

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No 5.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 993.

Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!**

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

Subscription books have been prepared which will aid the Agent in keeping his account with the office. We are sending them to the Agents. If any are overlooked, please let us know, and we will send them forthwith.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Unaccepted articles will be returned, if, at the time they are sent, a request is made to that effect and sufficient postage stamps are enclosed. Manuscripts not so accompanied will not be preserved, and subsequent requests for their return cannot be complied with.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Camp-Meeting.

A camp-meeting will be held on Sandy, at Bennett's mill, seven miles north-west of McAdams, Bastrop county, beginning on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July. It will be on the self-supporting plan. A public table will be kept by a reliable man, and meals furnished as low as possible to any who may desire them. The public are invited to attend, and especially our preachers, for whom and their horses special arrangements will be made.

L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.
WABERVILLE, CIRCUIT, June 12, 1872.

Chappell Hill District. FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham, June 29, 30.
San Felipe, July 6, 7.
Burton, July 13, 14.
Lexington camp-ground, July 20, 21.
Caldwell, at Foster's chapel, July 27, 28.
Independence, August 3, 4.
Bellville, at Nelsonville, August 10, 11.
Evergreen, camp-ground, August 17, 18.
Stockdale, at Post Oak, August 24, 25.

The District Conference will be held at Burton, commencing July 11 at 9 o'clock. Brethren will please have their reports ready.
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Marshall District Conference.

The Marshall District Conference will be held at Bellview, in Rusk county, commencing Thursday morning 9 o'clock, embracing the first Sabbath in August. Traveling preachers on the district will come prepared to furnish correct statistics to the various committees who may be appointed to prepare reports touching the subjects considered on such occasions. In addition to the traveling and local preachers, constituted members by a law of our church, the East Texas Conference determined by resolution that "each charge in the district shall be entitled to four laymen, to be elected by the quarterly conferences." All the members are earnestly requested to be in attendance.
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

San Antonio District. SECOND ROUND.

Kerrville circuit, June 1 and 2.
San Antonio station, June 8 and 9.
Pleasanton mission, July 14 and 15.

The District Conference will meet at Oak Island, on the Medina river, and within the bounds of the Medina circuit, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, June 27, 1872. Brethren will be prompt in their attendance, and come prepared to report their several charges explicitly. Each society in a circuit is entitled to one representative. Where there are forty or more members, they are entitled to two; where eighty or more, three; and each pastoral charge is allowed two. Please elect at once. Oak Island is about fifteen miles south-west of San Antonio. Let every body, and the editor of the Advocate, care.
J. M. S. GILLET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Gilbert, ("High Private,") is no longer a "newspaper man," but has resumed the practice of his profession. His office is at Dr. Goodall's drug store, and his residence on Winnie street, opposite the Episcopal Church. The Doctor limits his practice to those diseases known as "Rheumatic Affections," and for these he has "Rheumatic Specifics," which are placed on sale at the above named drug store. He claims that with these remedies he can relieve any case of rheumatism that may show itself. Those at a distance desiring his aid should either visit him, or by letter describe their symptoms fully. He will then prescribe for them, and they can have their prescriptions filled at home.

Philip Werlein, on Baronne street, New Orleans, at Nos. 80, 82 and 90, is one of the largest and best conducted piano and organ houses in the whole Southern country. Mr. Philip Werlein, the popular proprietor, is thoroughly versed and posted regarding the qualities and styles demanded by our people, and his stock is selected with the aim of pleasing buyers with quality and price. The American square pianos and American church and parlor organs, are specialties, but also the upright of American and French make are kept. The United States can boast of her large piano manufactories, and the day is believed to be not far distant when the sales of foreign pianos must be very meagre in this country. The American square piano is a more powerfully toned piano, lasting as long and a finer piece of furniture than an upright, and sales of squares are far in excess of the uprights. Americans should buy American pianos. Mr. Philip Werlein's reputation stands as a liberal business man and gentleman, and his house has been the subject of a number of favorable notices from the press.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—This is a new monthly, published, by S. R. Wells, New York, the first number commencing with July. Dealing with disease on hygienic principles comprehended in air, light, diet and exercise, we expect to use its pages, and welcome it to our table.

THE GALAXY.—This admirable monthly, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, comes along regularly with its freight of good things. The best thing we can say for it is, that our columns attest, by frequent selections from its contents, the estimation in which it is held by ourselves and readers as a journal of refined literature.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Science of Health—Christian Union—Plymouth Pulpit—New York; National Sunday-School Teacher, Sunday-School Scholar, and Little Folks—Pulpit—Chicago; Journal of Agriculture—St. Louis; Typographic Advertiser—Philadelphia; Apples of Gold, and Report American Tract Society—Boston.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. H. O. Houghton, of the Riverside Press, who issue the works of the American Tract Society, Boston, a bound volume of *Apples of Gold*, same being a weekly publication, devoted to our young juveniles, replete with short stories in large type and engravings, some of the later being colored. The price of subscription is fifty cents, and we should think, from its clearness and excellence, a very large circulation could easily be secured.

We have also, from same house, a copy of Annual Report of the American Tract Society, in which the economical workings of this time-honored association under its new management are duly set forth.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 8, 1872, to June 15, 1872.

Wm Elson, Helena, one new subscriber, with \$2 20 cash.
Philip Werlein, New Orleans, letter received; all right.
Rev Jno B Denton, Meyersville, two new subscribers.
Texas Ranger, send along the sketches; we want to hear from all quarters of the State.
Hudson & Menet, New York, replied to by mail.
Rev W T Johnston, Centerville, one subscriber, with \$10 cash. Addresses changed.
J B Backman, Terryville, one new subscriber. All right.
S M Pettengill & Co, New York, Clements & Co advertisement in.

Rev Horace Bishop, report of Springfield District received.

Rev W L Kistler, Birdstone, one new subscriber.

Rev F P Ray, Waxahachie, two renewals. One of the papers has been stopped.

Rev Thos M Smith, Paris, two new subscribers. Address changed.

Rev BT Kavanaugh, Houston, letter received and satisfactory.

Rev R H H Burnett, Birdstone, one new subscriber. Addresses changed. Will try to see the party.

J F Dumble, Houston, proofs will first be sent as requested.

Alford & Veal, subscription of W R W Kyle, with \$1 specie.

Postmaster, Calvert, will discontinue L R Thompson's paper. Thanks.

Mrs Mary Tooker, Oakland, letter attended to; nothing due us.

Rev T M Price, Bagdad, two new subscribers. Your address changed.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, fourth round received; will be inserted three times only, as requested.

Rev Wm C Newton, Somerset, two new subscribers.

Rev J G Johnson, Huntsville, second round received; have published same for nearly two months; some mistake?

Rev C M Rogers, Goliad, one renewal, with \$1 60 cash.

Rev R H H Burnett, Birdstone, report handed to editor.

Rev Samuel Johnson, Blanco, two subscribers. James Burke, Houston, letter received. Thanks for items.

Rev James B Arnett, Mahomet, his subscription, and \$2 20 cash.

Dr F A Mood, Chappell Hill, communication handed to editor.

Rev J S Clower, Chappell Hill, \$1 75 specie, per Dr. Mood.

Rev J J Davis, Leon county, sends \$12 specie, per Mr Wood.

Rev W G Veal sends \$10 cash for five subscribers; also \$20 currency and \$2 specie for account of Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie.

Warren Baer, city, cash \$50.

E W Rogers, Waxahachie, letter received and satisfactory.

M S Park, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, one new subscriber, with \$2 cash, per D Ayres, Esq.

Robert Clark, city subscriber.

Rev A F Cox, Rockport, cash \$8 for obituary.

Alford & Veal, renewal of Mr. M L Cox, with \$2 cash.

Rev C W Thomas, Round Top, one new subscriber.

William Headen, Corpus Christi, letter received. All right.

Rev R H H Burnett, Tehuacana Hills, one new subscriber.

Rev S A Whipple, Red Rock, notice of camp-meeting received.

Rev O M Addison, Owensville, two new subscribers. Thanks for weather items.

Rev W T Melugin, Bosqueville, two obituaries; marked for insertion. Length very satisfactory.

Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, one new subscriber.

Rev James D Shaw, Waxahachie, communication handed to editor.

Dr W R Alexander, Belton, sends two subscribers, with cheerful items regarding the weather and crops.

Dr Jno R Taylor, Eutaw, letters received.

Rev S Morris, Larissa, one new subscriber. We send you the paper with our circular.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, one new subscriber. District Conference notice inserted. Duties prevent an acceptance of your kind invitation.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas, letter received. All right.

Rev J S Lane, Georgetown, one new subscriber.

Rev T G A Tharp, Wheelock, one new subscriber. We expect to double our present list of subscribers so soon as crop money begins to circulate.

Rev J L Harper, Lavernia, two letters, one with postoffice order for \$8 88 cash.

Rev R H H Burnett, Birdstone, one subscriber. Communication handed to editor.

Rev E H Holbrook, Caldwell, one new subscriber. Remit by money order if possible, as it is most convenient and safest.

Rev Osgood A Shook, Marble Hill, four subscribers; with draft for \$10 gold. Addresses attended to.

Prof L S McSwain, address changed to Cross

Hill, Laurence county, S C.

New Beginner, very good for a first attempt. Try next time to record some fact, and you will succeed better.

Rev Daniel Morse, Hickory Grove, communication handed to editor. Mrs Taylor's paper continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. R. C.—Sends word that ants can be kept out of the meat safe by having the legs of the safe stand in cups filled with lime. This will prove more effectual than water.

Mrs. S. T.—You can soften hard water by adding to each pailful one-half teaspoonful of pulverized borax.

Mrs. R. M. T.—Wants to know how to make a grape wine that will not sour after standing a few months.

Housekeeper.—Wants a recipe for making a light table wine from Mustang grapes.

Miss L. M.—We give you here directions for making such "short cake": Four cups of sifted flour; one teacupful of cream; one pint of milk; one even tablespoonful of butter; one teaspoonful of salt; one tablespoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sifted with flour. Roll as soft as possible; cut thick cakes with a form, and bake on a griddle. If cooking by open fire, then stand the griddle before it.

Mrs. A. R.—Wishes to get rid of mildew from white clothes.

Home Physician.—Yes, we will gladly acknowledge the receipt of any home-ried "cure-alls" such as salves, etc., Send them along.

A Young Cook—Ley hominy is almost unheard of now-a-days, but possibly some of our readers can tell you how to make it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S

PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC HOUSE,

80, 82 & 90 BARONNE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

PIANOS! ORGANS!!

MAMMOTH STOCK!

AT LOWEST PRICES!

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND LIBERAL

TERMS!

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street,

NEW ORLEANS,

The most popular and widely known dealer in the great South-west. June 19 6m

TYPE FOR SALE.

We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part same, which we offer low for cash.

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE META which will be sold cheap. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO. Galveston

CHAS. NICHOLS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Grain and Hay,

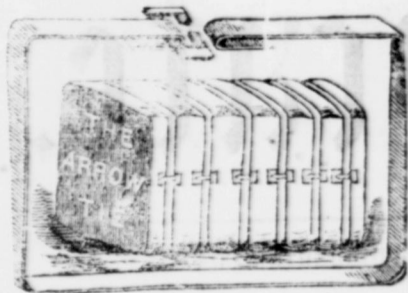
GALVESTON, TEXAS

EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used. I am yours, very truly, F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Jan 17 ly

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

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Wool, etc. feb 9 70 ly

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of cotton, Wool and Hides, nov 17 ly

OLIVER STEELE, WM. WOOD, STEELE & WOOD, Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc., No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas, nov 14 ly

H. H. CONGER, CHAS. M. HARVEY, H. E. CONGER, E. D. CONGER, Surveyor.

N. H. CONGER & CO., WACO, TEXAS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to Surveying and Conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. jan 10 ly

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

RELIGION, MORALITY, EDUCATION, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

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 entertainment.

Its circulation is now the

LARGEST IN TEXAS,

And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It presents special claims to

ADVERTISERS,

Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and PROSPEROUS PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.

Over 200 Traveling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

The Church it represents numbers over

40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

TEXAS BANKING

-AND-

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

The Banking Department

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

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation

AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OFFICERS:

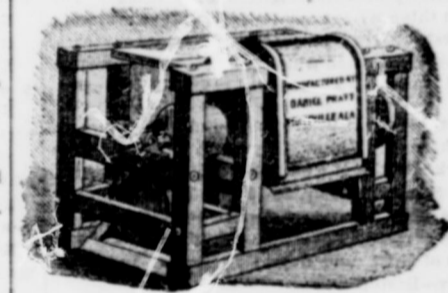
J. M. BRANDON, President. N. O. LAUVE, Secretary. ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier. B. D. CHENOWETH, Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dept.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Galveston:

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H. SCHIFFRUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stopping on Screw Cotton Press, STRAW CORN AND WHEAT MILLS, Solomon's Corn and Wheat Mills, BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS, HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars. H. SCHIFFRUS, apr 24 ly HOUSTON, TEXAS.

D. THE AYERS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, And Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLIAMS WARE June 21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 1 ly

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, 41 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap 3 ly

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.

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

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie. F. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo. ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants AND PURCHASING AGENTS, No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

We submit the following suggestions: COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.

2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.

3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name and initials on end, to lessen danger of mistake for light or inferior bales.

4d. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs but more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

5th. Use none but the most improved Gin 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 gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse if practicable. nov 17 ly

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY. Safe Makers to the U. S. Government, Boston, Mass.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES —WITH—

SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT.



MADE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON

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

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW Branch office—68 STRAND, Galveston. M. D. MILLER, Agent. Send for descriptive catalogue. nov 7 ly

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the Spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, \$3 00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, \$5 00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, \$8 00 each. If neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the Spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post-office Money Orders or Checks. Physicians and clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at \$2 50 each; with six-gallon demijohns at \$3 50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at \$6 50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post-master or other responsible parties. Address, WHITELEY BROS., 227 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 5 1872

LEON & H. BLUM, Importers & Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Etc., Strand, Galveston, Texas. Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street, jan 5 ly NEW YORK.

Christian Advocate.

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VOL. XX--No 5.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 993.

ALWAYS: A FLORIDA LYRIC.

W. W. HARNEY.

Let the plover pipe in the marshy grain,
The hart and the hind go play,
But the fowler lurks in the maiden cane,
And the huntsman hides in the bay.

The eagle may soar like a rising shout
To the very deeps of the sky,
But the whistling bullet will find him out,
Though he be ever so high.

The salmon may leap in a fringe of froth,
And the trout in the lake may laugh,
But the fisherman's net will have them both,
And cruel the barbed gaff.

If ever the blue sky wears a sun
That is glad in the sight of day,
The sorrowing stars come one by one
And gather its glory away;

And if ever the heart is rich and strong
As a bridegroom's first caress,
The death-grief comes, in its cruel wrong,
And turns it to bitterness.

Then let the plover pipe in the grain,
The hart and the hind go play,
But the fowler lurks in the maiden cane,
And the huntsman hides in the bay.

Lippincott's Magazine for June.

Texas Resources.

Resources of Comanche County.

Our land is more or less sandy, having none of the stiff, sticky mud so much complained of in Western Texas, two acres of which are more easily cultivated than one of the stiff land. The soil and climate are specially adapted to the production of orchard fruits, embracing apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and quinces, while grapes, being indigenous, in every variety, are most prolific. Sweet and Irish potatoes, with all bulbous productions, grow finely, while cereals, including corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., yield large crops. Corn frequently yields more than 50 bushels per acre; wheat more than 30, while the yield of oats will equal that of any part of the United States. More than a bale of cotton has been made to the acre. Our native grass, the evergreen mesquite, is equal to any on earth, and all the grasses, for hay or pasturage, grow most luxuriantly. Our beautiful forests contain the finest timber in Western Texas, by which we are protected from the cold northerners of winter. Our streams afford an abundance of stock water; and the best of drinking water can be obtained everywhere by digging from 20 to 50 feet. Our stone is abundant, and almost unequalled in quality, affording the cheapest material for building and fencing.

