

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XA - No 3.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 991.]

## Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST  
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OF ANY  
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Single Insertions, 30 cents per line.		
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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS From May 25, 1872, to June 1, 1872.

Rev J S Lane, Georgetown, R G Blanton's paper going since 1876; inquire at Round Rock postoffice.

Rev R Stewart, Fort Clark two subscribers.

Rev R F Bunting, Richmond, Va, letter received and handed to editor.

Rev C M Rogers, Goliad, two subscribers.

Geo P Rowell & Co, New York, thanks for copy of American Newspaper Directory for 1872.

W H Hays, Longview, letter received.

W W Sharpe & Co, New York, letter and check for \$3 r. ceived.

James F Dumble, Houston, letter and check for \$20 cash received.

Rev H M Glass, Butler, three subscribers, with \$6 specie. Your aim—100 subscribers—is certainly a high one. Trust you may succeed.

Rev Jno C Perryman, Hallville, one subscriber and \$22 currency. Calculation correct. Much obliged.

W H Pulliam, Del Rio, paper sent as directed.

Rev C W Thomas, Columbus, one subscriber. We presume no agent will complain of your in trading upon their preserves.

Rev J J Davis, Leon county, five subscribers. Agents alone are responsible to us; they can use their discretion as to crediting subscribers. We prefer currency always.

Rev J M Hinkley, Rock Wall, notice inserted.

Rev A J Potter, Uvalde, one new subscriber.

Rev S A Whipple, Red Rock, one subscriber, with \$5 cash. Will send statement of account.

L A Turner, Harrisburg, obituary inserted.

Rev Jas F Hines, Millford, Thos J Moore's address entered *Cummings Creek*; have changed it to *Chambers*, and will commence at 989; first paper of new volume.

Frank Arnold, You are mistaken; the Advocate represents no "mutual admiration society;" it is perfectly willing to publish opposing articles, but will not be over-riden by any one writer on any given topic. Regard must be had for our readers; our space is limited; cannot publish everything we receive and furnish a readable journal. We act according to our best judgment, and court criticism.

Rev J M Wesson, Galveston District appointments for third quarter received.

G R Freeman, Austin, card inserted.

John R Henry, Mexia, draft for \$120, being two installments on three shares stock of Advocate Publishing Company.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, \$4 specie on subscriptions; one new subscriber at Taylor's Island, Maryland.

Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill, letter received. Will try to find the papers wanted.

George E Smith, Round Mountain, letter handed to editor.

Rev T G A Sharp, Englewood, one new subscriber.

Rev O M Addison, Owensville, corrected post-office order for \$10 cash. Mrs Love's paper expires at 993. Thanks for address.

Rev W T Johnston, Centerville; the former publishers reduced the price of subscription because of reduced size of paper, and had the paper continued same size, credit would have been given to all who had paid three dollars for it; as the paper was enlarged and improved by the new publishers, it was felt that more than an

equitable return was being made to old subscribers, and none could claim additional time. Sends one new subscriber.

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

J H Stone, Yazoo county, Mississippi, one new subscriber. Thanks for items. Glad to hear your new fence is doing so well.

Philip Werlein, New Orleans, replied to by mail.

S M Pettengill & Co, Boston, check of May 22d received all right.

Rev F M Harrel, Robbinsville, order for \$6 cash, in full for three subscriptions. Addresses attended to. Your paper continued.

Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, three subscribers. Notice of Convention in last week's issue.

Rev H H Sullivan, Waco, postoffice order for \$7 75 cash; three subscribers. Papers will be discontinued when time expires if not renewed.

Special Agent, in the cases you refer to, where such reliable subscribers are at present without funds, we of course will accept their subscriptions, and wait until money from crops is in circulation, we holding you, the agent, alone responsible.

Rev S G Colton, Garden Valley, two letters, four new subscribers. The others you mention all right. Thanks for recipes and item.

Rev Roswell Gillett, Beeville, two new subscribers. Book sent you this week.

Rev J C Randall, Garden Valley, one renewal. Will send you specimen copies and our circular.

Rev N L Taylor, Marlin, one renewal.

Rev N B Smith, Peoria, letter received; glad you feel encouraged.

W H Hays, Tyler, letter handed to editor.

Rev Geo W Graves, Salado, letter will have attention.

W L Rigsby, Freestone county, both addresses attended to.

Rev J H Miller, Cedar Hill, one subscriber. Glad your work is prospering.

Rev Ozgood A Shook, addresses changed to Marble Hill, except J L Francis', whose time has expired. Two new subscribers entered. See our answer to special agent.

Rev J S Clower, Chappell Hill, marriage notice inserted.

Rev W Allen, McKinney, four subscribers, with \$8 50 cash.

W L Harper, Bremond, any fact is welcome; we will gladly publish results of experiments in agriculture.

Rev J G Warren, Cleburne, will write you by mail to carry out your original contract.

Rev John Goss, Kerrville, two new subscribers.

Henry Edgerley, Kent, England, paper goes regularly from this number. Have also entered name of Canon Huriburt, Huddersfield, England.

Postmaster, Cleburne, instructions followed. Much obliged.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, inserted first last week.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. M. E. M.—Ammonia, or hartshorn, will relieve the sting of bees, wasps, or hornets.

Mrs O. M. —Brown bread is made by taking three cups of corn meal, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, and a little salt dissolved in warm water, then add enough cold water to make a pint and a half. Mix it all well together, then add one-half cup of molasses, mix well, and bake about two hours.

S. G. C.—sends the following recipe for painful sore eyes: Take morphine and dissolve in cold water; apply to the eyes. It will often give great relief, and induce sleep, when it would be otherwise impossible. Spittle rubbed upon the eyes before meals, three or four times a day, is also excellent, particularly when afflicted with styes.

Mrs S. T. R.—Corn husk beds are better than moss. Take the inner husks and tear into strips, and fill the ticks well. To clear them of dust, empty and beat the shucks with a light switch.

Miss A. A. E. Any one of the numerous clothes wringers will do; a large sized one will save one-third the labor of washing.

Miss D. S.—Wants a recipe for bleaching cotton goods, the colors of which are faded.

S. J. R.—Asks how to make blackberry wine. Will send one send their mode?

Miss C. A.—Wants to know how to make smooth frosting for cake.

Answers to the above from our lady readers will be duly acknowledged.

Married.

MAYFIELD—FAIRBURN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, May 30, 1872, by Rev. J. S. Clower, Mr. TALBOT MAYFIELD to Miss ELIZA FAIRBURN; all of Washington county, Texas.

## TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, A Religious, Family NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

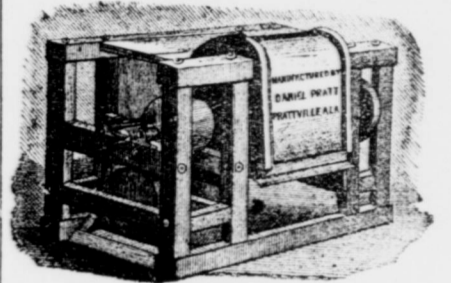
IN THE INTEREST OF THE  
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,  
IN TEXAS.

DEVOTED TO  
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EDUCATION, AND  
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Devoting a large amount of its space to the  
representation of  
TEXAS INTERESTS,  
And the development of  
TEXAS RESOURCES.

Reading for the family carefully prepared  
both with reference to instruction and enter-  
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Its circulation is now the  
LARGEST IN TEXAS,  
And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It pre-  
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Both because of its extensive circulation and  
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PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.  
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Authorized Agents.  
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40,000 IN THE STATE!  
IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUT-  
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HOUSTON, TEXAS,  
Agent for  
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Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press,  
STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,  
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BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,  
STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,  
HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS  
AND EVAPORATORS.  
Send for Price Lists and Circulars.  
H. SCHERFFIUS,  
apr24 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

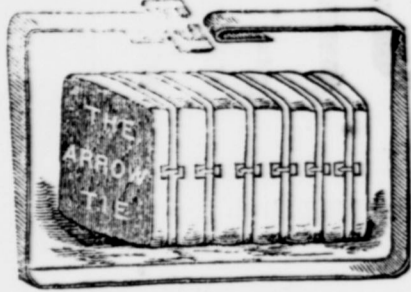
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WATER is sold at the Spring at the fol-  
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boring druggists do not keep it, invalids may  
have it sent from the Spring by Railroad or  
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demijohns at \$2 50 each; with six-gallon de-  
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quarts at \$6 50 each. Medical and clerical vo-  
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ICE-PITCHERS,  
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT AND THE  
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The grandest and most successful new book  
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QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO.,  
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas. Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871. Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales. We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says: OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871. Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

I take pleasure in stating that since my 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. jan17 ly

T. H. McMAHAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STRAND GALVESTON.

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Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. nov17-ly M. KOPPERL, BANKER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 106 and 108 STRAND. may15-ly Galveston, Texas.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION. Now ready, complete in one volume, the PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF D'AUBIGNE'S GREAT WORK, of over 1000 pages, with numerous engravings, and maps on steel and wood. AGENTS WANTED. Send \$1.75 for outfit, and secure your CHOICE of territory at once. Circulars, terms and advance sheets free. WM. FLINT & CO., SAVANNAH, GA. may15cww3m

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—ALSO— Eagle Cotton Gins, Saw Mills, Eagle Cotton Presses, Corn Mills, Stationary Engines, Cotton Presses, Portable Engines, Saws, Boilers, Belting, Pumps, Pipes, Steam Fittings, Steam Gauges, etc., Plow, 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 UNRIVALED. 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. W. B. SORLEY & CO., 116 and 118 Strand, Galveston, Texas. dec15-ly

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Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, Marine and Inland Transportation, AT FAIR RATES, And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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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., Cincinnati, O. may1-6t

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GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie. P. H. CHILDRRESS, 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 billing 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 if practicable. nov17-ly

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. feb28-ly 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-ly

H. REED, THOMAS O. MILLIS. CISTERN: CISTERN: 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, CISTERN OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. nov14-ly.

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Dealers in Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, etc. Prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours. dec27-ly M. W. THOMAS, 170 TREMONT St, Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN, 78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

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# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No 3.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 991.]

## WORK.

Down and up, and up and down,  
Over and over and over;  
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown:  
Turn out the bright red clover.  
Work, and the sun your work will share,  
And the rain in its time will fall:  
For Nature she worketh everywhere,  
And the grace of God through all.

With hand on the spade and heart in the sky,  
Dress the ground and till it;  
Turn in the little seed, brown and dry:  
Turn out the golden millet.  
Work, and your home shall be duly fed:  
Work, and rest shall be won:  
I hold that a man had better be dead  
Than alive, when his work is done!

Down and up, and up and down,  
On the hill-top, low in the valley:  
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,  
Turn out the rose and lily.  
Work with a plan or without a plan,  
And your ends shall be shaped true:  
Work, and learn at first hand, like a man--  
The best way to know is to do!

Down and up, till life shall close,  
Ceasing not your praises:  
Turn in the wild white winter snows,  
Turn out the sweet wild daisies.  
Work, and the sun your work shall share,  
And the rain in its time will fall:  
For Nature she worketh everywhere,  
And the grace of God through all.

—Alice Cary.

## Texas Resources.

### Experiments in Irrigation

EDITORS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—

I don't presume in my letter to you to usurp the prerogative of the learned in ethics and psychology, but humbly and simply to respond to solicitations seen in the *ADVOCATE*. Then you will extenuate my digression. The solicitations referred to are for plain, truthful descriptions of Texas, and I expect, were directed especially to your subscribers; but as I intend to send you subscriptions for one or two of your valuable papers, I think I am pardonable in the assumption that our *quasi* description will not be rejected. We will at present use a fictitious *nom de plume* in order to obviate the mortification of some unfeeling critics we know. We are acquainted with most of Western Texas, and are gratified to say that this acquaintance prepares us for setting forth, in our unpedantic way, some of its desirable resources.

This place is of very recent importance, it has only been known, even as a farm, about four years; now it has all the thriftiness of a town, and is of considerable note as a place of supply along on the frontier. On the 29th March, 1868, Mr. Taylor, with his family and hands arrived here with the intention of farming. He is one of those far-sighted, energetic gentlemen you often meet with in your observations, who calculates the liabilities of an enterprise before engaging in it, then concentrates every exertion on the development with undeviating singleness of purpose. He is now one of the principal owners. When Mr. T. came here, the nearest white habitations were at Fort Clark, 35 miles distant from here; a bold adventure, because this country was then the undisputed possession of the Indians. The inducement was a large valley of fertile land, susceptible of irrigation, the latter advantage being the dissideratum, of course. By an economical outlay of \$10,000 the company have secured to themselves an inexhaustible source of wealth. The

value of the investment has enhanced more than 100 per cent. in four years. There are various other places out here capable of producing an equal percentage on the amount of investment. There are about 4500 acres in this valley, only about 2000 of which are being cultivated for want of renters. The water for irrigation is taken from the San Felipe river. This river is only four miles long; it heads near and above the town. Remember, that this place has now about 500 inhabitants, and is entitled to the cognomen, "town."

The principal number of populace is Mexican, an industrious, although desultory, class of people, and a people who are sadly misrepresented by *puerile quidnuncs*. They are somewhat superstitious, and have unmitigating prejudices, but these are pardonable, taking in view their ignorance. They, as a class, are generally indigent, and ignorance is fostered by poverty. They bow to the shrine of Catholicism with an eastern adoration; observe the behests of their priests with servile devotion. But still we aver that all this is excusable, because anarchy and tyranny, with the oppressive and ruinous parasites of despotism have held sway in the utter subjection of that race to such a state of fulsome benightedness.

Mexican labor, entirely, is the kind employed, costing from \$10 to \$15 per month; the former price includes board only. The system of working hands here is borrowed from our sister Republic, Mexico, a mode universally approved by those who have any experience in labor. We think it a very palpable improvement on our Eastern Texas style, e. g., you give your hand a task, if he completes it he is paid, if he fails, he forfeits his hire. By doing thus you receive an amount of labor equal to the pay. There is no "throw off," no botching. If the task is not, according to instruction, completed, no matter how long he is at work at it, you pay him nothing.

This soil is a protoxide, exceedingly rich and deep, having a sub-soil of red clay, on a basis of carbonate of lime. Fruits of colder and warmer climes seem to flourish here with remarkable fecundity. More anon.

Respectfully,

JO. BUGSBY.

SAN FELIPE, Texas, May 11, 1872.

### Crop Reports and Prospects.

Our correspondence teems with favorable items regarding the crops, there being, apparently, no section of the State where agriculturalists are not jubilant over both present results and anticipated successes.

The wheat crop is almost harvested, and promises an unexampled yield, old farmers insisting that no such wheat fields have been seen for some seventeen years past. We shall soon know the actual net results, obtained from the weighed grain, and if they shall approach the current estimates of production which we hear of now, twenty-five bushels of choice, sound grain will be the minimum point. Some of the most sanguine place the figures at thirty, and in some localities, as high as forty bushels to the acre, but we think

after the threshing is over, we shall hear but few claiming more than thirty bushels, and this amount mainly from fields sown with old, well-known varieties, which seem to be better than any late introductions.

In this connection, we wish to say a word to the managers of county fairs. Now is the time to notify farmers and planters regarding competitive results for exhibition during the season. Let prizes be offered for the best bushel of wheat, of best variety, showing largest net yield per acre, grown this season, the exhibitor to furnish a statement of amount of land cultivated, and the method adopted. In the same way offer premiums for other products, finally giving in the reports regularly published, or through the papers, all the data obtained from this source. In this way we shall be able to inform the outside world of what we are capable, at the same time giving hints to our poorer cultivators as to best plans to pursue in order to realize largest returns.

One peculiar feature of the good news regarding crops is its universality, no one section being able to assert itself over another, but each county modestly proclaiming the fact that *it* is the banner county! No wonder the stranger, seeking a home in our midst, hesitatingly sits on the "line fence" of the State, on Red River, or on the wharf, at Galveston, earnestly debating in his mind which of the *best* points to strike for! Where everything is in the superlative, selection becomes difficult.

