

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 8.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 996.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION:
\$2 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	PER MONTH.	PER ANNUM.
Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00
Single insertions, 20 cents per line.		
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.		

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Unaccepted articles will be returned, if, at the time they are sent, a request is made to that effect and sufficient postage stamps are inclosed.

Manuscripts not so accompanied will not be preserved, and subsequent requests for their return cannot be complied with.

FORWARDING MONEY.

Send money, if possible, by postoffice order or draft. If these are not attainable, send it in a registered letter, in all cases to order of Advocate Publishing Company. Any of the above modes are preferable to waiting to send by hand. If the above instructions are neglected, money sent will be at risk of party forwarding.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Meneely bells ring out an invitation to purchasers in another column. Address E. A. & G. R. Meneely, West Troy, N. Y.

We beg to notify all interested that the Advocate Publishing Company is prepared to execute all styles of job printing.

Persons needing cisterns, vats, tanks, or any work in that line, cannot do better than by ordering of H. Reed & Co., who fully guarantee all the work turned out at their establishment. See their card elsewhere for address.

A situation as teacher is wanted by a lady teacher, fully competent to take charge of a first-class educational institution. We trust she may be secured by one of our Texas schools, as her testimonials are of the highest character.

It will be seen elsewhere that Maj. L. C. Rountree retires from the firm of T. B. Stubbs & Co., and that the latter, as aforesaid, are prepared to fill all orders in their line with customary cheapness and dispatch. To old friends of the present firm we need say nothing by way of commendation; to new ones we simply remark, give them a trial.

We would call attention to the new firm of Lee, McBride & Co., the change being necessitated by the addition of Capt. J. J. McBride to this house. No firm in our city stands higher for fair dealing and honorable competition, and Capt. McBride is too well known to need any endorsement from us. His troops of friends in Freestone and adjoining counties will see to it that the new firm has a fair share of their patronage during the coming season.

The ocean steamers bound for European ports bear witness to the increase of American travel to points of interest in the Old World. Tourists should bear in mind that anything that New York city affords can be purchased at first cost, and be forwarded to any address, by communicating with the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, New York. Endorsed by New York merchants. Families that do not travel can save money by making a note of the address. Send for explanatory circular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 29, 1872, to July 6, 1872.

Rev L C Crouse, Rusk, one renewal. Trust soon to hear you are fully recovered.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, advertisement, with \$10 cash, received all right.

Rev R H H Burnett, Tehuacana, one new subscriber. The other matters corrected. Communication handed to editor.

Rev John W Stevens, Liberty, will send you a subscription book. All right as to stock.

S O Lillard, Seguin, sends his renewal, with \$2 25 cash.

Miss Alice A Cozby, Tacker's Mills, enigma received. You neglected to say it was original.

Rev W A Moore, Plenitude, one new subscriber. Will send your account.

Mrs S E Copers, Auburn, Ala, letter received. Notice inserted.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, \$2 specie for his subscription.

Rev R E Childress, Mansfield, four new subscribers. Will send subscription book. All right about the money.

Rev A M Box, Crockett, one new subscriber and items.

Rev A F Cox, Rockport, one new subscriber, inclosed with report.

Rev A A Killough, Sandies, letter handed to editor.

Rev Horace Bishop, Corsicana, two subscribers.

Rev J W Whipple, Austin, third round received and marked for insertion. Notices inserted.

John E Mowinkle, Oakhill, sends his subscription and \$2 cash.

Rev G W Graves, Salado, one subscriber. Your good news handed to editor.

Rev J G Johnson, Huntsville, third round received. Regret our inability to visit your District Conference.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, Chappell Hill, paper of Louis Knolle continued.

H Whitworth, Oxford, Ohio, one new subscriber and cash.

Rev J W Fields, Sherman District, fourth round marked for insertion; six new subscribers, with \$12 cash.

Rev R Crawford, Calvert, matter attended to.

Rev J S McCarver, address changed to Springfield. Items handed to editor.

Rev S K Stovall, Palestine, two renewals and one new subscriber. Thanks for items.

Rev O M Addison, Owensville, one new subscriber, with \$11 cash.

Judge R D Johnson, city subscriber.

Hudson & Menet, New York, paper goes regularly to Figaro.

T & S Gibbs, Huntsville, all satisfactory.

P T Ellisor, San Jacinto county, thank you; we never charge for such notices.

Judge J C Winch, Houston, renewal of subscription, with \$2 50 cash.

Jore Warren, Goshen, thanks for information.

C S Tallafiero, Secretary, Navasota, sends complimentary ticket to the Grimes County Fair. Much obliged.

Viele & Mills, St Louis, our terms are for cash only. Will write you.

T C Evans, Boston, cash \$1 87. All right.

Rev J W Beathard, Hardin, one new subscriber.

T J Smith, Boeville, paper sent to Altamonte, Grundy county, Tenn.

Rev W H Willey, Burkeville, one subscriber, with \$2 gold.

W McMahan, Burkeville, cash \$1 for his subscription, from Messrs Moody & Jemison.

Rev J W Beathard, Hardin, two more subscribers.

Rev W C Young, Dallas, remits \$40 cash, being first and second installments on M. C. Blackburn's ADVOCATE stock. Also, \$26 on account of printing minutes.

Rev P W Gravis, Comanche, two new subscribers, with \$5 cash.

T S Ewell, Hazel Dell, letter received. Thanks for items and expressions of good will for the ADVOCATE.

Rev E H Holbrook, Caldwell, sends \$4 05 cash for two subscribers. Glad to hear your people all like our paper. Items will be used.

J H Reeves, Barnard's Mill, Hood county, sends \$5 cash for two years' subscription! And such compliments to the paper! We feel encouraged. You did right not to wait for an agent.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, letter, with \$10 cash, received. All right.

Wilson Tarkington, Petersburg, one new subscriber.

Ed McCullough, Mastersville, address changed as requested.

Mrs O'Brient, Hempstead, \$2 specie for one year's subscription.

Rev B Harris, San Antonio, one new subscriber.

Rev F C Wilkes, give us your hand! "There's life in the old land yet!"

American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia, letter handed to address.

Rev Geo W Graves, Salado, letter received. We helped forward to your place three new settlers last week, so you see we agree with you!

Rev T M Price, Bagdad, one new subscriber. Glad you like our paper and believe in circulating it extensively.

Henry C Williams, Mastersville, notice received and marked for insertion.

T W Scales, Mt Olivet, address changed.

Princeton College, New Jersey, report of commencement exercises.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, write you by mail.

Married.

GEORGE-GRAVES.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of Philip T. Ellisor, San Jacinto county, Texas, Mr. ALBERT GEORGE, of Wharton county, to Miss ELLA S. GRAVES.

ELLISOR-GRAVES.—At the same time and residence, Mr. LEONIDAS ELLISOR to Miss IDA MAY GRAVES. Both young ladies are the daughters of the late Rev. Peyton S. Graves.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Overland Monthly, for July—San Francisco, Cal.; Sunday Magazine—Philadelphia; Old and New, July—Boston; Eclectic Magazine, July—Newspaper Reporter—Plymouth Pulpit—New York; Pulpit—Little Corporal—Chicago.

PAMPHLETS, DOCUMENTS, ETC.—Report of Department of Agriculture for May and June—Washington, D. C.; College Directory—Roberts Brothers, Boston; Annual Report Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South—Nashville Pub' House; Catalogues—Pacific Methodist College—Santa Rosa, Cal.; Martha Washington College—Abingdon, Va.; Wesleyan Female College—Macon, Ga.; Cumberland University—Lebanon, Tenn.; Book and Publishing Co., M. E. Church, South—Baltimore; Charter and By-laws, Gulf Loan and Homestead Co.—Galveston, Texas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between T. B. STUBBS, L. C. ROUNTREE, and P. P. BROTHERTON, under the firm name of T. B. STUBBS & CO., at Galveston, Texas, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, L. C. ROUNTREE withdrawing from the firm. T. B. STUBBS and P. P. BROTHERTON assume all liabilities and are alone authorized to collect all claims due the late firm.

T. B. STUBBS,

L. C. ROUNTREE,

P. P. BROTHERTON.

GALVESTON, June 28, 1872. jly10 2t

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

T. B. STUBBS and P. P. BROTHERTON have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a Wholesale Grocery Business, under the firm name of T. B. STUBBS & CO., and pledge themselves to give every attention to the orders of their former customers.

T. B. STUBBS

P. P. BROTHERTON.

jly10-2t

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

Galveston

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CAPT. J. J. McBRIDE,
(Of Leon county,)

Becomes an equal partner in our business from this date, and the style of the firm will hereafter be LEE, McBRIDE & CO.

jly10-1t LEE & ETHERIDGE.

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. McBRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE,
Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug3-ly

H. REED & CO.,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
CISTERN BUILDERS.

252 and 254 Tremont St.,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best.

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.

All work guaranteed or no pay.

H. REED & CO.

july10 1y P. O. Box 1421, Galveston.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

A Southern lady, who is a graduate and has taught many years in first-class institutions in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the entire satisfaction of the patrons, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher in Texas, with the view of making that State her permanent home, and devoting her efforts to the promotion of liberal and practical education. Best references given.

Address, Mrs. M. C.,

jly10-2m Box 109, Auburn, Ala.

AGENTS

WANTED

FOR

BEANS'

TUCKER

AND

PLAITER.

jly10-13t

MENEELY'S BELLS.

(Established in 1826.)

WEST TROY, N. Y.



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,

jly10-1y West Troy, New York.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE BUILDING OF A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, at the town of BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS, dimensions 24x56 feet; material, wood, brick, or stone—builder to furnish everything—will be received until July 15, 1872. Committee reserve the right to reject any proposal.

Address

H. HONS, A. S. WHITENER, } Building Committee.
D. G. BOWERS, }

BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.

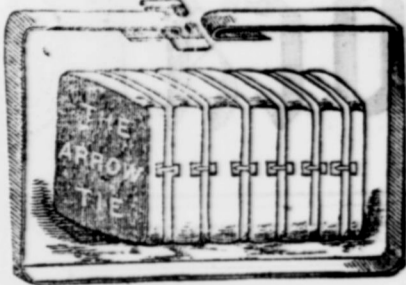
July3-3t

EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

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

BARTLETT & RAYNE,

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Jan 17 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

OLIVER STEELE, WM. WOOD.

STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,

No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas, nov 14 1y

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

N. H. CONGER & CO.,

WACO, TEXAS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to surveying and conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. Jan 10-1y

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,

Jan 31-1y 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. SLRIGHT, J. J. HENDLEY, K. H. SEERS.

WM. 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 ADJUSTED.

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Galveston:

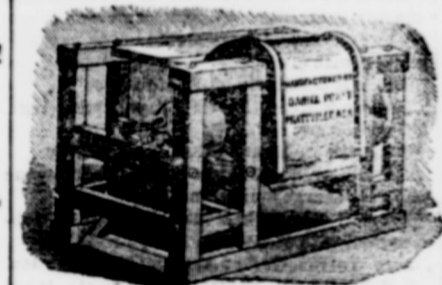
J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Lunde & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. BAKER, of A. C. & M. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro. T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant. L. KLOPFMAN, 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,

HUCKEY 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. apr 24 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. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

We submit the following suggestions:

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

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

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

4th. Make your bales weigh at least 600, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

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

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

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

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

3d. Flint Hides should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.

4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds of Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1. currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse if practicable. 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. 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 druggists 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 chemical vocation must be certified by nearest Post-office or other responsible parties. Address, WHITNEY BROS., 227 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 6 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. 8.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 996.]

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour,
But the morning dew must fall;
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes;
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing, falling us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to our feet;
And a lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be riven,
With storm and tempest we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

Texas Resources.

Northern Texas Lands.

The following succinct account of lands in our Northern counties we find in an ordinary business circular sent us recently, but its value is so manifest, and the information given being just what is needed, we insert it, believing the author will gladly welcome its use in so wide a field as ours:

LOCATION.—They are situated principally in the counties of Grayson, Fannin, Collin, Cook and Denton, embracing some of the finest lands in Northern Texas, being well watered and timbered, with some of the finest prairie in the United States.

PRICE.—They are offering these lands at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre, town lots from \$200 to \$1000, and we would here state that lands are enhancing in value daily, having risen 50 per cent. during the past twelve months.

SHERMAN.—It is the county seat of Grayson county. This thriving town of about 2,000 inhabitants, lies about twelve miles south of Red River, is in 33½ north latitude, and 96½ west longitude, and a more healthy locality is not to be found in the South.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC. The schools are good, there being also a male and female seminary, churches of nearly every denomination, a banking house, and thirty business houses. The citizens are a quiet, orderly, law-abiding people.

INVITATION.—We cheerfully invite Northern and foreign immigrants to come and settle among us.

RAILROADS.—Grayson county is directly in the surveyed lines of the following railroads: The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Kansas City and Galveston, the Neosho Valley, the Memphis and El Paso, and the Southern Pacific railroads. The Texas Central will form a junction with these roads in this county, also a road from Jefferson, west, will terminate at Sherman. All these roads are under construction.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.—There is an abundance of iron ore within five miles of Sherman. This ore is of the most valuable class, and within three miles of the same ore is found a large vein of coal. In the same vicinity petroleum is found in large quantities. Mining companies should give us a call, as these minerals have never been worked at yet.

VARIETIES OF SOIL.—The soil is of six different kinds or varieties, known with us as 1st, black waxy; 2d, black sandy; 3d, mulatto land; 4th, red sandy; 5th, black loam; 6th, red alluvial of Red River bottom—each variety adapted to the growing of every variety of the grasses, fruits, small grain, corn, potatoes, (sweet and Irish,) tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, etc., common to the Temperate Zone.

SMALL GRAINS, FRUITS, ETC.—The soil will yield on an average from 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre; wheat, 20 to 40; barley and rye, 30 to 80; oats, same; cotton, 1000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre; tobacco, two crops per year grow, first planting, 1000 to 1,800 lbs per acre. All fruits, such as apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, do well in Northern Texas, the seasons being favorable to their culture, no frosts until October 20th to November 10th. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, do well in Northern Texas. Two crops of Irish potatoes can be raised per year, planting second crop from first.

STOCK.—The stock keep fat on the grass during the entire year, there being superior ranges throughout Northern Texas. Stock can be bought at the following prices: Horses, from \$35 to \$125; work mules, \$60 to \$150; stock cattle, \$4.50 to \$6; milch cows, \$10 to \$15; beef cattle, first class, \$12 to \$18 per head; pork, from 5 to 7 cents per lb., and bacon, 12 to 15 cents.

LABOR—Specie Payments.—Farm hands are worth \$12 to \$25 per month, while mechanics find ready employment at from \$3 to \$5 per day.

TO CAPITALISTS.—\$2,000,000 could be loaned in this district (composed of the counties of Grayson, Fannin, Lamar, Hunt, Collin, Denton, Cook, Montague, Wise and Jack), at from 2½ to 3 per cent. per month, real estate security.

T. C. BASS,

SHERMAN, June 1872.

PUSHING THE RAILROADS.—Col. Tom. Scott, the great railroad magnate, in company with Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, and others interested in the Southern Pacific Railroad, having made the tour of the State, have departed northward. They leave fully impressed with the opportunities offered by Texas for splendid investments of capital, and it is understood every effort will at once be made to prosecute their stupendous enterprise to a successful completion. Sixty thousand tons of rails have already been engaged in England for delivery this winter. These will be forwarded over the H. & G. N. R. R. and I. R. R. so soon as the latter road reaches Longview, where it connects with the Southern Pacific, which will be about January next, and from there the rails will be rapidly laid to Dallas.

