

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 11.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

[Whole No. 999.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Read our advertisements over carefully.

Send for a catalogue of Randolph Macon College. For address, see its card.

J. P. Davie offers some special articles in the line of hardware and machinery.

Read the testimonials of the Kenmore University High School in Virginia.

Alfred Muckle, who handles so much sea-land cotton, has his card in this issue.

If you want a beautiful hedge fence, try Smith's Hedge Rose, a thorough native.

Soule University, Chappell Hill, offers a capital opportunity to educate our Texas boys.

Andrew Female College, at Huntsville, requests a perusal of its educational advantages.

Moody & Jemison offer their services for the sale of cotton, hides, wool, and other Texas products. They also attend to receiving and forwarding goods.

Every church without a bell should supply itself, since no material agency so affects church-attendance. Messrs. Blymyer, Norton & Co., of Cincinnati, O., old-established bell founders, offer fine-toned, warranted bells, at less than one-half the price of copper and tin composition bells. Their Bell Catalogue will be sent free of charge on application to their address.

A good ward-robe, economically purchased, is indispensable to every bride. An economical way of purchasing any article required is really indispensable to every housekeeper. A peculiar facility to purchase at close figures is absolutely necessary to the pater familias of large families and moderate circumstances, and it is at least desirable that dealers and jobbers in any and every kind of goods and merchandise, be enabled to sort up stocks in small or large quantities as may be required, from time to time. All this can be accomplished by addressing the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. Endorsed by prominent New York men. Send for circular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 20, 1872, to July 27, 1872.

Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart, two new renewals.

A B C, puzzle received. Your answers correct.

Dr W R Alexander, Belton, one new subscriber. All right about stock installment.

Dr R A Johnson, Post Oak Grove, address changed as requested. Tell your Baptist friend that such opinions are heterodox!

N Y Methodist, certificate received.

Rev W G Veal, New York, orders the paper to E S Blizzard, Newburgh, New York.

Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart, obituary inserted.

Rev J B Whittenberg, Navidad, letter, with \$5 cash, received. Will send the value in Disciplines.

Gideon J Gooch, Palestine, report of Palestine District Conference received. Thanks for Sunday-school items.

Rev Jno L Harper, Lavernis, thanks for attentions: glad the paper pleases.

Rev E P Rogers, Palestine, sends \$5 cash for his account. You have no reason to be discouraged.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, replied to by mail.

Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D C, communication received.

Moody & Jemison, Galveston, advertisement inserted.

Rev Thos Whitworth, Bryan, one new subscriber.

D McD. Barkley, Groesbeeck, his renewal, with \$2 25 cash, and says the paper pleases him.

Rev O Fisher, Austin, articles marked for insertion. Obituary inserted, and extra papers will be sent.

Rev A F Nash, Patroon, sends five subscribers, two of them in North Carolina. Will send you a subscription book.

Dr Samuel D Sanders, Huntsville, advertisement inserted. Postoffice money order for \$10 received.

Rev O M Addison, Owensville, two new subscribers. The other matter will have attention.

Rev Jno S McCarver, Belton, one new subscriber.

Rev J G Walker, San Marcos, sends a new subscriber, at Dallas City, Oregon. Your third round inserted.

Rev L Ercanbrack, Webberville, letter and communication received. Mr Osburne's paper continued.

Rev W Monk, Risley's Creek, sends four new subscribers. Have not seen the registered letter yet, but it is doubtless delayed.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, one new subscriber. You certainly should feel encouraged with such success as you report. Thanks for items.

Rev Wm L Kidd, Springfield, one new subscriber. Your report of church work is like a dozen others received this mail; conversions and accessions on every hand.

Rev J S Clower, Brenham, one renewal.

Rev C. J. Lane, Oso, communication handed to editor. Obituary marked for insertion.

Rev Thos Stanford, Waco, fourth round received. More success.

H A Strode, Amherst C H Virginia, will write you by mail.

W A Pope, Knoxville, obituary inserted.

Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Hanover county, Va, advertisement inserted.

Rev James M Bond, Milam, two new subscribers. Thanks for items, secular and religious.

E S Blizzard, Newburgh, N Y, will send hereafter to Monticello. Will hunt up the paper wanted.

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

Rev W Monk, Stephensville, registered letter received, with \$11 19 cash, and one renewal.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, advertisement and check for \$4 cash received.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, your glorious news will be found in our "Out Look." The Advocate exults with you.

John Matthews, Caney, one new subscriber. Will send your account.

Rev W F Easterling, Opelousas, La, communication handed to editor. Obligated for good wishes.

Clark and Bryan, Dallas, postoffice money order for \$43 75 cash, amount of Rev J B Ellis' draft.

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

Mrs Florence Pipkin, Crockett, article received. Will write you by mail.

Rev James D Shaw, Waxahachie, three renewals, with \$6 65 cash. We expect to receive many such, now that crop money begins circulating.

Dr G W Foster, Wesley, his subscription and \$2 cash, per Rev I G John.

Rev W A Harris, Staunton, Va, correction too late for this week; will arrange it in next issue.

F A Hutchinson & Co, St Louis, write you by mail.

Rev W L Ridout, Beeville, one new subscriber.

DeGolyer & Rycken, Cincinnati, O, advertisement inserted.

Edward J Evans & Co, York, Penn, replied to by mail.

Rev R H Neely, Bastrop, will send the paper, and shall watch the list increase with interest. Postmaster, Houston, thanks for notice.

A Smith & Co, Texana, letter, with card and \$10 cash, received.

Robert F Ross, Baltimore, paper sent regularly. Write you by mail.

T W Rogers, Marshall, resolutions handed to editor.

Rev G S Sandol, Huntsville, one new subscriber, with \$20 cash, being third installment on stock. Thanks for "revival items;" glad your work is no exception to what now seems a general rule in the churches; all are alive! See our "Out Look."

Rev W R D Stocketon, Waco, one renewal.

Rev W H H Gilmore, Gatesville, one new subscriber, with \$2 cash. We notice the coming meeting, but you give no date.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, sends eight renewals. Thanks for address.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, will write you. Miss Kate Addison, Caldwell, your answer correct. Can't you send an original charade as good as your answer? Try it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON.

MOODY & JEMISON,

FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc.,

GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions.

July 30 6m

SMITH'S HEDGE ROSE.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Make a Fence that will last forever. Refer to any one who has traveled the Victoria and Texana road.

Plants, \$4 per hundred.

Cuttings, \$2 per hundred.

Delivered at Indianola free of charge.

For special terms, address,

A. SMITH & CO.

July 30 2m

Texana, Texas.

ALFRED MUCKLE,

FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Price. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor.

July 30 1y

FOR SALE--FOR SALE.

37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER

Complete, with a Gifford Injector.

Also,

A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER,

With Tubular Boiler, used about two months.

I have also in store-- BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds, STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING,

SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, FRENCH BURR and COLOGNE MILL-STONES, DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc.

J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas. Feb 21-1y

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

ASHLAND, HANOVER COUNTY, VA.

Offers, on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, high grade of scholarship, best religious influences in a refined community, and at a location remarkable for HEALTHFULNESS--just sixteen miles north of Richmond, on the R. F. & P. Railroad. ONLY One Hundred and Ten Dollars for ALL necessary expenses for the half session. For Catalogue, address

Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, D.D., President.

Or, Rev. ALEX G. BROWN, Sec'y, July 30 1m

Postoffice, Ashland, Va.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL PARTON'S LIFE OF

HORACE GREELEY,

The Patriot, Statesman and Philanthropist.

Every Citizen who is interested in the remarkable career of our NEXT PRESIDENT, should read the truthful story of his life, as told by the greatest American Biographer. A work of rare interest, and full of instruction. For circulars and terms, address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., July 30 8t

Memphis, Tenn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY

HIGH SCHOOL!

NEAR AMHERST COURTHOUSE, VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medallist U. Va.) Principal.

This school opens on the 16th of Sept., 1872--closing June 15, 1873--with a full corps of instructors in its Literary, Scientific and Engineering Departments.

Being strictly preparatory to the University of Virginia in all the departments above named, its course of instruction and the selection of its corps of instructors will have special reference to that institution.

To those contemplating the making of Engineering a profession, this school will offer advantages unsurpassed by any other in the State. Attention is called to circulars giving complete information, to be had on addressing the Principal, Amherst C. H., Va.

Terms for Half Session:

(Payable invariably in advance.)

Tuition and Board (with Principal).....\$150 00

Tuition and Board in private family, lowest grade scholars..... 85 00

Middle grade scholars..... 96 00

Highest grade scholars..... 106 00

Tuition alone, according to grade, \$20, \$40 or \$50.

