisfy any reasonable sinner. The fact that religious instruction is studiously ignored in the schools, should be an incentive to increased activity in the Sunday-school work. We are very glad that no legislative enactment can interrupt the teaching and practice of religion there.

A STATE Sunday-school Convention was to have been held in Charleston, South Carolina, the fifteenth of this month. We are glad to see evidences that the Southern Church generally is waking up to the importance of this great movement. More children are now under religious instruction in its bounds than at any former period, and the results will tell plainly on the coming generation. Christians of more comprehensive views, and more willing to labor, will take up the work when the present teachers have finished their tasks.

THE Baptist Year Book for 1872 shows that there are 8047 Baptist Sunday-schools in the United States, in which 80,462 teachers are employed and 607,038 scholars are receiving instruction. These figures indicate the vast amount of lay help that is secured through this agency.

Sunday-School Convention, Waco, Texas.

The Convention will be called together (as per arrangement) on the morning of the 14th of June next, but we hope all who can will be present to witness the examination of the students of Waco Female College, especially the closing exercises on the evening of the 13th. Ample arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all who may attend upon the business of the Convention.

Those who intend bringing their wives and daughters will please drop us a note of information. Upon arrival, report at the Waco Female College to Professor R. P. Dechard, or the undersigned.

We hereby extend a special invitation to the editors of the Texas CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Yours truly,

W. R. D. STOCKTON.

It would be a pleasure to be with our brethren at that Convention, but the press of other duties forbids. We hope our brethren will develop wise plans, and give to the Sunday-school enterprise a fresh impulse. Our church must guard well the religious wants of our children, or our light will burn dimly in these lands.

LITTLE CHILDREN PRAYING.—Every mail brings us intelligence that many little children are tiring to the Lord. Almost whole Sabbath-schools in some places are anxious to become Christians. Great numbers are truly converted, so far as we can judge, and have joined the flock under the Good Shepherd. Jesus loves little children who come to Him by believing, and ask to be saved. He takes them to

His arms and folds them to His bosom.

We attended the funeral of one of these little ones. She died at eight years. She had a beautiful face. We have often seen her in the class-room. She was a joyous Christian, though so young. When dying, she called her little brothers and sisters around her, and sang with them some of her beautiful hymns. Then she exhorted them to be good children, and live for Jesus. She said she could never sing with them any more till they all came to heaven. Then she prayed with them. It was her last prayer. She divided her little things among them and charged them not to forget her when she was gone. She said it was sweet to think she could be remembered. Soon she could not speak, and fell asleep in Jesus.

PREPARING A LESSON.—To the question, "How to prepare a Bible lesson?" the following answers were given at a recent Sunday-school Convention. They are brief, but illustrate well the different methods by which a variety of teachers endeavor to achieve the same great result—a wise and forcible presentation of God's Word:

1. Realize that all true spiritual light comes from God, and pray for the Spirit's help. 2. Read carefully the passage itself without helps, to get out of it what you can. What is thus gotten is your own, awakens you and will awaken others. 3. Then consult commentaries—a good, brief, suggestive one, if possible—and thus get the light of other minds to aid your own. 4. Spend what time is possible in searching for and laying up illustrations and apt anecdotes, to illuminate and fix the truth in the mind.

Study every word slowly and carefully, endeavoring to grasp the idea of the passage. If anything is likely to be beyond the reach of the scholars, consider carefully how to make it clear to them by illustrations, etc. Use commentaries, if anything seems obscure.

After prayer, read the Scripture, then study it with the help of commentaries, and then talk it over alone in your own room, just as though you had your class before you. Drill yourself first.

TELL THE CHILDREN.—Tell them what? Tell them the story of the cross; how Jesus came into the world to save sinners; how He loved little children, and took them in His arms and blessed them; how He lived, suffered and died to save us; how He rose again and ascended to heaven, where He is now interceding for us. Tell them of God, who made the world and all that is beautiful therein. Tell them of His Book, the Bible, and rehearse to them the stories it contains. Do you say they will not comprehend it? Perhaps they will not, yet they will be interested in it. They will think of what you tell them, although they cannot understand it all. If they do not understand it now, they will not forget it. Keep them interested in Bible facts, and as they grow older they will be more ready to accept them as settled truths. The seeds of truth, thus early planted in the childish hearts, will, in after years, spring up and bear precious fruit. Tell the children.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

A BEAUTIFUL TESTIMONY.—At the close of a meeting at Mudnapilly, in India, a well educated Brahmin rose, and, to the astonishment of the missionary and all who were present, delivered the following very striking and beautiful testimony to the beneficent and self-denying character of the missionary's labors:

"Behold the mango-tree on yonder road-side. Its fruit is approaching to ripeness. Bears it that fruit for itself,

or for its own profit? From the moment the first ripe fruit turns its yellow sides towards the morning sun until the last mango is pelted off, it is assailed with showers of sticks and stones from boys and men and every passer-by, until it stands bereft of leaves, with branches knocked off and bleeding from many a broken twig. And piles of stones underneath, and clubs and sticks lodged in its boughs, are the many trophies of its joyous crop of fruit. Is it discouraged? Does it cease to bear fruit? Does it say, 'If I am barren no one will pelt me, and I shall live in peace?' Not at all. The next season the budding leaves, the beautiful flowers, the tender fruit again appear. Again it is pelted, and broken and wounded, but it goes on bearing, and children's children pelt the branches and enjoy its fruit. This is a type of these missionaries."

WHAT A CHILD MAY DO.—A few days ago I saw a large, strong man come forward as a candidate for church-membership. By the hand he held a fair, delicate child of nine years, and pointing to her as the tears rolled down his cheeks, he said: "She showed me the way. I knew I was a sinner, and needed pardon and sanctification, but I kept putting the matter off. I heard the most powerful sermons, but would say: 'Go thy way for this time.' My pious wife entreated me to be reconciled to Jesus, but I turned a deaf ear to all her persuasions. But when my little daughter came again and again, and putting her loving little arms about my neck would say, 'Dear father, won't you go to heaven, too? Father, you don't know how good Jesus is. O father! He died for you and me; can't you love him?'—I could resist no longer; and blessed be the God of my dear child, he is mine, too, now, and shall be mine to all eternity." Thus was the father's soul saved through the prayers and entreaties of a little child. *American Messenger.*

Come to Jesus.