The lower counties, with their valuable plantations of sugar, cotton and corn, are competing strongly with the more northern ones in productiveness, and present prospects incline to the opinion that the crop of '72-73 cannot be properly cared for with our present labor force. Greater attention will have to be given to this subject; wasteful neglect for want of laborers, such as we have witnessed in past seasons, and as we shall assuredly see in this, must not continue longer if we would be successful.

Reports of our various small products and fruit continue good. We hear from McDade that "the farming interest was never more flattering in Bastrop and adjoining counties than at this time. Our orchards are loaded with fruit, with a good prospect for a heavy mast of acorns, pecans, etc.; so that we are anticipating an abundance of the substantial of life."

In view of the above, a feeling of devout, cheerful thankfulness should fill the hearts of all our readers for the material good vouchsafed us.

## Immigration Notes.

The indications on every hand point to large accessions of foreign new-comers to our State during the latter part of this year and the beginning of next. Already we have to chronicle the arrival, by the ship *Weser*, of over one hundred German emigrants whose appearance show plainly their industrious, temperate character, being of a superior class of settlers. Many of the stalwart young men carry on their breasts the medals distributed by King William to soldiers of the late war for meritorious services.

Their future victories, though of a more peaceful kind, will prove of far more value to themselves and "the State" than any commemorated by brass medals or iron crosses.

We learn from the Secretary, P. Reichart, Esq., of the organization of the North Texas Colony of St. Louis, and have before us a copy of its constitution. The preface tells the whole story of its aims: "for the purpose of collecting a body of good, moral men, who desire to improve their condition by moving to and settling in Texas." The plan is to secure a location, found a town and surround it with small farms, the colony having within its bounds all necessary agricultural and mechanical appliances for its comfort and improvement. We cordially welcome all such organizations, though this particular one is doubtless encouraged at its place of origination for the ultimate effect it will have in diverting our North Texas trade to St. Louis. This seems to be the objective point of all railroad or other enterprises in our north country; whether the results will eventuate as desired, time, and the policy of railroads running to the coast, alone can tell.

Apropos of the establishing of a direct line of steamers from Europe to this port, we learn of an inquiry from Dallas, wishing to know the rate of expense by this steam line of one hundred families from Hamburg or Bremen; these people contemplating an early start for Texas to locate on land already selected for them. We doubt not a favorable reply will be forwarded, reducing the cost to a minimum figure, the result being that other parties equally large will follow on the heels of the pioneers, and a steady stream of hard-working, temperate immigrants be turned toward the rich, fertile lands of our glorious State. We shall cheerfully hunt up information, on any points growing out of this interest, upon application from any of our readers; meantime we shall continue to publish various reports of local advantages in our country as furnished by correspondence from all parts of the State.

## Our Outlook.

### TEXAS METHODISM.

WE are in receipt of the subjoined notice from the Presiding Elder of Galveston District. Each member of the District Conference is requested to read:

The Galveston District Conference will meet in Alexander Chapel, Navasota, on Thursday, June 27th, at 3:30 P. M. The opening sermon will be preached at night by Rev. P. W. Archer. The brethren named will prepare reports upon the following subjects, to be presented to the body in committee of the whole:

Domestic Missions—Rev. U. C. Spence.

Church Building and Parsonages—Rev. F. T. Mitchell.

Financial Interests—Rev. H. V. Philpott.

Sabbath-schools—Rev. J. B. Walker.

Religious Literature—Dr. Kavanaugh.

We hope to have the presence of Dr. F. A. Mood to present the educational interest of the church.

On Friday night Dr. J. B. Walker will preach a sermon upon "Christian activity, the demand of the time."

We trust that there will be a full attendance, and that all the members will come up determined to add to the interest and profit of the occasion.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

WE had the pleasure of Rev. R. Alexander's presence in our sanctuary this week. Though his stalwart frame is wasted by long suffering, his clear eye and hopeful spirit gives promise of labor yet in store for the church.

WE learn from Rev. J. M. Bond that Rev. Geo. W. Collier, a local preacher, residing at Milam, Sabine county, much esteemed by the entire community, died at his residence on the 1st ult., of dropsy, aged 70 years.

### NORTHERN METHODISM.

#### GENERAL CONFERENCE.

R. L. Dashiell, T. M. Eddy and J. M. Reed were elected Missionary Secretaries.

On the question of appointing a Secretary to the Freedmen's Aid Society, a colored delegate complained that a disposition was manifest to keep colored men off the committee. He then moved that the Secretary be a colored man. The election followed, and Dr. R. S. Rust was elected.

On the 29th, the Committee on the State of the Church, reported in favor of inserting a clause in the Discipline, forbidding dancing, drinking spirituous liquors, theater going, use of sinful words, or display of temper. A warm debate was elicited by the resolution.

The Committee on the Book Concern report the frauds chiefly, if not entirely, in the manufacturing department and bindery, but not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Concern.

The action of the General Conference in removing the burden of the support of the Bishops from the Book Concern and placing it directly on the church, meets favor with all concerned. The old method was a serious draft on the earnings of the Book House, and was unfortunate in its appearance. In this, as in other points, the North follows, if it does not copy, the wise policy of the Church, South.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Durbin, the retiring Missionary Secretary, was

unanimously adopted, also a resolution continuing his salary three months after his retirement.

Rev. J. H. Vincent was elected Editor of Sunday-school Books and Periodicals; Dr. Wm. Nast, Editor of *Christliche Apologite*; Dr. Henry Liebhardt, Editor of *German Family Magazine*, Sunday-school Tracts and Books; Dr. D. D. Whedon, Editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*; Rev. E. Wentworth, Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*.

The basis of representation was changed from one delegate for every forty-five, instead of one for every thirty-nine, as heretofore.

REV. DR. R. R. NELSON, of Wyoming Conference, and J. M. Phillips, of Cincinnati, a layman, are elected Book Agents for New York city.

THE seat of the next General Conference was fixed at St. Louis. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Columbus, were in nomination.

### EPISCOPAL.

THE Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Baltimore, convened the 29th in Baltimore. Bishop Southgate preached the sermon and Bishop Whittingham read the Annual Address. It congratulated the Diocese on its unexampled prosperity, which is due mainly to the energy and devotion evinced by Bishop Pinkney in his labors.

### SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

THE General Assembly met in the Grace Street Church, Richmond. The opening sermon, by the Moderator of last year, Rev. Dr. W. S. Plumer, on Isaiah LIII, 11, was a practical statement of the great and glorious purposes effected and to be accomplished by the death and intercession of Christ.

THE General Assembly has decided to hold its next session at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Among other items elicited in its reports is the fact that the average salary of the Presbyterian ministry is decidedly improving.

The fact that the number of candidates for the ministry is steadily on the increase, is another encouraging indication.

An address read by Col. Preston, favoring a liturgy, met but little favor, as the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into its expediency stood 105 to 4.

An overture requesting the Assembly to discountenance the relation of Stated Supply, was presented. The poverty of many churches giving many of them the character of missionary work, caused the Assembly to decline action.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

IN answer to the memorial from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, on the subject of women occupying the pulpit in church, the Assembly replied: "That no necessity existed for a change in the Constitution of the church, and referred to the deliverance of 1832, which expressed the judgment of the Assembly. This action declares that meetings of pious women, by themselves for conversation and prayer, are entirely approved, but to teach, exhort, or to lead in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles.

REV. E. W. Hitchcock, formerly of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has been appointed pastor of the American Chapel, Paris.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, of twenty-six members, has been formed at Selma, Alabama.

THE Congregationalists are founding a German Theological Seminary near Dyersville, Pennsylvania.

ON the first Sunday in May more than two hundred persons professed religion in the Congregational Churches of Brooklyn.

AT the Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Congregational Union, held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, May 8th, there were addresses by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Tiffany, Rev. G. H. Hepworth and Dr. Ormiston. The receipts of the year were \$78,124 09; the disbursements in aid of 38 churches and other objects amounted to \$68,005 38.

### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly met May 16th in Evansville, Indiana. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Logan, of St. Louis, Missouri. Rev. C. H. Bell, of Oxford, Missouri, was chosen Moderator. The correspondence indicates a growing interest in the enterprises of the church. The institutions of learning are getting on better footing, and movements are contemplated looking to more extended operations in the foreign field.

### BAPTIST.

ANY movement tending to increased sociality in the church meets our unqualified approval. Our Baptist friends have taken a step in this direction by holding a "calico neck-tie re-union." It was a perfect success socially and financially, and we trust similar reunions may become frequent.

THE Southern Baptist Convention met in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 9th of May. Dr. J. P. Boyce was elected Moderator. On the second day the Convention listened to statements respecting the missions to the Indians and to Rome. Twenty thousand dollars were pledged to build a Baptist Church in Rome, with the expectation that a corresponding amount would be raised by the Baptists of the North.

The Foreign Mission Board has resolved to send out unmarried ladies to labor in the mission field with their heathen sisters.

The Convention expressed sympathy with the Baptists of England in their efforts to secure liberation of religion from State influence.

The work of Domestic Missions among the negroes was considered. It was resolved to promote the Sunday-school work among them, and to endeavor to interest them in the mission work in Africa.

After long debate, it was resolved not to abolish the General Sunday-school Board.

THE Baptist Convention at Philadelphia met the 28th. Herr Francis Wayland was chosen as President.

A REVISED Bengalee Bible is being brought out on the Baptist Mission

press in Calcutta. It is the work of an old German missionary connected with that body.

THE Thirty-fifth Annual Kentucky Baptist Ministers' Meeting was held at Bowling Green the 28th. Quite a number of ministers were present, and the meeting is said to be one of much interest.

### QUAKERS.

THE total membership of Orthodox Quakers in the United States is 57,405. This shows an increase of 715 in twenty years. These figures indicate that they have not developed any very remarkably aggressive tendencies.

### FIELD ABROAD.

THE Brahma marriage bill has been passed by the Indian Council. Though it was designed for the relief of the Progressive Brahmos—Chunder Sen's party—yet other religionists are benefited by it. It provides that when parties cannot conscientiously marry according to recognized Hindu, Mohammedan or other rites, other means, equally lawful, shall be found for them. This is an important step toward the changes demanded by the progressive party in the East.

IN Madagascar over one hundred chapels have been erected by the people at their own cost, and will bear at their own cost the expense of evangelizing the island.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, having commented on the folly, as it regarded it, of the attempts to convert the Jews to the Christian religion at large cost and very poor return, attention is called by the *Independent* to the report of Rev. W. R. Freemantle before the last Church Congress of England. He says that out of 30,000 Jews in London, 2000 have been baptized. There have been 2000 out of 18,000 converted in Berlin. In the university, three years ago, there were twenty-eight professions. Of the 3,431,700 Jews in Europe, it is estimated that there are 20,000 converts. In the Church of England there are about one hundred clergymen who are Jews by birth.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has just passed through the press the concluding portion of their translation of the Bible. The Scriptures will be a great assistance to their self-sacrificing labors.

THE Gospel has been planted among 3000 of the Polynesian Islands within less than a century. They contain a population of 400,000 who have renounced the sway of paganism.

THE town Council of Vienna, Austria, have requested the Government to expel all Jesuits from the country who have no domicile.

The Alt-Catholics of Baden held a meeting at Oppenburg in April, at which 2000 delegates attended. As no hall could be found which would hold them, the meetings were held in the open air.

MISSIONARY zeal is being awakened in the Greek Church. It is not only seeking to supply the religious wants of the Russian empire, but is entering the field open in China and Japan. Under the instrumentality of a former bishop of Kamtschatka, now the President of the Missionary Society at Moscow, forty thousand heathen have been led to embrace Christianity.

## Off to the General Assembly.

RICHMOND, VA., May 15, 1872.

You will learn from the heading of this letter that your correspondent has safely reached this historic city of the Old Dominion. On the 6th of May, worn down by the work of the few preceding weeks, accompanied by our wife and little ones, we took passage on board the "City of Norfolk" for New Orleans. We were reconciled to this step because of official duty at this city, and with the knowledge that the flock was left in the keeping of a faithful covenant God, and under the temporary ministerial watchcare of the courteous editor of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It being Monday—for by some strange infatuation which controls the actions of people in always crowding the Sunday steamer—our list of passengers was small, and therefore our passage the more comfortable. We were favored with a smooth sea, and the next morning found us steaming up Berwicks Bay, in good condition for breakfast. An hour and a half's delay, waiting for the arrival of the New Orleans train, and we left on schedule time for the city. The road being in splendid condition, we had a fair prospect for direct connection with the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at 5½ p. m. But how uncertain all human calculations. An unexpected, though slight accident to our engine, delayed us one hour on the way, and that hour caused a detention of twenty-four hours in New Orleans, in order to take the through sleeping car to Louisville. The day's rest, however, was not amiss. Through the kindness of a friend, a section in the sleeping car, sufficient for an ordinary sized family, was engaged for ten dollars extra, and on our arrival at the depot, we found that it was one of Pullman's magnificent new coaches, called "The City of Galveston." The very name made us feel at home, and disposing of our small baggage for convenience on the way, we were comfortably fixed for the trip. Leaving at 5½ p. m., the next evening brought us to Humboldt, Tenn., and the second morning by 7 o'clock we were safely in Louisville, with two good nights' rest on board. We found the entire route very dry, and exceedingly dusty. In Louisiana and Mississippi, as a result, the crops looked backward, and the cultivation itself seemed very imperfect. But we found a perceptible improvement in Tennessee, and this increased as we neared Louisville. During all the trip, the weather was very close and warm. Then changing to the "Short Line" Road, four hours ride brought us to Cincinnati. The first third of this road runs through a highly cultivated and beautiful country; then comes a hilly and poor region; but again it improves in appearance as you near "Porkopolis." Here again passengers are delayed in the depot near two hours before the through train starts East, when you can secure a sleeping car direct to New York city via Columbus and Pittsburg. The new magnificent iron bridge recently completed here avoids any change except at the depot. This smoky city, alive with enterprise, labor and trade, gives evidence of a substantial prosperity. Her numerous railroads, branching out in every direction, are bringing into her lap great wealth. The afternoon carried us through a country in a superb state of cultivation, where the improvements are substantial and often elegant, the fences strong and high, and the fields as carefully plowed and cultivated as our Island gardens. Whenever our Southern people will learn the art of thorough cultivation, then will their fields repay them for their labors. Here we find nature in the full bloom of spring. The fields are green with wheat and

clover, and the orchards white with fragrant blossoms. A little after midnight we were at Steubenville, Ohio, a growing, enterprising city on the Ohio river, where the Pan-Handle railroad bridge crosses it. This was the end of our first journey, and soon the little ones were welcomed to grandpa's house and lost in the land of dreams.

After two days' rest—for we were all weary—and we are again on the journey, accompanied only by our wife. On Tuesday morning, re-crossing the river at Bellair, below Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we were off for Baltimore, over 300 miles distant. This road was considered, when first built, as a wonderful achievement over the difficulties of nature and running through one of the wildest and most picturesque regions in all the land. A daylight trip over it richly repays the traveler. It has been a complete success in safety during its history. Sentinels, to whom is assigned six miles' distance, pass twice over it daily, and also once every night during the winter. Descending along the slopes of the mountains, we are again in the valley, and by 3 p. m. are in Cumberland City, Md. It is a beautiful and growing place. Thence we sweep on down the valley of the Potomac, passing during the evening Harpers Ferry, a place as distinguished for its magnificent scenery, as it is by the stirring incidents of the late war which occurred there. Here old John Brown made his famous raid in 1859, and met his just fate. Here, too, Stonewall Jackson afterward taught the enemy some terribly humiliating lessons. But, after passing the famous "Point of Rocks," night closed in upon us, and shut out from the eye those grand scenes of nature; but still the mind would recall the heroic deeds there performed by the heroic men in gray.