West of the Brazos—Below Waco to Little River.

EDITOR ADVOCATE.—If the farmers had been consulted as to how much rain should fall, and when it should come, they could not have ordered it better for the cultivation and growth of the crops this entire season. In consequence, the grass, corn, cotton, fruit, mast, in fact, every species of vegetation is in the highest state of development. It is said that such a crop of corn has never been known—so many acres, so well cultivated, and promising so large a yield per acre. Many say that corn will not bring more than twenty-five cents a bushel at gathering time. The small grain has been harvested in perfection as to condition and quantity. The cotton will require but one or two more well-timed rains to perfect it for the production of an unsurpassed quantity.

Yet who is grateful to the Giver of every good gift? Who is offering to Him the incense of a holy life in acknowledgment of His loving kindness?
S. D. AKIN.

FALLS CO., TEXAS, June 20, 1872.

CLIMATOLOGY OF GALVESTON FOR JUNE, 1872.—The following is the condensed results of 180 observations made during the past month, with comparison of some of these results with those taken from the observations made in the corresponding month of 1871:

TABLE OF WINDS.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	W	C
12	7	8	49	83	0	6	9	6	6

From this table it is evident that south was the prevailing direction, and also that there were more north or northerly winds last month than in the month of May.

The mean pressure on the barometer for the month was 30.033 inches. The barometric readings are in all cases corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error—that is, the temperature is always reduced to 32°, the standard freezing point of Fahrenheit, and the elevation to the level of the sea. The mean temperature of the month was 83°, and of June, 1871, 82°. Total rain-fall for the month was 3.39 inches, and for the corresponding month of last year 17.74 inches.

The total number of miles traveled by the wind during the month was 2850—that is, it had an average velocity of about six and three-fourth miles per hour, nearly two miles per hour less than in the months of May or April last.

A comparison of June, 1872, with June, 1871, shows that in June, 1871, we had six rainy days and in June, 1872, eight; but the six rainy days of June, 1871, gave us 8.35 inches more rain than the eight rainy days of June. The mean temperature of June, 1872, was one degree higher than the temperature of June, 1871, but was at no time during the month lower than 73°, nor higher than 91°, which, taken together with the fact that we had no great storm nor other serious atmospheric disturbance similar to that which swept over the city on the 3d and 4th of June, 1871, shows that the month which has just passed bears a very favorable comparison with its name-sake of the past year.

E. O'C. MACINERNEY, Observer.

Texas and St. Louis.

Our esteemed friend, Col. Geo. F. Alford, of this city, who has been traveling for some weeks over Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, etc., writes us, under date June 27th, from Parsons, in Southern Kansas, on the M. K. & T. R. R., that crops, both of cotton, corn and wheat, along the entire route of his travel, with the exception of the Mississippi and Missouri bottoms, are backward and unpromising.

St. Louis continues rapidly to improve, and her best informed citizens now claim a population largely in excess of 400,000—already the third most populous city in the United States. She is hastening with giant strides to take her place as the first on the American Continent. At the same ratio of increase which has marked her progress for five years past, in twenty years her population will reach 2,000,000—about double the present population of the city of New York.

Col. Alford is returning to Galveston via the M. K. & T. R. R., and reports the entire road, from Sedalia, Mo., (where it connects with the Pacific for St. Louis,) to its present terminus, near Perryville, Indian Territory, to be in excellent condition. Its further construction towards Preston, on Red River, is being pushed forward with great energy, and the officers of the road claim that it will reach Red River by or before October 1st, where, we hope, it will be met by the Texas Central. From the present terminus at McAlister to Red River, is about one hundred miles, seventy of which is graded and the iron being laid, leaving only about thirty miles to grade to reach the Texas line. Col. A. does not seem to think that the completion of this road into Texas, if promptly met by the Central, with a liberal freight tariff, will divert much trade from this port, but will rather add to it.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.—During this week Harris county will vote to determine the question of a subsidy of \$5000 per mile to the Narrow Gauge Railroad projected between Houston and LaGrange. The length of road to be built is some forty miles, and if the subsidy is granted, no bonds for it are to be issued unless the road to the west line of Harris county is completed in six months from date of election. We trust the aid asked for will be granted; we need more roads to compete with those already in operation, and thus reduce freight rates. And without assistance from those who will be benefited by them, we cannot expect capitalists to invest their means in railroads simply to this end. We must help them do it.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. A. A. Killough, of the Sandies Circuit, West Texas Conference, in a letter dated June 28th, sends us the following report of work in his charge:

Our religious prospects on Sandies Circuit are improving. Our second quarterly meeting at Wrightsboro was protracted several days and was very profitable. There were several conversions and five accessions to the church.

Brother Seale, the Presiding Elder of Goliad District, and the writer, have just closed a meeting of much profit at Mount Vernon. Two young men of promise united with the church at the latter place. We were assisted at both meetings by Brothers Harrel and McAdoo, of the local ranks.

Rev. G. W. Graves, writing from Salado, June 28th, has still good news to report from his charge. We share our brother's joy. We hope that multitudes will be converted on the new camp-ground. Brother G. says:

"The Lord is doing great things for us, whereof we are glad." We began a protracted meeting at Live Oak Church on last Friday night, which continued until last night, (Thursday,) when I suspended the services for the people to rest one day and night. Results—thirty-five genuine conversions, twenty-eight joined the church, and several penitents left at the altar. "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" Just here I will say that through the labors of a committee, I have secured the donation of nine acres of land for a permanent camp-ground, which was given us by Col. Thos. H. Jones. It is two miles below Salado, on the Salado river. Mr. Editor, will not the church pray God's blessings on the generous Colonel? Amen!

Rev. R. H. H. Burnett, who is in charge of the Tehuacana Mission, has been opening new ground. In a letter of June 24th he gives us the following account of his meeting. We do not wonder that the heart of our brother rejoices over the tokens of prosperity in his charge:

We commenced a protracted meeting at Lamb's school-house Saturday before the third Sunday in this month, June 15th, and closed last night, June 24th. We have had a time of rejoicing—a glorious revival of God's work in these parts. Surely we have had a shout in Israel's camp. We commenced our meeting in the face of great difficulties, but God carried on His own work over all obstacles, and gave us an outpouring of His Spirit. We commenced our meeting without a member—entirely new ground; it had never been occupied by us before. We left them, after preaching nine nights in succession, with a church of fourteen members, and I feel that I can say from every indication that the work done was deep and lasting, and I am fully persuaded the fruits of this meeting will be seen and felt by some of these good people in a brighter and better world. If there is anything in the signs of the times, you may expect to hear great things done for God and the church on this new work this year. The people are in earnest about this matter, and are taking hold like sensible people, and with a will and determination that betokens great good.

Brother Burnett mentions in his letter that he still labors at the disadvantage, at Tehuacana, of having no suitable place in which to preach. We hope our people will be able to build a church of their own.

Rev. J. C. Randall, in a letter of

the 19th of June, sends us a concise but comprehensive account of the condition of his charge, and of the material prospects of his region. The latter, we give in our Texas items, the account of his work reads as follows:

Let it be known that Garden Valley Circuit is not behind the hindmost in our land. Since our last Conference there has been one parsonage and one church built. Ground has been secured on which to build another church, and two other church buildings are in contemplation the coming fall and winter, and another is strongly talked of.

There have been several new appointments taken in this year, one new church organized and others expect to organize this fall.

The religious condition of the membership is generally good. Sunday-schools are prospering where they have lived only a few weeks previously, and some schools are doing well where no schools have been organized before.

Rev. A. M. Box, preacher in charge of Crockett Circuit, East Texas, writes to us that they are having "another revival on Crockett circuit." He says:

Brother Woolam and myself have just closed a meeting of five days' continuance at Bethel, resulting in twelve conversions and seven accessions to the M. E. Church, South.

We have known Brother Box a long time, and have observed that he is always sent to circuits where they have revivals. We believe he expects to witness them wherever he goes.

Brother G. W. Swofford, in a letter on other matters, says:

There is a gracious revival in progress four miles north of Springfield, commenced with the third quarterly conference on the 22d inst. Up to this time, there have been about ten conversions and eleven accessions to the church, and the church greatly revived, for which we are grateful. I suppose Brother Kidd will give you the final result when the meeting shall have closed.

Rev. Wm. H. Willey, writing from Burkeville, Newton county, gives us the subjoined account of the work in that region:

I have received ten accessions to the M. E. Church, South, since I came to the Burkeville Circuit. I am much encouraged with the prospect before me, and am rejoiced in my spirit to hear of a revival at Tyler, Houston, and other points.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

Brother Ayres sends us a pleasant account respecting the Biloxi camp-meeting. We hope Brother A. will induce the Bishop and his family to attend some of our Texas camp-meetings. It will be rather too far from home to expect them to camp, so we will relieve them from that burden, but insure them a cordial welcome:

We had the privilege of attending the Biloxi camp-meeting from its beginning to the end. It rained Friday, Saturday and Sunday nearly all the time. There were six large tents unoccupied in consequence of the rain. They have the finest arbor I have ever seen—60x80—all seated with plank. Bishop Keener, with his family, were camped on the ground. He is the hardest working man on the ground. My tent adjoined his. Early each morning he could be seen, bucket in hand, going for water. His family did their own cooking, yet his wife and daughter were in all the meetings. The Bishop was the first in all the meetings, and the last to leave, laboring with the mourners, and singing with all his soul. An excellent

spirit prevailed from the beginning to the end of the meeting. I have no doubt but lasting good has been affected. Dr. Parker, the Presiding Elder, was in charge, and he also worked hard. There were a great many preachers in attendance, and all were in the right spirit. As I could not hear the preaching, I could not judge of its spirituality. Mrs. Ayres, who heard all the sermons, and is a good judge, says she never heard so much good preaching in the same time.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

The *Western Christian Advocate* says:

There are seventeen Presiding Elders in the German work in the United States, and it is safe to say that no men in the M. E. Church—not even the bishops, nor any of the general secretaries, or any other class of ministers—spend more time from home. Frequently they are out from six to seven, eight, nine and even ten weeks.

The Norfolk, Virginia, preachers' meeting has given utterance to its sentiments on the question, "how can female agency be rendered most effective in the Church of God," by adopting the following resolution:

That it is the sense of this meeting that women's work in the church is inseparable from that of men, and that it is better to abolish all restrictions on account of sex, and leave all alike to follow the openings of Providence and the inspirations of the spirit of God.

Rev. B. K. Pierce has been unanimously elected editor of the *Boston Zion's Herald*, made vacant by Bishop Haven's election. It is understood that he has accepted, and was to enter on his duties the first number of this month.

Dr. Vincent, who was elected editor of Sunday-school and tract publications, by the Brooklyn Conference, is preparing to make an early visit to England, and will spend several weeks in London in the examination of Sunday-school works and publications.

Peter Cartwright is yet alive, but his death is constantly anticipated.

EPISCOPAL.

Fourteen young men recently graduated from the West Philadelphia Divinity School and were all ordained to the diaconate. At the same time five others received first orders.

The Church Reform Association of England, with Lord Shaftesbury as its leader, has adopted a declaration of which the following is the substance: The Bible is the sole rule of faith with which the articles and formularies of the Established Church are substantially accordant. They demand reforms respecting the following points: 1. Larger liberties in the use of the prayer-book services, excluding services not taken from the prayer-book. 2. The Athanasian creed to be retained in the prayer-book, with the omission of its recital permitted. 3. An adequate representation of the parochial clergy in the conventions. 4. An enlargement of the voice of the laity in the church services and in parish affairs. 5. The patronage system to be amended. 6. The cathedral system to be enlarged. 7. The large dioceses to be divided, and a substitute provided for the King's warrant authorizing the election of a bishop.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

At Little Rock the church has grown, under the labors of Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Welch, from forty to two hundred and thirty members. Its Sabbath-school numbers three hundred members. A Bible-class and a weekly and daily prayer-meeting are kept up. Fifty members were received during the past year. It is evidently a living church.

The General Assembly, in answer to the question whether it is proper to administer baptism by immersion, answered:

Our Confession of Faith teaches that "dipping of the person into the water is not necessary, but baptism is rightly administered by pouring or sprinkling water upon the person;" and our Directory prescribes "pouring or sprinkling water on the face of the child without adding any other ceremony." This Assembly judges that for a Presbyterian minister to baptize by immersion is such a departure from the ways approved in our standards as should be discouraged.

Rev. R. F. Bunting, D.D., has returned from his Northern tour, after attending the General Assembly at Richmond. We are glad to see him so much improved in health, and ready for the labors of his pleasant pastorate.

The return of Dr. Bunting relieves our Rev. I. G. John of his charge of the Doctor's pulpit. Some of our Presbyterian friends have intimated that Brother J. is half Presbyterian, while he expresses great pleasure in finding, while supplying their pulpit, so many good Methodists among them.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia was to be formally opened for the reception of patients the 1st of this month. The buildings on the grounds have been so altered that they are adapted to hospital uses. At present the number of patients will be limited to fifty.

In Belmont, Ohio, there are nineteen Presbyterian, eleven United Presbyterian and two Associate Reformed Churches, making in all thirty-two organizations belonging to the Presbyterian family, or about one church to every thirteen hundred inhabitants.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist Church numbering sixteen members was organized at Salt Lake City, the 1st of May. The Rev. Sewall Brown, who is also pastor of the church at Evansville, Wyoming Territory, will supply it.

The *Chicago Standard* complains that Baptist churches do not get full credit for their contributions. While other churches report all their congregations contribute for all purposes, including home expenses, Sunday-schools, etc., the Baptist Churches omit these items and only report what they contribute to general objects. An improvement on their plan of making reports will secure for them that credit which is their due.

The Baptist Church at Barnstable, Massachusetts, was one hundred years old June 17th.

CATHOLIC.

We see it stated that General Trochu, who was governor of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, has renounced Catholicism and become a member of the Anglican church.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 15, 1872.

Mr. Hurley, after visiting Scotland, where he has laid plans for a considerable emigration, and spending a few days with Mr. Joseph Arch and the laborers in Warwickshire, is expected in London within a week from this date. He comes at the right time.

Since our agricultural laborers began to rebel against starvation, they have received a good deal of attention from various quarters. If they had any friends before, they did not know it, but now a good many people take a warm interest in them. There are the professional agitators who make a living, more or less honest, out of the working man, and who have suddenly discovered a fresh field for their exertions; there are the emigration agents, representing the four corners of the earth; and there are benevolent men who simply want to do the laborers good. All three classes are heard of now in our country districts, holding meetings under trees, or anywhere, and thoroughly waking up the people, who are joining union societies by hundreds in order to compel the employers to give the fair wages which they ought to have given long ago. Mr. George Potter, editor of the *Beehive* newspaper, a working-man's organ, has been for a long time identified with movements of this kind, but hitherto confined to the work-people of the towns. He has now gone among the farm laborers, and will be able to give them sound and useful advice. Most of our daily newspapers cry down strikes. Of course they do. They express the opinions of the masters, for the majority of newspaper buyers are not yet, in this country, the working people. The question of right and wrong does not seriously enter into their consideration. But even on their own narrow and selfish ground they are mistaken, for if it were possible to prevent strikes, we should run considerable risk of a revolution. There have been strikes of late not only among farm laborers, but railway servants and other workmen, many of whom are miserably under-paid. It is their only means of getting a measure of justice. I do earnestly hope that employers in Texas will not adopt the same policy with our people who come over that their masters in England have done—namely, to give them as little as they can for their labor. Such a policy is sure to defeat itself, especially in a new country like yours. Our country people, if properly selected, will prove, I take leave to say, the best class of laborers, and the best class of citizens you can find anywhere in the world. They deserve good treatment, and they can appreciate it when they get it. They will be likely to stay where they meet with kindness and fair dealing, and an employer who pays them well and feeds them well, will lose nothing by it, I am certain, at the year's end.