"Would you urge an unconverted scholar every Sabbath to come to Jesus?" asked a teacher of a well-known and successful Sabbath-school worker. "Yes," was the answer, "but not by saying over, 'Come to Jesus, come to Jesus,' Sabbath after Sabbath. I would try each Sabbath to win him to Jesus by whatever I said or did." There is an important truth in that answer. Christ is all and in all to the true disciple. He is preached by such in more ways than one. A teacher who only tells of Jesus in the class, and fails to illustrate the Spirit of Jesus in personal intercourse with his scholars, rather turns those scholars from the Savior than wins them to Him. He who would preach Christ must live Christ. He who would represent Christ attractively to the young must himself be in loving sympathy with the young. It is of this truth that Rev. Gordon Calthrop says in his "Labors together with God:"

"There must be the manifestation of an interest in the general well-being of our scholars, to give effect and point to our religious instructions. Let religion be prominent, of course; but let there be a background to it in the recognition of a common humanity. Let us, whilst engaged in our great work of speaking about Jesus and pressing his salvation upon the children, remember that we too were boys and girls once; and that we liked prizes, and liked treats, and liked to be cared for, and considered, and sympathized with. These recollections will not injure instructions, and will do much to secure us the confidence and love of our little charges."

CANNOT each boy and girl in our Texas Sunday-schools bring in one scholar during the next month?

Boys and Girls.

Five Cents' Worth.

May and Allan Clay had each five cents, a small sum many children would think, but in all their lives these children had never owned so much money, and no wonder that May thought by day and dreamed by night about the nice things she should buy with her money.

"What will you do with yours, Allan?" she asked her brother.

"First, I am going down to the grocer-shop to get the man to change it to pennies. Two cents I am going to save to buy Easter eggs, a red and blue one. One cent I am going to spend for an apple, for I haven't had one for so long that I most forget how they taste. The other two cents I'm going to spend for a knife. Jim Smith said he would sell his; it's got one pretty blade. The back is a little loose, but I can fix that."

May gave a sigh as Allan told his plans.

"I don't know the first thing to get with mine," she said. "I don't want a knife, or Easter eggs; and if I had an apple, I would give it to mother; it might taste good to her."

"But this money is to spend for ourselves; the man said so," said Allan. "He said we were to get just what we pleased with it."

"Yes, I know," replied May; and then, with a feeling that Allan and she would not be apt to think alike on the subject, she went into the sick-room where her mother was.

"Is it you, May?"

"Yes, mother; can't you eat any breakfast this morning? Why you haven't touched a thing!"

"I can't eat pork—there is no use to try. If I had a bit of beef-broth I think I could eat it, but I've no money now to spend for meat. What we have salted in the barrel will have to last us till I'm able to work on the machine again. But what money was that I heard you and Allan talking about?"

"There was a man stopped at the door a bit ago," said May. "He had broken a strap about his horse, and Allan gave him one. Then I got him a drink, and he gave us each five cents. Allan is going to get a knife and Easter eggs and an apple with his; but I don't know what I will get with mine."

"You have been a good girl to me," said her mother; "and you must get what you think you would like. You have had a poor Christmas this year, and this will help to make up for it. If I could only get a little strength, and get to my sewing again"—and May saw tears in her mother's eyes as she turned her head on the pillow.

The little girl walked out to the kitchen. Allan was there; he had bought the knife, and was now trying to mend the back of it.

"Girls are so queer," said Allan; "they never know how to make up their minds."

"I have made up mine," said May, as she took a small basket from a nail on the wall; then putting on her hood and sack, she went out of the door.

May knew Mr. Jones, the rosy-checked butcher, very well, though they had got but little meat of him this year. She often thought if it had not been for the pig they had raised, and then salted down, she did not know what they would have done, for neither Allan nor she were yet able to earn anything, and her mother had been an invalid for many weeks.

Mr. Jones knew her when she entered the shop, and as soon as he got through with the customer he was waiting on, he came around to her side.

"Well, May-blossom, what can I do for you this morning?" he asked, in his usual lively tone.

"Is soup beef very dear, Mr. Jones? How much would it cost to get enough to make mother some broth?" asked May, her manner rather excited.

"I'll show you what I have; come around this way. So mother's sick, and you are the housekeeper! Now, there's a beef bone, with two good pounds of meat on it; I can let you have it for two cents, being it's yours."

"Two cents!" exclaimed May. "Isn't that very cheap?"

"That's the price to you," putting it in her basket. "Now, here's some potatoes—how'd you like a cent's worth of them? Pot-herbs we throw in," tossing a bunch of celery, sweet marjoram, a couple of onions, and a pepper into the basket.

May's eyes fairly glistened. "Oh, thank you! thank you!" said she; "why, I'll have two cents to spend for myself, after all."

Of course May had to tell all about the five cents, and that seemed to give Mr. Jones another new thought.

"Now, here's a doll baby I'd like to sell for a cent," taking one off a shelf, done up in paper. "I got it for my Jennie, but she wanted black eyes, and these are blue; no telling if the man would care to change; shopkeepers never do. But may be you'd rather have black eyes, too."

"No, I wouldn't," said Mary; "mine are black, and I'd a great deal rather have blue. Oh, it's lovely Mr. Jones!" and May gave a real squeal of delight, for she had never seen anything like it before.

"Now, you've got another cent yet to spend; is that so?"

"I'll take that to Sunday-school," said May. "I have all I want now," hugging the dolly quite close to her; "and it's a good many Sundays since I've had a penny to put in the missionary box. Now, I must hurry home and put on my soup to boil," and again, with many thanks, May hurried home, leaving Mr. Jones to feel the reward a kind action always brings.—Young Folks' Friend.

The Boy Who Didn't Care.

"James, my son, you are wasting your time playing with that kitten when you ought to be studying your lesson. You will get a bad mark if you don't study," said Mrs. Mason to her son.

"I don't care," replied the boy, as he continued to amuse himself with the gambols of Sport, his pretty little kitten.

"But you ought to care, my dear," rejoined the lady, with a sigh. "You will grow up an ignorant, good-for-nothing man, if you don't make good use of your opportunities."

"I don't care," said James, as he raced into the yard after his amusing playmate.

"Don't care will be the ruin of that child," said Mrs. Mason to herself. "I must teach him a lesson that he will not easily forget."

Guided by this purpose, the lady made no provision for dinner. When noon arrived, her idle son rushed into the house, as usual, shouting—

"Mother, I want my dinner!"

"I don't care," replied Mrs. Mason, very calmly, working on with her needle without looking up.

"I'm very hungry, mother," rejoined the boy.

"I don't care," repeated Mrs. Mason.

James was puzzled. His mother had never so treated him before. Her words were strange words for her to use, and her manner was so cold that he could not understand what it all meant. He was silent a while, then he spoke again:

"Mother, I want something to eat."

"I don't care," was the cool reply.

"But recess will soon be over, mother, and I shall starve if I do not get some dinner," urged James.

"I don't care."

This was too much for the boy to endure.