Testimonial from the University of Va.

From my knowledge of the character, attainments and experience of the Principal, Mr. H. A. Strode I cordially recommend the KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL, near Amherst C. H., Va., to the good will and patronage of those who desire thorough training for their sons. Mr. Strode distinguished himself, especially as a Mathematical and Scientific Student, at the University of Virginia. He will employ as assistants University Graduates, and make his school preparatory to the University of Virginia in its Literary, Scientific and Engineering Departments. Mr. Strode's will, energy and ability, and his experience as a successful teacher, qualify him well to make this enterprise a success and a benefit to the State and country.

CHAS. S. VENABLE, Prof. Mathematics University of Va.

I fully concur in the above.

J. W. MALLETT, Prof. Ap. Chem. Univ. of Va.

I unite very heartily with Col. Venable and Mallett in commending Mr. Strode to the confidence and patronage of the public.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Prof. of Natural Philosophy.

I not only concur in the above recommendation, but I have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Strode has exhibited unusual capacity in my department, and I heartily commend his enterprise to the favor of the public.

BASIL L. GILBERTSLEEVE, Prof. of Greek Univ. of Va.

I fully concur in all that is said above in behalf of Mr. Strode. From contact with him as a student in the University of Virginia I am persuaded that he possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualifications necessary to the establishment and successful management of a High School of the first merit. Content that his enterprise is entitled to it. I cordially commend it to the support of the public.

WM. E. PETERS, Prof. of Latin, Univ. of Va.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL--

SOULE UNIVERSITY,

Chappell Hill, Texas.

PROFESSOR B. E. CHRIETZBERG, A. M., late Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, has been elected Principal of the school. Parents are assured of a good business education for their sons, and preparation for the Collegiate Classes of the Freshman and Sophomore year.

The exercises will open the first Monday in September next.

Rates of Tuition, payable half term of five months in advance:

Primary classes, \$20 per annum; Elementary classes, \$30 per annum; Advanced English and Classical classes, \$40 per annum; German (extra) \$10 per annum.

B. D. DASHIELL, Secretary Trustee.

July 31-2m.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE,

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

The FALL SESSION of this Institution will begin on

Monday, September 2, 1872.

No college in the State is superior to this in educational advantages. The course of study is extensive, and instruction thorough. Expenses moderate. Huntsville is accessible by railroad from all parts of the State.

For information, or Catalogue, address

Dr. SAMUEL D. SAUNDERS, July 30 6t

President.

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

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie. P. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo. ALFORD, VEAL & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants AND PURCHASING AGENTS, No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

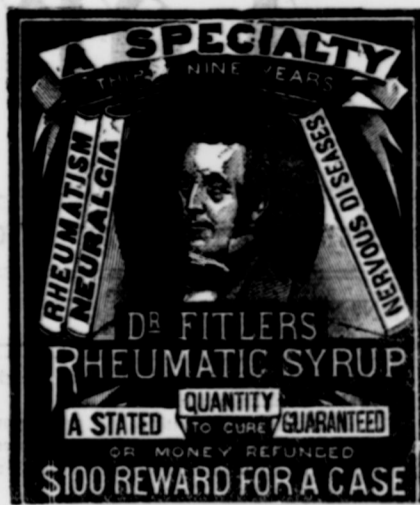
- Reference to all our Insurance Companies. 1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL. 500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL. 500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoc'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. feb10-1y

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop'r, New York. juel2-9m

\$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.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. 10 foot Screw Irons complete... Currency, \$200 00. 9 foot Screw Irons complete... " 180 00. 8 foot Screw Irons complete... " 150 00.

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

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



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. may5-1y

E. 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

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., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap17-1y

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. feb3-70-1y

W. A. DUNKLIN. P. 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

JOSEPH 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 Hogheads 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 may17-72-1y No. 80 Strand, GALVESTON

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 11.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 999.

HARVEST HYMN.

JOHN HAMPDEN GURNEY.

Lord of the harvest! Thee we hail:
Thine ancient promise doth not fail:
The varying seasons haste their round,
With goodness all our years are crown'd:
Our thanks we pay
This holy day;
O let our hearts in tune be found:
If Spring doth wake the song of mirth,
If Summer warms the fruitful earth,
When Winter sweeps the naked plain,
Or Autumn yields its ripen'd grain:
Still do we sing
To Thee, our King;
Through all their changes Thou dost reign.
But chiefly when Thy liberal hand
Scatters new plenty o'er the land,
When sounds of music fill the air,
As homeward all their treasures bear:
We too will raise
Our hymn of praise,
For we Thy common bounties share.
Lord of the harvest! all is Thine!
The rains that fall, the suns that shine,
The seed once hidden in the ground,
The skill that makes our fruits abound!
New, every year,
Thy gifts appear:
New praises from our lips shall sound!

Texas Resources.

Beyond the Settlements.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I promised to give you some sketches of Texas resources beyond the settlements. I feel, however, better qualified to kill a buffalo than to write sketches for publication; but be that as it may, I will do my best, and confine myself to what I have seen and not what I have heard.

I will commence with the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, which stream meanders through the southern portion of Young county and empties into the main Brazos about 140 miles above the town of Waco. The Clear Fork is a nice, clear, running stream and affords an abundance of pure water. Along the creek is considerable timber: burr-oak, elm, pecan, hackberry and cotton-wood. After leaving the creek there are a good many bluffs, with ledges of nice rock for building purposes. Between these bluffs and the river are nice, level prairie valleys, above high-water mark, of as good farming land as heart can wish, and this land can be bought at from one to three dollars per acre. Before the war there were several settlements made and some land put under cultivation, the land producing from 30 to 50 bushels corn, and from 20 to 40 bushels wheat to the acre. More anon.

TEXAS RANGER.

July 2, 1872.

A Note From Johnson County.

A correspondent thus briefly sketches crop results in this county. It must be confessed the report indicates that no place offers better inducements for a home:

The monetary pressure is now being removed by superabundant crops. Wheat already secured and yield considerably above twice the average hitherto, with perfect maturity. Corn never better. Prospect for cotton crop flattering, and as for vegetables, we cannot tell of their abundance and fine quality. Surely our "paths drop fatness;" surely this is the "land of corn" and other good things, if not of wine." Yours, etc.,

E. A. BAILEY.

MARYSVILLE, Johnson county.

Movements Toward Texas.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

EDITORS ADVOCATE—Dear Sirs: Your valuable paper brings a notice in to-day's issue of a colony forming for Texas in Indiana, under the auspices of Col. Lippard, the Commissioner of this Bureau. But this is not the only colony forming for our State. St. Louis, New York and several other places are forming colonies, and as I would not like to give these items as facts before anything definite has become known, I refrained from informing you thereof heretofore. Not only are the Western and Northern States wide awake as to the importance of Texas, but also the Southern and Pacific States. I received announcement this morning that a colony of fifty families will start from Tennessee in October next, and Mr. J. H. Tibbitts, of Chico Butte county, California, announces it his intention, and that of a great number of "good people of all branches of industry," to change their home in the "Golden State" for one in the "Lone Star State," and in his letter of June 29, 1872, asks for a general description of the land, its climate, produce, society, homestead laws, etc., which was cheerfully forwarded him. Mr. Tibbitts has a very good opinion of Texas already, and will no doubt bring a large number of good men with him.

So you see, MR. ADVOCATE, that we do not hide our light under a bushel. Texas can afford to be widely known; she can and does offer a better field for immigration in every respect, and must keep in the van. Immigration to Texas from Europe will be immense this fall, and from the other States, exceed all former anticipations, and there is hardly one of these from which letters inquiring about Texas are not received. Think of Californians, tired of the land of gold, longing for the evergreen prairies of Texas!

A new town has already been settled by a colony from the Eastern States, and is very flourishing. I refer to the town of Philippsburg, on the International Railroad. Rome was not built in one day, but it took seven years to make it a town; but in spite thereof Texas can show more new towns that have been built in the last seven years than any other State, and in another seven years the number will be doubled.

Yours very respectfully,

GUSTAV LOEFFLER,

Superintendent of Immigration.

HOUSTON, July 17, 1872.

A Visitor's Opinion.