Indeed, heaven seems to have lavished her munificence upon our beautiful county, and to have intended it as the Eldorado of the immigrant's fondest hopes. Come on then! all who are seeking new homes; we open to you the hospitalities of our county. Our beautiful county seat, the fairest queen of all our frontier towns, Comanche, presents now unmistakable evidence of the intelligence and enterprise of our citizens. We have now a school of nearly one hundred students, under the charge of three experienced teachers. The Masons will have completed by the first of August next a stone building 60x36 feet, designed as a Masonic Collegiate Institute, and our county is building a court house and jail, both of stone. We have also Sunday-schools, temperance and other moral aid societies; four steam saw and flouring mills; and all the evidences of

progress and improvement are manifest throughout our county. Once more we invite you. Believe not the many stories you hear of Indians, for with us apprehensions of them are forgotten, and you will be as safe here in the enjoyment of life and property as in any part of our beautiful Lone Star State.

We have organized an Immigration Aid Society, the officers of which will be pleased to give information desired in the premises. J. M. HOLMSLEY,
President.

JUNE 1, 1872.

Crop and Weather Notes.

An esteemed correspondent drops a line with the following cheerful intelligence:

"On the 8th and 9th of June a general, plentiful and heavy rain, double of what is called a 'good season,' fell throughout central Texas. It was especially plentiful in Navarro and surrounding counties.

"The crop was well worked, clean of grass, and in a good condition to receive the descending showers, and to be by them profited. For these seasonable rains there is much cause for general gratitude to God."

With the exception of a few complaints from the extreme western counties, we hear nothing but good—unusually so—reports concerning the prevailing weather. Of course some are not suited—when will they ever be?—and fear crops will suffer, or be cut short for some reason or other; or else the over-large crop will not produce much money as would a scant production; but the great majority of our exchanges and readers seem abundantly satisfied to wait the fulfillment of their season's expectation.

TEXAS WHEAT AND FLOUR.—With the superabundant crop of wheat this year, we shall look for such ample supplies of flour of our make as will effectually put a stop to the importation of Western stocks. Dallas, in other days, has bought bread-stuffs on the coast; with flouring mills dotting her section of country, can she not make up past losses by shipping flour this way? We have seen little or no "home-made" flour in Galveston since the war; the last sold here certainly paid a fair profit; it bears a good reputation for quality in comparison with Western flours, and we see no reason why it will not be sent here this year. Freights may prevent; but if so, the sooner we learn that fact the better; a knowledge of it may correct matters.

FEARS are entertained by some that the approaching Presidential canvass will seriously interfere with the labor needed to gather the growing cotton crop, and that much waste will result from cotton being left unpicked in the fields. We trust such may not be the case; we will need all we can raise for the mutual benefit of planter and laborer.

VARIETIES.

Few persons, unacquainted with the vastness of our domain as a State, have any adequate conception of the variety and wide range in characteristics obtaining in our productions, and many, we doubt not, question the reliability of reports regarding them whenever said reports seem to note a state of culture differing from their own.

Glancing hastily along a file of exchanges, we clip a few items as indicative not only of what we produce, but with reference to time of marketing compared with other sections, omitting our wheat crop, which may be considered harvested with a promise of 30 to 40 bushels per acre, according to locality:

FULL GROWN CORN.—We have been shown a full grown ear of corn, taken from a field on the Colorado, near Columbus. It is of fine size, and nearly sufficiently matured for the mill. It is a representative ear from quite a large field, we understand, and we may therefore safely conclude that the entire Colorado valley is already safe on the bread question beyond all peradventure.—*Houston Telegraph*.

RED CLOVER.—The *Sherman Courier* settles the question whether clover can be grown in our section:

We have been shown several stalks of red clover grown near this place; these stalks were three feet in length; yet Texas won't grow clover, of course not. There is no need of asking what will grow in Texas. The only question is, what will not grow?

CHERRIES AND APPLES.—The *Clarksville Standard* chats pleasantly about these fruits:

We have received a bunch of bright looking ripe cherries, but they are only the Morello, which does well here. We are in hope that our citizens may succeed with finer varieties, though we have failed heretofore with the choice varieties. However, there is no reason why these could not be budded on the Morello. Mr. Danforth sends us the Belle d'Choisy and the May Duke, which he says have done well in the neighborhood of Jefferson; also the little Dwarf Mountain cherry. Our trees look well so far, and we hope, as enlarging the variety of fruit culture in Northern Texas, they may continue to do well. How would the cherry do grafted on the haw? Apples do well grafted on the bois d'arc; though for this there is no necessity; they do as well as could be desired on their own stocks.

Remember the rule: "Seed with seed; stone with stone;" hence cherries being a stone fruit would not do on the haw, which bears a fruit with seed.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—These additions to the table grow nowhere larger than within our borders, though we have never received full credit for what we can produce in this direction. The *Guadalupe Times* returns thanks for a specimen beet measuring two feet in length! and the *Houston*

Telegraph records the following, which we commend to any abroad seeking good land for new farms:

A friend, yesterday, presented us with two magnificent heads of cabbage, each weighing fourteen pounds. They were cut from the stem close up to the head, and are hard, close, white and sound all through. They are two of many raised in a garden on the Bayou, eight miles east of Houston, and they are not larger than many others from the same crop. The farmer raising them has no better ground than very many thousands of acres of unoccupied and cheap lands around Houston, and the secret of his success has been his energy and attention to manuring and good cultivation. This is the second crop of cabbages from the same ground within the year, and the last is better than the first.

UP COUNTRY MARKETS.—The following, from the *San Antonio Herald*, will show how our country markets are supplied thus early in the season:

Yesterday, the Military Plaza, at seven o'clock in the morning was literally covered with wagons loaded with new hay, wood, cedar poles, corn of last year, green corn, with a variety mixture of poultry, eggs, lumber, Irish potatoes, watermelons, and any variety of garden vegetables.

Good new hay of a first rate quality is selling now for 75 cts. to \$1 per hundred. Cedar poles are valued at from \$12 to \$20 per hundred, as per length and quality. Old corn still keeps at from 90 cts. to \$1 per bushel. Wood, of the best quality is selling at from \$3 to \$3 50 per load, averaging about a cord. Green corn 25 cts. per dozen, poultry 25 cts. eggs from 15 to 20 cts. per dozen.

OUR CITY.—In addition to all manner of early vegetables and fruit, our market can boast ample supplies of shrimp, red-fish, trout, and a score of unconsidered varieties of fish, which can be had at small expense. Where parties prefer the sport of "hooking" their breakfast, a rod and line will easily procure both. In passing, we may remark that our city has now more ardent disciples of old Isaak Walton than at any former period, and all of them report great piscatorial success.

FUEL FOR COOKING.—What avails the plentiful productions for table unless we have economical means of cooking them properly? Just as this query arises, our eye is caught by this paragraph from the *Brenham Times*:

A splendid vein of coal, six feet in thickness, has been discovered by boring, within two miles of Giddings, on Rabb's Creek. The vein lies sixty feet below the surface, and is pronounced by those who claim to be judges a good article of cannel coal.

In boring, a vein of coal was pierced near the surface, which resembles that discovered near McDade. We understand that 1000 acres of the land have been leased by our townsmen, Messrs. J. D. and D. C. Giddings, and that they will soon take steps to bring the coal into market. If this be genuine cannel coal, (and there seems to be little doubt of it,) the discovery will be of untold advantage to our State.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

THE contract for the basement of St. James Church, Galveston, has been let out, and the contractor informs us that he will soon begin to haul the brick to the ground. Bro. D. Ayres, has paid in \$2,500 on his subscription and assures us that another \$2,500 will be forthcoming by the 1st of August. Our venerable brother has set his heart on the completion of this enterprise, and we most devoutly hope that his wishes will be realized, and that ere he passes away from earthly labor he will witness within the walls of St. James a glorious revival of religion. Bro. Ayres' subscription of \$5,000 secured a corresponding subscription from a few leading members of the church, so that \$10,000 is now in hand as the basis of the subscription with which the committee go before the church and public. The basement will be pressed forward rapidly, and services will be commenced in it as soon as completed.

REV. JAMES D. SHAW who is in charge of the Waxahachie station, North-west Texas Conference, during the temporary absence of Dr. Dannelly, who is engaged in another field of labor, sends us the following good news from that interesting charge. His letter is dated June 7th:

A revival of no ordinary power has been going on for six days. There have been twelve conversions and five accessions to the church. The meeting will be protracted as long as it proves profitable.

WE have the following announcement from Rev. S. A. Whipple, the preacher in charge on Cedar Creek circuit, Texas Conference:

Our camp-meeting, beginning on Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in June, will be held one mile below Red Rock. We will have good grass and water. We expect the assistance of our Presiding Elder at that time, and will be thankful for the assistance of any ministers in reach of us.

REV. WM. MONK writes us that he has just closed his third quarterly meeting on Camp Colorado mission, with some good results. The subjoined extract from his letter will enable our readers to form some idea of the surroundings of the preachers who occupy that distant field:

The Indians are numerous in this county. They took about two thousand dollars worth of horses and mules out of this place a few nights ago. I shall devote this week in this and Coleman county, visiting and preaching. I shall spend next Saturday and Sunday at Camp Colorado.

Will not the church pray for those men on the frontier?

REV. J. W. BENNETT, pastor of the church at Navasota, addresses the members of the

GALVESTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE, which will convene there the 27th of June, in the following cordial style:

Delegates and visiting ministers, coming by railway, will be met at the depot. Those coming by private conveyance will apply at the Methodist Church, or at the residence of C. S. Taliaferro, Esq.

As a church and community we are looking forward to our District Conference with much interest.

We tender to our brethren of the Conference—clerical and lay—and to

our ministerial brethren outside of the District, a cordial invitation, and promise them a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment.

REV. J. A. PAULY, of the Houston German Mission, who called in last week, says, that six children in addition to the six adults reported by Bro. Vordenbaumen, united with the church in the late revival in his charge. Upwards of three-fourths of the children of the Sunday-school were at the altar. Bro. Pauly has also charge of the church at Galveston. He expresses himself under great obligations to the Central and the Galveston and Houston Railroads for courtesies extended to him.

REV. JAMES PEELER, of the North-west Texas Conference spent several days with us last week, and gives a good account of his work. We take it from our conversation with Bro. P. that he believes his Bible, and when he sows the seed in faith he expects to see fruit.

THE *Guadalupe Times* intimates that the ladies of the Methodist Church at Seguin are active in their efforts to complete their church building. A Fair is to be held the 25th, from which they expect to realize a handsome return.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

THE *Richmond Christian Advocate* reports an interesting work in progress in the Centenary Church, Richmond. Fifteen have been converted. The work is chiefly among the young people, who promise much usefulness to the church. Dr. Granbeery is aided by Dr. Rosser in the meetings.

REV. JAMES F. BRYCE reports to Dr. McFerrin that during this year on Choctaw District, Indian Mission Conference, 116 have joined the church, and the influence is still spreading. He reports the death of Brother Bolin Perry, one of the best of the Choctaw preachers.

REV. JOHN HARREL, from the same Conference, writes that on Barren Fork circuit twenty-six had been added to the church.

WE see by the *Sherman Courier* that the funeral sermon of Rev. T. W. Mitchell is to be preached in Sherman the 19th of this month, by Rev. J. M. Binkley.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

DR. MATLOCK informed the General Conference that the non-election of a colored bishop had created great excitement among the colored people in Louisiana, and presented a memorial from the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting urging the election of a colored man as a ninth Bishop. After considerable discussion, it was referred to a committee of nine, who reported that they considered the request a reasonable one, and that compliance with it will show that the M. E. Church opens its doors to men of all colors and races. They consider race or color no bar to the Episcopacy. The report was adopted. No additional bishop was elected.

THE report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern was unanimously adopted by the General Conference without debate. It found repeated frauds in the manufacturing departments, and located them gen-

erally in the bindery; that the business methods of these departments afforded opportunities of fraud, and there was lack of system in the transactions of the Concern, and great carelessness in the manner the books were kept; that the losses are not of such magnitude as to effect the financial strength of the Concern; that no reasonable grounds were seen to implicate the agent or assistant agent in the frauds; that the present methods of keeping the books are reasonably safe, though not perfect; that the purchase of paper through J. F. Porter was a decided business impropriety; that the transaction of the Book Concern with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. was an unauthorized use of the credit of the Book Concern for the benefit of outside parties, though no loss resulted from it; that there was no evidence that the exhibit of the agents should have been different from what it is.

EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, has brought suit for the possession of Christ Church of Chicago, on the ground that Mr. Cheney and the congregation are no longer a part of the Episcopal Church; that it is being diverted from the design of the original donors, and that the church must come in and take possession, or it must revert to the donors. As many of the donors are now members of the congregation, and as they will claim that there has been no change in their views or intentions in building the church, and that it has not been diverted from their original design, there will very likely be some rather difficult points to decide in equity, if not in law.

ALL the Episcopal Churches in New York, that have adopted the free-pew system, are being liberally and easily supported.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

There have been fifty students in attendance at the Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, the past year. Fourteen now go out to the great work of spreading the knowledge of God among the nations. Three have devoted themselves to the work of Foreign Missions, one under the Northern Board of Foreign Missions, the other two under the care of the Southern Committee.

REV. DR. PALMER, of New Orleans will preach the Commencement Sermon before the Faculty and students of the University of Virginia, June 23d, and at night of the same day, Rev. Dr. Grantery, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will address the Young Men's Christian Association.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

DR. NICCOLLS, the Moderator of the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Detroit is one of the four youngest of the one hundred and ten names on the roll of the Moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. His age is 33 years and 9 months.

The next meeting of the Assembly will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., pastor.

The General Assembly determined to raise during the year \$450,000 for

Domestic Missions: One of the resolutions especially invokes the aid of women.

THE Committee of Conference with the United Presbyterian Church, with reference to an organic union, reported a continued want of agreement on the basis hitherto proposed, and the committee was continued for another year.

THE Standing Committee on Foreign Missions reported the receipts from all sources to be \$457,212 35; the expenditures, \$487,969 07, leaving a balance against the treasury of \$30,757 07. The whole number of laborers in the field is 710, an increase of forty-nine the past year. Of these laborers 450 are natives. The number of communicants in the mission churches is 4203, an increase of 631 during the year. The number of scholars in the mission schools is 10,581, an increase of 622 over last year.

BAPTIST.

THE Annual Report of the Baptist Bible and Publication Society, at its forty-eighth anniversary at New York, reports the receipts of the year at \$386,368 95, an increase of \$54,210 39 over the income of any preceding year.

THE new open-communion church, under the charge of Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, is completed. It is built of corrugated iron. The pulpit standard is of nickel-plated metal. At the pastor's feet a dock is set in the floor, and fountains are placed on each side, in which gold fish are sporting.

CATHOLIC.

TWELVE young men took upon themselves the vows of priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church, in New York, a few days ago. One by the name of Robinson, had been an officer in the Confederate army, another is the son of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

THE Pope has refused to receive Cardinal Hohenlohe, as the Ambassador from Germany to the Court of the Vatican. This led to a proposition in the German Parliament to discontinue the office. Bismark opposed the proposition. He has determined that the odium of unfriendliness shall rest on the Papal Court. The fact that a member of the College of Cardinals is rejected, furnishes evidence of the hostile feeling of the Jesuits to the German government. The Prince made a powerful speech on this question. The breach between Germany and Rome is widening.

ON the 1st of May the widow of ex-President Tyler, with her daughter and infant grand-child, were baptized, and received into the Catholic Church.

JEWISH.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* makes mention of a project which certain Jewish Rabbis, in Frankfort, Germany, have formed, looking to the restoration of the scattered Israelites to Palestine, and the establishment of a Jewish kingdom once more. Invitations to join the movement have been circulated in great numbers, and it is said that influential men of wealth in Frankfort, the headquarters of German Jews, are giving it substantial support. The originators claim that there is no insuperable difficulty in the way and insist that as it is embodied in nearly all their prayers, they may expect the realization of their hopes.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, May 25, 1872.