He burst into tears. His mother seeing him fairly subdued, laid down her work, and calling him to her side, stroked his hair very gently, and said:

"My son, I want to make you feel the folly and sin of the habit you have of saying 'I don't care.' Suppose I did not really care for you, what would you do for dinner, for clothing, for education? You now see that I must either care for you, or you must suffer very seriously. And if you must suffer through my lack of care for you, don't you think you will also suffer if you don't care for yourself? And don't you see that I must suffer too if you don't care for my wishes? I hope, therefore, you will cease saying 'don't care,' and learn to be a thoughtful boy, caring for my wishes and your own duties."

James had never looked on his evil habit in this light before. He promised to do better, and, after receiving a piece of pie, went off to school a wiser if not a better boy.—Sunday-School Advocate.

HE FORGOT IT WAS SUNDAY.—A little boy was amusing himself with his playthings on Sunday.

"Edward," said his mother, "don't you know it is Sunday?"

"Oh, is it?" said he; "I did not remember."

"That is the very command which God has given us—Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy."

Children often excuse themselves by saying, "I did not think; I did not remember." But they ought to think; they ought to remember.

Let us not love those things much which we are not sure to live long to love, nor have long if we should.

Finally, be calm and tranquil; cultivate a spirit of patience. Charge not that God is a slow worker; though the vision tarry, it will certainly come.

A friend should be one in whose understanding and virtue we can value at once for its justness and sincerity.

Procrastination is fatal to all plans of reformation. Whoever intends to repent and seek the Lord to-morrow, or next week, is in the broad road that leads to perdition.

In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Neglect not to regularly and conscientiously observe it.

PUZZLES, ETC.

The most patient of creatures am I,
When dead I am delicate fair;
To find out my first you may try,
With its strength there is few can compare.

My second we sometimes must swim,
When snow melts, or rain falls in showers;
At others we walk it quite prim,
When summer throws round us its power.

My whole is a city of fame,
On the banks of a beautiful stream;
It also a county doth name,
And a lad who once shot at a queen.

To be my first, some men have e'en
Taken their fellow's life, I wene;
My second leads a dangerous life,
To earn his bread how hard the strife.
My whole a bird of beauty rare,
For food and clothing takes no care.

My first went out, my second took,
And gliding gently down the brook,
He filled my second, then my whole
He sang with all his heart and soul.

I am a Christian and surname of fourteen letters.

I am no 2, 3, 4, 12, 6 of 14, 9, 11 or 4, 3, 13, 5 sports, yet to nk it no 7, 6, 3, 10, 5 but doing 11, 5, 2, 14 to 6, 5, 11 a 10, 3, 13, 12 on the 8, 3, 4, 12, 6 with my 11, 5, 2, 7, 9, 10, 5 and 7, 2, 12, 4, 13, 6 friend 11, 3, 2, 13, 10, 9, 6, 5.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN N° 989.

Enigma.—EDITOR.
Charades.—PRINTER. SNOW-BALL. PEN.
Answer to first Charade in No. 988—A BUS DANCE.

Obituaries.

OBITUARIES of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of 20 cents for each additional line.

IRVINE.—"Another good man, a prince in our Israel, has fallen."

REV. JAMES T. P. IRVINE was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, May 21, 1815; was the third son of Josephus and Jane Irvine. His mother was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church—a woman of great moral worth and deep piety. His father died at Alexandria, La., while on his way with his family to Texas, in the fall of 1830. His mother, with that heroic energy peculiar to herself, continued the journey with her family, and settled in Sabine county at or near Milam. Here the family encountered many privations, peculiar to the first settlers of a new country, under extreme poverty and other embarrassments. But she was master of the situation. She succeeded in raising the children (eight) and educating them in a manner that reflects credit to her memory.

The subject of this memoir—James—was converted in his sixteenth year, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was licensed to exhort by R. Alexander in 1835; was the second or third man licensed to preach in Texas, (original license not now before the writer—probably about 1839 or 40.) He was admitted into the travelling connection in 1842. His first circuit (as a supply) was Jasper; second, Shelby, where he had great success in the ministry, but received scarcely anything as a support. His wife, the subject of much affliction, worked with her own hands, frequently in great pain, to assist her husband, and in every way held up his hands in faith and prayer, while he labored on the hosts of our Israel; and through her instrumentality Amalek gave way, and we now possess the ground.

In 1845 he traveled the San Augustine circuit with the writer. A truer yoke-fellow I never knew. In 1847 he traveled the Nacoleches circuit with great acceptability; in 1848, the Jasper circuit; in 1849, left without an appointment on account of family affliction; in 1850, Jasper circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Presiding Elder on the Palestine District; in 1852, Presiding Elder on San Augustine District; in 1853-4-5, superannuated; in 1856-7-8-9, Presiding Elder on Marshall District. It was during his term on this district, I think, in 1856, that he was married to his second wife, his first having died, I think, in 1833. In these sacred relations he was greatly blessed, each was a help-meet for a New Testament minister. His last died in Kaufman county, in great peace, in 1867.

But to resume: In 1869 he was stationed in Jefferson, where he assisted and, to a large extent, planned the erection of the noble church edifice in that prosperous city.

In 1861-2 he traveled the Coffeeville circuit; in 1863, the Linden circuit. At the close of this year he again asked a superannuated relation, which he sustained till the Conference at Jefferson in 1871, when his warm heart was again stirred to re-enter the active ranks; and he was made effective and appointed to the Kaufman circuit, where he closed out his itinerant career in great peace and triumph, exclaiming when dying, "Mighty goodness, mighty goodness!" He died at the house of Brother Wilson on the day of March, 1871, being nearly 56 years old; was the oldest Methodist preacher in Texas—I mean in date of license and applying in Texas.

My acquaintance with this good man commenced immediately after the Conference at San Augustine, in December, 1844, at which time I entered upon my itinerant career in Texas. He was my colleague on the San Augustine circuit the following year. It was but natural that I should seek out an intimate acquaintance with at least a few Methodist preachers, as I was a stranger in a strange land. Brother Irvine received me, and treated me with the kindness of a brother. I was one year his senior in the ministry, and, perhaps, by consequence, in charge of the work. We soon became true yoke-fellows in the Gospel. The year, though one in some respects of peculiar trial, was, nevertheless, pleasantly and, I trust, profitably spent. After this, we were frequently each others' Presiding Elder. In all the positions in office, no one saw any difference in manner and bearing toward his brethren. Always affable, except when extreme diffidence seemed to make him cool and distant toward those less acquainted with him.

In his family relations, the office of an elder was filled—"he ruled his own house well." He has left by his two wives eight children. Two kind lady friends have each one of the younger—little girls—the Conference must provide for three others.