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, thus speaks of Texas through the columns of his paper. If his influential journal continues to publish our advantages in this style, we may look for numerous additions to our already large company of new settlers from the great State of Pennsylvania:

What has been printed in the Press about my trip to Texas has overwhelmed me with inquiries. I can neither answer my correspondents nor my visitors. I knew how much interest was felt in the Southwest, but I did not know how many of our best

people would like to go there, the followers of Col. Scott, as artisans and farmers. Let me repeat to these that Texas, of all the Southern States, is the white man's country. It has a territory of 280,000 square miles of arable lands. Its climate, especially along the line of our road, is healthy. After you leave Galveston there are no epidemics. I never saw stouter men or women than in Northeastern Texas. A person desiring to visit Texas, starting from Philadelphia or New York, can get there (Texas) for about \$80; Philadelphia to New Orleans, about \$40, and from New Orleans to Galveston, \$18; or if he prefers to go by the Red River the cost would be a little more. With \$200 in his pocket he can see all the points of interest. A recent Texas writer says: "Men with families, who only have means to bring themselves and families to Texas, need not fear to come. The great mass of men here arrived without means. A man who is willing to labor can get provisions advanced, and any man setting in to work can get dry goods on credit until the close of the season. In two years any energetic man can make money enough to buy such stock as are needed on a small farm, when the 'new-comer' can buy a small piece of land on credit, and in two years be independent. His stock growing around him without cost, winter or summer, his current expenses after the second year can be met without using the means resulting from the farm."

There are ten thousand young farmers in the Middle States who could do more for themselves and their country by acting on these suggestions than by any other venture. They must not be afraid of social ostracism. Let them go out as Republicans or Democrats. Nobody will harm them so long as they are not foolish. They need not go out to advertise their politics. They should be firm and fearless, and nobody will interrupt them.

The crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, sugar, rice, oranges and potatoes this year promise great results. What adds to the value of this result is the fact that labor is paid. As I saw in Texas, on one plantation, corn twelve feet high and three ears to the stalk; cotton a bale to the acre, wheat, rye, all in full promise of overflowing coffers, the thought first in my mind was that labor got its share of the profits, and that ownership was not less rich, but far more happy.

To the People of Texas on Immigration.

LETTER III.

GALVESTON, July 20, 1872.

One prevalent but very foolish idea is, that cheap labor will be the result of the immigration that we are now fostering. It is true that all good labor is cheap. It is true that it will be cheaper than even the cheapest negro labor, but it will not be low-priced. Many make a mistake in hoping to hire laborers at starvation prices, and as a result get either the ignorant or the unreliable. These immigrants do not come to America to starve; they can do that at home, and the crossing of the Atlantic to continue the performance here would be a needless trouble and work of supererogation.

When a man desires to employ immigrant labor, and to send for it, wisdom should prompt him to offer such conditions and terms as will make the immigrants contented and happy, and their term of service an extended one.

It has been found that married men, single girls and families are more reliable than single men. Hence it is that Mr. Hurley prefers to bring them. Any who offer fair wages, and become responsible for passage money, may be quite sure of receiving good, honest and intelligent laborers, who will be to them a hundred times more profitable than any number of ignorant and untrustworthy. But it is not so much by the hired labor of these immigrants that our people are to be profited as from the settlement of the country and the division of our land into small farms. Small farms are as essential to wealth as fresh air is to health. It is for this, among other reasons, that we suggest to all who send for immigrants to offer so much wages per month, and so many acres of land at the expiration of two or three years' service. This serves a double benefit: it makes the term of service secure and promotes the value of the land, for if one immigrant settles and begins to cultivate a small farm, another is quite sure to come and purchase a few acres for the same purpose. He who reduces his acreage by giving small farms to settlers, doubles the value of that which remains. Herein is food for thought and reflection. In conclusion, to all who need labor we say, offer fair wages for good immigrants and induce them to stay by the further offer of a small tract of land at the expiration of two years' labor.

GALVESTON NEWS.

THE RIGHT IDEA.—Dr. M. T. Cox, of Belton, and Mr. McCary, who lives on Darr's Creek, tell us that they intend to put up comfortable houses on their places this year, in order to provide immigrants with homes. The plan is a most valuable one, and we do earnestly hope that not only they but every land owner in Bell county will do so. It is the only way we can get new comers to settle among us. When they come here they are strangers and they need help. The first thing they want is a shelter. If they can't get this, their next impulse is to leave, and they do leave. It is folly to talk about their building. They haven't the means. Besides this, the most of them prefer waiting awhile before they buy. They wish to look around at the country. If we want population, we must work to get it. We must offer some inducements for them to come and to stay. There will be a heavy immigration to Texas this fall and winter. If our farmers will build good comfortable houses for new comers to occupy, we can get at least 500 families by next spring. Let them build the houses and publish it abroad—the kind, dimensions, the amount of land with them, etc.—Belton Journal.

The reports of the corn crop from every part of Texas suggests good corn-cribs. Immigrants will need it next winter and spring, and a vast improvement in the stock will follow its judicious use. A full corn-crib, fat horses, a well filled smoke-house are good indications of prosperity.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. E. A. Bailey, of Cleburne circuit, sends us good news from his field:

God has visited Cleburne circuit with "the times of refreshing" from His presence. On June the 21st we commenced a meeting at Pleasant Point, assisted by Brothers Sullivan and Roberts, local preachers, which lasted some twelve or thirteen days. Rev. J. S. Davis, preacher in charge on Fort Worth circuit, came to our assistance the 24th, and rendered most efficient service. Some fifteen or sixteen were happily converted, and eighteen added to the church. Cold and indifferent Christians were revived. The Presbyterians and Baptists placed their shoulders to Zion's wheel, and helped to carry on the good work, and we all realized "how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." I have seen revivals more extensive and demonstrative, but seldom has it been my privilege to witness one so deep and thorough in its work. The church was greatly blessed. We have lively indications of revival all over the circuit, and this, the first fruit, indicates a harvest glorious in richness and extent.

James M. Bond, of Milam circuit, East Texas Conference, says:

I closed a two days' meeting at Sabine City last night. We had unusual interest. The altar was crowded with mourners until the close. We organized a church there of seven members. May God help us to labor for the seekers of religion.

A good prayer. Let all the church say: Amen.

Rev. Wm. L. Kidd, of the Springfield circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, sends a good report:

On my work we have had some good meetings within the last few weeks. Nearly forty have professed faith in Christ, and above fifty have been received into the church. We have strong hopes that the revival influence will extend to the entire charge. My trust is in God and some *live* local preachers.

Rev. G. S. Sandel writes:

I have just returned from an interesting meeting on the Montgomery circuit, Brother Farrington, preacher in charge, held nine miles west of Huntsville. There were eleven additions to the church and about the same number of conversions. The membership were very much refreshed and encouraged. We have been praying and laboring for a revival in Huntsville, but have not yet realized our desire. We are not willing to close the year's labors without it, seeing it is God's will always to bless His church and revive His work.

When the soul of the preacher yearns for the salvation of souls, God will give him the desire of his heart.

Rev. T. Stanford reports progress respecting the Marlin meeting. One can see that Brother S. has on the camp-meeting harness:

"Big camp-meeting" at Sulphur Springs, Marlin circuit; seventy-six converts to-day, (July 19th); meeting going on.

Rev. H. L. Taylor, the preacher in charge, gives us still further news from this battle field:

"God has been with us in great power. The campers are moving off, and the usual scenes of parting, etc., are going on in my view. Many tears of joy and sorrow have been shed, many good sermons preached, many beautiful and delightful songs of praise sung; but above all, many precious souls have been converted to God. Eighty-

three conversions, out-and-out; fifty-seven accessions to the M. E. Church, South. Brother Stanford, Presiding Elder, at his post; Dr. Connor and Brother Stockton with us on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Brother Bishop came Monday morning. Each did well his part. Brothers Yell and Crawford were also with us—those old veterans—who have borne the heat and burden of the day, somewhat enfeebled with age and a long and faithful service, but at their posts, ready to counsel and give us the benefit of their long experience. May God bless them, and yet spare them long to go in and out before us. All of the local brethren were with us, and many, if not all, of the official members of the church.

You can say for the encouragement of the brethren, that God has greatly strengthened us. To His name be all the glory."

It seems that they could not abandon the field. Brother T. adds the following postscript:

"We continue the meeting for a few days as a basket meeting, Brother Stockton remaining with us."

Still later, July 22d, he gives us the final result: "Our meeting closed last night. Total: conversions, 104; accessions, 77."

If that is the "first fruit," what will the harvest be?

We have still further good news from the Northwest Texas Conference.

Brother Monk writes from his frontier District:

"I only have time to say that my third quarterly meeting for Comanche mission closed this morning with glorious results; a number of conversions and eleven accessions to the church. We hasten on to the District Conference. Pray for us that the good work may go on."

Brother Monk does not ask the prayers of the church that God will preserve him from merciless savages, but he asks it to pray "that the good work may go on."

Rev. L. C. Crouse, of East Texas, reports a good meeting at Liberty, with some conversions, and anticipates good times on Rusk circuit.

