

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 10.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 998.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION:
\$3 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00

Single insertions, 20 cents per line.
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

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.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cisterns made from pure heart cypress lumber can be procured from T. O. Millis, who guarantees all work turned out from his factory.

W. A. Dunklin & Co. offer their services to our readers as commission merchants. They will be found in every way thoroughly reliable by all who give them a trial.

F. Becker's card will be found in another column. He proposes to sell cheaper than other dealers, and to fill orders from the country with the same care as if the purchaser was present in person. Persons needing pianos, melodeons, organs, sheet music, etc., etc., should save the address.

Messrs. P. J. Willis & Bro., in addition to their very extensive dry goods and grocery business, will hereafter receive cotton and wool on consignment as commission merchants. This house has been so long and favorably known by all Texans that any endorsement by us would simply be superfluous.

Attention is invited to the card of W. H. Sellers & Thomas, to be found elsewhere. Mr. Thomas has been for years identified with the house, so the change is only a nominal one. They are agents for the well-known Double Anchor Bagging, and are always prepared to fill orders at the lowest figures.

Parents intending to send their daughters away from home to school should be careful to secure their location in an institution where most advantages are offered. Such an one is the Wesleyan Female Institute, at Staunton, Va., as a perusal of its testimonials, found elsewhere, will amply demonstrate.

The excellent picture of the Galveston Artillery Company, mentioned in our last, was composed and painted by L. Eyth, artist, from photographs by F. W. Bartlett. The painting now adorns the wall at the Company's Armory. Blessing & Co. have made some excellent photographic copies of the original picture, which copies can be obtained at either Blessing's or Bartlett's photograph galleries, or at Mr. Eyth's studio, 173 Tremont street.

The New York markets undoubtedly afford a better variety of goods of any kind or character required, than any other in the world. Strictly cosmopolitan, New York city leads the world in this respect. Parties ordering direct from New York have been disappointed by want of attention and accuracy on the part of those receiving the orders. This is now entirely overcome by the establishment, under the auspices of some of New York's most prominent men, of a Purchasing Bureau, whose duty it is to receive orders and place them where they can be filled to best advantage. In order to secure best market rates cash must accompany the order or goods sent C. O. D. Address the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, New York. Dealers and jobbers, as well as consumers, will serve their own interest by remembering the address. Send for circular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 13, 1872, to July 20, 1872.

Rev L C Crouse, Rusk, one renewal.
Rev R Crawford, Calvert, write you by mail.
Rev S J Graves, Bryan, his subscription and order for payment.
Rev J C Randall, Garden Valley, three new subscribers. Keep sending them on same basis.
E H Cushing, Houston, sends us a copy of his valuable new map of Texas. Every family should have one.
Rev J J Davis, Jewett, sends two subscribers.
J H Norwood, Manor, paper to this address only continued.
E J Shelton, Paris, report of District Conference received.
Mrs L A Whitesides, Galveston, orders paper for Wm Nuttall, Brooklyn, N Y, with \$250 cash.
Rev Wm L Kidd, Mexia, two renewals and one subscriber.
Rev W Tom Merriwether, Prairie Lea, one new subscriber. Where the agent will be responsible, subscriptions may be taken payable between now and Conference. This plan should help you to a large number of subscribers.
Rev H G Carden, Fayetteville, letter received.
Rev P W Archer, Houston, three new subscribers.
Rev Newton Hamilton, Cleburne, two new subscribers. We believe our paper has only to be shown to secure subscribers. Send money in registered letter.
Rev A Davis, Corsicana, fourth round received. Accept our warmest sympathy.
C L McGee, Valley Mills, his subscription, with \$2 specie, by a friend.
Nettleton & Co, Cincinnati, O, write you by mail. Copy of paper sent.
Rev S W Johnson, Johnsonville, Arkansas, paper mailed to you.
Rev J C Woolam, Crockett, one new subscriber. Will try and find you an Italian Bible.
Bowden & Garrett, Huntsville, correction made. The error was in the copy. However, plenty of time before the meeting for correct notice to be seen.
Rev T B Buckingham, Plantersville, correction duly made by notice from Brother Johnson. See above.
Rev L F Palmer, Boston, two renewals and two new subscribers.
Henry Hons, of Church Building Committee, Burton, specifications handed to contractor for reply.
J W Baker & Co, Corsicana, obituary inserted.
R P M, Millican, answer correct and inserted.
Geo H Stovall, Ioni, address changed.
Rev D H Slaton, Loachapoka, Lee county, Ala, his subscription and \$2 specie. We are glad to know Brother Slater is satisfied with Texas and will soon be a permanent resident of the State. He wishes the ADVOCATE, to enlighten his neighbors about matters here.
Mrs S Jane Carr, Paris, many thanks for your kind words of appreciation and encouragement.
Rev S D Akin, Mastersville, sends one renewal.
Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, sends one renewal, with change of address.
Texas Ranger, Waxahachie, descriptive letter received. Thanks.
Rev Sam'l Morris, Larissa, sends three new subscribers, with encouraging words of commendation and some good items.
Rev J L Lemons, Gay Hill, sends one new subscriber. Hope to hear soon of your entire recovery. Glad the paper meets the approval of your people.
J H Collett, Dallas, his subscription, through Capt Collett, of the Washier Hotel.
Rev Jas H Tucker, Larissa, will write you by mail.
Rev Roswell Gille, Beeville, one renewal. Mrs Scott's paper will also be continued to December 1st, the following for time it was discontinued.
Rev John W, DeVilbiss, Oakville, third round appointments received.
Rev J Joseph Westmorland, Elysian Fields, three new subscribers.
Rev J L Terry, Longview, address changed as requested. Your place is looming up in importance as a future railroad junction. Send us a descriptive letter.
Gustav Loeffler, Houston, many thanks for immigration items.
Rev J W Whipple, Austin, addresses changed as requested. Always glad to correct errors when informed of them.
Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos, obituary received; also two renewals. Thanks for item.

Mrs Burleson's paper going regularly. Will send you a subscription book.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, one new subscriber. Please give us Mrs Porter's address and the matter will be rectified.

Rev John F Cook, Morales, two new subscribers. Says his people don't want the paper changed from its present style. Well, it won't be!

Rev J Matthews, Chappell Hill, one renewal, with \$2 25 cash. How comes it that your letter dated June 10th is post-marked Gatesville, July 17th?

Rev B Harris, San Antonio, one new subscriber.

Rev A Davis, Corsicana, one new subscriber. Will send your account by mail.

W S Caldwell, postmaster, Alto, sends \$2 75 cash for account of two subscribers. Address changed as requested.

B E Matthews, Chappell Hill, District Conference report received.

Rev M C Blackburn, Denton, acknowledged your stock payments in No. 996. The \$2 25 cash received for one year's subscription to ADVOCATE "for the benefit of prisoners in county jail." We gladly add an extra copy gratis, and wish that all of our reformatory institutions were equally well off. Your example will be followed by others, and who can tell the good likely to ensue?

Rev J M Jones Grandview, obituary marked for insertion.

Rev T G A Tharp, Englewood, two new subscribers.

Rev E A Bailey, Marysville, three new subscribers, and promises more. Thanks for items. J G Tackitt, Cartersville, sends his renewal. Your idea is just right; where there seems to be no agent every subscriber should act as one. Accept thanks in advance.

Louisville Medical College, will notice the benefaction.

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

Rev E D Saunders, Philadelphia, communication received.

James B Fisk, Liberty Hill, address changed all right.

Rev Jos F Hines, Millford, your account was sent several days ago to Waxahachie. Thanks for items and the promised new subscribers. Answer in full by mail.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A. A. E.—Sends word to Mrs. Tidy, that she can get rid of flies by mixing sugar, milk and black pepper in equal quantities and placing it where the insects can find it.

Mrs. W. B.—Write that salts of ammonia placed in trunks and bureaus will effectually expel bugs, moths, etc. Leaves of the China tree are said to be a good remedy to prevent moths from troubling woolen goods.

Lottie E.—Asks if any of our readers have tried grape leaves in making yeast. The yeast is said to be equal that made from hops, and she wants directions.

Mrs. H. T. W.—Wines and Cordials for medicinal purposes can do no harm, though of course their use could be perverted. Send your recipes along. This correspondent sends the following, and says she knows they are excellent:

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To every quart of berries add three pints of water; boil half an hour; break the fruit and strain the liquor; then to every quart of juice add half a pound of Lisbon sugar; add a little ginger and allspice, and boil the whole one-quarter of an hour. When it is nearly milk-warm, pour it into the barrel with a little brewers' yeast; when it ceases to work, put in half a pint of brandy to four gallons of wine; cork tight for three months, then bottle it.

PEACH WINE.—Take two pecks of soft peaches, add three gallons of cold water; bruise your peaches and a few of the kernels; let it stand three days, then strain it through a sieve and add three pounds of lump sugar to one gallon; let it remain in the vessel five days, frequently stirring it; then put it into your barrel with a little isinglass. While your wine is making keep it closely covered with a cloth.

BEEF CAKES.—Pound some beef with a little fat bacon or ham; season with pepper, salt and onions. Mix them well and make into small cakes, an inch thick; fry them a light-brown, and then serve in a good thick gravy.

Lazy Farmer.—We know of no patent cotton-picker worth the name. American ingenuity, we presume, will yet compass this difficulty.

Miss L. E. B.—Replies to Mrs. A. R. that mildew may be removed from white clothes by taking one ounce chloride of lime and pouring on it a pint of boiling water, adding to this three pints cold water. Steep the clothes in this ten or twelve hours. Sour buttermilk, lemon juice, soap and chalk are all good.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The *Overland Monthly* for July maintains its reputation as a thoroughly American Magazine by a list of contents in which this characteristic is predominant. Devoted as it is to the development of California's resources, it furnishes much food for thought to all interested in the Pacific slope, especially to those having friends there. Its monthly record of death's and marriages on that coast is an odd but valuable feature to all of its Eastern readers. Price \$4 per annum.

We have been favored with a copy of the New Map of Texas from the publisher, E. H. Cushing, at Houston, and from a careful inspection of it, feel called upon to compliment its wonderful accuracy and completeness. It contains all the new stations opened up by our several railroads, which can be found on no other map issued prior to this, hence it is invaluable to any business man, besides being a necessity in every library. We advise all who wish a reliable map of our State to at once send to Cushing for a copy.

As a representative and champion of American art, the *Advocate* stands foremost among our illustrated journals. The claim made for it, that of being the handsomest paper in the world, is ably maintained by its continued issues, wherein are to be found engravings representing choice bits of American and foreign scenery, portraits, and copies of prominent works by native artists. We trust the day is not far distant when these same artists will reveal to the outside world, through such a choice medium, some of the wonders of our Texas scenery, which will be found to rival that found anywhere else on this continent.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Southern Quarterly Review—St. Louis; University Monthly—New York and Baltimore; Southern Farmer—Memphis, Tenn.; Pulpit—Chicago; American Journalist—Philadelphia; Littell's Living Age—Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. SELLERS. W. L. THOMAS.
W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS,
GENERAL

COMMISSION & BROKERAGE,
STRAND,

July 24 6m Galveston, Texas.

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.
P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER.

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants

For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,

Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,
Corner of 24th Street.

July 24 6m Galveston, Texas.

F. L. BECKER,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

ST. LOUIS BELL-TREBLE PIANO,
AT

Galveston, Texas.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK

of beautiful PIANOS, and all kinds of musical

merchandise. I intend to UNDERSELL any

Piano dealer in the South. I keep only first-

class goods. Price lists, with discounts marked,

mailed free to any address. July 24th

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. July 10-2t

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

GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 29 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 subjoin the following suggestions:
COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.
2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.
3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.
4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.
5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. Those we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.
HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.
3d. Flint Hides should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.
4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practicably.
nov17-1y

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND,
ENGLAND,
GERMANY,
NORWAY,
and SWEDEN.

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

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.
For further particulars, apply to the Agents,
C. W. HURLEY & CO.,
117 Strand, Galveston.

OR
C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.
jan17 1y

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

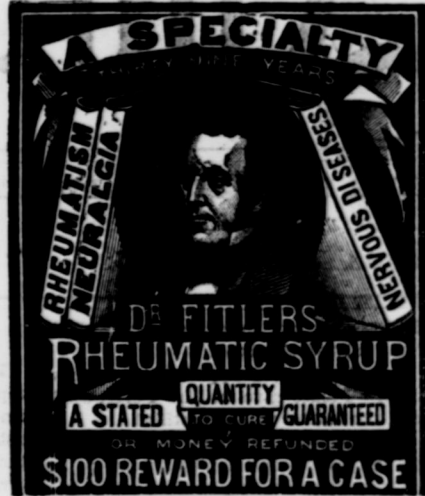
Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,
Agents for Pratt's Oils.
feb10 1t

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, De Witt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head.
R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop'r, New York.
june12-3m

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

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

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

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

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

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.
Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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

I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address **GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas.**
jan17 1y



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

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND
SILVER-PLATED,
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND
FINE JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,
68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
jan5-1y

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.

Residence, Avenue L and 22d street, in GALVESTON MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING. Office in "News" Building, on Market street, up-stairs. Office hours: 11 to 12 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.
Patients received in College Hospital from any county in the State, and any Club, Association, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows Lodge, Society or individual, by
GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.,
feb25-1y Surgeon and Physician.

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & CO.,

Dealers in

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

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
feb5 '70 1y

W. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.
W. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(Hendley's Building.)
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods.
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.
july17-1y.

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

J. C. GORHAM,
DEALER IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware,
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
Harness, Leather, etc.,
jan10'72-1y STRAND, GALVESTON.

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,
jan5-1y NEW YORK.

MARBLE YARD.
A. ALLEN & CO.,
21st St., between Mechanic and Market
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

JAS. W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.
RICE & BAULARD,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.
AT THEIR OLD STAND
feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

A. S. AMBLER & CO.,
(Successors to Ambler & Mason.)
Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,
56 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt attention given to all orders.
jan17'72 1y

S. HERNSHEIM,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.
Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.
apr24 1y

D. THE. AYERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
june21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.
Galveston. of Alston & Oliphint
Huntsville.
GARY & OLIPHINT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COTTON FACTORS
may1'72 1y No. 50 Strand, GALVESTON

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No 10.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 998.]

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you.
Come near, I would whisper it low—
You are thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins.
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia,
They're wealthy in gold, without doubt,
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high, and then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great stirring world has inducements,
There is many a busy mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so,
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions,
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day,
You're free as the air of the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits should come rather slow,
Remember, you've nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

—Kansas Spirit.

Texas Resources.

Inducements of Comanche County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I noticed, in a recent number of the ADVOCATE, a contribution under the caption, "Lands—Improvements—Comanche County," which contains important information on the subjects treated. Being impressed, however, by the conviction that the "half has not been told" relative to the many attractions and resources of this highly favored section of our great and growing State, I would, through the medium of our excellent ADVOCATE, give publicity to some additional facts, hoping thereby to benefit some, at least, of that numerous class in this State and elsewhere destitute of, yet desiring, homes.

I have lived in Comanche county for twelve years, and write from personal knowledge and observation, and can truly say that it is "an exceeding good land" in many particulars. The surface of this county is considerably broken. The scenery is picturesque, romantic and delightfully diversified by towering hills, green valleys, shady groves, silvery winding streamlets, high, rolling prairies, and extensive post oak forests. The climate here is invigorating and salubrious, free to a great extent from miasmatic and epidemic influences. The soil, especially of the valleys, is possessed of almost inexhaustible fertility, and arable land of all kinds—valley, prairie and post oak—is well adapted to the culture of a great variety of valuable productions. Fruits, as far as tested, garden vegetables, potatoes, corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco, do well, and many of these growths often yield an astonishing increase. Crops were never better than at present. The wheat is very heavy, and will, it is thought, afford twenty-five—perhaps thirty—bushels per acre, on an average. The luxuriant corn rapidly approaches maturity, and promises an abundant yield. Every prospect of bread "enough and to spare" to all who may come. This county is supplied with an abundance of clear, lasting water by the Leon

river and its numerous tributaries. Springs here and there pour forth their pellucid offerings to slake the thirst of the weary traveler; well water can generally be procured by a small expenditure of labor. Timber and rock, of a good quality for building and fencing purposes, are conveniently distributed to supply the demands of the settler. The stock range is good; horses, sheep and cattle regale themselves upon mesquite and other dainty and nutritious grasses.