Brother Irvine, as a mechanical sermonizer, had few superiors. His theology always clear, of the Watsonian type. He had naturally a logical mind, always arriving at clear conclusions, because the premises were clear. His sermons in the main, though never delivered from manuscript, would have read much better than they appeared in extempore pulpit form. Such was his style, his voice clear, and his delivery, and yet he was always instructive in doctrine and edifying to his hearers. He was strictly conscientious in all his acts as a minister, and in every respect a remarkably prudent man. One remarkable feature was, that where he remained longest as a citizen or pastor, there he was most appreciated by the church and citizens. To appreciate this great, good man one had to know him well. Such was his retiring modesty, that even when he became a Presiding Elder, and arose to mature ministerial manhood in the East Texas Conference, it was extremely embarrassing to him to arise, under a strong sense of duty, and address the chair. So great was his modesty that some of his brethren occasionally reprimanded him. But it was certainly the safe side of the question on which to err.

To trace this good man through all the fields in which he labored in the Master's Vineyard would swell this memoir to an unlimited length. Suffice it to say that he has gone from labor to reward. May his many virtues be imitated by his surviving brethren, and we all meet at last at home—in Heaven. J. W. FIELDS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In this month the work will consist chiefly in keeping the ground well stirred and clean, tying up the tomato vines to a pole or brush. For late crops, when the soil is rich and moist, lima beans, watermelons, and cantaloupes, and pumpkins, may be planted. It is a good time for mulching. In hoeing out grass and weeds, it is a good plan to let them lay a day or two until they die, and then draw them around the roots of the plant.

Grape vines need attention in May. The lateral branches should be pinched off so as to turn the substance of the vine as far as possible into the growing fruit. It is the time to watch for the leaf roller. This lively green worm will do much damage if let alone. It is familiar to grape-growers. A little powdered white hellebore, administered from a sulphur bellows, will quiet the operations of this foe to the grape. In using it, always stand to the windward.

It is a matter of much importance to grape-growers to obtain the best varieties. At present the Hartford Prolific is our favorite. Out of seventeen varieties, we find it more thrifty and prolific than any other of our two-year-old vines. The proportion of bearing vines is greater than any other, and also the number of bunches to the vine. We shall note with interest the time when the different varieties mature. We would be pleased to hear from others interested in grape culture respecting the varieties best adapted to Texas soil and climate.

WASTE BASKET.

How much cloth does it take to make a spirit wrapper?

What sort of ascent is a decent? A trip up, for it brings you down.

When corn is converted into whisky, it must be the "giddy maze" we hear of.

A stitch in time saves nine. Those who have got one in the side be thankful.

An artist painted a cannon so naturally that it went off at a very good price.

"Figures won't lie," won't they? Does a fashionable woman's figure tell the truth?

A goose has many quills, but an editor can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

"You're in good spirits," said the distiller to his clerk, who had just tumbled into a full vat.

"I follow in the wake of the baby," as the mother said when disturbed by her infant at night.

A country editor says that when he looks at a woman's head he is puzzled to tell which is switch.

Why is an old pocket handkerchief like an old ship? Because it has experienced many a hard blow.

A Pittsburg paper thinks it would be a good plan for thieves to carry lanterns, so that policemen could find them.

"Wake up, here, and pay for your lodging," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

Why is a man who makes addition to false rumors like one who has confidence in all that is told him? Because he re-lies on all that he hears.

A Chicago congregation pricked up its ears when the minister said, "I have land to sell," but dropped off asleep again when he added, "the beautiful land on high."

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Texas Observer*, of the 18th, says that Mr. S. Massengale, of that county, was at that time laying by his corn. Cherokee county, by-the-way, has in its borders plenty of lively land, and with good cultivation will have its share of good crops.

The *Observer* says the prospects of crops in that county are brightening every day. The weather is favorable and farmers are making the best of it.

We note the fact that the Bastrop county coal mine has been sold to the Texas Central Railroad for \$100,000. We think this will justify other sections in hunting up coal mines.

In the immigrant's department of the *Fairfield Ledger*, we find an interesting paper signed by several gentlemen of high standing, among whom we note our old friend, J. P. Philpott, from which we learn that one-fifteenth of Freestone county, or about 46,000 acres, is in cultivation. One-sixth of the county is prairie land. Two-thirds of the entire county is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The soil, a light sandy loam with clay foundation, is easily cultivated and very productive. It yields, say 1200 pounds seed cotton and twenty-five bushels corn per acre; wheat, ten bushels; rice, fifteen to twenty; oats, twenty-five; barley, thirty to forty; potatoes, 200 to 300 bushels. Will be accessible by four railroads. Water pure freestone. Educational and religious privileges good. These, with many other items named, make Freestone a good county for the immigrant.

The *Waco Examiner* says the prospects for crops in that region are better than ever known before. The farmers improved the late drought to get rid of weeds, and the rain came in just at the right time.

Jefferson, Texas, is taking the lead of its sister cities in iron manufactures. It has several furnaces in operation. Our good friend, G. A. Kelly, is making number-one plows, and, we see, is about to turn out stoves. We will guarantee that they are good ones if Kelly offers them to the market. The furnaces are supplied with ore found in abundance in that vicinity.

The *San Antonio Herald* of the 15th contains an interesting letter from Dr. T. W. Taylor, New Garden, Indiana, respecting the organization of a colony in that region, which purposes settlement in Western Texas. The report of the Agricultural Fair, held in that section, had turned the attention of those getting up the colony to our rich western country. If each county would take pains to furnish ample information, such as immigrants need, the tide of immigration flowing westward might offer a rich tribute to our rich lands and genial climate.

The *Rockport Transcript* has in possession a portion of the tooth of what was doubtless a mastodon and a part of the leg bone. They were found on the banks of Aransas river, about ten feet below the surface.

We learn from a friend, who was recently in Kaufman county, that the prospects of a crop in that section are as fair as the farmers could ask.

We learn from Texas exchanges

that ten Indians made a raid on Wise county, but the sheriff and the Cooley boys got after them and killed them all.

Four prisoners who escaped jail from Hidalgo county, were enrolled in Cortina's command at Reynosa.

We learn from the *San Antonio Herald* that of the train which was destroyed by the Indians at Howard's Springs, all were killed except two men and one Mexican woman. They report that they knew six of the party who were with the Indians. From evidence given by these and a wounded prisoner captured near Fort Concho, it is evident that Indians, Mexicans and whites have an organized band, with relays and stations reaching through Texas, Arizona and Mexico. The band makes two raids a month, and the plunder is run to regular stations by others of the band.

Mexican officers who were captured on the east side of the Rio Grande, are quartered in San Antonio.