At 9 p. m. the "Relay House" is announced, and we change cars for Washington City, where we arrive by 11 o'clock. A few brief hours' rest, and at 7½ next morning, with a large number of passengers, the most going to the General Assembly at Richmond, we are aboard the Potomac steamer. Three delightful hours' ride on the waters of that historic stream, which brings us by Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington whilst living and the resting place of his sacred dust, and we were transferred to the Richmond, F. & P. R. R. for this city.

We found this section for the most part very poor, showing everywhere the traces of war, for it was the ground over which the "On to Richmond!" was so persistently tried. We found that water and rain were the great wants of all this region. Two o'clock brought us to Richmond, and the first sight which greeted us was the multitudes of people wending their way to Mt. Hollywood with sweet flowers in their hands, and we soon learned that it was "Decoration Day." This beautiful and appropriate ceremony is here conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association, which was organized six years ago. Although from the lateness of the spring, and the unfavorable season, they had not such a profusion of flowers as our gardens afford, yet all bringing some, and with a judicious distribution, there was scarcely one of the 11,000 graves in the soldiers' section left unmarked with a single tribute and token of remembrance. Our own heroic Texas dead shared liberally in the offering of sweet flowers strewn by fair hands. Their record in Virginia is immortal. How great a change has here been wrought! for after the war, when these noble ladies of Richmond took charge of this portion of the cemetery in which the Confederate soldiers were buried, it was but a barren, rocky hillside. The graves were sunken and unnumbered, and there was no lack of evidence to

prove that the brave men buried there who fell in the heat of battle, or who died lingering deaths from wounds or diseases in the hospitals here, had been but hurriedly interred. Now a monument, which will be an enduring and perpetual memorial of our admiration for those whose deeds it is intended to commemorate, has been erected; the hills have been rounded and turfed; trees, flowers and shrubbery have been planted; a new enclosure has been put up, and the sacred precincts have received every care and attention from the hands of those noble mothers and fair daughters of the Old Dominion. The Lord reward them for their labors of love! R. F. B.

## The Texas University.

The following extract is from a letter to the New Orleans Advocate in response to the proposed Central University east of the Mississippi. It is from Bishop Keener:

The principal item before the Bishops' meeting, outside of their regular business, was a communication from the "Central University" curators. After much thought and prayer, a result was attained which received the vote of every one of the Bishops. The substance of this action was: 1. A consent to locate the University so soon as \$500,000 were 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. I write from memory, not having the paper before me. It was the result of much earnest deliberation, and a determination to be wise in maintaining that harmony and unity of sentiment and of policy which heretofore have been the glory and beauty both of our Episcopal College and of our whole church. Let all our preachers and our people imitate the example thus set them, and mentally assent to views which represent the united wisdom both of the best policy on education and that next to the best.

The noticeable fact, to which we invite the attention of the church in Texas, is, that the above action conforms the movement of the Cis-Mississippi University exactly to the model of the Trans-Mississippi movement inaugurated in Texas three years ago. There are but two items of difference: We fixed upon \$200,000 as the previous condition of location; they have fixed the condition at \$500,000. They have secured the services of nine Bishops as a Board of Commissions of location. We have secured the services of ten laymen for the same purpose. It is to be seen in the future history of the two enterprises who have the best judgment. That "the Texas University, with its grand combinations, liberal ideas, and imperial territory," had the sympathy and warm approval not only of Bishop Pierce, who uttered the eloquent sentence, but also of the college of Bishops could have been easily proven, but it has not been necessary. The great connectional heart of the church in Texas has beat in sympathy with the movement from its inception; and now that we have the published pledge that our University will have the oversight of all the Bishops, just as the one across the river, we gather fresh courage, and move forward.

F. A. MOOD.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF CINCINNATI recently pledged \$82,065, the amount needed for a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. We have no doubt they will raise it. When women take hold of a good work, they carry it through. They would be uncertain help in building railroads and establishing steamship companies, but if a movement is projected to relieve the woes of humanity, woman's heart can be enlisted and woman's energies will be found mighty in the work. As humanity approaches the final stage of advancement, woman's worth and woman's work will be more and more prized by the Christian world.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Some parties have asked what is the best mulch for plants. We would say, in reply, that it is a good plan to keep the soil well stirred, and when hoeing out the rows, draw with a rake all the grass that the hoe cuts down around the roots of the plant. Any decayed vegetable matter is good for mulching.

If at this season the plant louse is troublesome to garden plants, scatter gypsum over them when the dew is on the plant.

Many persons are discouraged in watering plants in dry seasons from the fact they do not flourish. Our observation has been that a slight sprinkling every day is of but little advantage, if not an actual damage. The better way is to give them a good soaking two or three times a week. If any water is put on them, there should be enough to penetrate to the roots. Slight applications scald, but when a large quantity is used it reaches the small roots, which take it up and refresh the plant.

We call the attention of farmers to the swamp cedar for hedges. It does finely on Galveston Island. It can be grown so near together that it will make a good hedge. It can be grown from the cutting with but little trouble, and when it is matured, requires but little trimming. If it grows freely in the interior, it might be made useful, as keeping up fences is not a slight job with Texas farmers, even if they have an abundance of rail timber at command.

## WASTE BASKET.

Fret work—Writing poetry.  
"Hub" bub—A Boston urchin.  
Single-minded people—Bachelors.  
Cincinnati proscribes the frugal peanut.

Why are darned stockings like dead men?—Because they are men-ded.

Don Piatt calls the Agricultural Bureau the great Pumpkin Conservatory.

Black bears saunter in a lonely and mournful manner about the streets of Detroit.

Out in Montana the cold has been so intense that whisky had to be sold by the suck.

Mrs. Partington says she does wish they would hurry up and pass the silver service bill in Washington.

Some one with a logical turn of mind wishes to know if a small boy is a lad, if a big boy is not a ladder?

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian—Pope.

Fashionable shirt bosoms contain the coat of arms of the wearer, and the armorial bearings of his mother-in-law, if married.

Why are the photographers uncivil? Because when we make application for a copy of our portrait, they always reply with a negative.

"In Cork," said O'Connell, "I remember the crier trying to disperse the crowd by exclaiming; 'All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers quit the court.'"

"You can't do too much for your employer, man," said somebody to a big-fisted, strong-backed man-of-all-work, on the wharf the other day. "Arrah," replied Pat, with great emphasis, "neither will I."

An old saying is, that whether a man marries or not, he is sure to regret it.

## Correspondence.

Letter from Rev. L. M. Lewis.

For several months past I have been promising myself to write you a letter, giving the church news in this part of our connection more fully than it is possible for you to get it through your exchanges. By-the-by, this suggests to me a thought in regard to the exponential character of our religious papers in contrast with secular organs. Did it ever impress you that the latter very far surpass the former in the details of news? The daily paper keeps one so well informed as to the transactions of the day and all the workings of society, that the panorama presented is as real to the reader as if he were present and observed with his own eyes; whilst our church papers, in the religious department to which they are, and ought to be, especially devoted, skim over the surface, and much important information, such as would give a deep insight into the present state of church operations, and afford grounds upon which to base a judgment of the future, is entirely left out, or, at least, only hinted at. This grows out of the fact that, to a great extent, our papers are crowded with long and prosy letters, written on uninteresting subjects, suggested by some hobby of the writer, whilst deeply interesting matters that lie all around are never seen, or are considered unworthy of notice. I am not grumbling, nor do I know sufficient about the exalted calling of an editor to suggest a remedy; but I have a consciousness that there is yet a vein untouched that would give a zest to these weekly visitants of ours which would cause them to be eagerly sought for and greedily devoured.

I am delighted with the joyous bound you have taken. You are like an athlete suddenly rushing into the arena and outstripping all competitors. I know how long you have prayed and how hard you have worked for the success that now seems rushing upon you. The noble men who have rallied around you are worthy of all praise; yet but few know the toils and cares you have passed through—in fact, no one but yourself. I rejoice with you; I rejoice for the church's good that will come from the seeds sown in many tears, through many doleful years of disappointment and patient waiting. I only wish I could aid you. I have not forgotten Texas. Three of the most happy years of my ministerial life were spent within her limits, and every enterprise of Methodism committed to the hands of the church there elicits my most hearty support. This is not merely an utterance from the lip, but is the outgushing of my heart.

The church should bow down in earnest thanksgiving to God for the recovery of that great and good man, Dr. R. Alexander. I shall never forget an expression of Brother T. H. McMahan when the subject of Brother A.'s support was up. He said: "We ought to consider it a high and holy privilege to support the man who, in the infancy of the church in Texas, swam rivers, traversed prairies, endured every hardship, that he might plant the church here which now blesses us with its holy privileges."

How rapidly has death been at work in the ministerial ranks in Missouri. Andrew Monroe, N. G. Berryman, Dr. Boyle, from amongst the fathers, and Rev. N. Talbot, (familiarily known amongst the Missouri volunteers as "Uncle Natt," the model chaplain,) lies on the verge of Jordan. I received a letter but a few days ago from one of his daughters giving the sad news. Around his name gather the most sacred memories of the war in one portion of the army. From the young men in our ministerial ranks several have fallen since the last ses-

sion of our Conference, amongst the most prominent of whom is M. G. McAlister, well-known to many Texans. He was Brother Talbot's son-in-law. He occupied a growing and prosperous station at Fredericktown, and was the Recording Secretary of the last St. Louis Conference. I knew him for a long time. His zeal knew no bounds, and no young man in Missouri promised more rapid development than he. To all human appearances, no time could be more unfit for so great a drain upon our moral and religious resources than the present. It is well that we reverence the fathers, and woe to the day when we cease to regard them. They are the golden thread woven into the garment of our organized religious body; the standard from which we may aberrate for a time, but to which, by the grace of God, we get back now and then; the established meridian from which we calculate the longitude of our ships when tossed upon the heaving billows of tempestuous seas. It is matter of congratulation that the denunciation of the blessed Jesus does not fall on us: "Your fathers killed the prophets and ye build their sepulchres," for they were loved and honored through life, and their memories, like Mary's box of ointment, fill the house and will grow sweeter with revolving years. No death has ever been more sensibly felt in St. Louis than Dr. Boyle's. The immense crowd that attended his burial, the sensation produced throughout society, the scores of weeping friends announced a sad and mournful bereavement. But he has left a lasting impress upon St. Louis Methodism, and though dead, yet speaketh.

A few weeks ago I attended a mass missionary meeting of all our churches, in St. Louis, held at Centenary. The report of the city missionaries was read, giving much interesting information in regard to their work. Bishop Marvin and Dr. McAnally addressed the audience. The latter pressed home, in his own peculiar and vigorous style, the redemption of pledges made at the semi-centenary meeting, viz: the building of two churches, at suitable localities, for the accommodation of the masses now destitute of the gospel, and to whom we now have access. I think he struck the true key when he affirmed that less money put in a single house, but less costly ones, and more of them, would give us an influence we never can possess otherwise. It seems so out of all consistency, when we assume to have a special mission to the world, and particularly to the poor, to be exerting ourselves mainly for the select few. He dwelt most happily on the declaration of Jesus: "Tell John the poor have the gospel preached unto them." This was to be the token to the Baptist that the true Messiah, the one spoken of by the prophets, had come indeed. Can a church long exercise a vital influence that has not this sign of its embassy? The Bishop, in that way he has, which seems to captivate the minds of all hearers, and to infuse into them his own spirit, said, "I feel that these pledges will be redeemed, and that we shall soon see the work of the Lord prosper in our hands." Just as soon as he said it, I admitted it, for I have observed him closely, he never speaks just for the occasion, but from a spiritual conviction inwrought into the very fibre of his soul, from earnest prayer and thought. It will be so, and I await with confidence a nobler future for our church in St. Louis.

We are not enjoying the success which the conditions presented in St. Louis would seem to guarantee. If we must respect our mission to the rich and to the elite, and that I shall not deny, certainly we are permanently charged with the salvation of the "ends of the earth." They have wants, sensi-

ble wants; they have not the consolations of the world. We are sent to the needy, to those who wander in the highways like Bartimeus of old. Wesley quit the grand conventicles and churches and went into the fields, to a people who derided and stoned him, but to a people who were scattered, having no one to care for their souls, and the result astounded the world and set the staid, well-clad and well-seated churchgoers all agog. Here is one secret of a lack of laborers entering the field: We have, not in words, but in deeds, prescribed the limits of our operations. We are settling down into churchianity, as dear Bishop Paine is wont to call it. Young men see that the demand is for *class* preachers, that the effort is to run in grooves, on tracks ready laid, and that the older and more experienced have the preference. Those who are toiling like some of your noble men on the far-off border of Texas, out in the wilds of the Apache and Comanche country, are considered good men, but somewhat fanatical, and only to be endured in their place. I do not say that we can substitute the unsuitable for the suitable, but one thing presents itself to the mind with fearful force: Shall we have splendor, brilliant talent, and respectability in a society full of false notions, at the expense of vital godliness and success? I propound this in no spirit of croaking.

L. M. LEWIS.

ARCADIA COLLEGE, MO., MAY 18, 1872.

## Metaphysics--No. 1.

He is the most skillful engineer who can so harmoniously regulate and develop the power of his machinery, as to gain the greatest amount of force—a law equally true in metaphysics. To be a successful educator necessarily involves a knowledge of the *material* the individual has to deal with. To be ignorant on this point in the matter of education, it is impossible, as in mechanics, to present a piece of work completed in a "workman-like style." But do not anticipate me a materialist; we shall see the difference.

Many individuals are simply automatically educated—trained "puppets, that move only as the strings are pulled." Hence so many failures in life, and hence the old erroneous idea, "We are creatures of circumstances." He who does not acquire that mental force in his training that enables him to a great extent to rise above circumstances, and by the innate powers of his own gigantic mind to form his own character, instead of allowing circumstances to form it for him, sadly, and often deplorably, misses the mark.

These automatic movements penetrate every avenue of life. Some people's religious faith is founded upon some other man's *ipse dixit*, like the followers of Pythagoras. And we find, almost every day, individuals who invariably cut their coats after the style of some *imagined* wise man. Now this, to a limited extent, is right, but when we allow others to *think* for us, or when we follow implicitly in the footsteps of others without thought or meditation upon their creeds, it is all wrong. Where is the root of the evil? Emphatically in early education. The mind should be well stored with useful knowledge, and should have some skillful guide to point out laudable channels—to develop *thought, will* and *force*, and then, when fledge, turn it loose like the proud eagle, to soar in its own atmosphere—to shape its own destiny by the harmonious and well-regulated movements of its own indomitable, inherent *force*.

J. R. T.

## Items of Travel.

I left the beautiful town of Palestine at daylight, on the morning of the 15th, for Tyler. As at many other points in life, I was reminded of the value of blessings by their sudden loss. The

smooth road and the elegant cars of the International made stage travel decidedly disagreeable, yet, like many of our ills in life, it had an end, and after 15 hours' travel I found myself in Tyler, a distance of 53 miles, with an appetite for supper and ready for my bed. The lands over which we traveled are of an inferior quality, and the population thin. Several abandoned places reveal traces of the war which have not yet been obliterated. We passed the towns of Prairie Mound and Kickapoo, both old settlements. Tyler is also one of the early towns of Texas. It is well laid out and handsomely decorated with trees, and well supplied with churches and other public buildings. When it is understood that the Southern Pacific Railroad will pass through or near the town, it will give it a new impulse. I learned that the Federal Court was in session, and that the Grand Jury had a large amount of business on hand. Mine host, Uncle John Sandford, gave us a nice bed and a good breakfast and by 7 A. M. we were off. The stage was crowded, and as most of the travelers were drummers for Northern houses, there was more energy than politeness exhibited in the scramble for seats. The way-bill established my right to first choice, and considering my company, I did not hesitate to select the best. Forty miles brought us to the Davenport House, in Longview, the western terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The buildings look like they were put up for present purposes alone. I attended Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., on Sunday. There was over fifty pupils, and only three teachers, and the superintendent told me he had more difficulty in finding teachers than securing scholars. I heard a sermon at 11 A. M., by Rev. Norwood, the preacher in charge of the circuit. The congregation was more serious and attentive than we usually find in railroad towns.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Whatever is highest and holiest is tinged with melancholy. The eye of genius has always a plaintive look.

Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are ugly soot from the smoke of the pit, for all that, and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without one care as to which is the largest or blackest.—*Ruskin*.

It is not truth which makes man worthy, but the striving after truth. If God in His right hand held every truth, and in His left the one inward impulse after truth, although with the condition that I should err forever, and bade me choose, I would humbly incline to the left hand, saying, O Father, give me that; pure truth for thee alone. *Lessing*.

I am quite sure it is a most solemn duty to cultivate our understanding to the uttermost, for I have seen the evil moral consequences of fanaticism to a greater degree than I ever expected to see them realized; and I am satisfied that a neglected intellect is far oftener the cause of mischief to a man than a perverted or overvalued one.—*Dr. Arnold*.

To thousands this is no fiction, no illusion of an overheated imagination. To-day, to-morrow, every day to the thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as in the crypts of life; at times, from the great cathedral above us we can hear the organ and the chanting of the choir; we see the light stream through the open door when some friend goes up before us; and shall we fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into the serene mansions of the life eternal?—*Longfellow*.

[For the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.]

## "DAYLIGHT IS DOWN."

MOLLIE E. MOORE.

The yellow rim around the sky  
Has fainter, thinner, narrower grown,  
The whip-poor-will begins her cry,  
The lowing herds go slowly by,  
And daylight's down.

The bee within the folded rose  
Forgets his drowsy monotone,  
The flowers that haunt the night unclose,  
And far and wide their sweetness goes,  
And here and there a fire-fly glows,  
And daylight's down.

Between the dusk and starlight! Sweet  
May seem the hour when two are one;  
For me, the thorns beset my feet  
And faint, and low my heart doth beat:  
Above my head the shadows meet  
And daylight's down.

Ah Lord, do thou draw near to me,  
I am afraid to walk alone;  
Strange shapes are running at my knee,  
Strange voices whisper fearfully!  
Dear Jesu, let me lean on Thee  
For daylight's down.

## WORK IN REST.

Ah, me, how vast is the boundless space!  
Ah, me, how long is the endless time!  
How sweet, how holy the psalm sublime  
That floats, as balm from a crystal vase,  
From all that is, to the heavenly place.

How sweet, how holy that ceaseless psalm,  
It melts and sinks through the depths above,  
Falling like pulses drowned in love,  
Dying, like zephyrs in groves of palm,  
Or the inward flow of the tide's full calm.

How smooth, how calm are those star-spread  
planes!  
How calm are the drifted worlds that stream  
The ether oceans with foamless gleam!  
A benediction of calmness reigns  
Through being's illimitable domains.

There is no hurry in all the skies;  
The fret and flurry of finite years,  
The heats of spirit, the worry and fears,  
And the tears that bleed from our human eyes,  
Are all unknown in those unknown spheres.

So smooth, so still, through the stormless deep,  
Unchafed by ripple, unrocked by tide,  
With a patient, tireless, majestic sweep  
Through the long, bright lapse of their years  
they glide,  
And yet their changeless serenity keep.

There is no heat, no hurry in heaven;  
The living creatures, the spirits seven,  
The prostrate elders who next adore,  
The millions who chant on the amber shore,  
Are calmed with rapture for evermore.

God never hastens. Through all the deeps  
Of the Goodness infinite, teeming still  
With ever-creative thought and will,  
And the patient care all being that keeps,  
The calm potential and blissful sleeps.

For God, the All-worker, works in rest:  
Out of His nature creation grows,  
Out of His being all being flows,  
As the rivers from Eden, unrepressed,  
Boundless, exhaustless, beautiful, blest,

And deep through the unknown, soundless sea,  
Outward forever, on every side  
The spherical waves of His effluence wide  
Vibrate through shoreless infinity,  
Filled and filling with life as they glide.

And the vibrant thrill of that boundless life  
Is the measureless, ceaseless pulse of Love,  
All-blessing, beneath, abroad, above,  
With sunless, blissful beneficence rife,  
Too wise for sorrow, too strong for strife.

And up to that Infinite Life and Love  
The endless cry of creation goes:  
Million-voiced, dumb, at the Heart above  
It knocks, till the answer all worlds o'erflows  
With love that lightens and glory that glows!

O, Infinite Energy, born of Repose,  
Repose, of Infinite Energy born  
Unspent, serene as creation's morn,  
My restless spirit, toiling and worn,  
In the restful night of Thy being inclose.

O Thou, the All-worker, work in me  
Thy patience, purity, power and peace!  
O clear my vision Thy purpose to see,  
Work in me and through me, that I in Thee  
May rest and work, with eternal increase.  
—Scribner's Monthly.

## THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

O wise little birds, how do you know  
The way to go  
Southward and northward, to and fro?  
Far up in the ether piped they:

"We but obey  
One who calleth us far away.  
He calleth and calleth, year by year,  
Now there, now here;  
Ever He maketh the way appear."  
Dear little birds, He calleth me  
Who calleth ye;

Would that I might as trusting be.  
—Scribner's Monthly.

## Our Monthlies for June.

## Thackeray as a Showman.

"The night, you know, was a wretched one; the audience was thin, not above fifty or sixty persons, and a more quiet and absolutely sober set I never attempted to entertain. I did my best, but so profound was their respect—their awe, I may say—of me that not a murmur of applause, not a ghost of a smile, escaped them. Solemnly, sincerely, piously they stared at me. I do believe they thought I was preaching a funeral sermon. At the close of the lecture I fully expected a committee to come forward and request a copy of my obituary on the Georges for publication in the morning paper, and I felt disappointed that the doorkeeper did not stop me as I went out to put crape on my arm and a weeper on my hat. It was truly a solemn and refreshing season.

"The next morning, after paying my advertising bills and the hotel charges, I found I had cleared enough to pay my return fare to this place, and five dollars over. Congratulating myself on this fact, I strode jubilantly down to the station, and was in the act of stepping on the train when I felt myself touched on the back. Turning around, I beheld a small man with the aspect of a turnkey, who, in no complimentary terms, made inquiry, 'Ain't you a man by the name of Thackeray?'

"That is my name sir."

"Well, didn't you give a show here last night?"

"Why, yes, I think it was decidedly a 'show.'"

"Well, that's a law in this town that any man that gives a show has got to pay five dollars license for a-givin' uv the show, and you didn't pay no license; and I'm the sargent uv this town, and here's the bill, and you got to pay it before you kin get to git in them keers."

"This was too good. I handed the fierce little sergeant the five dollars, paid my railroad fare out of my own pocket, and so," concluded Thackeray with a jolly laugh, "I played the mountebank for sixpence, and upon my honor I enjoyed it."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

## Humor of Charles Lamb.

In a most touching passage of one of his letters to Coleridge he says, "O my friend, I think sometimes could I recall the days that are past, which among them should I choose? not those 'merrier days,' not the 'pleasant days of hope,' not 'those wanderings with a fair-haired maid,' which I have so often and so feelingly regretted; but the days, Coleridge, of a mother's fondness for her schoolboy. What would I give to call her back to earth for one day, on my knees to ask her pardon for all those little asperities of temper which, from time to time, have given her gentle spirit pain; and the day, my friend, I trust will come, there will be 'time enough' for kind offices of love, if 'Heaven's eternal year' be ours."

And never did one harsh or accusing word to Mary escape him. Let us think of it, brother and sister mortals! Is it too much to call this man's devotion sublime, and himself a hero?

It has been said that his private sorrows drove him at times into the extravagance of mirth. But by that it is not meant that his sorrows created his humor. There is a sort of persons who will talk as though poverty, misfortune—and perhaps a touch of vagabondism—could in a manner account for the brilliancy of a humorist; as though a man might take to wit, as he takes to drinking, and only some superior moral sense kept many of the afflicted from this resource. But do we not all know fifty dull dogs on

whom Heaven might empty all the vials of its wrath without eliciting one spark of wit, one flash of fancy?

No, no, my friends and fellow-sufferers, the "uses of adversity" will not avail to make us witty. Charles Lamb was a humorist partly because, but also in spite, of his secret thorn in the flesh.  
*Eclectic Magazine*.

## The First Female Voter.

To a venerable matron of more than four-score summers belongs the honor of being the first of her sex who ever cast a legal ballot at a political election. She approached the polls with vigorous step, and deposited her vote, while the vast assemblage of men, with uncovered heads, respectfully contemplated the novel scene.

Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe  
Through the ranks in whispers, and some men  
saw  
In the antique vestments and long white hair  
The past of the nation voting there.

An aisleway was opened through the crowd, and three tremendous cheers were given as the aged grandam retired homeward.

Polling booths were located near a door or window fronting the street, thereby enabling voters to deposit their ballots while passing along the sidewalk. At an early hour the "lately downtrodden" debouched from their several homes, and with smiling faces wended their cheerful way toward the place where, thanks to a Legislature unanimously democratic, they could indulge the most sacred right of American free men and women. The streets were gay with brilliant costumes; coaches and carriages freighted with fair sovereigns flashed hither and thither; the poverty-stricken mother, through whose daily toil her children were supported, the lady of wealth who had been taxed without her consent, and the fashionable matron who enjoyed neither poverty nor riches, all expressed their views of political economy in a practical manner at the ballot-box, thereby presenting a touching illustration of perfect equality before the law.—*Suffrage in Wyoming—Galaxy*.

## A Dead Indian's Outfit.

The body found on this occasion must have been that of a son of some important chief; it was not full-grown, but accompanied with all the arms and adornments usually owned by a warrior. There was the bow and quiver full of steel-pointed arrows, the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and a red clay pipe with a small bag full of tobacco. In order that the departed spirit should not be wholly dependent upon friends after his arrival at the happy-hunting-ground, he had been supplied with provisions, consisting of small parcels containing coffee, sugar and bread. Weapons of modern structure had also been furnished him, a revolver and rifle, with powder and ball ammunition for each, and a saddle, bridle and lariat for his pony. Added to these was a supply of wearing apparel, embracing every article known in an Indian's toilet, not excepting the various colored paints to be used in decorating himself for war. A handsome buckskin scalping pocket, profusely ornamented with beads, completed the outfit. But for fear that white women's scalps might not be readily obtainable, and desiring no doubt to be received at once as a warrior, who in his own country at least was not without renown, a white woman's scalp was also considered as a necessary accompaniment, a letter of introduction to the dusky warriors and chieftains who had gone before. As the Indian of the Plains is himself only when on horseback, provision must be made for mounting him properly in the Indian heaven. To accomplish this, the favorite war pony is led beneath the platform on which the body of the warrior is placed at rest, and there strangled to death.—*Galaxy*.

## East Indian Religion.

But what is this Brahma Somaj? It is a society of believers in one God. To us, this would not seem to be a remarkable distinction; but in India, where there are almost as many gods, or objects worshiped as gods, as there are people, it is a peculiar thing to believe solely in one God. Polytheism, or belief in many gods, idolatry, caste, and the degradation of women, are the evils which curse the natives of Hindostan. A few of their wisest men and purest souls, like Rammohun Roy and Chunder Sen, have seen the folly and wickedness of these beliefs, and the practices they lead to, and have opposed them, and suffered the consequences. Others have no belief in the popular religion, but do nothing to change it, either through indolence, or dread of the effect of apostasy upon their social position and family associations, or hopelessness of supplying the people with anything better, in case they delivered them from their present errors. The Brahma Somaj is a company of intelligent Hindoos, who have come out from the old religion, and united themselves on the basis of a belief in one God. They accept the name "Theism" as describing their faith, and are willing to be called theists. The Brahma Somaj, therefore, is the theistic church of India. It has branches in each of the great divisions of Hindostan, and is said already to number forty thousand adherents.

A letter recently received from an intelligent traveler in India, says of the Brahmos: "They are theists. They read the Bible as they would read any other book. They do not receive it as authority. They read the New Testament, and gladly study the teachings and life of Jesus; and some of them have gone so far as to acknowledge Him the Prince of prophets; but nothing more." This shows us that Sen must be taken as representing only one side of Brahmaism.  
*Old and New*.

## Temperance Among the Turks.

Constantinople is the most temperate capital of its size in the world. Spending day after day in the open air, wandering among the common folk, having at one time several people in my employ, even in the biting air before daylight I never found any Turk drinking stronger beverage than coffee. But that is nothing to their great annual fast. During the Ramadan, which lasts a whole month, from sunrise to sunset the panting boatman, the heavy-laden porter will touch nothing like food, not even tobacco, and no drink whatever; and at sundown will make up for this abstinence not by a drunken carouse, but by a larger dish of pilau and a longer smoke of Latakia. To be sure, temperance is a part of the Turk's religion, but is it not of ours? And that religion—an imposture as we call it—has something very real in its worship at four in the morning the year round, its indifference to "Infidel" gaze, the heartiness of all its observances, the severity of its daily self-denials. Often have I found the shop entirely open while the shopman was at his prayers, and I have taken up the goods to see if anybody would remonstrate, and laid them down again without anybody's interference. And how often have I watched the thin-clad boatman kneeling in prayer on the wet sand or in drizzling rain, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Home is the proper place for literature, as it is for manners; indeed, for all that fine finish, intelligence in fact, and elegance in mode, which we call culture. When home had none, a grade better than naught was it to pay the famous and elegant old dame's first-class rates.—*Old and New*.

**Texas Christian Advocate.**

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 5, 1872.

**LARGEST  
CIRCULATION**

OF ANY

**PAPER IN TEXAS!**

OUR correspondent R. F. B. gives a very chatty narration of his trip to Richmond to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly. Items of interest connected with that gathering will be found in our "Outlook."

AMONG other good things provided for our readers this week, we are pleased to direct attention to the poem from "our sweetest Texas song-bird," Miss Mollie E. Moore. Her warblings are becoming rare in this latitude, the demand for them from Northern magazines absorbing the supply to the exclusion of our home journals.

WE presume our readers will share the pleasure we feel in making the announcement that our paper troubles are over. With this issue we commence upon our new stock—the finest used in the State—and trust to keep it of uniform quality. If additional subscriptions flow in with our increased expenses we shall not complain.

**NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1872.**

We are in receipt of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory for 1872, containing a list of newspapers published in this country. The work is handsomely gotten up and presents a neat typographical appearance. It is to be regretted that a work which otherwise would be most valuable, has its value impaired by the inaccuracy of its information with regard, more particularly, to the circulation of the different newspapers. We cite but one instance—that of the Galveston News—whose daily and tri-weekly circulations are put down, each at 4000, when 1000 approximates the true circulation of the editions of that paper. Other journals that come within our knowledge are greatly over-rated in the same manner. Hence, any information intended to be conveyed upon this point is of no value. *Flake's Bulletin.*

In the above work the ADVOCATE has also cause of complaint, our circulation being put so miserably low as to materially injure our prospects for advertisements among those unacquainted with us, and this, too, when we had taken the trouble to inform the publishers, correctly, as to our standing. However, we would rather be quoted, even thus low, than have an accredited circulation given in accordance with an imaginative "claim," the basis of which exists only in the desire or wishes of the publisher. After all, the blunder with reference to the ADVOCATE is corrected in the same work; on page 483 our card is well displayed and has this for its closing line: "The ADVOCATE has the largest circulation in the State, and as a medium for advertising has no superior." We claimed this position three months ago, and the entire press of the State accedes it to us, since which our circulation has continued to increase at the rate of over one hundred per week. Facts are stubborn things.

**THE LABOR DEMAND.**

Labor is in demand all over our State. If the supply answered the demand, in two years the productions of our rich lands would be trebled. From the untilled fields of Old Caney and Oyster creek to the unbroken prairies lying on the head waters of the Trinity, there would go up the hum of constant labor if it could be obtained. Men are nowhere found lounging in the market who, when the question is asked, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" can reply, "Because no man hath hired us." It is the employer, whose task exceeds his capacity to work, that is found in the market place, and his inquiry is, "Where is the man who wants work?"