The new journal published in London, called the *American Settler*, which I mentioned in a former letter, is an eight page monthly, price one penny, and has just reached its fifth number. A curious wood engraving occupies part of the first page, depicting the emigrant in different stages of his progress to independence. The last scene represents him smoking a pipe under a tree, while a female (meant probably for his wife,) is hard at work milking cows, and a pleasant homestead appears in the distance. I should rather like to know why the *Settler* did not represent the man at work, and the woman taking her ease. Ladies must do some hard work I suppose, in every new country, but I believe they often work harder and longer than they need do, and every husband and father should do his best to lighten a load which, when it presses too heavily, makes young faces look old, and merry hearts grow weary and sad.

But in spite of its pictures, the *Settler* contains some good reading. It is honestly conducted, and as far as it has information, tells the truth. It does not aim to promote any particular interest, and is willing to publish information about any part of America. The regions to which it has hitherto directed most attention, are Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Washington Territory, Oregon, and California. Of course it has published nothing as yet about Texas. Most people I meet with know rather less of Texas than they do of the moon, and the *Settler* seems to be no exception to the rule. It is true it contains some statistics (from the *Nation*) showing the wealth, debt, and taxation of the several States, in which Texas appears as the poorest State in regard to the property per head of the inhabitants, and at the same time shows the lowest rate of taxation per head, but the claims of Texas to the attention of the emigrant have hitherto been completely passed over. The *Settler* will probably find its way into the hands of a good many intending emigrants, and if it succeeds as a monthly, it will be issued weekly, so that its readers should not be left in ignorance as to the advantages of your beautiful State, but at the same time the most effectual way to inform our working people upon any subject is to go among them personally.

The *Settler* is doing good service by advocating the formation of colonies as the only satisfactory way in which emigrants can settle upon wild lands. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company (Iowa and Nebraska,) and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, are encouraging the formation of colonies in this country to occupy some of their lands which they offer on favorable terms to settlers. When a considerable party of emigrants is made up from the same locality, many will be willing to join them who perhaps would shrink from going out to the prairies alone, and the colony will make much more rapid progress to prosperity and independence than individuals could do singly. Even when laborers go out to take employment, it is felt to be a great advantage when several families from the same town or neighborhood can go together and get employment in the same locality. Whenever this can be arranged, it will be regarded by our people as a strong inducement to go to that place.

You will observe that the North-western States, whose claims have hitherto been chiefly advocated in the *American Settler*, want only those emigrants who can immediately take up land and farm it on their own account. Money is yet so scarce there

that laborers cannot find employment on farms at reasonable rates. And yet the classes of our people who most need to emigrate, and who would make the best settlers, have no capital whatever except their stout arms, and if they leave this country, they must go where they can be sure of employment at good wages. If Texas can provide such employment, as I believe it can, it ought to fill up more rapidly than any of the North-western States.

In this old land we are not as early in our habits now as perhaps we ought to be. Three hundred years ago we breakfasted at six o'clock, but to-day business men usually breakfast from eight to nine, and business commences at nine or ten, so that when our Young Men's Christian Association hold their annual breakfast meeting at six o'clock, they secure three hours for eating and speech-making before the young men are wanted by their employers. It is a curious meeting—the only one of the kind we have—always crowded—and the speakers, instead of being half asleep, as might be expected, seem to derive a stimulus from the fresh morning air. I will not inflict any of the speeches upon you, especially as I have already exceeded the space you kindly allow me, and will only remark that the Institution is in a thriving and prosperous condition, and that Christian men of various names and from different corners of the world fraternized on this occasion, and did each other good, as well as the young men, by words of sympathy and encouragement. Rev. Samuel Knowles, a missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in India, was one of the guests.

F. GORE.

Springfield District Conference.

The third annual session of this Conference met in Owensville, Wednesday, May 15, 1872, and adjourned the following Saturday.

Only four pastoral charges were represented, three by their pastors, and the meeting was held in the bounds of the fourth.

Dr. Mood, of the Texas Conference, and Brother Addison, of the Waco District, honored us with their presence, pleased us with their counsels, and gladdened our hearts by bringing a fresh supply of sunshine.

So far as could be ascertained from those present, the church is progressing, financially, spiritually, and in missionary matters. There is evident progress in the Sunday-school work.

Brother Gilmore, from the Committee on State of the Church, reported great cause of grief in the neglect of sacraments and ordinances. Class-meetings defunct, and the family altar in ruins, reminded him and the Conference that "there is utterly a fault among us." Yet the church conference and the Sunday-school are mighty as means of reaching the heart and conscience; and in them was seen great ground for encouragement.

Will the members of the last Conference read the following:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, as a body, and as individuals, to cooperate and aid in every possible way the best interests of this school, believing that responsibilities are involved that we dare not trifle with.

Here then before God, the church and the country, we pledge our fidelity to this enterprise in all prudential means for its success."

I hope all the members of that District Conference can come before the bar of conscience, read that resolution, and feel comfortable.

The following named brethren were elected delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference: Rev. John Bowman, J. L. Halbert, J. P. Philpott, and B. W. Jackson. Alternates, Rev. J. W. Durant and John V. Glass. The next session will be held at Tehuacana.

HORACE BISHOP, Sec'y.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 28, 1872.

The wise man of inspiration has told us that there is a time for every thing. It holds good in visiting the capital of the nation. When your correspondent was last here, a burning July sun was the ruling king on the long avenues and broad streets. It was a city of magnificent distances, where every thing seemed hushed, and closed doors and darkened windows indicated that the rulers, law-makers, and judges, of the nation had departed, and with them, that mighty, mixed throng which come up from everywhere and on all kinds of errands. But now one would not recognize it as the same place, except from the public buildings and improvements which are always grand and imposing. Everything is bustle—the streets thronged with people walking rapidly and wearing anxious faces—hotels and boarding houses crowded—places of amusement and of dissipation full to overflowing. The legislation, which has been dragging on slowly for months, is drawing to a close. Piles of bills are laying upon the table of Congress, awaiting final action, or going over until the next session. What public interests are involved in them, either for weal or woe of the people! What private hopes and expectations are hanging upon their successful passage! Here thousands of people have spent time and money—perhaps their all—for the passage of some bill, and in a few hours more their fortune is to be made, or they are to be ruined. What wonder then that these closing days of Congress are watched with deep, anxious solicitude, not only by lobbyists and their distant and interested friends, but by the whole people, whose peace, prosperity and protection depend upon the defeat of some cruel, oppressive party measure, which will enrich the few with office and money, but will cripple commerce, oppress whole sections, sow the seeds of strife, and lead to fraud and robbery. Of course the Capitol, which in its architecture and magnificent finish is the pride and glory of our country, is now the central rallying point for all visitors. We are now in the gallery of the Senate Chamber, almost over the Speaker's chair. Before us is an orderly and dignified body, engaged quietly in its revising, amending and discussing the tariff bill. We mark some men of intellect upon its floor, the most being but ordinary statesmen, whilst others neither reflect credit upon their constituents, nor honor the seats they occupy. They are Senators by accident, they gained their seats by fraud and corruption. But time will remedy all such irregularities, and the seats once filled by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Benton, Houston and their compeers; the men who by their statesmanship gave our country an honorable position among the nations; will yet be occupied by senators who represent their people and who will command the respect of all peoples. We will now pass through the spacious rotunda, where groups are sitting and walking, admiring the beauty of its historic paintings, and the height and grandeur of its unequalled dome, and we are in the presence of Congress. It is an immense and elegant hall, and with its two hundred and thirty members, the body presents a strange contrast with the Senate, in its confusion, especially since its day for adjournment is already fixed less than a week hence. With some hundred and thirty bills upon the Speaker's desk; some for the people's good, and some for their oppression; some representing one section and interest to the disadvantage of others; some for the benefit of office-holders and others for the enrichment of "Rings"—each having its advocates clamoring for its passage. Then,

too, the Republicans, in majority, endeavoring to carry purely party measures for the control of the fall elections and the continuance of their lease on power and spoils, and the Democrats, in minority, watching closely their tactics and ready to head them off by some parliamentary rule; all these things combined to make the Lower House of Congress, at times, a strange scene of confusion.

During an all-night session last Friday, the scene was both amusing and ridiculous. The business assigned for consideration—private claims—passed on briskly until 11 o'clock, when one bill provoking sharp discussion, the vote was called, and it was found that there was no quorum present. This necessitated a call of the House, and in the course of the night there was three or four such calls, because as soon as a quorum was obtained through the active exertions of the messenger of the sergeant-at-arms, who scoured the city and routed absentees from their beds, some others, both wearied and disgusted, would stealthily withdraw, thus leaving the House again without a quorum; and it continued so until about 8 o'clock in the morning, when the bill was passed. That much dissipation, of course, required an adjournment until Monday. This week will necessarily be one of hard work.

We were gratified to find our four Texas representatives in their seats, commanding the respect of Congress by their fidelity to duty and their ability in discharging it. They are all men who represent our people, and are worthy their confidence and support.

But magnificent as the Capitol is, with its representative halls, its statuary and paintings, its great library and peerless dome, its presidential room, which is unequalled for its designs and perfect workmanship, its numerous, elegant private rooms, its bronze doors, Corinthian pillars and porticoes, time will not allow us to linger, for we must also visit the Patent Office, where you will find many strange and interesting relics of Revolutionary days, and models for everything invented in America. To show the variety in all departments, let it suffice to say that there are about 1200 different churns. Washington's camp outfit, the clothes he wore, and then a set of his bedroom furniture, his sword and surveying tools, his military commission, the first Declaration of Independence on parchment, etc., are in one large glass case. Then in another, Franklin's old original printing press, which he worked in London, is found in strange contrast with the mighty power presses of our day. There you will see how wondrously the world is moving on in invention. Weeks could be spent, and you would not see all. But we must hasten on, and our guide, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, points out different objects of interest, until we reach the private residence of Mr. Corcoran, the banker, and we are ushered into his private gallery of choice and elegant paintings. But we can only take a cursory look at the collection, although our traveling companion, Mrs. B., is fascinated with these gems of art, and would love to linger longer and examine their beauty in detail. More anon. R. F. B.

THE Toronto Presbyterian states that of 296 ministers in charge, 115 receive less than \$600 per annum. Those men are unquestionably prompted to labor by love for souls. They are no after money.

THE Lutheran Church at Seguin, Texas, has placed a bell in the belfry. Will not every church in Texas do likewise? The sound of the church going bell every Sunday morning is a sermon to the whole community.

Correspondence.

How to Secure the Location.

Numerous inquiries having been addressed to the undersigned by parties desiring to secure the location of the Texas University near them, as to the best method of proceeding, the following suggestions are submitted in print which will please be received as the answer sought for. The points to be secured in connection with the location may be briefly summed up thus:

1. HEALTH.—This involves an inquiry into the general liability of the section to malarial diseases or visitations from epidemics.

2. ACCESSIBILITY.—How can the proposed site be reached? How far from a railroad? How far from village, town or city? Is there a railroad projected to any point near the proposed location?

3. BEAUTY OF SITUATION.—It will not do to locate it in a river bottom, nor on a marshy plain, nor on a rocky mountain-top. The country around should be sufficiently attractive.

4. WATER.—This involves not so much the question of springs, as is generally supposed, but the question of an abundant supply of good water, whether by springs, wells, or otherwise.

5. FERTILITY OF SOIL.—It cannot be located in the quagmire of a swamp, or on an arid waste.

6. PROXIMITY OF BUILDING MATERIAL.—Fuel, and facilities for fencing.

Any county covering any or all of these general features—and of course your county has them—if it desires to be a competitor, should proceed about after this fashion:

Call a county meeting, canvass the subject freely, and appoint an active committee to solicit subscriptions.

These subscription papers should be drawn up in legal form. Make mention of where it lies, and how it corners, and secure the wife's dowery when land is donated. Mere subscription lists are almost worthless. The University Company entertain no propositions that are not covered by legal guarantees. This not only saves the offer from subsequent uncertainty, but the labor of going round a second time to secure what has been subscribed.

Let each committee man, after asking what the party is willing to donate, ask him "what he is willing to invest? How much land or money will you put into the movement as stock?"

Let him then ask: "How much land, and for what price are you willing to sell?" Let him take a list of purchasable lands and their price. On the day the committee reports, let a map of the county be executed. Let the railroads, rivers, county lines, etc., be given. Let the donated lands be laid down in red ink, the lands subscribed as stock be laid down in blue ink, and the lands purchasable be laid down in black ink. Let a "plain, practical man," of "common-sense views," take the maps and subscription lists, etc., and lay them before the Directors, and I pledge them an impartial, attentive hearing. I am authorized to pronounce as utterly unfounded the rumor that has got afloat that the University is located, or committed in any way whatever to any place.

Now let me illustrate the foregoing process of subscription: The committee man calls upon A, owning twelve hundred acres of land. The section is thinly peopled, and he holds the property at \$2500. The committee man asks him what he is willing to give to secure the University in his county. He thinks he can afford to pay three hundred acres of land for the purchase of such a benefit. It is entered in due form.

He is asked how much land he is

willing to sell the University, and the price. He agrees to sell three hundred acres at one dollar per acre.

He is then asked how much he is willing to invest as a stockholder. He takes one share, for which he makes deeds for three hundred acres. The location is made, and three months after, his reserved homestead of three hundred acres is worth \$2500 or \$3000. He has been paid \$300 for another portion, and he is still owner, as stockholder, of three hundred acres, which, perhaps, at the end of five years, he receives back as a dividend worth \$3000, or receives its equivalent in cash.

But mark! In all this not a dollar's value of any sort has been withdrawn from the county. Every dollar given, every foot of land subscribed, is retained to the county giving it. Railroads give a marketable value by affording quick transportation, but they locate their workshops, etc., at the termini. In the location of the University in a county, a market is opened for produce at your door, population introduced, and every dollar's value is retained within its bounds. Now, do we exaggerate this value when we say it is worth at the very least \$200,000 to any county to receive it?

There is scarcely a county in the State, where the location of such an institution is desirable, that cannot, by a little system in the movement, make a desirable offer to secure it. Promptness, however, is necessary. The closing of the books of the company is to be the signal for the consideration of location. The commissioners are profoundly desirous that "snap judgment" be taken on no place. Let none be discouraged from their effort by the numerous competitors in the field. Fair, open, business competition is invited. The leisure season for the farmers is at hand. Go to work promptly, or stand prepared "forever hereafter to hold your peace."

F. A. MOOD.

Metaphysics--No. 2.

That public speaker is best prepared to sway his audience who knows how to touch the main springs of action. Thousands of ministers, politicians, etc., fail from a want of this knowledge. Declarations recognized instantaneously as facts by intuitive consciousness have great weight upon the mind, because they usually make indelible impressions. Such facts are based upon reason and the very nature of things, hence such impressions are usually lasting, and quite different from impressions made upon the sympathies. We have all been surprised by the discovery of such truths often evolved by our own minds or brought to light by others, and our greatest wonder sometimes is, that we had not seen them before. A sermon filled up with such truths has a very peculiar effect upon the mind, and for many days we seem to live in a new atmosphere, wandering in new fields, and dwelling with delight upon the rare flowers that appear the richer and more beautiful the longer we view them. Such truths indeed haunt the mind, like the memory of some troubled, yet delicious, dream. These bright coruscations of thought are continually springing up, and often we feel like we would rather be away, on some "mossy bank," where we could satiate the cravings of this immortal mind. Such facts, I have said, are based upon reason, but the transition of the mind from the conception of the idea to the conclusion, is so rapid that we are not conscious of any reasoning process. Just here originate our ideas of right and wrong, a moral nature, a Supreme Being and our accountability in some way to Him. Yet this conscience, although intuitive, cannot prescribe a correct rule of action, as we shall see.