The *North Texan* of the 11th gives a report of proceedings which indicates that the citizens of Paris and the county of Lamar are awake to the importance of railroad enterprise. We hope they will secure railroad communication.

The same paper reports a fine rain and good prospects of an abundant crop in that section.

We learn from the *Bastrop Advertiser* that crops throughout the county are in fair condition, and that in the western portion of it they never were better. We feel a special interest in the prosperity of the Colorado.

The *State Journal* says that after a suspension of work for ten years on the artesian wells near the capitol, it has been resumed. A depth of about 1200 feet had been reached. Water was secured, but not in quantities that are desired.

We learn from the Superintendent of Immigration, through the *Houston Telegraph*, that the German steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, has reached New Orleans with 135 immigrants for Texas. Forty-five from Great Britain have arrived, making the total number up to May 9th one hundred and eighty. They brought with them near \$30,000 in gold and United States bonds. Other vessels are expected, who will bring in more immigrants from Germany this fall.

We learn from the *Two Eagles* of the 8th May, published at Llano, on the Rio Grande, that cattle stealing is still going on in the counties of Cameron and Hidalgo. Men were reported to have crossed the Rio Grande a few days before, well armed and mounted. A company, raised for self-defense, had started in pursuit of them.

Brother C. A. Grote reports from Mason county, under date of 15th, that the Indians have been depredating in that neighborhood, stealing horses from him and others, besides ruining citizens in different places. A band of forty Indians on foot were seen at one time, but the citizens were off on a cow-hunt, so no pursuit was had. There seems to be nothing to prevent a general massacre of the families in that region should the Indians attempt it during the branding season.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

On the 20th the House agreed to the Senate resolution for final adjournment the 27th of May.

A resolution by Cox was adopted authorizing the President to protest against cruelty to the Jews in Roumania.

A resolution by B. F. Butler calling on the President for information respecting statements, reported by telegraph, to the effect that Sir Stafford Northcote had asserted at a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce that a promise had been given the British Commissioners that the claim of indirect damages should not be presented, but that the American Senate should not be placed in a position admitting that a wrong had been done, was rejected by a vote of 109 yeas—73 less than two-thirds which the rule requires.

In the House, the 21st, Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, stated that his colleague represented nothing in Mississippi, was not identified with her people or interests, misrepresented her interests, and slandered her people.

SENATE.—The amnesty bill is signed. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed from all persons who, soever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, and officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The civil rights bill passed the Senate the 22d, and is on the Speaker's table in the House, with fifty or sixty bills ahead of it; and, as it takes a two-thirds vote to pass it, there is but little show of its passage this session. It applies only to inns, licensed places of amusements, stage coaches, railroads, and other modes of public conveyance for freight and passengers. Equal rights respecting cemeteries, schools and public institutions, stricken out.

Only Sumner and Nye voted nay in the amnesty bill. Having been passed by a two-thirds vote, it is beyond the Presidential control.

Also the bill extending the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Sumner's civil rights bill so was emasculated that Sumner moved a reconsideration.

Miscellaneous.

On the 20th Dr. Lapahan denounced J. F. Porter as a penitentiary convict, and said that the whole concern, editors, secretaries and agents, were concerned in all the speculations to the damage of the church. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the church, that this controversy will be settled before the General Conference adjourns.

The walls of Jaynes' building fell the 20th, killing three men. Loss, one-half a million.

A secret session of the Texas Pacific Railroad in New York is reported in the dispatches of the 20th. Nearly every share of stock was represented. The report of the purchase of the Southern Trans-Continental Railway and Southern Pacific Railroad was read and unanimously confirmed. Gen. G. M. Dodge, formerly engineer of the Union Pacific, was appointed Engineer in Chief, with full power to proceed immediately to work. The road is expected to be completed to Fort Worth, Texas, by the 1st of January, 1873.

A New York special of the 20th says that the fires in Pike county, Pennsylvania, cover an area of seven miles. The lumber districts suffer heavily; twelve saw-mills are burned. The loss amounts to over \$1,000,000.

The carpenters' strike in New York resulted in a concession of the bosses of \$350 a day of eight hours.

Delegations from plumbers, bricklayers and German cabinet-makers, gave notice that they purpose to strike for similar terms.

A waterspout and terrific rain storm recently visited Iowa and Dakota, destroying a vast amount of property.

A letter from Havana shows discontent among Spaniards with Valmaseda.

A split has taken place in the International Society, New York.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Great interest is manifest in London respecting the action of the United States respecting the proposed articles to the treaty at Washington. Leading editorials in all the morning journals are devoted to the question, and much joy is expressed over the prospect that the proposition submitted by Earl Granville will be received by the United States Government.

France.

President Thiers has given permission that the remains of ex-King Louis Phillippe may be brought from England and interred at Dreux.

The Commission on Capitulations blame Gen. Ulrichs on all points for the surrender of the city. He is especially censured for securing for himself and officers exemption from the conditions imposed on his enlisted men by the German commander to whom he surrendered.

A letter from Napoleon, dated Chizelhurst, May 12, is published, in which he makes the following acknowledgment:

I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically against an enemy twice its strength. After 4000 had been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was one of desperation. The army honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereignty and right, and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of sixty thousand men could save France, so I obeyed the cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil.

Prussia.

The Imperial army band will leave Berlin on the 31st to take part in the Peace Jubilee at Boston.

Austria.

Archduchess Sophia, mother of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever. The latest bulletin reports her rapidly sinking.

Some irritation exists between Spain and France on account of French treatment of Carlists who fled into France. Conflicts with small forces of the Carlists in disaffected provinces result in favor of the government.

Advices from Madrid as late as the 21st state that dispatches from Biscay report the Carlist organization of that province annihilated. Five thousand insurgents surrendered themselves to the loyal forces. Order is restored throughout the province.

On the 23d, in the lower branch of Congress, Senor Sagosta said that in consequence of publicity given to documents relating to secret funds, the government would resign.

On the 24th, there was no change in the ministerial situation. Members of the cabinet insist on their resignation.

King Amadeus called upon Senor Zabala to form a new cabinet, but he declined on account of ill health. Serrano was then requested to undertake the task. He declined, and Admiral Topete accepted the post.

Though Carlists still surrender to the government, yet in some of the disaffected provinces fresh bands have appeared in the past few days. Though their number is small, they are active and have cut the telegraph in various directions.

Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico via Havana, May 15th, report that Corona has been defeated by the insurgents at Jalsico. The people are dissatisfied because Juarez refuses to surrender his dictatorial powers, which expired April 30th. He persists in keeping the States under military rule. His party claims a majority in Congress, but cannot unite this session. On the 14th, the oppositionists left the House without a quorum. Public opinion favors railroads, and the success of the International is deemed certain, provided Congress ever reaches improvement bills.