The *Two Eagles*, published at Laredo, says that efforts are being made to build a house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at that place. It acknowledges subscriptions from the Roman Catholics of that place, and expects from the encouragement received to be able to report the success of the enterprise.

We regret to learn from the *Neckes Valley News* that Rev. W. F. Compton, of Liberty, was taken sick while laboring at a meeting at Beaumont. His illness made it necessary to suspend the meeting. Notwithstanding this interruption, the meeting resulted in the accession of several members to the church.

Rev. W. H. H. Gilmore, on Sugar Loaf circuit, writes that they will hold a camp-meeting on Henson's creek, eight miles southeast of Gatesville, and invites help from all that can assist. No date given.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Harris, who has charge of the Methodist Episcopal mission work in India, has called for two additional missionaries for that field. The Missionary Board has made the necessary appropriation, and two young men have responded to the call. They will

go out with Rev. Dr. Waugh and Rev. J. D. Brown, who return to that field in the fall.

It is not certain that Dr. E. O. Haven will accept the supervision of the general educational interests of the church, to which the General Conference assigned him. He is loth to leave Evanston, and Evanston is unwilling to give him up. He lately declined the tender of the presidency at Syracuse, with its \$5000 salary.

EPISCOPAL.

Another German Episcopal Church has been established on Fifty-eighth street, New York. It is a handsome church, but is likely to be a failure, as on a late Sabbath the congregation numbered two, including the sexton. This suggests the idea that churches in such fields are the outgrowth of missionary effort rather than the product of church edifices.

The city missionaries in New York, under the direction of the Episcopal Church, last year furnished 85,000 meals of wholesome food to the poor—preached to 30,000, and visited 20,000 in person. "Sick and in prison and ye visited me."

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Church in San Antonio, Texas, has extended a unanimous call to Rev. John W. Neil, the late pastor of the church, at Murfreesboro, and at present evangelist of the Nashville Presbytery.

The *Southern Presbyterian* says that a few Northern residents in San Antonio intend to claim the church at that place on the ground that a part of the funds were contributed in the North. The Rev. Mr. Nesmith, a short time since, organized a church of eight members, but abandoned the field as unpromising.

The Presbyterians of Louisville, Kentucky, are taking steps to organize in that city a Presbyterian Widows' Home. The design is to provide a home for indigent widows, and a boarding place, where those who need one can have a refuge. It will be under the control of a board of ladies, elected annually by the members of the association. An institution similar in character has been established in St. Louis.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbytery of Niagara, at its semi-annual session, defined the position of the church it represents in language as plain as it is pointed:

"This Presbytery would raise a warning voice against such as the purchase of prize packages; the use of distilled or fermented beverages; the desecration of the Lord's Day by visiting or secular reading; participating in the management of fairs in which horse-racing and gambling becomes an element; renting houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks or billiard and card-playing; attending theatres, balls, and such demoralizing amusements."

The practice of paying the minister's salary monthly is finding favor among the Presbyterians. It ought to find favor everywhere, as it unquestionably is easier for the people and much more comfortable to the pastor.

The Board of Church Erection reports that during the past year it has aided 211 churches, to the amount of \$113,873, and has applications from

255 churches in twenty-six States and Territories calling for \$192,540. The larger proportion of churches aided are in the Middle States.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Brown has been appointed by the Missionary Union missionary to Japan.

Rev. J. Goble recently visited England, expecting to visit the English Baptist Churches, and arouse them to the importance of the Bible work in Japan. The church, in any of its branches, cannot overestimate this. The missionary may blunder in his teachings, but the Bible tells the truth.

The General Baptists, at their annual association at Nottingham, just closed, devoted much time to the question of religious education in the public schools. A resolution to the effect that education in the schools must be secular was adopted.

CATHOLIC.

In a letter addressed to Cardinal Antonelli by the Pope on the 26th anniversary of his elevation to the Pontifical throne, he expressed great bitterness against the action of the Italian Chambers looking to the suppression of the religious houses in Rome. These are the seminaries of the Catholic missions, and their suppression will break up the missionary system. He says that there can be no reconciliation between the Pontificate and Italian Government, and calls on the faithful throughout the world to pray for the "peace and prosperity of former times." The Pope's addresses to the different deputations which waited upon him the same day were similar in tone to this letter. The degeneracy of the times and the troubles to which the church is being subjected was their chief burden. Rome, bearing witness respecting its condition, reveals reverses which fill the Vatican with gloom.

A work has recently been published by a Roman Catholic professor of the University of Prague, which informs the world that Germany is as well provided with priests as Spain, and can almost rival Italy under the old *regime*. There is in Prussia a religious fraternity for every 584 Catholics of all ages; Bavaria boasts of one in every 481; Cologne is better off than the average German cities, being able to show one priest for every 105 Catholics. In Treves the proportion is one priest to every ten adults; in Munster it is estimated at the rate of one to every twenty, and in Aix-la-Chapelle they are not so well provided for, but get along with one to every twenty-seven. Bismarck was thoroughly posted respecting these facts when he engaged in his life or death conflict with the Jesuits. That fact, no doubt, stimulated the sagacious statesman to undertake the herculean task of freeing Germany from their influence. So long as their presence was accepted, the question whether the Pope or William was the real Emperor of Germany remained open. This is one of the logical conclusions the shrewd statesman draws from infallibility.

A new Catholic Church in San Antonio is fast approaching completion. It is designed to replace the old cathedral.

Our English Correspondent.

A SUNDAY IN LONDON.

Mr. Hurley came back to London in time to spend last Sunday with me. Early in the morning we made our way to Mr. Orsman's Mission, in Golden Lane, described in a former letter.

The usual prayer-meeting which precedes the service was going on when we arrived, and presently we had the opportunity of a brief talk with Mr. Orsman, who showed his interest in Texas by arranging for a meeting of working people, to be held the next Wednesday. There was not time to see into the details of this most interesting mission, but Mr. Hurley noticed the well-dressed, respectable looking young men and women who now come in to attend the service. They seemed a class altogether above the ordinary inhabitants of Golden Lane, but the difference so plainly to be observed had been brought about solely by the influence of Christian teaching and Christian kindness.

A cordial invitation to attend one of Mr. Orsman's open-air meetings at nightfall was accepted, and we went on our way to the East End.

Down a very narrow passage into Whitecross street, where one of the markets of the poor is held—can this be Sunday morning? Why, we are in the midst of a fair! and not many fairs could equal it for noise and bustle. No carriage could attempt to pass down this street, for the narrow carriage-way is blocked up by "coster-mongers'" barrows, loaded with a curious variety of provisions, more or less fit for human food, and other articles of prime necessity. Between the barrows move slowly up and down two opposing streams of buyers, chiefly women, eager to make the few pence in their hands go as far as possible. Perhaps those few pence are all that a drunken husband can spare to his wife and family after his Saturday night's carouse; or perhaps they have been earned by the unnatural toil of little children, or by the feeble hands of some sick and widowed mother. The things to be sold had need be cheap, and they are so—half or even one-fourth of what they cost elsewhere. Look at the faces of the people: here is one in which you may read a whole tragedy—so sad, and weary and hopeless is it; here another in which suffering has hardened into indifference; and here again are young, fresh and open faces, as pleasant to look upon as if they had lived all their days in the woods and fields instead of in the most crowded spot in this crowded city.

It is not an easy task to push our way through the throng, but it is done at last. We pass half-way down the street a mission hall, and in front of it stands Mr. George Vigeon, another business man who spends his leisure time in these courts and alleys, preaching the Gospel of Christ. There are not many to listen to him just now, for the market is still in full swing.

A mile or so further east we enter Whitechapel Road, and turning up a court, which has a public house on one side and a pawnbroker's shop on the other, we find ourselves in George Yard. We want to see Mr. Holland, the first of ragged school teachers, who still carries on his work in this dingy building, formerly a distillery. Many thousands of poor, neglected street children have passed through Mr. Holland's hand, and through his heart, yet his hands are not tired, and his sympathies are as active as ever. He has promised to help in selecting families for Texas, and we know that he will nominate none who are not thoroughly suitable. We wanted to see him, but he happens to be away, and the service, carried on by his helpers, is near its close.

We turn up the next street and ring

the bell of what might be taken for a warehouse, if it were not for the words, "Home of Industry," inscribed outside and the Scripture texts in the windows. A trim little maiden opens the door. "Is Miss Macpherson at home?" Yes; it happens that she is not quite so well as usual to-day, and so she did not accompany the boys and girls to church. But she kindly shows us the Home, and tells us about her past labors, and has a long talk with Mr. Hurley as to the manner in which the work of rescuing poor, outcast and destitute children should be conducted. To this work Miss Macpherson and her brother and sister devote their lives. This is the London Training Home, and there are now two in Canada, for it is to that country that Miss Macpherson sends all her children. After a course of training in these homes, they are placed out in Christian families, and their welfare is carefully watched over. Hundreds of children have thus been placed in good homes and are generally doing well. There is no reason that I know of why a similar work should not be done in Texas. Miss Macpherson's hands are full, but others will be raised up to do the work when the time comes.