J. R. T.

FARM AND GARDEN.

If any of our readers have experimented with California clover, we would be glad to have the net result.

Corn-stalks contain a large amount of potash. This makes them good manure for potatoes. By opening deep furrows in the fall, drawing the stalk into it, then bedding on it, and planting in the bed, a crop can be secured.

A common tablespoon, level full of coperas and saltpeter, in equal parts, every other day for a week, is an excellent remedy for the kidney worm in hogs. If it does not cure, increase the coperas until it does.

A condition powder, made of three parts of salt and one of ashes, and given at the rate of a handful twice a week, is recommended by the *Turf, Field and Farm*. A little sulphur added once every two weeks is said to be beneficial to stock.

The large corn and grain crops in Texas will add to the quantity of the stock, not only from the fact that everything will be well fed, but the farmer will be willing to invest in the improved breeds. Quality, as well as quantity, are important items.

A top dressing of wheat in March, with wood ashes at the rate of twelve bushels to the acre, is recommended by a correspondent of the *Southern Home and Farm* as a preventive of rust in wheat. The suggestion might be worthy of experiment in those portions of Texas where the crops are damaged by this cause.

The sweet potato vine can be preserved through the winter for planting as follows: In the fall before frost the vine should be cut and placed in layers on the ground to the depth of ten or twelve inches; cover them while damp with layers of rolled straw to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with light soil about four inches deep. In the spring they put out sprouts. The draws or sprouts can be used first, and the vine itself can be used as we usually plant slips.

Mounding fruit trees, by piling the earth around the root bringing it to a cone around the body of the tree is highly recommended as a protection against the borer. The eggs from which the borer hatch are unusually deposited in the tender bark at the earth line. It is claimed that by bringing the earth line up to the hard bark, the borer cannot work through the outer coat. As the cone sheds the water, the upper part of the mound is dry and does not soften the bark.

A correspondent of the *Home Journal*, in answer to inquiries about the best method of keeping Irish potatoes in this climate, states that if the spring crops are carefully gathered so as not to let the sun shine on them more than half an hour, and housed in a cool, dry, place, and then planted about the 25th of July, or 1st of August, a crop for winter use can be secured. The potatoes ought to be gathered as soon as ripe by *grabbling*; let remain in the sun an hour after gathered; put in banks, the bottom of which is covered with hay or straw, and the bank covered with the same an inch or two thick. Cover with boards, and about three inches of dirt.

WASTE BASKET.

A sound judge—a musical critic.

Long Division—Separation for life.

A "Word" to the Wise—Remain so.

It is a bad sign to be skillful in apologies.

Said a conceited young lady: "You men are a covet-us set."

A wife's kiss for money is well termed legal tenderness.

Nearly all women like soldiers, and some like a good offer, sir.

Why is the figure 9 like a peacock? Because it is nothing without its tail.

A modest Buffalo girl recently had 2000 photographs of herself struck off.

What a man wants—all he can get. What a woman wants—all she can't get.

It is not round sentences, but pointed ones, that are sure to stick in the memory.

"Teeth extracted with great pains," is the rather ambiguous advertisement of a dentist.

"Say, bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the railroad depot?" "Run!"

Darwinism—A mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown, and a silk gown becomes a—woman.

A dumb man recently went to law with a deaf man. The latter, of course, was the deaf-endent.

Why is a man never knocked down against his will? Because it is impossible to fall unless inclined.

Why is a person that dislikes letter-writing like a superannuated soldier? Because he is a pen-shun-er.

What speciality is the most valuable to a dry goods dealer? Hosiery, of course, it is his stock in-trade.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both an army's wings is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

"I wish," said a son of Erin, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I might go and end my days there."

A celebrated wit was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," he replied, "Hook and eye are old acquaintances."

On the ground that it is impolite to go anywhere till you are sent for, some sensible person argues against suicide.

Why is law like a sieve? Because, although you can see through it, you must be greatly reduced before you can get through it.

"I go through my work," reprovingly said the needle to the idle boy. "But not till you're pushed," triumphantly replied the idle boy to the needle.

A gentleman, who recently read a scientific treatise on "The velocity of Light," says he can understand now how it is that his gas bills run up so rapidly.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle of the eye, "because I have preached so much without notes."

The *Wyoming Journal* publishes the following in its advertising rates: "Fees for marriage notices as high as the ecstasy and liberality of the bridegroom may prompt."

A gentleman in Norwich, Conn., the other day, laid his hand on a buzz-saw, "to see if it was going." He missed immediately three of his fingers, and concluded that it was.

In one of Lord Brougham's last speeches, his upper teeth fell out, and there was an embarrassing silence until they were restored, when he remarked that his teeth had given him a good deal of trouble ever since he cut them. That restored the equilibrium.

Miscellany.

I BELIEVE.

BY WM. C. RICHARDS.

The world is veiled with many creeds,
Nor bettered in their hiding,
When dogmas blossom not in deeds,
A nobler life unfolding.

What shall it make that I believe
The Bible, or just Nature:
If, with their lessons, I receive
No growth of moral stature?

A hundred articles of faith,
On bended knee repeated,
May be but wearied, wasted breath,
By life's discords defeated.

Though God and Christ are in my creed,
And life, or death, forever,
This—may be mine through sinful greed,
That—through its conquest, never!

I will not, then, of creeds make boast,
Which every lip may fashion,
Nor let my soul be torn and tossed
By fierce polemic passion.

Enough, that I this faith maintain,
Which God within me teaches;
Who conquers self through Christ and pain,
The Life Eternal reaches!

Tige Clarke.

Long, lean, quant, ever on the move, terrible exceedingly is the particular Mr. Clarke, who wears, as a deserved compliment, this quite other than Christian name given him by some admiring jackal. Nothing in nature more like him than a hungry tiger, pacing forever up and down behind the bars of his cage, with now and then a tremendous bound against said bars, always more than ready for mischief. Juvenal paints just such in Rome as wholly unable to sleep at night, unless after doing somebody a deadly mischief. Many a man had Tige Clarke killed before I knew him. His first victim may possibly have been slain in self-defense; as may possibly have been the case with the tiger's. Certainly ever after there was a craving for blood with Tige Clarke, and a craving after blood shed in new ways. At least, there was a singular variety in his "difficulties;" a dead man being the invariable result, but always killed in a way unlike that of his predecessor. Somehow, such men, like the salamander, make the fire in which they live a sustenance also, for no man ever saw ax or hoe in Tige Clarke's hand; as natural as a hammer to the hand of a carpenter, a book to the grasp of a student, was bowie-knife and revolver to the horny palms of Tige; these and cards being, literally, the tools of his trade.

But one day Tige finds himself in the gutter of a certain town, riddled with balls and slashed with a knife, the result of an effort upon the part of a sturdy citizen to arrest him for a murder, summoned to do so by a sheriff, who had occupied during the attempt a singularly unofficial position out of harm's reach.

Imagine a message from such a man, requesting you to come immediately, reaching you as you sit at breakfast, ignorant of the whole transaction. You know on the spot that the wounded man makes no such request at all. At a glance you know it is the miserable wife instead. Like many a beast, Tige, too, has a beauty to wife. Not a beauty in the bodily sense at all; such a life as Tige has led her would have turned a Venus into the poor, pale-faced, haggard creature Mrs Clarke is—her beauty lying in the loveliness, superior to all else, of sincerest piety. Weeping and praying beside her dying husband, dragged out of the gutter into a barber's shop near by, she imagines Tige really wants to see a Christian minister, when the desire is exclusively her own.

That minister does not tell her so, but his first visit is to the wounded man who succeeded, since that was the only way to do so, in making the arrest. Thanking him heartily for his fearless vindication of law, after rendering him

all the help he can, the minister hastens to Tige. The usual crowd of eager lookers-on are coming and going; while the dying man lies on a mattress upon the floor, writhing in the agony of wounds getting cold.

"Oh, talk with him, pray with him!" the wife exclaims to the minister, as he presses his way through and stands by her side. "He is not fit to die so! But he was in the right in this difficulty! They have murdered him,—murdered him for nothing at all!"

Not the smallest opening for surplice, sermon, or any of the formal proprieties just here.

"Why, Tige Clarke! Sorry to see you so hurt! In much pain?" the minister says, sinking the official as much as possible in the mere friend.

"Pain?" Tige replies in the same tones. "You bet! I am in hell!" For the man writhes in torture.

After preparing the way by further attempt at inducing Tige to forget the mere clergyman in the friend, his visitor adds, "You can live but a few moments longer. Tige. You are about entering quite another world, in which you are to stay forever. Any objections to my asking you a question or two, and praying with you? God, you know, is the only one who can help you now!"

"O yes, perfectly willing!" "Only a question or two," the minister says to Tige Clarke, as he writhes towards him. "Do you believe in the Bible, in religion?"

"Certainly I do, every word of it! Why, of course I do. Think I'm a heathen?"

"Well, then, Tige, you acknowledge yourself to be a sinner against God?" in kindest tones.

"Acknowledge what?" Tige ceasing his writhing, looks at the questioner steadily.

"Acknowledge yourself to be a sinner, a sinner, Tige, against a holy God!" question pressed in a manner as little offensive as possible.

No, sir!" Tige replies with all the emphasis left in him. "A sinner!" with utmost indignation. "No, sir!" very angry. "I may have done some things a little out of the way—driven to it," the dying man adds with an air of magnanimity and gentlemanly candor; "but a sinner? a sinner against God?" anger rapidly rising again. The hand of the questioner holds that of the deeply offended man, finger upon pulse. The body rolls and turns, doubles up and in and out like the incessant writhing, coiling, uncoiling of a wounded snake. But the gray haze creeping over the eyes is dispelled by the flashing up of the soul again therein. "Acknowledge!" in accents of sarcasm. "A sinner against God!" the tones as of one re-stating an assertion as preposterous as it was insulting! A moment more to collect sufficient vehemence therefor. "No, sir!" with a violence which hurls the man out of his body! In the eyes the fire is utterly gone—only haze there.

From the writhing body all motion is instantly passed; no stone stiller than that. For fire and unceasing motion were of the man himself. With that bound of the pulse, Tige Clarke has gone, taking with him all he is, leaving nothing at all behind him but that riddled body, really no more an essential part of him than the jeans clothing he wore, also riddled with balls and cuts. At ten o'clock this man was alive here and was Tige Clarke! I looked at my watch in the instant of that last wave of life's red ebb and flow which receded, leaving him ashore elsewhere. Half a minute after ten. If, body excepted, he did not stand upon that shore the same Tige Clarke he was the half-minute before, please explain how a thing so exclusively physical as death affects also a moral change. Or, if it is more than the mere separation of Tige

Clarke from his body, please prove it. Who denies the sensation this long, lank, notorious desperado would have made had he suddenly walked down the aisle of any church, revolver and bowie-knife begirdled, say upon a bright and quiet Sabbath morning in the midst of the service. Now, imagine, if you dare, the sudden leap of this wild animal out of this world into the very center of white angels and serene saints in full heaven of service and song. True, his knives and revolvers are left behind. But not so the passion which prompted the use of them. The effect of such entrance upon such company, upon himself? The eternal absurdity of the same reaches the insanity of laughter!—*Atlantic Monthly*.

Routine in Teaching.

All sorts of human service are more or less exposed to be paralyzed by this torpor of routine; but no intellectual profession stands in more peril of coming under the blight of it than that of the teacher, partly for the reason that the same lessons recur, and partly because of the distance of attainment separating the preceptor from the pupil. There are some lawyers who plead like parrots; some doctors who give medicine as mechanically as a trip-hammer smites iron; some preachers who preach only from the throat outward, fetching up no deep breaths from the region of the heart; some manufacturers whose mental motions are as humdrum as their own shuttles, and engineers as automatic as the valves and levers of their engines. It is a greater mischief than we think, and strikes a deeper damage into the world's honor. Going through the whole lesson of life in the homeliest prose, from spade to sermon, from kitchen to church, from making loaves to making love, from marketing to marriage, such people dwarf down the whole wondrous majesty and mystery of our being to a contemptible carving-mill, turning out so many blocks or blockheads from so much timber. But the wrong done by it is never more disastrous than when it falls on the buoyant, the impressible, the affectionate, and aspiring soul of childhood. Let every beginner, on the threshold of his vocation, earnestly pray and strive to be saved from the doom of a routine teacher!—*University Monthly*.

AN ENGLISH BREAKFAST.—The family consisted of an elderly lady and her daughters. At nine o'clock of the morning a belfry bell was rung, which was a summons to religious service conducted in a great hall, where the mistress stood at one end; on one side, the family and guests, or those of them who were up, in a row; and on the other side in a similar row, the servants. All were provided with the prayer-book of the Established Church as they came in, and the mistress read the service, to which the responses were distinctly made. Not more than half of the guests were usually at this service, which was not taken amiss, independence being regarded as one of the guest's chief rights. At half-past nine the major part of the household were at breakfast. After preparing it on the table and sideboard, the servants retired without exception. The women poured tea and coffee for the men and each helped himself as he pleased. The men carved meats at the sideboard for the tea-pourers and themselves, which gave to the repast the abandon of a picnic. The absence of servants allowed the conversation to be free and intimate, which was evidently the object in dispensing with them.—*Galaxy*.

So necessary is fun to the mind that a late philosopher says, if schools be built without playgrounds, nobody would get beyond short division in a lifetime.

[For the Advocate.]
Alone with Nature.

FLORENCE E. PIPKIN.

I wandered off to a shady dell in the grand old forest near my home. I seated myself near a spring whose clear, cold water came bubbling forth from the bed of moss-covered rocks.

"Surely, the Vale of Tempe is not more lovely," I exclaimed, my eyes taking in the wild, picturesque beauty of my surroundings—the majestic oak towering aloft, the queenly magnolia, with its wax-like bloom, the tall, fragrant pines—all forming leafy aisles through which the sunlight could scarcely penetrate, while flowers of many hues besprinkled the emerald carpeting of earth.

I had become weary of the society of my companions at home, and had retired to this spot—my retreat when wishing to be alone. But was I indeed alone? I looked around me, and noticed a modest violet growing at my feet, which swayed gently to and fro, seeming to nod a welcome to me; a sweet wild rose growing near smiled upon me, and an over-hanging spray stooped low in the breeze, its pendent vine-flower gently kissing my cheek. There was music around me, too. The little spring babbled continually in silvery accents to the pebbles; and as the evening wind came sighing along, the oaks and magnolias began a whispered dialogue among their lofty branches, and the low, solemn *miserere* of the pines sounded in my ear; "while from her wind-rocked nest the mother-bird sang to her nurslings."

I found that even busy, industrious life was around me. The dexterous spider wove her gossamer web from spray to spray, and I beheld the thrifty ant toiling toward her citadel with grain for her winter's store, while the busy bee rilled the flowers of their sweetness and sped toward her distant hive with the gain. Yet, amid this throbbing, active life, with the traces of an Omnipotent hand on every side, I had vainly thought to be alone. At this moment the words of the Psalmist recurred to me:

"Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

The comforting assurance came to my mind that a heavenly protector was ever near me, alike in peril and security, that no matter what my situation or abiding-place, He was always with me. I felt how true the words of the poet who, in speaking of the Divine Presence, says:

"Thou hast not left thyself in this wide world
Without a witness. Even the desert place
Speaketh thy name. The simple flowers and
streams

Are social and benevolent, and he
Who holdeth converse in their language pure,
Roaming among them at the cool of day,
Shall find like him who Eden's garden drest,
His Maker there, to teach his listening heart."

Mr. Gilmore gets along famously with the Jubilee, having English, Irish, French and German bands all on the way, and some distinguished artists engaged, whose names, at least, will add glory to the programmes. First, there is the distinguished pianist, Arabella Goddard; though what he can do with a pianist in the Coliseum is a mystery. The prima donna is to be Madame Peschka-Leutner, whom the bills announce as "the greatest living soprano." We congratulate Mr. Gilmore upon being so clear in his mind as to the relative merits of distinguished singers. Madame Peschka-Leutner has indeed a great reputation in Germany; but the statement of the Boston programmes is a little too sweeping.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 19, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

OUR letter from Washington will be found full of interest.