Cortina has been relieved of his command because he refused to recognize Corella as chief.

War expenses are still paid by the government. Mazatlan has been captured by Rocha.

Small parties of the Revolutionists have appeared recently in the vicinity of Camargo, and on the 22d attacked one of Gen. Ceballos' outposts, and were repulsed with loss. Trevino has been reported near Monterey and Quiroga near Coreallo; both recruiting their forces.

Great excitement was created in the City of Mexico by the burning, by an incendiary, of the tree of Noche Triste, a souvenir of the night on which Cortes captured Mexico. It was at Papalata, near the capital, and was visited by thousands annually.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—During the first half of the week, or until Wednesday, prices continued nominally unchanged, but no sales were effected. On this day sales went to 800 bales, and, as we intimated last week, the prices obtained were our previous outside ones, the reaction being caused by an advance in other markets. This improvement was confirmed by a further advance, and a few sales were made, but the market continued steady at our quotations, with no further transactions to note. The stock remaining in press unsold, say 1000 bales, is so small, and of such undesirable quality, that we may fairly call the season over.

Sales for the week foot 1205 bales; total receipts 463 bales; exports, 741 bales; leaving stock on hand and ship-board not cleared 5500 bales. We quote the market with a decided strong feeling and upward tendency, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Grade and Price. Includes Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling.

WOOL.—Receipts for the week have been free, footing 572 sacks, and stocks accumulate, while buyers manifest more caution in view of continued unfavorable reports from Northern and European markets. The decline in prices is being felt already in the lower grades, sellers having been compelled to concede terms to effect sales, the result being shown in our quotations, which are marked lower. Some 22,000 pounds were closed out during the week at prices averaging, as to quality and condition, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Grade and Price. Includes Burry Wool, Coarse, free of burrs, Medium, Fine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Categories include Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oil, Provisions, Sugar, Tallow, and Wool.

Church Notices.

Stephensville Mission District.

THIRD ROUND. Camp Colorado, at Brownwood, June 1, 2. Stephensville, at Corinth, June 15, 16. Palo Pinto, at Pickettville, June 22, 23. Comanche, at Fairview, July 13, 14. Hamilton, at Rock Church, July 20, 21. Rockvale, at Llano, August 3, 4. San Saba, at Lower Cherokee, August 17, 18. The District Conference will be held in connection with the Hamilton Quarterly Meeting, commencing Thursday, July 18th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Can't our agents, Brothers Crawford, McCarver and Veal, be with us. Come, brethren; we won't let the Indians hurt you. All the carnal weapons you will need for the fight will be a stake rope about forty feet long! W. MONK, P. E.

Springfield District.

THIRD ROUND. Corsicana cir., at Hopewell, June 1, 2. Corsicana sta., June 8, 9. Springfield cir., at Forestglade, June 22, 23. Fairfield, cir., at Fairfield, June 29, 30. Butler cir., at Harrison's Chapel, July 6, 7. Centerville cir., July 13, 14. Redland cir., July 20, 21. Owensville cir., July 27, 28. Tehuacana mis., August 6, 7. Richland cir., August 17, 18. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND. East Waco, at Mt. Calm, June 1, 2. Marlin sta., June 8, 9. Calvert and Hearne, at Calvert, June 22, 23. Groesbeck, at Pleasant Grove, June 29, 30. Wheelock, at C. Creek, July 6, 7. Marlin cir., at N. Springs, a camp-meeting, July 13, 14. Waco sta., July 27, 28. The Sunday-school Convention will meet at Waco, June 14, 1872. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Belton District.

THIRD ROUND. Devilla cir., at Lebanon, June 1, 2. Port Sullivan, at Port Sullivan, June 8, 9. Belton and Salado, at Bethlehem, June 15, 16. Leon, at Davidson's, June 22, 23. Sugar Loaf, at Sugar Loaf, June 29, 30. Lampasas, at Bear Creek, July 13, 14. Georgetown, at Liberty Hill, July 20, 21. Gatesville sta., July 27, 28. Gatesville cir., at Station Creek, August 3, 4. Valley Mills, August 10, 11. The Belton District Conference will be held at Station Creek camp-ground, in Coryell county, Texas, commencing on Friday, the second day of August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Preachers in charge of circuits and stations are requested to bring up a full statistical report from their several charges; and all official members are specially requested to be present at the hour specified above. Campers will please move on the ground on Thursday, the first day of August. Provisions will be made for the accommodation of the members of the District Conference, and also visiting ministers. All others should come prepared to take care of themselves. J. CARPENTER, P. E.

Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND. Anderson cir., at Fair View, June 1, 2. Zion cir., Zion, June 8, 9. Madisonville cir., at Midway, June 22, 23. Trinity cir., at Dean's Chapel, June 29, 30. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

SECOND ROUND. Beeville circuit, at Wilkinson's school-house, June 1, 2. Corpus Christi station, June 8, 9. Oakville mission, at Oakville, July 6, 7. Nueces river circuit, at Banquete, July 13, 14. Laredo mis., and Mexican mis., July 20, 21. The District Conference of Corpus Christi District, West Texas Conference, will be held at Beeville, beginning Thursday, June 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN W. DEYLBISS.

Paris District Conference.

The Paris District Conference will meet at Shady Grove, ten miles south-east of Paris, Texas, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday before the fifth Sunday in June next. A full attendance is solicited. Ministers from other districts, especially Presiding Elders, are invited to attend. Blossom Prairie, March 30, 1872. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

Austin District.

SECOND ROUND. Buckner's Creek, at West Point, June 2, 3. Cedar Creek, June 9, 10. Bastrop, June 16, 17. The District Conference will be held at Bastrop, commencing on Wednesday before the third Sunday in June. It is earnestly desired of all the official members of the district that they be present on that occasion, to represent fully their part of the work, and to elect delegates to the next Annual Conference. O. FISHER, P. E. Address, Austin City.

Sherman District.

THIRD ROUND. Whitesboro cir., June 1, 2. Gainesville cir., at Camp creek, June 8, 9. Montague mis., June 15, 16. Pilot Grove cir., June 22, 23.

Victoria District.

SECOND ROUND. Texana cir., at Lavaca, June 15. Navidad, at Morales, June 22. Hallettsville, at Mossy Grove, June 29. District Conference at Menifee's camp-ground, seven miles west of Texana, 7th of June. A camp-meeting will be held in conjunction with the District Conference. Yours truly, J. G. WALKER.

Galveston District.

