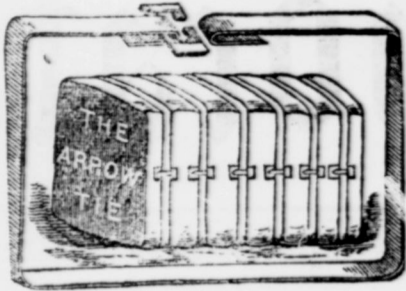


TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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 demands 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.

Capt. 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, 43 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Jan 17 1y

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

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

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 1y

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june 24 1y

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

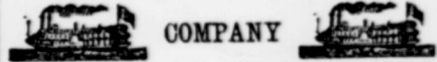
W. M. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS, HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june 24 1y

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

HOUSTON

DIRECT NAVIGATION



Signs Through Bills of Lading from Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in Transit.

Consign to H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, inward and outward.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

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

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

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june 24 1y

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

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 ADJUSUED.

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Galveston:

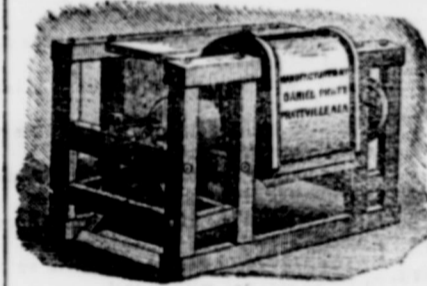
J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis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

H. SCHERFFIUS,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

apr 24 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

D. THE AYERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

june 21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 1y

USE WILL HOWE'S

CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

41 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

ap 3 1y

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. CHILDRRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

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

All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.

WE BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS, but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the 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 subjoin the following suggestions: COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.

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

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

4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.

6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.

HIDES.—1st. should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

3d. Flint Hides should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ash as 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 it practically. nov 17 1y

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 1y

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, WHITNEY BROS., 227 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. june 5 1y

LEON & H. BLUM,

Importers & Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Etc., Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street, jan 5 1y NEW YORK.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 7.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 995.]

GOING AFTER THE COWS.

BY JENNIE E. CHENEY.

They waited there, by the pasture bars—
Dapple and Dolly, and Dun,
So I slip the bars in the well-worn posts,
And drop them one by one:
But I do not go, as I always go,
To see the milking done.

I lean my cheek on the pasture bars,
And watch the stars come out:
Perhaps they will miss me up at the house,
And wonder what I am about:
But I've something to think of here to-night
While I watch the stars come out.

Last night, when I came for the beauties,
Willie was walking with me,
And he asked me, if I thought ever
A farmer's wife I could be:
For I am a city girl, you know,
And a farmer's son is he.

Willie wears home-spun trowsers,
And such a coarse straw hat!
But the face that looks from under the rim,
Is handsome and brave, for all that:
And his eyes, they look at me so queer,
That my heart goes pit-a-pat.

Every night, when the work is done,
We sit in the twilight gray—
Willie and I, in the ivied porch,
And singing the hours away:
I think it's better than opera,
Or theatre, any day.

He said last night, that the summer
Is brighter because I am here:
That his work was never so easy
As it is when I am near—
And he said—but there, I won't tell,
Such words are too sacred and dear.

How pure is the breath of the clover,
That comes from the meadows mown:
How holy the sky above me,
With the twinkling lights full sown!
No wonder that Willie is better
Than men who live in the town.

So I think I will stay in the country,
With Dolly, and Dapple, and Dun:
Perhaps in the far, sweet summers,
They would know, should I fail to come,
In the dewy eves, to the pasture bars,
To drop them, one by one.

Texas Resources.

Texas Peach Trees.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—Referring to two letters which have appeared in your columns from A. S. Lipscomb and J. A. Hill, permit me to make a few remarks. Every business is benefited by the reunion of its proprietors from the good feeling and general information obtained by each and disseminated in their reports to the public. I believe that a Nurseryman and Fruit-Growers' Association in this State would do all this, besides doing much to disabuse the public belief in Northern-grown fruit trees which are being thrust upon us by the insidious tree peddlars—i. e., "curculios."

Such information as is contained on page 184, Report of Department of Agriculture for 1869 would, I think, convince the Southern people that we can, and do, produce superior fruits and trees, for our soil and climate, to the more Northern grower. There may not be many nurserymen in our State, but there are plenty of intelligent fruit-growers, who both can and would render efficient service. A first meeting would only be preliminary, but it would set the ball in motion, and each member, by the time the second came off, would have prepared and be ready with varied and highly important information from all parts of the State, such as would be valuable not alone to the association, but to the public.

Friend Onderdonk is doing yeoman service in propagating and selecting

Texas seedling peaches. There are many very fine ones, though, perhaps, they may not reach as high a standard as the Chinese Cling, George the Fourth, Early Tillotson, Mammoth, Grosse Mignon, and some others, all of which we raise in high perfection in our State. There may yet appear some equal to these.

Mr. John Duncan, who established his nursery here in 1848, had the largest assortment of apples and pears of any one in the South, and his peaches were equal in quality and variety, and yet he was almost always behind hand in the sale of trees, owing to the infatuation of the people for Northern trees. Thousands of these trees are now either barely living, or are dead monuments of their utter worthlessness in this climate. We have thought sometimes of again starting a nursery in some of the western counties, but the thought of the Yankee tree peddler knocks the idea dead!

Yours truly,

MORIS HAGGAR.

MARSHALL, June 11, 1872.

Invitation to Hunt County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—Hunt county is situated in the northeastern portion of the State. Our county formerly, had a very bad name on account of some desperadoes, who inhabited the woods in the northern part of it, a year or two ago. But, as the country has settled up, these men have been either killed off or driven away until there are none remaining to trouble or make afraid.

The bad name which the county thus received, tended to depress the value of lands very low, and as they have not advanced much yet, good land can still be bought near the county seat at from \$3 to \$10 per acre. We have here, I suppose, as great a diversity of soil as any county in the State, besides being convenient to timber—which is a great item in Texas. We have also very good facilities for water, the entire section being fairly supplied by creeks, besides the earth is of such a character that it will contain water almost equal to a jug, so we can have any amount of pools or cisterns, which is a great advantage over many of our sister counties.

Hunt county, while well adapted to stock-raising as almost any county in the eastern portion of the State, is also an excellent fruit county, we having some as fine orchards loaded in season with various fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, etc.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we respectfully invite immigrants to give our section a trial before going further west. If you want good, cheap land, convenient to timber, water, grass and markets, come to Hunt; we can supply you with better, cheaper bargains here than elsewhere. Give it a trial! W. W.

GREENVILLE, June 1872.

We notice the organization of an Immigrant Aid Association in Walker county, and the incorporation of a land company at Sherman, the latter having in view the settlement of its lands by immigrants. Every county in the State should be at similar work.

OUR PROSPECTS.

We have again to thank thoughtful correspondents for news regarding crops. More than the most elaborate discussion of a dead issue do we value these, to some, insignificant data, whereby we are kept informed of matters vitally affecting the interests of our people. With every additional bale of cotton, bushel of corn or wheat, we see augmented resources for the upbuilding of our people; in every immigrant we see future accessions to the church.

Brother E. G. Duval, Sutherland Springs, in a letter filled with other items, advances the claims of his district as a home for the poor man, and asserts what we know can be fully corroborated by a visit to the spot on the part of any one interested:

The crops in this section of country are very promising. There are a number of peach orchards and vineyards in the bounds of this circuit, besides quantities of plums and other fruit. I have come to this conclusion: that any man who will come and settle in Guadalupe or Wilson counties, and will work, can make a good comfortable living and secure an orchard too. Any one who will be industrious can make a support with as little labor here as in any country I ever saw.

Angelina county claims splendid crop prospects, with a quarter more cotton planted than last year.

Bro. W. Monk, writing from Stephenville, with a list of subscribers, adds: "We are having fine rains just now; crops are good; wheat yield never better in all the frontier country; corn crop excellent; now is the time for immigration to this frontier!" No wonder, when we read his addenda: "I believe this mission district embraces the finest country in the State. Take the Indians and apprehensions of them away from us, so the people can feel perfectly secure in life and property, and in less than ten years the belt of country extending from Fort Griffin to Fort Mason would be the garden spot of our great State." Bro. Monk promises a letter giving details of land, prices, etc., in this favorable region, for which he has our thanks in advance. We want to let the world know of such places, feeling assured there are sufficient hardy settlers willing to "come in and occupy," and so aid in crowding out that terror of our outer settlements, the Indians. His ejection is simply a work of time, dependent upon population; we wish to hasten that happy period, and thus secure two good results.

Brother Canon, at Waco, sends some facts from McLellan county, additional to those of another correspondent, which we published last week:

"On the 8th and 9th instant God sent us a glorious rain, refreshing all nature, inspiring the hopes of the laborer, and promising him a more bountiful harvest than has been reaped for several years past. I never saw corn more flattering, and we may now call it made. The wheat is being thrashed, with a yield surprisingly beyond that of six or eight years past. And besides all this, the general health of the county is almost without a parallel. With all these blessings, may we not look for better times—yea, and have them—with sufficient humility?"

Bastrop county reports a larger crop in sight than for six years past.

Brother E. L. Armstrong, at Jasper, reports "cotton-worms are in the county and threatening the destruction of our cotton crop." We trust that such bad news is not only local, but limited, even there. This is about the first notice we have received of any apprehension being felt regarding the appearance of our great cotton enemy, and we shall await further and fuller intelligence with considerable anxiety.

RAILROAD COMPANY LANDS.—We learn from the San Antonio Herald that an expedition has left that city, on a tour through the adjoining western counties, for the purpose of locating railroad certificates on land not yet taken up. The supposition is that a large quantity of land will thus come under the control of some railroad management, but their intended use of it is not hinted at. We trust the managers of our roads will adopt a liberal policy regarding the sale and occupation of their lands, as has been done by those in the Western States, to the end that settlers may be induced to come in and occupy. Our roads need population; this is the only means by which a local business can be built up. Everything done to foster and encourage settlement along the lines is so much towards the creation of freight traffic.

CIRCULATE INFORMATION.—Farmers and housewives are coming among us "green from the States," totally unacquainted with the thousand and one little peculiarities that obtain in our latitude. For them we bespeak from our experienced readers hints upon every conceivable interest about the house, farm and garden, the result of experiments by those who years ago were equally verdant, so we may save to our new relatives many of the inconveniences and annoyances common to a fresh start in life. Who knows but the incoming readers, (for we expect the Advocate to be sought at once by the "stranger within our gates,") may of their experience add many valuable ideas to our stock of wisdom in matters pertaining to Agriculture and its associated branches of industry?

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Brother K. J. Kilgore, in a letter dated June 18th, sends us good news from the Evergreen Circuit, Texas Conference. We trust our brethren in that region will witness the general revival for which they are praying, and doubt not they will share largely in the prayers of the church.

I write at the request of Brother F. S. Baker, preacher in charge of the Evergreen Circuit, to say that he closed (about a week since) a protracted meeting of some ten days' duration, held in the west end of Burleson county, when the Lord was pleased to pour out His Spirit upon His people, and at which time there were nine conversions, eight accessions to the M. E. Church, South, and many reclaimed or revived who had grown luke-warm. So, with our fine seasons, abundant crops and religious revivals, we must say the Lord is doing great things for us, whereof we are glad.

We are hoping to have a series of camp-meetings to commence soon, for the success of which we solicit the prayers of the church, and the editor in particular.

Rev. S. D. Akin, preacher in charge of Brazos Circuit, North-west Texas Conference, in a letter of June 20th, sends us the following account of a gracious work in a field heretofore unoccupied. We read it with great interest. We hope our good brother will soon be able to report the revivals he is anticipating at all of his appointments:

I learn that a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit is being experienced in the neighborhood of Col. Barron's, on the head of Deer Creek, near the line of Falls and Bell counties. I have heard that, until recently, a sermon has rarely, if ever, been preached in that vicinity; that some weeks since a meeting was held there that resulted in the conversion of over a dozen "hard cases," and the meeting was resumed about the 15th inst. A local preacher on this circuit was sent for Tuesday, with the word that there were "forty mourners at the bench." God grant that the number may be tripled and all be soundly converted before the meeting shall close. O that I were so situated that I could be there!

I think that things are nearly or quite ripe for a gracious revival at most, if not all the appointments on this circuit. Pray for us!

Brother Akin also sends the following notice of a camp-meeting to be held in the bounds of his charge. It is evident that our good brother and the church in that region mean business:

A camp-meeting will be held at the place occupied last year, on the North Cow Bayou, a few miles below Cedar Bridge, on the road from Waco to Austin, about seventeen miles from Waco. All except preachers are expected to bring with them their own accommodations and provisions, as they will not find them provided. All who desire to increase in holiness, and to see the cause of God prosper in the reclamation of backsliders and the conversion of sinners, are requested to come burdened with prayer to God for the attainment of these results. Preachers, and others who will sing and help in the labors of the altar, are urgently requested to be with us then.

Brother John, can you not come, and bring with you some efficient collaborators from the business and crowd of the city to a healthy rustication?

We would gladly accept the invitation so kindly offered. We would

rather attend some good old-fashioned camp-meetings than to spend the summer at Saratoga or Long Branch.

The following contains a just tribute to an efficient teacher and sincere Christian. Prof. Decherd ever secures the esteem and confidence of the community in which he labors:

MR. EDITOR—The examination and commencement exercises of Waco Female College closed on the night of the 13th inst., giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

As one of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Conference, I must say that Professor Decherd has displayed great skill and ability in training the students under his care. The examination evinced a thorough course of instruction according to advancement. The exhibitions were very entertaining and largely attended. The closing exercises were quite imposing.

I forward you, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the following resolutions, taken from the minutes of April 8, 1872:

WHEREAS, Prof. R. P. Decherd has this day (April 8, 1872,) tendered to the Board of Trustees of the Waco Female College his resignation of the Presidency of that institution; therefore be it

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. Decherd, the Board feels a sincere regret at the loss about to be sustained by our college, in that his excellent qualities in every station he has been called to fill, as an efficient officer and a model Christian gentleman, have endeared him to each member of this Board; and that wherever duty or inclination may direct him in the future, he bears with him our kindest regards and highest esteem.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to Prof. Decherd; that they be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and that the same be published in the city papers and in the Texas Christian Advocate.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Paine writes to the Raleigh Christian Advocate as follows:

"I have reluctantly given up the idea of attending District Conferences within the bounds of the Annual Conferences over which I presided last year. Since my return from the Baltimore Conference, I have had two very painful attacks of rheumatism, and my physicians and friends, as well as my colleagues, dissuaded me from going so far, and being so long from home. I trust, however, to be able to be at the Conferences assigned me in the recently published Plan of Episcopal Visitations."

The Bishop will have the sympathy of the church in his sufferings and its prayers for his recovery.

We see that Bishop Keener is doing good service for the church. A short time since he was in Memphis, aiding Central Church in raising money to pay off the debt of \$7000, which had been in the way of its dedication. The money was raised, and the beautiful house dedicated to the worship of God. Our more recent notice of his labors is at the camp-meeting at Biloxi, Mississippi. The church in Texas is looking forward to the visit of the Bishop to our Conferences next fall with great interest. We trust our friends eastward will not work him too hard before he reaches our State. There seems to be a strong disposition to deal with our Bishops in that way these days.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate informs us that Bishop Marvin has just

completed a preaching tour in the Illinois Conference, visiting the principal points in the Conference. He reports great personal satisfaction with his visit, and a gratified conviction of the wonderful progress and stable foundation of Southern Methodism in the prairie State." He will leave for Montana the first week in July and be absent till the first of September.