THE attention of country offices is called to the advertisement on the first page headed, "Type for sale."

THE Westminster lessons for children have been translated into Arabic by the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THE Josephites, (Mormons) near Council Bluffs, number about 10,000. They are said to be an industrious, worthy people, and steadfast opposers of polygamy.

THE *Methodist Recorder* wants its communications flat. It entreats its correspondents not to roll their communications. We do not admire the style. We prefer our communications sharp.

THE cannon captured by the Germans from the French are being converted into church bells. The cathedral at Cologne has received 30,000 and the one at Frantfort 20,000 pounds of metal for that purpose.

HENRY R. B. BASCOM, son of Bishop Bascom, died at the residence of his mother, in Lexington, Ky., May 10th. He was twenty-nine years of age. It is said that he inherited a large share of his father's talent. He had professed religion only a short time before his death, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

KNOWING as we do the desire of St. Louis merchants to place their firms and wares before the purchasers of our State, particularly those in the northern section of it, we invite attention to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as a suitable medium of introduction, our circulation being not only heavy, but among the best classes in that portion of Texas.

NASHVILLE ADVOCATE ON OBITUARIES.—The *Nashville Advocate* speaks out respecting long obituaries. The rule of that journal admits but twelve lines. As its correspondents persist in disregarding this rule, the editor deals with the matter in the following language, which we commend to those brethren in Texas who have considered the *Nashville Advocate* good authority in favor of long obituaries. Dr. Summers says:

We must again request our friends to restrict their obituary notices within the limits indicated in our standing terms on the 16th page. Twelve lines will usually suffice. A correspondent complains of our abridging a notice which makes thirty-one lines in the *Advocate*! In our abridging we try to preserve all the material facts—we are sometimes so crowded that we are obliged to omit reflections, verses of well-known hymns, etc. We do not wonder that some of our readers complain that we do not use the canceling pen on the *stilus* a little more freely.

MANUFACTURED TESTIMONY.

"The old spirit is at work. Rev. W. L. Malloy, Presiding Elder of Jefferson District, in Texas, in a private letter dated Jefferson, Texas, May 1, 1872, to the Rev. W. H. Gillam, of the General Conference, says:

"The city election is at hand, and things have a warlike appearance. We have many difficulties to encounter here. The Ku-Klux here have just hung the man who traveled on this district last year. He was taken out of bed. God only knows but that my time will come next, but I intend to do my duty."

The above extraordinary statement appeared in the columns of the *Daily Advocate*, the organ of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), in Brooklyn. Though well satisfied as to its true character, we withheld all comment until we could obtain reliable data. A copy of the statement was accordingly sent to Rev. Dr. Finley, pastor of our church in Jefferson, with the subjoined request appended:

"I am pretty well posted in Texas matters, but have no recollection of the case referred to. Can you post me as to the ex-Presiding Elder of the Church, North? Was he hung, and for what? The design of the above is to create the impression that he was hung because he was a Northern Methodist, that and the present Presiding Elder stands in jeopardy from the same cause."

Dr. Finley handed our letter to the *Daily Times* of Jefferson, R. W. Loughery, editor, which comments on the letter of Rev. W. L. Malloy as follows:

Now, did Mr. Malloy write this false letter? If he did, we hope no one will harm a hair of his head, but that all the churches, particularly the members of the Methodist Church, will unite in prayer for him. For shame! for shame! There is no man, Democrat or Radical, white or black, that does not know it does not contain a scintilla of truth. The man killed, to whom he alludes, lost his life by the hands of citizens he had offended, in causing the murder of two worthy citizens, and insulting a lady. He defied the moral instincts of a virtuous, patient, law-abiding community, a pastoral people, and lost his life by this and other outrages. As Mr. M. knows, his religious opinions had nothing to do with the matter. Therefore, will that gentleman arise to explain? His safety is in no danger, but his moral character is.

Mr. Malloy is evidently troubled with the itch for notoriety, which afflicts the class to which he belongs. Their efforts to impress the Northern mind that they are ever standing just beneath a martyr's crown, must be very touching to those who accept their statements as true, but they awaken very different feelings among the people who would be ignorant of their presence, were it not for the slanders they utter, or the mischief they occasion.

It is unfortunate for the Church, North, and for Christianity that she has accepted such men as her representatives in this region. It is also unfortunate that the Northern Methodist press should give space to these slanders. They may build up party feeling, and intensify sectional hate, but they certainly will not foster those fraternal relations which the interests of Christianity demand, and for which good men should earnestly pray. A better state of feeling between the two

branches of the Methodist family is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but so long as Mr. Malloy and others like him have the ear and confidence of the Northern Church, they will persist in stirring up strife, and prolong that estrangement between the two great sections of the country and branches of the church, which good men have long deplored.

The official organ of the General Conference may have satisfied its readers that "the old spirit is still at work" in the South, by the publication of this slander on the peaceable citizens of Jefferson, but it will not be considered a very graceful accompaniment of the Commission which the General Conference has appointed to bear its tender of fraternal regards to the Southern Church. So long as the organs of the Church, North, consent to be the vehicle of the statements furnished by men who have personal or political reasons for misrepresenting the Southern people, they will maintain a barrier between the two branches of the church, which no official compliments will be able to remove.

TREBLE YOUR ASSESSMENT.

In the report Bro. Wesson gave of the Matagorda Circuit last week, he stated that the preacher in charge had already raised and turned over to him three times the amount assessed the circuit. How many preachers in Texas will make a like report this year? Every dollar will be needed. With the wide world before them the Mission Board are able to touch only a few points of the open field. Bishop Keener, in a letter published in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, last month, says, that four Conferences in the connection "do not give annually the value of a saucer of strawberries per member for the outer extension of the gospel of Christ." We have not examined the figures to ascertain whether or not any of the five Texas Conferences are included in this unfaithful four. We hope no; but we are very sure that there are many members within our bounds whose missionary zeal has gravitated to the ten-cent standard. Thousands do not give a cent.

We are not prepared to believe our people are wholly to blame for this neglect. A large share of it must rest on the preachers. When the claims of missions are presented, and the plans of the church explained, so that the people can see how their money will be employed, they invariably respond. The preachers are too modest. They do not put their heart in their appeal. They too often intimate by their manner, if not their words, that they take up the collection because the Conference ordered it, and that they would spare the congregation the affliction if they dared. Their appeal is not an echo of the "Macedonian cry." The voice of souls perishing for the Bread of Life is not heard in their call on the people for help. They should present the demand as they urge sinners to repentance. When the heart of the preacher is full of missionary zeal, the people would be eager to contribute, and three times the assessment would come up from every charge.

THE INDIAN POLIOY.

Gen. Howard has come to the conclusion that moral suasion is not precisely the thing that is needed for the Apaches. One wiser than our statesmen long ago told us that it was foolish to give pearls to swine, for the obvious reason that they could not appreciate them; and in dealing with men now, we have to remember that, unless we adjust our plans to their intellectual and moral condition, our Christian kindness will not be appreciated, and the objects of our solicitude may "turn again and rend" us. Every humane heart will sympathize with the condition of the Indians in the great West, and every Christian would rejoice if agencies could be employed which would end the raids on the frontier without the use of the rifle; but if the question narrows itself down to the issue, shall our border be exposed to scenes of butchery of women and children, which make the blood run cold, or shall they be protected?—the conclusion that an armed force and stern measures are a necessity while dealing with the Apaches, will be so clear that we would show ourselves destitute of the first elements of humanity were we to hesitate. Those who differ from Gen. Howard's present conclusions, would do well to become personally acquainted with the Apaches and other tribes before they pronounce judgment.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—Our Bishops, at their late meeting at Nashville, recommended that from the 11th to the 18th of August be observed as a week of prayer, that special services be observed throughout the connection, and that the Friday included in the week be specially set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. They call special attention to the following subjects:

That the Lord send more laborers into the vineyard.

For His blessing on our institutions of learning and the conversion of the young.

For the increase of His kingdom among men.

It is to be hoped that the church will heed this suggestion of our chief pastors, and that the preachers will take measures to secure its general observance.

FROM the report of Dr. Riley, of the mission in Mexico, under the charge of the American and Foreign Christian Union, we learn that over fifty evangelical congregations have been established, several of which have been organized under the title of the "Church of Jesus." Converted priests and scores of native helpers are active in spreading the Gospel. Two large church edifices in the city of Mexico are held by Protestants, and four hundred converts have partaken the Lord's Supper during the same service. All this has been accomplished under the labor and superintendence of one man. Truly, one may "chase a thousand" when sustained by the power of grace.

THE statistics of the different church organizations show that about one in eight of the entire population are members of some branch of the church. Whether this corresponds with statistics recorded in another book does not appear.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST.

NICODEMUS.

St. John is the only evangelist who records Christ's interview with Nicodemus, and who, indeed, mentions Nicodemus at all. The Pharisaic system was obnoxious to the charge of fostering and teaching many grave doctrinal and preceptive errors; but adherents of a bad system may be, and sometimes are, sincere in their convictions, and, according to their conception, may be doing God service. Such a man was Nicodemus. To him the miracles of Jesus were immeasurably above human power, and incontestible proof of union with God. "No man," said Nicodemus to Jesus, "can do these miracles that thou doest except God be with him." Beyond this general but exalted conception of Jesus he seemed to have no definite idea of Christ's person or mission. He desired to be better informed, and determined to go in person to Jesus; but to avoid exciting the suspicion and incurring the hatred of his colleagues in the Sanhedrim, he "came by night." Like his countrymen of that age, he most likely supposed that the Messiah's kingdom would be the fifth universal monarchy, the mightiest, and the last—Judea being the grand centre from which power would radiate to the ends of the earth. Nicodemus being one of the educated and ruling class, would naturally suppose that this kingdom must bring great good to him and his class; how, then, must he have been surprised when Jesus said to him, "Verily, verily I say unto you, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." This short but pregnant sentence swept away all the prerogatives of birth and reduced him to the common level of humanity. And to this the Great Teacher added another quite as startling, "Ye must be born of the Spirit," thus setting aside all the efficacy of ceremonial purification. No wonder that he marveled and said, "How can these things be?" Our Lord, further to illustrate and impress this doctrine, intimated His own sufferings, and that whosoever looked believingly on Him should have healing and hope—"should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This interview with the Master seems not to have been without its gracious results upon the after life of Nicodemus. In the seventh chapter of St. John (perhaps full two years after this interview) we read, that when the Pharisees—perhaps assembled in council—sent officers to apprehend Jesus, these were so profoundly impressed with His superhuman majesty that "no man laid hands upon Him," but returned, saying, "Never man spake like this man;" and when the Pharisees tauntingly replied, "Are ye also deceived?—have any of the rulers of the Pharisees believed on Him?—but this people who knoweth not the law are cursed"—Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night being one of them,) "Doth our law judge any man before it hear him and knoweth what he doeth?"

We hear no more of this ruler until the evening of the crucifixion. When

Joseph of Arimathea came to Pilate and besought him for the body of Jesus and obtained it, "there came also Nicodemus, (which at the first came to Jesus by night,) and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about a hundred pounds weight. Then took they the body of Jesus and wound it in linen cloths with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury."

Tradition adds that after he had thus openly declared himself a follower of Jesus, and had been baptized by Peter, he was displaced from his office and banished from Jerusalem. We have seen his virtues. Too exalted an appreciation of the world's good opinion seems to have been the weak side of his character.

PURIFYING THE TEMPLE.

This transaction is recorded by all the evangelists, but it is remarkable that Matthew, Mark and Luke record it as having taken place near the close of our Lord's ministry—perhaps about the time of His triumphal entry into Jerusalem; whereas John records it as having occurred during the first year of our Lord's ministry. Biblical scholars are divided in opinion whether John or the other evangelists record it in its proper chronological order, or whether this purifying of the temple occurred twice. Neander, a very high authority, thinks the last solution improbable; but Scott in his commentary thinks that the double purifying is the best solution. The narrations of Matthew and Mark are substantially the same, each mentioning "money changers" and the "selling of doves." St. Luke does not mention what was sold and bought, but agrees with Matthew and Mark in recording that our Lord said that they had made the "house of God a den of thieves." St. John mentions, in addition to money changers and sellers of doves, the "sellers of sheep and oxen," and that Christ made a scourge of small cords with which He drove these profane traders, with their noisy huckstering, out of the holy house. John mentions that they had made the Father's house "a house of merchandise," but omits that Christ said they had made it "a den of thieves." But John adds one item omitted by all the rest, to-wit: that, after the purifying, the "disciples remembered that it was written, the zeal of mine house hath eaten me up."

THE SAMARITAN WOMAN.

The interview of Christ with this woman at Jacob's Well, is not noticed by any of the evangelists except St. John. The narrative is highly illustrative of the ministry and character of our Lord. He literally "went about doing good." He not only preached to vast audiences, but to one individual, whenever opportunity offered, as in the instance of Nicodemus, and this humble Samaritan woman. Nor is it wonderful that Jesus did so, when we remember His estimate of the value of a soul. He put the world, the whole world, with all its continents, islands and oceans, its fisheries, forests and mines, cultivated fields and opulent cities; its pleasures and honors in one scale, and a deathless soul in the other, and the soul to the All-seeing eye outweighs them all. The interview is an admira-

ble lesson as to the best method of teaching. He made the woman's errand—the coming to the well for water—the occasion and the means of teaching her the higher necessities of her soul and the higher value and more exalted pleasure of spiritual refreshment. "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith unto thee, 'Give me to drink,' thou wouldst have asked of Him and He would have given thee living water." "And whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; it shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." The interview shows the breadth of the Savior's view, and of the Divine philanthropy; "being a Jew," yet He talked with and taught a Samaritan. It also illustrates how a widely extended usefulness may flow from a seemingly narrow beginning. Jesus abode two days in the Samaritan city of Sychar, "and many of the Samaritans believed on Him." W.

A COLONY of Mennonites near Berdeansk, Russia, purpose emigrating in a body to the United States or British America. Several years ago they emigrated from Prussia to Russia under the assurance that the government would free them from military service. They complain that the Russian Government has not kept its faith, and as non-resistance is one of the cardinal doctrines of their faith, they are determined to leave. They are an industrious and productive community, and the Russian Government is not willing for them to go, and no Russian subject can emigrate without the permission of the government. Their future is uncertain.

SERMON ON BAPTISM.—Rev. James Peeler, of the North-west Texas Conference, is issuing through the press of the *Advocate* office, a Sermon on Baptism. It will be read with interest and profit, for it is handled in our good brother's peculiar style. The sermon is published in answer to the call of many who heard it from the pulpit.

We commend this plan of presenting controversial subjects to the public to the especial consideration of our readers. Baptism, and other questions, demand discussion, but the limited space of a weekly religious paper will not admit of their exhaustive treatment in its columns. If a congregation wishes to have a sermon in print, they can send it out in pamphlet form, and the sale will cover the cost of publication. The church should press every agency into service.

THE pastor of a church in Philadelphia, has a box placed at the entrance of his church, into which all sincere inquirers after religion can deposit a note stating their difficulties and perplexities, which the preacher answers each Sabbath in his sermons. In meeting the wants of each questioner, he no doubt renders aid to many others who may be perplexed in the same way.

THE two best rules for a system of rhetoric are, first, have something to say; and next, say it.—*Emmons*.

To which we would suggest a third: When you have said something, quit. The most effective way to say nothing, is to keep silence.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the National Assembly of France, signed by a large number of mother's of families, asking the passage of a law enforcing the cessation of labor on the Sabbath. A day of rest in seven, is an act of mercy to the weary and heavy laden.

THE lay college under the supervision of Mr. Talmage, has five hundred students engaged in lay preaching. They visit the sick in Brooklyn, New York, and other points, and hold Scripture reading meetings. Revivals are in progress in some of the preaching stations.