One feature of this country strikes me as remarkable: While it presents so many of the natural resources which constitute a people's temporal prosperity, these resources are so combined and yet so distributed as to be within the reach of the many. Here you will find a nice building site—an imposing eminence, decorated with an ample post oak or live oak grove—a choice piece of valley, prairie, or post oak land for a field; a spring, or clear spacious pools of water, timber, etc., all combined within an area of a hundred square acres. Vacant land, of a good quality, can yet be secured for a home under the pre-emption law, or surveyed land, with a good title, can be purchased of the individual proprietor at a fair price. Comanche and the circumjacent counties are settling fast; neighborhoods and even villages are springing up, where, a year or two ago, scarcely a vestige of civilization greeted the inquiring eye.

We have suffered much in the past from Indian depredations. Many of the old settlers can tell of "moving accidents," of "distressful strokes," and of "hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly" encounter with the relentless savage foeman. But, praise be to God, the former things are passing away. The light of prosperity is dawning. Indian raids are becoming few and far between. Peace is extending her olive wand over our border, and security pays her welcome visits, and gladdens, with fostering smiles, the hearts of the women and children in their sequestered cottage homes.

Society here, in point of morality and intelligence, is as far advanced as any with which I am acquainted. The people are fond of schools, and anxious to secure for their little ones the benefits of learning. The Sunday-school is a very popular institution; and the man of God, bearing the gospel message, is sure of a hearty welcome and an attentive hearing. Never, in all my life, have I witnessed anywhere a more courteous and deferential regard for the public services of religion than I have in this frontier region. A wide and important field is opening here for ministerial enterprise and usefulness. "The harvest is truly plentiful, but the laborers are few."

T. S. EWELL.

COMANCHE, June, 1872.

Home-Raised Fruit Trees.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—You will please excuse me for intruding upon your columns, but one of your readers asks me to "rise and explain" my position in regard to the article of Dr. Lipscomb, which appeared the 29th of May last in your valuable paper.

I have hesitated considerably in saying anything which looks like jealousy towards any other nurserymen, and yet I feel that Dr. L. should be sus-

tained by all good and true men. When Northern plums, cherries, currants and gooseberries are unblushingly recommended to our people, as adapted to our hot climate; and when the very names of the varieties of apples, pears, etc., betray their Northern origin, it is time to warn our people. Meteorologists tell us that we, in Western Texas, have not as much rain annually by ten to twenty inches as our Eastern brethren; and botanists tell us that the flora of our section is of a different type from the vegetation east of us; and geographers tell us that we are bordering on the arid plains of the West, and that our open country is subject to the blasts of winter and summer; and yet these tree-peddlers and pretended Texas nurserymen, persuade our people to buy stuff which will not even do well east of us! If our people will buy northern plants, let them send direct to responsible men, and they will not be deceived.

To illustrate the dealings of such men as the Doctor alluded to, I will give the following fact: A friend wanted a fine yellow rose, and the "Glory of Moses" was produced. Now, we have read of Aaron's Rod that budded, but nothing of a "Glory of Moses" rose, ancient or modern. (There is a *Glory of Moses*, but it is pink—not yellow.) When our friend's new rose showed a bud, it was eagerly watched, and great was the disappointment when a pink and white flower finally appeared—probably the Homer, a simple tea rose. I have seen several such mistakes (?) made by the same party. How the fruits will turn out, time only can tell.

Really, sir, I fear that the cultivation of fruit has met with a check, from which it will be long in recovering. When the parties who have been deceived by glowing descriptions and colored pictures, find that their money, and patience, and labor, have all been spent in vain, they will find fault with the climate, and declare that Western Texas is no fruit country. And yet, if they had purchased from reliable parties, and of well-tested varieties, the case would be altogether different. Such men as Capt. Jones and G. Onderdonk, (if the writer could not,) ought to be able to furnish the people with reliable fruits for the West. If we are unable to do so, then we have Eastern nurseries of long standing, and conducted by well-known men.

Respectfully yours,

AMMON BURR.

PORT LAVACA, TEX., June 8, 1872.

We are indebted to Brother I. G. John for a handsome bunch of white grapes, of the Goethe variety, grown by him on his place down the island. It is a singular circumstance that while all black grapes have suffered severely this season from birds, the white varieties have escaped their ravages, the only assignable reason being that the birds evidently are not aware the white grapes are ripe for eating while still green! Until the birds learn differently we say, plant white grapes.

We notice the formation of a company at Fort Worth to explore the mineral regions in North-western Texas. The design is to bring to knowledge the resources of the county, and thus promote immigration.

Experience of an English Immigrant.

The following letter, to the Commissioner of Immigration at Galveston, bears cheerful testimony to the ease with which a new-comer may become comfortably settled on his own farm in our land of plenty:

I dare say you recollect me applying to you on my arrival in Galveston early in June, 1871, and traveling with myself and others as far as Harrisburg on my way to Columbus. You gave me your card and asked me to let you know how I liked the new country. After you left me I traveled to the O'Quin House, seven miles from LaGrange, and in about two weeks from then hired myself to a farmer (Mr. Joseph Criswell) near Flatonia for \$13 per month at first—afterward \$15. I dug a ditch three and a half feet wide by three feet deep, 700 yards long, for him, and did other farm work. In November I purchased 100 acres of land from Mr. Abbotts at \$10 per acre. Mr. A.'s land is selling fast at that price. I had ten acres broken up, fenced and planted with cotton. It was sown rather late, but looks well for new land. I have built me a new house and dug me a well, getting good water at fifty-five feet, and shall fill my time up in inclosing more land and making other improvements as fast as I can afford them. I like the country very well, and shall try to make me a comfortable homestead. I live about three miles north of High Hill. My wife and two children came over the Atlantic, arriving at Galveston early in December, 1871. They also like the country very well. I have had excellent health since I have been here, and hope to continue it. I have heard that there is to be a line of steamers direct from Liverpool to Galveston, and as I know an Englishman near me who wants to get his family out this fall, any information of the said line of steamships—as to the probable time of commencing to run, rate of fare for steerage passengers, etc.—that you can give me, will be thankfully received.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD COCKRILL.

BLACK JACK SPRINGS, TEXAS.

The above indicates how we may fill up our State with the very best class of settlers. Induce immigrants to give our section a trial; treat them kindly when they come among us; give the best wages that can be afforded; help them to purchases of farms on easy terms; aid them, if necessary, during their experimental first year; then their letters to friends in Europe, telling of our climate, soil, crops and hospitable people will draw to our several counties the brain, sinew and muscle needed to place Texas in the front rank of States. Now is the golden opportunity; may we be wise and improve it fully!

We should be glad to receive letters from foreigners who have recently settled in our State, giving briefly their experiences here and their ultimate success in procuring work and homes. We insert one such in this issue, and we know our English exchanges will republish it with pleasure.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

We are in receipt of a letter from Rev. Joseph F. Massey, of Round Mountain, Blanco county, Texas, who, with other items of interest which will be used in due time, furnishes the subjoined respecting church movements in that mountain region. Those who are planting the Gospel on our borders are doing a great work:

We have organized a Methodist Sunday-school, which is prospering finely, and we have also in contemplation the organization of a Methodist Church. Brother Shook now preaches here once a month, and is well liked by our people. Your humble servant also endeavors to preach here once a month, and shall, by the grace of God, continue to do so, trusting that He will smile upon our humble efforts and bring many to His fold.

Your excellent and well-conducted paper comes to us regularly, and its pages are read now with interest by many here, both in and out of the church.

We learn with deep regret that, on account of the severe and protracted illness of his wife, Rev. Andrew Davis, of the Springfield District, has been compelled to suspend, for a time, his labors on his district. While the church will suffer loss from his absence from the work, yet he will have in his affliction its earnest sympathy and fervent prayers for the restoration of his companion.

Brother Davis gives us the following cheering item respecting his work:

Some most excellent revivals on the Springfield Circuit and Tehuacana Mission, and at some other points on the district. I hope the brethren will write fully in regard to them.

Brother Menefee accompanies the report of the Victoria District Conference with the following respecting the camp-meeting which was held in connection with it:

On Saturday night there were fifteen persons at the mourners' bench, and Sunday night more than twenty, all young men and young ladies, and there was a good prospect for a glorious meeting—some of the Christians shouting, some of the mourners being converted—plenty of preachers, and weather fine. Yet, notwithstanding all these favorable circumstances, on Monday nearly half the tenters left the ground. We had a good meeting Monday night, and closed Tuesday morning. Result—Nine accessions to the church and some conversions.

Brother Samuel Morris sends from East Texas good news indeed. His letter is short, but we can catch the shout of triumph that rings along each line. Why may not every circuit and station in Texas send up such intelligence as this?

We have had some glorious revivals on this (Tyler) mission. Up to this date ninety-five have been converted, and seventy-six added to our church. Glory be to God! Pray for us.

Rev. J. Matthews, of Chappell Hill, sends us the subjoined announcement. We are glad to chronicle these tokens of the energy and public spirit of our friends at Chappell Hill. Located in the center of a fertile region, and in the midst of an intelligent and enterprising people, the institution will soon recover the effects of its late disasters. Brother M. says:

Please state in your excellent paper, that our new and elegant Female

College building, in Chappell Hill, is rapidly approaching to its completion, with every assurance that it will be in readiness for the opening session the 1st of September.

It will be an ornament to our great educational town, and we trust this long cherished institution will continue to be a great blessing to the country generally. We are likely to arise triumphantly over all our misfortunes. Thanks to our Galveston friends for their generous aid.

Rev. O. A. Fisher furnishes the following interesting information from San Marcos:

"Work has begun on a new church building for the M. E. Church, South, San Marcos. House to be 40x60 feet, of brick, and will cost about \$5000."

Every church erected is a stronghold of Christianity established, which will be a refuge and blessing to God's people when the builders are in their graves.

Rev. J. L. Lemons, of the Independence Circuit, Texas Conference, writes us that he is recovering from his late illness, and hopes soon to be in the full discharge of his duties. His kind words for the *ADVOCATE* are appreciated.

Rev. J. F. Hines, of the Millford Circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, sends us good news from his work. He says: "We have had two glorious revivals on Millford Circuit—upwards of twenty-five conversions and accessions to the church. Prospects of the church are encouraging."

NORTHERN METHODISM.

A party of Indians of the Yackmia Reservation, on the Pacific coast, were lately sent in on a mission tour among the Nez Percés nation. One hundred and twenty-four were led by their labors to unite with the Methodist Church, giving satisfactory evidence that they were made new creatures in Christ.

The "East Maine Conference" has a standing committee on "Leaving the Ministry." It is to be hoped that its labors are nominal.

Dr. L. C. Matlack, delegate from Louisiana to the General Conference at Brooklyn, was sick during much of the session, and is still down with intermittent fever.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Mr. Bird, the rector of the Episcopal Church in Galveston, has received leave of absence from his church, and will be absent several months on his summer vacation.

The St. Pauls Episcopal congregation at Lynchburg, Virginia, has formed a "Church Guild," to co-operate with the rector in parochial work. A chief for each ward in the city, with assistants, have been appointed, whose duty it is to endeavor to bring people within the influence of the means of grace, and to induce the attendance of children on the Sunday-school. Would it not be well if every church would organize a similar institution?

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

An important question of church property has been decided by the Chancellor of Tennessee. The Mars Hill Presbyterian Church during the war came into the hands of ministers from the North. After the war, the original worshipers, who adhered to

the Southern Presbyterian Church, put in their claim for the property. The decision gave the church to the Southern members, on the ground that the new comers could not hold it only by a title "highly technical in its character." As the worshipers are nearly all in connection with the Southern Church the decision has equity on its side as well as law.

The Presbyterian Church at Corsicana, Texas, has called the Rev. Hillery Mosely to the charge of their church the ensuing year.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The United Presbyterians have missions in Syria, India, Egypt and China. They have in these missions nineteen stations, seventeen churches, twelve ordained ministers and eighty-eight native helpers.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The press is a power in promoting Christianity. The fact is demonstrated in the operations of the Presbyterian mission press at Ladonia, India. Its recent catalogue announces the publication of two hundred different publications, embracing the Bible as a whole and in portions, hymns and tracts on religious and scientific questions, and other works which contribute to the evangelization and elevation of the people among whom they are sent. Blessed be the printing press, and blessed be those devoted men who use it for the glory of God!

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregationalists of Kansas report 81 ministers and licentiate, 90 churches, a gain of 12, and 3383 members, being a gain of 658. The Washburn College, Topeka, is under their control. They have secured for it subscriptions amounting to over \$58,000.

BAPTIST.

The Southern Baptists have 455 associations, 11,168 churches, 6498 ministers, and 893,037 members.

CATHOLIC.

A new Catholic church was recently dedicated in Hempstead, Texas.

The Catholic Union had, on July 4th, one of its annual gatherings in New York. The object of the Union is to restore to the Pope his temporalities. Rather singular work for the 4th of July.

A pilgrimage to the Church of the Cure d'Ars is being arranged in France for the deliverance of the Holy See and the conversion of infidels. Such movements are in high favor with French Catholics.

It is said that since the Pope's tribulations began, the Italians alone have contributed to his relief upwards of thirty millions francs. 985,000 francs, according to the *Dublin Crusader*, were contributed in the months of June and July, and the fact that these figures are furnished by the President of the "Society of Catholic Youth" in Italy, indicates that this sum was contributed chiefly in that country.

It is intimated by the *Dublin Crusader* that the Clerico-Carlist rising in Spain, the clerical gains in the late Belgian elections, and the defeat of the proposed amendments of the Swiss constitution are attributable to the influence of Catholic associations. If

such statements are true, it is not strange that so astute a statesman as Bismarck should be girding Germany for its conflict with Rome.

The *Berlin Gazette* announces an approaching assembly at Fulda of Bishops to determine the case of the Bishop of Ermeland, and to decide on the line of conduct he shall follow respecting the German Government.

The remains of the Jesuits who were killed in Paris during the reign of the Commune are said to be working remarkable cures. The last one reported is that of a boy suffering from a severe nervous malady. The physicians had expended their skill, when he made a nine-day devotion to the "holy Jesuit martyrs and the malady was gone." Catholicism is hard pressed when it has to resort to such expedients to stimulate the faith of its members.

OLD CATHOLICS.

The Munich Committee of Old Catholics have sent invitations to Bishop Whittingham (Episcopal) of Maryland, and to two or three English Bishops, to meet them in their coming congress at Cologne.

JEWISH.

The Jews have succeeded, after long effort, in securing in Berlin a university for their own people.

The Council of Tassy has passed a resolution that Jewish residents shall not employ Christian servants. Some servants have been removed from Jewish families by force.

FIELD ABROAD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sandruth, in a late speech at the annual meeting of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, suggested the thought that there are ninety millions of women in India, of whom twenty millions are accessible to Christian influences, and are waiting to be educated. Will the Christian world answer this appeal?

A Young men's Christian Association in Chicago are placing in the waiting rooms of the various depots of that city, boxes containing papers and tracts for the free use of travelers. In less than three months they distributed 185,000 pages of religious papers. A work worthy of imitation.

The Presbyterian missionaries at Kolapoor, India, complain that Bishop Douglass, of the English Episcopal Church, has planted a mission beside the Presbyterian mission, not only distracting the minds of the converts, but tempting them with offers of higher pay to enter the service of the Episcopal mission as teachers and helpers. At the same time, vast fields lie around awaiting the evangelist. This is not Christian-like.

The Grand Lama of Thibet, Sodpa Gjalzan, whom we mentioned before as having sought the Moravian missionaries for instruction, has been received into that church by baptism under the name of Nathaniel. He is a son of the Prime Minister of Thibet. The result of this change will be noted with great interest by the Christian world.

In Germany, the Protestants offer the Old Catholics the use of their churches. The theological ends of the earth are coming together.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 29, 1872.

Mr. Hurley is still in the south-west of England, where an Agricultural Laborers' Union has recently been established, and he finds so much to do that he does not expect to return to London at present. Meanwhile, the "Complete Guide to Texas" is being circulated, and the co-operation of the papers which advocate the interests of labor is secured. Applications from suitable families are coming in, and everything promises well for the success of the movement. Further details in my next.