Bishop Pierce has changed the time of meeting several of the Conferences in his District as follows:

Western Conference, Nebraska City, September 4th; Missouri, Mexico, September 11th; West St. Louis, Nevada City, October 2d; St. Louis, Arcadia, October 16th.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Morris on the 6th of June was married to Miss Bruscup, of Springfield, Ohio. There is a tinge of romance connected with the affair. The young lady went into the family some years ago when the Bishop was stricken with paralysis, and the kind and gentle nurse who soothed the sufferer now becomes his wife when health is restored.

From the following statistics which were presented at the late General Conference, it will be seen that the Sunday-school publications are liberally patronized:

Of the Sunday-School Advocate, the present semi-monthly circulation at New York is 135,000; the Good News has a circulation of 65,000; the Sunday-School Journal has 58,000; the Picture Lesson Paper has a monthly circulation of 30,000; and the Berean Lesson Leaf, for Sunday-school scholars, has reached 420,000 per month.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Philander Chase, the youngest son of the late Bishop Chase, of Illinois, died April 21st, at Wada-Petra, Illinois.

Sixteen Bishops of the Established Church, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, have approved a series of propositions for the adoption of the system of deaconesses which was organized in London, Liverpool and Bedford, a few years ago. The deaconesses are distinguished from "Sisters of Mercy," in that the former are under the direct authority of the Bishop and of the incumbent of the parish, while the Sister is a member of a voluntary association not owing allegiance to ecclesiastical authority.

The fact was stated at the Episcopal Convention of South Carolina, that they had not during the past year received a single candidate for orders.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterians have at work among the Chinese in California two preachers, three teachers, one Chinese assistant and three Chinese colporteurs. All their services are well attended, and the audience is always respectful and attentive.

The amount of contributions for Foreign Missions, reported at the Northern Assembly, amounted to \$457,212 35, a larger sum than has been raised any previous year. The amount raised by the Northern and Southern Assembly combined, and the United Presbyterians, the Reformed Presbyterians and Cumberland

Presbyterians, make a grand total of \$580,149 16 for Foreign Missions.

At the Northern Assembly it was resolved to raise the coming year \$550,000. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society agrees to raise \$50,000.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

The letter from Brother Kilgore, giving an account of the good work on Evergreen Circuit, reports also a revival among our Presbyterian brethren in Bastrop county. We rejoice to hear that our old friend, Brother Strahon, is in the field. Brother K. says:

The writer spent a day and night on Piney, Bastrop county, last week, where Brother Strahon (Cumberland Presbyterian) was holding a protracted meeting. Some ten or twelve had professed to find peace in believing, and the good brother is still doing battle up to last accounts.

BAPTIST.

The Foreign Mission Board has appointed Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, D. D., Missionary to Italy.

At a recent meeting of the British Baptist Union it was announced that "there are forty-four Baptist congregations sustained by lay agency alone, a feature in denominational polity which had been largely developed the last few years."

There was also reported for the past year, forty-three new churches organized, sixty new chapels built, and forty-seven enlarged. The total expenditure in church buildings was \$650,000. Eighty-two ministers had been introduced into the pastoral office. The church numbers 234,395, being a net increase the past year of 9,720.

CATHOLIC.

James Kent Stone, a grandson of the late Chancellor Kent, lately a minister in the Episcopal Church, was recently admitted to holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Tablet, a leading Catholic journal, admits that public opinion in France is far more anti-Catholic than it was ten months ago, and asserts that the executive government manifests less and less the necessity of conciliating the good will of Catholics with whom it has no sympathy beyond the demands of policy.

There is a report at Rome that the Czar of Russia wishes to secure from the Holy See the suppression of the Archbishopric of Warsaw, and offers, if the concession is made, to establish at St. Petersburg an archiepiscopal primacy for all the Catholics of the Empire. It is said the Pope regards the proposition with favor.

The Pope on the 25th, received the members of the German literary clubs of this city, and in his remarks gave utterance to the following language:

"Persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under their affliction, and have notified the German Government that persecution of the church is folly. The church," said the holy father, "remains triumphant. We have asked Prince Bismarck how it is that the once contented German Bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators, but no reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Father in Heaven that a stone may fall that will completely overthrow the colossus."

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 1, 1872.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in this country represents the original Methodist Society—founded by John Wesley and his co-workers in the gospel. It came into being, as you know, amidst every kind of hostile influence, and its lot for many years was poverty and persecution. In the last century it was emphatically the church of the poor. Many of its first preachers, it is true, were highly educated men, but they associated with themselves not a few who had never received any university training, and whose qualifications consisted chiefly in the gift of earnest speech, and an ardent love for Christ and His work. Their success was marvelous, and with the exception of the Wesleys themselves and their immediate followers, it was not the most highly educated men who drew the largest crowds to hear them, and won the greatest number of souls. Education is a good thing, but it is not everything, especially in gospel work—not by any manner of means. We have got lately to attach too much importance to mere intellectual training, as if we imagined almost that it would supercede the grace of God. The Wesleyan Methodist preachers are now well educated, some highly accomplished men, and old, dingy barn-like chapels are gradually giving place to handsome stone edifices, which will compare with the churches of the Establishment in costliness, for the Wesleyan Methodists of our day, at least in the towns, belong to the middle classes rather than the poor. They have grown prosperous, in a sense, and they are an influential body politically and socially; but strange to say, their numbers do not increase. The statistics for the last year have just been published, and they show that in the Leeds and Manchester districts, which are the great centres of Wesleyan influence, the increase for the year is only about two hundred members in each district, which is not in proportion to the increase of population. Some important centres, such as Portsmouth, Bristol, Halifax and Bolton, have remained nearly stationary, while in Oxford, Exeter, Cornwall, Devonport, Bath, Sheffield and Newcastle districts there has been a positive decrease, sometimes considerable. The total decrease on the previous year was about a thousand, and last year the decrease is likely to reach several hundreds, a state of things which will doubtless form the subject of serious deliberation in the forthcoming Conference. Various attempts have been made to account for the weakness of a church once so aggressive and vigorous. Without pretending to solve the problem, I simply state the fact that when the Wesleys preached to the poor and for the poor they flourished in every sense, and the present symptoms of spiritual decline are accompanied by all the tokens of worldly wealth and prosperity.

We have other Methodist Churches, off-shoots of the original body, such as the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Primitive Methodists. These are doing good work among the poorer classes and their numbers increase steadily, though not so rapidly as must be desired.

Among the popular pulpit orators of the day is the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D. Born somewhere among the mountains which lie along the border between England and Scotland, he early showed a certain rugged force of character which is not uncommon among men bred up among the grander scenes of nature. He made his way to Manchester, where his sledge-hammer style of preaching soon attracted attention, and he became pastor of a large Congregational Church in that

important town. The pulpit of Poulney Chapel in London, one of the old historic temples of non-conformity, recently became vacant, and Dr. Parker accepted an invitation to minister there. It is a building of only moderate capacity, and quite too small to accommodate the crowds who flock thither on Sunday evenings, so the trustees sold it a few days ago by public auction. It is situated in the busiest part of the city of London, and the price realized was £50,200, for an area of 7,440 square feet, being about £7 per foot. With the money Dr. Parker and his congregation mean to build a very big church near the Holborn Viaduct, and in the meanwhile they have taken three different buildings of different sizes for their various services.

A new effort to stem the tide of crime and misery caused by drunkenness has lately been inaugurated at Leeds, and has made its way to London. The plan is to open what is called "British Workman Public Houses," where working men can meet, have a smoke, enjoy each others' society, read the papers, play innocent games that do not involve gambling, transact business, establish friendly societies for mutual help in sickness, get coffee or tea and other refreshments at low rates—in short, do almost every thing they like except drink, or quarrel, or swear. It is left to the men themselves to carry out these regulations, and in Leeds the scheme is said to be already a success. The second "British Workman Public House" in London was opened a few days ago in Love Lane, Shadwell—not an agreeable locality, in spite of its attractive name, for in that neighborhood the drink demon has one of his strongholds. F. GORE.

Letter from Philadelphia.

We now turn to the religious world. The star of the week is that distinguished Italian patriot and Christian, Father Gavazzi. But a few nights before the imposing gathering before described, in the same magnificent hall, the citizens of Philadelphia gave him a public reception. The building was on that occasion, too, well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience. Prominent citizens and clergy of the city occupied the stage, and, after singing the hymn

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

and prayer, the address of welcome was made by the Rev. Dr. Willets, of the Presbyterian Church, in substance, viz: When Father Gavazzi had appeared before a Philadelphia audience twenty years ago, he was then an exile from his native land. He was then a young man of magnificent physique, with a flashing eye, straight as an arrow and of remarkable eloquence, and those who heard him, although he spoke in broken English, would never forget his earnest and thrilling pleadings for the beloved and native Italy.

He had not only protested in words against the wrongs of his country, but he joined the patriot band that drew its sword in its behalf. We feel that such a man must have some great mission to perform, and we watched his course with interest. Wherever the smoke of battle was the thickest, like the crest of King Henry of Navarre, moved the plume of Gavazzi. (Applause.) Now Italy, the home of art, the home of Dante, Plato and hosts of others, shall now, thank God, have a resurrection. It is an honor to welcome such a man, and in your behalf I extend it to Father Gavazzi and Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Free Church of Italy. (Applause.)

There is magic in the sound of those words—the Free Church of Italy. Now we know what an open Bible can do for the people. The Pope has told us that an open Bible leads to religious liberty, and religious liberty to politi-

cal liberty; and the Pope is only infallible whenever he is right. (Applause.) My beloved brothers of the Free Church of Italy, in the name of the free churches of America, and in the name of the city of Brotherly Love, I extend to you a hearty welcome—welcome to our homes, welcome to our halls, welcome to our hearts, and welcome to our pockets. Yes, for such a cause as you represent, and such a land, we give you a hearty welcome. Make yourself at home; help yourself. (Applause.)

FATHER GAVAZZI.

This distinguished visitor and accomplished orator then, in response, addressed the vast audience. He first spoke of his country from a political standpoint, and most graphically did he sketch the different struggles through which she had passed in the effort for independence. Beginning with 1848, then passing to 1859 and 1866, he portrayed the difficulties in the way and the merciful Providence which had in wisdom prevented their success, for they were not yet ready for such a glorious consummation, until in 1870, when Italy had broken the chains of her slavery, and had crowned the edifice of her liberty, and became from that day not only independent and free, but a united Italy. He even affirmed, and doubtless with much truth, "that he was glad to say sometimes that they enjoyed more freedom in Italy than we did in America." He had never expected to see all this in his country; and yet this was not all, for they had also "the Free Church of Italy," and besides all, "Rome, too, was free," and now the Bible was freely distributed on her streets, and the pure Gospel of Jesus was publicly preached to her citizens under the very shadow of the Vatican. Only a few years ago and they had but two or three churches, now they have thirty-five, with some three thousand communicants. Everywhere the way was open for the evangelization of the country. But Italians could do the work among their own countrymen better than any foreigners, and therefore the need of money to aid those already in the field, and to prepare others for entering it in the future. He warned the audience against the efforts which Rome was making to Romanize America. "While Italy," said he, "under the blessing of God, is trying to rescue herself from Popery, when the Word of God so recently introduced into my country is Christianizing Italy, Americans, do not permit the Pope to Romanize America." He eloquently portrayed the trials and sufferings of the few who had been struggling there for years in defense of the faith, and urged upon the audience that there should be here no intolerance, no persecution for religion's sake. While Rome and the Pope are sending here, by scores and by hundreds, bishops, friars, priests, nuns, sisters and Jesuits to Romanize Protestant America, let Americans send their "material aid" to the evangelical churches of Italy to help them Christianize Italy and Rome, and then when Rome is Christianized, Protestantism in America is secure forever. His address was masterly throughout, and at times the speaker was inimitable in his portraits of the Pope and his church in Italy. His burning eloquence stirred the heart of his audience and was a splendid introduction to the presentation of the cause of "evangelization in Italy," which he has since been presenting before the churches of the city twice daily for their contribution. May success attend his mission financially, and may God's blessing continually follow the efforts of "the Free Church of Italy!"

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

On my arrival here, the Baptist Educational Convention was in ses-

sion. It was composed of delegates from various educational and literary societies connected with the Baptist denomination in a majority of the States. I recognized among the attendants some of the leading educators and ministers in that church. Essays were read during the session upon various important themes on the subject of colleges and the mode of study, their denominational bearings, and the union of male and female in the same institution, etc. Upon these different subjects, animated discussions often sprung up, which elicited a large amount of useful and practical information. The Rev. Dr. R. C. Burleson, of Texas, was one of the Vice-Presidents.

PRESBYTERIAN TER-CENTENARY.

The Presbyterian family here are now much interested in the arrangements for a ter-centenary celebration of the events that render the year 1572 memorable in their history. It will be held on the 20th of next November in this city, which will be the three hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first Presbytery in England. The services will consist of a "Memorial Discourse" in the morning, and in the afternoon papers on "Presbyterianism in Philadelphia," "Presbyterianism in the United States," and "Presbyterianism in other countries"—all by distinguished ministers of the church.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The papers of this week record the death of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, in his seventy-sixth year. In early life—at the age of fifteen—he was sent to a Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, Scotland, with a view to his being fitted for the priesthood. But after several years, instead of thus taking orders, in 1819 he embarked for America. First landing at Halifax, he began teaching. He afterwards went to Boston, and was engaged as a proof-reader for some time. Then, in 1822, he was at the same work in New York. Soon afterward he was installed in South Carolina as an assistant editor and translator for the "Charleston Courier." In 1825 he returned to New York, and started the "Sunday Courier," which proved a failure. After three other failures, and an associate editorship of the "Courier and Enquirer," for some five years, he started the initial number of the New York *Herald*, "May 6th, 1835." The sheet was of foolscap size, and sold at one cent. The cost of the first 2000 copies was only \$50. In six weeks it circulated daily 70 000 copies. On the 12th of August a fire destroyed his establishment, but procuring pecuniary assistance, he restarted the paper at 202 Broadway. By 1841, the paper had achieved an income of \$100,000, with a circulation of 18, 000. For years it has been the leading daily in the United States. What a lesson of encouragement does his life and success bring to the young men of the day who are struggling to build up a business, either by the efforts of their hands or brains. The royal road to success does not run through flowerbeds. But earnest toil and honest effort will, in the end, gain the victory. And yet what is all this worth, unless the soul has the hope which comes through the Gospel of Jesus Christ? For what shall it profit a man, though he shall gain all the honors and wealth of this world, if in the end he loses his soul? R. F. B.

It is said that Sir Moses Montefiore designs going to Persia to look after the suffering poor of that country. Though the aged benefactor of his kind is now eighty-eight years of age, his sympathy for the suffering is as warm as ever, while the pressure of time fails to stay the activities of his benevolence.

Correspondence.

AUSTIN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The third District Conference for Austin District, M. E. Church, South, convened at Bastrop, in the Methodist Church, on Thursday, June 14, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., J. W. Whipple, Presiding Elder, in the Chair. C. J. Lane was elected Secretary.