Is it so in the religious field? When we survey the church in Texas do we find work to be done and the labor market exhausted? When we go out the third, the sixth, or the eleventh hour, do we find men standing idle, and no one seeking to employ them? Has the Master no work that is suffering from neglect?

How is it in the Methodist Church? We have two hundred preachers, more or less, in the field. How faithfully these two hundred men are working we will not say—God knows! We have also several hundred local preachers. God also knows how faithfully these are working. Is that all? Has God committed to these preachers alone a dispensation of the Gospel, and has the laity, numbering nearly forty thousand men and women, no work to do? We condemn that feature of Catholicism which places the salvation of the people in the hands of the priests, and yet there is a strange inclination on the part of the people to commit the salvation of sinners into the preacher's hands. The preacher needs their help, and his hands hang down without it. Let an indolent or discouraged preacher come in contact with a wide-awake member of the church—one who prays in his family, goes to church and to prayer-meetings, talks to the preacher about religion, talks to sinners about it also, is all the time on the outlook for an opportunity to promote the interests of the church and win souls to Christ, and the heart of that cold or weary laborer will catch the flame and kindle it in other hearts. Put a half dozen men of this stamp on a circuit, and the dull or discouraged preacher will wake up under the influence, or get out of the way for a better man. No preacher is willing to be behind his members in zeal, and when he listens to their shout as they rush to the battle, he will take his place in the van. If, among the forty thousand Methodists in Texas, only one in ten were harnessed for the fight against sin, the two hundred preachers would develop a ministerial power which would astonish themselves. What would be the result if all would rise up to battle for the Lord? Each laborer has something to do. Two hundred preachers can, by the grace of God, do the work of two hundred men, but they cannot do the work of forty thousand. If only the officers of an army marched to battle, the foe would trample them in the dust; and possibly it is a matter of wonder and con-

gratulation, when so few besides the preachers are active in the campaign against sin, that such great results have been achieved. We often raise the prayer that God will "send more laborers into the harvest," but we are thinking all the time of preachers to stand in the pulpit, or missionaries to traverse the ocean and preach salvation to the heathen. These are in demand, but the prayer must also embrace the entire church. Christian laymen, who feel as profoundly their obligation to work for the redemption of the world as the preacher who assumes the ordination vows, is the chief demand of the church of to-day. The rank and file of Satan's army are at their posts, and every member of the church, from the grey-headed veteran to the Sunday-school scholar, has his work to do.

**THE MAN WITH THE AX.**

In a town in Western Texas, some years ago, the quiet midnight was broken by the cry of "Fire." In a few moments the crowd was gathered before one of the large stores facing the public square, and, though the light of the fire could be seen from the windows, and the crackle of the flame be distinctly heard, an entrance could not be secured, as neither proprietor nor clerks were present. "Run for the key!" shouted one man. "What do you want with the key?" replied another voice. "Burst the door!" and the crowd made room before the swing of an ax which the last speaker had caught up in an adjoining yard, and the crash of panels and shivered glass announced that the way to the fire was clear, and in a few moments the flames were quenched, and hundreds of thousands of dollars saved to that community. No man in that crowd would have respected the authority of lock and key under ordinary circumstances more than the man who smote open the door, but an emergency was before them, and he met it. The rules and customs of ordinary life must yield to the exigencies of the hour, and if no other way could be found to reach the blaze, he would clear a path through timbers and bolts with an ax. That man with the ax was a Methodist preacher, and a worthy representative of his class. Methodism ever adjusts itself to the task assigned it.

Wesley would gladly have preached all his life from a pulpit; but when he was thrust out by the Established clergy, he went into the fields, and found there multitudes for whom Christ had died. He asked the privilege of occupying the desk from which his father once preached the gospel, and when the door was closed against him, he stood on his father's tomb and preached to the congregation of Jesus and the resurrection. It is not every Methodist preacher who has the prompt decision of character which marked the act of the man who burst open the door; nor does every one reflect the spirit of Wesley who would preach whether he had a pulpit or not; yet these men represent Methodism, and explain one secret of its wonderful success. Though one of the youngest among the sisterhood of churches, it

has become one of the most influential.

One part of the Methodist family held last month its General Conference in Brooklyn, and T. DeWitt Talmage, in his Tabernacle, with their movements under his gaze, read for his text, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and announced, as the theme suggested by these words,

"METHODISM AS IT APPEARS TO AN OUTSIDER."

From Methodism he learns "that the Church of Christ ought to adapt itself to circumstances." In the elegant church, and in the bush arbor, on the shores of the Atlantic, and on the frontier, to the polished scholar and the unlettered savage, the Methodist preachers bear their message of love. Questions of taste go down with them before the startling fact that man living and dying in sin must be lost, and it is their work to sound the warning ere his doom is sealed forever.

He also learns that "without passing through theological seminaries, men may have great success in preaching the gospel." He believes in theological seminaries just as he believes in West Point, but he believes also in volunteers in times of war. He admits the force of a remark of a Christian layman, who recently said to him, "If the masses of Christians do not go to work, and we continue to depend on the regular ministry in New York, we must go under." No doubt of it, and what is true of New York is true of the whole world. While we are waiting for preachers to be trained in the schools, a generation will make many strides toward eternity. If that man with the ax had waited for the key, the whole town might have been laid in ashes.

He also learned a lesson respecting the "worth of a Christian revival;" and still another respecting the "force of good, hearty singing." The pastoral work and other agencies are important, but the church cannot prosper without revivals. We may fish with the line, but must not fail to cast out the net, even if from the multitude of fishes we must cast the bad away. The Methodists have demonstrated the power of song, and the whole church will do wisely to copy its example. In the costly church, and in the shady grove, the songs of Wesley have revived the hearts of multitudes, leading sinners to the cross, as well as animating the sacramental host as it moved on in the line of battle. While an "outsider" learns these lessons respecting the sources of our power, we will act wisely if we lay them to heart. A clear and profound perception of the nature and importance of the work to be done, will not permit us to debate long as to the best way to do it. If the key is lost, we must reach the flame through the splintered door. If a world is in peril, it must know it even if somebody's nerves are shocked.

THE Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance has requested Rev. Dr. Schaff to visit Europe this summer to make arrangements for the General Conference of the Alliance, which has been appointed to meet in New York in the autumn of 1873.



## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST,

## JOHN THE BAPTIST.

St. Luke is the only Evangelist that records the circumstances of the birth of John the Baptist. He only tells of the vision of Zacharias, the priest, while in the temple when Gabriel announced to him the birth of a son, whom he commanded him to name John, who was to "be great in the sight of the Lord," to be filled with the Holy Ghost, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. It is in St. Luke's gospel alone that we find the account of the meetings of the cousins, Elizabeth and Mary, the mothers of John and Jesus, and of the triumphant and rejoicing spirit of prophecy that was poured out upon these holy women, and afterward upon Zacharias at the circumcision and naming of John.

It is only in St. Matthew that we find the account of John the Baptist's food and dress. All of the evangelists represent John as the herald of Christ. Matthew, Mark and Luke narrate the fact of Christ's baptism by John the Baptist. St. John tells us that Christ went to John, and that he calls Christ "the Lamb of God;" but he does not mention the fact that the Baptist baptized Jesus. All the evangelists except St. John record the circumstance of the Baptist's imprisonment, but only Matthew and Mark record his death.

## BIRTH OF CHRIST.

St. Matthew and St. Luke record, at length, the interesting circumstances connected with the immaculate conception and birth of our Lord; but Mark and John omit them altogether. St. Luke gives us a much more extended and detailed account than St. Matthew. Matthew omits altogether the annunciation of the miraculous conception and vision of the angels to the shepherds of Bethlehem, as they watched their flocks by night. Matthew mentions "the star in the East" and the coming of the wise men with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, the alarm of King Herod, and the cruel massacre of the babes of Bethlehem, the first rose-buds plucked from the garden of martyrdom as a chaplet of beauty for the Redeemer's brow; but St. Luke omits this narrative entirely, as also the flight of Joseph and Mary, with the young child, into Egypt. St. Luke gives us the history of Christ's circumcision, and the triumphant song of the venerable and holy Simeon and the devout Anna, who were privileged to see the Lord's Christ ere they departed. He only of all the Evangelists records anything of the boyhood of Jesus, and His remarkable visit to Jerusalem and interview with the doctors in the temple.

## TEMPTATION OF CHRIST.

This remarkable fact in the history of Christ, recorded, no doubt, to illustrate to us that our Redeemer has been tempted in all points, and yet without sin—to exhibit to us Satan's methods and our best means of resisting him—is recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke. John makes no mention of it whatever. St. Mark's notice is very brief; he merely says he was tempted of Satan, without telling what the temptations were. He, however, mentions the "forty days' fast;" that Christ

was in the wilderness; that an angel ministered unto him; and he adds one circumstance omitted by Matthew and Luke: that while in the wilderness, He "was with the wild beasts." St. Matthew's and Luke's narrations of the temptation are very similar, St. Luke omitting the ministrations of the angels, and presenting the temptation in different order from St. Matthew. Matthew mentions the temptation when Christ was hungry, to distrust Providence by seeking to satisfy His hunger in an unusual and extraordinary way, by commanding the stones to be made bread. Next, the temptation to presume on Providence, by casting Himself down from the pinnacle of the temple, when there was no real necessity for such an act. And, lastly, the temptation to worldliness, by the promise of all the kingdoms and the glory of them if Christ would only fall down and worship him. St. Luke mentions these temptations, but makes the temptation to worldliness the second, and the temptation to distrust Providence, by casting Himself down from the pinnacle of the temple—which St. Matthew puts down as the second in order—as the third and last in the series.

We would remark that general agreement, with slight circumstantial differences in the narration of witnesses, is regarded as a proof of their independence of each other and freedom from collusion.

## SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

This sermon was delivered on a mountain or elevation in Galilee, near the site of the ancient Capernaum, still called the Mount of Beatitudes from the blessings pronounced in the commencement of the sermon. For originality, profundity, conciseness, comprehensiveness and felicity of expression, this inspired sermon is without a parallel in recorded speech. St. Matthew is the only writer who gives us a full report of the sermon. In Matthew's gospel it occupies three chapters. He formally introduces the sermon with the vast audience to whom it was addressed, and gives us, in the seventh chapter, the peroration, the application, and the profound impression its delivery made upon the multitude. St. Mark, in the third chapter of his gospel, seems to speak of the same great multitude who came to see the works and hear the words of Jesus that St. Matthew mentions. In the gospel by St. Luke, in the sixth chapter, we have reported and preserved a portion of the sermon. He mentions the vast multitude to whom Jesus preached. He gives us the beginning and close, much as Matthew, but it is a greatly abridged report; neither does he notice the deep impression which St. Matthew tells us the sermon produced.

St. John makes no mention of the sermon, or the circumstances, which seems the more remarkable when we remember how fond he was of recording his Master's sayings as monumental proofs of His Divinity, in that as He "spoke as never man spake." It must, however, be borne in mind, as explanatory of this omission, that St. John's gospel was written long after St. Matthew's; that St. Matthew's, which was written, as it is believed, first in Hebrew and afterwards in Greek, had been extensively transcribed and widely circulated by the disciples, who were everywhere scattered abroad, some years previous to the writing of John's gospel; so that there did not seem to be much need of inserting the sermon in St. John's gospel. W.

## THE LAND OF MOAB.

Explorations in the Holy Land and adjacent countries will always be read with interest by the Bible student. Just now much interest is manifest in the account of the visit of Dr. Guisburg, Dr. Tristram and others to Moab. They passed around the Dead Sea by way of El Ghor, and then worked their way northward on the eastern side of the sea. They were taken prisoners by the Sheikh of Kerak, but subsequently released. The Beni-Sukhr Arabs then took them under their protection, enabling them to explore the land to a line parallel with the northern part of the Dead Sea, embracing a region reaching three days' journey east. They discovered many noble ruins and over eighty names, which may assist in identifying sites named in Scripture.

We extract the following from a letter from Dr. Tristram:

We have found many ruined cities, most of them unvisited by any Europeans and some quite unknown by name. Of all that are named the positions on the maps are most inaccurately laid down. They generally contain ruins of great temples, and also of Christian churches. We have mapped this part of the country afresh, most carefully, with prismatic compass and sextant.

Then we struck down Wady Zerka, or Callirrhoe, which we examined to its mouth. It is a stupendous gorge, and the physical interest, both geologically and botanically, of this district is very great. Thence, re-ascending to the highlands, we examined the watershed and ridge of Moab from Shihan, south of the Arnon to Hesbin, most carefully noting especially Attarus, the ancient Macharus, now Mkaur, never before visited, and Nebo and its neighborhood. To the latter district we have paid minute attention.

Finally, descending into the plains of Moab by the Dead Sea, we are carefully examining this *terra incognita*; and find a great deal of rich, fertile land, and springs, hot and cold, in a belt of lowland almost uninterrupted on the eastern shore, and no distant march north of the Lisan.

## DON'T NEGLECT THEM.

We were interested recently in reading the account of two young men in Cincinnati, whose presence in the lecture-room for two successive evenings induced one of the elders to seek their acquaintance. He found they were not members of any church, but favorably inclined toward religion. He further learned that, though they had been living in the city for seven years, he was the first man who had spoken to them about their souls. His interest was awakened; he invited them to his home; introduced them to the Sunday-school, and soon had the pleasure of witnessing their conversion.

This incident reminds us of another. A minister in Texas was stopping one night in a public house, and found, on retiring, that two young men who bore on their countenances evidences of dissipation occupied the room. Their profanity shocked him, and their reckless manner made him doubt the propriety of speaking to them. At length his convictions of duty prevailed, and joining in the conversation, he turned it on religious subjects, and kindly but earnestly spoke of their importance,

when, to his surprise, one of them met his advances cordially, told him that he was the son of pious parents, whom he doubted not had prayed at the family altar that day for his salvation; told the story of his wanderings, and pledged the preacher that he would return to his earthly father's house, and also seek his heavenly Father's favor. In the course of the conversation, he said: "I have been in this State over six years; have often thrown myself in the way of preachers and members of the church, but you are the first man who has said a word to me about my soul. The church didn't seem to care whether I went to hell or not."

There are many young men in large cities and new countries who, beneath a reckless manner, carry a wounded spirit. The memories of other days render the altars of religion sacred in their eyes, and in many a scene of revelry, thoughts which none of their comrades would suspect are hidden by a careless laugh, or mocking word. They are seldom seen in the house of God, for its familiar scenes trouble their conscience, and they plunge again in sin to conceal their woe. A word might save them. A kind hand might easily lead them to the cross, but they feel themselves repulsed, and make the apparent indifference of the church the justification of their sin. Let each one look about him, and see if some one, perhaps nearly lost, may not be saved by Christian sympathy and prayer.

OFFICIAL information has been received by the Japanese Embassy from their government containing the important information that the bloody edicts against Christianity, which were issued three hundred years ago, and which were prompted by intrigues of the Romanist missionaries, which threatened the safety of the government, have at last been abolished. The dispatch from Yokohama which announces the fact explains the motives which prompted this act on the part of the government and the cause of its delay:

This is the voluntary act of a generous and enlightened sovereign, who, scrupulously regarding the interests and safety of his people, resents any foreign dictation touching the internal affairs of his Empire, but willingly aspires to lead them in his own way, as rapidly as is consistent with the nature of radical changes, towards the full benefits of civilization uniform with that of a scientifically developed nation.

This result has been delayed by frequent embarrassment, which the government encountered from the persistent interference of certain foreign missionaries, who systematically baptized criminals convicted of infamous crimes, and then attempted to avert just punishment under the laws, by raising cries of Christian persecution and invoking foreign interference. It is hoped nothing of the sort will occur again.

A RELIGIOUS SECT is announced in St. Louis which compels women to cut off their hair. There is no better evidence of fanaticism in religious matters than the emphasis that is laid on questions of no importance, and profound indifference respecting matters of vital interest.