The account of how we spent Sunday evening I reserve, with your permission, till next week. Meanwhile, you will be glad to hear that the subject of emigration to Texas is being ventilated in the newspapers, by public meetings, free circulation of the *Guide to Texas*, and by correspondence. Applications are coming in from many parts of the country, and I hope this evening to address a large open-air meeting of agricultural laborers near Newmarket, about seventy miles from here, where, I am told, many have a desire to emigrate. F. GORE.
LONDON, July 6, 1872.

To the People of Texas on Immigration.

LETTER II.

GALVESTON, July 18, 1872.

In our first letter we told the people of Texas of the steamships that Messrs. Hurley & Co. and Grimshaw & Co. were building, and we told of the means by which they had induced thousands to turn their eyes Texasward; how it happened that thousands of families were anxious and willing to come, and how the ships would soon be ready to bring them. These two conditions are met—the third is wanting. How shall they get the money to come? "Save it," says one. All very nice to talk about, but if their labor at home produced a superabundance, so that they could save passage money, they would not be so anxious to come. But when the last farthing is exhausted and the stomach still half empty, there is not much opportunity for a saving of passage money. An agricultural laborer turning his eyes to Texas is like a beggar girl standing at a pastry cook's window: The appetite is there and the cakes are there, but where is the money to buy them to come from? If Texas wants immigrants, she must, in some way, pay their passage. She must, in some way or other, provide the funds to bring them here. Without this, the "guides to Texas" will be wasted, and the ships will come with empty steerages.

If we want to get the good laborers of Europe, the sturdy men and strong women, whose lives have been lives of toil, and to whom our labor is but play, we must advance their passage money, or in some way become their sureties. This is so self-evident that we need not to enforce it. There are objections to it. There is a danger of deceit. There is a possibility that the laborer will go off and leave his employer to hold the empty bag. There is a danger of all this, and there is a danger in every act and deed of life. There is a possibility of ruin in every undertaking of business; but every

security that can be thrown around a contract for labor will be thrown around these; care is taken to select none but honorable, debt-paying laborers; the minister, the magistrate, and the priest are besought to give the characters of those who apply for aid to come over.

Messrs. Hurley & Co. are ready to give such information as any interested may require. They will tell how to bring laborers over. How much must be advanced, and what the advantage will be. But of this we may be assured, a man at the bottom of a deep well is not more helpless than a European laborer seeking to get to Texas without assistance.

GALVESTON NEWS.

The Chappell Hill District Conference.

Met at Burton, July 11, 1872, B. D. Dashiell in the chair.

Two charges were not represented. Two of the traveling preachers were absent on account of sickness; one of them, Rev. R. W. Kennon, being reported dangerously ill.

A patient and searching investigation was had into the spiritual and financial interests of the church in the district. The maintenance of family religion and the social means of grace, attendance on public worship, the circulation of religious literature, as well as the interests of education, all met careful review, eliciting in most instances gratifying reports.

The statements from Brenham station, H. S. Thrall, pastor, and Caldwell circuit, E. H. Holbrook, pastor, deserve special mention. In every department these charges reported unusual activity and prosperity, and a large increase of members.

The financial review revealed the gratifying fact that the claims of the preachers had been generally promptly met up to date, and most of the charges had already raised the assessed amount for Missions, Conference Collection, and Bishop's Fund.

The reports further showed the entire territory of the district covered by our itinerant operations. A number of new preaching places had been established, several new church buildings projected, and one commodious parsonage built and furnished.

The Committee on Education reported a new and elegant building for Chappell Hill Female College, recently destroyed by fire, as rapidly approaching completion. It will be ready for operations in September next. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with warm approval the noble generosity of the citizens of Chappell Hill and surrounding country, who have so liberally and promptly contributed their means to re-erect the college building.

In reference to the Texas University, the Conference declared "that we still accord to the Texas University our warm approval and our prayers for its success."

The Committee on Religious Literature, through their Chairman, J. D. Giddings, use this language:

"It is with feelings of special pleasure that your committee refer to the universal testimony borne by the preachers and lay delegates to the usefulness and acceptability of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We feel that the citizens who, in December last, came to the rescue of the paper in the hour of its extremity deserve the gratitude of the whole church." They called "particular attention to the remarkable fact that since the Joint Stock Company had taken charge, there had not been one complaint heard as to the financial management of the paper," from which fact they rightly gathered "assurance of continued financial prosperity and wisdom in the future management of its affairs."

The Conference heartily and unanimously adopted the resolutions follow-

ing the report, so eloquently advocated by the Hon. Chairman:

Resolved, That the thanks of the church in Texas are due, and are hereby tendered, from that portion represented in the Chappell Hill District, to the publishers and editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for their liberal, faithful, equitable and highly successful management of the paper in all of its departments.

Resolved, That we commend the paper to our people as a family sheet, pure in its pages, Methodistic in its sentiments and pious in its inculcations.

Resolved, That we will labor to place it in each family of the several charges of the district.

The weather was fine, the congregations very large and attentive, the preaching earnest and effective.

Sabbath afternoon was devoted to the Sunday-school. Dr. Kavanaugh had been specially invited by the school to address them on this occasion, which he did at length in his most effective style. The children sang very sweetly, and the annual report showed rapid growth in the school and growing interest in the community.

Altogether we all felt during the session of the Conference it was "good to be there," great harmony and brotherly love, and earnest goings out after God marking the entire occasion.

B. E. MATHEWS, Secretary.

Webberville Circuit--Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR--Tidings of good things I send you and your readers from this circuit. Old Piney Church, situated on Piney creek, five miles northeast of Bastrop, for years a waste place in Zion, has recently been the place of holding two protracted meetings, and the results have been indeed encouraging. On Tuesday before the third Sabbath in June, Brothers Strahan and Foster (Presbyterian), assisted by Brothers Rivers and Mc-Lemore (Methodist), held a meeting at this place, which lasted about a week, and resulted in twelve conversions, and in the reclamation of a number of backsliders, and in rousing up considerably most professors in the community. Six joined the M. E. Church, South, six the Baptist and one the Presbyterians.

On Saturday before the second Sabbath in July, assisted by Brother Williamson, a young preacher from Georgia, I began a protracted meeting at the same place. The meeting went on over two Sabbaths, and I may say, was a great success. Eleven were happily and clearly converted, and fourteen joined our church—three by letter. At times the scene was stirring and soul-exciting—penitents crying aloud for mercy; here a mother pointing her weeping child to Jesus; there a sister urging her brother to behold the Lamb of God; then the church, with united heart and voice, calling on God to save. By-and-by the burden was removed, the broken-hearted comforted, the jubilant shout of victory rang out, and a divine and awe-inspiring influence rested on the congregation. These were indeed seasons of refreshing. We have now received twenty new members there, part of these heads of families, and they have promised to hold family prayer. The prospect in the community is bright and cheering.

L. ERCANERACK.

WINCHESTER, July 18, 1872.

IT IS estimated that during the last Fourth of July upwards of \$2,000,000 went away in smoke. Of this, nearly half a million of dollars were expended for Chinese crackers, about 170,000,000 of which were exploded on that occasion. Such sort of patriotism is noisy but unprofitable.

Correspondence.

Austin District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Allow a member of the Austin District Conference to correct some wrong impressions made on the public in reference to its actions. I accredit to you candor and veracity—your good name and long acquaintance with us forbids any other conclusion—yet from your standpoint you may view things in a different light from others, and readily imagine an injury intended you and the *ADVOCATE*. You are very apt to hear all the pleasant things said about the *ADVOCATE*, and to hear but few of the complaints offered against it. You have too long been accustomed to Methodist usages in quarterly and annual conferences to know that *complaints* are not *charges*. We may *complain* of a brother until it becomes a serious thing; but no man dare *charge* him with any intentional wrong, and then pass his character as though nothing had been said against it! This is Methodistic! This prepares the way for explanations hereinafter given.

In your "Answers to Correspondents," June 26th, you forstall public sentiment against the Austin District Conference, thus:

"Rev. C. J. Lane, Oso, resolutions of censure on the *ADVOCATE* by the Austin District Conferences, received and marked for insertion."

The reader will look in vain for those resolutions of censure. We offered and passed nothing of the kind at our session in Bastrop.