STRIKES seem to be the order of the day. The laborer is demanding higher pay. We know of no class whose pay is so light in proportion to the character and amount of work performed as the itinerant Methodist preacher. We do not recommend a strike. Pay-day will come at last; and every preacher will receive a reward which will measure up to the standard of his performance.

DR. JOHN TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass., on account of age and infirmities, resigned his charge. His congregation reluctantly accepted his resignation, and voted to request him to remain in the position of *pastor emeritus*, gave him the use of the parsonage, and continued his salary. That act was simply just and generous. We know a Methodist preacher who has given the vigor of a long life to the church, and now gets his bread as best he can.

A CHRISTIAN SECT has been discovered by French missionaries some thirty miles South of Loudeana, India. They accept the New Testament to be a divine revelation, and believe in Christ as the incarnation of the Deity. They expect that He is about to reveal Himself in His own person, and appeal to Matthew, xxiv., xxv., in evidence. They observe the Sabbath, attend to the duty of prayer, and discard the obligations of caste.

THE Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia issued an order, May 15th, in which the clergy were instructed to add the prayer for rain to the ritual for one month from date. From some cause the order did not reach them until the rains commenced, and as they could not pray for rain during the drought without the Bishop's order, they afterwards were praying for it while it was coming down generously from the clouds. There is evidently too much "red tape" in this kind of praying to meet the ordinary wants of mortals.

BISHOP WOOD, of Philadelphia, lately requested all the preachers in his diocese, to embody in their prayers a petition for rain in view of the dry weather, which was assuming a serious character in that section. Many often treat such prayers lightly. As long, however, as we accept nature as an effect, and God the cause, and believe that He sends rain on the just and the unjust, we can see nothing in them that conflicts with sound philosophy, while many passages of the Bible, as well as the dictates of sincere piety, commend them.

The Sunday School.

Preaching for Children.

The plan of holding separate services for the children at the same hour with the regular church services for the adults, is finding favor in the Established Church of England, and also in some of the dissenting bodies. Sunday-school workers in this country are not agreed as to the wisdom of such a separation of the old and young in public worship. While we prefer seeing the children with their parents every Sunday in the house of God, yet, if a larger attendance and an increased interest can be secured by separate attendance, we would say, let the children have their meeting. The fact that the children of the present generation do not attend public worship as in other days, has caused many to question the benefits of the Sunday-school. It is feared that the Sunday-school is supplanting the pulpit. Our observation does not justify the alarm. We have observed that in communities which had no Sunday-schools the non-attendance of children on public worship was more marked than where they enjoyed the benefits. The fault is with the parents who neglect the religious instruction of their children, and of the church which does not provide a place for them in the house of God, and then does not provide preaching suitable to their age. It is a sad trial to a child to sit still and listen to a sermon it does not comprehend. Let the parents have to sit very still for an hour every Sunday while the preacher harrangues in Choctaw or Hebrew, and they would be apt to get tired of the place. If the preacher cannot or will not preach so that the children can understand, a separate service should be held, and somebody, preacher or layman, should "feed the lambs."

ILLINOIS has 5437 Sunday-schools, comprising 56,002 officers and teachers, and 386,145 scholars. 435 have been organized the past year, and the attendance during the same period has increased 40,078. It is estimated that one-fifth of the entire population is connected with the Sunday-school. Between ten and eleven thousand persons have been received from the Sunday-school into the church during the past year. This is an excellent report. Will the church in Texas do likewise?

THE Protestant Sunday-school of Paris, France, lately had an anniversary meeting. There were twenty-five hundred children present. The meeting was quite animated, and indicated deep interest in the Sunday-school work which is peculiarly adapted to the wants of that field.

THE Foreign Sunday-school Association of this country lately offered a prize through D'Aubigne to the Sunday-school workers on the continent of Europe for the best article on the Sunday-school idea. Twenty-two articles have been submitted by able European writers. These are being published, and will doubtless result in arousing a greater interest in the Sunday-school movement in the different countries where they are circulated.

Superintendents' Mistakes.

A hundred Sunday-school Superintendents, of New York city, came together on the evening of November 28, to discuss in a social, though serious and practical way, the mistakes made by them in their work.

Over forty mistakes were named by different superintendents, and most of these were acknowledged as real bitter mistakes, made by the persons who stated them. One superintendent said he had "been guilty of every blunder on the list, except the miserable one of chewing tobacco," and a stranger from Petersburg, Va., who happened to be present, said he felt all the evening as though he was in a hail-storm. "The very first mistake named," said he, "hit me square. I was obliged to say, 'That means me,' and so with those that followed; they have come pelting down upon me, and not one has missed its mark."

Some workers who feel themselves to be far from giants, were comforted in soul when they heard the confessions of such men as Ralph Wells, Dr. Joan A. Vincent, George A. Bell, and others, because they saw that these acknowledged leaders are after all fighting the same battles, and meeting many of the same difficulties which come to humble and obscure workers.

These hundred men were profited by this exercise, not simply because confession is good for the soul, but also because, when the brethren, one by one, opened their hearts to speak of mistakes in their own management, those who listened could generally see—as in a mirror—that the error was also theirs. They had been partially, or wholly, blind to it before, but seeing an error is the first step towards redeeming it.

We commend this kind of social consultation to the practice of Sunday-school workers outside the great cities, and even to those in the country districts. Though the schools be small, yet it is profitable to talk together about mistakes, successes, plans for the future, and encouragements from the past.

We purposely withhold a list of these forty mistakes from our readers, because we wish our superintendent friends, far and near, to see how many mistakes they can themselves write out from their own experience. If it be forty, or twice forty, or less than forty, ask God to help you remedy them, and watch and work to correct them.—*Christian At Work.*

A LIE STICKS.—A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath-school. "Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of the boys. "No, ma'am," answered Dick, very decidedly. "For ten cents?" "No, ma'am." "For a dollar?" "No, ma'am." "For a thousand dollars?" Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. Oh, would it not buy lots of things? While he was thinking another boy roared out, "No, ma'am," behind him. "Why not?" asked the teacher.

"Because, when the thousand dollars are all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy. It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you will have to carry it round with you, whether you will or not; a hard, heavy load it is.

Parents may do all that they can to develop an upright and virtuous character in their children, and apparently in vain. It seems like bread cast upon the waters and lost. And yet sometimes it happens that long after the parents have gone to their rest—it may be twenty years or more—the good precept, the good example set before the sons and daughters in childhood, spring up and bear fruit.

The Worth of a Good Record.

There is no well conducted Sunday-school in all the land—no school where God's Word is taught in faith and faithfulness—whose record if fairly disclosed will not show reasons for giving God praise for the past, encouragements for trusting him in the present, and incitements to greater and more confident zeal in his service in the future. It is too bad that so few of these school records are preserved and made useful in our land. Now and then we have the half-century story of a Sunday-school like that in Norwich Town, Conn., to show how a little girl first gathered the children of the parish in a Sunday-noon-school, against the judgment of pastor and people, and persevered in her work through all discouragements until the church was interested in it and assumed its direction, and she became the wife of a distinguished foreign missionary, and three of her sisters followed her to the foreign field, and one of her brothers became a home missionary, and another brother was called home of God just as he had prepared for the ministry, and in the fifty years following twenty-six ministers of the Gospel, and hundreds of other earnest workers for Christ went out from that school to which God gave so glorious results from so humble a beginning. Such a record surprises some of us; it rebukes and instructs others; it cheers and quickens many, both in that school and out of it. It ought not to be hidden. It ought to be remembered gratefully, and told over and over, and passed down, with its constant accumulations of good, to the generations to come, to the praise of the Lord and his strength. It is to be regretted that so few of these local school histories—out of the many which might be known—are the possession of the workers in the Sunday-school field.—*Sunday-school Teacher.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A speaker at a recent Sunday-school Conference related an incident of a little girl, seven years of age, who, having been taken sick, was carried to a hospital to die.

"The last night," said the speaker, "nothing was heard to break the silence but the ticking of the great clock in the hall as the pendulum swung backward and forward. Then it would strike the hour—eleven, twelve, one o'clock—when there came from the couch of the little sufferer a voice of sweet melody. It was one verse of a Sunday-school hymn:

'Jesus! the name to sinners dear,
The name to sinners given;
It scatters all their guilty fear,
It turns their hell to heaven.'

Then all was silent again, and nothing was heard but the ticking of the great clock in the hall, until she broke out after a while in another verse:

'Happy, if with my latest breath
I may but gasp His name;
Preach Him to all, and cry in death,
Behold, behold the Lamb!'

"The nurse hastened to the bedside of the little sufferer, but she was too late. The angels had been there before her, and carried away that little Sunday-school girl from beholding the Lamb on earth to His bosom in the sanctuary above."

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME.—The Sabbath-school releases no parent from the obligation to train his offspring in accordance with the teachings of the Scriptures. If, in some instances, ignorant and careless parents feel absolved from the parental effort by this auxiliary of modern times, there are contrary instances tenfold more numerous, of parents and families, who, from the connection of their children with Sabbath-schools, have first become awake to the duty of instructing them, and first learned the best methods of performing it.

Working for the Sabbath-School.

A little boy had been all around his new home, to see if the children went to the Sabbath-school. He found eleven that did not go. He invited them to call at his father's house, and to go with him to the Sabbath-school. They gladly accepted his invitation, and came, Sabbath after Sabbath, in the morning and afternoon, to go with him to the Sabbath-school. There was also in the Sabbath-school an infant class, consisting of twelve little boys. If any of these were late or tardy, in attending the school, he would run and bring them in.

One Sabbath morning he found that one of them had no cap, and as he himself was always so neatly dressed, he did not like to take him to school bareheaded, so he whispered in his mother's ear and asked her if she could not get his week-day cap and lend it to him. His mother told him he might do so. He did so, and then away they ran to the Sabbath-school. On another Sabbath, there was one of the boys who had no shoes, and again he goes and whispers in his mother's ear and asks her if he cannot lend him his week-day shoes. He said, "I think they will fit him." His mother gave her consent, and immediately he ran and brought the shoes for the little boy, and they were soon in the ranks of the Sabbath-school army, singing sweet songs of praise.

Now, if all the children would do as did this good little boy, every seat in the Sabbath-school would be filled, and many more children would learn to love Jesus.—*Mother's Magazine.*

USE KIND WORDS.—There is a kind way of saying very severe things, and even a sharp rebuke may be given in gentle words. The children of the poor, who form the bulk of our Sunday-schools, are too much accustomed to harshness at home to be much influenced for good by it at school. My idea of a Sunday-school is, that it is a place where a child may come and find refuge from the sorrows, small though they be, of its daily life; that within its walls children should feel in an especial manner within the Savior's influence, because their holy love reigns as it did and does within His breast. "Suffer little children to come unto Me," the Savior says. It is not "Bring them to me," "Make them come," but "Let them come." As if He would say, "They will come readily, if you hinder them not." Now, kind words spoken by the teachers of our Sunday-schools will draw scholars to the school, and may draw their hearts to Christ.—*The Sunday-School World.*

PRAYER AND WATCHING.—Is it not a sad thing that we should think it wonderful for God to hear prayer? Much better faith was that of a little boy in one of the schools in Edinburgh, who had attended a prayer-meeting, and at last said to his teacher who conducted it:

"Teacher, I wish my sister could be got to read the Bible; she never reads it."

"Why, Johnny, should your sister read the Bible?"

"Because if she should once read it, I am sure it would do her good, and she would be converted and saved."

"Do you think so, Johnny?"

"Yes, I do, sir; and wish the next time there is a prayer-meeting you would ask the people to pray for my sister, that she may begin to read the Bible."

THE *Independent* suggests that it is a mistake to say that the conversion of children is the end of Sunday-school instruction. It should be the beginning. When the child is converted it will still need care and guidance. We will accept that statement of the question.

Boys and Girls.

Honesty the Best Policy.

A few days ago a youth of about sixteen came from the country to Boston, to fill a subordinate situation in one of our first mercantile houses.

The head of the firm received the youth in the most kindly manner, and caused his son to take the stranger around town, and show him the principal places during the afternoon of his arrival.

While amusing themselves in this way, the stranger youth told his companion that, in coming along in the train that morning, he had given a boy a bright cent for a pond-lily, and that the coin having been mistaken for a five-cent, the vender of lilies had paid him four cents back as change.

The merchant's son questioned the honesty of the transaction, but the young man from the country defended it on the score of its smartness. Shocked at the absence of principle in his companion, the merchant's told boy his father of the transaction, who next morning interrogated the young man from the country concerning it, and found that he was somewhat inclined to pride himself on account of the act.

"Was the cheating of a poor boy, who, perhaps, had a sick mother to provide for by his industry, not cruel, let alone its injustice?" queried the good merchant.

"It was his look out," the boy replied.

"Was your conduct not dishonest?" asked the merchant.

"I don't know that it was; he ought to have been smart enough not to give me the money."

"Young man," said the merchant, "I call your share in the matter stealing; and if the four cents had been so taken by me, I believe they would have burned a hole in my pocket."

The youth boldly replied, "They have not burned a hole in mine, sir."

Disgusted at discovering such moral obliquity in the young man, the merchant told him it was impossible that he could employ one who exhibited such dishonest notions concerning a small thing, for in matters of great importance the possessor of such loose ideas of honesty would most likely give way.

With much good advice the youth was sent home to his father, with a letter from the merchant relating the affair stated above, and expressing regret that the circumstance had completely shut the boy out from his confidence. So the young man lost an excellent chance of succeeding in life; and it is hoped that the lesson may teach him hereafter that "honesty is the best policy."—*Boston Journal.*

The Escape.

Carl Steinman, who visited Mount Hecla, Iceland, just before the last great eruption, in 1845, after a repose of eighty years, narrowly escaped death by venturing into the smoking crater against the earnest entreaty of his guide. On the brink of the yawning gulf he was prostrated by a convulsion of the summit, and held there by blocks of lava upon his feet. He graphically writes:

"O the horrors of that awful realization! There, over the mouth of a black and heated abyss, I was held suspended, a helpless and conscious prisoner, to be hurled downward by the next great throes of trembling Nature!

"Help, help, help!—for the love of God, help! I shrieked, in the very agony of my despair.

"I had nothing to rely upon but the mercy of Heaven; and I prayed to God as I had never prayed before for a forgiveness of my sins, that they might not follow me to judgment.

"All at once, I heard a shout; and,

looking around, I beheld, with feelings that cannot be described, my faithful guide hastening down the sides of the crater to my relief.

"I warned you!" said he. "You did!" cried I; "but forgive me, and save me; for I am perishing!" "I will save you, or perish with you!"

"The earth trembled, and the rocks parted—one of them rolling down the chasm with a dull, booming sound. I sprang forward; I seized a hand of the guide; and the next moment we had both fallen, locked in each other's arms, upon the solid earth above. I was free, but still upon the verge of the pit."

We do not know of a more vivid illustration of the deepest spiritual experience in the transition of the soul from impenitence to pardon. The incautious sinner ventures among the very flames of Sinai, over the crumbling verge of eternal death. If awakened to see his guilt and peril, how consciously helpless, and how hopeless his condition, so far as his self-reliance is concerned!

But when the cry of distress goes up, lo! Jesus, the sinner's only guide, hastens through the gloom to the very sides of the flaming pit to his relief. Soon in rapturous embrace, the rescued soul looks back to see the danger, and hear the thunder of its unsounded horrors, with thanksgiving which shall find expression forever upon the golden harp, and in the melody of the new song.

The Dockyard Boy.

There was once a poor boy employed about the London docks who was induced to attend a Sunday-school. There he learned so much about Jesus and His word that he longed to own a Bible, in which he could read all about it himself. But he had very little except his board for his services, and there seemed no way for him to earn the money to buy the book. One day he heard a boy say he had a Bible to sell. The desire was very strong in his heart to be its purchaser. So he bargained with the boy to give him his dinner every day for a week in return for the precious book.