There was a fair attendance of preachers and laymen.

The business was conducted in Committee of the Whole, to secure expedition. All the interests usually brought before such bodies was attended to; and Winchester was selected as the place of holding the next Conference.

The following brethren were elected delegates to the Annual Conference: David Coulson, clerical; John E. Moore, T. B. Wheeler and Alex. J. Foltz, laymen; C. W. Thomas and W. A. Hotchkiss, alternates.

The general condition of the church in the District is promising, and with earnest effort on the part of the preachers, gracious revivals are anticipated.

The subject of denominational Sunday-schools is scarcely as well attended to as is desirable, hence many of the children of the church are thrown into Union schools. There are not more than ten strictly Methodist schools in the District, but we hope for better things in the future.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we cherish good will toward all denominations of Christians, it is not proper for our trustees or pastors to grant the use of our houses of worship for the benefit of those who do not reciprocate the courtesy.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this District Conference that the preachers in charge of the various appointments in the bounds of this District should take up all the disciplinary collections, doing so with great earnestness; attend to their pastoral duties, and leave their own support to the stewards in their respective fields of labor.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the several Quarterly Conferences should adopt their own plans for the support of the ministry, and we would suggest the plan of raising the money by subscription, and that payment be made once a month, if possible, and, in any event, once a quarter.

It was also resolved that all preachers look to perfecting our titles to church and other property and to procuring donations of land for camp-grounds and parsonages.

Resolved, That we recommend to our preachers and people that the second Friday in August be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, calling upon God to send more laborers into His vineyard, and to pour upon His people the spirit of Christian liberality.

Resolved, That we use all due diligence to circulate the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and that the ADVOCATE is requested to continue to publish quarterly meeting appointments as heretofore.

C. J. LANE, Secretary.

BISHOP PIERCE VS. DR. MOOD.

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of June 5, 1872, Dr. Mood says that "the Texas University, with its grand combinations, liberal ideas, and imperial territory, had the sympathy and warm approval not only of Bishop Pierce, who uttered the eloquent sentence, but also of the college of Bishops, could have been easily proven, but it has not been necessary."

This is decidedly cool. When Dr. Mood quoted the above "eloquent sentence" from Bishop Pierce, it was from an article in the Nashville Advocate of March 2, 1872; and Dr. Mood, by the quotation, sought to

make the impression, (at least so it would seem to a common man,) that Bishop Pierce was endorsing the contemplated Texas University, when in fact the Bishop had no such intention; and yet, when Dr. Mood's attention was kindly called to the matter, he failed to make the correction, because "it has not been necessary." Certainly it was not necessary for Bishop Pierce, but just as certainly was it necessary for Dr. Mood.

The "College of Bishops" may favor the Texas University; I am not prepared to say they do not; but I am prepared to say, that so far as I know, but few—very few—laymen in this region regard the enterprise with the slightest favor, believing, as they do, that it must fail of success, for the reason that our country is too new to have yet raised up men to run its machinery.

C. J. LANE.

OSO, TEXAS, June 10, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—This is my third year on Paris Circuit, and although I have been here so long, I have given you but few items from this section of the country; and I have now only time to give you a few.

We entered upon the active duty of the present ecclesiastical year the 1st of last November, since which time we have received forty-four persons into the church by letter, and seven by ritual—making in all fifty-one accessions to the church. A large proportion of those who joined by letter emigrated to Texas last season. I regard it as a special duty devolving upon pastors to offer to emigrants who were members of the church in their native land, the privilege of church membership in their new homes, thereby identifying them at once with the interests of Christianity in Texas. If they are neglected by the church, they will doubtless feel it very keenly, and smarting under a sense of neglect and being actively engaged in providing themselves with homes, they may grow cold upon the subject of religion and finally apostatize, or other communities of Christians being more attentive to their situation and wants, may induce them to forsake the church of their choice and join some other branch of the church. We should extend to Methodists emigrating to Texas a cordial welcome to a home in the church here. We have on this circuit about six hundred and twenty-five members, and six Methodist Sunday-schools in successful operation, which are tolerably well supplied with our books and papers. We have five churches worth about seven thousand dollars. Two of these houses are very neat, commodious country churches and finished in a style highly creditable to the communities where they are situated.

Our people are talking of building one or two more churches this year.

The crops in this country are very promising. The oldest citizens say they were never better at this season of the year. The wheat crop, which is now harvested, though small, is very fine. We have this year on the black land as fine gardens as I have ever seen on the best of sandy lands.

I think the present year promises to be a prosperous one, both religiously and financially.

More anon.

THOS. M. SMITH,

COTTON PLANT, TEXAS, June 12.

Marshall District.

I have just closed my second round of quarterly meetings on the Marshall District, East Texas Conference.

My intercourse and labors with the preachers and people have been pleasant.

Thus far I have attended all of my quarterly meetings, in doing which I have encountered swollen streams, much mud and a few heavy storms;

but in the good providence of God have found both comfort and protection.

There are eight pastoral charges on this District; the preachers are at their posts; quite a number of accessions by letter and ritual, and some conversions, the result of the faithful labors of the pastors. I am trying to see that "every part of the Discipline is enforced in the District." The first quarter there were but few written reports on the "number and state of Sabbath-schools, and of the pastoral instruction of children;" nor did we have any written reports on "the general state of the church."

The second quarter I found the preachers, without exception, in readiness to answer these disciplinary calls as soon as made.

Comprehending all that is important, these reports should be brief, and entered upon the Quarterly Conference journals as a part of its proceedings. They are valuable and interesting for future reference, and make a part of our church history.

While attending to the "miscellaneous business," I ask the question: Have our general rules been read, as the Discipline requires? Where this is neglected, members are received who do not understand the rules and usages of our church, and afterward give us trouble by violating them.

We hold love-feasts where the preacher in charge deems it expedient. Where this is done, I find our members are better prepared to enjoy the sermon and sacrament of the Lord's Supper which follow; besides, the preacher, going from a good love-feast to the pulpit, finds himself all the better prepared to administer the Word of Life.

Allow me to give your readers a specimen of one of our love-feasts held on the Starrville Circuit a short time since: After the introductory service, some of the older brethren spoke first—briefly and to the point. One of our most venerable and useful local preachers, Brother James B. Hall, referred to the love-feast held more than twenty years ago on that circuit, where he had met with many who had safely crossed the river, (naming some of them,) and upon the other shore they were waiting the arrival of others who must soon follow; said that he recognized but two present of the original number, Brothers Starr and Barecroft. He had been called to mourn the departure of eight lovely children; only one survived; but he looked forward to no distant day when he too would unite with them in that blessed clime. Brother Barecroft alluded, in a touching manner, to the time he joined the church, forty-seven years ago; also to the time he moved to Texas, thirty-two years since; said they had no preaching in the part of the country where he first settled; said that he and his wife kept up family prayers, alternating in the services; said that they had almost despaired of ever seeing another Methodist preacher; that his wife said she was unwilling to live in a country where they could not attend church; they talked about moving away; when one day they saw a young man walking up to their rude cabin, and asked if Daniel Barecroft lived there. Being told that he did, the youth informed them that he was a Methodist preacher, and had been sent by the Conference to preach to the people there. Said Bro. Barecroft, "I thought he was the poorest looking chance for a preacher I had ever seen, a beardless boy, pale and weary-worn, a circuit rider on foot. He was hungry and tired. My wife fixed him some dried venison and bread, the best we had on hand, and he partook, after which he had prayers with us. I thought it was the best prayer I ever heard—so devout—so full of faith. The young preacher left an appointment to preach; I gave

it circulation, got him a congregation; and, brethren, I thought it was the best preaching I had ever heard; I was hungry for preaching; the fact is, it seemed that Bishop Pierce could not have beaten it. I have lived to see that young man (Jeff Shook) grow gray in the ministry, and he is still a member of the East Texas Conference. I want to meet you in heaven, my brethren; if I miss it, all will be lost. I feel this morning still like pressing onward and upward." I could give another interesting detail, but might weary your readers.

Having been a member of the Texas Conference since 1850, the thought of changing my Conference relations four years ago was at first painful, but an acquaintance with the preachers and people since my transfer has endeared them and the work to me. Rest assured, we have a good country and clever communities.

We are to have a few camp-meetings on the Marshall District. Our preachers and members are hopeful, praying for, and fondly anticipating a general revival of the work of God. May the Lord grant that their most sanguine hopes may be realized.

DANIEL MORSE.

HICKORY GROVE, June 5, 1872.

The Position of a Voter Openly Taken.

I am a voter of Texas. I consider the elective franchise a great privilege, involving solemn obligations and responsibilities. I ask, therefore, of you the privilege of defining my position on that subject.

To be brief, then, I am determined not to vote, knowingly, either for a drunkard or an infidel. Allow me to explain: I will vote for no man who is what is known by the term of a "gutter drunkard"—habitually intemperate. I do not require a candidate to be a member of the church or temperance society, but I do require that he shall not reject the Bible as not being of Divine origin, and that, if he drinks at all, he must be at least a temperate man. Is my position a tenable one? Is it not one which all patriots might and should adopt?

What think you, Mr. Editor? Will you give your readers your views on this subject? A SOVEREIGN.

We consider drunkenness an insuperable objection to any man seeking a post of grave responsibility. We certainly would not marry a drunkard were we eligible, nor can he have our vote, at any rate, as long as any sober men are left. As to unbelievers, our views are somewhat diversified. Josh Billings, when he avowed his belief in universal salvation, reserved the right to "pick his men." Other things being equal, we would incline toward the believer. Yet when an infidel is a candidate, we want to know what sort of a Christian he is running against. There are some sorts of Christians we cannot vote for under any circumstances, and we must say when the choice lies between a clever, honest and capable infidel, and a mean, trifling and dishonest member of the church, we shall vote for the infidel every time, or not vote at all.

The fact is the right sort of Christians are hard to find in political circles. Right here, we think, is where Christians blunder. If representative Christians were presented for office, so that when placed in high positions they would not disgrace Christianity, the question would be of easy solution. Until this point is attained, we may have to take the best man, irrespective of his outward profession.

Our Monthlies for July.

THE POWER OF SONG.

Through the long aisles her clear voice rose and rang,
Thrilling above us to the vaulted roof,
Dying in fretted niches far aloot;
Borne on its wings our fancies heavenward sprang.

The loiterer on the sunny morning leas
Starts as a bird springs suddenly at his feet;
Hears the fresh air awake to music sweet,
And turning dazzled eyes above him, sees

The brown wings flutter, hears the rippling notes,
Till bird and strain both vanish in the blue
Then, from the fair world, bathed in light and dew,
His silent praise up with the cadence floats.

And, through the day's full hours, hot, hard and long,
The magic of sweet sounds lulls brain and heart,
Haunting the court, the camp, the street, the mart,
With rare faint echoes of remembered song.

—Living Age.

English Ignorance of Americans.

Before concluding these desultory observations upon American traits, I may observe that any Englishman who returns home, after a residence of some years in the United States, can but be struck by the ignorance which exists here both with regard to the institutions and character of the people of that country—an ignorance, be it said, infinitely more inexcusable than that so frequently imputed to the French in respect to us. For them, indeed, may be pleaded the excuses of difference of race and language—the latter an almost insuperable barrier to the thorough comprehension of the idiosyncracies of a people. But of the Americans—derived from a common stock, and speaking the same tongue as ourselves—we absolutely know less than we do of any Continental nation. Even of the geography of the United States the people are, as a rule, curiously ignorant.

One explanation of our ignorance of the social characteristics of the Americans may be found in the fact that our impressions of them are, partly, derived from the books of travelers who, in hurried journeys through the States, have simply noticed such superficial traits of the people as came under their observation in hotels, railroads, steamboats; but also, in still greater degree, I conceive, from those English works of fiction in which natives of the United States have been introduced, the individuals therein delineated being, very generally, accepted by the majority of readers as fair types of the American. In nearly every one of these works, the American figures in either an odious or a ridiculous aspect. To say nothing of those portions of "Martin Chuzzlewit," the scene of which is laid in the United States, I may mention Richard Avenal in Bulwer's "My Novel;" the Colonel in Lever's "One of Them;" Fullalove the younger Fenton in Yates's "Black Sheep;" and the American in "Mugby Junction." In every instance, whether represented as a man of good social position and presumably fair education or not, he is made to express himself in a dialect happily combining all the peculiarities of speech of each section of the country from Maine to Texas; and such as, it may safely be affirmed, was never yet heard from the lips of any one human being.—*Eclectic.*

At the Rhine.

How the Germans love their river! The enthusiasm of all classes is very touching. In the train approaching Mainz was a red-faced, puffy Frankfurter, a disagreeable man, absorbed in his own comfort, accompanied by a saffron-colored wife, without a tooth so far as I could see, whom he never addressed save with a growl. Suddenly,

as a shining line appeared in the distance, he started out of his corner with, "Der Rhein! der Rhein!" his face one open grin, and his helpmate darted forward, echoing, "Der Rhein! ja! ja!" and gazing with actual tears in her black eyes, while she exhibited her toothless gums in a smile of perfect satisfaction. Both were lifted in a moment entirely above their vulgar squabbles.

As for us Americans, what do we expect when we pile our satchels and wraps on the tables of the steamer at Mainz? We look to be thrilled with a keener, and at the same time a more refined, delight than ever before, as we remember that for ten centuries the Rhine was linked with almost every important European fact or man, and that it flows under the walls of one hundred and fourteen cities famed in modern or mediæval story. So we keep in a passive state, waiting for the magnetic shock. Or we approach as to a world-recognized ideal of perfection in rivers, under bonds not to fall behind in any way, and then we look up stream and down stream and say, as I heard an intelligent Philadelphian remark, "Take away the castles and associations and things, and I don't call this first-class scenery!" Evidently he felt aggrieved—wanted his money back.

Something keeps peculiarly vivid a sight I saw that same evening. After half an hour of watching the stars in the heavens and the starry lights twinkling on the bridge of boats to Kastel, I sat down to my journal. All was still. I could hear the ripple of the river, when, suddenly glancing over my shoulder, lo! a great golden three-quarter moon rising over the Rhine! For the moment I scarcely knew what it was or where I was. A lace curtain drooped over a French window, so as to form a frame for the lovely picture, the moon hanging in a dark-blue heaven, and a yellow-glancing track stretching across the river, while the trees and hills on the opposite bank grew plainer every moment—beautiful everywhere, even were it any nameless mill-pond quivering beneath my eye; but this was the Rhine, the exulting and abounding river.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Sunstroke.

Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt-bosom and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.

There is an old and homely saying, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—a saying which, though threadbare with its centuries of daily use, still holds together as firmly as when it was first knit. If the abstraction of heat is the true cure for sunstroke it is also the true preventive. Do not let the heat accumulate in the body. When duty forces one into exposure to heat there are various measures that ought to be adopted. The clothing should be light, and whitish in color, and should fit loosely. Flannel is probably, on the whole, the best material. A roomy, wide-brimmed, porous hat should be used, and in the crown of it may be placed a wet towel or large handkerchief. Water should be freely used, externally and internally. Very close to the surface of the

wrist rises a large artery, the radial, and the old custom of allowing cold water to run over the wrist no doubt owes its value to the fact that so much blood is thus brought almost into contact with the cooling water. Sweating is Nature's great refrigerative measure, and to keep this up large quantities of water should be drunk, not too cold, but without stint—quarts, if the thirst crave it. Keep sweating, and you are probably not in immediate danger; but when, on a July or August day, a man's head begins to throb and the surface grows dry and hot, whilst unwonted restlessness and lassitude come on, as he values his life let him leave his work, however imperative, and take at once a cold bath.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Disastrous Effect of Names.