Let us turn to the communication of our secretary—*ADVOCATE*, July 3d, page 6. Do you find them there? No. But the serial resolutions close thus: "That we use all due diligence to circulate THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN *ADVOCATE*." But what is it the conference did that has called forth such *keen and able* editorials against *retired individuality*? Same issue, page 8, C. J. Lane, correspondent, Austin District Conference, captioned by yourself: "We are weighed," contains no resolutions of that body, or that it was moved thus and so. Had he said in that letter, "I was *requested* by some of the brethren to address a *private* note to the editor, informing him that certain correspondents of the *ADVOCATE* felt themselves *slighted*, and the importance of their articles touching matters vital to the interests of the church "overlooked;" and further, "that it was thought the *Texas Baptist Herald* greatly misrepresented the views (opinions as you call them) of one of our brethren, and that he has a right to be heard," it would have more clearly expressed the matter of complaints. This conversation was incidental and informal, constituting no part of a resolution nor conference action, and suggested by the chairman, who, to avoid any reflection on "our noble *ADVOCATE*," or further *speechifying*, suggested that "policy," but to handle it *cautiously*. Brother Lane is a *keen* blade and cuts to the red when the subject does not please him, and has put into a nut-shell all that he or any of us said while together—talking about you and the *ADVOCATE*—and has made the District Conference responsible for "retired individuality."

I move that each member assume his own individual responsibility for his private, though now publicly expressed, opinion, and thereby lighten the burden resting on the Austin District Conference. The *laymen* had nothing to say in reference to *complaints*. Indeed it was not a question before the Conference. We did all that we could do for the *ADVOCATE*, *officially*, and if we "use all due diligence to circulate it as resolved, we shall have done our duty."

From the above standpoint given you, it is to be hoped that the Publish-

ing Company will look more favorably upon the actions of the late Austin District Conference, and much that you have said need not be repeated nor held against us. A MEMBER of the Austin District Conference.

The Davilla Debate Once More.

I am informed that the *Texas Baptist Herald* is publishing what it calls "The Debate" between Mr. H. Carroll, of the Baptist Church, and myself. Now, I wish to say to all the world that I am not responsible for one word published by the *Herald*. I have not written one word of it, nor authorized any one to do it for me. Besides, this publication is a palpable violation of the contract made at the debate by both parties, and publicly and solemnly agreed to, that not one word of the debate should be published by either party until after the approval of both. Mr. Link, editor of the *Herald*, was present, and was one of the moderators, and one of the *contracting parties*. And this proposition came from the Baptists. I proposed to Rev. Dr. Low, pastor of the Baptist church at Bryan, that if the Baptists would publish my replies to Mr. Carroll, I would write them out myself; but I would not allow the Baptists to write them for me. His reply to me was: "I do not suppose they would allow you to do that." So then my mouth is shut, my hands are tied. They make a speech for Dr. Fisher, and then Mr. Carroll, with wonderful bravery, demolishes it. Is this honest? Is it fair? Will the public, or the Baptist Church indorse it? I am ready at all times to meet Mr. Carroll in print, as I have met him in the pulpit, if he will stick to the *truth* and give me a *chance*. Will he do it? Will the *Herald* publish in its columns my own written reply to each and every one of the published speeches of Mr. Carroll? If he will, let him send me a copy of each to Austin, and the Lord helping me, he shall hear from me in due time. But let the *Herald* publish no more speeches of mine manufactured by Mr. Carroll or any one else.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, July 19, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—By instructions I send you a synopsis of the proceedings of Palestine District Conference, held in Palestine, commencing on the 27th June, A. D. 1872.

Present: one Presiding Elder, L. R. Dennis; 7 traveling preachers, 7 local preachers, 16 delegates.

The work was assigned to the various committees, who reported during the Conference session. The spiritual condition of the church was found to be healthy and improving.

Membership in the district, 2185; local preachers, 25; accessions by letter and ritual, 195 since last December; adults baptized, 75 since last December; infants, 35 since last December; removed by letter, 29 since last December; expelled, 3 since last December; died, 14 since last December.

Friday before the fourth Sabbath in August recommended as a day of fasting and prayer.

Committee on Temperance made a lengthy report, which showed a close examination in this subject. It was resolved that the church encourage the temperance societies.

Committee on Sunday-schools reported 18 Sunday-schools in the district; 20 superintendents, 50 officers, 118 teachers, 474 male members, 461 female members. Grand total 1023. Number of Sunday-school visitors, 291; little people, 80; volumes in library, 2011; Union, 12; Methodist, 6. Amount collected for Sunday-school, \$314 50.

On Education—No district school. A committee of eighteen appointed to

locate a district school and solicit donations.

On Missions—Preachers had not made any collections for missionary purposes.

On Finance—It was found to be very backward. Amount of claims of nine preachers and Presiding Elder, \$5,380; amount paid on same, \$1,667.

It was resolved that each congregation and quarterly conference adopt the envelope system.

On Churches and Parsonages—Value of 21 churches in the district, deeded to the M. E. Church South, \$14,750; 2 parsonages, \$500.

It was resolved that each preacher urge upon the members at each appointment to purchase or have donated to the church a lot of land, deeds made out, and have a church built.

On Sunday afternoon the Conference visited the Sunday-school, to see in operation the plan recommended by the Annual Conference.

Delegates to the Annual Conference: S. W. Turner, Tyler station; H. H. Curl, Larissa circuit; R. H. Guin, Rusk station; W. F. Mitchum Athens circuit.

Next District Conference will be held at Larissa, Texas.

The preaching was good, and the people and church were glad the Conference was here.

GIDEON J. GOOCH, Secretary.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, July 5, 1872.

San Marcos Institute.

On the fourth Sunday in June, the writer, by special request, preached the commencement sermon of the session of the above Institute, in the college chapel, a very spacious room, and well filled.

This was my first visit to San Marcos. Several of my old friends had preceded me, and it was pleasant to meet again, and in this young city, which has mainly grown up since we were last together.

Rev. R. H. Belvin is the principal of the Institute, whose honors as a teacher are of long standing and are worthily worn. The attendance of the students was somewhat interrupted by the breaking out of measles a few days before. Yet there were a goodly number present, and gave evidence of a very healthy condition of the Institute. The building is a noble stone structure, on a commanding eminence overlooking a large portion of the city and country. With suitable improvements within the building and on the grounds it would be an enchanting spot.

Other duties would not permit the writer to be present at all the examinations, but he saw and heard enough to satisfy him that Bro. Belvin is doing a good and important work with his Institute, and that he ought to have the full confidence and patronage of his brethren.

San Marcos has always held a high reputation for health and good society. The lands are immensely rich and productive, water abundant, mills are in operation, and I heard a report of some 30,000 bushels of wheat raised in a part of the county this year. The road from Austin to San Marcos is one of the finest natural roads in the world—over a beautiful, rich, rolling prairie, already considerably dotted with farms. Crops very promising. O what encouragement to immigration! What more do the poor of other lands want? Good land at low prices, good water, good society, good churches, good schools of a high grade, mills and machinery, and facilities almost equal to the old countries; and native grass for all the stock you wish to raise. What more? Come at once. Send your children to Bro. Belvin if you wish them well educated.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, July 19, 1872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Blue grass should be sown in October, at the rate of about one bushel per acre.

To two quarts of white oak ooze add two ounces of sulphate of zinc, and bathe the part affected, night and morning, is recommended to us as an excellent cure for sore shoulders in mules.

Ten drops of carbolic acid, once a day, in a drink, and thirty drops in hot vinegar, used to bathe the back over the kidneys, once a day, is spoken of as a superior remedy for the kidney worm in hogs.

Planting Irish potatoes under straw meets favor with many, as it not only secures a good yield, but saves labor. No further cultivation, after the straw of proper depth has been placed on the potatoes, is needed.

Water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons and given to milch cows every day is said to increase the yield of milk very considerably. Should be given twice a day.

A writer in the *Southern Farm and Home*, from Abington, Virginia, says that though the rust was destructive to the wheat crop around him, his escaped, and he attributes it to the fact that he top-dressed his wheat in March with wood ashes to the amount of about twelve bushels per acre. He finds it not only a preventive against rust, but excellent manure for wheat land.

WASTE BASKET.

A jewel of an uncle—A carb-uncle. The table of interest is the dinner table.

A carriage wheel grows less tired the more it works.

The greatest nutmeg ever known met with a grater.

What nation produces most marriages?—Fasci-nation.

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

What workman never turns to the left?—A wheel-*er*right.

The only good motive for riding a man on a rail is a locomotive.

Eagles fly alone; sheep generally flock together—so we have *herd*.

Why is an over-worked horse like an umbrella?—Because it is used up.

When does a cow become landed property?—When turned into a field.

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet?—Because it is always in fun.