SECOND ROUND. Spring Creek cir., at Kirby Chapel, May 18, 19. Matagorda circuit, at Matagorda, May 25, 26. Columbia circuit, at Brazoria, June 1, 2. Bryan station, June 8, 9. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLEIGHT.
J. J. HENDLEY. H. H. SEERS.
W. M. HENDLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON & WOOL FACTORS,
HENDLEY BUILDINGS,
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. June 24th

W. H. MENDENHALL,
HOUSTON CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Opposite First National Bank.
Houston, Texas.

I am now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of first class carriages, including top and no-top Side-spring Buggies, light, medium and heavy; top and no-top End-spring Buggies, very light, and fancy finish. English Pony Phaetons, Doctor's Phaetons, Revolving and Jump-seat Rockaways, Cabriolets, Ambulances, etc., etc. A complete assortment of carriage trimming.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,
BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.,
Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, China, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address: MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr 24 1y

ALTA VISTA INSTITUTE,
NEAR HEMPSTEAD,
Austin, County, Texas.
Exercises resumed Monday, September 4th, 1871, and close June 16th, 1872. For particulars, apply for circular to Mrs. J. KIRBY. Jan 31st

E. H. CUSHING,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY
MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar 20 1y

CHAS. H. LEE, R. O. ETHERIDGE,
Fayette Co. Galveston.
LEE & ETHERIDGE,
COTTON FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants,
STRAND,
aug 3 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,
THE CELEBRATED W. H. BLACK & CO.,
STAR SAWED SHINGLE
Delivered in Houston, Harrisburg or Galveston in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to A. SESSUMS, POWELL & CO., may 15 1m Strand, Galveston.

Great Chance for Agents.
Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Line? They last forever; sample free, so there is no risk. Address at once HUBSON RIVER WIRE WORKS, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., New York, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. June 22-1y

T. RATTO,
Manufacturer of every variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
And Importer of
All kinds of French Confections,
Of Figs, Raisins and all Foreign Nuts, of which he always keeps a good assortment on hand, offers them at Very Low Prices, at his store,
No. 62 STRAND STREET,
Galveston, - - - - Texas.
may 15-1m

A. W. & E. P. CLEGG,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Guns, Cutlery, &c.
Agents for Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Stud-baker Wagons, DuBois Gins, Winchester Rifles; Plows and Agricultural Implements.
58 & 60 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
may 15 1m

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
PRICES REDUCED.



We are now selling Pianos at greatly reduced prices, for cash. Our stock comprises those of

KNABE,
STEINWAY,
EMERSON,
GROVERSTEIN,
Etc., Etc.
AND CAN
SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE SOUTH!

We now sell Pianos on THREE, FOUR and SIX MONTHS' credit, with city acceptance. Constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF
Brass Instruments,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
FLUTES,
MUSIC BOXES.

We have the
EXCLUSIVE STATE AGENCY FOR
PRICE & CO.'s Celebrated
CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,
And sell at prices that defy competition. Price Lists of Pianos, and Catalogues of Music sent free on application.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.,
MUSIC DEALERS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
may 15 1m

TEXAS ROOFING & PAPER DEPOT,
B. S. PARSONS, General Agent,
GALVESTON.

JOHN'S IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING
JOHN'S FELT AND PAPER SHEATHING AND ROOFING.
JOHN'S ASBESTOS COATING, CEMENT, PAINTS, Etc., (for New and Old Roofs, Railroad Cars, Depots, etc.)
BELTS (New Patent) AND SHEET IRON ROOFING.
SAWED and SPLIT CYPRESS SHINGLES.
ROCK RIVER COMPANY'S BUILDING PAPER.
PREPARED PLASTERING AND SHEATHING BOARD.
PREPARED OAK-GRAINED CEILING BOARD, etc.

The ASBESTOS ROOFING is like thick leather. Water, acid, spark, and cinder proof; cheaper and more durable than tin or shingles; proved "THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET" by State Fairs and the New York Institute. The PAPER BOARDS are the best substitute for lath and plaster, at ONE-THIRD THE COST; and being cold, heat, damp, and vermin proof—easily and quickly applied—they are working a revolution in building. Dealers, builders, and consumers supplied with the above articles about as advantageously as from the factories. Descriptive pamphlets furnished, orders solicited and promptly filled by
B. S. PARSONS,
General Agent, Galveston.
may 15-1m.

THE GRAND STATE FAIR,
At Houston, no comparison to the daily Fair display at
JALONICK & KERUFIM,
Nos. 71, 76 & 78, Mechanic Street, next to Washington Hotel,
Where will be shown you, Free of Charge, a fine, selected stock of goods of general use for Ladies and Gentlemen. In addition to the above, we have just received fine Silk Challeys, of all colors, Ladies Walking suits, Misses and Child's Dresses, Ladies' Misses' and Child's Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Misses' and Child's shoes of great variety, Gents' Boots and Shoes, Gents' Panama Hats, etc., etc.

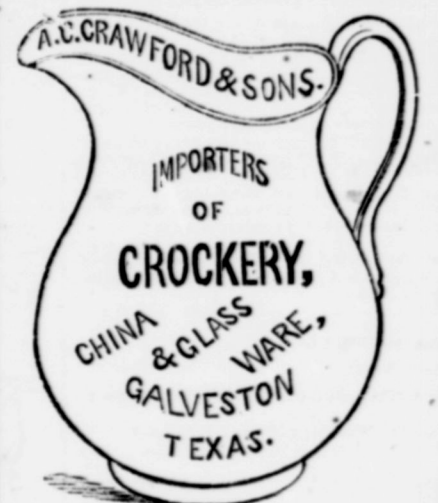
BEST PRICE AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
Now, since money is so hard to get, you can save at least 25 per cent. in buying of us. At any rate, we solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy yourself. Liberal discount to Clergymen and great inducements to country buyers.
may 15-1m **JALONICK & KERUFIM.**

SITUATION WANTED.
A graduate of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., capable of teaching all branches, desires a situation in a private school or college. Reference:—The Faculty of Cumberland University. Address G. W. HENDERSON, Waco, Texas. apr 17-1m



For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free.
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664, 664 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. mar 6 cowly

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



Now in store and to arrive, the largest stock ever imported to the South.
1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.
Assorted crates, containing a full and complete assortment for the Country trade, always on hand.
1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.
56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.
And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks.
A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS,
Galveston, Texas.
Jan 20th

J. M. BROWN, J. W. LANG,
BROWN & LANG,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
may 15 3m

THE RUSH IS GREAT.
THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.
Since the appearance on the street of the beautiful suits of summer clothing lately brought on and sold by Broussard & Co., the people seem to have gone wild on the subject, and are flocking into their establishment to get something of the same kind, as if he had but few more suits left. We are authorized, however, to say that scarcely a day passes but what shipments of the latest styles are received. And they manufacture to the best advantage and sell cheaply. A liberal discount to clergymen.
C. E. BROUSSARD & CO.,
119 STRAND, - - - - GALVESTON.
may 15-1m