One of the most common, foolish, and mischievous habits is that of naming babies after historic characters, or persons who have achieved contemporaneous distinction. The smaller the chance children have of ever achieving any resemblance to those with whose title they are crushed from the first, the greater the likelihood of the bestowal of such titles. It may be said that fair names may exercise a favorable influence as models. So they may, if there be any similarity or concord between the two; but when there is not, when the two natures are opposite, perchance antagonistic, the heavy capital overweights and weakens the slender column. Names, to be beneficial and inspiring to their bearers, must either find or beget corresponding tendencies.

The injury William Shakespeare, John Milton, George Washington, Daniel Webster, and a hundred others have done at the baptismal font can never be reckoned. It is doubtful which would have been better—that they should not have been born, or that the nominal wearers of their honors should not have been. I am sure hundreds of promising and naturally clever boys have been spoiled by indiscretions of nomenclature. How can a sensitive and competent youth, with an ardent proclivity to and many gifts for literature, obey the bent of his inclination when everybody is aware that he is William Shakespeare Jones, or Smith, or Brown, or anything else? He inevitably shrinks from comparison, dreading lest his efforts, creditable as they may be, should be made contemptible thereby. Can a healthy, impulsive, warm-blooded lad, with George Washington thrust upon him, be expected to accomplish anything, knowing, as he must that George Washington has always been portrayed as the most unnaturally perfect and momentous of mortals? Who shall say how many retiring, cloistered natures have been embittered by discovering in their first thinking years how ridiculous their parents had made them by styling them Napoleon Bonaparte? Of course, they wrote only their initials, and then were perpetually mortified to hear themselves called Nota Bene Wiggins or Take Notice Simpson. Boys, bubbling over with animal spirits, and fond of adventure, have doubtless been driven to vicious extremes by having John Calvin or John Knox tacked to their patronymics. The entire law of their being prevented them from imitating those ascetic theologians, and so they deliberately became profligate from contradiction and from a vague sense of the wrong that had been put upon them. I have known Melancthons and Wilberforces to be thieves, and Solomons and Solons to be circus clowns; and I make no question but the former went in disgust to the opposite extreme, or that the latter were resolved to caricature the ancient sages by becoming the most melancholy of fools.—*Galaxy.*

Our Primary Religion.

That the primary religion of the race was monotheistic it would seem there could be no doubt, since all religions which have had any history go back to one original uncreated and controlling cause. The prolegomena to the special history of the children of Eber, which is contained in the first eleven chapters of the Book of Genesis, or all that precedes the coming of Abram into Palestine, belongs to the general history of the race. It is the account, handed down to us through the Hebrews, of an original religion, forming the backgrounds of the traditions of every primitive people.

The original monotheistic God of the Semites and Hamites was El, worshipped as "Ab El," or "Father El." It is easy to see how, out of this appellation, Bel, or Baal, would arise in the worship of the sun as the father of physical life. The name El early became to the nature worshipers Bel or Baal. Traces of the very early rise of Baalism are probably found in the fourth chapter of Genesis, where the term El, a constituent of names in other families, suddenly changes to Bel or Baal in the line of the Cainite Lamech, in the names Jubal, Tubal, etc.

The original El worship seems to have been like the church in the wilderness at the period of the coming of Abram into Palestine. Baalism then reigned supreme, not only throughout the great empire of Chaldea on the lower Euphrates, from which he came, and that of Egypt on the Nile, but it had possession of the whole of Arabia and of the land of Syria now held by the Canaanites, bringing with them their form of Baalism from the shores of the Persian Gulf. The El worshipers were at this time a scattered band, represented by Abram himself in lower Chaldea, an El worshiper in a Baalist family. In the land of Uz, on the borders of Sabæa, dwelt Job, amid another group of El worshipers, who pleads that when he had beheld the sun in his glory and the moon walking in brightness, he had not kissed his hand, and so denied the El who is above. Melchisedek, in the land of Canaan, was also an old monotheist, a high priest of El, officiating in that capacity probably, according to the patriarchal custom, to a limited number of El worshipers, remnants of the primitive Semitic inhabitants of that part of Syria, or descendants of Shem, before the arrival there of the Hamitic Canaanites, or descendants of Ham.

When the Israelites, under Joshua, came into the land of Canaan, the worship of El, the one most high God, had been fairly extinguished, the sun, as lord of nature, being everywhere worshipped as the great Baal, and each particular locality or separate manifestation of nature-force having its own Baal with its special symbols. The Mosaic ritual, instituted under this external pressure of Baalism, had for its object the restoration of the worship of El, represented by the personal and local Jehovah, affirmed to be higher than all the Baals, and destined to become universal Adon or Lord.—*Galaxy.*

Now this is the point I would especially dwell upon. To the child-mind nothing is too strange to be believed. The young child knows nothing about the laws of Nature; it knows no difference between what is conformable to principles, and what, on the other hand, is so strange that an educated man cannot believe it. To the child every new thing that it sees is equally strange; there is none of that power of discrimination that we acquire in the course of our education—the education given to us, and the education that we give ourselves. We gradually, in rising to adult years, grow out of this incapacity.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 3, 1872.

**LARGEST
CIRCULATION**

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The third installment of twenty per cent. upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company is due and payable from this date. Subscribers who have failed to remit their second installment will favor us by sending both installments now due in one enclosure. With our heavy and increasing expenditures, it becomes necessary to urge prompt payments, and we trust no further notice will be needed to insure attention.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

OUR English correspondence will be found very interesting to all American Methodists.

W. T. GOSS, Esq., of the *Brenham Times*, favored us with a call this week. We hope his visit to our Galveston merchants proved profitable:

J. HORT SMITH, Esq., of the *Montgomery Press*, has visited our city during the week in the interest of his valuable paper. Its claims as an advertising medium, we presume, are appreciated by our merchants.

THE *Corpus Christi Advertiser*, which, by-the-way, capitally represents the interests of Western Texas, speaks thus pleasantly:

"The Galveston CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is now a very handsome sixteen page paper and a credit to the State. Its columns give evidence of enterprise and marked ability. It claims the largest circulation of any paper in Texas."

The San Antonio *Herald* took the blue ribbon at Houston for the best display of job printing. — *Colorado Citizen*.

Very true; but the Advocate Publishing Company took the blue ribbon for the "best specimen of job printing!" Had our sample book been entered, it is easy to see how small a quantity of azure ribbon would have gone to San Antonio!

FROM ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, per favor of J. E. Mason, bookseller, we have *The Rose Garden*, by author of *Unauvares*, a pleasant story of social life in France, running through some 300 pages. The typography and general execution are, as usual with works issued by this house, neat and tasteful.

WE are indebted to the publishers, Charles C. Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn., for a copy of the *Sun and the phenomena of its Atmosphere* by Prof. C. A. Young of Dartmouth College. This pamphlet of some fifty-five pages contains, in a closely condensed form, all that has been revealed to our scientists on the above subject and will be found intensely interesting as any novel. It is No. 8 of the University Series, which list includes lectures by Huxley, Tyndall and other foremost thinkers both of America and England.

WE ARE WEIGHED!

Advocate Publishing Company:

At the District Conference, held recently at Bastrop, for Austin District, Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, I was instructed to address you touching the matters that hereinafter follow:

Complaint is made that the ADVOCATE is illiberal in its arrangement as to obituaries and communications touching matters vital to the interests of the church, and that while you propose to publish sermons, you have no space for a sermon of ordinary length, and only give such short extracts as to destroy our interest in this department altogether.

And yet, while this is true, Custer's buffalo hunt, the waste basket, the news of the day, the enigmas, puzzles, etc., occupy much more space than would be required to publish all the obituaries, sermons, etc., that you would be likely to receive for publication; and while buffalo hunts, political news, etc., cannot benefit the church or God's cause one iota, the matter ruled out to give them space would often be of great benefit. Many articles and items of interest are never sent forward, because Comanche, DeWitt, and other counties and the products of the soil seem to please the ADVOCATE better than communications that tend to God's glory and the salvation of souls.

We deplore the above facts, and would beg that a better, sounder and more liberal policy be adopted; for while we stand pledged to circulate the ADVOCATE, the ADVOCATE should not so far retire individuality, nor can it, as to leave no one accountable for its conduct as a religious journal. We are, by conference action, annual and district, pledged to assist its circulation; but this pledge carries with it the presumption that we are to have a paper strictly for church purposes, and unless we have it, then your Company can only charge yourselves with failure if the mutual agreement fails.

I am not writing for myself; all individuality is retired, and you can look to and correspond with the Austin District Conference.

With sincere hopes that the policy hitherto adopted, touching the matters herein referred to, will be abandoned, I am, in behalf of the Austin District Conference, Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South,

Very truly yours,
C. J. LANE, Sec'y.

In the above the *Advocate Company* is charged with a failure to provide such a paper as is called for by the "mutual agreement." The Company pleads not guilty, and appeals from this decision to the readers of the ADVOCATE.

It assumed the publication of the *Texas Christian Advocate* under the same conditions which rested upon the retiring publishers. From the prospectus of the ADVOCATE, and the advertisements which appeared at different times in its columns, we learn that it was a religious family paper, published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; that it engaged to furnish, in addition to its religious reading and church intelligence, an ample summary of the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; to enrich its columns with choice selections from the best authors and periodicals, and to supply the children's department with matter which would at once be entertaining and instructive.

If the church did not design the publication of such a paper as was

specified in these repeated publications, then a fraud was perpetrated on the Company.

If the church claims the right to change the terms of its contracts at pleasure, it will find it troublesome to secure the co-operation of business men in matters involving financial responsibility.

The fact that the Company has fulfilled the conditions of the agreement in the points specified, is, to say the least of it, a strange complaint from a religious body, inasmuch as fidelity to business obligations is considered a virtue, and not a fault, among sinners as well as saints.

The Company has not reduced the space devoted to religious reading, church notices, etc., one iota; on the contrary, it has increased it at least fifty per cent.; and then, in answer to the call of its patrons, and prompted by a desire to render the columns of the ADVOCATE more attractive, and to extend its range of usefulness, it has, at considerable expense, added the other departments named. We are sure the church in Texas will appreciate this advance movement as an evidence of enterprise on the part of the Company, even if the Austin District Conference is unable to do so.

While the Company agreed to do all the former publishers have done, it entered into no agreement to publish every communication which might be thrust upon it, irrespective of quantity or quality. It holds every communication subject to editorial judgment, and will sustain the free and untrammelled exercise of the editorial prerogative.

Though we may regret that the feelings of any one should be wounded by the rejection or revision of a communication, yet we rank the tastes and wants of the reader as superior to the feelings or vanity of the correspondent, and would esteem the editor who fails at this point, either through lack of nerve or want of discrimination, unworthy of his responsible position.

QUERY FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.—THE ADVOCATE is now devoting to religious reading and church intelligence alone more space than was formerly occupied by all the reading matter published, both religious and secular. We have enlarged the paper, furnishing additional departments in order to make the ADVOCATE one of the best of its class. Yet the *Austin District Conference* says that we are illiberal, charges us with failure, etc. Would it be strange when such a censorious spirit is exhibited, if our generous laymen, who give freely of their time and money to build up the enterprises of the church, should become disgusted and be silent when the church calls for aid?

Buffalo hunts, political news, etc., cannot benefit the church or God's cause one iota.—Austin Dist. Conf.

We claim to have elevated public opinion with reference to Methodism in Texas by the publication of a model church paper. Our advertising patronage—the most reliable gauge possible—and the favorable comments of other journals, abundantly testify to this assumption.

POLITICAL NEWS, ETC.—The *Austin District Conference* deplores the fact that the space devoted to "political news," is not devoted to "obituaries, sermons, etc."

We wonder if the members of that conference take any other papers, and if they ever think or talk about any other matters than "obituaries or sermons?" We can fancy the reply. Of course we do. We recognize ourselves citizens for a time of the present world, and recognize our obligations. As the Christian enlarges the range of his intelligence he extends the sphere of his influence. Ignorance is not the mother of devotion, it accepts education as the handmaid of religion, and hails the general diffusion of knowledge as one of the instrumentalities which will aid in the promotion of the Gospel. Religion does not relieve its possessor from any of his duties as a parent, a neighbor, or citizen; it rather sanctifies and ennobles them.

That is all very sound doctrine, and we should think very poorly of the intelligence of the *Austin District Conference* were we to attribute to it any other sentiments. To promote the intelligence of our people, to bring them in hearty and healthful sympathy with the great world around them, to aid in qualifying them to meet the responsibilities in the present life in all of its relations, is a part of the work of the religious journalist.

The ADVOCATE is illiberal in its arrangement as to obituaries and communications touching matters vital to the interests of the church.—Austin District Conference.

When we are slapped in the face, while it may not evince the highest type of Christianity to return the blow, it is perfectly proper to ascertain the cause of the insult. The complaint against us is of this nature and we mildly call for the data upon which it is based. We will not rest content with generalities, or sweeping assertions; we want specific charges, stating, what church notices have been omitted; what valuable report refused insertion; what brilliant sermons within three columns length denied parturition in type; what poems, "that were not born to die," been allowed to moulder in musty pigeon-holes "unwept, unhonored and unsung?" Let us have definite items, if any such there be, and we hereby cordially agree to answer satisfactorily in equal detail on each separate count in the indictment.

NEWS OF THE DAY, ETC.—Many of our readers tell us they can take no other paper. They want to know what is going on in the world, and are unwilling that their boys and girls should grow up in ignorance. They ask us to give them the news of the day. The claim is a just one, and our friends of the AUSTIN DISTRICT CONFERENCE who are supplied with other papers, may subject themselves to the charge of an illiberal spirit when they curtail the advantages of their poorer neighbors.

The "healing balm" of encouragement is as grateful to a publisher as to any other worker. If the ADVOCATE is doing you and yours a benefit, say so!

OBITUARIES.

The communication from the Austin District Conference complains against the *ADVOCATE'S* razeing obituary notices. Religious newspapers have very generally been compelled to the same course. Those who urge this objection represent but a microscopic minority, and they take ground against the highest authority. Let us see what sort of obituary notices inspired pens wrote:

Genesis v., 23-4: "And all the days of Enoch were three hundred and sixty-five years; and Enoch walked with God, and he was not; for God took him."

Genesis xxiii., 1-2: "And Sarah was a hundred and seven and twenty years old; these were the years of the life of Sarah. And Sarah died in Kirjatharba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan; and Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her."

Genesis xxv., 8: "Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people."

Genesis xlix., 33: "And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people."

In the 34th chapter of Genesis, in seven short verses, the obituary of the illustrious law-giver, Moses, is written. The obituary of the patient man of Uz is given in two verses in the 42d chapter of Job. In I. Kings ii., 10-11, we have the obituary of the most illustrious of Israel's kings. But these are enough as specimens from the *highest authority*.

Long obituaries are not Wesleyan. Let us read a specimen or two of Wesley's lay preachers:

"Robert Swindells, a man of great benevolence, who was never heard to speak an unkind word of any one, had no enemy, and died full of days, riches and honor, 1783."