We are now in the midst of a serious dispute between masters and men in the building trade, which, in a country like this, is not only a very important industry in itself, but has many collateral interests sure to be affected when anything goes wrong with the builders. The men are paid more than some other trades, receiving 8½d. per hour; but they are intelligent, skilled workmen, and as rent and provisions and other necessities of life are increasing in price, they demand rather better terms—9d. per hour, and nine hours work per day. Of course the application was refused; "the builders are never satisfied," said the public, and the newspapers generally indorsed the refusal. At the same time the masters offered to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury, two men of high reputation, who know as much about the building trade as I do of the Cherokee language. The men declined that offer, and by arrangement among them a certain number employed by two or three firms "struck." The masters then called a meeting and resolved that unless the men on "strike" returned to work immediately, there should be a general "lock-out" throughout the trade—that is to say, that the whole of the bricklayers, bricklayers' laborers, carpenters, stonemasons, etc., in the metropolis should be dismissed from their employment. The threat was carried out on Thursday last, and at this moment there are thousands of working men strolling about London streets with their hands in their pockets, and likely to do so for some months to come. As this is the season of the year most favorable for building operations, and the trade is very prosperous, the inconvenience to the public and the loss to the masters arising from this state of things must be very great, and the men believe that the terms they ask will soon be granted; on the other hand the masters seem fully determined not to allow the men even the smallest share of the increased profits resulting from their labor. It is only after much pressure and often much suffering to innocent wives and children that our working people can wring from employers any increase of wages. The exceptions are so rare that they deserve noting: Mr. Bass, Member of Parliament, the brewer, has voluntarily raised the wages of his work-people—the increase amounting to £10,000 per year.

The builders now "locked out" are a superior class of men, and if the dispute continues, probably many of them would be glad to transfer their labor to the other side of the Atlantic.

The National Parliament of Germany has declared open war with Ultramontanism, and is about to pass a law expelling the Jesuits and other kindred orders from German soil. The importance of this movement, not only to the cause of evangelical religion, but of German freedom, cannot be exaggerated. Roman Catholicism, as practised by the Ultramontanes, is far more a political than a religious system, in any proper sense of the term,

and is the sworn foe of human rights, and intellectual and social progress. It is the most perilous enemy that any State can have within its borders. A correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* at Berlin writes as follows on this movement:

"What the issue of the struggle in Germany will be, no sane person can doubt. Fight as they may, with set teeth and stiffened sinews, the clergy can inflict no serious injury upon the German Government, because that Government has identified itself with the only abstraction for which any German cares a groat—namely, German unity. But the Government can molest the clergy in fifty ways, and so sorely as to render their positions practically untenable. Where it has hitherto silently acquiesced in a variety of anomalies "growing out of" recently enunciated dogmas, it will now insist upon their abolition, and enforce its decrees with all manner of pains and penalties.

"The leaders of the party which has urged the Government to embark in an enterprise of mightier moment to the whole civilized world than any of the great wars that have convulsed our last decade, are persuaded that Germany is on the eve of achieving a second Reformation, the not far distant result of which will be the overthrow of Popery throughout Europe. They believe this to be inevitable, for many reasons; but chiefly for the reason that Popery does not and cannot keep pace with the requirements of modern civilization. The present Pope, they aver, has succeeded in making Roman Catholicism impossible—at least in this part of the globe. It may be still good enough for South America, Spain, and a few other countries in which intellect is subordinate to imagination; but here, to borrow an American idiom, it is 'played out.' And really the state of affairs throughout Central Europe looks very much as if these sanguine Latter Day Reformers were not without some ground for their quasi-prophetic utterances. Italy will never change her creed, as England and Germany did, because she cannot be brought to think such an effort worth the trouble; but she is already free-thinking even to infidelity, and the number of her practising "Neri" decreases every year. It is believed that there are nearly two millions of sincere Roman Catholics in France out of a population of 37,000,000. There is no doubt that the Holy See has lost ground in every direction on the Continent of Europe during the last quarter of a century; and that, having quarreled irremediably with the most formidable foe he could possibly have picked out, his Holiness is about to suffer a serious reverse in the persons of his faithful and devoted Mamelukes, the Jesuits."

To the People of Texas on Immigration.

LETTER I.

GALVESTON, July 17, 1872.

TEXANS—In the language of our early love letters, "we again take our pen in hand to write you" on the subject of Immigration—a subject near and dear to us all; a subject dear to our hearts as men and as Christians anxious to see the overworked and poorly-fed thousands of Europe brought to this fair land where none are poor and none in want; it is dear to us as business men, for our lands stretch out far to the three points of the compass—rich land, land that will support its thousands, now a drug in the market, will become of immense value when the flood-gates of immigration are opened and the teeming thousands of Europe crowd our wharves.

Holy Writ says of the liberal soul, "it shall be made fat." And the liberal land, like the liberal soul, will grow round and obese—fat, jolly, independent and happy. We commence

this series of letters under a new impulse and with a light heart, for we see that the day of our prosperity is nigh at hand, and that if our streets are not crowded with immigrants, the fault will be our own, and the gain that we should make will be lost through our own negligence. In this letter we shall tell of that which is being done in Europe. In those that follow, we shall tell of that which we ought to do, and which we must do, if we would succeed and prosper as we have the opportunity to do. We would like to write this without being personal or complimentary, if we could, for all the State knows we have no gift for the pleasant words and honied phrases of compliment. But there are some names so wrapped in this enterprise that we cannot for the life of us avoid weaving them in the story. C. W. Hurley & Co. on this side the water, and C. Grimshaw & Co. on that, are building a line of steamships for direct trade between Liverpool and Galveston. Their company is named the "Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company." Five steamers are contemplated, two are on the stocks. The model of the first, which will sail for this port on September 15, was exhibited at the State Fair. We then said our say of her beauty, and the enterprise which originated the line. We shall not repeat that now. Taking cotton out of Galveston to Liverpool is, an Irishman would say, "a moity profitable business," but bringing empty ships to Galveston is not so profitable.

Now Mr. Hurley wanted freight for these ships on their trips here, and all England, Ireland, Scotland and Continental Europe abounds with a valuable merchandise that we much want—the most valuable merchandise that earth produces—stout men, hearty women, rosy children, men, women and children, in poverty, working harder than men, women and children ought to work and but for little wages—these he proposed to bring, and he went to England, and has remained in England all the summer in this business. He has traveled the Island over. He has made speeches and had talks with the farmers and their laborers. He has been to the church of the Catholic, and the Kirk of the Presbyterian. He has talked Texas and that continually. He has enlisted the parish priest, the minister of the church, the village schoolmaster and the doctor. He has inoculated the whole agricultural population with Texas, and they have it very bad. Families by the hundred want to come—single men are getting ready. In some villages there would be an exodus if the poor people had their way. He has published a neat little abbreviation of the Texas Almanac, which has for its motto "Texas! Texas! Texas, the poor man's country!" One clerk is kept busy the day through answering letters of inquiry. Agencies have been established in France and other parts of the continent. The Guide to Texas has been translated into the Norwegian tongue, and in a few weeks it will be ready, and, as at the day of Pentecost, every nation will read the wonders of Texas in its own native tongue. This is the work that he has done, and he has done it well. Steamships are building—fine, splendid ones—steamers with such accommodations that the richest will sail in them when departing for their European tours. And in a few months our citizens can sail in their own steamers for Europe independent of New York or any other seaport town. But to return to immigration. The ships will be ready, and the immigrants are eager to come. Two of the three essentials necessary to immigration have been met. There is a third, and how that must be met will be the theme of succeeding letters.

GALVESTON NEWS.

Paris District.

MR. EDITOR—In compliance with the request of Paris District Conference, I forward you a brief synopsis of its proceedings for publication:

Conference met at Shady Grove Church, Paris Circuit, June 26, 1872, Rev. L. B. Ellis, Presiding Elder, present and presiding.

Conference was opened with religious services by the President.

All the charges in the district (ten in number) were represented.

E. J. Shelton was elected Secretary, and Rev. D. M. Proctor, Assistant.

The President reviewed the general interests of the church in his district, and asked that special attention be given by the Conference to the subjects of family religion, social meetings of the church, education, finance, Sunday-schools and church buildings; after which, the following committees were appointed, viz: On the State of the Church, Missions, Sunday-schools, Finance, Education, Church Literature, Churches and Parsonages, The Fund Commission of Trinity Conference, The Interest of the Publishing House at Nashville, and on Divine Service.

The subjects were duly considered by the committees, and from their reports the following items were obtained:

First. A goodly number of accessions and indications of good. The preachers are all at their places and earnestly at work. Prayer-meetings, class-meetings, Sunday-schools and family religion are not observed as they should be.

Second. There are two missions in the district, and reported to be in a prosperous condition, with a fair prospect of becoming self-supporting.

Third. There has been some advance in the Sunday-school department, there being at present eighteen schools and about nine hundred scholars.

Fourth. The finances of the district are deficient, the assessments small, and the payments very limited. A system was devised and recommended which, if carried out, will work a revolution in the matter, the principal feature of which is the *personal* responsibility of the stewards.

Fifth. No schools in the district under the control of the M. E. Church, South. Steps were taken to remedy this defect.

Sixth. The circulation of the literature of the church is increasing. Special attention was called to the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, published at Galveston, and the *Home Advocate*, published at Jefferson, Texas.

Our Sunday-school literature is giving satisfaction and receiving more attention.

Seventh. Our people have been culpably neglectful in providing houses of worship and homes for their ministers. There has been progress since the last session of the District Conference, though not to the extent that should have been.

Measures were adopted for the location and construction of a district parsonage.

The Fund Commission was duly considered, and its claims urged upon our people.

The claims of the Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., were acknowledged, and plans were adopted for the purpose of bringing these subjects before our people in the district.

Prominence was given to religious worship. The pulpit exercises were seasoned with grace and a zeal for the cause of God. The session was harmonious and interesting, and tended to the building up of Zion.

The last half hour of the session was spent in prayer to Almighty God for the success of the Gospel.

E. J. SHELTON, Sec'y.

July 4, 1872.

Correspondence.

The Wife's Influence.

Of influence no rational being is devoid. Silent, unseen, yet incessant, it works its way along the secret springs of human emotion and motive. The stream, unsuspected, winds on beneath the surface; but at last it bursts out a gurgling fountain, from which its course is clearly marked through the whole of future life. But no influence is so steady in its action as that mutually exerted by husband and wife—if evil, how great is that evil! but if good, what wonders may it accomplish! The tenor of a holy life—what music falling on the human ear is half so sweet! while the discord of a life un sanctified by the softening, purifying power of love divine grates harshly along the whole course of earthly life, and its ever-repeating echo shall jar the richest harmonies of eternity. When the wife makes a profession of our holy religion, and conforms her life thereto, she steadily exerts a power that must compel respect for her and for that power that manifestly controls her temper and guides her life, even if it does not lead her husband to embrace the same salvation. On the other hand, if her life is inconsistent, and her profession an evident caricature of the Christianity of the Bible, her influence upon his judgment and conscience, however evil it may have been before, becomes far worse.

As I was traveling in Texas some time in May, I met a man on the road, who, during a brief conversation, said about as follows: "I rarely ever attend preaching. When my wife, who is a member, wishes to go to church, I go with her to the door. I then leave, being careful only to be back in time to take her home; hence I do not know the preacher's name, nor anything about church matters." I could not help asking myself, what sort of a life does that woman lead, that the husband of so many years should feel no more respect for her profession or for her religion? and how very different might have been the result if her spirit and conduct had, through all these years, accorded fully with the pure standard of God's truth.

Very diverse was another case that came before me the same day. As I was passing by the door of Major B. he called me in. I knew him well. He was a prominent lawyer of C. He had been raised with religious ideas widely differing from those of his wife; had fallen into skepticism; from that into outright infidelity, and had finally sunk into habits of inebriety. From these he had been reclaimed. All saw this, but the means was not so evident. In the ensuing conversation, with eyes at times suffused with tears, he informed me that his wife, by her pure Christian spirit, her irreproachable deportment and her deep, persistent interest in all that pertained to religion, had first awakened his respect, and through her conversation and that of her minister—who frequently, on her account, visited them—he had been led to review the ground of his objections to Christianity and completely renounce them; that affectionate entreaties and fervent prayers had prevailed to enable him for years to give up the unfortunate habit that so long blasted his usefulness and prospects for this life, and had so near proved his eternal ruin; that now, under the same influence, he seriously contemplated uniting himself with her in the fellowship of the saints, as he had been fully convinced that the doctrines of her church were those of the Bible. To show his sincerity and his lasting appreciation of my services as her former pastor, he gave me five dollars, and then handed me for my wife two and a half more, at the same time heartily inviting me to make his

house my home for myself and family whenever business or inclination might lead any of us to visit our county seat. He closed the conversation by repeating an urgent request that I should pray for him frequently. Often since, as well as before, has my fervent supplication in his behalf been made to heaven that he may be kept from the power of the tempter; that he may be led to the cross of Christ, and become a lively member of His church, and that his faithful wife may be permitted to enjoy the rapture of welcoming him into the church of Christ in a clear, full experience of the pardoning and sanctifying love of God, and that she may live long to witness the genuineness and power of his profession.

What, O ye professedly Christian wives, what would have been the result if each of you had lived as near the Savior as Mrs. B.? How many of your husbands would to-day be to others bright and shining lights, whereas they are themselves still groping in darkness?

Awake! put on your strength—a firm faith, holy emotions, a pure life; shake yourselves from the dust—of uncontrolled tempers and desires; put on your beautiful garments—of meek and quiet spirits—which are of greater value in the sight of your husbands—if they are sensible men—than all outward adorning, and unquestionably so in the sight of God. S. D. AKIN.

Victoria District Conference.

The District Conference of Victoria District, West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, was held the 7th and 8th of June, 1872, at Menefee camp-ground, eight miles north of Texana, Rev. J. G. Walker, Presiding Elder, presiding.

There was a fair representation from the different churches of the district, except Indianola, which was not represented, and Hallettsville, which had no lay delegation.

The Committee on the Spiritual State of the Church reported some charges "in a good spiritual state," and others "in a very poor spiritual state," and assign two reasons for the cause of the latter condition. First, the neglect of duty on the part of the preachers in not holding class-meetings, prayer-meetings, and in not minding every point, both great and small, in the Discipline. Secondly, the neglect of duty on the part of members of the church, such as reading the Scriptures, secret prayer, fasting, family prayer, the social meetings of the church, and public worship.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Presiding Elder be respectfully requested to hold love-feasts at all of his quarterly meetings, as in days of yore.

2. That the preachers be requested to adhere closely both to the letter and the spirit of the Discipline in all things, but especially that part which refers to "visiting from house to house," and talking with the people at their homes about the salvation of their souls, reading the Scriptures, singing and praying with them in their families.

3. That the members be requested to read their Bibles more, to pray in secret and in their families more, to observe the quarterly fast, and whenever not providentially hindered, to fill their seats in the house of God. Adopted. R. M. LEATON, Chairman.

The Committee on Sunday-schools reported eight schools, 350 scholars, and 750 volumes in libraries, and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do hereby urge upon all the preachers in charge of stations, circuits and missions, to use greater diligence, to introduce into all our schools, and also into every family, where not convenient to a

Sabbath-school, our catechisms, *Little People*, and uniform lessons. Adopted.

J. B. WHITTENBURG, Chairman.

The Committee on Finance reported the following:

Resolved, 1. That the stewards of the different charges be, and they are hereby requested and urged, to adopt the plan recommended by the Annual Conference.

2. That our people should not lose sight of the importance of erecting parsonages wherever practicable. Adopted. WESLEY SMITH, Chairman.

The Committee on Books and Periodicals reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That our general catalogue is made up of many valuable publications, among which we would mention the various histories of Methodism, especially the history of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by Dr. Redford.

2. We rejoice at the prospect of a speedy rebuilding of our Publishing House in Nashville, which was partly destroyed by fire some time since, and the preachers are requested to take up a collection, at each appointment as soon as practicable, to aid in rebuilding the house.

3. We consider our periodical literature to be eminently worthy the patronage of our people. At the head of this list we would place the central organ of our church—the *Christian Advocate*—published at Nashville, and edited with such distinguished ability, by Rev. T. O. Summers, D.D.

4. Our own organ—the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*—is now more fully meeting the wants of the church than formerly, and we can recommend it to the patronage of our people. Adopted. WESLEY SMITH, Chairman.