Why is a bashful girl like a chameleon?—Because she often changes color.

People who are always wishing for something new should try *neu-ralgia* once.

A little girl who was asked to define reading, said: "It is hearing with the eyes instead of with the ears."

A Connecticut sheriff says: "If any one doubts the Bible doctrine of human depravity, only ask him to be sheriff of this county one year."

You run no risk by pouring oil out of a can into your stove if you have no fire in it. Another safe way is to have no oil in the can.

A Western traveler writes: "In passing through the burnt district in Wisconsin I never saw no shrubs or briars anywhere, a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it."

Our Households.

THE BABY.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get the eyes so blue?
Out of the sky, as I came through.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it in waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm, white rose?
I saw something better than any knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pretty ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

But, how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

—Good Words.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—The instruction of children cannot commence too early. Every mother is capable of teaching her children obedience, humility, cleanliness, and propriety of behavior; and it is a delightful circumstance that the first instruction should thus be communicated by so tender a teacher. It is by combining affectionate gentleness in granting what is right, with judicious firmness in refusing what is improper, that the happiness of children is promoted, and that good and orderly habits are established. If children are early trained to be docile and obedient, the future task of guiding them aright will be comparatively easy.

The training and education of children can, however, be only regarded as a means to the attainment of an end, for all acquirements, all learning, are valueless, if they do not make us better in our several relations of parents, children, husbands, wives, and unless they lead us to the practice of that divine precept of religion, "Thou shalt do unto others as thou wouldst wish others to do unto thee."

CURIOSITY IN CHILDREN.—We would urge upon individual parents, that they may accomplish much by encouraging in their little ones a spirit of curiosity and a habit of comprehension. Whether the fire of intellect shall blaze or smoulder will depend, in many cases, upon the manner in which it is kindled; and this kindling is among the things that can be done, most effectually, under the mild influences of home.

FAULT-FINDING.—Nothing can discourage a child more than a spirit of incessant fault-finding, and perhaps nothing can exert a more baneful influence upon both parent and child. If your little one, through the day, has been pleasant and obedient, and you say to him, "My son, you have been good to-day, and it makes me very happy," and if, with a more than usually affectionate voice, you say, "Good night, my dear child," a throb of suppressed feeling fills his breast, and he resolves on always earning such an approval. If your grown son or daughter has accomplished some difficult piece of work, rendering you some essential assistance; or has climbed some steep in the daily drill of study; or has acquired some new accomplishment or added grace; or, better than all, has gained the victory over some bad habit or besetting sin, acknowledge it, see it, praise them for it.

VALUE OF LITTLE THINGS.—A single word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected

flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, so the kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell.

No matter how humble the abode, if it be garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn laughingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

NECESSITY OF PHYSICAL GROWTH. Reforms and improvements are constantly being made in the school-system of America; but it should never be forgotten by all interested in education, that children should be allowed to take time to grow physically, or they will be good for nothing in life, however much book-learning they may have acquired.

NEED OF RELAXATION.—To march a class of worn and wearied pupils into a gymnasium, thinking to counteract, by an hour's violent exercise, the mental strain of the day, is little better than an added severity.

It is painful to know how far this terrible forcing process is carried in some prominent female boarding seminaries: institutions, too, which are organized on the best and latest principles, and are in many respects models of excellence. Let us beware of this peril to our youth. Never should the pupils' exercise be confined to the gymnasium; let them have a daily walk in the open air, and, above all, let there be an hour in the day not covered by a "scheme," in which the student may feel free from restraint, and to relax the mind.

GYMNASTICS.—To strengthen feeble muscles and straighten crooked backs an immense amount of machinery has been invented, all of which, if properly used, is more or less beneficial. But all cannot avail themselves of it; something simpler is wanted.

Perhaps the patient may be out of reach of dumb-bells. No matter. Our prescription is equal to all emergencies. Let the patient take a pail in one hand, a flat-iron in the other, and place some large book on her head. Webster's Unabridged is admirable for the purpose. With these in hand and on the head exercise should be taken by going up and down stairs. In curative virtues no machinery in the world can excel these domestic appliances. After exercising for a few days the flat-iron may be doubled, a stone or a brick put into the pail, and another book placed on the head, and so on till cured. If the big book is too heavy to commence with, take a smaller one—use something and persevere in it.

EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS.—A writer in one of our exchanges says: "When girls are taught at their mother's knee, at the home fireside, in school, and in society, that it is as disgraceful for them to be loafers as it is for their brothers, we shall have girls demanding and getting that thoroughness of mental and technical training which is needed in the legitimate and successful pursuit of any employment, and not before. We shall have a standard then for scholarship, and women will look upon education as something better than mental ruffles and furbelows, or as a mere means of enabling them to support themselves in genteel independence until they can marry, and we shall hear no more of lack of employment for women."

MARRIAGE AND SOCIETY.—A score or two of examples of that heroism which defies the foolish sentiment and custom of the time, and dares to be true to the noble instincts of the heart, and live simply and honestly in a small and quiet way, would create a reform, if not a revolution. The question comes to every young heart, Which shall I sacrifice, the instincts and affections of

the heart, or the shows and shams of society? Alas, that so many yield the former to the latter! For love is the religion of the young; and whoever suppresses it for the sake of ease or display, whoever sacrifices it for fashion, commits a sacrilege for which nothing on earth can atone. Love is not a thing to be ashamed of or laughed at, but a sentiment to be cherished and gloried in; and, at any sacrifice it may require, is cheap so long as it adds fuel to the precious flame which purifies the heart, refines and ennobles the character, and makes a manhood and a womanhood worth the saving and worth the name.

OUR MOTHERS.—Blessed is the memory of an old-fashioned mother. It floats to us now like the beautiful perfume of some woodland blossoms. The music of other voices may be lost, but the entrancing memory of hers will echo in our souls forever. Other faces will fade away and be forgotten, but hers will shine on until the light from heaven's portals shall glorify our own. When in the fitful pauses of busy life our feet wander back to the old homestead, and crossing the well-worn threshold, stand once more in the low, quaint room, so hallowed by her presence, how the feeling of childish innocence and dependence comes over us, and we kneel down to the molten sunshine streaming through the western window, just where, long years ago, we knelt by our mother's knee, lisping "Our Father." How many times when the tempter lured us on, the memory of those sacred hours, that mother's words, her faith and prayers, saved us from plunging into the deep abyss of sin! Years have filled great drifts between her and us, but they have not hidden from our sight the glory of her pure, unselfish love.

SUNSHINE AND SLEEP.—Sleepless people—and they are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best, sunshine. Therefore, it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours as possible in sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and yet they do not know it. They effectually shut the sunshine out of their houses and their hearts; they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence, which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—We have tried many expedients to induce sleep with more or less success, and have read many recipes which proved better in theory than in practice. The very best method we have yet discovered is that of counting. Breathe deeply and slowly (without any straining effort) and, with every expiration, count one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some persons will be asleep before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, or thirty, and then forget themselves and cease counting. In such cases always commence again at one.

THE TEETH.—Mastication is for the purpose of insalivation. Unless food is properly insalivated, it can not be well digested. The teeth are the finest, densest structure of the body, and this means that they are intended for hard work.

Eat solid food at every meal; and when you take semi-liquid, or very soft food of any kind, eat very slowly, and take a bit of hard bread, cracker, a green apple, or something similar, with it. Then will your stomach please and be pleased, and your teeth, like your eyes and nose, and fingers and toes, will remain to bless and comfort you to the last.

Above all other features which adorn the female character, delicacy stands foremost.

CANNING FRUIT.—To many the process of canning fruit is laborious and irksome, because they do not know how to take hold of it in the easy way. There is not the slightest difficulty in keeping cherries and berries of all kinds perfectly fresh during the entire year. Of course there is a right mode of doing it; and as our good old grandmother, who is long ago dust and ashes, used to say, "the right way is the best way and the easiest way."

As to cans. The simplest are the best. Those of glass, with glass covers, a rubber band, and a screw ring, are as easily sealed as they are unsealed, and can be managed by any intelligent child of 12 or 13. A tin tunnel, just fitting into the neck of these, can be made for 20 cents, and with this the cans may be filled very rapidly and without spilling. As to fruit, it should be perfectly fresh and sound and carefully picked over, so that no ill flavor injures its quality when it comes on the table. We give, for the benefit of our readers, the following table, showing the time taken in boiling and the number of ounces of sugar to the quart:

	Time boiling, min's.	Sugar to qt.
Cherries	5	6
Raspberries	6	4
Blackberries	6	6
Plums	10	8
Whortleberries	5	4
Peaches, whole	15	4
Peaches, halved	8	4
Pears, whole	20	8
Pears, halved	20	6
Pineapple, sliced	15	6
Ripe currants	6	8
Grapes	10	8
Tomatoes	20	0
Gooseberries	8	8
Quinces, sliced	15	10

The fruit will keep just as well without sugar as with it, and many prefer it without. In canning peaches, if two or three are put in without removing the pits a bitter almond flavor will pervade the whole can. This flavor may be given to peach preserve by boiling with the fruit in the syrup the kernels of the peach-stones. For most palates this is an improvement.