"James Wheatley, of Norwich notoriety, where he was often dragged by the hairs of his head through the streets of the city, built a large chapel and became immensely popular, but who ultimately died, beneath a cloud, at Bristol."

"Francis Walker, a native of Tewkesbury, pious, honest and upright, his talents small, but his preaching lively, zealous and useful, an instrument of God to souls wherever he went, and who settled at Gloucester, where he died in peace."

We feel that the *ADVOCATE* is in the line of safe precedents, not to say the footsteps of illustrious predecessors.

Comanche, De Witt, and other counties, and the products of the soil, seem to please the ADVOCATE better than communications that tend to God's glory.—Austin District Conference.

Descriptions of our lovely State and its advantages to the poor man, are facts; views as to the only proper mode of baptism are opinions only. Facts are stubborn things; opinions are not, though the holders of them may be! How far the latter tend to God's glory is a question not for us to decide.

THE STRIKES VS. THE CHURCH.

For some time New York has been surging under the influence of the strikes. The demand for eight hour time and increased wages has been emphatic. Nearly every branch of labor has been concerned in the movement, and though in some cases there has been submission on the part of the workmen, in others concession on the part of the employers, yet the cause remains, and all are conscious that society is slumbering over a volcano which at any time may shake the body politic with its throes. These disorders seem inevitable wherever population is crowded within narrow space, and the interval between rich and poor becomes deep and broad. When capital accumulates in the hands of the few, and workmen increase until there is an excess of the supply over the demand, labor will be cheapened until the poor man sees in the future only an unequal fight against starvation. This bitter lot yields bitter fruit. The poor man looks on wife and child, dwelling amid the squalor of hopeless poverty, and then turns to the rich man whose children "fare sumptuously every day," until his misery breeds envy, and envy generates hate.

Many who see in the strikes in only a modification of Communism, which wrought such horrors in Paris, talk of the atheistic tone and tendency of these disturbances, forgetting that there may be a cry of human agony under their fierce demands, and that their atheistic spirit may be the result of gross neglect on the part of the church. Christ pitied the poor; His ear was ever opened to their cry; His touch healed their diseases; His hand fed them when fainting with hunger in the wilderness, "and unto them His Gospel was preached." The Christianity which expends itself on splendid churches, while the poor, unprovided with the Gospel, swarm the streets, is but a poor imitation of that religion which finds its highest illustration in the life and suffering of Christ. If the church provided for the spiritual wants of the poor, as it does for the tastes and convenience of the rich, the streets of every city in our land would be dotted with houses of worship for their use; the Sabbath-school would send its influence into every lane and alley, and homes where their sick could be nursed, their hungry fed, and their aged and infirm find a refuge, would be a visible token of the sympathy which is ever felt by the truly Christian heart for human sorrow. Whenever the church imitates Christ in His care for the poor, then when their burden grows too heavy to be borne, they will turn to the church for counsel and support, otherwise they may spurn it as one of the instruments of the tyranny under which they groan.

The people of New York would do well to remember Paris. If they have failed, with the wealth God has given them, to send the Gospel to the poor in their midst; if their Christian charity has failed to answer the cry of the suffering, whose haggard faces and ill-clad forms make daily appeal to their compassion, then they need not be sur-

prised if their costly churches and gorgeous ritual are barriers between the soul of the poor man and his God; and when mingling with the stern demand of the laborer for his pay, they hear the howl of infidelity against Christ and His religion, they may see how their grievous sin of neglect has brought a reproach upon His name, while the cry from which they turn with loathing, as the clamor of the degraded and vicious, may have in it a voice which will be heard before the throne.

We deplore the above facts, and would beg that a better, sounder and more liberal policy be adopted.—Austin District Conference.

Did we believe the conference, as reported by Brother Lane, fairly represented our ministerial brethren throughout the State, (and our obligations permitted it,) we would suspend the *ADVOCATE* with this issue. But we have given promises; they *must* be performed! So our readers may rely upon the weekly visits of their favorite paper.

We are, by conference action, annual and district, pledged to assist its circulation.

Austin District, as reported at Conference, has an adult membership of 1320, among whom we have just 100 subscribers. Elysian Fields alone, with 320 adult members, sends us over that number of paying readers! Is this startling disparity due to our neglect, to want of appreciation, or to uninterested agents? We pause for a reply.

The ADVOCATE should not so far retire individuality, nor can it, as to leave no one accountable for its conduct as a religious journal.—Austin District Conference.

Individuality may be retired, but the accountability remains, as witness the following assertion by the Secretary, Rev. C. J. Lane, when speaking for the above conference:

"All individuality is retired, and you can look to and correspond with the Austin District Conference."

You have no space for a sermon of ordinary length, and only give such short extracts as to destroy our interest in this department altogether.—Austin District Conference.

If our lives are spared a few years, we shall live to be publicly (as well as privately) complimented for not printing some sermons, and other matter equally injudicious, which remain in our hands unpublished.

With sincere hopes that the policy hitherto adopted, touching the matters herein referred to, will be abandoned.—Austin District Conference.

While the present company has control, and is held accountable for the pecuniary liabilities of the *ADVOCATE*, there are no grounds for such hopes; the paper *must* be a choice, interesting, instructive religious newspaper, of which no Methodist need feel ashamed.

Waste basket, the news of the day, the enigmas, puzzles, etc.—Austin District Conference.

We suppose the above "etc." alludes to our market reports. These, we can assure the conference, have been complimented by several correspondents who think them valuable.

"WASTE BASKET."—The *Austin District Conference* asks that the "Waste Basket" be emptied and refilled no more in our columns. We hope none of the members of that Conference ever tell an amusing anecdote, or point with wit the utterances of their wisdom. If any of them are given to telling funny stories, or have become notorious for cracking jokes, it is to be hoped they will mend their ways. If humor is out of place in a religious paper, it is certainly unpardonable in the preacher.

But they do not carry their humor into the pulpit! Neither does the *ADVOCATE*! It does its preaching, and then, like the preacher who unbends himself in the family circle, it seeks to enliven the homes of its readers with occasional touches of wit, believing that the sense of the humorous, with which every healthy mind is endowed, is as much a part of man as God made him, as is his sense of the beautiful. "Foolish jesting" is "not convenient," while sour godliness is a travesty of genuine piety.

Many articles and items of interest are never sent forward, because Comanche, De Witt, and other counties, etc.—Austin District Conference.

We are free to confess we value, for their practical utility, detailed accounts of coal discoveries in Bastrop county more than all the reports of theological discussions on controverted subjects from the same quarter. And every paying church member there is not far from the same opinion. Try them!

The products of the soil seem to please the ADVOCATE better.—Austin District Conference.

"He who causes one blade of grass to grow where none grew before is a philanthropist." Then surely the paper that succeeds in urging the cultivation of numberless fruit trees for present and future good, is doing something for mankind.

The news of the day, the enigmas, puzzles, etc., occupy much more space than would be required to publish all the obituaries, sermons, etc., that you would be likely to receive for publication.—Austin District Conference.

A glance at our office pigeon-holes would change this opinion very soon, and prove how easily one may be mistaken.

OUR READERS will please excuse us for devoting so much space in this issue to the Austin District Conference. Its importance demands considerable and instant attention. We trust never again to show so much partiality for any one Conference.

THE growth of our church interests is parallel with our material prosperity. By advancing the latter the former is, of necessity, augmented. This is one of our reasons for devoting one-sixteenth of our space to TEXAS RESOURCES.

LET our readers show their appreciation of a good paper by sending along the names of new subscribers. They will thus help to extend its influence, and at the same time furnish us substantial encouragement. Although a "soulless corporation," such tokens of good will never fail to rouse us to renewed efforts and zeal.

The Sunday School.

Winter Quarters.

Our Sunday-schools in the country and in many towns are usually suspended during the winter. Is this necessary? People go about their business during the week; the young people can go to week school, or work or play during the winter, yet, when Sabbath morning comes, the weather is found to be unfavorable for both church and Sunday-school. In Minnesota and Maine they keep up their schools throughout the entire winter. They find them as well attended and as profitable as in the summer months. Yes; but they have warm, comfortable houses in which their Sunday-schools may meet. Precisely! We accept the explanation.

We are glad the people in those cold climates feel such an interest in the religious instruction of their children that they are willing to provide for them houses in which they can meet without freezing. The church in Texas needs something else besides meeting houses. It needs an increased zeal in the Sunday-school movement; it needs a clearer realization on the part of parents of their responsibilities in connection with the religious character and history of their children; it needs such a waking up on the part of preachers and people that they will hear and heed Christ's charge respecting the "lambs of the flock." When that want is supplied, and parents appreciate their duty to provide for the spiritual necessities of their children as keenly as they do their obligations respecting the temporal wants of their offspring, then a comfortable place for the Sunday-school and all its needed facilities will be provided without delay. We call attention to this matter early in the season, that our Sunday-school workers may think it over before the first norther sends their schools into winter quarters.

THE Sunday-school Union, Richmond, Virginia, was organized May 28th. Eighty-three delegates, representing twenty-eight schools, belonging to the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Disciples, were present. Mr. W. F. Taylor (Presbyterian) was elected President, and Geo. L. Bidgood (Methodist) and Edwin Pleasants (Presbyterian) Secretaries. A motion to discontinue picnics in connection with the Sunday-schools of the city called forth an animated discussion and the postponement of the question. Do not the evils of which some complain result from the abuse of what is not only innocent but profitable?

CALIFORNIA held its Fifth Annual Sunday-school Convention under a big tent the third week in May. We like that. When the Sunday-school movement expands until meeting-houses are too small, and its friends have to go out doors to find room, we may rely on it that the church is at work. We would be glad to hear of such a movement in Texas. Some of our Conferences are holding conventions. This is a move in the right direction. We hope it will develop into a convention in which all our Conferences are represented.

Needed.

The fact that a man is liberal with his money does not relieve him from other duties which may open in his path. We know many who could be useful as Sunday-school teachers who feel exonerated from their obligations because they give when called upon to enlarge the library or meet other demands of the school. God demands all. Brains, culture, influence and time are His as much as their dollars. If our successful business men would throw themselves heartily into this work the circle of its influence would be much enlarged. The church needs men who are "not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

WISCONSIN has a State Sunday-school organization some twenty-six years old. It has held twenty-two Annual Conventions, and is extending each year its movements in this field. What other new State can make like report?

"The China Boys Accept Jesus."

At the recent meeting of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, a beautiful incident was related as to a company of Chinamen working at Belleville, N. J. A few weeks ago there was a Sunday-school anniversary in that village, and the Chinamen were invited to be present. They determined to appear with a banner. Procuring several yards of silk, they wrought upon it an inscription in Chinese which was chosen by themselves, and unintelligible to any but themselves. Assembled with other schools, an interpreter (a Chinaman) was asked to translate the inscription, and he stood up, and, pointing to the banner, read in English their chosen motto, thus: "THE CHINA BOYS ACCEPT JESUS."

It can readily be imagined how it thrilled the congregation.

Upon the rehearsal of this incident, a brother arose and requested that prayer be offered by the audience for these strangers in a strange land, and all hearts united in supplication that, not in profession alone, but in fact, they become the disciples of Christ.

I thought then, and wish here to express the thought, whether the American "boys" are as ready to accept Jesus as those foreigners, who thus give up their idols and the false worship in which they were reared.

Think of it, dear reader, and also of that word of Christ, "It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judgment, than for you. And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted into heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. But I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment than for thee."

Here is a fitting incident for the use of parents and Sunday-school teachers. And will not each of my readers ask, just now, this momentous question: "HAVE I ACCEPTED JESUS?"—*Baptist Weekly.*

TAKE YOUR SOUL ALONG.—"My body has been in the Sunday-school for many years; but my soul has been there only a year and a half," said a teacher, in speaking of his new interest in the work of winning children to the service of Jesus and training them therein. How many teachers in the Sunday-school can say that their souls are in their work? Who of them can cry out before God confidently: "With my whole heart have I sought thee: my soul fainteth for thy salvation?"—*S. S. World.*

The Shipwrecked Sailor.

Many years ago, in one of the Sabbath-schools in England, there was a boy so wicked and depraved that he was expelled from the school for his bad conduct. He was a source of grief to his widowed mother. After awhile he went on board a ship, and became a sailor, entering into all the vices so common among sailors.

During one of his voyages a fearful storm overtook the ship, and on a dark and fearful night it was wrecked. All perished except this wicked young man. Floating along in the darkness, his feet at length touched a rock. He climbed up and found a resting-place. But every returning tide covered his rock several feet with water. In his distress he cried to God, promising to devote his life to His service if spared. He remembered one solitary text of Scripture, which he had learned in Sabbath-school—a very singular text, not often quoted, found in Numbers xxiii. 9: "From the top of the rocks I see Him." This text came to him with wonderful force as he sat on the rock, far from land. He prayed God to send a ship to rescue him from a watery tomb. Confessing his sinfulness, he cried to Jesus to save him.

Morning dawned; in its gray light, far in the distance, he discerned a ship, no bigger than a man's hand. As it drew nearer he made signals, waving his jacket. They rescued him. Grateful to God for His mercy, he fulfilled his vows. As soon as possible he returned to that Sabbath-school from which he had been expelled, and told of his wonderful deliverance from death, and of his conversion to God. A thrill of joy went through that school. He became a devout, sincere Christian, and rejoiced in that Redeemer who did such great things for him.

Is it not written, "His way is in the sea, and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known?" Truthfully and beautifully has the poet Cowper written:

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

Blessed are they who sow beside all waters. The seed is the Word of God. Incorruptible and imperishable, it abideth forever. Let every Christian worker implant as much of God's truth in the heart as possible, even where there is obduracy and great wickedness. Does not the Master say: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days?"—*Christian Press.*

HOW TO ADDRESS CHILDREN.—Jacob Abbott says somewhere that if the matter communicated is within the reach of children's minds, no special pains need be taken to bring down the language to their comprehension. A writer in the *Sunday-school Times*, speaking to the same point, says:

A preacher of great celebrity was once publicly giving his experience in the line of children's preaching, his efforts in which have been attended with great success. It was agreed by most of those who heard him, that to preach once a month to the children is a fine thing. But another, a minister of even greater success, followed him with the remark, "I preach to my children twice every Sunday." So he does. Instead of seating one table for children, he portions out to all from the same board a gospel feast, ample for all, and plain enough for the refreshment of the least and lowest. Would that thousands of our ministers would do likewise. Our children do not want baby-talk. All they ask for is a sound, common-sense gospel, expressed so that they can understand it.

The attention of the scholar is usually the fruit of the teacher. Let the teacher feel, and the boys and girls will listen.

GOOD ILLUSTRATION.—In an admirable address on Sunday-school teaching, at Indianapolis, Dr. Eggleston gave this forcible illustration of the value of personal sympathy with children in every effort to gain a hold on and lead them: A half-witted fellow—or a "natural," as the Scotch would call him—found a missing horse, when all other search for him had failed, and a liberal reward had been offered for his recovery. On his bringing back the horse to his owner, the question was asked of the simple-minded fellow: "Why, Sam, how came you to find the horse, when no one else could?" "Wal, I just 'quired where the horse was seen last, and then I went thar, and sat on a rock; and I just axed mysel', if I was a horse, whar would I go, and what would I do? And then I went and found him." Sam's putting himself in the horse's place in the simplicity of his feeble mind, enabled him to go to the horse and lead him back to his right place again. It would be well if every Sunday-school teacher, before sitting down to a class of children, would ask himself, after Sam's sort: "If I were a boy, how would I feel, and what would I want?" He would thus be far more likely to get a hold on those boys and bring them along with him wherever he pleased to go.