The Committee on Missions, J. C. C. Black, Chairman, reported in favor of continuing Victoria a mission station, with Indianola attached to it, and continuing Navidad a mission.

On motion of the Presiding Elder, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the College of Bishops, a week of special prayer, for the increase of laborers, and for the prosperity of the church, commencing Sunday, August 11th, and ending Sunday, August 18th—fasting Friday 16th—be observed as far as possible, and that the pastors urge our people to observe the same. The Secretary was requested to furnish the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE* with a synopsis of the proceedings of this Conference, and request the secular papers of this district, friendly to our church, to copy the same.

JOHN S. MENEFEE, Sec'y.

TEXANA, JUNE 13, 1872.

Be Not Deceived.

"Have you paid your quarterage?"

"No. My taxes and other expenses have been so heavy I could not."

"I see you chew tobacco."

"Yes; I chew a little."

"How much?"

"About a plug a week."

"How much does it cost?"

"About forty cents."

"Fifty-two weeks in one year, at forty cents, is twenty dollars and eighty cents. Is that all?"

"No; my wife helps me smoke, and that costs about twelve dollars a year."

"Let us make out the account and see how it stands:"

Bill for Chewing.....\$20 80

" Smoking..... 12 00

For the Gospel..... 00 00

Total.....\$32 80

OLD MEMBER.

If we are stewards, and must render an account, how will these figures look when we face them in the last day?

FARM AND GARDEN.

It has been demonstrated that rapid fattening requires less food than a slower process. It will require more food to fatten a hog in four than two months.

At no period in the history of Texas has the corn crop been more promising. A "full corn crib" is one of the tokens of prosperity of the individual farmer, and a surplus of corn is also a favorable indication in a growing State like Texas. We doubt not our farmers will profit by the lesson, and plant liberally next year.

If mildew appears in grape vines, sulphur should be used freely. If the leaf folder makes its appearance at this season, they should be promptly destroyed, to prevent their increase.

A bushel of fresh pounded charcoal, inclosed in a clean bag, put into a cistern, will aid in preserving the purity of the water during summer months.

The *American Agriculturist* urges that if corn for cow or ox feed be ground, there is a marked saving. Though the food is returned and chewed the second time in the cud, yet that the work is but partially done, is evident from the number of kernels passed without being digested. Again, that more of the ground food is assimilated, is evident from the fact that hogs will fatten after cattle which are fed on meal more rapidly than when the corn is not ground.

WASTE BASKET.

Why is a riddle guessed by a father impossible to be guessed by any other member of the family? Because its Pa's finding out.

"I'll give that girl a piece of my mind," exclaimed a certain young fellow. "I would not," replied his uncle; "you've none to spare."

A witness in a slander suit in Indiana having his character questioned, settled all doubts by producing his honorable discharge from the State prison.

A little boy watching the burning of the school-house until the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street, saying: "I am glad the old thing's burned; I didn't have my jofry lesson no how!"

Lawyer—"The coat's too long, the waistcoat's too long; in fact, the entire suit's too long." Tailor—"Dear me, sir, I'm very sorry; but the fact is, I—I thought that gentlemen of your profession preferred long suits."

A negro, who was suspected of meddling with his neighbor's fruit, being caught in a garden by moon-light, nonplused his detectors by raising his eyes, clasping his hands, and piously exclaimed: "Dis yere darkey can't go nowhere to pray any more widout being 'sturbed!"

A gardener in Albany recently stated that he had made \$3000 by selling lettuce off a two-acre lot, whereupon several venturesome Albanians resolved to go into the lettuce business; but when they learned that the gardener had been fifteen years in making his \$3000, they abandoned the scheme in disgust.

"Who is he," said a passer-by to a policeman who was endeavoring to raise an intoxicated individual who had fallen into the gutter. "Can't say, sir," replied the policeman; "he can't give an account of himself." "Of course not," said the other; "how can you expect an account of a man who has lost his balance?"

American Pulpit Thoughts.

Indwelling of Christ.

[Rev. H. W. Beecher.]

If a man feels that though his life begins here, it runs beyond the present; if he feels that there is an unharnessed, emancipated life in the future; if he trains himself to feel that his experience is to be measured, not by its relations to this hour, and this day, and this year, but by its relations to his whole sphere of existence, it will make all the difference in the world.

When I was on my way from Liverpool to Halifax, and the steward came and said that he must fasten up the bull's-light to keep the water out, and screwed up the window so that where there was no air before, there was still less afterward, I did not care. I was like a water-logged stick in my berth, anyhow; and I looked up, and said: "Well, it will make no difference. Ten days of annihilation. On shore pretty soon. Don't care what air I have, or what anything else."

If my present life is all that I have; if the horizon is to me the utmost line of travel; if the days that I am wearing out now are all the days that are to be mine, it makes a great deal of difference what my conditions are. I insist on good things here, if there is nothing but this world. If there is no existence beyond the present life, I will seek the utmost enjoyment here. If I am to die when I am through with the material globe, I will exert all my strength to secure the best fruits which physical life affords. If I am to cease to exist with the going down of my mortal sun, then this world must yield something or other to me, and something or other I will have out of it. And if a stronger man than I am throws me down, it is a woe. If other men know how to suck out joy and I do not, or if when I go to the flowers the honey is gone, that is a misery and a mischief.

But oh! tell me that I am beloved; that on the bosom of love I shall dwell above the reach of time and chance; that I am to live as long as God lives; that, dropping these conditions, I am to rise to a higher spiritual form; that I am to have better companionship; that I am to have a clearer knowledge of my God; that I am to be among the first-born of the saints in heaven—tell me these things, and every part of my life is transformed. Now, what if I am poor? I can afford to be poor. What if I am sick? I can afford to be sick, and wait for my eternal health. What if I am unknown here? My name is written in the Book of Life. What if I am disconsolate? There is music sounding in which I shall take part. What if I am obscured, persecuted, cast out, hated here? Sovereign is the eternal God, and He shall lift up the humble, and exalt them by His right hand of power. And I turn to death itself and say: "Where is thy sting?" What if death takes away our loved ones? They are to live again out of the turmoil and trouble of this life, in a sphere where neither darkness, nor sickness, nor poverty can come, but where there shall be riches, and health, and light forever more.

"I know," said the apostle, "how to abound and how to suffer lack;" and so it is with every man who has a real vivid belief in God, and whose Christ is in him day by day, interpreting to him the eternal glory. *Christ in you the hope of glory*—that is the Christ which you want. That is the Christ which every struggling soul needs. That is the Christ that I preach to you.—*Plymouth Pulpit.*

The Christian's Hope.

[Rev. S. McChesney.]

And is this the conclusion of earthly hopes? And is a man to gain an inheritance only to have it torn from

him when he has just begun to enjoy it? Then hope, too, has its grave—and must be buried. This world, even now, is overcrowded with the graves of buried hopes. Tell me—Is there not, somewhere in the universe of God, a hope which is independent of earth's vicissitudes?—which has no affinity with sepulchres? I ask the winds, and they continue to sigh amid earth's Golgothas, and refuse to answer. I confront the daybreak—I face the sunrise. Was not hope born in the East? I ask the glory of the sunrise, and lo! as I wait for an answer the shadows of coming darkness chase its glory out of sight. I ask the sea. Its stupendous waves roll back and reveal their lower depths, and there, down where the sea monsters glide, I see the wreck of the hopes of former times.

I can only think of one thing more. If I could only find one grave where hope has revived I would visit it. I have heard of such an one. I'll go for myself and look at Joseph's new tomb.

On my way thither I meet Peter.

"Peter, whence comest thou?"

"From the sepulchre of my Master."

"What did you see there? Any grave clothes?"

"None."

"Any dead body?"

"None—the sepulchre is vacant."

"Any smell of death about the doorway?"

"None; rather a celestial fragrance at if the angels had just left the place."

"Well, Peter, when you find the disciples what will you tell them?"

"I will say this: 'Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, of his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you who are kept by the power of God.'—*Chicago Pulpit.*

The Old Cradle.

[Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.]

Now, the "patented self-rockers," no doubt, have their proper use; but go up with me into the garret of your old homestead, and exhume the cradle that you, a good while ago, slept in. The rockers are somewhat rough, as though a farmer's plane had fashioned them, and the sides just high enough for a child to learn to walk by. What a homely thing, take it all in all! You say: Stop your depreciation! We were all rocked in that. For about fifteen years that cradle was going much of the time. When the older child was taken out, a smaller child was put in. The crackle of the rockers is pleasant yet in my ears. There I took my first lessons in music as mother sang to me. Have heard what you would call far better singing since then, but none that so thoroughly touched me. She never got five hundred dollars per night for singing three songs at the Academy, with two or three *encores* grudgefully thrown in; but without pay she sometimes sang all night, and came out whenever *encored*, though she had only two little ears for an audience. It was a low, subdued tone that sings to me yet across thirty-five years.

You see the edge of that rocker, worn quite deep? That is where her foot was placed while she sat with her knitting or sewing, on summer afternoons, while the bees hummed at the door, and the shout of the boy at the oxen was heard afield. From the way the rocker is worn, I think that sometimes the foot must have been very tired, and the ankle very sore; but I do not think she stopped for that. When such a cradle as that got agoing, it kept on for years.

Let the old cradle rest in the garret! It has earned its quiet. The hands

that shook up its pillow have quit work. The foot that kept the rocker in motion is through with its journey. The face that hovered has been veiled from mortal sight. Cradle of blessed memories! Cradle that soothed so many little griefs! Cradle that kindled so many hopes! Cradle that rested so many fatigues! Sleep now thyself, after so many years of putting others to sleep!—*New York Methodist.*

Need of Rest.

[Robert Collyer.]

So, men of business, believe me, there is now and then a profitable venture in doing nothing at all. In the power to put business aside, and abiding now and then in a perfect quiet, things sometimes solve themselves, when we give them that advantage, which refuse to come clear for all our trying. We all know how, by simply taking some perplexity into the deepest silence this side of death—a good night's sleep—we can do better sometimes than if we sat up and wrought at a task all night. When Matthew Murray, of Leeds, wanted to see his way through some sore perplexity in his inventions, and all other effort was of no use, he rested day and night from all noise, and all effort except the effort an active man has to keep himself quiet; and then the thing he wanted would steal in and look at him, and light on him, and stay as birds used to light on the old hermits, no more afraid of them than of the tree under which they sat.

And, mothers, you may care and toil incessantly for your little ones, never resting a moment in your devotion; and then, because you never do be quiet, but enter into your very closet with a little frock to mend, you shall never be quite able to take the whole sunlight and sun of your motherhood into your heart. You will be so full of care about the bread that perishes as to miss the bread that cometh down from heaven. No person in the world needs so much now and then to be still, and open her soul only to the silence, as an earnest, energetic, whole-hearted mother. This eternal activity is almost sure to run at last into shallows.

Advice to Young Men.

[President Porter: Yale College.]

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Build upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Subscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels, Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws." If this advice is implicitly followed by the young men of the country, the millennium is near at hand.

Insufficiency of Science.

[Rev. W. W. Everts.]

Human philosophy, what is it? There is no completeness about it. It is always mysterious and incomplete. All rational knowledge is, after all, incomplete. Like a single feature of a land-

scape, science is but a part, and not the whole. It is but one feature of the whole. Or, like a segment of a circle, you cannot trace the circumference; or like the frieze of a column or an arch of a temple, you cannot know from these alone, the whole temple. So it is with knowledge. We should approach it with reverence, because its mysteries are far greater than the domain of its verities. The *terra incognita* is a great continent; while our demonstrated knowledge is a little island on the coast of that continent. Follow out any investigation and you necessarily come right upon an ocean of mystery. How improbable, therefore, that man should possess a sufficiency of rational knowledge. As well might a little insect, busy on the window pane, or on the garden fence, boast of a sufficient knowledge of the wide universe. O rationalist! O philosopher! thy knowledge is more insignificant than the little insect's as compared with the possibilities of God's universe. Alas! Alas! Thy science is godless; it is but human philosophy, science falsely so called. It is the kind of learning that the Apostle warns the church against as despoiling humanity. "Beware lest any man despoil you through philosophy and vain deceit," with worldly pretension and conceited philosophy. Beware lest society is robbed of the treasures of the true learning. You know very well, as the Apostle declares, that you cannot, by reason, demonstrate God; you cannot demonstrate the soul; you cannot demonstrate the spiritual world. The prophet brings his challenge to you, while you are eager in the pursuit of knowledge. O student of knowledge, canst thou by reason find out God? or discover the soul, or the way of eternal life? With all your wisdom, you cannot do it.

The Age of the World.

A century ago, all the lines of research which pushed their exploration into the past bound themselves to meet at a starting-point about six thousand years away. Intent upon their convergence, they virtually predetermined their own track in conformity with it. One after another, as they followed the trail of their own facts, they found that they were likely to overshoot their rendezvous, and must either twist the indications of direction from their natural sweep, or else demand a longer run. Even for the mere human phenomena, the allowance of history was evidently too small. Along the great rivers, which were the earliest seats of civilization, were found memorials of ancient dynasties which could not be compressed within so narrow a chronology. Remains of art, disinterred from surprising depths, beneath annual sand-drifts and fluvial deposits, measured themselves back thousands of years too far. The genealogy and rate of change in languages asked for more room to work. And the races of mankind, especially if they were to claim a common ancestry, could not make out their family tree, unless it were a more venerable stock, with roots in the soil of an older world. Meanwhile, the naturalist, hitherto content to classify and describe the forms of life now upon the earth and in the waters, was introduced by his brother, who had been taking notes among the rocks, to an entirely new realm of plants and animals—a realm which compelled him to arrange its kinds by a rule of succession, one after its forerunner, as well as by a rule of analogy, one like its neighbor; and hardly had organic nature, instead of remaining a mere picture of what is, become also a history of what has been, than, even before any attempt at measuring the intervals, the beads of the chain declared themselves in numbers far too great for the thread on which they were to hang.—*Old and New.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 24, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

IF our readers will loan to their neighbors occasional copies of the *Advocate* after perusal, they may thus frequently secure a new subscriber, and thereby extend the influence of our journal.

WE regret to learn the offices of the *News Echo* and *Christian Reformer* have both been destroyed by fire. The latter paper sends out a notice to its patrons that it will shortly resume publication. Nothing was saved from either office.

SECRETARY JAMES F. DUMBLE has forwarded to this office our silver medal for the "best specimen of job printing done in Texas," awarded by the late State Fair. We shall try to preserve a proper modesty, notwithstanding such flattering compliments.

A MODEL REPORT.—We invite special attention of those who fill the position of Secretary in our different District Conferences to the model report of the Paris District Conference, E. J. Shelton, Secretary, which will be found on the fifth page. It is compact, yet comprehensive. We know a great deal about the Paris District since we read the report. It brings out the different interests of the church, and presents them in that terse, pointed style which will insure their perusal.

The Galveston *Civilian* is publishing a series of articles descriptive of "the past and present" press of this city. From the closely condensed history of our *Advocate*, we extract the following:

At the close of 1871 the "Advocate Publishing Company" was formed, and took charge of the entire newspaper and job office, Mr. I. G. John continuing as editor. The company immediately invested several thousand dollars in refitting the office and purchasing new printing material, and the *Advocate* now has *undeniably the largest circulation of any paper in Texas*. It is the acknowledged representative of a religious denomination numbering 40,000 members in the State, and all ministers are its authorized agents.

THE *East Texas Bulletin* having seen a copy of the *Advocate* containing the National Republican platform, rushes to the conclusion that the *Advocate* is a "Radical religious journal." That will be news to our readers. As we gave the Cincinnati platform, and last week that adopted by the Baltimore Convention, we suppose the *Bulletin* will insist upon our swallowing all of them. We can't do it. The *Advocate*, as a paper, knows no party. In answer to the call of our people for the news of the day, we supply it without note or comment. Christian people have a right to know what is going on in the world, and in our secular department we shall supply them weekly with a well digested report, even if the *Bulletin* renews its complaint.

OUR GROWING FIELD.