Mr. Hurley has got out a neat guide to Texas, containing in a brief space a large amount of information, such as intending emigrants ought to know. This book will be given away to suitable persons, and it will shortly be in circulation in the right quarters. There will be a large demand for it.

The decrease which I mentioned last week as apparent in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, is not the only sign of weakness among religious bodies, which were once in the front rank of evangelistic effort. The Yorkshire Baptist Associations announce a clear increase of about one member to each church, as the result of the year's labors. And yet, strange to say, congregations continue large, and new chapels are being rapidly built, especially among the Methodists. How is this? Perhaps the answer is furnished

by Rev. I. C. Harrison, in his speech at the session of the Congregational Union. Mr. Harrison is one of the ablest and most respected of the Congregational ministers, his large chapel at Camdentown, London, where he has labored for a quarter of a century, always crowded, and the church-membership constantly increasing. Mr. Harrison said that criticism, and sentiment, and taste—things good in themselves—are abused in the present day, and religious indulgence takes the place of religious self-denial. There is danger lest religion become a mere sentimental pietism instead of a strong, nervous, robust, manly faith. It is only when there is thorough strength of statement of Gospel truth, that we begin to bring in the world around us. "I believe," he added, "that there are very many who go to church and chapel now as a mere matter of pleasure, just as they do to some other place of entertainment, for self, and not for God. They want a religion that is made easy, instead of summoning all their powers, the best, the deepest, the noblest, and presenting them as a sacrifice to Him who looks to the heart, and not to the mere outward manifestations. My dear friends, I think we must be on our guard against these things; for what we want is religious life, more life in our prayer-meetings, private prayers, public worship, works of faith, labors of love. There is only one source from which this life can come, and that is God. We want a deep sense of the need of a fuller, richer life. If we are satisfied with what we have, we shall never get more; but if we have a strong sense that we need more, we shall plead for more, and we shall attain more. And then, another thing, be ready to sweep away from ourselves everything that hinders the coming of the Holy Ghost. Quench not the Holy Spirit of God, grieve not the Holy Spirit, but let all malice, pride, and wickedness, and so forth, be put from you. If our prayer-meetings are full of such dry, formal prayers, they avail nothing. Some of you say, 'How are we to get more of the Spirit of prayer?' If we wish it, the Holy Ghost will inspire our prayers. Let us go and stand by the side of Abraham when he was pleading for Sodom; let us listen to his burning supplication; let us observe how he grows in urgency as he seems to prevail, till we catch something of his spirit. Let us go and stand by Jacob; let us see him wrestle and struggle, resolving not to be defeated; let us watch by him through the whole long night, and then, watching his spirit, say, 'Hast thou not a blessing for me, O my Father?' Or, rather, let us go and stand by One greater still in the recesses of the garden, on the ground the drops of anguish pouring from his brow; and let us, catching his spirit, plead with our Father in Heaven; and then the clouds will be opened, and there will come down upon us such a blessing, that there shall not be room to receive it."

We have need of this good counsel; the one thing lacking is spiritual life. Wherever it exists—wherever the preacher is faithful to God and His truth, there is power and blessing now as of old. F. GORE.

IMMIGRATION.—The arrivals during the month of June, 1872, at the port of Galveston, by steamers and other vessels, of cabin passengers, immigrants from the States and Europe and laborers are as follows:

Cabin passengers.....	1060
Immigrants from the States (white).....	620
Immigrants from the States (col'd).....	78
Immigrants from Europe.....	112
Laborers from the States.....	78

Total.....1948

U. G. BAKER,
Commissioner of Immigration for Galveston, Texas.

Letter from Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends, or Quakers, in 1682, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by a treaty in due form. The name of Philadelphia (Brotherly Love) was given by William Penn, in part as an embodiment of the principles he intended to carry out in its settlement, and which are a part of the creed of the Society of Friends, and partly after the ancient city of that name whose church is spoken of in the book of Revelation.

From its foundation the city rapidly increased, and in three years after the first settlement was made, the population was 2500. When the British had possession of the city—after the disastrous battles of Germantown and Brandywine—from 1777, September, to 1778, June, a census was taken by order of Lord Cornwallis, and although the Whig citizens were all absent, yet the population was then 21,334, exclusive of the army and strangers. It is now the second city in size and has near 800,000 population. The entire county of Philadelphia is now included in its boundaries, and enjoys its police protection.

In manufactures of all kinds—having water power and coal mines convenient—it stands pre-eminent among the cities of the United States, and, except London, it is believed to be the largest in the world. These give remunerative labor to her toiling thousands. Although covering such a large area of territory, yet all points can be reached for seven cents by the street railways, which are sixteen in number, with an aggregate length of 177 miles, using about 700 cars, with 4000 horses, making in all directions about 4500 trips daily.

This city is intimately connected with the early history of the country—those days when men were truly patriotic. Here was held the first Congress of the American States, on September 4, 1774, in a building still standing. Here, also, met the Congresses of the Revolution, and the Convention which formed the "Old Constitution" of the United States, which was good enough for our fathers, and which secured their prosperity and happiness. Here, too, resided the first President of the United States, and here Congress assembled for nearly ten years after the Declaration of Independence. The stranger finds here many relics of those days and events which are still precious in the memory of every American. Here, on Chestnut street, is the venerable *Old State House*, or Independence Hall, which was built in 1734. It is a plain but substantial brick structure. In the east room of the first floor the immortal Declaration of Independence was passed by Congress, July 4, 1776. A large number of the portraits of the Revolutionary patriots, by the best artists, are hung around the walls. Here hangs still in its old place the old chandelier used by the Continental Congress. Here is placed on a pedestal the old Liberty bell, which proclaimed freedom on July 8, 1776. Here are numerous other mementoes and curiosities of those days that tried men's souls. We love to gaze upon them still, for they speak in eloquent language of the struggles and the triumphs of our forefathers. And although the pleasure of the sight is much marred by the humbuggery of these modern days, which is thrust upon you at every turn, yet these relics are a common heritage in which we, too, have an undying interest. Then, besides these relics of the past, Philadelphia has her public buildings, her colleges, her asylums, her hospitals and benevolent institutions, for all classes and conditions, which reflect great credit upon the

liberality of her citizens and the practical workings of their Christianity. Her hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries number over fifty. What language can tell the suffering they relieve, the aching hearts they comfort, the homeless and wretched ones they make happy!

When looking at such institutions, dotting all over our cities, furnishing homes for the unfortunate, the outcast, the poor, the friendless and the suffering, the thought inspires the heart with gratitude to God, that these are all the outgrowth of the teachings of the Bible. In vain we search for such institutions in the cities of any heathen land before the Bible has entered them. They know nothing of such blessings—they only know how to wear out life and destroy it, not how to save it and make it happy. But Philadelphia also well understands the necessities and wants of her people in the matter of health. Her public squares are both numerous and ornamental to the city. But crowning all is Fair Mount Park, which lies on either side of the picturesque Schuylkill River. It is two and a-half miles north-west from Independence Hall, and embraces over 2,900 acres of river, field and woodland, delightfully varied with hill and valley. This lovely domain has been bought at an expense of millions of dollars from the owners, and is set apart as a pleasure ground for the people forever.

More anon, R. F. B.

Our Mexican Mission.

REPORT TO THE GOLIAD DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Your committee have had under consideration the condition of our Mexican Mission at Laredo, and from all they are able to collect they beg leave to report the following:

The missionary has had shipped to Laredo a large amount of books and tracts in the Spanish language, which have arrived at their destination. There has also arrived a large amount of Bibles and Testaments, donated by the American Bible Society at the request of the West Texas Conference. These are important and necessary appliances for the prosecution of that work, and your committee rejoice to be able to report that they are on hand.

It is known to most of this Conference that the missionary, Brother Alejo Hernandez, went to Borges, in Mexico, immediately after our Annual Conference, to settle his business and make arrangements to enter fully on his work. Owing to some financial embarrassments and the situation of the country, (being in a state of war,) he found it impracticable to get to Laredo as soon as he expected; and, to meet his necessities, he took charge of the public school for three months. That will be out in a few weeks, and we confidently expect that our brother will soon be at his appropriate work. He has regularly communicated with Brother Tucker in regard to his delay and the difficulties surrounding him on account of the revolution in Mexico, and is more troubled himself at the delay than any of us can be. Brother Hernandez has also written to the Presiding Elder on these various subjects, and our Elder has no doubt that he has been faithfully prosecuting the work of the Lord where he is.

Your committee recommend to the Conference the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Conference commend our Mexican Mission to the prayers, the sympathies and earnest support of the church.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the fidelity and piety of Brother Hernandez, and in his adaptability to the Mexican work, and believe that God has raised him up for this great work.

Respectfully,
A. F. Cox, Chairman.

Correspondence.

Dallas Female Institute.

The committee appointed by the Trinity Conference to visit the Dallas Female Institute beg leave to report, Brother T. M. Smith being unable to be with us. Brother R. W. Thompson, and the undersigned attended the recent examination.

This institution is under the Presidency of Prof. N. H. Scales, A. B., formerly of Centenary College, La., and well known as one of the first educators in our State. He is aided by an able corps of teachers. The Primary Department is under the charge of Miss Eliza May. Miss Dora Harden is engaged in the higher departments, with an accomplished teacher in charge of the Musical Department during a greater portion of the session. The school matriculated 130 pupils, with about 90 in regular attendance.

The examination was thorough and satisfactory. The music was delightful, showing good taste and skill both in selection and performance.

The classes in the languages would compare favorably with any of our male colleges. The classes, especially in Virgil, Cæsar and Homer, excelled. The classes in spelling, reading, composition, geography, natural and mental philosophy, arithmetic and algebra, astronomy and geology gave great satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the school.

We were rejoiced to note the presence of the Bible in this institution. Lessons are taken from its sacred pages every morning, and we are happy to learn that many young ladies are moved under their gracious influence. One of the most impressive scenes of the occasion was the presentation of a Bible to Prof. Scales from young ladies of the school, accompanied by an address, and calling forth a response which moved many hearts in that closing and solemn hour of the exercises. Your committee take great pleasure in commending this institution to our friends who have daughters or wards on whom they would bestow a thorough education under the best of moral and religious influences.

The new brick building is advancing toward completion. This is owing mainly to the large liberality and untiring energy of Bro. W. J. Clark and other friends of education in the growing and enterprising city of Dallas. When complete, this institution will afford rare advantages to both teachers and pupils, and justify us in anticipating a prosperous future to this noble institution. J. M. BINKLEY.

The Life Insurance Agent.

It is with no small degree of diffidence that I undertake to notice a letter from the pen of Bishop Marvin, the burden of which is an account of an adventure had by him with a life insurance agent. I say diffidence because the Bishop is accustomed to wield his pen in newspaper correspondence, while mine is occupied, for the most part, in writing applications for life insurance. Yes, sir, I am a life insurance agent, and that is the reason why I make bold to call the minds of your readers to the Bishop's letter in your issue of March 20th. I may misconstrue the language, but it seems to me there is a singular *unfairness* in the manner in which Bishop M. *pelts a class of workmen* for the sin of one of its members. I am not astonished at the Bishop's soreness, which is evinced by the pitching *in medias res* in the very first line of his letter, when he met an agent who would bore straight ahead for four hours in a spot where the prospect of oil was so poor. A prerequisite of a successful agent is to be able to discover in five minutes whether he can

insure his man. That man was a poor agent who had hold of the Bishop, and perhaps the poor fellow was talking for bread for his little ones.

He tells us that agents "swarm" in the country. Swarm is a word used properly for bees, flies and smaller insects, and, when used of men, is either improper or designedly derisive. He tells us that his agent "could out talk, for quantity, volubility and stick-to-it-iveness, any one he had ever met." As to the sense, he could not say so much; "but he talked insurance." Does he mean to say that "insurance" is nonsense? Does the Bishop mean to array himself in opposition to the finest minds in Europe and America? Whether it was his design to make such an impression or not, I can't say; but every person who has mentioned this letter to me (and they are not a few) has construed it into a direct attack upon the theory and practice of life insurance. He advises his readers to run from an agent like virtuous Joseph fled from Potiphar's house. "Run," he says, "if you have to leave your coat behind you."

The Bishop has positively made up his mind to three negative things. Well, as to the peddler and the vendor of an unpublished book, most sensible men have made up their minds in the same negative manner; but for the Bishop to place life insurance so conspicuously by the side of peddler's budgets and books that are to be published by subscription, looks as if he meant war upon the business. Josh Billings, Bill Arp, and others of that ilk, have made many little funny thrusts at the pertinacity of insurance agents, and insurance journals delight to quote these, and insurance agents delight to read them; but Bishop Marvin's thrust is of a different character. His position in Texas is so high that his words and opinions elevate what he indorses and crush what he denounces; and when he *advises* his readers to fly from an insurance agent as if he were possessed of a devil or afflicted with leprosy, they are apt to think that there is a rottenness about the thing which they have not discovered, but which exists nevertheless. I think the Bishop, in his calculation made upon the theory of probabilities, over-estimates his chances of being bored in the future. I am classed among the successful life agents in Texas, and although I have been thrown with Bishop Marvin several times in the last twenty-five months, and have set with delight under his excellent preaching at Waxahachie, Waco, Lancaster and Corsicana, I have never mentioned the subject of life insurance to him one single time; for, in the first place, I doubted his being a good risk; secondly, knowing him to be a man of broad views, and a traveled man, and knowing, too, that he had spent much of his life about the insurance centre of the Southwest—St. Louis—I reasoned that he was already insured if he would be at all.

I have purposely avoided in this letter any argument in favor of life insurance. I have pointed out the using by Bishop Marvin of his position and weight of judgment *unfairly* against a class of men, one of whom has annoyed him unwittingly.

I hope all life agents will refrain from persecuting the Bishop in future. SAM P. WRIGHT.

Corpus Christi District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The fourth session of the District Conference for the Corpus Christi District, West Texas Conference, was held in the town of Beeville, beginning on the 13th of June, and closing on the 15th, Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss, Presiding Elder, presiding. All the traveling preachers of the District, save two, were present, but not half the lay delegates. In this part of the country it seems difficult

to get our lay brethren to take such interest in these Conferences as their importance demands. Unless we can secure a full attendance of laymen, the District Conference will prove a nuisance and a failure. Probably if we can get Bishop Keener to preside at our sessions next year, the desire to see and hear a live Methodist Bishop may act as a spur to wake up our sleeping brethren to such a sense of their obligations as may lead them to make some sacrifice for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The sessions of the Conference were held from 8 o'clock A. M. to 11, so as not to interfere with the regular services of the sanctuary. Preaching was had three times a day during the meeting, except on Sunday, when a love-feast was held at 4 o'clock P. M. The congregations were large, the preaching good, and although we were not visited with any extraordinary outpouring of the Spirit, we had some manifestations of the Divine favor, and doubt not that the Bread of Life cast upon the waters will be gathered "many days hence." It was

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be hereby instructed to send to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, for publication, the Pastoral Address and Report No. 2 on Missions, and such other documents as he shall deem advisable.