Do you think he valued the Bible? Do you prize it enough to make so much self-denial rather than go without one?

John did not suffer his Bible to be tossed about carelessly—sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another. He treasured it like gold, and read it in all his spare minutes. It taught that poor, lonely boy, with no mother to love and cherish him, no kind Christian friends about him daily to counsel and guide him—it taught him the way to get to heaven, even from the midst of the profane, sinful crowd which thronged the London docks. Twelve months after he bought his Bible he went up from that polluted spot to dwell in the pure and beautiful land of light! O, what a change it must have seemed to him! But for that Bible's teachings he might never have got there.

Learn to love your Bibles, read them with great care, and think much over the precious words of Jesus. It is the only lamp given to light us in this dark world of sin. Without it, at the last, you would be in no better case than the poor heathen child who has never heard of a Savior's love. It is only when we receive the word into our hearts that it will do our souls good.—*Presbyterian.*

TOO LATE.—Among the Sierra Nevada Mountains I was walking with some of the passengers, to relieve the overlaid stage, when one of them gave me his history. He said, "With my wife I came to California twenty years ago. We suffered every hard-

ship. I went to the mines, but had no luck. Then I went to farming, but had no luck. We almost suffered starvation. Everything seemed to go against us. While we were in complete poverty my wife died. After her death I went again to the mines. I struck a vein of gold which yielded me forty thousand dollars. I am now on my way to San Francisco to transfer the mine, for which I am to receive one hundred thousand dollars." "Then," said I, "you are worth one hundred and forty thousand dollars." He said, "Yes; but it comes too late. My wife is gone. The money is nothing to me now."

So there are those whose entire life is made up of poverty and misfortune. When success comes it comes too late, and they cannot enjoy it. But, glory to God! the path of tears has a terminus. The storm will not blow on forever. Child of God, you are not far off from the last disappointment and the last groan. The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead you to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from your eyes.—*De Witt Talmage.*

"CROWN HIM LORD OF ALL."—A Sunday-school teacher was dying. The light of heaven was in his eye, and precious thoughts of Jesus and His mighty love filled his heart with a joy I cannot describe. Just before he sunk away, he turned to his daughter, who was bending most lovingly over his bed, and said:

"Bring—"

More he could not say, for no strength had he to speak more. His child looked with earnest gaze in his face, and said:

"What shall I bring, my father?"

"Bring—"

His child was in an agony of desire to know that dying father's last request, and said:

"Dear, precious father, do try to tell me what you want. I will do anything you wish me to do."

The dying teacher rallied all his strength, and finally murmured:

"Bring—forth—the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all."

And as these words died away upon his lips, his soul flew up to join the grand company in heaven, which is ever casting crowns at the feet of the Savior, and singing hallelujahs to God and the Lamb.

HAVE ONE OBJECT.—Go out in the spring when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of its beams, scattered as they are over the wide face of creation; but collect those beams to a focus, and they kindle up a flame in an instant. So the man that squanders his talents and his strength in many things will fail to make an impression with either; but let him draw them to a point, let him strike at a single object, and it will yield before him.

THE DYING GIRL.—A little girl, when dying, was asked whither she was going? "To heaven," said the child. "And what makes you wish to be there?" said one. "Because Christ is there." "But what," said a friend, "if Christ should leave heaven?" "Then," said the child, "I will go with Him." Some time before her departure she wished to have a golden crown when she died. "And what will you do," said one, "with the golden crown?" "I will take and cast it at the feet of Christ!"

A mule bogged in a bayou below Galveston. The driver got angry, and kicked the poor animal with all his strength in the mouth. The mule threw up his head, and as the driver's foot got tangled in the bridle, his heels went up also, and he found himself sprawling in the mud. That's what anger did.

PUZZLES, ETC.

A boy went into a large hotel,
And ordered my first, they say;
And a bird did nothing but my second,
Which frightened him away.
He made his way down to the wharf,
And into a ship he got;
And out at sea a storm arose,
But the boy in my whole was hot

Being in haste to catch a train,
I took a cab one day;
But when I reached the station found
I had my first to pay.
I saw my friends, and found they were
Without a doubt my last;
And I said my whole to them at length
When my holiday was past.

From my first the child runs (for it oft doth affright him)

To the arms of my second, for fear it should bite him;

My whole is a notion which partizans hold,
And grasp it more tightly than silver and gold.

I'm a word of eight letters, and syllables three,
But two other words of four letters form me:
My first is a crowd, or a heap, as you please,
And affords a good Catholic, comfort and ease.

My second when multiplied make up a farm,
And in harvest-time certainly have a great charm;

But my whole is a word which on history's page
Is expressive of seasons of uncontrolled rage.

On one terrible night, in Paris, occurred
The very same thing which is meant by this word;
And we feel as we read what can never be forgot—
It must ever remain as a stain and blot.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 92.

Charades.—COTTON, DAMASCUS, BLUE BELLS, THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Obituaries.

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

In Memoriam.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Huntville, held at the courthouse on Friday evening, May 31, 1872, to express the sense of the community relative to the death of THOMAS GIBBS, Esq., and to provide for the proper reception of his remains, the following proceedings were had:

Dr. T. W. Markham was called to the chair, and Norman G. Kittrell chosen Secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which made the following report:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence in its inscrutable wisdom has removed from among us our esteemed fellow-citizen, Thomas Gibbs; therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death our community has lost an honest, upright and worthy citizen; his family a fond and faithful husband and father, and the church a consistent member.

Resolved, That by his uniformly correct bearing and demeanor he had won our respect and esteem; and that we deeply regret his death, and tender to his family our sincere sympathy in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Huntsville Item* and *Union Republican*; and that a copy of the same be furnished the family of the deceased.

JAS. A. BAKER,
J. W. BUSH,
BENTON RANDOLPH,
NORMAN G. KITTRELL,
W. B. SMITHER,
W. T. ROBINSON,
BYRD EASTHAM,
Committee.

The following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

That the citizens are hereby requested to assemble at the courthouse Tuesday evening, at six o'clock, and proceed thence to the railroad depot, to escort the remains to the family residence; and that during the funeral ceremonies on the following morning, the merchants be requested to close their houses of business and accompany the remains to the cemetery. The time of assembling to proceed to the depot will be made known by the ringing of the bell at the Methodist Church.

The following gentlemen were appointed pallbearers:

W. T. Robinson, B. Eastham, W. B. Smither, J. W. Bush, W. R. Pace, H. H. Hopkins, J. M. Rountree, J. R. Cox, E. J. Adickes, Saml. Y. Smith, Geo. Fearhake, T. Markham, N. G. Kittrell, A. K. Dillard, J. R. Smither, W. A. Rawlings, J. W. Bowden, H. M. Watkins, Williamson Wynne, and Peter Royal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

N. G. KITTRELL, Secretary. T. W. MARKHAM, Chairman.

GOAD.—Sister CAROLINE GOAD has passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. She finished her course on the 29th of April, 1872, at Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, Texas. Her death was as peaceful and triumphant as her life had been consistent and spotless. She spoke of the heavenly world, its joys and glories, as tangible realities. With her last utterances she entreated her family and friends to meet her on "that radiant shore." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like His."

The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, Sept. 22, 1825. Her father, (Mr. Harris,) moved to Tennessee when she was about fifteen years of age. At sixteen she embraced religion and joined the church. On the 1st of September, 1846, she was married to Robert Goad; moved to Texas in 1858. Sister Goad was a subject of intense and protracted suffering for months prior to her death. But amid the agonies of dissolving nature, her faith seemed to grow stronger, her hope brighter, and her resignation to the will of God more complete. Her life and death afford an impressive sermon, and by them, she being dead, yet speaketh. W. A. MOORE, Nashville Advocate please copy.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Sherman Courier* suggests that every farmer in Grayson county whose wheat crop averages twenty bushels per acre or more, report his crops to the Secretary of the Grayson Agriculture and Mechanical Association, at the Fair this fall, with the weight per bushel, and remarks respecting the culture of wheat. It is a good idea and will aid in bringing the merits of that section to the attention of immigrants.

The *Lagrange Era* is calling on the citizens of Fayette to vote the \$100,000 in twenty year bonds, to secure the Narrow Gauge road.

The *Rockport Transcript* asserts authoritatively that the survey of the route of the Rockport, Fulton, Laredo and Mexican Pacific Railway will commence shortly.

The *San Antonio Express* learns that a party of thirty Indians stole a lot of horses near Quihi, and were pursued by eight whites. The savages were overtaken and in the fight six Indians and two whites were killed or badly wounded. A portion of the horses were secured.

The committee appointed by the Texas State Fair, composed of E. M. Ivens, T. E. Brinly, John W. Wicks, T. F. Gullett and George W. Phelps, to test the specimens of coal from the colliery in Bastrop county report that it compares favorably to the English cannel coal, though toward bituminous, and on testing it in an engine they decided that it was equal to the best Pittsburgh coal for steam and home purposes, and that it is equal to the best in this country for furnace, smith, and rolling mill use.

The people of Walker county are taking steps toward the organization of an Immigrant Aid Association. Will not every county in Texas do the same? We have room for twenty millions in in the State without being uncomfortably crowded.

Report says the work on the railroad from Victoria to San Antonio is progressing rapidly.

The Odd Fellows purpose erecting in Bryan a three-story brick building, 100x50 feet in size. The cost is estimated at \$24,542.

The students of the Alta Vista Institute, near Hempstead, of which Mrs. Kirby is Principal, were to give an exhibition in Hempstead on the 14th. We are glad to hear of the continued prosperity of this excellent institution.

The *Red River Standard* says that the farmers have been hard pressed to clean their crops, which are most excellent. The wheat is so fine that the farmers will be encouraged to sow more next year.

The *Dallas Herald* says the Central road is at work on the line between that city and White Rock. It anticipates the completion of the road to Red River by the first of January.

Mexican horse thieves are rather troublesome on our Western frontier.

The *Austin Statesman* speaks of a singular infatuation among the negroes in that vicinity. Their preachers have persuaded them that they are possessed of an evil spirit, which must be driven out. Some scream until they lay motionless for hours. Their freaks indicate a tendency toward the

heathenish practices of their ancestors.

The *Dallas Herald* has received a washtub of vegetables from its friend, Capt. J. Peak. There was white cabbage, beets, cucumbers, beans, squash, etc. We intend to perpetrate emigration to Dallas the first chance.

The *Texas* (Fannin county) *News* says that a party of hunters lately killed eight deer; complains that the town is infested with Norway rats, and boasts of plenty of cherries and raspberries in town, with the prospect of an abundance of plums, pears, peaches and apples.

The Central road is in receipt of two Pullman palace sleeping cars.

The *Sherman Courier* tells of two boys who were bit by a pet coon, supposed to be rabid. The mad-stone was applied, with satisfactory results. The stone was dipped in tepid milk, and when all the poison was extracted, it refused to stick. The *Courier* says those may "laugh who will," but it believes in the efficacy of the "mad-stone."

The Rio Grande Railroad Company is working over three hundred men on their road.

The *Ranchero* says the authorities of Matamoras have liberated the cattle thieves taken with Raman Gonzales, who was sentenced by Judge Russell to eleven years in the State Penitentiary.

Track-laying between Marlin and Waco, on the Waco Tap, is about to commence.

The *Waco Advance* is putting in the claim of Waco as the proper place for the State Fair. It urges that the spring is not a favorable season for the agricultural department, and that in the fall, Waco will be exempt from the yellow fever. We hope Houston will be also.

The *Two Eagles*, Laredo, says that the white troops have left Fort McIntosh, and the Fort is now garrisoned by two companies of colored troops.

The same paper mentions the presence of small-pox in that city, and calls on the people to attend promptly to vaccination. We advise the people everywhere to attend to this matter, whether the small-pox has appeared among them or not.

The citizens of Laredo were lately very much surprised by a rain storm, the like of which, the *Two Eagles* says, has not been witnessed in that region for years. The water in the streets was knee-deep. It will be a blessing to the country.

A coal-oil well has been opened in Duval county.

One man was killed and another wounded by the Indians in Jack county the 22 of May.

Tyler is about to secure a city hall.

We are glad to learn, through the *Tyler Reporter*, that our friend, Col. H. W. Hays, has made a good report of the Island City and its substantial improvements. We have had an interview with the Colonel since his return from his tour through Eastern Texas, and learn that he was very favorably impressed with the country he visited.

The Pacific and International Railroads are opening a fine region of country to the coming tide of immigration, which will rapidly develop the resources of that region.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

The force bill to amend the act approved Feb. 28th, 1871, passed June 28th. It provides that in any county or parish in any Congressional District where there are ten citizens in good standing, who shall make known in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District, he shall appoint and commission for such election district, voting district, two citizens as supervisors, who shall be of different political parties, who shall have no power to make arrests, but are authorized to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and shall witness the proceedings including the counting the votes and the making the returns thereof. Their power seems to be to make complaint in case the election laws are violated.

The political disabilities of Geo. S. Houston of Alabama, and Z. B. Vance, North Carolina were removed.

The House rejected the report of the Conference Committee on the amendment to the election bill, and the bill was recommitted.

The election was extended to this evening in the hopes of a compromise. The fight seemed triangular, and the ultra Radicals want an extra session.

National.

The President and Senator Wilson were officially notified of their nomination by the Philadelphia Convention. The ceremony was performed by Judge Settle and the officers of the Convention. The visitors predicted success. We give Grant's letter of acceptance:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1872.
Hon. Thomas Settle, President National Republican Convention, Paul Strauback, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sergeant and others, Vice-Presidents:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the Convention held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life, as shown in the past experience. May He guide me in avoiding mistakes, inevitable with mortals in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave him as executive a country at peace within its own borders as at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of "citizen" carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest, that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

President U. S. of America.

Senator Wilson, in a letter accepting the nomination, reviews the history of the Republican party, which, in the language of the Philadelphia Convention, he considers a necessity.

The first Massachusetts Democratic Convention met in Lowell, June 12th, and elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention, recommending the adoption of the Cincinnati platform.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention reassembled at Charleston the 12th, and adopted the report of the committee unanimously, in which the movement organized in Cincinnati was recognized as the only one calculated at this crisis to revive individual liberty and restore local self-government. The Cincinnati platform was accepted as broad, liberal and just to all portions and classes of citizens in the Republic. It urges that no separate nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates are instructed to oppose such nominations. A minority report, favoring a straight nomination at Baltimore, was tabled, with only two dissenting votes.

The Indiana Democratic Convention met in Indianapolis the 12th. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. It was decided to postpone the selection of an electoral ticket until after the Baltimore Convention. Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Washington Depew for Lieutenant-Governor. Hendricks, in accepting the nomination, referred to the Baltimore Convention, to which he pledged his support. He was not afraid of one man's power, but he was afraid of the rings by which Grant was surrounded. Concluding, he said: "We have turned our backs upon the past; we stand in the present, and look to the future. The past is lost to us, the future is ours. Let us make it a glorious one."

We give one of the resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the Indiana Convention—a respectable minority voting in the negative—that our readers may judge respecting the drift of events in the North:

Resolved, That we regard it as unwise and imprudent to place tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President as representatives of these principles, as a division of its friends would insure the defeat of both; and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this Convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention instead of making other nominations.

The Democratic Conventions of Kansas and Iowa indicate overwhelming sentiments in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

The Reform Convention in New Orleans rejected the Democratic nomination, and adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The Pinchback Republican Convention, which assembled at Baton Rouge, June 19th, declared for Governor Warmouth, but he, in a letter, declined the nomination. This action is taken in view of the proposed fusion of the Republican party in support of Grant. He declares allegiance to the Cincinnati nominees.

In the Missouri Convention the action of the Kansas, Iowa and Indiana Conventions was received with tremendous applause. It instructed its delegates to vote as a unit against the nomination of candidates at Baltimore. Round after round of applause greeted this resolution.

The Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts declined to instruct its delegates for the Cincinnati nominees.