COMFORT FOR TEACHERS.—Paul's detractors at Corinth had sought to cast discredit on his teaching because "his bodily presence was weak and his speech contemptible." See how he meets the scornful accusation. "He is an earthen vessel." That is true; but he bears the treasure nevertheless. Nay, the "treasure" was confided to an "earthen vessel" with an express purpose—that attention might not be distracted by the splendor of the casket—that the jewel within might be everything—that "the excellency of the power might be of God, and not of Paul the preacher." Do we sometimes feel sad, as teachers of the young, that we are indeed only "earthen vessels?" Well, it is too true. How much we lack of learning, of skill, of fluent speech of "art of putting things," of patience, of firmness, of gentleness, of all that makes a first-rate teacher! Yet remember we bear a treasure—the treasure—the "pearl of great price." And this treasure is God's and He will use it. Let us, then, depend wholly on Him for success, and for the success granted to us let us render to Him all the glory.

FINDING TIME.—"PICKING MINUTES."—One of my little Sunday-school boys earned a new suit of clothes, shoes and all, digging dandelions and selling them for greens.

"When did you find time, Jemmy?" I asked; for, besides being a punctual and constant scholar at the day school, he did errands for Mrs. Davis. "When did you find time?"

"There is most always time for what we are bent on," said Jemmy. "You see I pick up the minutes, and they are excellent pickings, sir."

A SCHOOL, NOT A CHURCH.—Some call the Sunday-school the children's church, and recommend aiming to make it such. Dr. Vincent says emphatically, No! It is a subversion of the fundamental idea of the Sunday-school to change it from a *seminarium*—a place of religious seed sowing into a sanctuary, a place of ostensible worship.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.—The *Churchman* (Episcopal) deprecates "a deadly mental dyspepsia that has had its foundation laid in many of our American girls between the ages of seven and fourteen by the gorging of washy Sunday-school books."

A child led to Christ is worth more than a large estate.

Boys and Girls.

Notes of an Evangelist.

"Parson," said the doctor, "I witnessed once a death-bed scene which often, often comes back, and I shall never forget it, I suppose, in this world or the next. It was in California, years ago. I was called in professionally. I saw at once that my young friend would soon be in eternity. I had known him as one of your soft-hearted, loving sort, ready with a kind word and a good turn for all; and, unlike the gentleman just mentioned, he had made peace with God before he came to lie on a dying bed. His home was in the States. It was sad to have to tell him that he must die, so far away from the loved ones. But it was necessary.

"George, my boy," said I, "do you know you have but a very short time to stay? I have been attached to you in life, and I will still be your friend after you are gone. Tell me if I can do anything for you."

"He turned his eyes to me and there was surprise in them. 'How soon, doctor?'"

"In an hour, I think."

"There was no sign of uneasiness in his face but he turned toward the wall. I watched his eye closely, and (I may have been mistaken, but I think not) he gazed far across the broad blue waters he had passed over. He looked in upon the little group he should never more see on earth, and then he looked a little beyond.

"After a few minutes, he turned to me. 'Yes, doctor, tell mother,' [and the doctor's voice grew tremulous as he added]: 'For the boy had a godly, praying mother, as I had, sir,' 'tell mother that I fell, but it was in sight of home.'

"A thousand times since, has his calm face been before me, sir, and I have heard that dying message, and never without thinking that never was a richer legacy left on earth.

"Oh, sir, to that pious mother's heart, what in the comparison would have been all the precious nuggets of California? yes, and the diamonds of Brazil, and the pearls of the ocean, in addition.

"Tell mother I fell in sight of home."

A Little Boy's Purchase.

The following interesting anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of London, was related by himself, at the close of a lecture on Persia, which he lately delivered at Stepney Meeting Sunday-school room:

"May I be allowed," said the reverend gentleman, "to make a few observations relative to myself? I well remember, when I was very young, possessing for the first time a guinea. I remember, too, that this little circumstance cost me no little perplexity and anxiety; as I passed along the streets, the fear of losing my guinea induced me frequently to take it out of my pocket and look at it; first I put it in one pocket, and then I took it out and put it in another—after a while I took it out of my second pocket and placed it in another, really perplexed what to do with it! At last my attention was arrested by a book auction. I stepped in, and looked about me. First one lot was put up, and then another, and sold to the highest bidder. At last I ventured to the table, just as the auctioneer was putting up the 'History of the World,' in two large folio volumes. I instantly thrust my hand into my pocket, and began turning over my guinea, considering all the while whether I had money enough to buy this lot. The biddings proceeded—at last I ventured to bid too. 'Halloo, my little man,' said the auctioneer, 'what, not content with less than the world!' This remark greatly con-

fused me, and drew the attention of the whole company toward me, who, seeing me anxious to possess the books, refrained from bidding against me, and so 'the world' was knocked down to me at a very moderate price.

"How to get those huge books home was the next consideration. The auctioneer offered to send them; but I not knowing what sort of creatures auctioneers were, determined to take them myself—so, after the assistant had tied them up, I marched out of the room with these huge books upon my shoulder, like Samson with the gates of Gaza, amidst the smiles of all present. When I reached my home, after the servant had opened the door, the first person I met was my now sainted mother. 'My dear boy,' said she, 'what have you got there? I thought you would not keep your guinea long.' 'Do not be angry mother,' said I, throwing them down upon the table, 'I have bought the World for nine shillings.' This was on Saturday, and I well remember sitting up until near midnight, turning over the History of the World. These books became my delight, and were read through and through. As I grew older, I at length became a Christian, and my love of books naturally led me to desire to be a Christian minister. To the possession of these books I attribute, in a great measure, any honors in connection with literature that may have been added to my name.

"I have not mentioned this anecdote," said the reverend gentleman, "to gratify any foolish feeling, but to encourage in those young persons I see before me, that love of literature which has afforded me such unspeakable pleasure—pleasure which I would not have been without for all the riches of the Indies."—London Sunday-School Teachers' Magazine.

KEEP CALM.—"Will putting yourself in a passion mend the matter?" said an old man to a boy who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. The dog had only barked at him in play.

"Yes, it will mend the matter," answered the passionate boy, and quickly threw the stone.

The dog became enraged, sprang at the boy and bit his leg, while the stone bounded against a shop window and broke a pane of glass.

Out ran the shopkeeper and seized the boy, and made him pay for the broken pane.

It took all the money he had, and he had been saving it to buy peanuts with.

As he limped away, groaning over his bitten leg and the lost money, he concluded that the "old man was in the right, after all."

I Knew She Would.

Deacon W— was a staid and honest deacon in one of the interior towns of — State, who had a vein of dry, caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some dozen summers, who was inclined to be a little ugly when not under the parental eye. In school, especially, John was a source of constant annoyance to the teacher. One day the teacher punished him for some misdemeanor, and John went home to enter his complaint, and told his father that the mistress had whipped him.

"What!" exclaimed the deacon, elevating his eyebrows, "been whipped?"

"Y-a-s," sobbed the boy.

"And did you let a woman whip ye?" shouted the old deacon.

"Y-a-s. I couldn't help it."

"Well, John, you little rascal, you go to school to-morrow, and if Miss — undertakes to whip ye again, you just pitch in; don't let a woman whip you if ye can help it. Woman take any stick to strike with, but ye

may strike, scratch, bite, and kick as much as you have a mind to."

The next day the boy went to school, and emboldened by the permission given by his father, was soon brought before the tribunal of violated rules. The teacher undertook to correct him, and he did as his father had told him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful trouncing, and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home he went to his father, crying:

"Well, dad, I got an awful bad licking to-day."

"What!" said the old deacon, "have you let that woman whip ye again?"

"Y-a-s," whimpered John, "I kicked her, and struck her, and fit all I could, but she lammed me or-fully."

"Aha!" chuckled the humorous old deacon, "you tamed little fool, I knew she would; and she'll give you a trouncing every time she undertakes it, and I advise you to behave yourself in the future."

John began to have some perception of his father's motive, and ever after was a better and wiser boy.

Bonnie Christie.

Two boys were in a school room alone together, when some fire-works, contrary to the master's express prohibition, exploded. The one boy denied it; the other, Bonnie Christie, would neither admit nor deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again:

"Why didn't you deny it?" asked the real delinquent.

"Because there were only we two, and one of us must then have lied?" said Bonnie.

"Then why not say I did it?"

"Because you said you didn't, and I would spare the liar."

The boy's heart melted—Bonnie's moral gallantry subdued him. When school resumed, the young rogue marched up to the master's desk, and said, "Please, sir, I can't bear to be a liar—I let off the squibs," and burst into tears.

The master's eye glistened on the self-accuser, and the unmerited punishment he had inflicted on his schoolmate smote his conscience. Before the whole school hand in hand with the culprit, as if they were paired in the confession, the master walked down where Christie sat and said aloud with some emotion: "Bonnie—Bonnie, lad—he and I beg your pardon—we are both to blame!"

The school was hushed and still, as older schools are apt to be when anything true and noble is being done—so still, they might have heard Bonnie's big boy tear drop proudly on his copy-book, as he sat enjoying the moral triumph which subdued himself as well as the rest; and when for want of something else to say, he gently cried, "Master for ever!" the glorious shout of the scholars filled the man's eyes with something behind his spectacles, which made him wipe them before he resumed his chair!

"DID HE GET IN?"—Little Willie R— had listened very attentively as his father read at family worship the third chapter of Revelation. When he came to the words, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," Willie could not wait until his father had finished, and running up to him, said: "O father! did he get in? and is Jesus knocking at my heart? I will let Him in." The Savior is knocking now at your heart; bid Him welcome, and it will be the happiest day of your life.—Child's Paper.

Sneer not at old clothes. They are often made holy by long sacrifices. If many an old coat could speak, what tales it would tell of the noble heart beating beneath.

PUZZLES, ETC.

My first has done more harm or good Than knight in war, or monk in hood; My second, little boys, you'll be, Just as the shoot becomes a tree; My noble third, with all its strength, Before the foe has sunk at length. My whole, a simple art you find, Learnt with the fingers and the mind.

My first is a useful vehicle, Three-fourths of my first the same; My second the maker of my first, And also a proper name. My whole was a noted engineer, Not Stephenson nor Watt. His name no doubt you've read about, But guess it if you've not.

My first is in it, but not in and; My second is in wand, but not in band; My third is in fire, but not in cold; My fourth is in live, and also in old; My fifth is in love, but not in give; My sixth is in name, but not in live; My seventh is in go, but not in stay; My eighth is in stay, but not in say; My ninth is in far, but not in near; My tenth is in form, but not in fear; My eleventh is in rise, but not in fall; My twelfth is in give, but not in small; My thirteenth is in field, but not in mass; My fourteenth is in trees, but not in grass; My fifteenth is in hat, but not in glove; My sixteenth is in house, but not in love; My seventeenth is in yours, but not in mine; My eighteenth is in word, but not in line; My nineteenth is in rock, but not in chalk; My twentieth is in run, but not in walk; My twenty-first is in heard, but not in talk; My whole is in Psalms.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 994.

Charades.—TENANT. PLAYMATE. TRAIN. TRAP. DONKEY. FRIENDSHIP. END. PLAYGROUND. HOWL.

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.

MENEFE.—ANNA PATRICK MENEFE was born 1st of October, 1833, and died at 5 1/2 o'clock on the morning of June the 11th, 1872. She was the daughter of the late beloved Rev. Quinn M. Menefee, of the Texas Conference. She was on a visit to a neighbor's house the day previous to her death, and while playing around the cooking stove the stove turned over, and she was severely scalded by a kettle of boiling water that was sitting on the stove. She was a lovely child, and had one striking peculiarity: She would, when at church, invariably, as soon as the benediction was pronounced, rush to the pulpit to be the first to invite the preacher home with her. I preached at our church yesterday, and O how often I thought of little Pattie! who had so often, in the kindness and affection of her little heart, urged and begged me to go with her home. She was not there. She had gone to the upper sphere to strike hands with my dearly-loved departed brother, her father. Weep not for her, bereaved ones, remember that Quinn stood ready to welcome her home; and remember that now that fearful scald is all healed, and she sings with angel children in heaven's happy choir. C. J. LANE. Oso, TEXAS, June 16, 1872.

TALBOT.—Sister SARAH FIDELIA TALBOT, wife of Brother Gayle Talbot, was suddenly called away from earth on the morning of June 15, 1872, in Matagorda county, Texas. The writer left her home late in the afternoon on the day previous to her death, promising to return and spend the following night with the family. Returning the next day, and entering the house, he learned, to his surprise, that the pure spirit of Sister T. had passed away from earth. Sister T. left behind her the best possible testimony—a life of genuine piety. At the house of Sister T. the itinerant always met a hearty welcome, and felt truly at home. Yesterday, at her funeral, the following resolutions were adopted by the church and congregation, viz: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death our beloved sister, Sarah Fidelity Talbot; therefore, Resolved, 1. That in the death of Sister T. the church has lost a useful member, the Sabbath-school an efficient teacher, and the community one highly respected and beloved by all. Resolved, 2. That while we bow submissively to the Divine will, and feel assured that the soul of our beloved sister has passed away to the realms of bliss, that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and two motherless children of our departed sister. Resolved, 3. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication. JNO. C. HUCKABEE. June 17, 1872.

SMOTHERS.—MATTIE E., wife of Rev. T. T. Smothers, departed this life June 4, at 1:15 P. M., after a brief illness. Sister Smothers was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, March 20, 1839; was converted and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when quite young. After coming to Texas, she united with the M. E. Church, South, and lived and died in that communion. The graces of a fine person, united in the case of Sister Smothers, with the charm of refined manners, and the attractions of a cultivated mind; and over all was shed the aroma of a sanctified spirit. During her illness, her conversation turned at times upon her death, which seemed to her to be imminent. Her expressions were characteristically few and moderate. Her decease being somewhat sudden, and to her distressed husband, unexpected, when speechless she responded to his anxious inquiries to know if she were going to heaven by bowing her head on her pillow. Thus has passed from our midst an estimable woman, who endeared herself to those who knew her as few do; snatched from the bosom of her family when her presence seemed so wholly indispensable. We bow with humble resignation to the will of God, whose dealings still call for that higher and more implicit faith that can afford to wait the discoveries of infinite wisdom and goodness which appertain to a nobler state of existence. H. V. PHILPOTT. BRYAN, TEXAS, June 17, 1872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It is said that a corn cob tied in each ear of a horse given to kicking in harness, will put a stop to such vicious use of his hind legs.

The same paper has seen specimens of red clover grown in Lamar county. We doubt not, but with proper effort and care, red clover may be made a success in Texas.

There is no vegetable matter produced on a farm that may not be made valuable manure. Put it in the muck heap, let it rot, and with care, it will enrich your impoverished soil.

The *North Texan* was lately shown, by Dr. J. C. Bates, a specimen of blue grass raised on his farm, about twelve miles from Paris, Lamar county, which, it claims, the famous blue grass region of Kentucky cannot surpass. Texas can yield the best of grass, if proper attention is devoted to it.