I ought to mention that Rev. John S. Gillett, of the San Antonio District, was with us, enlivening the occasion by his practical hints in Conference and soul-melting sermons from the pulpit. A. F. Cox, Sec'y.

Millican Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Millican Circuit is small, and is so hemmed in by the Brazos and Navasota, that territory for enlargement is very limited. This is our second year with this people, who, though few and weak, possess the true spirit of Methodism. We found four appointments, with two small societies. One of the latter was discontinued because of removals, leaving one at

MILLICAN.

We have had no special revival, but have gradually increased, we trust, in graces, and more than doubled our number. Our new church at Millican was dedicated on the second Sabbath in April. Dr. J. B. Walker, of Galveston, was with us, and preached the dedicatory sermon, and at that time the people freed the church from debt. As a church, we now have a house—a home. The people of Millican deserve great credit for their liberality. God is blessing them with promising crops. May they have in the world to come everlasting life.

Our next place of interest is

WELLBORN STATION.

This is one of the depots of the Central road, about eleven miles below the city of Bryan. A few families live about the station. There is also some good fertile lands around it, and a good opening for those who are seeking homes. The Brazos, with her rich and fertile lands, is about sixteen miles west of the station, where there is plenty of open land for sale or rent, on good terms. We found no society here, but commenced our labors in preaching, visiting and praying with and for the people; and now we have a society numbering thirteen. The people have built a union house for worship. It is a good, commodious building. They have a good day-school, and a flourishing Sabbath-school.

On Saturday, the 1st day of this month, they had a Sabbath-school picnic, and good attendance, and good order and sumptuous fare. The children were addressed by Brother Thomas, of Bryan, and Rev. J. Fred Cox, of the North-west Texas Conference. The

efforts of both were instructive to both young and old. The Sabbath-school numbers about sixty scholars, six teachers with a good supply of Sabbath-school books. We find a noble people about Wellborn.

Our next point of labor is

UNION GROVE.

Though last, it is not in all things least. It is on Brazos, near Evan's Ferry. Sometimes we have called this the dark corner; yet, there is light and spiritual life in these parts. We had a meeting of interest at this place last year, when we saw a congregation down as seekers. We organized a small society. We have a basket meeting appointed for this place. There is a good attendance, good attention and deep feeling. This people has also erected a house for the Lord, and we feel assured the time is not far distant when His blessings will fall upon them. This church is composed of ladies with one exception. There is at this point more men, young and old, out of the church than any other neighborhood I know of.

There is no poetry in saving this world; it is earnest, hard work. Let us lay hold of it, forgetting everything but the judgment day.

THOMAS WHITWORTH,
MILLICAN, June 1872.

Metaphysics—No. 3.

At the conclusion of our last paper, we proposed to show that conscience cannot prescribe a correct rule of action, although Prof. Dagg asserts that it is Divine—a part of God—can neither err nor become corrupt. He would save all men upon this broad basis. Man is left to the dictates of his conscience in matters of religion, and we only glance at history to see the great diversity of creeds. The correctness of this does not particularly concern us just now, as it is of stupendous magnitude, and a point the world has hardly settled, or if settled, not acted upon. Suppose our civil codes were arranged upon the same basis, what would be the state of society? But, says one, conscience would simply be violated, and man would plead it in extenuation of his crime. But how is it that we find scarcely any two individuals thinking precisely alike upon any religious point, and who can say that the same condition of things would not obtain in regard to matters generally? Were it proclaimed that every one had the liberty to act according to the dictates of conscience, and were her mandates scrupulously obeyed, who can imagine the condition of things that would soon prevail?

The heathen is excusable for no higher standard than this, which either accuses or excuses him, because the benign and elevating influences of science have never penetrated his soul. The Bible, the great law of laws, has never spoken to his heart—has never aroused his sleeping energies; he knows nothing of the harmony and relation of things—reason sits upon a tottering and vacillating throne, beclouded and uncertain in regard to all things, except this conscience which God, in His kindness, has given for their rule of action, but we should make use of a more noble principle for more noble purposes. Man's judgment should guide him, which should be formed by a careful study of the fitness and relation of things and results of actions—all conforming to the great laws of God to man.

J. R. T.

Will the preachers of the Texas Conference please raise the missionary money assessed as early as may be. The necessity is really pressing. Report to your Presiding Elder or the Publishing Company of the ADVOCATE.

J. W. WHIPPLE.

Miscellany.

Faith A Remedial Agent.

The Good Book says: "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Every one has realized something of the depressing and devitalizing effects of grief and despondency. But there is another influence quite as important as a merry heart, both as a remedial and a life-sustaining agency. It is a living faith. The person who undoubtedly believes in an eternal hereafter, and has unquestioning faith in the Supreme Being who, whatever appearances may indicate to the finite comprehension, "doeth all things well," has a hold on existence and a resource for health beyond all calculation.

A merry heart conduces to a balanced circulation—one of the essential conditions of health. A firm faith gives steadiness and straightforwardness to character, and determination to the will, both of which are indispensable to the "normal play of all the faculties." The doubting mind must of necessity waste more or less of its vital energies in unavailing efforts to solve the complicated problems and unathomable mysteries of a future state; or if it settles down in the quiescence of unbelief, it lacks the inspiration and innervation of hopefulness. The man with the abiding conviction that God rules, and that existence is eternal, will go through difficulties, endure privations, face dangers, and triumph over disasters, that would appal and unman a despondent or a doubting heart. If his belief for himself and for others extend only to the measure of an earthly existence, the motives for grand and noble deeds are comparatively weak. But if he believes that his actions, his words and his deeds with himself will live forever, the incentives for doing well and being true are immeasurably increased.

Physicians have many occasions to notice the sanitary as well as remedial influences of faith. The invalid who believes most hopes most; and, other circumstances being equal, is always most amenable to treatment.—*Science of Health.*

The Declaration of Independence.

A distinction of the Declaration of Independence and of republicanism (to give the document its full significance), marking it among all historical events, was the plainness and sobriety of the circumstances in which it finally took place on the evening of the 4th of July. There was no dramatization of the event, no "scene," no theatrical pageantry—nothing but the ordinary ceremonies of an act of legislation. Neither history nor tradition tells us of those rhetorical exclamations which have been usual on great occasions in a national assembly, and have served as an illuminated *finis* to the work. Even the debates on the Declaration must have been but little memorable, as tradition has not preserved one single sentence of them. We are vaguely informed of a "great speech" by John Adams in favor of independence in reply to Mr. Dickinson, but that speech was made on the 1st of July, and addressed to the resolution proposed by Lee. It is probable that the bulk of debate had been expended in Congress in the preceding discussions of the 8th and 10th of June, and that when the Declaration came to be considered the speeches were limited to its literary details, and did not rise above the tone of ordinary business. Perhaps the rhetorical nakedness at the close of the drama was the more becoming, for the especial reason that the Declaration itself supplied a sufficient and incomparable eloquence. It needed no ornament of words outside of itself—it required no rhetorical label to designate its true place in history.—*Lippincott's Magazine for July.*

TAKEN.

CAROLINE NICHOLSON.

FIRST VOICE.

Why has He taken her?
Was she not given
Gently to lead our souls
Upward to heaven?

Were not the lessons
We read in her eyes,
Such as his angels
Might learn in the skies?

Why has He taken her?
Had He not—there—
Thousands of little ones
Equally fair?

Tue she was ready,
And wished not to stay;
But, if He loved us,
Why take her away?

He had his thousands,
And we—but this one!
Can it be wrong to say,
"What hast Thou done?"

Can I be sin
When such questionings rise?
Must it be always
The fairest that dies?

How could we silently
Lay in the dust
All that was left of her?
Question we must.

Think of that loveliness
Lying so still—
Cold in its lonesome bed!
Question we will.

SECOND VOICE.

Hush! for your child
May be hovering o'er-head,
(Heaven is so near
When our loved ones are dead).

Yes, it is wrong to say,
"What hast Thou done?"
Though He had thousands
And you but this one.

Was she not made by Him
Lovely and bright?
Shall not her Master
Do that which is right?

Was she not taken
From evil to come?
Is she not with Him now,
Safe in his home?

Yes, "it is well" with her—
Heaven has been won:
There she adores Him
For what He has done.

What if her form awhile
Rest "neath the sod,"
Since her soul dwells
In the bosom of God?

Christ brings his own
Into sunshine through night:
Dark though the pathway,
It leads to the light.

Has He not promised
Re-union above—
If we reject not
His pardoning love?

—*Sunday Magazine.*

The Magney Plant.

A more hardy plant, or one more easily propagated or cultivated, is not known in the world. It is planted out in rows about ten feet apart, and, for one or two seasons, maize or wheat may be grown upon the same ground. After that, the land is used for grazing purposes, neither cattle nor sheep ever attacking the magney, however hard pressed by hunger. The long, thick, lance-shaped leaves, of a pale, bluish-green color, each terminating in a sharp, stiff spine, or thorn, come up from the centre of the plant in a solid cone, detaching themselves one by one, and falling outward until the whole plant has taken something the shape of a pine-tree cone, the points of the leaves at the base standing out in a circle from six to twelve feet in diameter, and the point of the roll of leaves in the centre being perhaps six or eight feet in height.

After the summer rains have ceased—say in October or November—the magney, which has reached the proper stage of development, swells up in the centre, and, in place of the upright roll of leaves, a head like that of a Flemish cabbage shows itself. This head quickly takes the form of a gigantic asparagus-sprout six to twelve inches in diameter, and shoots up into the air with astonishing rapidity—say

at the rate of from six inches to one foot per day—until the height of fifteen to thirty feet is attained, when from three to fifteen hundred or two thousand pale, greenish-white blossoms are developed, and the magney has entered upon the last stage of its existence. From that hour it fades and droops, and soon withers away and dies.

When the centre of the plant ceases to throw off leaves and the "head" commences forming preparatory to the shooting out of the blossom-stalk, the magney becomes available to the planter. The head thus formed may be cut out and roasted for food. Thus cooked it is very sweet to the taste, and exceedingly nutritious, with a peculiarly pleasant flavor, not unlike that of maple sugar.

This head is also made use of still more extensively for the manufacture of the fiery alcoholic liquor known as *mescal*, which is something like Scotch whisky, only considerably more so. After being roasted, the heads are bruised with a club, then sewn up in the rawhides of cattle placed on sticks like the four legs of the animal, and exposed in the sun until fermentation takes place. If the sun's heat is not sufficient, artificial heat is resorted to. As fermentation progresses, a large quantity of liquor like beer is thrown off from the mass and conducted to a reservoir. This liquor is then run through a small copper still, and the result is a clear, colorless alcohol of high proof, containing about fifty fights to the quart, a *pronunciamento* to the gallon, and a successful revolution to the barrel, if other circumstances are favorable.—*Overland Monthly.*

Jerusalem.

An American, too, is immensely struck by the silence embosoming a community supposed to number thirty thousand inhabitants. Palestine has no roads, Jerusalem no factories, the Jew no gayeties; and so a graveyard stillness broods around Mount Zion. Dr. Macleod conversed from the Temple area with his brother upon the Mount of Olives, explaining practically how the children's hosannas might have been heard on the first Palm Sunday, by indignant Pharisees in the Court of the Gentiles. But on fine days the solitude folding itself around the city is really wonderful. Among those graves of nearly all nations you may look long at noonday for a moving thing, for a stray horse, for a child at play. As vast numbers are buried where the resurrection is expected to begin, in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, it is no exaggeration to say that every inch of ground along the entire eastern slope is covered with Turk and Greek, Armenian and Catholic, Jew and Gentile tombstones. The most interesting, of course, are those that profess to honor prophets, apostles and kings, the graves being cut into the live rock, some of them many-chambered and beautifully ornamented on the front, though not to compare with the immense sepulchres of the Egyptian Thebes.

The finest view of the city is undoubtedly that which the traveler gets last, from the east—upon that grand road from Bethany which Posaey took, rather than that ancient mule-path which Jesus often trod. Here you have full in view the grand Mosque of Omar, towering over the entire scene, a fairy-like building, that lies to the west. On the south is the high pile of the Armenian Convent and the dome over David's Tomb. At the south-west corner stands Herod's Tower, a stately relic, simple and grand; next to this are seen the two domes over the Holy Sepulchre, and the long mass of the Latin Convent stretching to the north-west.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Frontier Necessity.

"You speak to the point, Judge Stetwin," remarked the Colonel, "and yet you speak as a lawyer rather than as one acquainted with the rights and necessities of a population like ours. You have been too lately in the East, you see; in a few months, you will look at these matters with other eyes. You say that we have no authority in law to take this man's life, and that, in any event, we should not take one life except for another; that the death penalty for a theft is not a thing to be thought of or allowed. Is not that your line of argument?"

"Exactly, Colonel Bowler. Nor do I see how you can avoid giving way to it."

"Only on the ground, Judge, that the necessities of the country have made a higher law, and one which, under certain circumstances, you yourself will admit. What do you do with the Indian on the Plains who has stolen your horse, and whom you overtake with the property in his possession? He has his constitutional rights as well as any other person, perhaps, and yet you shoot him on the spot. Why do you not rather imprison him for five or six years? Because not only is there no available prison at hand, but if there was, the fellow would laugh at such a punishment. Therefore you strip him of his constitutional rights make a new law for the occasion, and shoot him. Now, here is a man who is as troublesome to our frontier civilization as is an Indian on the Plains. He has already been punished probably for a similar offense, by the loss of his ears. He will not heed the warning, and does the same thing again. What, then, shall be done? Where are your State-prisons? And, in lieu of them, must we let him go? By the same rule, you must then release any one who commits any crime, which, in more settled communities, is not known as a crime unto death; and where then, in a little while, would be your personal safety—yes, the safety of your child, Judge Stetwin?" "But still—"

"Look upon it in another light, Judge. In the East, you punish the man who forges a twenty-dollar check more severely than he who takes a twenty-dollar bill from off a counter. And why? Because the former crime can be more easily committed, and therefore must be attended with greater severities for its prevention. Now, then, theft is an easy matter here, and hence the punishment of it must be more severe, to act as a deterrent. We have no iron safes for our gold, or stables for our horses and mules."—*Overland Monthly.*

Growth of Common Sense.

But we gradually come to know that there are certain things we feel to be too strange and absurd to be believed; and that feeling we come to, especially when we have endeavored to cultivate our common sense. The higher our common sense—that is, the general resultant of the whole character and discipline of our minds—the more valuable is the direct judgment that we form by the use of it. And it is the growth of that common sense which is the most remarkable feature in the progress of thought during the last century. The discoveries of science; the greater tendency to take rational and sober views of religion; the general habit of referring things to principles; and a number of influences which I cannot stop particularly to describe, have so operated on the public mind, that every generation is raised, I believe, not merely by its own culture, but by the acquired result of the experience of past ages; for I believe that every generation is born, I will not say wiser, but with a greater tendency to wisdom.—*Good Health.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 10, 1872.