## The Sunday School.

### "Can't Let Go."

Some boys and girls were playing on the bank of a stream a few hundred yards above where it rolled over falls some eighteen feet in depth. Several of them got into a boat which was tied to the bank, when, by some mishap, the fastening was unloosed, and the boat, with its living freight, without oars, was drifting toward the cataract. Only one boy was on the bank, who caught up the long jumping-rope with which the girls had been amusing themselves, and, running along the bank, he threw one end to the boys in the boat. The force of the current, however, was so strong that it dragged the noble little fellow to the edge of the stream, where he stood braced with all his strength, which enabled him to stop the boat, but not to bring it to land. "Let go, Willie," said his little sister from the boat, who forgot her own danger as she saw that of her brother; "let go, or you will be dragged in too." "I can't let go," was the reply, "for if I do, you will be drowned;" and grasping the rope more firmly, he held on, though his arms ached with the strain, and he felt the gravel yielding as the cruel current slowly drew him deeper and deeper into the dark, cold water. The shrieks of the terrified children at length brought help, and the brave boy, whose strength was almost gone, and those in the boat were rescued from their danger.

"I can't let go!" That boy felt how much depended upon him; if he failed, his companions would be swept over the falls. Could the teacher realize the peril to which that class of boys and girls must be exposed if permitted to drift from the Sunday-school, to be swept on by the current of passion and pleasure toward certain ruin, he would say, "I can't let go" my hold on them. My work does not end with lessons heard and some useful knowledge imparted, but I am laboring for their salvation. The issues of life and death are involved in the effort. It is not the loss of the scholar to the school, it may be the loss of a soul." Regardless of the toil demanded, and pleasures renounced, he would hold them faithfully under religious instruction. In every moment of discouragement he would say, "I can't let go." If on me depend such great results, I cannot relax my efforts till I am assured of the safety of my charge."

### Pray to God.

We remember a preacher who was in the habit of praying at his congregation as well as to the Lord. If the congregation came late to church, he would ask the Lord to put it into their hearts to come early. If the house was uncomfortably cold, he would ask the Lord to put it into their hearts to buy a stove. Some young men were in the habit of going out in the midst of the service, and the Lord was begged to show them the impropriety of such conduct, and if they would not mend, to induce them to stay away from a place from whence they obtained no benefit, but were a hindrance to others. Though his hits were often so good

that the people forgot to pray, while they laughed, and many were most unexpectedly and effectually rebuked for their follies or oversights; yet we cannot recommend that style of prayer to superintendents and others in conducting Sunday-school exercises. Speech-making in prayer is deficient in reverence toward God. True prayer is an appeal directly to His throne, and the more clearly the fact is realized, the more effectual will the supplication be.

### Analysis of a Sunday-School Lesson.

Parable of the rich Man and Lazarus—Luke xvi. 19-31.

I. *The two characters living.* 1. The rich man was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. He had all that he wanted to wear and eat—all that the world wishes. 2. Lazarus was a beggar—had no worldly goods. He was very much afflicted—full of sores. He was also hungry—had nothing but crumbs to eat. He had no doctor but the dogs.

II. *The two characters dying.* 1. The one in his room furnished with all the world could afford; but he died and was buried. 2. The other out at the gate destitute of every earthly comfort.

III. *The two characters in eternity.* 1. The one "lifted up his eyes in hell, tormented in flame." The other "was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom."

*Inference.* If we take the world, we will be like the first; but if we take God for our portion, we will be like the second. R. M. LEATON.

### What are You Going to Do About it?

You are a member of the church. You are also a Sunday-school teacher. You have in one capacity or another been connected with the school for a long term of years. You can with mental vision review in pleasant recollection the various sets of faces that have wont to give answering expression to yours in times past, as they sat in the class before you.

Your class has always held a fair position in the school. At concerts, and on anniversary occasions, it has acquitted itself with credit. Its teacher is possibly accounted as one of the main-stays of the school.

However, you are not at ease. You have in your reading, or at some of the Sunday-school conventions or institutes that you have attended, had the ideal teacher presented to your mental and spiritual vision.

You have realized that there are teachers who are the best friends of each member of their classes. They are in direct personal sympathy with each scholar. They agonize in prayer for the spiritual welfare of each soul entrusted to their care. They are soul-winners. You do not feel altogether good when you contrast yourself with these teachers. You cannot avoid a perception of the difference between your work and theirs. You feel a sense of dissatisfaction, and things seem generally out of joint.

What are you going to do about it, friend of ours?

One of your brethren listened some evenings since to the presentation of the work of the true teacher, as given by one of our best Sunday-school speakers. He could not return home when the crowd dispersed. At an advanced hour of the night, a Christian acquaintance met him walking the quiet streets.

"I could not go home after that address," he said. "I am going to give up my class! My work has been a vain show. I feel I am an embodied fraud!"

"Will giving up your class be calculated to help the matter any?" in-

quired the sympathizing friend; and arm in arm, under the solemn midnight sky, the two men discussed this question of Christian responsibility.

At the close of the prolonged conversation the teacher said: "There is but one thing left for me to do. I am shut up to one course. I see it plainly. If I let go the little hold I have upon the Lord's work, and upon His promises, my condition will certainly not be bettered. If I remain on this same plane of mechanical labor, neither benefit nor comfort can be the issue. It is idle to work gold mines daintily with gloves on, and only when the sun shines. Mining, to bring to light the pure gold of truth, is severe work."

"What then, brother?" asked the friend.

"There is but one thing left to do. I must take a new grip hold of work! I can't let go. I dare not. I must go on, or die!"

"The fruitfulness which is predicated of the true branches of the Vine shall be yours!" emphatically and affectionately asseverated the friend. "God's promises cannot fail."

Under similar circumstances, feeling that you have not been an altogether successful worker in the Lord's vineyard; realizing something of the magnitude of the work; learning also to what measure of angelic service others have attained; and seeing your work poor indeed in the contrast, are you going to sit down discouraged?

What are you going to do about it, friend?—*Sunday-School Times.*

### Save the Little Ones.

A few years ago a steamer was coming from California. The cry of "fire! fire!" suddenly thrilled every heart. Every effort was made to stay the flames; but in vain. It soon became evident that the ship must be lost. The only thought now was self-preservation. The burning mass was headed for the shore, which was not far off. A passenger was seen buckling his belt of gold around his waist, ready to plunge into the waves. Just then a pleading voice arrested him: "Please, sir, can you swim?" A child's blue eyes were piercing into his deepest soul, as he looked down upon her. "Yes, child, I can swim." "Well, sir, won't you please to save me?" "I cannot do both," he thought; "I must save the child or the gold. But a moment ago I was anxious for all this ship's company. Now I am doubting whether I shall exchange a human life for paltry gold." Unbuckling the belt, he cast it from him, and said, "Yes, little girl, I will try to save you," stooping down he bade her clasp his neck—"Thus, child; not so tight as to choke me. There, hang on now, and I will try to make for the land." The child bowed herself on his broad shoulders, and clung to her deliverer. With a heart thrice strengthened, and an arm thrice nerved, he struck out for the shore. Wave after wave washed over them, but still the brave man held out, and the dear child held on, until a mighty mountain-billow swept the sweet treasure from his embrace, and cast him senseless on the bleak rocks. Kind hands administered to him. Recovering his consciousness, the form of a dear child met his earnest gaze, bending over him with more than angel ministrations, and blessing him with mute but eloquent benediction.

So, dear fellow-teachers and lovers of the little ones, let us bend our hearts to the burden of the precious souls of the children. Let us take them in the strong arms of our faith and our prayers, and bear them up through the storms of life, and though the rude waves of sin may tear them from our grasp, yet who knows, by-and-by, when we get on the other shore, but we may be welcomed by the little ones we have tried to save.—*Old and Young.*

### Disturbing the Teacher.

"Should a teacher be disturbed during a lesson?" No more than you disturb a minister when he is preaching; not a bit. I was in one of our schools in Indiana, some time ago, whose superintendent's wife had a class of thirty or forty young ladies; and I saw that in thirty-five minutes she had to teach the lesson, she was disturbed seven times. Now, I consider it a great failure to have these interruptions. The librarian came up and whispered to her, and took her attention away from the class; and that took the attention of the whole class. Then the assistant librarian came up, and it was not long before the superintendent came up, and the assistant superintendent came up, and then the secretary came. I kept account and I think it was seven times that she was thus interrupted. I would like to know how these ministers would get along if some one would come up and ask a question in the midst of the sermon? Suppose the minister has studied all the week on his sermon and is just making his application, and some deacon would come up and say, "Did you give the notice for that Wednesday evening meeting?" They would take that deacon and put him out of the church. But I would as soon disturb a minister in the midst of his sermon as a teacher in the midst of his lesson. Here, for instance, is a teacher studying all the week to make an impression on his class, and no librarian or secretary has a right to come and interrupt him while he is teaching. I have heard some one say, "You can't get along with the library unless you do it." Then I would take the library and put it out of the window. If the library comes in collision with the Word of God, let the library go.—*D. L. Moody.*

### THE WRONG AND RIGHT WAY.—

We visited a Mission Sunday-school, some months since, in a neighboring city. There was present a superintendent of what was called a flourishing Sunday-school in another large city, who had much reputation, also, as a lecturer to children. He was requested to address the school; and, on doing so, took for his subject, Heaven. His description was gorgeous and glittering, with stars, palaces, and robes, and everything grand; but not a word was said to explain the spiritual meaning of these images. Those poor, ignorant children, all seemed very anxious to get some of the gold, and pearls, and costly raiment, so grandly described; but, if they had never heard the way of salvation before, they could have had no idea of it, when this great speaker was done; for he neither alluded to sin, nor repentance, nor faith, nor the atonement of Christ, nor any saving doctrine. We had declined speaking; but when he finished, our soul was stirred within us at the idea of allowing those dear children to have their souls trifled with in that manner; and hence we requested the privilege of adding a few words, by way of explaining how they might gain a right and title to a mansion in the glorious city of which they heard, through repentance of sin, and faith in Jesus Christ, as their only Savior. *Exchange.*

THE TEACHER really occupies the most important position in the Sunday-school; for he is the only one who comes in direct contact with the children, and he is the one who will be most influential in furthering the great object of the Sunday-school, namely, the making of Christian men and women. This end he must always have in view; it must be the goal towards which he is journeying; it must be always present with him, warming his heart with love for those under his influence, and quickening his mind in all its searchings after truth.

Boys and Girls.

The Kite.

"Boys, go to Sabbath-school, and don't stop to play upon the road. Be sure now that you mind me."

Mr. Jones said this to Jem and Joe, and then shut his room door, took off his coat and lay down on the lounge for his afternoon nap. Mrs. Jones had gone out to see a sick child in the neighborhood. The boys were therefore alone.

"I shan't go to Sabbath-school," said Jem. "Nor I either; I am going to fly my kite to-day. See what a splendid wind; she will go up ever so high," said Joe. "Good, I will go with you. Father has gone to sleep and he won't know it, and mother is away."

So these bad boys went up into the back part of the house and got their kite. It was a beauty, and had been made only the week before. It was pointed at one end, and square at the other, and had the picture of a handsome face on it, with gilt stars all over it, and bright blue ribbons attached to the corners, and then it had a long and gay train ornamented with red, blue and yellow papers. The boys stole out, and crossed the garden very quietly for fear they might be seen, for they knew that their father would punish them if he found out their behavior. At last they were out on the common outside of the town. Away sailed the kite, and sure enough there was a fine wind blowing. The boys were wild with delight, the sunlight shone on the gilt stars, and the kite sped along higher and higher, then turned and mounted again, as more line was let off from the big reel Joe held in his hand. They went out nearly a mile from home, and in their excitement forgot that it was the Sabbath, and forgot that God saw them. They only thought of the fine way their beautiful kite sailed along.

"Now, Joe, let me hold the reel a while. I want to fly it too," said Jem. "You have had it ever since we came out, and it's no fun to me not to hold it myself."

"I want to fly it to-day myself, I tell you, and you let it alone," said Joe.

"Are you not going to let me have that reel at all, Joe?"

"No, I am not," said Joe. "Very well; we'll see if you don't;" and Jem made a rush at Joe.

"Let me and my kite alone, I say."

"Give me that reel."

"I shan't do it," said Joe.

"Then I'll have it;" and directly there was a blow planted full on Joe's face, and a squabble to get the reel ensued. Joe tried to hold on to the string and to keep off Jem, but at last, in one of Jem's assaults, Joe fell flat on the grass, the reel slipped out of his hand, away higher yet sailed the kite, and it was gone—reel, line, and kite, all gone!

"There now! see what you did, you bad, mean boy!" and Joe got up and made a dash on Jem, who was stupidly gazing on the kite soaring away up among the white clouds, far out of reach.

"Well, why didn't you give me the reel? It was mine as much as yours. I don't care if it is gone, for you are so selfish with it."

Joe and Jem were very angry, and they stood with flushed faces and clenched fists, calling each other names. They did not hear the roll of wheels along the road, nor were they aware of the presence of any one, until the familiar voice of their pastor broke on their ears as the buggy stopped, and a kind voice said in a tone of surprise: "Why, James and Joseph, what is the matter, and why are you quarreling?" They were too much ashamed to answer. Mr. Carr got out of the buggy

and came up to the boys, when, by a few well-directed questions, he soon obtained a full knowledge of the facts in the case. He then spoke with deep sorrow of heart to the boys about their evil behavior in breaking the Sabbath by playing truant from Sabbath-school, and lastly, of the sin of quarreling. The pastor was going out to see a very sick lady, or he would not have found out these bad boys. The two boys went home with downcast faces and sheepish looks. They did not tell their father of the loss of their beautiful kite, but he heard all about it from the minister the next day, and I can assure you that he punished the boys well for their disobedience and Sabbath-breaking. I thought of these boys as I sat by my window this pleasant Sabbath afternoon, and saw a large and beautiful painted kite sailing away up high in the air. I wonder if the boy who was flying it knew not that it was the Sabbath day, and whether he had no kind parents to tell him better, and to teach him that God sees boys and girls who break His commandment to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." I like to see boys have nice kites, and it is a pleasure to them to fly them in a fine wind, but they never should do it on the Sabbath.—*Luth. Vis.*

Joe's Lesson.

Joe was a brave boy. He never knew what fear meant—as far as other boys, or any common danger, was concerned. He was first in study, first in play, and not second-best in work. He had a pleasant home, a capital school teacher, who would have told you Joe was the best boy in doors or out. What, then, is the matter with him now? For this surely is Joe; and he isn't in his mother's parlor to-night. No, he is in jail; and, as he cannot go to her, she and Fanny have gone to him. It was a terrible shock to poor Joe's mother when she learned that he had been arrested for stealing a ten dollar bill from the drawer of a merchant. Did he take the money? It was missed from the drawer, and it was also proved that Joe changed a ten dollar bill—a new, crisp greenback—at a grocery in another part of the town the same night it was missing. The officers believed Joe stole the money. Frank Nevinaugh was very certain of it; but Joe's mother and Fanny did not believe a word of it. They were sure he told the truth; but he had been found in bad company, and laid himself liable to be charged with anything which bad boys may be accused of doing. Joe had been a little too fearless. He was not afraid of wine, and not afraid of boys who could smoke and chew and drink beer and cider. So one night when five or six of these boys were to have a grand time, some one of them had a ten dollar bill to be changed. One of them got Joe to get it broken, and then all shared the cigars, nuts, and cider (with something a little stronger for that once.) The bill was missed. Frank Nevinaugh, who was in the store, had heard a boy say Joe changed a bill at a certain grocery. The bill was found, and Joe's plea that he changed it for Fred Morlette (Frank's friend) did him no good. Of course Fred denied it, and Joe went to jail. He could have been very happy even in jail, knowing he was innocent of theft, had it not been for the wine-drinking and the bad company, and the disgrace they brought. When the trial came Joe was cleared, but as long as he lived he never forgot that week in the Starfield jail. It was a hard lesson, but Joe never again tasted wine or tobacco, and avoided "bad company" as carefully as he would shun an iron wolf-trap.