Upwards of twelve hundred persons recently reached Gothenborg in one day on their way to America. It is estimated from present movements that Swedish immigration this year to the United States will be equal to that of last year, and that from Norway will be greater. In a few months Texas will be in direct communication by rail with the Atlantic cities, and the stream which has turned to the North and West as it passed St. Louis will begin to diverge toward the Southwest, and Texas will receive its share. The influence this increase in population will exert over the material prospects of our State is apparent to all; the influence it will exert over the Church is a matter of serious inquiry. As so large a proportion comes from Protestant countries, they will strengthen that element in our population and aid in guarding the Southwest from the encroachments of Catholicism, which are already felt in the Northern cities, in every movement which aims at the Christian education of the youth or the circulation of the Bible in every home. With many of these immigrants, however, religion is a mere formalism. The church in the Fatherland was linked with the state, and wielded that influence which time-honored institutions and venerable customs ever exert over the human mind. Here that link is broken; no bond unites the church and state, and the authority the preacher possessed, and the deference which was paid his calling in the old country, gradually declines; and the mind, relieved of those influences which once rendered religion respectable and its mandates authoritative, must very naturally drift into practical if not theoretical infidelity. Evangelical religion is their want. The evangelist ever finds, both among Protestants and Catholics from the country, a laborious but unfruitful people. When converted, they make the most-hearted Christians. The change which vital Christianity makes in thought and feeling is deep and permanent. The soul, lifted out of the groove in which education and custom have so long held it, recognizes the reality and completeness of the change, and enters with apostolic zeal into the new life with which it has been endowed.

Our German missions illustrate the truth of these remarks. They are made up of whole-hearted Christians. Their piety has in it an element which gives it solidity. Their sturdy Teutonic character grows vigorously in the living stock of evangelical Christianity, and both preachers and members display a zeal for Christ and the salvation of the people which promises permanency to the work and still more important results in the future. Our missions are laid on a broad basis, and the church must measure up in zeal and liberality to the increasing demand. That Providence which has opened so rich a field of labor among the Germans will open the way among their Scandinavian brethren, who are already seeking homes in the Southwest.

We are inviting immigration to our shores; we are waiting impatiently

to see the forests felled and the prairies enclosed by their industry, and all the other tokens of the presence of a thrifty population in our midst. The church should mark their coming with equal eagerness, and prepare with greater zeal to cultivate the field the coming thousands will supply.

THE PEOPLE OF THE LORD ARE WE.

The *Baptist Herald* is not pleased with what we said recently respecting "facts" and "opinions about the only proper mode of baptism." It says:

We doubt whether "descriptions of our lovely State" are all "facts." The editor's "views of the only proper mode of baptism," in his sense of mode, may be only an "opinion," but the New Testament view, and the "view" of those who choose to follow it, is a "fact."

The assumption that the "views" of other people respecting the "proper mode of baptism" are "only opinions," while the Baptists alone have the "facts," is about as liberal as the Papal claim of infallibility. In these days Protestants read the Bible for themselves, and when anybody comes along and says he has all the "facts," and that others only hold "opinions," they will ask, "Who are you? and where is your authority?"

Facts are stubborn things," and so the holders of them ought to be; "opinions are not," though the "holders" of them seem sometimes to be, for the *Advocate* sometime ago promised us a Greek sentence, showing us a good foundation for his "opinion" as to the mode of baptism, but he has not done it.

As facts are stubborn things the *Herald* should be careful not to run against them. We made no such promise as the *Herald* states. We said:

"If our neighbor will permit us to perform the task to our own satisfaction, we will undertake it with pleasure; but if he asks us to convince him, we must decline the effort."

We declined the job. When people assume they know it all we shall not attempt to convince them.

We asked the *Herald* to prove that the prefix found in the original, after the word "immerse," meant "out of." It has not responded, and we are very sure it never will.

The intimation that "descriptions of our lovely State," which we have published, are not "facts," involves a question between the *Herald* and our correspondents which we leave that journal to settle. We have no doubt as to their veracity, and accept their "descriptions" as "facts."

THE Bible Society of France, over which General de Chabaud Latour presided, reported its receipts at 47,000 francs, and its disbursements at 53,000. It has sold 31,334 Bibles. This is encouraging, yet one cannot but ask, "what are these among so many? It is cheering to think that He who multiplied the loaves still presides over the movements of His church.

In Switzerland there are 1,556,000 Protestants, and 1,084,655 Catholics. It is said that Catholicism has gained ground at Geneva, and that in that Canton there are now 47,857 Catholics, and 43,606 Protestants.

FERDINAND FLAKE.

The Galveston press last week was draped in mourning for Ferdinand Flake, the founder of *Flake's Bulletin*, and its editor-in-chief at the time of his death. He died in New London, Connecticut, the 16th of this month. He was a native of Hanover; came to Texas in 1840; became connected with the press in 1856. He was remarkable for independence of thought, and the bold utterance of his opinions. While many differed with him on vital questions of the day, but few will impugn his honesty of purpose. He was endowed with that indomitable will and untiring industry which so often win success under the most adverse influences. Around his grave his former antagonists of the press will gather, and while they forget all defects, will recall many traits and deeds worthy of their highest esteem.

DR. H. C. RILEY, whose labors in Mexico have been so signally successful, at a late meeting of the Boston Preachers' Meeting, gave an interesting sketch of his labors. He spent his early youth in South America, and by a strange Providence was led to Mexico, where he has been largely instrumental in the evangelical work, going on among the people of that country. The interest in the work in Mexico is growing daily in the hearts of the Protestant world. Rev. M. Dwight, who has been laboring in the same field, under the direction of the American and Foreign Christian Union, attended the same meeting, and said that during his labors of something more than a year, he had visited about four thousand families, and found them, with but few exceptions, ready to receive his instructions. They were willing to have him pray with them, and in most instances received the Bible. The way of the gospel is opening in that land of anarchy and superstition.

THE Missionary Society in Paris was presided over by Pastor Grandpierre. It had received 386,000 francs, and expended 359,000. Pastor Grandpierre also presided over the Central Society of Evangelization. The report made by Pastor Lerrioux shows receipts of 181,000 francs, and expenditures 130,000. The general gathering of the Sunday-schools at the Circue, Paris, was as cheering as any before the war. About 4000 children attended.

It is ascertained from reliable data that since the beginning of the present century upward of three hundred islands of Eastern and Southern Polynesia have been led by the labors of missionaries to renounce heathenism, and have been brought under the influence of Christianity. Over a quarter of a million are now under direct gospel influences, and over fifty thousand are communicants in some branch of the Christian church. The mission work is not a failure.

It is said that Abbe Michaud, who lately renounced the authority of his Bishop who demanded belief in the dogma of infallibility, is soon to open a large chapel in Paris, for the Old Catholics. Pere Hyacinthe will occupy the pulpit.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELISTS.

THE DEMONIAK—DEVILS AND THE SWINE.

This miracle is recorded by Matthew, VIII, 28-34; Mark, v, 1-20; Luke, VIII, 26-39. St. John makes no record of this transaction. The readers of the narrative will note that while Matthew says it occurred in the "country of the Gergesenes," Mark and Luke say it occurred in the "country of the Gadarenes."

From the "Comprehensive Commentary" we are able to give the following solution of this historical difficulty: "Gergesenes, (or ancient Girgashites, mentioned in Genesis x, xvi, Deuteronomy VII, i, Joshua III, x,) but, as the land belonging to one of these were contained within the limits of the other, (Gadara, the capital, according to Josephus of Perea, or the region east of Jordan, with its villages, lying in the country of the Gergesenes,) one evangelist might say the country of the Gergesenes; another, the country of the Gadarenes; each being as correct as the other."—*Calmet*.

The readers of the narrative will next remark that Matthew says, that "there met him (Christ) two possessed with devils." Mark records, that "there met him out of the tombs, a man with an unclean spirit." Luke states it thus: "There met him out of the city a certain man, which had devils a long time." With some slight verbal difference, the narrative is the same, with the exception that, while Matthew mentions "two," Mark and Luke speak only of "one." Neander's solution of this is, "two demoniacs are mentioned by Matthew; perhaps, because the demoniac speaks in the plural number, saying, what have we to do with thee?"

Matthew mentions that this demoniac was exceedingly fierce, so that no man might pass that way; but he makes no mention of the fact that the demoniac had "often been bound with chains," which had as often been broken. Mark and Luke say nothing of the demoniac's fierceness, but they mention what implies that he must have been exceedingly fierce—"that he had often been bound with chains;" and Luke adds, "fetters." They all agree in stating, that this gloomy and wretched creature "had his dwelling among the tombs." Of these tombs, Dr. E. D. Clarke, in his travels, remarks: "Along the borders of the Lake Gennesareth may still be seen the remains of those ancient tombs, hewn by the earliest inhabitants of Galilee, in the rocks which face the water; and their existence, to this day, offers strong internal evidence of the accuracy of the evangelist."

All the evangelists represent this demoniac, under the influence of the evil spirits who possessed him, as crying out and saying: "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, son of the Most High God?" Luke and Mark record the fact, that Christ asked the demoniac his name; but Matthew says nothing about it. Luke and Mark state the answer of the demoniac much in the same words. Mark: "My name is Legion, for we are many." Luke:

"And he said Legion; because many devils were entered into him." Matthew omits to state that Christ commanded the devils to come out of the man before he asked him his name; but from the request the devils prefer, it is fair to infer that he had, even from Matthew's account. Mark and Luke state that he had commanded the devils to come out of the man before he had asked him his name.

They all record the request of the devils to go into the swine. Matthew: that the devils besought him, saying: "If thou cast us out, suffer us to go away into the herd of swine." Mark: "And all the devils besought him, saying, 'Send us into the swine, that we may enter into them.'" Luke: "And they besought him that he would suffer them to enter into them." In relation to the number of the swine, Matthew and Luke say, that there was a "herd of many swine." Mark, with his characteristic particularity and minuteness of detail, says: "There was there, nigh unto the mountains, a great herd of swine feeding—(they were about two thousand.)"

In relation to the permission given to the devils and the drowning of the swine, the three give us, substantially, the same account, though each writer keeps up his independent identity. Matthew says: "And He said unto them, Go." Mark: "And forthwith Jesus gave them leave." Luke: "And He suffered them." The drowning: Matthew says: "And when they were come out, they went into the herd of swine, and behold! the whole herd of swine ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and perished in the waters." Mark: "And the unclean spirits went out and entered into the swine; and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were choked in the sea." Luke: "Then went the devils out of the man, and entered into the swine; and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake, and were choked."

In narrating the effect of the miracle upon the keepers of the swine, Matthew states that "they that kept them fled, and went their ways into the city and told everything; and what was befallen to the possessed of the devils." Mark: "And they that fed the swine fled, and told it in the city, and in the country." Luke: "When they that fed them saw what was done, they fled, and went and told it in the city, and in the country."

St. Matthew adds but one fact more to this narrative, to-wit: that the people of Gadara came out and saw Jesus, and desired Him to depart out of their coasts. Mark and Luke also state the same fact. This Gadara was a sort of porkopolis in those parts, but the hog trade was a contraband trade, the Jews being forbidden to touch the hog; it was unclean for them; but the Gadarenes were feeding and rearing for the Gentile market, much as the Christian manufacturers of Birmingham making idol gods to export to heathendom. This miracle had caused the destruction of two thousand of these unclean and forbidden animals; and though a righteous confiscation of forbidden property, they were outraged after the fashion of "Demetrius,

the silversmith;" their "craft was in danger." It is to be remarked, that this miracle and the "withering of the fig tree" are the only punitive miracles ascribed to Christ.

St. Mark and Luke proceed with the narrative in very much the same words, and state several facts omitted by Matthew: that the people found the man, out of whom the devils were cast, at the feet of Jesus, clothed in his right mind; that the people feared; that they besought Christ to depart; that the subject of the gracious miracle desired to follow Christ, but that Christ urged him to return home, and "show how great things God hath done unto thee." W.

MERCY TEMPERS JUSTICE.—By reference to our letter list it will be seen that Rev. W. C. Blackburn subscribes for a copy of the ADVOCATE for the benefit of the prisoners in the Denton jail. The Advocate Company desiring stock in so good a movement, adds another copy. Brother Blackburn points to the solution of a question which is just now interesting the Northern press. Claiming that prisons are not merely punitive, but reformatory institutions, they inquire how the latter end can best be attained. With the Christian the solution is simple. The convict is a sinner like the rest of us. His sins may be darker in dye, or the poor fellow may be more unfortunate—that is all the difference. The prisoner needs the gospel; let him have it; it conquers by love. With the Bible, furnish him good books. He feels the weight of the law; give him the gospel. Let him feel that he still belongs to the common brotherhood of our race. The touch of sympathy is mightier than stone walls and iron bolts. Restore the links that bind him to his kind. Let him know what is going on in the free, bright world without and he will not only long to get out of his cell, but will be careful never to gain to get in. Treat him as a man—a bad man, it may be—but a man still, nobly endowed and in reach of redemption, both in this world and the next, and you may save him.

MR. LAWRENCE, who has been engaged in the circulation of the Bible in Spain, writes that the demand is limited only by the supply. He has already disposed of hundreds of thousands of copies of the Word of God. He has traversed Southern Spain with a supply of the Bible, and a magic lantern illustrating scenes of Bible history. At Castillon the Mayor procured for him a hall which would accommodate 1500 persons. It was crowded. A Jesuit twice attempted to interrupt the exhibition, when he was silenced by the audience. Later in the evening, the priests attempted to excite riot, and a gang of men under their direction surrounded the building. The Mayor interposed, and arrested the Jesuit who headed the disturbance. Other high officials tendered their aid and sympathy to the evangelists, who were able, through their co-operation, to dispose of upwards of one thousand copies of the Bible entire or in parts, as published by the Bible Society. "The Word of God is not bound."

WELL STATED.

Many letters have come to our table indorsing the management of the ADVOCATE in reply to the strictures of the Austin District Conference. Our friends who have written such kind and encouraging words, will accept our thanks. We are sufficiently mortal to place a very high estimate upon the esteem and support of our brethren, both in the ministry and among the laity. We had purposed giving them to our readers, but their number would make their insertion burdensome to our columns, and possibly their publication would look slightly egotistical. Withholding them we consider a first-class act of self-denial on our part. Some of them are a trifle emphatic, not to say severe, and as we desire to unite and harmonize rather than engender difference, we have selected from among those sent in by ministerial friends the following, as being not only moderate in its tone, but just and comprehensive in the view it presents of the editorial prerogative and responsibility. We cannot expect to please all; but we intend to supply our readers with a paper which will challenge criticism:

MR. EDITOR—The writer, in common with others of your readers, was somewhat surprised at your arraignment by the Austin District Conference, as appeared in your issue of the 3d inst. I have heard but one expression in regard to your paper here, and that is, its *marked improvement under the present regime*. It has been my fortune, (or misfortune,) to have something to do with the press, and I can appreciate your difficult position. If the man who preaches from the pulpit rarely succeeds in pleasing everybody in a small congregation, how can the man who preaches to *ten thousand* from the tripod expect to please all? Tastes and ideas vary so much that he who undertakes the contract will certainly fail. In this age of intelligence, when the editor's table groans under the burden of periodicals from all parts of the world, his chief difficulty is in knowing how to condense his matter, so as to give *multum in parvo*. If all who write for the press or the pulpit would study this art more, they would not only relieve editors of a most delicate and unpleasant duty, but also add to their efficiency in their ministrations. Whilst an editor should not despise the suggestions of friends, when made in the spirit of kindness, yet it is presumed that he is the best judge of the matter admitted into his columns; and reasonable persons will not fly in his face, should he occasionally use his prerogative in pruning their verbiage, or rejecting it altogether. A. J. YEATER.

ANDERSON, July 6, 1872.

FROM the reports of some of the missionaries who have been for years in the work, in China, it appears that about three per cent. of the population of China can read or write. Another writer, long familiar with China, estimates it at four per cent. Either estimate indicates the ignorance of the masses, and the need of missionaries who will not only preach the Word, but by educating the people, qualify them to understand the gospel.

THE Paris Tract Society has long been hampered by a debt which has recently been met through the liberality of the Religious Tract Society of London. Christian love oversteps the barriers of nationality.

The Sunday School.

An Example.