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

OUR thanks are due to C. S. Talliaferro, Esq., Secretary of the Grimes County Fair Association, for a complimentary season ticket to their third exhibition, to be held on the 16th inst.

WE have received the prospectus of the East Texas Democrat, to be edited by E. I. Kellie, Esq. The paper is to be issued August 1st, and promises to be a paper of which that section may be proud.

WHENEVER our readers send orders for articles advertised in our columns, they will confer a favor on both advertiser and ourselves by mentioning that their attention was called to the article by seeing it noticed in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

It will be noticed in our advertising columns that our enterprising friends, Messrs. Geo. F. Alford & Veal, cotton factors of this city, have opened a branch of their deservedly popular house in St. Louis, with our old-time friend, Maj. P. H. Childress, formerly of this city, in charge as junior partner. This is the first Texas house opened in St. Louis. Those who know the members of this excellent firm as we do, will have no hesitation in giving them such business as they may have to transact in the great metropolis of the West.

C. W. HURLEY, Esq., at present in Liverpool, has favored us with a copy of his work on *Texas, the Poor Man's Home*, of which book he purposes distributing ten thousand copies among the rural districts of England and Scotland. We see by an advertisement on the cover, that the Liverpool and Texas S. S. Company offer twenty-five acres of land to each actual settler coming to our State. We hope this company will receive liberal donations of land from our citizens to enable it thus to attract to our shores the hardy laborers of the old world. We can well afford to for the benefit derived.

THE public schools in our city have closed for vacation, the last hours being devoted to examinations and exhibitions. In these the pupils have shown a considerable degree of progress, and much satisfaction is expressed at the general results of the first year's experiment. We were fortunate in having the various schools presided over by teachers of known excellence and character, which fact has conduced to greater encouragement of the free school system in Galveston than in many parts of the State. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, as to legality of the one per cent. school tax, and the revenue from the same, should secure to this county fine school buildings sufficient for all children not provided for by private schools.

THREATENED DECADENCE.

The religious world is beginning to recognize the mission of Methodism. At a recent union meeting of three religious societies of Harvard College, Rev. Edward E. Hale said, that the two greatest miracles of modern times are Methodism, which saved Protestantism, and the American Board of Missions, which is fulfilling Christ's command to preach the Gospel to every creature.

Methodism is essentially a missionary movement, and the speaker very properly associated it with the grandest development of the missionary spirit which our age of evangelical zeal has developed. It reanimated a lifeless church and stirred the slumbering energies of the Protestant world; it recognized spiritual life as the source of real power in the church, followed Christ's example and preached the Gospel to the poor, and accepting the world as its parish, entered the mission field with an energy which the quickened activities of the church have since so nobly emulated.

While we accept as just the tribute rendered to the mission of Methodism and the fidelity of our fathers to their trust, the question whether it expended all its forces and accomplished its work in the wonderful revival it inaugurated, is yet to be decided.

Last week our London correspondent gave us some startling facts respecting the decadence of Wesleyan Methodism in England. The increase of membership in its great centres does not keep pace with the increase of population, while the total decrease of last year was over a thousand; yet, in point of wealth, intelligence and influence, they have made extraordinary advances. The barn-like chapel has given place to the magnificent church, and the plain and fervent preaching of men who were learned only in the Word of God, has yielded to the chaste and elegant style which is grateful to ears refined. Thoughtful minds note a similar tendency in the Northern wing of American Methodism. They contrast the imposing assembly which recently met in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn, and church edifices springing up in its great centres which rival the cathedrals of Catholicism in their massive proportions and costly decorations, with Methodism in its humble origin and early struggles, and fear is awakened lest the church in its hour of prosperity will lose sight of its mission to the poor and will move swiftly toward that point, when the voice of the reformer will be needed to arouse it from slumber, and a revival, such as shook England under the preaching of the Wesleys, must reanimate its drowsy energies. While these fears may be exaggerated, the influx of wealth and popularity have ever been dangerous to the church. The toil that hardens the hands and the rude winds which make swarthy the cheek of the laborer, secure robust health and swelling muscles, while ease and luxury ever tend to enervation. These laws the church cannot evade. They operate as inevitably upon its piety and zeal as they do on man's material forces. The man who comes

from the lap of a luxurious childhood and enters with a princely inheritance upon a manhood full of generous impulses and stirring activities, has made a happy escape from peril which has brought ruin to thousands. Yet this is not an impossibility, and the church endowed with wealth and commanding each year a broader range of influence, may be animated by that burning zeal for souls which was the secret of its power in earlier days. We cannot doubt that Christianity, which is designed for man in all relations and conditions, and which grew strong in days of trial and persecution, can adjust itself to this prosperous epoch of its history and make the wealth which threatens its piety a mighty agency for the spread of the Gospel. Consecrated wealth and enterprise is the want of the church.

AN effort to reform the Greek Church has been projected. Mr. Kalopothakes, who has been for a long time a missionary in Athens, in a letter to the *Evangelist*, states the situation: The Greek Church consists of the ignorant among the people and common priesthood, who blindly accept all the church enjoins; another class, which pretends great veneration toward the doctrines and practices of the church, but practically are infidels; a third, who are composed of open infidels, but uphold the church from political or other worldly motives. With these elements a reform is impossible; hence a reform independent of the church must be effected. To accomplish this result the following course has been decided upon:

A few of us have organized into an Evangelical Church, formed a Greek branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and come to alliance with the Evangelical brethren in various parts of Turkey. We have built a chapel, which, God willing, we hope to open for public worship on the 12th of May; thus systematizing our movements and having a center of action in common.

BURNING BIBLES is usually associated with the darkness and bigotry of a former age. The *Independent* of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Rome, dated June 5th, 1872, which gives an account of the recent burning of Bibles at Frescati, "the nearest town and summer resort of the Romans, which lies across the Campagna, in the lap of the Alban hills, a half hour's ride by the train, and is, religiously speaking, held by the Jesuits." The inhabitants obtained a number of Bibles which fact aroused the fears of the priests, who gathered all they could find, and made a bonfire of them in the yard of the cathedral. Such an act is a blunder on the part of misguided men. The thought that flame and fagot can war successfully with freedom of thought, shows that Rome is a relic of another age, while the contest it wages is more unequal than would be the lance and shield of former days with the weapons forged in modern times.

TAMEKA, the Japanese Minister of Education, recently visited Amherst and South Hadley, noting carefully the modes of education and their results. The impression made was expressed in the words, "Japan must have Christianity."

STILL THEY COME.

They are good reports—many elaborate and worthy of publication. Let us see: We have, from different District Conferences, in our pigeon-holes some seven or eight on education, about the same number on the state of the church, several on temperance, not quite so many on Sunday-schools, some more on finance, etc. After a man has eaten a good dinner, he don't want to go through the same operation right off; he would rather wait till next day. We are afraid if our readers have had a first-rate report on education, or something else, and then next week another, and the next, two or three more, they will be so surfeited with good things that their appetite will be spoiled.

We have between thirty and forty districts in the five conferences. If we have to publish as many reports on the various subjects, the editor will have an easy time, and the readers a tiresome one—that is, if they read the paper. Give us a terse report of your conference, embodying facts, showing the condition, wants or prospects of the work. This is a telegraphic age. The compact form of the dispatch is precisely the style for a newspaper correspondent. Jam up your report into a few words and it will be read.

A HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, founded and controlled by the Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, is likely to prove a marked success. About forty young persons enjoy its benefits, and it is self-supporting. An eating-house, with reading-room and facilities for rest, was opened under the auspices of the Association on the 4th of June. The building has accommodations for women coming to the city as strangers, and who need a temporary home; also an employment department, where persons seeking situations may find them, and any one wishing to employ such parties can do so. This is benevolence under wise direction. Such an institution should be established in every large town and city; it would be a surer shield of female innocence and helplessness than ever was the lance of chivalrous knights. It is one of the healthy outgrowths of genuine Christianity. "I was ahungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; a stranger and ye took me in" will be the crowning testimonial with which the righteous are justified in the sight of the universe.

In a late lecture delivered by Father Hyacinthe, a short time since, he startled his audience by a bold and emphatic denunciation of several of the peculiar doctrines of Rome—such as the invocation of saints, the celibacy of priests, and the doctrine of the real presence. The last named dogma he regarded as a species of paganism. The heaven is at work.

In Hof, recently, an unusual sight was seen. A Catholic priest was ministering before a Protestant altar, a Protestant organist playing, and a choir of both confessions singing the service of the mass. Such events mark the wonderful age in which we live.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST.

In our last article we noticed the first parable and the slight variations and varieties of its records by the different evangelists. In this article we propose to notice the parables generally to show the characteristic methods of the evangelists in setting them forth, and some items about the parables, which we hope will be of interest.

THE NUMBER OF THE PARABLES.

How many the Lord uttered in the course of His earthly ministry we know not—perhaps hundreds. We know that we can have in the sacred biographies but the merest shred and reminiscent outline of the things which Jesus said and did. John, by the use of a strong hyperbolic expression, seeks to impress us with the immensity of the works of Jesus. He says: "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

There are thirty parables recorded by the evangelists, Matthew, Mark and Luke. John, as we remarked in our last, records none; the "Good Shepherd" and the "True Vine" being regarded by the most eminent biblical scholars as allegories and not parables. The parables of the sower, the mustard seed, and the wicked husbandman are all that are recorded by all three. Mark records but one other besides the three which he joins Matthew and Luke in recording.

It is worthy of mention that Mark alone takes notice of the parable of the seed growing secretly. Of the remainder of the thirty, Matthew records ten, which none of the rest notice, and Luke fourteen, which are to be found only in his gospel.

THE MACHINERY AND MATERIAL OF PARABLES.

Our Lord drew His parabolic lessons and illustrations of truth from a large variety of sources. We have met with no attempt to name and classify the sources from whence the parables are drawn. We shall attempt to do so, and it may be some will differ with us in judgment; if so, very well.

The parables of the "sower," the "mustard seed," the "tares," the "seed growing secretly," the "barren fig tree," and the "unprofitable servants," all appear to be drawn from *agricultural* sources.

The parables of the "hidden treasure," the "pearl," the "talents," the "pounds," the "two debtors," the "unjust steward," and the "unmerciful servant," all seem to have been drawn from *business and financial* affairs.

The parables of the "marriage of the king's son," the "ten virgins," the "great supper," and the "friend at midnight," seem to be taken from *social life*.

The parable of the "leaven," was doubtless suggested by a familiar fact in *domestic life*. The parable of the "draw-net," from the profession of the disciples, to-wit: *fishermen*. The parables of the "two sons" and the "prodigal son," were taken from the *family relation*. The parable of the "Pharisee and the Publican," going up into the temple to pray, was sug-

gested, we should say, by *sectarian pride*. The parable of the "unjust judge," by the state of things in *badly governed* countries. The parables of the "lost piece of money," and the "lost sheep" were, no doubt, suggested by what all have experienced to be true, the *joy of finding something lost*. The parable of the "rich man and Lazarus" was doubtless suggested by, and meant to be a rebuke of, the *covetousness and worldliness* of the Pharisees.

THE BEAUTIES AND CONGRUITIES OF PARABLES.

This heading is too comprehensive to think of exhausting it in a newspaper article. All we propose to do is to call attention to the subject by way of suggestion. To do more, would be to analyze the structure of each parable.

In the parable of the "sower," how natural it is, where there are hard trodden paths through the fields, that "some seed should fall" (when sown broad cast) "by the wayside," and, being uncovered, should be "devoured by the fowls of the air;" that, in the rocky soil of Judea, some should fall "on stony ground," and how natural it is that it should "soon spring up," and under a burning heat "wither away."

In the parable of the "leaven," how naturally and beautifully is it said that, "a woman took and hid it in three measures of meal."

In the parable of the "pearl," how appropriately is it said that it was a "merchant," who was "seeking goodly pearls," because the pearl was an article of merchandise.

In the parable of the "friend at midnight," when he went to borrow loaves for one who had come to claim his hospitality, we see many beauties. It was too late at night to go to kindling a fire and cooking; this is most natural. But further: how extremely likely, at that late hour, the man and his whole house would be abed and in deep sleep. How true to life and experience is it, that the man within demurred to being aroused at that hour! No man likes to be waked in the middle of the night. Few men (whatever be the cause) are over-amicable when disturbed in the midst of an unfinished sleep. No wonder he said, "trouble me not; the door is now shut." Indeed, nothing could be more life-like than the entire parable.

In the parable of the "lost piece of money," how naturally and beautifully is it said, seeing it was a woman who lost the piece, that she "swept" the house. So, likewise, in the parable of the "lost sheep," the man sought till he found and laid on his shoulders—a most *manly* act.

In the parable of the "unjust judge," who seemed to be without *conscience* and above or below *public opinion*—for he "feared not God, neither regarded man"—how naturally is he represented as saying: "Because this widow troubleth me." She was a woman; he could not insult her; he must hear her. She was a widow, and most likely in straitened circumstances, anxiously sensitive about her affairs; and, perhaps, though a small matter, was yet of vast moment to her. So the judge saw there would be no end

to her coming, and he said: "I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me."

In the parable of the "rich man and Lazarus," how true to the customs of the world is it said: "He was buried." There was pomp, and ceremonial, and all the pride of woe, a train of mourners, a rich and solemn tomb, the labor of skillful art—the purchase of self-consecrated wealth, and self-adoring pride; "he was buried." No doubt somebody put away in the earth, (perhaps the rich man's servants,) the loathsome body of Lazarus; but it was too mean a circumstance to call a burial.

Such is a sample of the beauties and congruities of the parables.

W.

AN APPEAL FOR OUR GERMAN WORK.

Will all the preachers of Texas assist us to pay the old German Missionary drafts, by raising a special collection and forwarding it to the Advocate Publishing Company, Galveston.

J. W. WHIPPLE, Treas.

We wish all the preachers in our State could realize the importance of the above appeal. Much of our German work is missionary ground. The missionary has no support whatever until his church is organized. When this point is attained, they speedily become self-supporting. No field brings back more prompt returns for the missionary appropriations. Our German Methodists set their American brethren a noble example in liberality. They respond to every call of the church. But new fields are being opened, and with increasing immigration there is a growing demand for laborers. The missionary is ready to go, but the church must sustain him. Many of them, after laboring in the midst of privations and trials, of which few were apprised, hold the unpaid drafts of the Missionary Board. They should be met. The missionary needs the money to enable him to go on with his work. Will not every preacher respond? Tell the people what these men are doing, how faithfully they labor, and what blessed results have followed, and we are sure they will liberally answer the call.

THE Protestant Synod in Paris has recently had an animated session, which resulted in a schism of the church. M. Guizot, the leader of the Orthodox party maintained the authority of the Scriptures, while Rev. M. Coquerel who heads the Liberal party justified divergencies relative to the divinity and resurrection of Christ. The Liberals taking exception to the action of the Evangelical party, withdrew from the Synod. Truth and error will not affiliate, and the church of Christ under the influence of truth will purify itself of all error.

THE *Renaissance*, a Paris journal, asserts that seventy members of the French Assembly are Protestants, and calls attention to the prominent positions held by numerous Protestants both in church and State. The Old World is evidently turning upside down. Evangelical Christianity keeps pace with free thought.