A loving heart and a pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him.

The Poor Customer.

"How much butter?"  
 "One-half pound, if you please."  
 "And sugar?"  
 "Half a pound, sir."  
 "And those oranges?"  
 "Half a dozen, sir."  
 "You go by halves to-day. Well, what else? Be speedy, ma'm, you are keeping better customers waiting."  
 "Half a peck of Indian meal, and one French roll," said the woman; but her lip quivered, and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken—at her faded shawl, her thin, stoop form, her coarse garments; and I read poverty on all—extreme poverty. And the pallid, pinching features—the mournful but once beautiful face—told me that the luxuries were not for her.

An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale face longed for the fresh oranges; for whose comfort the tea and the butter and the fine French roll were bought with much sacrifice. And I saw him sip the tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eyes to the golden fruit. And I heard him ask her, kneeling at the smoking hearth, to taste them with him. And as she set her broken pan on the edge to bake her coarse loaf, I heard her say: "Bye and bye, when I am hungry."

"And 'bye and bye," when the eyes of the sufferer are closed in sleep, I saw her bend over him, with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnant of the feast carefully by, and ate her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie. The grocer's hard eye was upon me. "You are keeping better customers waiting."

Oh, how I longed to tell him how poverty and persecution, contempt and scorn, could not dim the heart's fine gold purified by many a trial; and that woman, with her little wants and holy sacrifice, was better in the sight of God than many a trumpet-tongued Dives, who gave that he might be known to men.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I am composed of 14 letters.  
 My 3, 9, 2, 14 is an important division of time.  
 My 1, 6, 4, 13, 8 is the name of one of the apostles.  
 My 4, 6, 10, 11, 5, 13, 8 has imparted many important lessons to boys and girls.  
 My 7, 8, 13, 2, 11 was what the apostles were commanded to do.  
 My whole is what every generous-hearted Christian will be ready to do.

Ages ago, when Greece was young,  
 And Homer, blind and wand'ring sung,  
 Where'er he roamed, through street or field,  
 My first the noble bard upheld.  
 Look to the new moon for my next,  
 You'll see it there; but if perplexed,  
 Go, ask the huntsman, he can show  
 My name—he gives it many a blow.  
 My whole, as you will quickly see,  
 Is a large town in Tuscany,  
 Which ladies soon will recognize:  
 A favorite head-dress it supplies.

My first is the shortest of names,  
 The dearest of women can own.  
 My second an animal claims,  
 Of beasts in uncleanness alone.  
 My next is a word often read,  
 An undefined, adjective noun—  
 Or pronoun, I ought to have said:  
 My whole is wood of renown.

In heaven and earth I have my share,  
 And in the sea, too, I am there.  
 I am in the flowers which smell so sweet,  
 Which oft you trample 'neath your feet.  
 In Eden's bower of beauty rare,  
 With Eve I dwell, while she was there.  
 I live in darkness, yet always  
 I'm found in sunbeams bright and gay.  
 In Paradise I dwell, yet know  
 I'm also in the realms below.  
 In ocean's caves secure I lie,  
 With gems unseen by human eye,  
 The sun you see, with light so fine,  
 Without my aid could never shine.  
 I'm east, I'm west, and at the poles,  
 Deep in the earth's dark caves and holes.  
 In life and death I am the same:  
 I've said enough—tell me my name.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 993.

Charades.—OXFORD, SONNET.  
 Enigma.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Obituaries.

40.—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.

McCORD.—Died, at his residence, in Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, Texas, on the 25th of March, A. D. 1872, JOSEPH A. McCORD, aged 46 years.

Brother McCord was born in the State of South Carolina, Abbeville District; removed to Mississippi in 1835, and thence to Texas in 1850. He was converted to God in early youth, and united with the Presbyterian Church, but joined the M. E. Church, South, after coming to Texas.

Brother McCord was an active member of the church—ever ready to speak its praise and support its institutions. He had occupied every office in the church that a layman can, except delegate to the General Conference. Since the death of his estimable wife, whose obituary appeared in the ADVOCATE a few months ago, he has lived particularly serious and near his God. And though death required him to leave seven orphan children, over whom he yearned in purest parental affection, yet he murmured not at the will of God; but consigning his children to their Heavenly Father and kind relatives, he met death with calmness, and left a most emphatic testimony that all was well forever.  
 H. H. SUTHERLAND, Pastor.

ARNOLD.—LAURA ELIZA, daughter of H. A. and Eliza A. Arnold, died in Matagorda county, Texas, February 25, 1872, aged a little over three years and six months. The lovely bird has been transplanted to expand and unfold its loveliness in fairer climes above.

"Forbid them not," the Savior cries,  
 But let them come to me:  
 My heavenly kingdom in the skies,  
 Composed of such shall be.

A member of that kingdom dear  
 Her lovely spirit is;  
 Free from all pain, and grief, and tear,  
 She dwells in endless bliss.

JNO. C. HUCKLE.  
 May 21, 1872.

WILSON.—GILBERT WILSON died in Harrison county, Texas, on the 25th of April, 1872, in the 83d year of his age. The preachers who have traveled the Marshall circuit for many years past doubtless remember well this good man. For a time before he died, he had doubts respecting his prospects, but a short time before his death he became composed.

It would be a great blessing to the church if we had many such members as Gilbert Wilson. Religion was the theme on which his soul loved to dwell. He was punctual to the last to meet his class. Old as he was, he would ride nearly a hundred miles to attend a district meeting. At quarterly conference you might confidently expect him. God grant that his mantle may fall on some one who will fill his place in the church.  
 W. H. M.

BOYD.—Rev. JESSEE M. BOYD was born Nov. 2, 1817; married to Miss Winifred S. Pater-son Jan. 17, 1836; professed religion July, 1844; was licensed to exhort Feb. 8, 1845, at Fort Smith, Ark.; was licensed to preach Sept. 1, 1855; was received into the Arkansas Conference at Vanburen in 1846; traveled Perryville mission two years; Fort Smith circuit two years; was ordained deacon and Elder by Bishop Capers; traveled Benton, Lewtberg and Clinton circuits—each one year; on Cerey mission two years; located; moved to Texas, and joined the East Texas Conference; was two years on Greenville circuit; one year on the Quitman circuit, and the next year was superannuated. He moved into the Texas Conference; was on the Buchanan circuit 1863-4; two years on Grandview and Acton circuits; two years each on the Centerville and Wheelock circuits; entered upon his work, full of hope with regard to success; was attacked with pneumonia at Bremond, and on the 17th of Dec., 1871, he died in peace with God and all men. Like Stephen, he died in sight of heaven, and like Lazarus, was carried by the angels to Abraham's bosom, where, to-day, he enjoys the society of many converted under his ministry. May the Lord take care of his widow and fatherless children, and reunite the family in heaven.  
 THOS. STANFORD.  
 WACO, TEXAS, May 17, 1872.

TURNER.—Departed this life in the city of Houston, April 26, 1872, Mrs. SALLIE K. TURNER, wife of Lucius A. Turner, and daughter of Augustus L. Witherington, of Arkansas, in the 22d year of her age.

"Sweet is the scene when Christians die,  
 When holy souls retire to rest;  
 How mildly beams the closing eye!  
 How gently heaves the expiring breast!

Triumphant smiles the victor's brow,  
 Fanned by some guardian angel's wing;  
 O grave! where is thy victory now?  
 And where, O death, where is thy sting?"  
 L.

BROWER.—Capt. J. D. BROWER was born in the State of New Jersey and departed this life April 20, 1872, at his residence, in Port Lavaca, Calhoun county, Texas, at the advanced age of 75 years.

In the evening of his life, Brother Brower united with the M. E. Church, South, of which he was a liberal supporter and a consistent member until death terminated his earthly pilgrimage. Reposing upon the promises of God through Christ, he was not only ready, but perfectly willing to cross the flood. He died in the exercise of an unwavering trust in Christ. To him death was the gate of life, the vestibule of glory. Sister Brower has lost a devoted husband, the church an exemplary member, the Masonic Fraternity a worthy brother, and the community a good citizen.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee;

Thy Savior has passed through its portals before thee,  
 And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom.

JOHN C. C. BLACK  
 TEXANA, TEXAS, May 10, 1872.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

We learn with regret that Thomas Gibbs, of the firm of T. & S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Texas, died recently at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He was one of the oldest merchants of Huntsville, a good citizen, and a sincere Christian.

The Groesbeeck *Herald* says a terrible hurricane passed over that place the 24th ult., destroying ten or twelve houses. Maj. G. A. Wheat, his wife and Mr. J. C. Page, were injured by falling timbers. It is feared the injuries of Maj. Wheat and Mr. Page will prove fatal. The *Herald* says it was the most frightful storm ever known in that region. "Houses were lifted in mid-air and instantly wrenched into a thousand fragments." After leaving Groesbeeck it did not seem to touch the ground again for some three miles, when it reached the farm of Mr. Abe McLendon, and completely destroyed his crop.

We understand that efforts are being made in good earnest to protect our frontier from Indian depredations. Gen. Augur has called for another regiment of United States troops to assist him in his protection of the frontier. It is also stated that an effort will be made to organize a regiment of mounted frontiersmen. If this is done, we may rely on sharp work with the Indians. One company of frontiersmen will be worth a battalion of regular troops in that service.

The Rusk *Observer* calls attention to the fact that a large amount of bacon and flour is being imported to that point, and urges farmers to produce these articles at home. It will be wise economy on the part of the people to accept this counsel.

The Waco *Advance* has seen several loads of hay from the country in that market. We are glad to report such facts. Texas can produce all the hay its horses and cows can consume. If the public carriers of Texas are ever able to afford transportation of the produce of the farmer at rates which will compete with those from St. Louis via New Orleans, the farmers will have a market for their surplus hay as far as the coast.

The toll bridge across Leon river, near Belton, has received twenty-five dollars per day since its erection.

The working party on the Waco Tap road are now in sight of that city, and the grading will soon be complete.

Yeast powders are now an Austin manufacture. The people prefer it to the imported article.

The officers of the San Antonio Fair Association offer to act as agents for the sale of any articles that exhibitors wish to sell; and on the last day of the fair they will have an auction sale of everything the exhibitors wish to dispose of.

Gypsum in large quantities can be obtained within eight or ten miles of San Antonio, Texas.

Our exchanges from every part of the wheat region report a splendid wheat crop. The harvesting is now going on, and when cleaned and ready for the mill, will be in advance of any former year.

The Dallas *Herald* emphatically de-

nies the story of the burning of the negro school-house in Dallas. The good people of that place heard that the house caught fire and a negro man put it out with a bucket of water, but they never heard what an awful affair it was until it appeared in the columns of certain papers.

Mr. A. B. Palm has shown the Austin *Statesman* specimens of silver and lead ore from Llano county. We have been through that region and remember well the evidences of rich mineral resources in which it abounds. There are abundant signs of iron ore in that part of the county near Smoothing-iron Rock. The soil is red with iron. One of these days some of the acres of Llano county will sell for a price which will rival that paid for the coal mine of Bastrop county.

Austin had a heavy rain recently. Mr. Bremond had several thousand dollars worth of goods damaged.

We are glad to learn that Bonham, McKinney and Denton are to be made money order postoffices. This will facilitate the transmission of money.

The Indians are still on the war path along our Northern frontier. On the 10th a squad of ten attacked four white men in Jack county, who were gathering their horses and after a sharp fight, drove off twenty-nine head. On the 13th 10 head were stolen from Jacksboro.

A special courier lately reached Fort Sell from Fort Griffin, announcing that nearly one thousand Indians had crossed Red River. The evident design is a raid on the Texas frontier.

The Erath county coal is pronounced equal to the best Pennsylvania coal. The mine is near Stephenville, and, it is said, is sufficient to supply the State for years to come.

The dedication of Glenwood Cemetery, Houston, will take place June 12th, at 4 p. m. The services will be under the direction of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M.; the orator, Col. Manley.

We regret to report a destructive fire at Calvert the night of the 29th. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

Governor Davis has declared the office of State Treasurer vacant on account of the absence of Treasurer Honey from the State, and has appointed a commissioner to take control of affairs. The Chief Clerk of the Treasury refused to obey the orders of the Governor. The matter was undecided up to last accounts.

Thos. P. Robb, of Savannah, F. J. Mead, of Mississippi, and R. H. Savage, of California, were appointed commissioners, by the President, under the joint resolution of Congress, to examine into the alleged depredations on the frontier of Texas by bands of Indians and Mexicans. The commissioners are to report in writing.

Maj. G. A. Wheat, of Groesbeeck, is dead.

The Liberty *Observer* says the crops in that section, both corn and cotton, look as well as crops can look.

The Bryan *Appeal* says that crops in that region are without parallel. Corn silking and tasseling.

The contract for building the iron bridge over the Big Brazos has been signed.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## Congressional.

SENATE—May 27.—A bill, reported for the payment of the Kentucky war claims, was unanimously adopted.

The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of petitions for allowing foreigners to become President, the acknowledgment of God in the Constitution, and the exclusion of men from office who are addicted to liquor.

The discussion of the Tariff and Tax Bills showed that the Senate was determined to hold back action on the appropriation bills, thus compelling the House to prolong its session.

On the 29th, the Senate adopted the House resolution to adjourn the 3d of June.

A motion to have the present tax on tobacco unchanged, was lost by a vote of 17 to 32, when an amendment fixing the tax at 24 cents was adopted.

An amendment extending the term when tobacco might be withdrawn from bonded warehouses, was passed.

On the 30th, the Senate finished the internal revenue bill. The tax on whisky remains at seventy cents per gallon, but on tobacco a uniform tax of twenty-four cents a pound was agreed on. This is an advance of four cents on the House rates.

Bonded warehouses for tobacco are abolished, but all tobacco now in bond is permitted to remain twelve months, though no new entries are allowed.

HOUSE.—In the House an increased subsidy of the Brazilian Steamship Company was rejected by a vote of 79 to 112.

On motion of Dawes, it was resolved to extend the session until Monday, June 3d, at 12 m; carried by a vote of 153 to 24.

Motion of Poland to suspend the rules and extend the Ku-Klux bill till the end of the next session of Congress, rejected by a vote of 94 to 108.

Some twenty-two Republicans voted with all the Democrats against Poland's bill.

On the 28th ult., the bill extending the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was defeated by a vote of 94 to 18.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to refund duty paid on tea and coffee in bond on the 1st of July.

Maynard voted to suspend the rules and pass the Senate supplementary civil rights bill, which was rejected; yeas, 113; nays, 83, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. It was a strict party vote.

The bill for bridging the Missouri at Omaha, Nebraska, passed.

Bill fixing the election of Congressmen and President in Louisiana on the same day passed. It goes to the President.

Bill releasing Japan from \$375,000, balance on treaty, passed. It was opposed by Butler, who styled it voting away money on the sickly sentimentality of cultivating friendly relations of our half-savage friends of Japan. He said we had given up the Alabama claims to cultivate peace with Great Britain. At this rate we would soon be the most degraded nation on earth.

Butler, from the Ku-Klux Committee, reported a bill to amend the enforcement act. It was met by the opposition by parliamentary strategy. Holman moved to adjourn.

Wood supplemented it with a motion that when the House adjourned, it would adjourn to meet on Friday.

The alteration of these motions, which are always in order, may occupy the House indefinitely. After several votes, the Democrats showing no sign of yielding, the House adjourned by a vote of 102 to 83.

Butler, on the 30th, renewed his amendment to the enforcement bill. The Speaker ruled that the privilege of a report at any time by the Outrage Committee lapsed when any member moved a suspension of the rules. This will certainly exclude all violent partisan legislation this session.

House adjourned on Butler's motion.

A telegram from Hon. D. C. Giddings, of June 1st, to the *News*, announces that a law has been passed extending the time for holding the Presidential election in Texas to four days.