It is said that the mandrake, or May apple root, steeped in water over a fire, and when cool, sprinkled over the potato vines, will kill all the potato bugs. We are not sure the May apple grows in Texas, but presume it might be obtained at most of the drug stores.

An exchange says that after trying lime, ashes, soot and everything that had been recommended to destroy the cut worm, he happened to discover several of these pests of the garden one morning under a small board on a sweet potato hill. He acted on the hint; placed little pieces of boards, large chips, etc., all through the patch, and succeeded in trapping them by the hundred. As this cut worm trap is not patented, any of our friends can use it.

WASTE BASKET.

Indian reservations—Scalps.

The world in arms—The babies.

Something to look at—Yourself.

A demure flower—The primrose.

The best counter-sign—"No trust."

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

Preferred creditors—Those who don't dun.

The vegetable for hangmen—The arti-choke.

Unprofitable industry—Spinning street yarns.

Gravity is the inseparable companion of pride.

A bad style of arithmetic—Division among families.

Nothing is thriving in the soul unless it is growing.

Riches, got by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

Art and science have no enemies but those who are ignorant.

Friendship is a cadence of divine melody melting through the heart.

When autumn is married to winter, the wedding-cake is always frosted.

The piety of many people takes its hues very largely from the stomach.

Gravity is no more evidence of wisdom than a paper-collar is of a shirt.

We pick up our knowledge as the fowl picks up the corn—a grain at a time.

When does a rogue think he gets a drop too much? When he gets the hangman's.

Happiness is a distant star, while enjoyment may very properly be called a sky-rocket.

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The San Antonio *Herald* has seen specimens of the Norway oats raised in the vicinity of that city. The party raising thinks it will make over fifty bushels per acre.

The Indians recently made a raid into Wise county and took off a number of horses.

The *North Texan* says that Capt. Hitchcock, engineer of the Trans-Continental Railroad, is on his way to run another line from above Bonham via Pilot Point, and prob'ly west of Denton down to Fort Worth.

The *State Journal* says that Mr. Ketchum, of San Saba, while examining a vein of silver in that vicinity, found a magnificent opal, an inch in length by five-eighths in breadth. It will be sent to New York in order to ascertain its value.

The people of Parker county lately held a meeting, and appointed a committee, authorized to encourage the construction of the Southern Pacific Road through their county seat.

The *Weatherford Sun* learns that a man and his wife were murdered a short time since by the Indians near Fort Griffin, and their two daughters carried off by the savages. When is our frontier to be guarded against these horrors?

The same paper reports twenty-five Indians ten miles north of that place. They stole a number of horses, but were so closely pursued, that they abandoned all the horses except those on which they were riding.

In the same county, and about the same time, another party of Indians, in considerable strength, attacked a party of four men, who had with them a small herd of horses. The Indians killed one man, wounded Mullins and took all the horses, blankets, etc., of the party. Mullins was shot with a Spencer rifle. Will not the Government arm the whites, as well as the Indians?

The Indians were reported to be in the county and town of Hamilton a week or two since, and drove out a large amount of stock.

Texas has one hundred and nineteen newspapers.

On the 8th of June the Indians visited New Vandenberg, Western Texas. They attacked a Mr. Vogel in his field, but he escaped to his house, and getting his gun, the Indians left. The same day two men, by the names of Wantz and Decker, encountered seven Indians. They gave the alarm, but as all the horses of New Vandenberg had been stolen, they had to go to Quihi for help. A company followed the Indians, and after a chase of sixteen miles, found them, thirty-five in number, and armed with Spencer rifles. The settlers, being outnumbered and poorly armed, had to return, leaving the Indians in possession of their booty.

We learn from the *Texas Observer* that a sad accident recently occurred in Rusk county. An old and esteemed citizen by the name of Albert Garrett was fishing on the banks of a lake near his farm about gray-dawn, when two men who were camped near the lake mistook his white shirt for a white crane, and one of them shot and killed him.

He fell into the water. When the unfortunate man, Mr. Simmons, discovered his mistake he swooned away, and for several days had tasted neither food nor water.

The iron bridge across the Brazos at Calvert is to be completed by the 15th of October next.

The *Bastrop Advertiser* states that the ladies of that place, aided by the Mayor, have placed a neat enclosure around their city cemetery. We commend the example to other towns and cities. Let us care for our dead.

R. W. Chappell, of Washington county, has sent the *Brenham Banner* a full-grown cotton boll from his plantation near that place. The stalk from which it was taken had on it twenty-four grown bolls. It was of the Payne Prolific variety.

The *Home Journal*, Grimes county, was shown on the 11th inst., a stalk of cotton which was four feet high, with sixty bolls and forms.

San Antonio boasts of forty-pound water-melons.

The Galveston market is well supplied with water melons. A large number have been shipped to New York. As the North gets nearer to our region by the help of steam and rail, this branch of trade will be one of no small importance.

The *Waco Advance* mentions the appearance of the cotton worm below Waco, doing considerable damage.

The *Corsicana Observer* of the 12th says that a rain, such as farmers delight to see, has visited that region. The corn crop is considered safe and estimated at at least forty bushels per acre.

The Missouri and Kansas Railroad is having a line surveyed through Texas to the Gulf.

Thos. A. Scott, the great railroad man, was in Marshall recently, and purposes overlooking in person the railroad interests under his charge in our State.

A Joint Stock Company, under the name of Western Texas Agricultural and Industrial Association, has been formed at Columbus, Texas. It aims to build up a grand fair for that section. The company will have a stock market attached to the fair, where all kinds of animals can be exhibited for sale.

The *San Marcos Times* says that Mr. Payne, who lives near Purgatory Springs, eight miles from that place, was attacked by a panther on the 18th ult., and severely wounded. He heard his dogs barking near his sheep-pen, where, on going to ascertain the cause, he was pounced upon by a panther. A couple of men came to his assistance, but their gun missed fire, when one of them thrust the barrel down the animals throat—thus releasing Mr. Payne's arm—the other, at the same time stabbing it with a knife. Mr. Payne's hand, thigh and ankles were badly torn and his wounds are dangerous. Had it not been for his dogs, which hung to the hind-quarters of the panther, it would have killed him in a short time.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad has now 434 miles of track. From Houston to Dallas, 298 miles; from Hempstead to Austin, 118; and from Bremond to Marlin, 18 miles.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

It is generally understood that Groesbeck will respect the decision of the Democratic National Convention to meet at Baltimore, and will not antagonize it by accepting the nomination made at New York, or any other outside of the Baltimore Convention.

Olmstead declines the candidature tendered him by the Fifth Avenue Conference.

The Ohio Convention met at Cleveland the 27th of June. Col. O. J. Todd, temporary chairman, said that they had met to inaugurate a new era in the political history of the country, and all liberal men could stand on Greeley's interpretation of the Cincinnati platform. Committees were appointed, and Conference adjourned till afternoon.

The Conservative Democratic Convention, at Jackson, Mississippi, which met the 27th ult., was largely attended. Many of the best men of the State were present. The delegates were instructed to go for Greeley and Brown, but to pledge the Convention to abide the decision at Baltimore.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions for Illinois met in Springfield at the same time, (June 27th.) The Liberal Convention appointed a Consultation Committee to confer with the Democratic Convention. It was rapturously received and seats provided on the platform. The Democratic Convention instructed its delegates to vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown. The Joint Committee agreed on Koerner for Governor, Chas. Black, and a full State ticket. The Liberal Convention then marched into the Democratic Convention, amid the wildest enthusiasm, where Palmer, as President of the Liberal Convention, heartily endorsed the nominations of the Joint Committee, and joined hands with the Democrats in their support. Governor Allen, President of the Democratic Convention, said he desired to meet the advances of the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention in the spirit in which they were made, and, like St. Paul, forgetting the things which were behind, strike hands with him in the common cause. As the Chairmen of the two Conventions advanced and joined hands, a scene of tremendous excitement followed, the delegates cheering for several minutes. The selection of the electoral ticket was referred to the Central Committee.

The Liberal State Convention for the State of Ohio had another meeting on the 27th ult. at Cleveland. Only one district was unrepresented. The Democrats expressed a desire to concede the Supreme Judge or Secretary of State, but the Committee decided against any position in the State ticket.

The Georgia Democratic Convention met at Atlanta, June 26th. It was one of the largest and ablest bodies ever assembled in that State. The action was conservative and favorable to harmonious action at Baltimore.

Delegates to Baltimore, from Virginia, elected at Richmond the 28th ult., are considered favorable to the Cincinnati full electoral ticket. Later intelligence states that the Convention instructed their delegates to vote for Greeley and Brown.

On the 28th ult., Hugh J. Jewett, permanent president of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, answered a telegram received from the Illinois Convention with the following language: "The Democracy of Ohio send greeting to their brethren, that they have just adopted, in one of the largest conventions ever held in Ohio, a resolution affirming the Cincinnati platform, and

requesting our delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown."

Judge Davis has written a letter withdrawing from the the candidature of the working men.

Miscellaneous.

The telegraphic dispatches are full of accounts of the strikes:

On the 24th ult., the barbers of 1700 shops in New York struck for reduced hours of labor. Twelve hundred shops acceded to the demand.

The hack-drivers in Brooklyn, who are on a strike, threaten to intercept funerals going to Flatbush and Calvary cemeteries.

The piano makers in New York have ended their strikes. They return to ten hours. Those employed by Weber alone receive an advance in pay.

The cabinet-makers still hold out. They have aid from New Haven. A large number of metal workers were in session the 24th, and received letters of encouragement from Buffalo, Susquehanna, and other points along the Erie railway, from Boston and other cities.

It is stated that in the city of New York upwards of ninety-five thousand men have participated in a strike. Of these, sixty-thousand have resumed work. In St. Louis, twenty-five thousand are still unemployed, and ten thousand have resumed work under the old system.

On the 27th ult., the confectioners, silver workers, harness makers, and tin and sheet-iron workers were getting ready to strike.

The contracts for thirty-six locomotives have been canceled owing to strikes in Patterson.

A Havana letter to New York, of June 28th, says: The Havana official paper is furious over the escape of the steamer Edgar Stewart, and holds the United States responsible for the landing of arms for the Cubans. The same letter states that two cargoes of slaves had reached Cuba.

The present cost of living in Paris is nearly twice what it was before the war.

Cardinal Antonelli and the Grand Vizier of Turkey are said to be the only prime ministers in Europe not members of the Masonic fraternity.

Of the 104,641 head of cattle that have passed through Fort Worth for Northern markets, about one-fourth were beef cattle.

Although the report that General McKenzie, with two other officers and a detachment of twelve men, were surprised by the Indians, between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro, and that the General and all the party but three were killed, lacks confirmation, yet much anxiety will be felt until their safety is positively ascertained. The party making the report is a Mr. Loexher, who says that he witnessed the attack from the bushes, where he was hid, and that the bodies of the slain were horribly mutilated.

The Orangemen of New York, at their Grand Council, have decided to parade the 12th of July. They expect to muster 6000 men, each of whom is to be armed with a revolver in case of an attack. It is said that a large number of Protestant associations are to act as an escort. All this is wrong. While the effort of the Catholics to arrest such displays is an outrage, it is foolish wickedness to provoke an outbreak. Protestantism is not benefited by such exhibitions.

Col. L. P. Robb, President of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the depredations on the frontier of Mexico, left Washington the 27th ult. for New Orleans via Savannah, to join his colleagues. The Board will proceed immediately to the border.

The Secretary of War announces that after the 30th of June, the Freed-

man's Bureau ceases and the business will be wound up by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, who will settle all accounts connected therewith.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

On the 27th of June Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, gave a detailed statement of the proceedings at Geneva, in the course of which he said: "England, to-day, on the ratification of the withdrawal of indirect claims, withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument on the detail of business now before the Tribunal is progressing."

Gladstone made a similar statement in the House of Commons, adding that it was possible that there would be a short adjournment of the Tribunal of Arbitration in order to give the members an opportunity to consider the arguments of the American and British Governments.

A terrible storm prevailed in the midland counties of England the 24th. The fury of the tempest was without precedent. It was especially destructive in Stafford county. Many crops were destroyed.

On the 26th of June the Lords passed through the amended ballot bill to a third reading.

The London Times of the 28th says the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration is eminently satisfactory to all Englishmen, and that Americans should be grateful to the arbitrators, who have shown themselves the true benefactors of both England and America. The man who rescued America from discredit is Chas. F. Adams.

Domatlon.

Lord Dufferin was inaugurated Governor-General of Canada at Quebec, the 26th ult.

Dr. Pufus Bratton, who was recently kidnapped from Canada by Federal authorities, was restored to Canadian jurisdiction, and was at Toronto the 26th of June.

Switzerland.

In obedience to the summons of Count Sclopis, the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville on the 26th ult. Their deliberations are conducted secretly. After a session of two hours, they adjourned to meet on the 27th ult.

They reassembled on the 27th ult., and agreed that secrecy be preserved for another 24 hours.

On the 28th the arbitrators met, and the final decision respecting indirect damages was recorded. The next sitting will be July 15.

France.

It is stated that negotiations for the entire evacuation of the French territory by the German troops, have been brought to a favorable conclusion.

Germany.

An International copy-right treaty between Great Britain and Germany has been drafted at Berlin.

Spain.

The affair of Dr. Houard has been officially arranged by Senor Martos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Siekles. The American Government waives the claim of Dr. Howard to American citizenship, and bases its action on the ground of friendly intercession in Dr. Houard's behalf for the amnesty to be granted by the Spanish Government. Howard's return is ordered.

Turkey.

The Sultan received the Khedive on the 28th with royal honors.

Cuba.

Peppello Gonzales who lately surrendered to the Government, went with his officers and a detachment of Spanish troops to the interior and captured the Cuban Majors Francisco, Drago and Antonio Echemendia, who have been executed.

Emelio Aquira, a friend and late companion of Ignacio Agramento, has organized a company of 500 men and taken the field against Agramento. His column has attacked that of Acostas.

The new Governor of Havana had the vomito on the 28th. Cases are becoming numerous and fatal.

Mexico.

A courier from Saltillo reached Matamoros the 24th with dates of the 18th. If reliable, General Trevino is entrenching at Monterey. General Rocha, at Saltillo, has united his force with General Fuera and Colonel Revuelta, making his force about five thousand, while General Ceballos expects to cooperate with a force now concentrating at Camargo. The combined government force will number about eight thousand men. A decisive conflict at Monterey is expected, in which the numerical strength will be in favor of the government. General Rocha is one of the most capable of the government generals, while Trevino is one of the most active and experienced generals commanding in the ranks of the revolutionists.

About three hundred cavalry under General Tosonos reached Matamoros on the 28th, in pursuit of the bandits under Portugal. The absence of cavalry had exposed that vicinity to the ravages of these desperadoes.

General Ciballo was still at Camargo the 28th ult.

The position and number of the government and revolutionary forces concentrating at and within Monterey are differently stated by friends of the two parties. The exact state of affairs is uncertain.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—Stocks still gradually lessen, there remaining now on hand unsold not more than 300 bales. With so small a supply, operations are necessarily restricted, though towards the close of the week a fair demand has been apparent, and sales thus ran up to 210 bales on the basis of our last week's quotations. Receipts for the week foot 175 bales; exports 2097 bales, all of this going to New York.