TESTIMONY OF BISHOP PIERCE.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the enclosed letter from Bishop Pierce. Repugnance to anything partaking of the controversial, and respect for the feelings of Brother C. J. Lane, led me to withhold its publication, but his article in your last issue compels it.

Very respectfully,

F. A. MOOD.

July 7th, 1872.

SPARTA, GA., May 31, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER—Your letter came during my absence. I referred to the University on which the five Texas Conferences propose to combine. My language, I supposed, would identify my meaning.

I wish you great success in the project you have on hand. By *harmonious combination* you may make the University a monument and a blessing to the church in your great State.

Yours, truly,

G. F. PIERCE.

ACTS VS. RESOLUTIONS.—Somebody has said: "We read of the acts of the apostles, but never of their resolutions." Had we met the above in a Methodist paper, we would have thought the writer had in his mind the well-known weakness of Annual Conferences for resolutions and their corresponding weakness of performance. We find it in a Presbyterian paper. That is some comfort. Other people have troubles as well as ourselves. "Misery loves company" is a selfish maxim, yet it is true. We have so often felt ashamed of Methodist Conferences, which lifted up their hands unanimously in favor of some resolution that promised great things, and then as unanimously have done nothing, that we feel easier when we find out that other people are no better off. It is cold comfort, however, and we will be glad to see the day come when the resolutions of our Conferences will be the measure of their endeavor.

REV. JOHN W. HARMON, the editor of the *Southern Organ and Family Visitor*, New Orleans, and well-known as an apostle of temperance, called on us last week. He purposes spending some months in our State. He notified us that while he did not purpose making any temperance addresses, he should lecture very extensively on *intemperance*. He thinks temperate people are doing very well, and need no lecturing; but he will have several things to say about liquor dealers, large and small, and tipplers, old and young.

THE Dunkers, or German Baptists as some style them, lately held a session in Smithville, Ohio, which was largely attended. Among other questions discussed was, "What shall be done with a brother who gets his life insured, and insists that there is no harm in it, and refuses to withdraw his policy?" The committee to which it was referred answered, "Bear with him until the annual meeting decides." The discussion was spirited and protracted on this question.

THE *Evangelist*, published at Bremen, states that the Methodist Tract Society of Germany celebrated its twentieth anniversary on the 12th of May. Last year it distributed 990,600 tracts. The *Evangelist* has near 5000 subscribers. The press is beginning to fulfill its mission.

The Sunday School.

The Sure Witness.

A couple of boys were told by their father to plant a certain number of rows of peas in the field on one Saturday morning, and then the rest of the day should be theirs. The boys, having been in school all the week, had purposed spending the day fishing, and were by no means satisfied with the order. Not daring to utter any remonstrance, they went to the field, and after consultation, they dug two or three holes between the rows of corn, and having poured in the seed, went fishing, and when questioned that evening respecting their work, very promptly replied that they had "planted every seed." So they had.

In a few weeks, the farmer, who had more confidence in the laws of vegetation than in the truthfulness of his sons, began to look for the appearance of the peas, and very soon they did appear, not in rows as he expected, but two or three spots of ground covered with green sprouts told the whole story. When the boys saw these silent but unerring witnesses of their unfaithfulness, they felt that their guilt was known, and at once confessed their fault. Its consequences were so impressed upon them that years afterwards they remembered the lesson with profit.

What we plant, and how we plant it, will be known one day. If no angel records the deed, the fruit of our labor or neglect will rise up some time to censure or approve. Though the act may pass from our memory, our forgetfulness will not impede its growth, and when we least expect it, the evidence of our fault will appear and justify the punishment we must suffer.

We commend this incident and its moral especially to teachers who are careless how they teach, and scholars who hear with indifference lessons of wisdom from the Word of God.

WE see it stated that fifty ministers have gone out from the Sunday-school connected with Dr. Tyng's charge in New York. Among them are some of the most useful ministers of the land. Dr. Tyng gives his personal attention to his Sunday-school, feeling that it is one of the most fruitful fields in which he is permitted to labor. Were our preachers to devote more personal attention to the Sunday-school, great results would follow. Nearly all the preachers of the coming generation are now Sunday-school scholars.

A SERIES of competitive examinations have been arranged by the Church of England Sunday-school Institute for Sunday-school teachers. A similar one has been conducted for several years past under the auspices of the London Sunday-school Union. Thorough qualification for the important post of teacher in the Sunday-school is considered essential to the success of this great work. While this plan might not be the best for our new country, yet thorough qualification on the part of the teacher is of the first importance, and all who hold this responsible station should be careful to avail themselves of every advantage, that their work may be approved of God, and be a blessing to the scholars.

MOVING ON.—Our Baptist friends are active in the Sunday-school work. The Baptist Year Book shows that in 1871 there were 8047 Sunday-schools under the control of that denomination in the entire country, with 80,461 teachers, and 607,038 scholars. This is an increase of 2796 schools, 23,946 teachers, and 133,374 scholars over the report for 1870. We question whether any other denomination can exhibit a corresponding increase in this department of Christian enterprise during the past twelve months. A Sunday-school revival is not only one of the demands of the times, but its presence in every church will soon be accepted as an unerring token of vitality.

THE New York *Independent* tells of a lady in that city who has been teacher of an infant class in a Sunday-school for twenty-four years. Her neatly kept class-books show the names of nine hundred and sixty-five children, with the date of their admission and dismissal from her class. One of her plans of instruction is to have the class learn and recite on the first Sabbath of the year a verse of Scripture, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; the second Sabbath, they recite one, beginning with the second letter, and on through the alphabet. As the year numbers in weeks twice the number of letters in the alphabet, they learn fifty-two verses in the year. Many, in after life, have assured her that these verses have never been forgotten.

ONE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—It is very certain that the road to success is not to be found in studied imitation by one teacher of another's methods. But when the principles and the spirit of teaching are considered, example may well prove suggestive, as in the following, concerning teachers' meetings:

It was said of General Zachary Taylor, that he never seemed to know when he was whipped. This is the secret of many a Sunday-school success. A quiet, patient persistence amid obstacles and discouragements, which timid men of weak faith would deem insurmountable, is often a sure herald of victory. A very small teachers' meeting, for example, may be very interesting and profitable. Provided the time is not taken up with discussions on unimportant topics; or, worse still, in scolding the few present for the absence of delinquents. And provided, further, that the few faithful ones hold on with that brave cheerfulness which, sooner or later becomes attractive to those whom it is so desirable to teach. Ralph Wells often says that he never should have succeeded with his first teachers' meetings if he had not been blissfully unconscious of apparent defeat.

"WORKING WITH ONE HAND."—One reason why Sunday-school teaching seems, as an art, to be on the decline amongst us, little studied, and apt to be considered mostly as boring, is that we go at it with one hand instead of two. Teachers themselves must work themselves up to take an interest—get up the lesson as if they themselves were to recite it, and go to the school every Sunday with a heart warm and zealous, and full of prayer for a blessing. Old observers say there never was a revival that was not prayed for. There never was a blessing descended upon a Sunday-school class where the teacher taught "with one hand," and did not pray for his pupils, and for himself in connection with them.

Two Methods of Doing It.

Doing what? Preparing the lesson. Here are two facts. They point to a lesson by contrast.

First. One Monday morning, soon after taking my seat in a car, on my way down town, my attention was attracted to the person next, and between me and the front end of the car. His elbow was resting on the window-sill, and his head on his hand. He was evidently a man that earned his daily bread by his daily labor, his hands and dress denoting him to be a mechanic.

As his head rested on his hand, I could see the lower part of his face. What attracted my attention, was the moving of his lips, and the expression of his countenance, convincing me that he was praying. He soon took down his hand, and drawing from his pocket a large white card, commenced writing upon it. Again he prayed and again wrote. My curiosity getting the better of my politeness, I overlooked his card, and satisfied myself he was preparing a Sunday-school lesson. I ventured to ask him if this were so, and he said yes. In reply to my question if it was his custom to commence thus early in the week, to prepare for the next Sunday, he told me his plan. He said he was in the habit of committing the lesson to memory on Sunday evening, making it the subject of special prayer and study, without special reference to his class. On Monday he did it with special reference to one of his boys, having his peculiarities of thought and disposition in mind. On Tuesday with reference to a second, and so on through the week to Friday, having five boys in his class, and on Saturday to a general resume of the lesson.

The advantages of such a preparation of the lesson, are both too numerous and apparent to speak of them.

Second. One Sunday, on my way to the Sunday-school in which I am now engaged, fearful of being late, I stepped into the car and took my seat by the side of a lady richly dressed, who, like myself, was a teacher on the way to Sunday-school. On her lap lay an elegant Bible, richly bound in Russian leather and gilt; taking it up and opening the front cover, she took out a list of the National Series of lessons. Running her finger down the list until she came to the lesson for that day, she turned to it that she might be fully prepared, *i. e.*, able to find where the lesson was without asking her scholars, she placed a card in the place!

The reader-teacher may draw the conclusion.—*S. S. Times.*

BOYS IN PRAYER TIME.—One of the greatest mistakes that boys of the Sunday-school make is, that they have nothing to do with public prayer. This is all wrong. Boys who will kneel by the bedside morning and evening will not only fail to join in public service of prayer, but actually whisper and disturb the service.

Do not do so. It is not simply mean and disrespectful to the superintendent and teachers, but dishonoring the great God who hears and answers prayer.

Consider a moment. The prayer in the Sunday-school is always offered for you—for all present. It is an appeal to Christ, the very Author of the Word you profess to have come to study. It is insincere to come to the house of God, which is set apart for His worship, and for the study of His Word, and then to withhold reverent attention when He is addressed in prayer.

Many of you do not mean any ill. You are thoughtless, but it is wrong. Think of it, and have the true grace and manliness to bow the head and lift the heart in time of public prayer. *Child at Home.*

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL AMONG GERMAN FREETHINKERS.—A missionary of the American Sunday-School Union in Wisconsin visited M—, in D. county, having a population of 1,100, mostly Germans, but whose children speak English. He found no Sunday-school or other religious meeting except in a small Romanist church, which claimed 100 of the 400 children and youth; and but one Christian family—that of a German Presbyterian minister. The whole town seemed to be given up to "Freethinking," or German infidelity. Every one said you can't have a Sunday-school here. A pastor living six miles off said: "I know of but one Sunday-school man there—the German Presbyterian minister. The place has long been given over to the Evil One." A number of moral men were there, but neither would take part in a Sunday-school. All said: "No use to try; a Sunday-school in M—! Why, there is not a praying man here! If we forget when Sunday comes, the playing of the band at the Freethinkers' festivities reminds us."

A meeting was called on Sunday. Among those present were some young men whom Satan's worst efforts, with Turners' festival, and picnic, and music, and dancing, could not keep away; and a Sunday-school was organized, with a good man, living five miles off, to take charge, with every prospect of success, numbering over sixty, with a good library and religious papers—the only influence available to lead those bright German children and youth to Christ.

NO TIME.—Sunday-school teachers rarely find time to visit their scholars, church members rarely visit even their brethren, or the unchristian pew-holders in their own sanctuary, who live in the same street with them; and as to going out after the utterly godless, they never think of it. So it turns out that the world is not evangelized, but the church grows lazy and lean.

The great secret of the marvelous success of Spurgeon is that his church has adopted the Master's plan of gospel distribution. The deacons of it, the lay brethren, the women, are as familiar with the streets and lanes the houses and folks in the vicinity of the great Tabernacle, as a manufacturer is with the machinery and operatives of his shop. A less powerful preacher than Spurgeon would have an overflowing congregation if the members of his church went after the people and compelled them to come in.

"Oh! but church members do not have time to do this work." Exactly so. Time enough for their own work; no time for God's work, not even three half-days in a year. For my own part, I would be content with three half-days. Six hundred members I have. Eighteen hundred half days, nine hundred days of Christian work in a single year, we would revolutionize our city before the year closed.—*Family Christian Almanac.*

The Rev. J. E. Edwards, in a note to the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, says:—"For the encouragement of Sunday-school workers, I wish gratefully to record the interesting fact that, on Sunday, June 2, 1872, twenty of the scholars connected with the Broad st. Methodist Sunday-school made a profession of spiritual regeneration by saving faith in Jesus Christ. This was glorious! The conversions took place in the Sunday-school in the morning, and at an afternoon service held especially for the benefit of the school. I have witnessed many wonderful exhibitions of divine power and grace in a pastorate of 37 years, but have rarely, if ever, seen a brighter or happier day in my work than on that day in Broad st. church, Richmond, Va."

Boys and Girls.

The Young Basket Merchant.

In the basement of an old dilapidated building in Bedford street, Philadelphia, there lived in the most abject poverty a family by the name of Price. Their poverty was the result of intemperance. The father was at one time a worthy man, and had by wicked indulgence squandered all his possessions except a few pieces of old rickety furniture, such as a table, two chairs, and a straw bed and some scanty covering. The young hero of our story was the only child. His mother, although reduced almost to starvation, managed by taking in washing to supply a few of the necessaries of life. She had in her younger days been in the habit of attending religious meetings, and the impressions she received then and there had never left her. She sent her little son to a Sunday-school in a small building around the corner. Tommy had there learned many good things. He had a good teacher, and had learned to sing a great many nice tunes. One dark night his father was brought home very drunk and showed signs of mania-potu; he lived and suffered until near the morning, and then died. The mother had no money in the house to bury him with, and the overseers of the poor buried him out of their sight. The mother and the little boy were left alone without money and but few friends. The rent of the room was not paid, and the landlord at once notified them that they must move the next day or pay the rent. The mother sat by the little window wondering what she could do or where she could go—it is hard to secure a room without money, friends or furniture. Tommy saw his mother was weeping, and it touched his little heart. He threw his arms around his mother's neck and kissed away the tears.

"Mother, I will help you make some money; don't cry, I love you; to-morrow I will try and make enough to get us some bread and potatoes."

The mother clasped her little boy in her arms and gave him many kisses. "Tommy, my son, don't you ever become a drunkard and break your mother's heart; I have no one to love but you."

The next morning Tommy started away from home with his basket, and went to some friends of his for whom he had often done little jobs. He told them of his father's death, and begged the loan of twenty-five cents. He told them he wanted to start business so he could help his mother, and said he would return the money in one month. They listened to his story, gave him the money, and told him he need not return it. He started off with a big heart and noble purpose; he bought some shoe-strings, buttons, hooks and eyes and cotton, and for the first time in his life attempted to sell goods. Not knowing where to go, he wandered into Market street, between Second and Third, and called at a large wholesale dry goods store, in which were a large number of young men, whom he asked to buy some of his things. One of them, more mischievous than the rest, and supposing the young basket merchant had been brought up in wickedness and vice, concluded to have some sport at the boy's expense, and told him if he would get up on a box and sing them a song, they would buy some of his goods. The poor boy hesitated a moment, then mounted the box, and commenced singing, in a clear voice, the beautiful hymn, beginning:

"I think when I read that sweet story of old,
Of Jesus who dwelt among men;
How he took little children like lambs to his fold,
I should like to have been with Him then."

The crowd was surprised and disappointed. Their wicked smile turned into a thoughtful look, and before the

young hero closed the hymn, tears were wiped away from the cheeks of some of the young men. When asked where he had learnt that hymn, he replied, "at the Sunday-school."

All the goods he had in his basket were sold quickly for fifty cents, and he was about leaving with a glad heart, when one of the party said if he would sing again, they would reward him.