## National.

The Louisiana Republican State Convention, called by Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, met at the Mechanics' Building, New Orleans, the 28th of May. It is said that the programme was to introduce the Greeley resolutions the next day, and, if rejected, the Greeley delegates would withdraw and hold a separate Convention, and appoint a committee to confer with other political organizations friendly to the Cincinnati platform.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention left New Orleans the 28th. Col. G. W. Carter was appointed additional candidate for the State at large.

The Charleston, South Carolina, Democratic Convention met the 30th and endorsed the Cincinnati platform and candidates, and instructed their delegates to act accordingly.

The meeting of the Labor Reform Convention in Boston, May 30th, was large and enthusiastic.

The *World* asserts that Trumbull, Doolittle, Charles Sedgwick and Cassinus M. Clay are to speak at a Greeley ratification meeting in New York the 3d inst.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met at Reading, June 1st, and elected its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention without instructions respecting nominations for the Presidency.

## Miscellaneous.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, died June 1st, aged 77 years.

Workmen were sent the 27th to Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, to induce the co-operation of the committees of the Eight hour League, who have in charge the furniture trade. The upholsterers report 250 new men returned to their organization since the strike.

Mr. Kuhn, who has returned from a tour through the Western States, reports the trade resolved upon enforcing the eight hour movement.

The piano makers struck the 27th for eight hours work at the same pay they have had for ten hours.

The pattern makers are active to secure their demands.

Destructive rains have prevailed at and near Prague, in Bohemia. The volume of water was so great as to inundate the surrounding country. Several villages, besides the growing crops, have been swept away, and a number of lives lost.

A terrible hurricane passed over Morgan county, Missouri, on the 25th ult. A number of houses and farms were destroyed, five lives lost and a number wounded, several of whom, it is feared, fatally.

A tornado visited St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, totally destroying the residence and sugar-house on the plantation of Young & Brothers.

Alexandria was also visited by a tornado on the 24th of May. The Episcopal Church was blown down.

The New York *Times* gives the names of forty-one vessels, and the number of each crew, which are known to be lost off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the terrible gale of 11th of April. Out of 4000 souls, only about 175 are accounted for. Most of the vessels were dashed to pieces on icebergs and fields of ice dur-

ing the terrific hurricane. They were engaged in seal fishing, which will be nearly broken up by this disaster. It will spread ruin and suffering throughout Newfoundland. A large number of other vessels are yet to be heard from, whose fate may be as terrible as those reported.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Duke of Belford, nephew of Earl Russell, is dead.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, brother of Lord Lytton Bulwer, is dead.

Gladstone's reply to the questions of Disraeli and Horsman gave no facts not already in possession of the public.

The usual motion to adjourn for Derby Day was met by a bold protest by a member by name of Hughes. His opposition was greeted with a storm of laughter and ironical cheers, but he persisted, and reminded the House that it adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for worship, and now proposed twenty-four hours for racing. The race had introduced a corrupt and insidious system of gambling. He was in favor of manly English sports, but not this species of amusement, and considered it beneath the dignity of the House to recognize horse-racing. The motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 212 to 58.

The Grenadier Guards' band has left for the Boston Jubilee.

France.

Generals who received Napoleon's recent letter assuming the responsibility for the surrender of Sedan, transmitted it to President Thiers.

Gen. Ulrich, who was so seriously censured by the Commission on Capitulations in their report on the surrender of Strasburg, has been relieved from active service in the army.

Spain.

Marshall Serrano granted full pardon to all insurgents who voluntarily surrendered to the authorities. On Saturday the Carlists of Biscay availed themselves of this clemency. One band only remain in the mountains of Navarre.

The Cortes was to reassemble the 28th.

The Republicans will join the Radicals in opposition to the ministry.

A majority of the Chambers have assumed the name of Constitutionalists.

The fall of the Sagosta ministry resulted from the fact that twenty millions of dollars was diverted from the colonial to the interior department and employed in secret service. The records offered to justify this service, which was a spy system, showed that nearly every prominent Spaniard is involved in some conspiracy, and that Madrid is a vast nest of political intrigue. Serrano is said to be involved in a movement in favor of Alphonse, a son of the ex-Queen Isabella.

Rex, late Minister of War, is said to be compromised with the Carlists, and Zorilla with the Internationals.

Distinguished Republicans are reported as proposing to plunder the Bank of Spain, Castellar wishing only to seize the coin, and Margatt urging the seizure of the bullion, also.

On the 30th, Admiral Topete stated that the ministry recognized the validity of the convention with the rebels in Biscay, pardoning the rebels who surrendered voluntarily, and requesting the members of the opposition not to interrogate the government relative to this action. Upon this announcement Lerallo moved a vote of censure on Serrano. Then Senor Martos arose and proceeded to question the government. The President refused to answer. Martos insisted on his question, when Topete said the action of the deputy was insulting, and left the chamber, when great confusion and disorder, in the Cortes, prevailed.

The king is disposed to make Ser-

rano Premier as a reward for his distinguished services, in which case, it is thought, the new Cabinet will resign. From these confused yet exciting reports it is evident that affairs in Spain are in a precarious situation, though it is impossible to predict the result.

From advices from Madrid, June 1, we learn that Marshall Serrano has resigned as Generalissimo of the troops operating against the Carlists at Biscay, and Lieutenant-General Ectique has been appointed as his successor.

Serrano's clemency to Carlist chiefs has completely demoralized the rebels, who now suspect the chief of treachery.

Austria.

The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, died the 28th of typhoid fever.

Mexico.

Gen. Trevino is concentrating the entire revolutionary force north of the Sierra Madre at and near Monterey and is strengthening the fortifications of that city, where he expects to make a stand.

Gen. Correllas is advancing from Saltillo with about five thousand government troops towards Monterey.

Were it not for the insurgents at Monterey commerce could be opened to the States of Zacataces, San Luis Potisi and Coahuilla, which are held by government forces.

Gen. Ceballos, with about two thousand men, is driving the insurgents back into Monterey, where a union of his forces will enable them to capture Trevino, whose forces are outnumbered, or drive him to the mountains. Trevino's forces are falling back before Ceballos' advance guard.

Commerce is reviving with the prospect of the capture of Monterey.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—S. S. Magazine, Visitor and Little People—Nashville; Galaxy for June—Plymouth Pulpit—Christian Union—Newspaper Directory for 1872—Eclectic for June—New York; Printer's Circular—Philadelphia; Littell's Living Age—Boston; Little Corporal—Pulpit—Chicago.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—While the demand during the week has been fair, operations have been restricted, owing to the unusual light supplies, and prices have remained quite stationary in consequence. The entire sales were made during the early part of the week, and at figures slightly in advance of our last closing ones, the market showing a strong tendency upward, but without stock to meet it. Sales for the week, 436 bales; total receipts, 212 bales; exports, 176 bales, all coastwise. At the close this week we quote prices nominal as follows:

Low Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Ordinary..... 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
Good Ordinary..... 19 1/2 @ 20
Low Middling..... 20 1/2 @ 20 3/4
Middling..... 21 @ -

WOOL.—Receipts for the week run up to 376 sacks, and sales amounting to, say, 20,000 pounds, prices for same being somewhat below those reported in our last, condition and quality, however, materially affecting prices. Our Northern journals account for the present inactivity of buyers on the ground of a proposed reduction in duties on foreign wools of ten per cent., action on which, it is thought, must soon be had by Congress. In view of this, holders of stocks abroad are anxious to unload, but manufacturers are biding their time for further reductions, hence orders are limited at this point. We quote, as per sales, as follows:

Burry Wool..... 27 @ 31
Coarse, free of burrs..... 24 @ 28
Medium..... 40 @ 43
Fine..... 41 @ 45

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Paovisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Galveston District. SECOND ROUND.

Bay mission, at White's S. H. June 15, 16. Hempstead and Harrisburg, at Hempstead, June 22, 23. Navasota circuit, at Navasota, June 29, 30. Millican circuit, at Millican station, July 6, 7. Bryan circuit, at Alexander Chapel, July 13, 14. Houston, Washington Street, 2, 21. Houston, Shearn Church, and Suburban circuit, July 27, 28. Galveston, St. Johns August 3, 4. Spring Creek circuit, at McPherson's school house, August 10, 11. Columbia circuit, at Island Chapel August 17, 18. Matagorda cir., at Colorado chapel Aug 24, 25. Cypress mis., at Spring, August 31, and Sept. 1. Bryan station, Sept. 7, 8. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Dallas District Conference.

The District Conference for Dallas District will convene at Decatur, Wise county, on Thursday, the 23th day of July, 1872, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. The brethren of adjoining conferences are cordially invited to be present. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E. Home Advocate please copy.

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 Peck 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 13th, 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.

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 S. 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.

Port Sullivan, at Port Sullivan, June 8, 9. Belton and Salado, at Bethelchem, 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.

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.

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. DEVILBISS.

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.

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.

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLEIGHT.  
J. H. 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

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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.

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BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.  
Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, Chime, 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 ly

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

**E. H. CUSHING,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
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MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.  
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And General Commission Merchants,  
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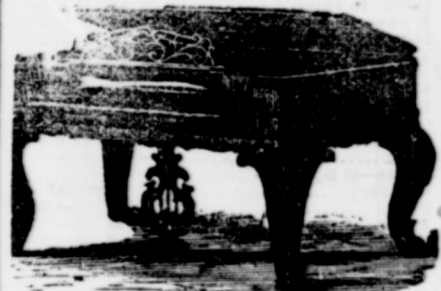
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THE CELEBRATED W. H. BLACK & CO.,  
STAR SAWED SHINGLE.  
Delivered in Houston, Harrisburg or Galveston in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to A. GESSUMS, POWELL & CO., may 15 1m Strand, Galveston.

**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 HUDSON RIVER WIRE WORKS, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., New York, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. June 22-ly

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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,  
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Galveston, Texas.  
may 15-1m

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Importers & Wholesale Dealers in  
**Heavy and Shelf Hardware,**  
Guns, Cutlery, &c.  
Agents for Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Stake-haker Wagons, DuBois Gins, Winchester Rifles; Plows and Agricultural Implements.  
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may 15 1m

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PRICES REDUCED.**



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

KNABE,  
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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

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VIOLINS,  
GUITARS,  
FLUTES,  
MUSIC BOXES.

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**PRINCE & CO.'s Celebrated**  
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MUSIC DEALERS,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
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JOHN'S IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING  
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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,**  
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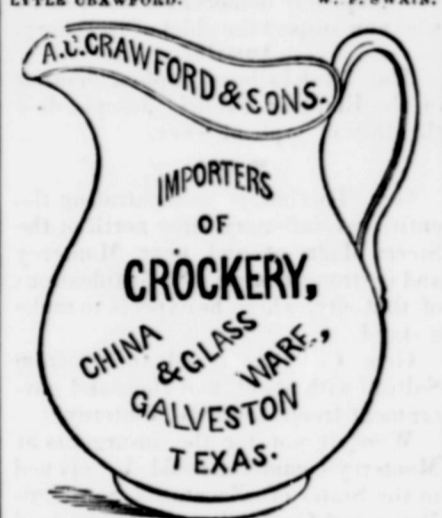
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At Houston, no comparison to the daily Fair display at  
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Nos. 74, 76 & 78, Mechanic Street, next to Washington Hotel,

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 PIQUE 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

**HARRIS' Improved**  
SEWING & BINDER,  
with new Blind Stitch Guide.  
We challenge the world. Fits any Machine. Does 2 kinds work; some 2 ways; binds 4 ways; makes French fold, umbrellas and linen seams. It BLIND stitches a cut bind, turning both edges. Pays its cost in ONE DAY. Highest award at Am. Int. Fair, 1871. Increases capacity of \$60 machine 1/2. Sent free on receipt of price. State kind of machine you wish it for. Great inducements to the trade. Address MILO HARRIS, 197 Broadway, N. Y., or Jamestown, N. Y. Price \$1.50.  
may 29-1m



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,  
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**BROWN & LANG,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
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**HARDWARE,**  
157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas.  
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**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.

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National Watch Co., Elgin, Illinois.  
Many Grades and Styles! Various prices!  
Ask Your Jeweler to Show Them.  
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Business, heretofore conducted under the 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.  
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**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.,  
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Wholesale or Retail,  
GO TO  
**I. BERNSTEIN & CO.**

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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

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BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

YOU HAVE

EVER SEEN IN TEXAS!  
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FROM

**New York to Galveston.**

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT  
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ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF

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AS TEACHER OF PIANO & VOCAL MUSIC in a school or private family. She has had several years experience.  
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.  
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MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES,  
Manufactured of the best Foreign and American Marble. Also Mantels, and Iron Railings.  
mar29 3m T. E. BYRNES.

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Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers,  
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**COTTON AND HAY PRESS.**  
This press was patented on the 8th day of August, 1871, and is a decided improvement on all other Screw Presses now in use. It is cheaper, more durable, and is less liable to breakage, and is fully guaranteed. I am using brass ball instead of iron, which is guaranteed not to crush.  
**Price, Delivered on the Cars at Houston:**  
6-Inch Screw, with all iron work complete. \$135  
9-Inch Screw, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 160  
Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine..... 100  
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WEST TROY, NEW YORK.  
Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.  
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feb28 J. N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA. [6m]

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In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.  
God has kept two copies of His Historic Records of our race—one on parchment, the other on monumental records and sculptured tablets, buried beneath the crumbling piles of ruined cities. The veil is now lifted, establishing the written by the unwritten word of the Eternal. This book traces the footsteps of the Almighty, the handwriting of His power, and the memorials of His mighty wonders through all ages. A work charming and fascinating. Rev. R. C. Buckner, Paris, Texas, says: "It is giving greater general satisfaction than any book introduced into Texas during the past ten years." Unusual inducements to agents and people.  
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Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen.  
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Consignments solicited. mar17-70

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DEALER IN  
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**FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!**  
I now offer, to all Farmers in the United States, my  
**Air-Line Patent Fence**  
Letters Patent having been granted the 12th of March last.  
This fence is the Cheapest and most perfect Stock-proof of any ever yet discovered. I will guarantee to  
**SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS**  
Of a good Stake and Rider Fence, with the addition of wire, costing only one cent to the running foot of the fence.  
It is simple in its construction, and easily put up. I hold certificates, certifying to the above, from Mr. Wm. Lord and J. W. Bouldin of Austin county; Mr. A. J. Robinson, Jefferson Bassett, Esq., and J. D. Giddings, Esq., of Washington county; Rev. J. W. Whipple, of Travis county, and others of a similar purport.  
Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OCBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill.  
may22-4t JOHN H. STONE.

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No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.  
Authorized Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
Capital Paid Up and Secured, - \$300,000  
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A. J. WARD, of Ward, Dewey & Co., Huntsville.  
N. B. YARD, of Briggs & Yard.  
J. P. DAVIS, Galveston.  
T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas.  
C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston.  
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This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public.  
The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

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Secretary.  
No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas.  
FRANK FAH, General State Agent.  
nov10t  
J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM.

**McDONALD & MEACHUM,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,  
ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY,  
TEXAS.  
feb14-1y

**BLAGG & CO.,**  
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#8 Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may5-1y  
**SPECIALTIES.**  
Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery  
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.  
In our line we offer advantages unequalled in any mixed business, and excelled by none. When you visit Galveston, we solicit your inspection of our stock. Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention.  
PERCE & TERRY,  
Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston  
sept 23 1y



THE "LIGHT RUNNING"  
"DOMESTIC"  
A DOMESTIC Luxury.  
A DOMESTIC Blessing.  
A DOMESTIC Necessity.  
"WILL LAST A LIFETIME."  
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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  
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THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled.  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$5.  
The Buckeye Shuttle  
Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20.  
BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents,  
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Agents wanted in every county. dec5-1y

**AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS,"**  
By CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.  
His divinity established and rationalism routed. The most popular and rapidly selling religious work ever issued.  
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apr24-3m

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