ELGIN WATCHES.
National Watch Co., Elgin, Illinois.
Many Grades and Styles! Various prices!
Ask Your Jeweler to Show Them.
apr 24 st

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
THE WHOLESALE GROCERY
Business, heretofore conducted under the firm name and style of
WALLIS, LANDES & CO.,

Will undergo no change whatever, on account of the death of J. C. WALLIS, but will be continued by the surviving partners.
Thankful for past favors, we will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by close personal attention to the wants of our friends and patrons.
may 15 1m

EVERY VARIETY OF JOB WORK
Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

FOR FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING,
Wholesale or Retail,
GO TO

I. BERNSTEIN & CO.
COR. STRAND & TREMONT ST.,
And 127, 129 and 131 Tremont Street,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

They have the LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH, manufacture their own Goods, and guarantee everything as they represent it, and sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

CALL BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE
And Make Your Selection out of the
BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
YOU HAVE
EVER SEEN IN TEXAS!
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CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.
FROM
New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE
OF
New York & Texas Packets.
Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas.

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT
Lowest Rates,
AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT
ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL
BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE OF WHARFAGE.
ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF
THE STATE
WILL BE FORWARDED
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AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE
FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,
MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND
BEST TRANSPORTATION
LINE TO TEXAS.
T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents,
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THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,
may 15 1y 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CHAS. NICHOLS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Grain and Hay,
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SITUATION WANTED
AS TEACHER OF PIANO & VOCAL MUSIC
in a school or private family. She has had several years experience.
Address, Miss LIZZIE C. BERSON,
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Example for the Ladies.—Mrs E. B. Dodge, Little Rock Arkansas, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine 14 years, doing the family sewing for 9 children, (6 of them daughters,) working with scarcely a day's intermission, alike satisfactorily upon the finest silks, cambric, and the coarsest soldier's clothing, without any repair. She has used the same needle—a No. 2—for more than three years, lowering it as it wears off.

Stegall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Woodland Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan19-1y

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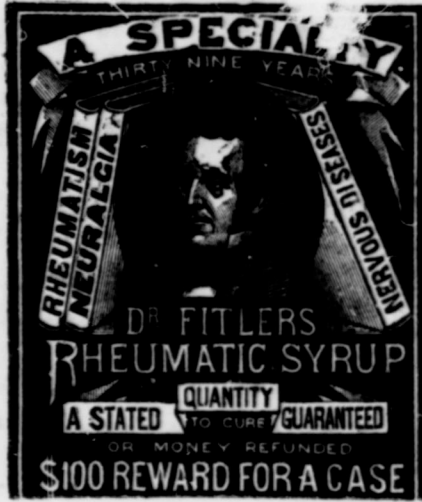
Exhibit a Creditable Assortment of IMPLEMENTS Which should not be overlooked by PLANTERS, FARMERS, or others interested: Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mowing Machines, Sulky Steel Teeth Hay Rakes or Cleaners. They call special attention to the COTTON AND CORN STALK AND WEED CUTTER.

Referring for proof of its worth to Major J. H. Littlefield, of Calvert; John Mills, Brazoria, (through R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston,) and McNeill Brothers, San Bernard. 3500 of these have been sold to the West, and 500 to the South the past two years. The Messrs. BUCKLEY & CO., who deal largely in

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Are also agents for MACHINERY, viz: The Samson, Vulcan, Hercules, Croncher, and other SUGAR CANE and SORGHUM MILLS AND PANS, The Celebrated American and SAMSON HORSE-POWERS, The Doty, Home and Union WASHING MACHINES AND UNIVERSAL WRINGERS. They will be glad to receive orders for Goods in their line. may15

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



of any form whatever, (considered curable by any physician), that Dr. FITTLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC SYRUP will not cure—warranted unobjectionable, and a physician's prescription.

\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. J. P. FITTLER, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms.

Medical advice sent by letter without charge, from time to time; personal examination in Rheumatic complaints seldom necessary. Sufferers desiring guarantee should obtain direct, or from the agent, blank application to be filled up containing questions to be answered and mailed to Philadelphia, signed by the patient. Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy is used inwardly only, and is sold by druggists at \$1.25 per bottle—six bottles, \$6.50.

Get a circular explaining the various forms of Rheumatism, containing prominent testimonials, of the special agent.

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

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After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY. Wherever exhibited it has taken the Premium for light running, amount of cotton ginned, sample, and clean seed.

Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

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

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

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SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

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SOLE Agents for AMES' CELEBRATED PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S ENGINES and SAW MILLS, undoubtedly the best in use

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Eagle Cotton Gins, Saw Mills, Eagle Cotton Presses, Corn Mills, Stationary Engines, Cotton Presses, Portable Engines, Saws, Boilers, Belting, Pumps, Pipes, Steam Fittings, Steam Guages, etc., Plows, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Corn Planters, Sugar Mills, Shafting and Pulleys, Wood Working Machines, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

And all kinds of Agricultural Machines.

THE EAGLE COTTON GIN

In material and workmanship, stands UNRIVALLED. An experience of forty years, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Cotton Gins, enables the Proprietors to offer to Planters a machine that defies competition. Every improvement that experience and mechanical skill can suggest, is at once adopted without any additional charge to the planter.

At the late Fair in Washington county we were awarded the following diplomas, which were the highest prizes, viz: Best Cotton Gin—the Eagle Stand; best Cotton Press; best Corn Mill; best Portable Engine; best Saw Mill; best Governor; best Hay Press; best Wheat Mill; best Portable Boiler; best Head Blocks; best Feed Gearing for Saws. We keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of all the above goods, and can fill orders on short notice.

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AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY.

Safe Makers to the U. S. Government,

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES

—WITH—

SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT.



MADE OF

WELDED STEEL AND IRON

A. JACKSON, Pres't. E. D. DRAPER, Treas. GEO. L. DAMON, Gen'l Supt. Silver Safes, Express Boxes, etc., built to order. Old Safes and Vaults fitted with Steam Improvement.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW Branch office—68 STRAND, Galveston.

M. D. MILLER, Agent. Send for descriptive catalogue. nov7-1y

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STOWE & WILMERDING,

(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND

INSURANCE AGENTS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, or to

Messrs. BARRING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Shryver & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10-1y

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from \$5 to \$10 per day. For entirely new articles, saleable as flour. Address, N. H. WHITE, apr24-81 Newark, New Jersey.