Our London correspondent last week gave an interesting account of a wonderful work which the Gospel had effected in one of the most wretched thoroughfares of London. A few years ago a respectable stranger was unsafe in its limits; it was the rendezvous of thieves and beggars. Now the streets are safe by day and night, schools are established, chapels are filled with worshipers, and multitudes have been won to the cross. That which especially arrested our attention was the fact that the chief agent in the accomplishment of this work was a layman. He was not rich, but dependent on his daily efforts for support, and could give no other time to the work beyond his evenings and Sundays. Such are the men whom God will employ to convert the world. They come along at rare intervals. We find one or two, or a score, or possibly a hundred at work in some of the different religious centres, or pushing their way out into the empire of wickedness, and their work and its results fill us with wonder. They find society festering in corruption, and humanity in its lowest scale, but the moral atmosphere is purified, and once degraded men and women are made fit to be companions with angels. The Gospel has done it all, you say! So say we; yet mortals must wield the mighty forces that Gospel has provided, or the work is never done. That Gospel is ever waiting to accomplish the like results. It will respond to your call or mine. Why has it not wrought wonders in our hands?

These men are the representatives of the coming Christian. An open field presents itself to them, and the absence of eloquence, learning, leisure or position does not appall them. They bear the Gospel with them into the field, and create by its aid the opportunities for which others are waiting. We hope every Sunday-school teacher who reads the *ADVOCATE* will turn to our last number, read again our London letter, and then turn to the field around and see if more can not be accomplished for Christ and man. If there are boys and girls out of the school, there is an open field, and until all are gathered under religious instruction there is a cry from Macedonia sounding in your ears. If your school is full and your class a large one, inquire whether all are converted, and rest not till the inquiry finds an answer you are willing to face before the throne.

At the forty-eighth anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union, held in Philadelphia in May, the reports made exhibit marked activity in the Sunday-school work. Over one thousand new schools were organized last year, and about 50,000 children added to the numbers already under religious instruction. One missionary in Michigan estimates as the result of five years' labor the organization of 27 churches, and 400 conversions; another named 14 churches, which were the outgrowth of 83 Sunday-schools planted by him in three and one-half years. This is a good work. A church built upon such a basis will be composed of intelligent and working members.

The great Sunday-school singer, Philip Phillips, is about to sail to Europe where he is to give one hundred "evenings of sacred song." The singer possesses a wonderful gift, and the Sunday-school is giving it a direction which not only makes it thrill the ear with delight, but constitutes it a powerful agency in winning souls to the cross.

THE Sunday-school publications for July, sent us from Nashville, are among the best they have sent out. We commend the first article in the *Magazine*, from the pen of Bishop McTyeire, on "Punctuality in Sunday-School Teachers," to all delinquents in our bounds.

Waco Sunday-School Convention.

The Sunday-school Convention, appointed by the North-west Texas Conference, met in Waco, June 14, 1872, Rev. Thos. Stanford was chosen President, and O. M. Addison, Secretary.

There were delegates in attendance from the Waco, Belton, Waxahachie and Springfield districts.

A permanent organization was perfected, the constitution of which you will greatly oblige us by publishing.

The essays provided for, with one or two exceptions, were prepared and delivered, and on Monday, the 17th, the convention adjourned.

The time for the annual meeting of the Sunday-school Association was fixed for the Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, and the place, Waxahachie. O. M. ADDISON.

CONSTITUTION.

OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH-WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

ARTICLE I. The society shall be called the Sunday-School Association of the North-west Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South.

ART. II. The object of the Association shall be to advance the interests of Sunday-schools, and to establish new schools within the bounds of the Conference.

ART. III. The members of the Annual Conference, superintendents of Sunday-schools and one delegate selected by each school, shall constitute the members of the Association.

ART. IV. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. V. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall hold their offices for one year.

ART. VI. A committee of three shall be elected annually, known as the Committee of Arrangements, whose duty it shall be to prepare business for the next annual meeting, select subjects for discussion, and appoint suitable persons to write essays or sermons upon the same.

ART. VII. The essays provided for shall be read before the Association, and shall then be open for criticism and debate.

ART. VIII. At any annual meeting of the Association two-thirds of the members present may alter or amend this constitution.

ART. IX. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. The Association shall open with religious service.
2. Recognition of delegates.
3. Appointment of committees.
4. Call for statistics.
5. Call for reports.
6. Reading essays or sermons.
7. Discussion of questions.
8. Selecting place, and determining time for holding next annual session.

The Child's Prayer.

A little girl belonging to a poor family near New York had an intemperate father, who was in the habit of abusing his wife and children. She had attended Sabbath-school, and had there learned to know and love her Savior. The father was, notwithstanding, much attached to his little daughter; and on her being taken seriously ill, the physician told him that she would die. No! he did not believe it: he would not part with her, he could not. He went to her bedside, and as he gazed on her changed features he was completely overcome.

"O yes, father," said the dying child, "you must part with me. I am going to Jesus. But before He takes me promise me two things; one is, that you won't, from this time, abuse mother any more, or drink any more whisky."

The little girl's face lighted up with joy as he gave the promise in a most solemn manner.

"The other thing is, promise me that you will pray."

"I can not pray, child. I don't know how," said the poor man.

"Then, father, kneel down, please, and say after me. I will pray, for I learned in Sabbath-school, and God has taught me how to pray, too. My heart prays, and you must let your heart pray. Now say the words." And she began, in her simple manner, to pray to Jesus the Savior of sinners.

After a little while he began to repeat after her. As he went on, his heart was drawn out, and he broke forth into an earnest prayer for himself. He bewailed his sins, confessed, and promised to forsake them. And light broke in upon him in the darkness. How long he prayed he did not know; he seemed to have forgotten even his child.

When he came to himself he raised his hand on the bed on which he had rested it. There lay the little speaker, but she was now silent. A lovely smile was upon her face, her little hand had clasped that of her father, but she had gone; her spirit had departed to be forever with Jesus. Her last act had been to point her erring parent to the Savior.

Sabbath-School Books.

"It seems to me you spend a deal of time selecting those Sabbath-school books."

"Yes. I'd rather have poison in the children's bread and milk than in their books."

A book comes to one in the quiet of his thoughtful hours. It finds him off guard. If it speaks pleasantly he will listen, whether it teaches doctrines of devils or angels' speech. What it says is woven into life. He may lose what the speaker uttered, but he goes again and again to his book for a repetition of the truth or the lie. The old proverb says: "Show me the company a man keeps, and I will tell you his character." In these days it might better be: "Show me what he reads." One strong, bad book may turn a young man's feet toward hell.

It matters less what children read? Indeed, not! As the people who teach them are, to their fancy, infinitely wise and great, so their books are marvels of skill and beauty and goodness. All are in the superlative, wonderfully interesting, or thrown aside in disgust. Hence the power of what they read. Because their thought is yet speechless we ignore it. They can not tell us what they think; nevertheless they do think, and their thought takes color from their books more than from the people who mend their manners and their pinafores, who cajole and scold them, who pet and oppress them. They lie awake in the morning jingling over some nursery

jumble, finding men and women, children and animals on the wall; not the men and women they meet on the streets, not the boys and girls they play and quarrel with, but the people of their books. I can see them yet—those pretty morning pictures, painted by the plasterer's trowel, leaving rough places for shadows to hide in, and the child's fancy. Not Bettie or Nell, Charley or Joe, came out on the wall, but a plumed knight, fighting a dragon; a crowned queen, with her sweeping train; a grand king, with his retinue and hawks and hounds—these were the people of my book world. They were always about me when I was alone, or sick, or sleepless. Alas, alas! they taught me, a tiny child, that to be beautiful, to live elegantly, to dress gorgeously, to make a grand appearance, was the one thing needful. With what infinite pains and hard discipline has the dear Christ taught me His own lessons, the opposite of these!

We are so busy with the ready-made people around us, we so underrate the children, that we fail to get at their thought. If we were wiser we should find that oftener than otherwise their books shape their character, decide their way in life.

Sabbath-School Addresses.

Good addresses are a great pleasure and attraction; but the best address that ever was delivered is not fit to be substituted for the Sunday-school lesson. I have heard superintendents say: "Now children, as we have Mr. So-and-so with us to-day, we will dispense with the lesson, and listen to a few remarks from him." This is all wrong. I would not attempt to lay down a general rule against any address except on stated days. In the country, where speakers are not easily obtained, it is perhaps well to catch them when they come, and to make room for their addresses after the lesson. My own experience in a city school sustains the following rules:

1st. Set apart one Sunday in each month as a missionary meeting, and omit the lesson regularly on that day, supplying its place with addresses and general exercises. Do not invite nor allow *any one* to address the school at any other time. Above all, don't be continually making long speeches to the school yourself. The superintendent is always in danger of losing his influence by too much talking; and he should avoid this whenever he can. Once or twice in each year address your own school, and do your best, preparing yourself as carefully as if they were an audience of strangers. To them and yourself it will be a great benefit.

2d. Do not rely upon chance visitors, but invite a speaker beforehand for your monthly meeting—one whom you know to be able to interest the school.

3d. Never let a speaker run over his time so as to prolong the session of the school. If you are not punctual in closing, how can you expect the rest to be punctual in coming?

THE Sabbath-school teacher has the child in hand one hour in one hundred and sixty-eight. She gives her lessons under all sorts of difficulties. Objects passing the windows, people in the aisles, the scholars in the next seat, a half-dozen merry urchins, full of sly mischief—all these catch his attention, so that he hardly hears what she says. He takes home a book. He gets away by himself, his eyes fastened upon it. It has him all to itself for hours. Its people are real to him. He makes up his mind to be like them. They take hold of him. They mould him for Christ or Satan, heaven or hell. It is important that we have strong, earnest, trained Sabbath-school teachers. It is infinitely more important that we have strong, true, good Sabbath-school books.

Boys and Girls.

Got a-Going and Couldn't Stop.

The boy that was brought before the police, and sent to the House of Correction, for stealing, began by taking little things from his mother—by stealing sweetmeats and other nice things that were put away. Next he began to take things from his companions at school. He got a-going, and couldn't stop till he got in jail.

Those two boys that you see fighting out on the green began by bantering each other in fun. At length they began to get angry, and dispute, and call each other names, till they got a-going, and couldn't stop. They will separate with black eyes and bloody noses.

There is a young man sitting late with his companions at the gaming-table. He has flushed cheeks, an anxious look, a despairing countenance. He has lost his last dollar. He began by playing marbles in the street, but got a-going, and couldn't stop.

See that young man, with a dark lantern, stealing from his master's drawer. He is a merchant's clerk. He came from the country a promising boy. But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre, and he thought he must go too. He began by thinking he would only go once, just to say that he had been to the theatre. He has used up his wages, and wants more money. He cannot resist the temptation when he knows there is money in the drawer. He has got a-going. He will stop in the State prison.

Hark, do you hear that horrid oath? It comes from the foul mouth of a little boy in the street. He began by saying by-words, but he has got a-going, and can't stop.

Fifty young men were some years ago in the habit of meeting together in a room, at a public house, to enjoy themselves in social hilarity, where the wine-cup passed freely around. One of them, as he was going there one evening, began to think that there might be danger in the way. He stopped and considered a moment, and then said to himself, "Right about face!" He turned on his heel, went back to his room, and never was seen at the public-house again. He has become rich; and the first block of buildings which he erected was built directly in front of the place where he stood when he made that exclamation. Six of the young men followed his example. The remaining forty-three got a-going, and couldn't stop till they landed in the ditch, and most of them in a drunkard's grave.

Beware, then, boys, how you get along. Be sure before you start that you are in the right way, for when you are sliding down hill it is hard to stop.—*Christian at Work.*

The Little Girl and Her Copy.

A little girl went to writing-school. When she saw her copy, with every line so perfect, "I can never write like that," she said.

She looked steadfastly at the straight round lines, so slim and graceful. Then she took up her pen and timidly put it on the paper. Her hand trembled; she stopped, studied the copy, and began again. "I can but try," said the little girl; "I will do as well as I can."

She wrote half a page. The letters were crooked. What more could we expect from a first effort? The next scholar stretched across her desk, and said, "What scraggy things you make!" Tears filled the little girl's eyes. She dreaded to have the teacher see her book. "He will be angry with me, and scold," she said to herself.

But when the teacher came and looked he smiled. "I see you are trying, my little girl," he said kindly, "and that is enough for me."

She took courage. Again and again she studied the beautiful copy. She wanted to know how every line went, how every letter was rounded and made. Then she took up her pen and began to write. She wrote carefully, with the copy always before her. But oh! what slow work it was! Her letters straggled here, they crowded there, and some of them looked every way.

The little girl trembled at the step of the teacher. "I am afraid you will find fault with me," she said, "my letters are not fit to be on the same page with the copy."

"I do not find fault with you," said the teacher, "because I do not look so much at what you do. By really trying you make a little improvement every day; and a little improvement every day will enable you to reach excellence by-and-by."

"Thank you, sir," said the little girl; and thus encouraged, she took up her pen with a greater spirit of application than before.

And so it is with the dear children who are trying to become like Jesus. God has given us a heavenly copy. He has given us His dear Son "for an example; that we should follow His steps." He "did no sin, neither was guile found in His mouth." "He is altogether lovely," and "full of grace and truth." And when you study His character, "I can never, never reach that," you say; "I can never be like Jesus."

God does not expect you to become like His dear son in a minute, or a day, or a year; but what pleases Him is that you should love Him, and try to follow His example. It is that temper which helps you to grow, day by day, little by little, into His likeness, which God desires to see. God loves you for trying, and will help you.—*Observer.*

Naming Over.

"I have three children to name over," said Mrs. Drew one day, "and I shall name them Half Done, Almost Done and Done."

Jasper went behind his mother's chair with a guilty look. He, I am sure, was Half Done, for, as quick as lightning, he thought of his martin-house, begun as soon as he had his new box of tools, and never roofed; of his aunt's flower ladder, which had only the sticks, and that was all; of the latch he had begun to mend, and left; of his geometry which he missed, because it was only half learned; of the mittens which he had lost, because they were only half in his pocket; and, worse than all, of Zebra, the horse, who ran away and broke the buggy, because he was only half harnessed. Jasper, I say, quick as a flash, thought of these, and shrunk back, more than certain that "Half Done" was his name. If all he thought was true, did he not deserve it?

"You mean ME," said Lucy. "Mean you for what?" asked her mother.

"For Almost Done," said Lucy, blushing. "I was almost done dressing when breakfast was ready; I was almost to school when it began; I had almost done my letter to papa when it was time to send it; I had almost finished 'Golden Threads' when Jane came for it. Oh, dear!" sighed Lucy, "Almost Done is quite as bad as Half Done, and a great deal more provoking, because, you see, just a LITTLE more trying would have done it."

"'Almost' cost King Agrippa his soul," said Lucy's mother. "He was almost persuaded to be a Christian, after hearing St. Paul preach; but the poor king stopped; ALMOST but not ALTOGETHER. Poor Agrippa, I am so sorry for him."

"And are you sorry for me?" asked Lucy softly.

"Yes, my darling, because 'almost' stops short of reaching the end of what you may most desire and need.

Your feet are turned toward the Lord, but they will not take you to Him. Your eyes are looking toward heaven, but 'almost' will leave you THIS SIDE of the Beautiful Gate, and this side is outside, where you would not be left, my child."

"No, mother, I do not want to be left out," she said. "I will put away 'ALMOST' and take up 'ALTOGETHER,' for 'ALTOGETHER' means Done, I suppose. Who of us is done?"

"Who is?" asked mother. "Arthur!" cried Lucy and Jasper at once. "Arthur DOES; Arthur FINISHES."

Arthur looked up surprised and pleased, as his brother and sister willingly accorded the credit due him.

How many times they had seen him, small boy as he was, cipher for an hour together, rubbing out and writing figures over again, until at last he would bring his small fist whack! on the table, shouting, "It is DONE!" How patiently and persistently he would plane and hammer, and saw and plane and hammer, with all his mind on his work, until a boat, or a box, or a windmill, DONE and WELL done, rewarded his labors.

Yes, Arthur was 'Done.' "He is a finisher," said Jasper, "and I wish I was."

"Think, Jasper," said his mother, "how it would be to carry half done into everything—the bread half done, your dinner half done, the table half set, your new pants and coat from the tailor's half done, sweeping, washing, sewing half done."

"Please don't mother," said Jasper. "Let me think of it."

A German Fable.

A raven was crossing a field and saw a cuckoo preparing a soft bed behind a shady bush. That seemed very odd to him; so he crept nearer and asked the cuckoo what he was making there.

"A bed, as you see," the cuckoo answered shortly.

"A bed! What for?" the raven kept on inquiring. "You are not going to lie on the ground? As far as I know, you usually rest in a hollow tree."