Without hesitation he mounted the box and sang the hymn commencing, "I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand."

After he had finished his second piece, they gave him back all his goods again so he had his stock clear and fifty cents in his pocket.

We need not tell you he went home happy that night, and told his mother all. His course from that small beginning was onward and upward; his little stock increased, the profits supported his mother as long as she lived, and after her death he soon accumulated enough to start a small store, where his old friends followed him, together with many new ones. In a very few years he went into the wholesale trade, and to-day is numbered among the first merchants of the city of Philadelphia. He never left the Sabbath-school; is now a teacher and a worthy member of a Christian church. His wife and children are happy, and to-day Mr. Price delights his children with the story of his first day as a "Basket Peddler."

Self-Denial.

Do you know what self-denial means? Perhaps this story will help you to understand it.

One morning, as Harry and his parents were sitting at the breakfast-table, Harry seemed for a while engaged in a brown study. Presently he exclaimed, "Father, I have made up my mind not to eat any more salt mackerel."

"Ah! what has brought you to that conclusion?" asked his father, with a look of earnest inquiry.

"Because," continued Harry, "our Sabbath-school teacher said we ought to give up something, so that we might have money to put in the missionary box."

"Well, what has induced my boy to choose salt mackerel as the thing he will give up?" again asked the father.

"Why," answered Harry, "because mackerel don't come very often; and I don't like them very much anyhow."

Now, do my young readers think there is any self-denial in that? I will tell you what self-denial is.

Little Jenny, who dearly loves oranges, received one just ever so rich in its beautiful golden color, and plump with its delicious juice. Instead of eating it, she ran around the corner and gave it to little Emma, who was sick, and whose mother was too poor to buy her such luxuries. That was self-denial.

When you give away something that you really want, that, by so doing, you may make another happy; or when you give up something that you are really fond of, that you may have money for missionary or other good purposes—that is self-denial.

Jesus said, "If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself."—*Carrier Dove.*

TALKING TO GOD.—A little girl six years old was one evening gently reproved by her pious mother for some of her faults during the day. She seemed very penitent; and shortly afterwards, when she evidently thought herself alone, she was observed to be talking, but in too low a tone to be understood.

The next evening, after saying her usual prayer at her mother's knee, she thoughtfully inquired: "Have I behaved better to-day?" Her mother assured her that she was quite grati-

fied with the day's improvement, and expressed the wish that her little girl would always behave as well.

"Then," replied the child, "I must go and talk with God again. I told Him yesterday that I wanted to be good, and asked Him to help me, and He has helped me all day; so that I could not be naughty even when I felt it in me."

Yes, dear children, the evil is in us all the time, and it is only by God's grace that we can subdue it. Go and talk to Him about it, and He will help you to avoid every evil way, and to walk according to the precepts of His holy law all the days of your life.—*American Messenger.*

How Ashton Took His Medicine.

Ashton looked sick; his cheeks were red, too red, his eyes heavy, and he would rather lie down on the floor than play. As his father went out in the middle of the afternoon, he told Bridget to give his little boy some rhubarb when she put him to bed. So when bedtime came, and he was undressed and washed for the night, Bridget told him she had "good stuff" to give him. "Is it, certain true, good stuff, Bridget?" he asked, as she came near with a small wine-glass in her hand. "Real good," she said, "sweet and everything."

"It does not smell good," said Ashton. "It smells awfully, and I shall not take it."

"But it is good," said Bridget. "It looks like licorice and such nice things, you know. Oh, it is so nice!" cried Bridget, putting it to her own mouth, and smacking her lips. "You will just cry for more as soon as you have made way with this."

"Take it yourself," cried the little boy, angrily.

"Your pa did not tell me to take it; it is only for his own dear little boy."

At that moment Lottie was heard coming over the piazza. "Call her," cried Ashton. He did not wait for Bridget, however, but screamed at the top of his lungs, "Lottie!"

"Bubby?" answered Lottie; and presently Lottie showed herself at the door. "Lottie," said Ashton, "I want you. Is that medicine good and sweet and nice to swallow?" "No," answered Lottie, taking the glass, "it is bitter." "Well," said Ashton, "I thought so. Bridget tells stories."

"You don't mind the bitter," said Lottie. "We do not take medicine because it tastes good, but because it does good. It drives away sickness; and it must be pretty strong to do that, you know."

"That is it," said Ashton. "But I do not want to take it, Lottie."

"Of course, you don't," said his sister, brightly; "but we have to do lots of things we don't want to, for the good of them afterward. Pug does not like to be shut up in the yard when you are gone away, but he has to, else he will be lost."

"That is so," said the boy. "I like to know the real-true about things. Give me the stuff, Lottie. One—two—three, and—down!" And down it went into his throat in an instant. One strong, stiff, resolute swallow, and the thing was done. To be sure, Ashton made up a terrible face; but after all, the rhubarb was not very bad to take, and it rounded off into a laugh, and the little fellow kicked himself into excellent humor.

"I do not like to be fooled," he said. "If things are bitter, say so; if things are sweet, say so; only do not call bitter sweet to me again, Bridget. I like to believe folks."

"Truth is truth, isn't it, bubby?" said Lottie, kissing him. What a good-night hug he gave her.—*Child's Paper.*

A boy who will adhere to truth is on the path to greatness.

PUZZLES, ETC.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

The Lord made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man
To answer God's most holy plan.

A living being I became;
'Twas Adam that gave me my name;
Then from his presence I withdrew,
Nor more of Adam ever knew.

I did my Maker's laws obey—
From them I never went astray;
Thousands of miles I go each year,
But seldom on the earth appear.

My body God did make complete,
But without legs, or arms, or feet;
My ways and actions did control,
And put in me a living soul.

But He did in me something see,
And put a living soul in me;
A soul of me my God did claim,
And took from me that soul again.

And when from me that soul was fled
I was the same as when first made;
And without hands, or feet, or soul,
I travel round from pole to pole.

I labor hard both day and night,
To fallen man I give great light;
Thousands of people, young and old,
Will by my death great light behold.

No fear of death doth trouble me;
True happiness I can never see;
To heaven I can never go,
Nor sink in death to hell below.

The Scriptures I cannot believe,
Of right or wrong I can't conceive;
Although my name therein is found,
They are to me an empty sound.

And now, my friends, these lines you'll read
And search the Scriptures with all speed;
And if my name you don't find there,
I'll think it strange, I do declare.

We shall rely upon some of our young readers
to furnish us the solution of the above. We
hope to receive others from the same pen, and
invite our young people to aid us in making
this department entertaining and profitable.

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

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 995.

Charades—PENMANSHIP. CARTWRIGHT. I WILL NOT FORGET TRY WORD.

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.

SCRIVENER.—PERMELIA SCRIVENER was born November 6, 1851, and died May 19, 1872. J. C. R.

BAREFIELD.—JAMES MUNROE BAREFIELD, son of Jane M. Scrivener by a former husband, was born March 28, 1858; died May 19, 1872. J. C. R.

BAREFIELD.—MARY JOSEPHINE BAREFIELD, also daughter of Jane M. Scrivener, was born January, 1860, and died May, 1872. J. C. R.

SCRIVENER.—JANE M. SCRIVENER was born February 14, 1833; joined the church, 1859; married A. J. Scrivener December, 1870, and died April 17, 1872. J. C. R.

HARRIS.—Departed this life on Tuesday, June 11th, Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRIS, aged about 68 years, at Beauregard, Mississippi. Mrs. H. had lived to a good old age, and at the sunset of life laid down her sword, a conqueror, and passed from earth to heaven without a sigh of regret except for those left behind, among whom we can number a large circle of friends, comprising children, grandchildren and a host of dear friends. She has gone to meet her Redeemer. Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee. Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb. L.

ROOKER.—REV. CALER ROOKER was born in Old England, December 8, 1798; arrived at Baltimore, Md. July 12, 1809; came to Nashville, Tenn. December 18, 1816; was married to Miss Diana Joelin May 21, 1818; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1831, in Dickson county, Tenn. and was licensed to exhort August 14, 1833; was licensed to preach August 1, 1835; was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrew, at Nashville, October 13, 1839, and ordained elder by Bishop James November 3, 1844; died in great peace January 27, 1872, aged 73 years, 1 month and 19 days. He lived well, died well, and with him all is well. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Brother R. was a Methodist of the old type; a clear, sound preacher in word and life; a true friend to the church, and an humble faithful Christian. His death was triumphant. When near his last hour, he selected his preacher and the text for his funeral occasion. Text: II. Tim., iv., 7-8 verses; preacher: the writer. J. M. BINKLEY. Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

FARM AND GARDEN.

We find in the *News* the subjoined extract from a letter from a firm of Liverpool brokers, to Mr. Alfred Muckle, respecting some shipments made by Mr. M. They say:

"We note with great interest the care in growing and preparing this cotton, and, notwithstanding the storms in the early part of the season, the comparative freedom from stain and waste. Too much care cannot be taken in the ginning and preparation, and for the finer cotton we would urge *slower* work, that the fibre may not be hammered nor broken. The corresponding qualities in island cotton are carefully gone over again by hand, so that all imperfections, such as the inclosed, may be removed." (The inclosure showed notes, broken seeds, and "perished" cotton, which is the term applied to the dead or undeveloped fibre found at the bottom of the "lobe," as the boll of the sea island plant is termed.)

We see it stated, as the result of careful experiments, that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by drying. It will appear from this that farmers will make as much by selling their unshelled corn for seventy-five cents in the fall as for one dollar in the spring, and that wheat at \$1 32 per bushel, when threshed, is equivalent to the same wheat at \$1 50 six months later. In addition, the farmer has earlier use of his money. Add to this loss from weevil and other causes, and the balance is in favor of early sales.

A writer in the *Home Journal* suggests, that the cotton plant might, with proper care, be cultivated into a tree as hardy and perennial as the peach or apple. We think the case a very questionable one, but some of our farming friends, who are fond of experimenting, might try this one by protecting a few plants from the frost. Just there is the rub.

WASTE BASKET.

A costly habit—Dressing in fashion.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

Years do not make sages, they only make old men.

What you keep by you may change and mend, but words once spoken you can never recall.

"A tree is known by its fruit." We presume that the boot-tree may be judged by the corn it produces.

The storm signalman, on top of Mount Washington, holds the "highest office in the gift of the nation."

Sweli (to Dustman.)—"I say, old fellah, I s'pose you take all sorts of rubbish in your cart, don't you?" Dustman—"Why, in course I does; jump in, gov'nor."

What is the difference between a Christian and a cannibal? The one enjoys himself, and the other enjoys other people.

Dickens gave this modest advice in an address to boys: "Do all the good you can and say nothing about it."

Hundreds of people take dollar chances in a so-called charity lottery, who would never think of giving two cents to a blind man.

The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street and your eyes are too full of dust to see which way it goes.

Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire which must be kindled by some external agent, but which will afterwards propagate itself.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Anderson Journal* says that a movement has been started to build a railroad from that point to Courtney.

The New Orleans and Texas road is being pushed on vigorously, and it is expected that it will be completed to the Sabine by April next.

The Grimes County Fair commences at Navasota the 16th of this month.

The *Sherman Land Journal* comes to us with the lines of mourning on its columns, in token of respect for J. C. D. Blackburn, who, though a young man, had established a character for integrity and enterprise, which makes his death a public loss.

We learn from the *Land Journal* that the track of the M., K. and T. R. R. was laid the 27th eight miles south of Perryville. By the 15th of July they expect to be at Limestone Gap, about seventy miles from Sherman. The stage time now to the end of the track is only twenty-four hours—fifty-two hours to St. Louis. Fare to St. Louis, \$47 50; to Kansas, \$40 75.

The same paper informs us that the contract for grading the Central to Sherman has been let out. The Central is completed to the Trinity river, and was to enter Dallas the 4th inst.

The grading on the Central is going on from Dallas to Rowlett's Creek, just below McKinney.

The *Jefferson Times* has been presented with two cotton bolls.

The *Texas Intelligencer* of the 28th ult. reports good rains in Cherokee county. The prospects for crops in that section were never better, and as the area of land exceeds that of last year one-fourth, there will be a large increase in the crop.

Ellis is to have a court-house, to cost \$25,000.

Stock-raisers out West are beginning to discuss the question of introducing fine stock into their range, and exchange the broad-horns for short-horns.

Irish potatoes have been sold in Cook county for \$1 25 per bushel.

Dr. R. K. Smith has been appointed Special Postal Agent for Texas.

The contract for grading and building the G. W., T. and P. Railroad from Cuero to San Antonio will be let out next month.

Hill county has better crops than have ever before been raised in its bounds.

With favorable seasons for picking, etc., it is estimated that Colorado county will raise this year 15,000 bales of cotton, and will have 50,000 bushels of surplus corn.

A convention of stock-raisers of Western Texas has been called, to meet in San Antonio the 8th of October. Much interest is manifested respecting the occasion.

We have seen ripe peaches in the Galveston fruit market.

The cotton worm is said to be on the San Jacinto.

A young man at Johnson's Bayou recently skinned a cow which had died of the "sharbone," a disease which is destroying a great many cattle in portions of the State, and becoming inoculated with the virus, died of that terrible disease.

The *State Journal* says the engineer

and surveying party of the Southern Pacific Railroad have gone into camp at Barton Springs, near Austin, where they will remain until the arrival of their instruments.

Our correspondent from Garden Valley, Smith county, gives the following account of his county. We want to get into just such a region as he describes:

The prospect of abundant crops is cheering the hearts of the people. The health of the people within my bounds is generally good. Large bodies of good land are yet untouched by the woodman's ax—plenty of room for emigrants. Our people are industrious, prosperous, temperate, intelligent and generally happy.

The *Rusk Advertiser* has been purchased by the *Observer*.

From our correspondence and from our exchanges we have cheering accounts of the crops from every part of the State. The corn crop, which is now safe, is without doubt the largest ever made in the State. This is timely, as an immense immigration is expected the coming fall. The cotton cannot all be gathered with the present labor in the country. At no period have the prospects of our State been so encouraging.

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

The *Waco Advance* is confident that in two months the Waco Tap Railroad will be completed to that point. The grade is almost completed and the ties delivered all along the line.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company will soon have workmen on the bridge across Red River.

The *McKinney Messenger* says that Col. Groesbeck, of the Texas Central Railroad, is now in that place receiving the land donations made to secure the passage of the road through that (Collin) county. A contract has been made for the completion of the Central to Red River by December 1st.

The *Austin State Journal* announces the report of the death of Gen. McKenzie by the Indians was a mistake. A letter from the General, dated five days after the reported tragedy, has been received.

On the 18th ult., the Indians stole eighteen horses near Fort Griffin. From reports received from all parts of the frontier, it is alive with Indians. Whose business is it to take care of these visitors?

The alarming aspect of our frontier has decided the District Judge to dispense with the present term of the court at Jacksboro.

The 4th was celebrated in Galveston by the turn-out of some of the fire companies and Germans, at the Schutzen House. The business houses were closed part of the day, which was a proper act of respect for the day, which, notwithstanding changes and strife, will ever be sacred to the American heart.

The *Paris Press* says, the present season has been the most propitious that section of the State has ever known. The indications of coming prosperity are cheering.

The *Sherman Land Journal*, and the *Dallas Herald*, are jubilant over the crop prospects in their respective regions. The people and the seasons are getting ready for the coming rush of immigration.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The *Picayune* advocates the nomination of Wm. Cullen Bryant for President, by the Baltimore Convention.