Miscellaneous.

At a meeting of piano manufacturers, June 10, Mr. Steinway announced that his manufactory would remain closed, as his firm was determined to hold out against the strikers.

The parade of the workmen on the 10th fell short of expectations. There were but about seven thousand men in line. Many trades unions were averse to turning out, and were not represented in the procession.

In St. Louis the working men are considering the feasibility of forming an Eight-hour League. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Chief Justice Cockburn announced at court, on the 9th, that he would leave for Geneva, and be present at the meeting of the Tribunal on the 15th inst.

It is asserted that the English government desires eight months recess of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The United States will neither favor nor oppose the recess, unless England agrees to the supplemental article. In case the recess is denied, England will not present her case.

Spain.

The Senate adopted a resolution approving the conduct of Marshal Serrano at Navarre, which is declared to be wise as it was merciful.

Senor Castellar made a speech in the Cortes on the 9th, in which he defended the Commune and International Society.

King Amadeus disapproved measures which were adopted by the Cortes and supported by the Cabinet. The Ministry have tendered their resignations.

The journals of Madrid of the 13th assert that it is in contemplation to unite the Carlist and International organizations in Spain, when an effort will be made to create dissatisfaction in the army.

A special to the Herald from Madrid, the 10th, says Dr. Howard's release is officially demanded; a decisive action will follow refusal.

Alarming insurrectionary news from Tarragona received at Madrid the 10th.

Italy.

The inundation of the river Po has rendered 22,000 persons homeless in the Province of Terrera alone.

Russia.

The cholera has appeared in the Southern part of Russia.

Bohemia.

The details of the flood near Prague caused by heavy rains, show that the loss of life and property was much greater than the former telegraph stated. Water deluged the country, sweeping everything before it.

Fertile districts are wasted and villages swept away. The loss of life is estimated at 700.

Mexico.

It is impossible to anticipate the changes which one week's dispatches will exhibit in Mexican affairs. Last week every report indicated the utter rout and demoralization of the insurgents, while this week it appears that their star is in the ascendant.

On the 30th, a battle at Monterey, between the forces under Trevino and Correllos, in which the government troops were defeated. We glean from the dispatches the following:

The official bulletin of Gen. Trevino respecting the battle of Monterey on the 30th, reached Matamoros on the 12th. He announces a complete victory over the government troops, and the capture of all their supplies. His own army sustained severe losses.

Col. Revellas, with several hundred troops held Monterey until the 3d, when he was dislodged and pursued by Gen. Long with 800 men.

On the 10th the steamer San Juan reached Brownsville from Camargo, bringing Gen. Correllos' staff and twenty men, who are said to be all the Government force out of 4000 who escaped from the disaster at Monterey.

The revolutionists under Quiroga having re-captured Monterey on the 24th, turned on Ceballos, and compelled him to retreat to Mier. Thence he retreated to Camargo, closely pursued by the revolutionists. He abandoned Camargo the 9th, and retreated on Matamoros with less than 2000 men, while the force under Quiroga is said to exceed 4000.

Small parties of the insurgents appeared the 10th near Matamoros, and

unless Ceballos reaches that point in a day or two, it is feared the National Guard will pronounce. Business again suspended in Matamoros, and great anxiety prevails.

While at Mier, Gen. Ceballos issued a proclamation admitting the disaster at Monterey.

The City of Monterey was sacked by the soldiers of both sides, between the 30th ult., and the 3d inst. Rapine, rape and murder filled the city with horrors. Col. Steel, an American, well and favorably known in Northern Mexico, serving on the staff of Gen. Trevino, was killed, and also many of the youth of Monterey serving on the National Guard.

The whole city was plundered and nearly every house is in mourning, having in the battle lost some members.

A courier reached Matamoros the 12th, with news that Col. Ravalto has reached Saltillo, with one hundred men, where he was joined by 2000 Government troops from Malaguatta. With this force he expects to arrest the advance of the revolutionists in that direction.

The headquarters of Gen. Ceballos were at Camargo on the 12th inst. He telegraphs to Matamoros that he has repulsed the advance of the insurgents towards the frontier, and will be able to check their intended march on Matamoros.

The steamer Tobasco left Vera Cruz with reinforcements for Matamoros. The city is quiet, and confidence of the ability to retrieve late disasters is manifest.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—We have virtually no market to report this week, the stock for sale being estimated at a fraction less than 500 bales, prices for which are too high to admit of purchase. Sales foot for the week 65 bales; total receipts, 69 bales; exports, 1689 bales, all of which went coastwise.

Quotations are entirely nominal, as given in our last issue, which are here continued.

Crop reports are now of absorbing interest, estimates of the growing crop being mainly based upon such as are published from time to time. At this writing everything promises favorably to place Texas in the van, both as to time of picking and quantity raised, the late general rains having dissipated all fears of a drought in our State. We continue quotations:

Low Ordinary..... 17 @17 1/2
Ordinary..... 18 1/2 @18 3/4
Good Ordinary..... 20 @20 1/2
Low Middling..... 20 1/2 @20 3/4
Middling..... 21 1/4 @21 1/2

WOOL.—There has been a falling off in demands from buyers, owing to the downward tendency manifested in other markets, but no marked decline in prices. Transactions foot up about 18,000 pounds, on the basis of our last quotations. Stock on hand is reported at 563 sacks, with a gradual increase by receipts, which, however, are growing lighter. The stock at this point, we presume, will be kept down by receivers shipping to the North in hopes of better prices than those offering here; though we must confess that we see little prospect of doing better at those points. With the constantly augmenting supplies of foreign wools we can hope for nothing other than prices much lower than the unusual ones lately prevailing.

We continue quotations:
Barry Wool..... 26 @30
Coarse, free of burrs..... 34 @38
Medium..... 37 @41
Fine..... 41 @

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, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Weatherford District.

THIRD ROUND.

Walnut Creek cir., at Walnut Creek, June 8, 9.
Jacksboro sta., June 15, 16.
Acton cir., at Falls Creek, June 22, 23.
Noland River mis., June 29, 30.
Fort Graham cir., July 6, 7.
Peoria cir., at Peoria, July 13, 14.
Cleburne sta., July 17, (Wednesday night.)
Weatherford cir., July 20, 21.
Sulphur Springs mis., at Pleasant Grove, July 27, 28, (camp-meeting.)
Cleburne cir., August 3, 4.
The District Conference will meet at Peoria, commencing Thursday before the second Sunday in July. The ministerial brethren from the adjoining districts and circuits are earnestly requested to come over and help us.
J. M. JONES, P. E.

Marshall District.

THIRD ROUND.

Marshall cir., at Willie's Chapel, June 15, 16.
Marshall sta., June 22, 23.
Hallville mis., at Macedonia, June 29, 30.
Starrville cir., at Bascom Chapel, July 20, 21.
Knoxville cir., at Asbury Chapel, July 27, 28.
Bellview cir., at Bellview, (District Conference,) August 1, 2, 3, 4.
Elysian Fields, at Boston Springs, camp-meeting, commencing Aug. 29, and closing Sept. 4.
Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, September 14, 15.
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Galveston District.

SECOND ROUND.

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, 21, 22.
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 25th 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.

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

Springfield District.

THIRD ROUND.

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.

Calvert and Hearn, at Calvert, June 22, 23.
Groesbeck, at Pleasant Grove, June 29, 30.
Whelock, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Sherman District.

THIRD ROUND.

Montague mis., June 15, 16.
Pilot Grove cir., June 22, 23.

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

W. M. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS, HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston.

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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.

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Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South.

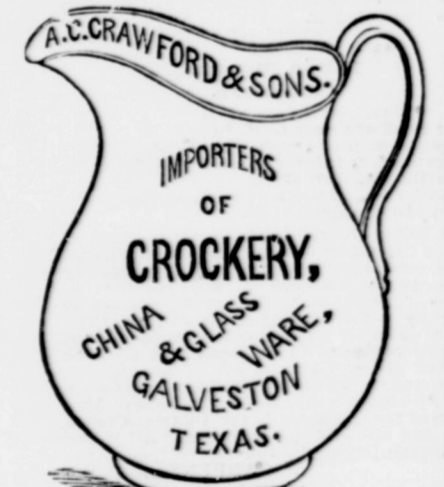
CHAS. H. LEE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Galveston.

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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.

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ISLAND CITY LINE OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates.

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

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jan10-ly

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., Charlotte, Mich.

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BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Manufacturers' Agents for

Machinery and Agricultural Implements,

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

—ALSO— Eagle Cotton Gins, Saw Mills, Eagle Cotton Presses, Corn Mills, Stationary Engines, Cotton Presses, Portable Engines, Saws, Boilers, Engines, Belting, Pumps, Pipes, Steam Fittings, Steam Gauges, etc., Plows, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Corn Planters, Sugar Mills, Shafting and Pulleys, Wood Working Machines Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, And all kinds of Agricultural Machines.

THE EAGLE COTTON GIN

In material and workmanship, stands 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.

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STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the undersigned, about six weeks ago, an AMERICAN HORSE, medium sized; bright grey; 12 or 13 years old; long tail; heavy mane; blemish in one eye; indistinct brand on left shoulder; shoes nearly worn off; trots and paces; gentle in harness. There may be with him an iron-grey pony mare, branded AV on one shoulder and LX (tail of L turned to the left) on the other. Any information leading to their recovery will be gratefully received.

WESLEY SMITH, VICTORIA, TEXAS, June 1, 1872.

jan12-1m

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop'r, New York.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION.

Now ready, complete in one volume, the PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF PAUBIGNE'S GREAT WORK, of over 1000 pages, with numerous engravings, and maps on steel and wood.

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ICE-PITCHERS,

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AGENTS WANTED, everywhere, for

The Home of God's People.

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

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Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13-72 1y

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WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.
Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar29 1y

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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,
SAW MILLS, GIN GEARING, ETC.,
(Near Central Railroad Depot.)
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I am now prepared to manufacture, for sale, my new improved patented

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
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Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine. 100
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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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And General Commission Merchants
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Consignments solicited. mar17-70

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DEALER IN
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Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
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I now offer, to all Farmers in the United States, my
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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. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill.
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Authorized Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000
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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.

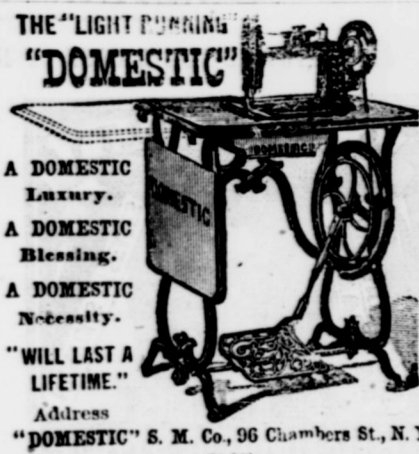
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Exhibit a Creditable Assortment of
IMPLEMENTS
Which should not be overlooked by
PLANTERS, FARMERS, or others interested:
Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mowing Machines, Sulky Steel Teeth Hay Rakes or Cleaners.
They call special attention to the
COTTON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

Referring for proof of its worth to Major J. H. Littlefield, of Calvert; John Mills, Brazoria, (through R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston,) and McNeil Brothers, San Bernard.
3500 of these have been sold to the West, and 500 to the South the past two years.
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TOOLS, CUTLERY, GUNS, STOVES and TIN WARE,
Are also agents for MACHINERY, viz:
The Samson, Vulcan, Hercules, Croncher And other SUGAR CANE and SORGHUM MILLS AND PANS,
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They will be glad to receive orders for Good in their line. may15

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1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
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The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.
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Agents for Pratt's Oils
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Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,
50 STRAND,
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Prompt attention given to all orders.
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CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
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---AND---
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Stegall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. Beaton street Corsicana, Texas. jan10-ly

Both Are Bad at Best.—The single-thread raveling stitch and the insecure non-elastic lock-stitch are both alike unfitted for family use, and are being rapidly superseded by the later invention of the twisted loop-stitch made by the Willeox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine. This is why so many thousands of lock-stitch machines of the best and latest make are annually exchanged for the Willeox & Gibbs. may29-4t

The "Dog Days" and their Danger.—At this season of the year, the blood is apt to become impure: the appetite poor: the skin sallow: the body enfeebled: the system relaxed, making it susceptible to attacks of Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, eruptions of the skin and the development of the effects of the injudicious use of Calomel. All this trouble may be avoided by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla. It is harmless in its effects, but a powerful enemy to diseases. Try it, and you will find it a friend in need.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills moves the Bowels to a healthy action, not acting as it were mechanically, but they stimulate the secretions, and in a healthful and natural manner expel all impurities without weakening the body.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Does Not injure the Hair. may29-ly

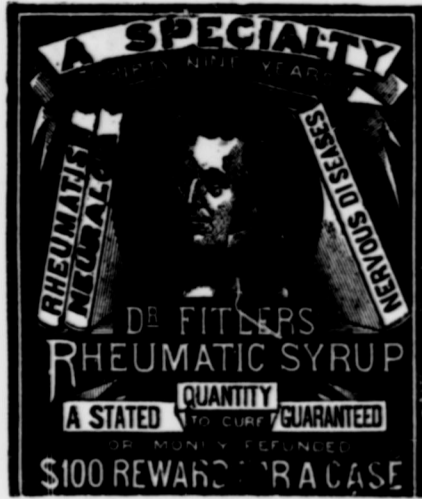
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ROSADALIS THE GREAT SOUTHERN remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood. THE MERITS OF THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION ARE SO WELL KNOWN THAT A PASSING NOTICE IS BUT NECESSARY TO REMIND THE READERS OF THIS JOURNAL OF THE NECESSITY OF ALWAYS HAVING A BOTTLE OF THIS MEDICINE AMONG THEIR STOCK OF FAMILY NECESSITIES. Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis. Dr. H. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "He has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction. Dr. T. C. Pugh of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used. Rev. Dabney Ball of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances. Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction. Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed. Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation. Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent.

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\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

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

Get a circular explaining the various forms of Rheumatism, containing prominent testimonials, of the special agent. J. G. KILGORE, Agent, Canton, Texas.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

Table with 2 columns: Description of screw iron models and their prices in currency.

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872. Price per Saw, Gold, \$1 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, 168 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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



B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc., 68 Strand, Galveston, Texas. jan6-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., Surgeon and Physician. fe 25-ly

WASHINGTON HOTEL. Cor. of Center and Mechanic Sts GALVESTON, TEXAS. J. H. COLLETT, having purchased this well known and popular Hotel, formerly kept by M. F. Thompson, Esq., and more recently by his widow, requests a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the house. Travelers may be assured of first class Hotel accommodations. may5-11

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade. The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will sail from Liverpool on the 1st of September next, there being no yellow fever at Galveston, to be followed by another on the 1st of every month throughout the season. We propose have Agents in

- SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for FARM HANDS, MECHANICS, OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.

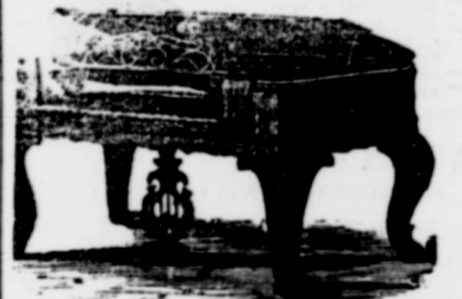
For further particulars, apply to the Agents, C. W. HURLEY & CO., 117 Strand, Galveston. OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England. jan17-ly

G. R. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, City of Austin, Texas.

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

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

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PRICES REDUCED.



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

- KNABE, STEINWAY, EMERSON, GROVERSTEIN, Etc., Etc. AND CAN

SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE SOUTH!

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

- Brass Instruments, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, MUSIC BOXES.

We have the EXCLUSIVE STATE AGENCY FOR

PRINCE & CO.'s Celebrated CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS, And sell at prices that defy competition. Price Lists of Pianos, and Catalogues of Music sent free on application.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., MUSIC DEALERS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.