Crop reports continue excellent from all quarters, and expectations run high regarding the future crop, the first bale of which is expected unusually early in market:

Quotations, though based on sales, are very irregular in view of scarcity of good grades:

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

WOOL.—With receipts for the week footing 172 sacks, and sales amounting to not more than 2,500 pounds, our market, under the continued depression, grows daily more glutted, notwithstanding shipments North footing some 600 sacks. Prices continue to show a falling off; yet even at these buyers manifested no anxiety to invest, their orders continuing small. Our reports from Northern markets are more favorable, as they indicate a more settled feeling as to the future of prices, though manufacturers are out of market except for current needs. We trust the bottom has been reached and that no further concessions will be needed. While the present prices will repay the producer, yet we hope our readers realized on their clips early in the season as we counseled. We quote from sales:

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table of market prices for various commodities including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Flour, Grain, Hard Ware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.

Church Notices.

Chappell Hill District.

San Felipe, July 6, 7.
Burton, July 13, 14.
Lexington camp-ground, July 20, 21.
Caldwell, at Poster's chapel, July 27, 28.

Weatherford District.

Fort Graham cir., July 6, 7.
Peoria cir., at Peoria, July 13, 14.
Cleburne sta., July 17. (Wednesday night.)

Marshall District.

Starrville cir., at Baseom Chapel, July 20, 21.
Knoxville cir., at Ashbury Chapel, July 27, 28.

Camp-Meeting.

A camp-meeting will be held on Sandy, at Bennet's mill, seven miles north-west of McDade, Bastrop county, beginning on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July.

Galveston District.

Millican circuit, at Milborn station, July 6, 7.
Bryan circuit, at Alexander Chapel, July 13, 14.

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.

Stephensville Mission District.

Comanche, at Fairview, July 13, 14.
Hamilton, at Rock Church, July 20, 21.

Springfield District.

Butler cir., at Harrison's Chapel, July 6, 7.
Centerville cir., July 13, 14.

Waco District.

Marlin cir., at S. Springs, a camp-meeting, July 13, 14.

Belton District.

Lampasas, at Bear Creek, July 13, 14.
Georgetown, at Liberty Hill, July 20, 21.

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.

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.

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.

FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

New York & Texas Packets.

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

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, FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING, MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS.

T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents, GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING.

STOWE & WILMERDING, (Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.,)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

MESSRS. BARRING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company.

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 Glands of the Head.

M. W. THOMAS, 170 TREMONT St., Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN, 75 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES. A full stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoe. Also, Gent's, Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed, Machine sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices.

FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 1y

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.

WESLEY SMITH, VICTORIA, TEXAS, June 1, 1872. junel2-1m

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

I now offer, to all Farmers in the United States, my

Air-Line Patent Fence

Letters Patent having been granted the 12th of March last.

This fence is the Cheapest and most perfect Stock-proof of any ever yet discovered. I will guarantee to

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

Of a good Stake and Rider Fence, with the addition of wire, costing only one cent to the running foot of the fence.

It is simple in its construction, and easily put up. I hold certificates, certifying to the above, from Mr. Wm. L. and F. W. Bouldin of Austin county; Mr. A. J. Robinson, Jefferson Bassett, Esq., and J. D. Whipple, 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.

may22-4f. JOHN H. STONE.

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.

Authorized Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000

Capital Paid Up and Secured, - \$300,000

DIRECTORS:

JESSE BATTIS, of Batts & Dean, Galveston. H. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro. " JAMES SORLEY, Underwriters' Agent, " J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, " M. V. McMAHAN, of T. H. McMahan & Co., and President National Bank of Galveston. A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen & Co. HENRY SAMPSON, Commission Merchant. A. J. WARD, of Ward, Dewey & Co., Huntsville. N. B. YARD, of Briggs & Yard. J. P. DAVIS, Galveston. T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas. C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston. J. T. Flint, of Flint & Chamberlin, Waco.

This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public.

The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

JAMES SORLEY, N. B. YARD, President. Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary.

No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas.

FRANK FABJ, General State Agent. J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM.

McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS.

feb14-1y

BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO... For Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale.

SPECIALTIES.

Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

In our line we offer advantages unequalled in any mixed business, and excelled by none. When you visit Galveston, we solicit your inspection of our stock. Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention.

PEIRCE & TERRY, Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston sept 23 1y

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 GREAT SOUTHERN ROSADALIS

WANTED--Agents for our new 16-page paper, the Contributor. Thirteen departments, religious and secular. Rev. A. B. Earle writes for it. \$1 a year; a \$1 premium to each subscriber. For Agents' terms, address JAMES H. EARLE, Boston, Mass. junel2-4t

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine. A DOMESTIC Luxury. A DOMESTIC Blessing. A DOMESTIC Necessity. "WILL LAST A LIFETIME." Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y. may29 13t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW COMMENTARY,

CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY and PRACTICAL, on the Old and New Testaments, by Jamieson, Fausset & Brown, Complete in one Volume. The best Biblical scholars in America unite in pronouncing it the most Practical, Suggestive, scientific and Popular Commentary yet published in this country.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS." By CHARLES F. DESS, D. D. His ability established and reputation raised. The most popular and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y. Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. apr24 3m

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Workers, and dealers in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to. No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts. feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

S. CONRADI,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
63 MAIN ST., Houston, Texas.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.
Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20ly

BAYOU CITY IRON WORKS.
A. MCGOWEN,
Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers,
SAW MILLS, GIN GEARING, ETC.,
(Near Central Railroad Depot.)
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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
9-Inch Screw.....	160
Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine.....	100

feb14-6m

BURNHAM'S
New Turbine is in general use throughout the U. S. A SIX INCH. is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free.
feb28] N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA. [6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR
HANDWRITING OF GOD,
In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.

God has kept two copies of His Historic Records of our race—one on parchment, the other on monumental records and sculptured tablets, buried beneath the crumbling piles of ruined cities. The veil is now lifted, establishing the written by the unwritten word of the Eternal. This book traces the footsteps of the Almighty, the handwriting of His power, and the memorials of His mighty wonders through all ages. A work charming and fascinating. Rev. R. C. Buckner, Paris, Texas, says: "It is giving greater general satisfaction than any book introduced into Texas during the past ten years." Unusual inducements to agents and people. Address

J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, N. Y., or 148 Lake St., Chicago.
feb21-9m

A. KORY & BRO.,
125 and 127 Market St., Galveston,

Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. nov28-1y

M. QUIN, Galveston, J. L. HILL, Successor Texas, of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

QUIN & HILL,
COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants
No. 124 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Consignments solicited. mar17-70

J. C. GORHAM,
DEALER IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware,
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
Harness, Leather, etc.,
jan16-72-1y STRAND, GALVESTON.

MILLER'S
BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
The cheapest and best Bible published.
Large Print, Beautiful Bindings,
and more than Two Hundred Engravings.

THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
A new and choice collection of Sacred Music, based on system of seven-shaped character notes. Any one can learn to read music and sing in one-fourth the time required by the old methods.

Address, MILLER'S BIBLE & PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Penn. june26-6m

DUTCHERS'
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
SWEEPS THEM OFF,
AND CLEARS THE HOUSE SPEEDILY
TRY IT.

L. L. DUTCHER & SONS, Proprietors,
june26-4t St. Albans, Vt.

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

J. T. KILGORE, Agent, Houston, Texas.

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.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....	Currency, \$200 00
9 foot Screw Irons complete.....	" 180 00
8 foot Screw Irons complete.....	" 150 00

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 CELEBRATED COTTON PRESSES in use in Texas, and the uniform expression (so far as I know without an exception) is—

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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



B. R. DAVIS, J. P. DAVIS.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND

SILVER-PLATED,

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.

jan5-1y 68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.

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

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.,
feb28-1y Surgeon and Physician.

J. M. BROWN, J. W. LANG.

BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
may15-3m

FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies.

1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devos'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.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,
Agents for Pratt's Oils.

feb10-1t

JAR. W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD.

RICE & BAULARD,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

AT THEIR OLD STAND

feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

A. S. AMBLER & CO.,
(Successors to Ambler & Mason.)

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,
56 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

jan17-72-1y

S. HERNSHEIM,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,

Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.
apr24-1y

T. A. GARY, W. A. OLIPHINT,
Galveston, of Alston & Oliphint,
Huntsville.

GARY & OLIPHINT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—
COTTON FACTORS

may17-72-1y No. 50 Strand, GALVESTON

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. june12-1y

H. REED, THOMAS O. MILLIS.

CISTERNS! CISTERNS! :
Made of pure heart of Cypress Lumber by

H. REED & CO.,

CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Who have constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. nov14-1y.



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection, of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Biliary Affections, and Female Diseases. Office, No. 29 Platt Street, New York. june26-6m

J. P. D'AVIE,
Galveston, Texas,

Agent for

R. HOE & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, ETC.

BUCK'S GUARANTEED COOKING STOVE.
BORDEN'S GENUINE EAGLE BRAND MILK. ON DRAUGHT.

GEORGE WOSTENHOLME'S POCKET CUTLERY.

BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS. STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING.

SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, AND CANE MILLS.

DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH AND GRAIN CRADLES.

FRENCH BURR AND COLOGNE MILL STONES.

feb21-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21-1y

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. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street Corsicana, Texas. jan10-1y

What the Trouble Is.—One of the lock-stitch sewing machine companies advertises an attachment called a ripper, but the trouble is, that the lockstitch seam being non-elastic, rips and bursts too often. The strongest and most elastic seam is made by the Willcox & Gibbs machine, which has the further advantage of being locked and unlocked at pleasure. may29-4t

Fathers and Mothers.—If you occupy these relations now, or are about to do so, study well your constitution. If you have acquired or inherited Scrofula or any disease which may be transmitted to your offspring, it is your solemn duty to eradicate it. Thousands of children are now suffering from the effects of poisonous disease transmitted to them from their parents. The thought is terrible. You can save yourselves much sadness and solicitude and your dear little ones much pain and unhappiness by the timely use of Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla. It will surely eradicate the taint from your system, or if it has already been entailed upon your child, give it at once, this valuable preparation and its system will be regenerated and restored to soundness.

MONTGOMERY, Co., N. C., Sept. 11, 1869. Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Sir—Please accept the heartfelt thanks of a mother who was well nigh driven to despair by the sad condition of an only child. My little boy has been afflicted with Scrofula ever since his birth, and after trying every remedy that was recommended, and several physicians had pronounced him past all hope, I accidentally heard of your Sarsaparilla. It was so highly recommended that I concluded to try it, but I must confess with very little faith. He has taken nine of the bottles you sent me, and I am happy in being able to say that he is almost well; and I believe by the time he takes the dozen, he will be perfectly restored to health. He has gained flesh, has a fine appetite, and now walks two miles to school. I shall always remember you with gratitude. ANN MURRAY.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is used in Europe & America.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE, Stationers, Steam Printers

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book,) junel2-1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar29-1y

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. junel2-96t Cincinnati, Ohio.

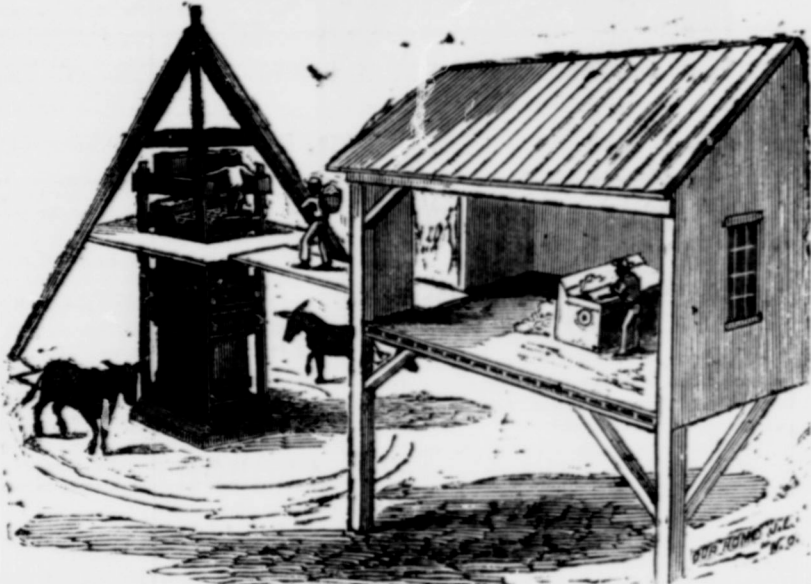
W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES. NORRIS & CO., Dealers in

YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc., Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

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

LEE & ETHERIDGE, COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, STRAND, aug3 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

T. C. NISBET, MACON, GEORGIA, IMPROVED COTTON PRESS.



This Press is similar in principle to the old Wood Press. The material of the Screw is Iron. The first cost is less and the workmanship much more perfect than the old Wood Press.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO MYSELF, or to B. I. WEST, Agent, New Orleans. may16-3m

THE OLD GALVESTON FIRM!

JEREMIAH BUCKLEY & CO.

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. The Messrs. BUCKLEY & CO., who deal largely in

General Hardware,

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, The Celebrated American and SAMSON HORSE-POWERS

The Doty, Home and Union WASHING MACHINES AND UNIVERSAL WRINGERS.

They will be glad to receive orders for Good in their line. may16

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.) WEST TROY, NEW YORK.



Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.

For prices and catalogue, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, junel2-1y West Troy, New York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

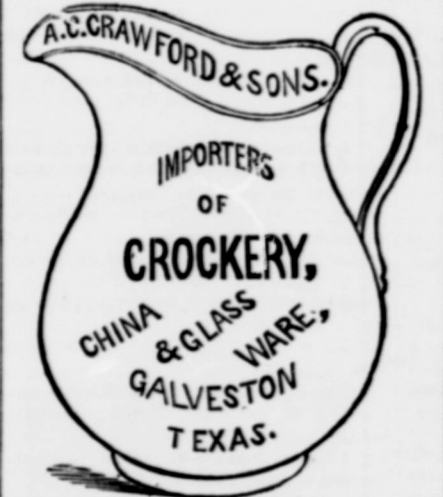


THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$55.

The Buckeye Shuttle Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$29. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec8-1y

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



Now in store and to arrive, the largest stock ever imported to the South.

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

Assorted crates, containing a full and complete assortment for the Country trade, always on hand.

1400 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.

jan26t A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION.

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

AGENTS WANTED. Send \$1.75 for outfit, and secure your CHOICE of territory at once. Circulars, terms and advance sheets free.

may15-3m WM. FLINT & CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

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 to 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! jan17-1y

C. W. HURLEY & CO., K. WEBSTER.

SHIPPING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON, Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

Agents for the Black Star Line

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Vessels.

jan17-1y

GEM COMBINATION

DRAWER LOCK,

TO PLACE ON

DRAWERS, DESKS, CHESTS, ETC.

The simplicity of this Lock is such that any one can work the Combination when they possess the letters that it is set on. It can be set on more than

3000 COMBINATIONS,

rendering it impossible for any one to open it not knowing the Combination Letters.

NO KEY IS USED FOR THIS LOCK!

Price, \$3 50, or \$4 00 by mail.

And can be set on same as any ordinary lock.

M. D. MILLER, Agent.

Branch office American Steam Safe Company,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

jan26-1m

MARBLE YARD.

A. ALLEN & CO.,

21st St., between Mechanic and Market

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

All Kinds of work executed in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Warranted to give satisfaction. Country orders solicited. nov14-1y