"It is not for myself," replied the cuckoo, "but for that poor sick hen there, you see behind the bushes. See that poor creature," he continued, weeping; "she fills my soul with pity; she has not been well for a long time."

"Really, an odd kind of neighborly love. I could never in the least have expected that of you," the raven cried in ecstasy; and the bright tears flowed down his raven cheeks at the thought of this noble deed.

"Yes," the cuckoo continued in a whining tone, "this good hen laid me early every day an egg; upon that I have hitherto lived when I could get at nothing else, and how miserable I should be if she should die! I must perish. Yes, I must starve in these famine times."

"Aha, so! It is not precisely for the poor sick hen, but for the egg you make the nest," croaked the raven, as quickly drying her tears she flew away.

HOW TO OBEY.—Do it at once. Never wait to be told a second time. Do just what you are told to do. Do not try to have your own way, even in part.

Do it cheerfully. Do not go about in a surly, cross, peevish way. Do not fret, or grumble, or talk back. Only cheerful obedience can be pleasing to God and man.

"Oh, how love I thy law," said David, "it is my meditation all the day."

No one can do all things. Let each, therefore, strive only to do that one thing which he can do well, and to the glory of God.

PUZZLES, ETC.

Beneath my first and last,
When from my whole they're parted,
Have fish for ages past
For ever dived and darted.
My middle stands the first
Among its kind in station,
My whole alike doth burst
O'er every land and nation.

My first is a hunter both cruel and sly,
No softly shod robber more stealthy than he,
Far out in the night-time when nobody's by,
Very valiant on land, but a coward at sea.

He loves the bright summer days, balmy and sunny,
But I fear is too often a musical rake,
Indulging in melodies plaintive and funny,
That long after midnight keep people awake.

My second's an article very much used,
And one I am sure we could ill do without.
My third I have seen of all sizes and shapes
In pocket and bed-room, and concert and rout.

It is formed of an animal's back I am told,
And sometimes as well from the sap of a tree;
And if you have one of an elephant's tooth,
Dear reader, I beg you pray give it to me!

If you journey to Egypt or wander to Rome,
My whole I expect you will surely explore;
But do not stray far from the luminous torch,
If you have a wish to see Texas once more.

Luke had it before;
Paul had it behind;
Boys never have it;
Girls always have it;

Poor Mrs. Milligan had it twice in one place;
Captain Luttrell had it before and behind.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 997.

MATAPAN. ENVELOP. HORSEMAN. THRONE. PRIMROSE. RAMROD. FOX. WANT-AGE, THE BIRTH PLACE OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

We have the following in answer to the Biblical Puzzle in No. 996:

The whale was made before the man
To answer God's most holy plan;
'Twas Adam gave the whale his name,
The Book of God doth say the same.

The whale his Maker's laws obeyed,
And from them he had never strayed;
Thousands of miles he goes each year,
Nor does he on the earth appear.

The living soul that was in him
The Lord placed there because of sin;
That good old prophet of the Lord
Refused obedience to His word,
To go and preach the Word of God
To a city in the land of Nod.

The Lord prepared the whale to save
The prophet from a watery grave,
That good old prophet, Jonah by name,
Look in the Bible you'll find the same.

In addition to the above, we have correct answers from W. H. Hotchkiss, J. S. Clower and F. Willie B.—

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.

PATTON.—CHARLES R. PATTON, the subject of this notice, was born in Clabourn, in the State of Alabama, March 2, 1826; came to Texas in 1847; was married December, 1849, joined the Methodist Church, South, in 1858, in Western Texas; departed this life at his residence, on Bolivar, in the county of Galveston July 1, 1872.

He made a good husband; was an affectionate father—his children were devoted to him; was a useful citizen and a generous friend. May the Lord comfort and console his bereaved and afflicted family. J. H. DAVIDSON, New Orleans Advocate please copy.

STEVENS.—SOPHRONIA, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Fields, was born in 1831; professed religion in 1847, and joined the M. E. Church; in 1853 was married to John W. Stevens.

Sister Stevens, say they who knew her best, lived in the main a consistent Christian. For four years past she labored under a disease which, at times, caused her great suffering; yet she seldom murmured at her lot. She often spoke of her departure, and always calmly, and expressed her willingness to leave all in the hands of Him who careth for all. Just a few days before her death (which occurred on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1872,) she said to her husband: "All the desire I have to live is to be with you and my children." Yet the messenger came, claimed her, and she is gone. She left a husband and three little boys to mourn their loss, which is her eternal gain. W. F. COMPTON.

NEAL.—SUSAN M. NEAL, wife of J. F. Neal, died the 24th of April last, at the residence of her husband, in Navarro county, Texas.

Her illness lasted eight days. She died with pneumonia. She leaves a husband and three little children, with parents and many friends, to mourn their loss. She was an amiable lady, a loving wife and an affectionate mother. She was known only to be loved. She did not belong to any church, but her husband and friends are fully satisfied that she made her calling and election sure; that she made peace with her Savior before she departed this life, and that she is now on the banks of deliverance, awaiting the coming of loved ones. Yes, she is a guardian angel in heaven to watch over that husband and those blessed little children. May God give grace to the husband and aged parents to bear up under their bereavements, and may they all finally be gathered up together where parting will be no more.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The \$100,000 subsidy to the Dallas and Wichita Railroad was carried in that county by a large majority.

We see it stated that a paper to be devoted to the advocacy of Liberal Republican principles is to be started in Dallas, under the control of Gen. J. G. Walker, former commander of "Walker's Division."

The farmers of Austin county have held a meeting for the purpose of encouraging immigration to that region. A committee was appointed which reported data demonstrating the superior advantages of that section as a farming, stock and fruit region. We commend the action of Austin county farmers to the attention of other sections. Let immigrants know what advantages your county can offer.

The *Bryan Appeal* thinks the Agricultural College building at that point will now be erected without further delay.

We see it stated that the property in Cherokee county, known as Dr. Young's Iron Works, has been sold. They are located in the midst of one of the richest iron regions in our State. The railroad will, ere long, develop the mineral wealth of Cherokee and surrounding counties.

The *Waco Advance* mentions immigrant wagons passing westward through that city every day.

The survey of the Rockport, Fulton, Laredo and Mexican Pacific Railroad is progressing.

A correspondent of the *Houston Telegraph*, from Dallas, furnishes items which indicate that the prosperity of that inland city rests on a solid basis. It is the center of a region of unsurpassed fertility; its population is rapidly increasing; its four churches supplied by an able ministry; it has excellent schools; five Sunday-schools, and is the point of intersection of the Central and Texas Pacific railroads. It has a bright future if the people will improve these advantages.

The Great Northern Railroad will soon be graded to Crockett. The grading north of Crockett, towards Palestine, is being pushed forward with energy.

The *San Antonio Herald* says that several thousand dollars worth of milk cows in that city have been destroyed by Mexican cattle thieves.

The *Jewett Experiment* reports unusually promising crops in that section. Upland corn will average thirty and that raised on the bottom farms fifty bushels per acre.

Dr. Eldridge is planting a colony in Clay county. A good movement.

The Bohemians held a festival in Austin county, at which 500 people attended. They are an industrious and thriving people.

Many farmers in Austin and Washington counties estimate their corn crop at from forty to fifty bushels per acre, and the cotton promises to turn out as well.

Capt. Muhlenberg, who has charge of the surveying party of the Pacific Railroad, drew 40 Sharpe's rifles, 40 Remington revolvers, 5000 rounds of rifle and 4800 rounds of pistol ammunition from the ordinance supplies of the Military Department.

The *Austin Land Register* says that a lot of goods reached that point, by wagon, at a cost of \$42, which, at the tariff rates, would have cost from Galveston via rail \$75 30.

A correspondent of the *Texas New Yorker*, from Lowell, Massachusetts, suggests the appointment of an immigration agent in New England, in order to turn the current of immigration to our State. A proper representation would secure skilled labor, as well as producers of the raw material.

The editor of the *Rockport Transcript* has interviewed two squashes, either of which weighed over sixty pounds.

John Hittson, one of the largest stock-raisers in Texas, writes to the *Weatherford Times* from Denver, Colorado, June 9th, that a great many Texas cattle are being driven north by Indians, Mexicans and thieving whites. He urges that organized companies of citizens be stationed on the frontier to arrest the traffic.

The *Journal* says that 100 pound water-melons have been sold in the market at Austin.

A rattlesnake was recently captured in the Indian Nation and brought into Sherman, measuring five feet in length and having twelve rattles.

The *Neches Valley News* is stirring up the good people of Beaumont to contribute liberally toward their projected church building. That is sensible. Churches and schools will attract the right kind of population.

The Indians stole upwards of one hundred and fifty head of horses from Blanco county during the month of June.

The *Clarksville Standard* reports the *Friends of Temperance*, lately organized in that place by Dr. Younge, in a prosperous condition, and calls on old and young to join the ranks of the cold-water army.

Mr. Boyle, of the firm of Douglass, Brown, Reynolds & Co., contractors on the International Railroad, and their clerk, Mr. Snyder, were attacked by four persons closely masked, when about a mile east of Palestine, and robbed of eleven thousand dollars. Large parties are in pursuit of the robbers.

Rev. W. F. Crampton, writing from Liberty, July 9th, furnishes us the subjoined incident:

Mr. Fields, living in what is known as Grand Cane neighborhood, some twenty-five or thirty miles above this, while working in his potatoe patch, was struck by lightning and killed instantly, and so great was the force of the lightning that every piece of clothing—hat, shirt, pants, shoes, etc., were torn completely to pieces; even the heels of his shoes were torn apart, and no tacks could be found. His hair also, was cut off and twisted into ropes from twelve to eighteen inches long, and thrown 250 yards. Also, all kinds of vegetation was killed, and the ground parched for thirty feet square. A negro woman who was some forty or fifty feet from Mr. Fields was knocked down, and remained insensible for several days. She says the last she saw of Mr. Fields he had quit his work and started to the house to get out of the rain, with his hoe on his shoulder. It was a new steel hoe. I learn that the handle was split into splinters, and the hoe ruined.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown has been sick, but on the 14th was able to sit up and receive his friends, though still confined to his house.

A movement has been suggested to unite the straight-out Democrats with the National Labor Union.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees were in joint conference, on the 13th, in Washington, perfecting arrangements for circulating documents and providing speakers for the campaign.

Senator Wilson left Washington for North Carolina, the 15th, where he purposes speaking at prominent points during the campaign. He had an interview with Sumner before he left.

The following letter from Sumner to L. M. Reeves, of St. Louis, appears in the telegrams of July 14:

"I think, on reflection, you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter which you call attention to. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many things; we were born in the same year. I honor him very much; between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly."

Gen. Porter, at Long Branch, is to make public a list of Democrats who will take the stump for Grant.

The *Herald's* Boston special intimates that Gen. Banks has espoused the Greeley cause.

The *New Orleans Republican* says that Lieut. Gov. Pinchback and Senator Campbell made speeches in favor of Greeley at a Republican meeting in St. James parish, yesterday. As Pinchback has been considered a supporter of Grant, this action is considered significant.

The Pinchback Republican Convention re-assembles August 9th.

The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, held at Weldon, N. C., July 12th, was attended by several thousand persons. Senators Tipton and Stockton, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Ex-Gov. Vance, Ex-Senator Clingman and Col. Hinton, of Norfolk, spoke.

On the 12th inst., an immense Greeley and Brown meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn.

The Republican National Executive Committee met in New York the 17th. Measures were considered for forwarding the canvass in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union League was also held, at which it was resolved to cooperate with the National Committee.

W. W. Saunders, the colored candidate on the Grant electoral ticket, for Maryland, in a letter addressed to Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Chairman of the Baltimore city delegation to the late Republican Convention, retires his name from the ticket, and severs his connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party, announcing his purpose to support the Cincinnati nominees. He said he believed the highest interests of his race demanded this step.

Ex-Secretary Welles, in a letter to a friend in St. Louis, favors the election of Greeley.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, who opposed Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, now give in their adhesion and will support his claims. The latter, in his speech at Weldon, said he accepted Greeley as the Southern nominee.

An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in Knoxville, Tenn., July 13th. The Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions were enthusiastically endorsed.

Voorhees, in addressing his constit-

uents on accepting the Congressional nomination, last week, gave his hearty adhesion to the action of the Baltimore Convention.

A Niagara dispatch to New York, of July 20th, says the Democratic and Liberal leaders there have united on Sanford Church for Governor.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association, in an appeal signed by Susan B. Anthony President, takes strong ground in favor of the Philadelphia platform.

Miscellaneous.

Prominent German representatives write to New York that Bismarck will try to stop, by legislation, the great flow of emigration from Germany to the United States. His efforts are considered futile, unless he can afford the people the same advantages they have in this country.

The mixed commission on the British and American claims will meet at Newport, R. I., September 11th. Four hundred and seventy-eight British and nineteen American claims have been filed.

The United States Marshal at Newport claims the alleged Cuban privateer Pioneer under libel. The Departments of the Treasury, Interior and State are considering the claim.

The Chilicoatan Indians threaten the work of the survey of the Canadian Pacific party. They attacked a portion of the railroad party at Fort Stevens river. The carelessness of white travelers caused the destruction of their village by fire, and has led to these warlike demonstrations. They have notified Government officers that no traveler shall pass through their country.

The published documents issued by the Government printing office show that bids for carrying the mails were accepted from certain quarters, while bids four or five times greater were declined from other parties.

The jury in the Stokes trial, failing to agree, were discharged on the 15th, and the court ordered that Stokes be remanded back to jail with bail prisoners. It is said that the jury remained up to the time they were discharged eight for murder in the first degree, and four for manslaughter in the third degree.

Col. T. P. Robb, F. T. Mead and R. H. Savage, the commissioners to investigate frontier depredations have reached Brownville. The people are cheered by the hope that the frontier will be made secure.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Dispatches from Port the 18th announce the arrival there and subsequent departure of Stanley, the hero of the Livingstone search. He is accompanied by the son of Dr. Livingstone.

An influential meeting was held in London the night of the 16th, the Duke of Norfolk presiding, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the German Government respecting the Jesuits.

It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued the 10th of August.

The steamer *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, to Quebec, out., takes a party of English settlers as pioneers of a colony, which designs settling in Minnesota.

Richard F. Barton, the celebrated traveler, succeeds the late Charles Lester as British Consul at Trieste.

Geneva.

On the 15th the English party, including Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice Cockburn, Sir Roundell Palmer, Messrs. Bernard, Hamilton and Machien, reached Geneva. It is supposed the session will continue six weeks or two months. The prevailing impression is, that the award in favor of the United States will be a large one. The seal of secrecy is retained.

France.

Gambetta, in a speech the 4th, praised the Republic, denounced the Conservative party, and pronounced the administration of Thiers a great success.

Russia.

Advices from Petersburg received in London the 20th inst., state the cholera is advancing into the Eastern Provinces. Moscow is now suffering from its ravages. The number of deaths in proportion to recoveries indicates its malignant type. Thousands of the better classes are fleeing to Western Europe. A few sporadic cases have appeared. The authorities in the capital have quarantined the infected districts.

Spain.

At midnight of the 18th inst., a party of assassins fired into the carriage of the King and Queen. Both escaped injury. One of the assassins was killed, and two were captured. The royal couple remained self-possessed during the assault and the brief conflict with the assailants. It produced intense excitement in the city, and all classes are rejoicing over the failure of the murderous attempt.

Egypt.

Mail advices from Alexandria, the 12th, give an account of an affray between Consul-General Butler (a nephew of Ben. Butler) and the Khedive's American officers. Butler, his Secretary, Wadleigh, and an Attache of the Consulate named Strolego, were dining at the Greek restaurant. Gens. Loring, Reynolds and Maj. Campbell were also dining there, and on retiring, the two former saluted Butler, while Maj. Campbell passed him without recognition. Butler shouted, "Good morning, Maj. Campbell," who at once returned; high words passed, when the whole party went into the street, where shots were exchanged. Wadleigh wounded Campbell dangerously, and Reynolds shot at Wadleigh without effect. The difficulty was the result of a long standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Butler left on the steamer, it is supposed, for America. The military commission to inquire into the case was sitting the 16th. Gens. Loring, Reynolds and Major Campbell testify to circumstances which show that the affray was a premeditated plan by Butler and his friends to take the life of Maj. Campbell.