The Michigan State Democratic Convention committees have appointed a recess. The Greeley element is said to preponderate largely.

The Liberal Republican Conference resolved to call a mass meeting to be held in Jackson the 25th of July.

A call was made at Davenport, Iowa, July 3d, for a Liberal Convention to be held at Des Moines on the 1st of August, for the nomination of an electoral and State ticket, and to concert measures for the consolidation of all elements opposed to the present Administration.

Horace Greeley, in answer to the Peace Jubilee Committee, went to Boston the 3d inst. He was welcomed by numerous friends.

At a meeting in St. Louis the 3d inst., of leading Missouri delegates to the Baltimore Convention, it was the unanimous opinion that the delegates should adhere to the no-nomination policy, that being the most efficient mode to further the election of Greeley and Brown. The opinion prevailed that while the Convention should give no uncertain sound respecting its preference for Greeley to Grant, that a simple recommendation would be of more service than the formal adoption of the Cincinnati nominees as the Democratic candidates.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, announces that he will not support Greeley, even if nominated at Baltimore. He sees no other open course but to support Grant and Wilson, and intends taking the stump for them. It is intimated that Wise will be placed on the Grant electoral ticket.

Butler is again intriguing for the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The *New York World* considers Greeley's nomination at Baltimore a foregone conclusion; that there will be but two candidates, viz: Grant and Greeley.

Miscellaneous.

From an official statement from the office of Internal Revenue, it appears that on the 1st of May there was in bond, eight million, six hundred and seventeen gallons of spirits. June 29th, there were 209 distilleries running; daily capacity 217,682 gallons. Their number has decreased twenty since the 1st of June, while the increase of capacity has been 9,860 gallons. An increase of manufacture is anticipated.

Twelve volumes of Ku-Klux testimony have been printed, and three more are to be added, making in all 8000 printed octavo pages.

The Treasury is to buy a million bonds each Wednesday, and sell a million of gold each Thursday during the present month.

The bakers at New York on the 30th ult., were getting ready for a strike; the packing box makers were successful in securing their demands; the marble cutters' strike continues; the longshoremen demand eighty cents per hour for all work after 6 p. m.

The employers at several iron works and Central Committee, have had several meetings to devise some plan which will prove agreeable to both parties. The employers claim that it is merely a question of profit, and that they would promptly accede to the demands of the men if, after doing so, even a moderate profit were left.

The Federal Council of the Internationals met in New York the 30th ult. The International Congress is to be held in Philadelphia next week to seek the establishment of a re-union

of all the discordant element. The association of the General Council of London has suspended all the English speakers speaking in sections of the United States.

Twenty fatal sun strokes were reported at Boston up to 12 A. M. of the 2nd inst. Several other cases were in a critical condition.

The Herald of the 2d gives Stanley's account of his search for Livingstone. He found the great explorer at Ujiji. Livingstone informed him that in March, 1866, he started with twelve sepoy, nine Johanna men, and seven liberated slaves up the Roouma river. The men became alarmed and deserted him, and to cover their cowardice, spread the report of his death. He proceeded alone, and after much difficult travel, reached the Chambezi river, which he crossed. He found this was not the Portuguese Chambezi river, and on trying its course, found it called the Lualluba. He continued his explorations along its banks about 700 miles, and is convinced that the Chambezi is the source of the Nile, which will make a total length of this mystic river of 2600 miles. His explorations make it clear that the Nile is not supplied by Lake Tanganyika. He reached within 180 miles of the source, but being without supplies, returned to Ujiji, where he was met by the leader of the Herald expedition, the 16th of October, 1871. They went in company to Unyanyembe in the latter part of November; spent twenty-eight days exploring the district, and returned to Ujiji by Christmas. Livingstone returned to Unyanyembe, whence he purposes exploring the north shore of Tanganyika Lake and the remaining 180 miles of the Lualluba river, which he expects will occupy the whole of next year.

Colonel Davidson, commanding at Camp Supply, on the 3d informed the government, through General Pope, that the Kiowas were again upon the war-path in the direction of Fort Sill. General Pope, in forwarding dispatches, says he does not apprehend general hostilities.

Colonel McKenzie, commanding the fourth cavalry, in a letter of June 4th, from Fort Richardson, says: "Indian depredations are becoming alarmingly frequent, and the depredators are Kiowas and Comanches, who are fed daily by the Indian agent on the Canadian river."

General Sheridan indorses the communication, and adds, that all the Indians on the reservation are engaged in this bad work. He sees no way to stop these outrages but by action of the military at Fort Sill and Camp Supply. He asks of the war department permission to wipe out the hostile Indians, and says the idea of trying to protect the long line of Northern Texas from Indians who are supplied with food, arms and ammunition at the reservation, seems to him ridiculous.

In Philadelphia the 6th inst., there were twenty-three inquests held, over deaths caused by heat.

The thermometer in New York the 22d of July was 102. There were forty deaths by sun-stroke.

The opening of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad to Puebla was celebrated by an excursion from Denver to Puebla.

The United States Signal Service Department will place an observer on the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and more than twice the altitude of Fort Washington. A telegraph line to the summit is contemplated.

The week ending the 6th, there were in New York thirteen hundred deaths from all causes. This would be considered an epidemic in a yellow fever climate.

On yesterday (the 9th) the Baltimore Convention met.

FOREIGN.

Geneva.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration has decided that in dealing with direct claims of the American Government, it will consider separately the character of Confederate cruisers, and award damages according to its findings.

The American Anniversary of the 4th of July was handsomely celebrated in Geneva. The city was decorated and a banquet given to the American functionaries and visitors. Mr. Adams responded to a toast, and expressed his gratification at the work recently terminated. He said the tendency of this result would be to reverse the traditional policy of nations as to the mode of settling their differences.

France.

The woman Clariot, who gained unenviable notoriety during the reign of the Commune, by murdering a gend'arme and other deeds, and the man Phillipe, who was a prominent member of the Commune, have received their conviction and sentence of death.

The debate in the National assembly July 3d, on the bill imposing tax on raw material, was animated and exciting. The members of the Right are resolute in their opposition, hoping to succeed with the aid of representatives of free trade from the south of France. The contingency of the resignation of Thiers, and the appointment of a triumvirate, to be composed of Marshal McMahon and Duc de Broglie, in his place, was again suggested.

The party of the Left now support Thiers unanimously, who, on receiving the promise of their support, made a brief speech, in which he stated that in any case he should not resign. He said he was aware of the intrigues of the Right, and assured the Left that he would sustain them with firmness.

Intelligence was received from Paris the 5th inst. to the effect that the coalition fight against Thiers is growing weaker. McMahon declines to enter the triumvirate unless authorized.

Great disappointment was manifest in the Assembly when the evacuation treaty was read, and it was found that, although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain a full army of occupation in France until indemnity is entirely liquidated.

A special telegram from Paris to the London Daily News asserts that a threatened conspiracy of Royalists, under the leadership of Duc de Broglie, for the overthrow of the Republic, has been discovered. Thiers took action for its suppression, and it is believed that the movement is defeated.

Duc de Noallis, the newly appointed minister from France to the United States, was to leave Paris the 5th for Brest, to take the steamer for New York.

Germany.

News from Germany, of July 1st, indicates that the arbitration on the San Juan boundary question will now proceed. Bismarck is about to appoint international jurists to examine the papers submitted by the English and Americans, and report to the Emperor.

Spain.

The resignation of Captain-General Valmaseda has been accepted. Ceballos acts temporarily.

The government has announced its intention to introduce important measures for the relief of the Spanish Bank in Havana. It decrees that the notes of that bank shall be received as legal tender for government dues.

On the 2d a band of insurrectionists, under the command of Cabrella, attempted to enter the town of Rens, in the province of Laragora, but was driven back by the government troops. Cabrella was wounded and captured.

The Archbishop of Madrid is dead. The King expects soon to visit the northern provinces of the kingdom, passing through those which have been most disturbed by the Carlists.

Italy.

The journals of the 3d inst. in Rome publish a letter, in which the Archbishop of Naples advises the clergy under his jurisdiction to use their utmost efforts to persuade their parishioners to take part in administrative elections.

Cuba.

A dispatch was received in New York the 2d inst. stating that the steamer Fannie had been burned and all her cargo captured on shore. Peralto and several others killed and the others captured. Important correspondence was also captured.

Turkey.

A special telegram received in London the 5th inst., gives the news of a terrible conflagration that was raging in Constantinople at that date. One thousand houses located in the poorer quarter, and the suburbs of the Scutari have been destroyed. At the time the telegrams were sent the flames were not under control, and further intelligence is looked for with anxiety.

Mexico.

On the 1st of July Portugal, the bandit, came within a few miles of Matamoros with a number of men, killed a Texan and robbed a ranche. The cavalry are out in pursuit, but the nature of the country makes his capture uncertain.

A rumor prevailed in Matamoros the 2d inst., that General Rocha had captured Monterey after a severe fight, but no official notice has been received. General Ceballos passed through Mier June 30th in full force, advancing on Monterey.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON. — There has been literally no market for the past week, the sales being made up of a few odd lots, at irregular figures, and footing only some 70 bales. Receipts of the week foot 39 bales; exports 1,175 bales, all going coastwise.

Crop reports are still most excellent, except from Liberty and one or two adjoining counties, from which sections we hear fears expressed of damage by worms. We referred last week to a similar report from Jasper, with hopes that the danger was only local, but it seems to be spreading—to what extent our next week's correspondence will probably show. We continue our previous quotations as nominal:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grade and price. Includes Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling.

WOOL.—Additional shipments North during the week, footing some 400 sacks, tended to deplete stocks, the receipts also running light and amounting only to 52 sacks. At this juncture, with the market somewhat relieved, reports from the northern wool centres indicated a continuance of the settled feeling, noted in our last, and orders were more liberal. In addition to this, sales were made there of Texas wools at figures in advance of average ruling prices, which result has tended to raise the hopes of holders here for a future good demand. Hence higher prices have been asked and obtained, sales footing for the week some 22,000 pounds, on the basis of which, condition and quality considered, we quote as follows:

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes categories like BAGGING, BUILDING MATERIAL, COFFEE, COTTON TIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, HARDWARE, HIDES, LUMBER, MOLASSES, OILS, PROVISIONS, SUGAR, TALLOW, and WOOL.

Church Notices.

Austin District. THIRD ROUND. Columbus cir., at Osage camp ground, July 6, 7.

Huntsville District. THIRD ROUND. Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, July 20, 21.

Chappell Hill District. FOURTH ROUND. Lexington camp-ground, July 23, 24.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND. Peoria cir., at Peoria, July 13, 14.

Marshall District. THIRD ROUND. Starrville cir., at Basom Chapel, July 20, 21.

Camp-Meeting. A camp-meeting will be held on Sandy, at Bennett's mill, seven miles north-west of McDade.

Galveston District. THIRD ROUND. Bryan circuit, at Alexander Chapel, July 13, 14.

Bathas District Conference. The District Conference for Dallas District will convene at Decatur, Wise county, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, 1872.

Stephensville Mission District. THIRD ROUND. Comanche, at Fairview, July 13, 14.

Springfield District. THIRD ROUND. Centerville cir., July 13, 14.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND. Lampasas, at Bear Creek, July 13, 14.

Waco District. THIRD ROUND. Waco sta., July 27, 28.

CHEAPEST FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE. FROM New York to Galveston. ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets.

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

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

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE WILL BE FORWARDED 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. (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.

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

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

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES. A full stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes. Also, 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. febl3 '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; bluish in one eye; indistinct brand on left shoulder; shoes nearly worn off; trots and paces; gentle in harness. There may be with him an iron-grey pony mare, branded AV on one shoulder and LX (tail of L turned to the left) on the other. Any information leading to their recovery will be gratefully received.

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Letters Patent having been granted the 12th of March last. This fence is the Cheapest and most perfect Stock-proof of any ever yet discovered. I will guarantee to

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TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Twenty-Second Street. Authorized Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Fully Paid Up and Secured, - \$300,000

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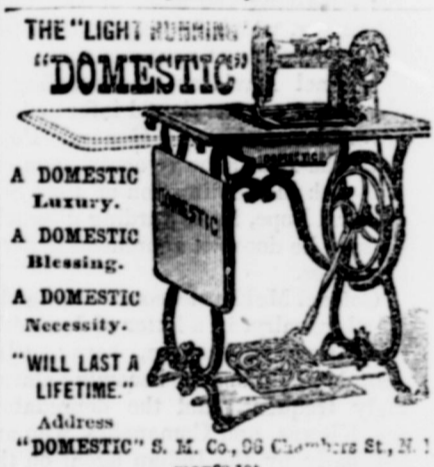
JAMES SORLEY, President. N. B. YARD, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary. No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas. FRANK FABJ, General State Agent. J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

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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

F. W. Brown, whose advertisement is just appearing in our paper, offers for sale, by agents, a new Tucker and Plaiter, a most necessary attachment to all sewing-machines. This is the most simple and complete attachment we have had brought to our notice; is low in price and can be attached to any machine. Agents will find a quick and ready sale for them. Write at once for terms, etc. Address F. W. Brown, Sole Agent, 176 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. jly10-11

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. Beatson street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-1y

Undoubtedly.—No sewing machine, however much praised by its makers, is satisfactory in a family if it is difficult to learn, hard and slow in working, and if its seam is liable to burst upon a severe strain through want of elasticity. Hence the lock-stitch machines are rapidly declining in favor, and the popular machine of the present and future is, undoubtedly, the Wilcox and Gibbs. may29-4t

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.—No remedy possesses so many valuable Medicinal Properties as this combination of Roots, Herbs and Barks. The QUEEN'S DELIGHT is acknowledged by Physicians to be the most powerful remedy known for Impure Blood, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Constipation, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys, Syphilitic Affections, Skin Diseases, Chronic Complaints, etc. But in this preparation it is combined with other vegetable products, which render its virtues doubly valuable. Most diseases have their origin in the blood, and as a Blood Purifier the Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight has no equal. It requires but a trial to convince the most sceptical.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are an acknowledged remedy.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye has no Bad Odor. may29-1y

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & CO., and ROBT. CLARKE, Stationers, Steam Printers and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book,) GALVESTON, TEXAS. june12-1y

NOTICE: NOTICE:

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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, \$45.

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AGENTS WANTED A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge. AGENTS sell 10¢ per week. A splendid quarto, with 250 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have a prospectus free of our PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German. Address at once to secure terms and territory. WM. FLINT & CO., Savannah, Ga. may15eow3m

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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

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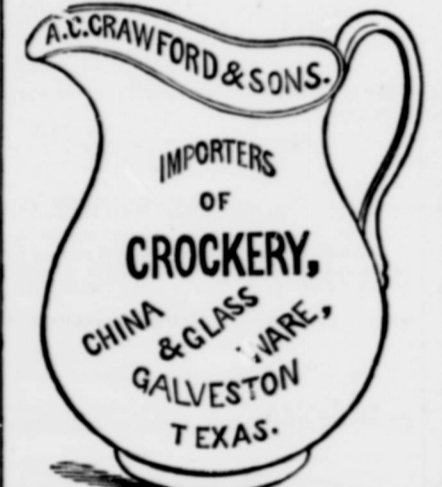
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