Cuba.

The resignation of Captain-General Valmaseda having been accepted, he was to deliver the command of the Island to his successor the 11th, and start for Spain on the 14th.

Valmaseda embarked for Spain the 14th. A large concourse assembled on the quay to see him off.

Don Juarez Vignell has been appointed political Secretary of the Island.

The Cuban civil government has granted coolies the right to return to China after complying with certain prescribed conditions.

News via Key West, July 15th, confirms the defeat of Holquin; the Spanish loss is heavy. It is asserted that twenty-nine of the Fannie's crew were killed.

Valmaseda, in a proclamation on retiring, said; "I do not think it possible that this revolution can exist four or five months longer."

In an engagement between the Cuban and Spanish troops, near Holquin, recently, the Spanish Colonel Huerta, Governor of Holquin, and two soldiers were killed by the Cubans.

Mexico.

The Government forces at Monterey, and the revolutionary forces under Trevino, at Monclava, are quiet; both waiting the result of negotiations at the City of Mexico looking to the pacification of the country without further hostilities. Gen. Rocha has at Monterey 8000 men.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—Receipts for the week foot up 63 bales, the bulk of which was compressed cotton for shipment. Exports for same time 216 bales, all to New York. There has been no market, and we know of no sales to report. On the 16th inst., we received the first bale of the new crop, DeWitt county carrying off the honors. This bale classed Good Ordinary, and sold for 93 cents, gold, per pound, to Messrs. Ranger & Co., netting, with the premium added, \$577 88, gold. The "first bale" this season is about two weeks earlier than last year.

We omit quotations this week, they being entirely nominal, but may remark, in passing, that anticipations of a huge crop are having a depressing effect upon prices elsewhere and forcing them downward rapidly. Crop reports continue very favorable, with no later confirmation of worms doing damage where previously reported.

WOOL.—With reference to the market, we can only repeat our last report, changing the quantity sold, however, to say 6000 pounds, on the basis of previous quotations. Receipts have been nominal, and exports foot 105 sacks, thus tending to relieve the market, and place it in a position to await the effect of an improved feeling noted at the North. Sales are reported there of 38,000 pounds. Texas, at prices ranging from 39 1/2c. for lower grades, to 45 1/2c. for medium and fine. Stocks were arriving freely and accumulating. We continue quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Barry Wool, Coarse, free of burs, Medium, Fine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Lead, Nails, and various oils and syrups.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Molasses, Oils, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Onions, Sausages, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Springfield District. Fourth Round. Corsicana cir., at Prairie Point, August 10, 11. Corsicana sta., August 24, 25. Springfield cir., August 31, September 1. Fairfield cir., at Lake Chapel, September 7, 8. Butler cir., September 14, 15. Centerville cir., September 21, 22. Redland cir., September 28, 29. Jewensville cir., October 5, 6. Tehuacana miss., October 12, 13. Richland cir., October 19, 20. A. DAVIS, P. E. [Prof. James Martineau.]

Sherman District. Fourth Round. Gainsville cir., (probably a camp-meeting) August 24, 25. Montague mis., (probably a camp-meeting) August 31, and September 1. Sherman cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 7, 8. Pilot Grove cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 14, 15. Whitesboro cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 21, 22. Bonham cir., October 2d Saturday and Sunday. Sherman cir., October 3d Saturday and Sunday. Greenville cir., November 1st Saturday and Sunday. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

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

WESLEY SMITH.

VICTORIA, TEXAS, June 1, 1872. june12-1m

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE BUILDING OF A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, at the town of BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS, dimensions 34x56 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, D. G. BOWERS, Building Committee.

BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. July3-3t

AGENTS WANTED FOR HANDWRITING OF GOD,

In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.

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

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

Three YEARS IN A MAN Trap.

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

may29eow7t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD

A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge. AGENTS sell 100 per week. A splendid quarto, with 200 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have a prospectus free of our PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German. Address at once to secure terms and territory.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR BEANS' TUCKER AND PLAITER.

Makes the most perfect Tuck or Plait; does away with marker; no spring, no noise, not a particle of strain on the machine. Will last a lifetime; suited to all machines. Retail price, \$3 00. Liberal discount to Agents.

SELLS RAPIDLY. Pronounced by Sewing-machine men to be just the thing wanted. Those who desire a profitable business will send for circular and sample Tucker. Sent on receipt of retail price. Address, F. W. BROWN, Sole Agent, 176 W. FOURTH ST., Cincinnati, Ohio.

jly10-13t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW COMMENTARY,

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

may29 13t

EVERY VARIETY OF JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.,

Will begin its 23d Annual Session September 19th, 1872. Than this no College ranks higher. The President, Rev. W. A. HARRIS, is aided by twenty teachers and officers. System of teaching thorough, and based upon the plan of the University of Virginia. English Science and Literature are taught by experienced graduates of our first Universities and Colleges. French is taught by a Native Master of the Language; Music by six Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most distinguished Vocal Teachers of the South. Great attention paid to the special training of the voice.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, chills and climatic diseases, are entirely restored.

Buildings elegant—fanned by purest breeze, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery for thirty miles along the beautiful Valley of Virginia, making it one of the most delightful College homes in the Union.

It is attended by over one hundred boarding pupils, from the States reaching from Maryland to Texas.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Baltimore Conference.] The teachers are efficient and faithful; the pupils are studious, healthy and happy. No College for our daughters ranks higher.

[From Mrs. (General) John B. Floyd.] If I had daughters to educate, and were going to Europe to remain until they had completed their Collegiate Course, I know of no gentleman I would select before Mr. HARRIS, nor any family than his I would prefer to leave them with, feeling satisfied that they would not only be thoroughly and properly educated, but raised to suit my ideas of refinement and taste.

[From Judge John N. Hendren, M. A., University of Virginia.] I regard the Wesleyan Female Institute, under the management of Rev. W. A. HARRIS, as one of the very best and most attractive Schools in the State.

[From Hon. John B. Baldwin.] The Wesleyan Female Institute is managed by a gentleman who is, by character, capacity and experience, admirably adapted to its position, and is surrounded by influences which make it, in all respects, a most desirable place for the care and education of the daughters of Christian parents.

[From Prof. Wm. E. Peters, L.L. D., of University of Virginia.]

The sterling worth of Prof. Harris as a man, his Christian character, his devotion to duty, and his mature scholarship, as also his successful experience as a teacher, furnish ample assurance that young ladies committed to his charge will enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found.

[From Rev. W. E. Munsey, D.D.] From personal knowledge, I believe that, as the President of a Female College, Rev. Wm. A. Harris has no superior; indeed, within the purview of my acquaintance, he has no equal.

[From Rev. S. S. Roszell, D.D.] We believe, conscientiously, and as confidently affirm, that this is the best Home School for the daughters of our church with which we are acquainted.

[From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D.D.] The Wesleyan Female Institute is an honor to the church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. In music advantages are offered of very high order. The most talented Professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent. The school is very prosperous, and deserves to be so.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE COURSE: Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240. Music and other extras moderate. For Catalogue of fifty-four pages, Address Rzv. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va. jly17-1m

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM.

McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS. feb14-1y

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

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. june12 1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.

Also for CAMPAIGN GOODS. Address: GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. july3-3m.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS." BY CHARLES F. DODD, D. D. His divinity established and rationalism refuted. Yes, good, popular and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis.

apr24 3m

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 1y

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. june19-6m

TYPE FOR SALE. We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs case, 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

BAYOU CITY IRON WORKS.

A. MCGOWEN, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers,

SAW MILLS, GIN GEARING, ETC., (Near Central Railroad Depot.) HOUSTON, TEXAS.

I am now prepared to manufacture, for sale, my new improved patented

COTTON AND HAY PRESS.

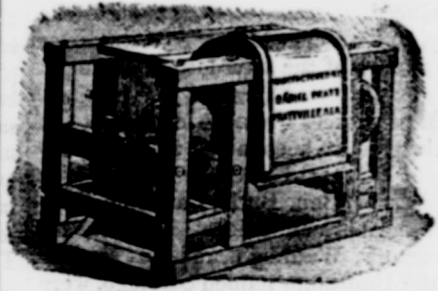
This press was patented on the 8th day of August, 1871, and is a decided improvement on all other Screw Presses now in use. It is cheaper, more durable, and is less liable to breakage, and is fully guaranteed. I am using brass ball instead of iron, which is guaranteed not to crush.

Price, Delivered on the Cars at Houston:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes 6-Inch Screw, 9-Inch Screw, Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine.

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS. apr24 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. nov7-tf

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD.

STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc., No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. nov11y

TEACHER WANTED.

A teacher for the "Round Mountain Educational Company" School. Persons applying will please state references, etc. School to commence 1st of September.

Address THOMAS SALTER, Sec'y. Round Mountain Educational Company. ROUND MOUNTAIN, BLANCO CO., TEXAS. july1m.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing the high terms of the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. V. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. A. Aug. of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. L. Abney Ball of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to his friends and acquaintances.

Crawford & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism, when all else failed.

Rosadalis is a vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. How it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest tonics that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York, Wholesale Agent. June 19 1y.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the Spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, \$3 00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, \$5 00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, \$8 00 each. If neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the Spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post-office Money Orders or Checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at \$2 50 each; with six-gallon demijohns at \$3 50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at \$6 50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post-master or other responsible parties. Address, WHITENEY BROS., 227 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 5 12t



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases. Office, No. 20 Platt Street, New York. June 26 6m

CISTERN: CISTERN:!!

Made of pure heart Cypress Lumber by T. O. MILLIS, (LATE OF H. REED & CO.) CHURCH STREET, NEAR TREMONT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Who has constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERN OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. Postoffice Box, 1098. July 17-1y.

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED CISTERN BUILDERS, 232 and 234 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., July 10 1y P. O. Box 1421, Galveston.

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

BROWN & LANG, Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas. May 15 3m

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW-MILLS.

HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, ETC., "KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS,

"INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES,

"NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the Cheapest in the Market,

THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and, with a reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators, Straubs' Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Cora Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements, And Machinery generally.

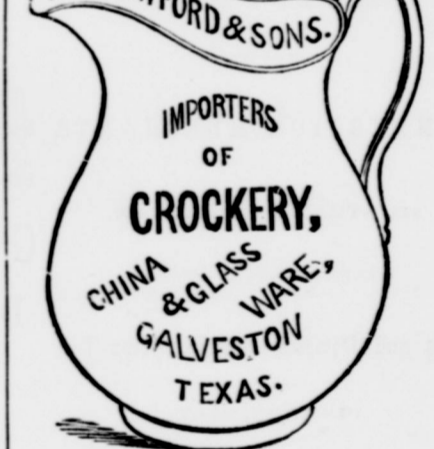
Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List. SORELY & OWENS, 122 and 124 Strand, GALVESTON. Dec 15 1y

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

SORELY & OWENS, 122 and 124 Strand, GALVESTON. Dec 15 1y

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY. Assorted crates, containing a full and complete assortment for the Country trade, always on hand.

1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE. 56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks. A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Jan 26 1t Galveston, Texas.

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. M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for

FLETCHER & WALSH'S

Texas made Boots and Shoes. Feb 13 '72 1y

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

W. H. 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 1t W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING.

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

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

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

MESSRS. BARRING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. Jan 10 1y

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

L. E. M'BRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building.) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Aug 3 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

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

QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants No. 124 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Consignments solicited. Mar 17 '70

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

41 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap 3 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

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

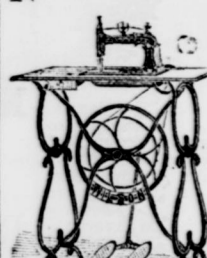
Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. Nov 28 1y

J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas, Agent for

R. HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, ETC. BUCK'S GUARANTEED COOKING STOVE. BORDEN'S GENUINE EAGLE BRAND MILK, ON DRAUGHT. GEORGE WOSTENHOLME'S POCKET CUTLERY.

BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS. STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING. SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, AND CANE MILLS. DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH AND GRAIN CRADLES. FRENCH BURR AND COLOGNE MILL STONES. Feb 21 1y

NOTICE: NOTICE:



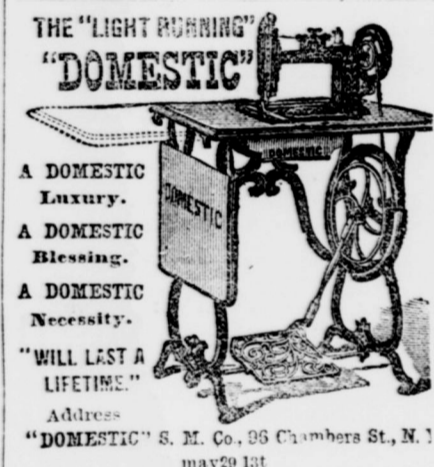
THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled.

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

The Buckeye Shuttle Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county. Dec 5 1y

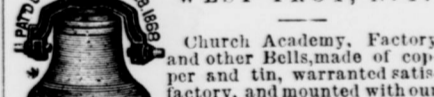
SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. May 17 1y



A DOMESTIC Luxury. A DOMESTIC Blessing. A DOMESTIC Necessity. "WILL LAST A LIFETIME." Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y. May 29 13t

S. CONRADI, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, 63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. Mar 20 1y

MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1826.) WEST TROY, N. Y.



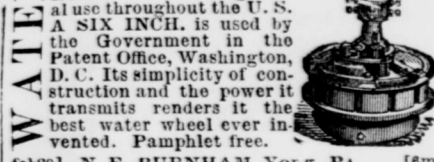
Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogue, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, New York. July 10 1y

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, Chimney, 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



For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664, 664 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. Mar 6 6owly

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



N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa. [6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Stegall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-1y

Another Sewing Machine Auction.—A second special auction sale of discarded double-thread sewing machines has just been held in New York by order of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. In fair condition, many being as good as new, these double-threads, including almost all the varieties of "lock-stitch" machines, have nevertheless been lately exchanged, in the vicinity of New York, for the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine, showing conclusively that their former owners were convinced of the superiority of the Willcox & Gibbs jly24-1t

Do Not Despair.—Hundreds of cases of Scrofula, in its worst stages, or similar diseases that have defied the skill of eminent Physicians, Rheumatics who have been suffering for years and the victims of the injudicious use of Mercury, have been radically cured by Dr. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA. It is prescribed by many Physicians in their practice.

If you have Chills, whether every other day, every tenth day, or every two or three weeks, take Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and you will check them, otherwise they will stick to you all winter.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye contains no Sulphur. 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,) june12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SPECIALTIES. Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery AND SCHOOL BOOKS. In our line we offer advantages unequalled in any mixed business, and excelled by none. When you visit Galveston, we solicit your inspection of our stock. Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. PEIRCE & TERRY, Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston sept 23 1y

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC. HOUSTON, TEXAS. Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar29 1y

INFORMATION WANTED. Any person knowing the address of Rev. J. P. BARNEY, of the St. Louis Conference, will confer a great favor by sending same to Dr. W. H. MOREHEAD, Waxahachie, Texas, or to the undersigned, C. C. MANN, CHATFIELD POINT, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS. St. Louis Advocate please copy. july17.

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, MR. M. C., jly10-2m Box 109, Auburn, Ala.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. Cor. of Center and Mechanic Sts GALVESTON, TEXAS. J. H. COLLETT, having purchased this well known and popular Hotel, formerly kept by M. F. Thompson, Esq., and more recently by his widow, requests a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the house. Travelers may be assured of first class Hotel accommodation. may5 1f

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

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE. FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates,

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

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

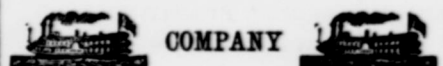
ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED 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., mays 1y] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY



Signs Through Bills of Lading from Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in Transit.

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

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President. jan31-1y

TEXAS BANKING -AND- INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston. Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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It is simple in its construction, and easily put up. I hold certificates, certifying to the above, from Mr. Wm. Lord and J. W. Bouldin of Austin county; Mr. A. J. Robinson, Jefferson Bassett, Esq., and J. D. Giddings, Esq., of Washington county; Rev. J. W. Whipple, of Travis county, and others of a similar purport. Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. may22-1t. JOHN H. STONE.

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JAMES SORLEY, N. B. YARD, President. Vice-President. SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary. No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas. FRANK FABJ, General State Agent. nov10-1f

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