As to the process. Place a very wet cloth in the dish-pan; set the jar on this, having previously rinsed it in cold water—place in it a silver spoon; put in the tunnel and a cupful of syrup first, then fill with fruit to the top. Remove the spoon and set the jar where no draft of air can strike it. The fruit should be covered with syrup. In ten or fifteen minutes the contents of the jar will have cooled and settled some, and they will be ready to seal up. Fill them to the top with syrup, or hot water; put on the rubber, the glass cover, and the screw ring. When the jars are cold, the ring should be tightened again, and they set away in a cool, dark place. Some put a circular piece of paper on top of the jar just before putting the cover on, and think this prevents the mold that sometimes forms over the fruit. But if the cans stand till partially cool, and are then filled full before being sealed, no mold will form.

PRESERVING FIGS.—The following mode of drying this delicate fruit, it is said, makes them equal to the best imported article, and they will keep dried this way several years:

1. Assort as follows: figs not quite ripe, figs barely ripe, and figs fully ripe. Keep each kind by themselves.
2. Scald in a weak lye of salaratus, to take the roughness off the skin.
3. Boil in sirup (made with fourteen pounds of "A" sugar to one gallon of water) five to ten minutes; take out and dry on a cloth spread over a suitable frame.
4. When dry, roll in pulverized sugar, place in a drying furnace or a stove gently heated, and when fully baked or dry, pack in tight boxes or cans, using a little pulverized sugar, flavored with extract vanilla between the layers.

CORN MEAL CAKE.—One pint corn meal, one pint buttermilk, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, salt to taste; beat well. Bake brown and serve hot.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 30, 1872.

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

WE devote our seventh page of this issue to the ladies, and expect they will mediate between ourselves and any masculine readers who may object.

IF any of our State exchanges fail to receive the *ADVOCATE* regularly, they will oblige us by sending word to that effect, and we shall try to correct the matter.

THE Children will have to excuse our omission of their puzzle department this week. Want of space compels us to deny them this once, but we shall try and not let it occur again.

IF our readers have fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, houses, lands, cattle, or, in fact, anything to dispose of and are seeking buyers, they will do well to let the fact be known in the *ADVOCATE*.

GEO. W. O'BRIEN, of the *Neches Valley News*, favored our sanctum with a call this week. We presume our merchants, fully realizing the value of an introduction to Brother O'Brien's constituents, acted accordingly in the matter of advertisements.

BY an error in the copy, the advertisement of the Wesleyan Female Institute at Staunton, Virginia, is made to read, "terms for the entire collegiate course," etc. It should be "entire collegiate year." We overlooked the error until too late for correction.

THE number of advertisements received by us from various schools, colleges and educational institutions, demonstrates the value set upon our paper as a medium for reaching parents and pupils. We suggest that teachers in want of situations, or schools in need of teachers, cannot do better than by letting their wants be known in our columns.

WHAT WE WANT.—In one of Bro. Fisher's letters this week there are allusions to the material resources of the country he had recently visited, which we commend to correspondents. Such information helps to fill our beautiful prairies and fertile valleys with an enterprising population. The Christian feels a deep interest in the prosperity of his country and honors God while laboring to promote it. The church needs the coming immigrant as well as the State; churches are to be built; colleges and universities are to be established and endowed, and the missionary sent out and supported among all nations. Every Christian immigrant who reaches our shores, and every unconverted household that may be brought under the influence of our ministrations and swell our congregations, promotes this grand result. We renew our invitation to our correspondents to furnish the data that will assist us in attracting to our shores the multitudes abroad who are seeking homes. Give it in the terse, compact style found in the letter referred to, and you will aid us in rendering service both to church and State.

OUR TEXAS OUTLOOK.

Our Texas Methodist "Outlook" is growing rich in revival intelligence. The heart is cold that can hear such tidings without feeling a glow of zeal. Our brethren who are permitted to share the labors and triumphs of these meetings are favored beyond the common lot of men. We felt, as we opened letter after letter this week, almost tempted to murmur at the thought that this joy is denied us. We are chained to the desk while others listen to the song as it swells through grove, or share that deeper joy of witnessing the return of souls to God. Yet we have an interest in these meetings—the *ADVOCATE* shares the preacher's toil. We can spread the glad intelligence, and thus echo the shout when Zion triumphs; we can join our brethren in the prayer, "Oh Lord revive Thy work;" we can repeat their appeal to the church to meet them at the throne of Grace, and when Zion travails we can join in that struggle, strong in the faith that "Our Father" will hear, and that sons and daughters shall be born of God. We hope every preacher will turn to the Outlook and read the story of what God is doing for His people. *One hundred and four* converts are reported by one of the preachers! What a glorious record! What thrills of rapture were felt in the shining host above as score after score were added to the ranks of the redeemed. If, as preachers, we only felt the burden of our mission, and the value of immortal souls, we could not rest until we witnessed their return to God. When this year's work is wound up, will the recording angel write down the result: "This man was not instrumental during the past year of leading one soul to the cross"?

SUGGESTIVE.

In addition to other matters of grave importance, the General Conference of the African Methodists, at Nashville, took action authorizing their bishops to wear a surplice or robe when in the exercise of their functions. They do not enforce its use, but permit the bishops to decline if they have conscientious scruples.

The item is suggestive. The colored people are just now peculiarly susceptible to the influence of "pomp and circumstance." We are inclined to smile when we hear them gravely discussing the question of a surplice, but we may be a little more serious when we reflect that by precisely such potent agencies Papal Rome has held its mastery over the semi-civilized in every age. Her ritual is designed to strike the senses and overawe the imperfectly instructed mind. We have noted the mission Catholicism has projected among the colored people in the South. Rome never idles when there is a field to be won. Her plans will be sagaciously adjusted to the character and condition of the people for whom they are designed. She will give them surplices and robes to their heart's content, and unless the Protestant world is on the alert, by such baubles as these Rome may gain a commanding influence over this impulsive but ignorant people.

TOO HOT (?)

"It is too hot to go to church." That plea empties the church, and the preacher, looking across broad gaps in his congregation, at the scattered worshippers, feels that he is beating the wind. It is not the vain and frivolous who utter the plea, but the "pillars of the church" make it their excuse for dozing away the hours which God has set apart for His worship.

We had filled an appointment a few Sabbaths since for one of our city pastors, and were returning home, fully as much exhausted as any of our hearers, and needing rest as much as any who stayed at home, when we saw in an open lot in the outskirts of the city a crowd assembled to witness a game of base ball. The sun poured its rays on the parched ground, and the sweat dripping from the faces of the players told how hot it was; but they played on. We never saw a preacher in a revival work harder. The crowd, which was larger than any two congregations in the city, stood on that duty ground beneath a burning sun like heroes. They could not have been more intent and eager had the salvation of a soul been at stake.

We were sorry to see them desecrating the Sabbath, but, at the same time, we felt a sort of respect for their earnestness. The object in view was not one of very great importance, but they must have been deeply interested in it. The hot sun was nothing in comparison with the game.

What a travesty on Christianity is that sort of zeal that wilts under a sun which will not deter hundreds from a little sport! It pants under a Sunday sunshine, and yet it broils under the same sun every day in the week, without grumbling, to gain a few dollars.

If Christianity is true, it is a stupendous truth. It is the central fact of our being. In its presence all other interests are shadowy and evanescent. Yet its followers say by their acts that it is of trifling value.

DR. FISHER.—We learn from a friend just from Austin, that Rev. O. Fisher, D.D., on account of severe illness, was unable to preach on Sunday, the 21st of this month. We hope to hear that the "old man eloquent" is at his post again. He is a power in the pulpit. We know of but few men who can equal him as a pulpit orator, and the church will mourn a "prince and mighty man in Israel fallen" when death calls him home.

KIND WORDS.—The Chappell Hill District Conference will accept thanks for the kind words found in the report of its proceedings, which appears in our columns this week. Next to the consciousness that we are performing our duty we appreciate the assurance that the church approves our efforts to promote its interests.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.—We take great pleasure in announcing that the corner-stone of St. James Church, on the corner of Postoffice and Fourteenth streets, will be laid on Saturday, August 3d, at 6 p. m., with appropriate ceremonies, participated in by several ministers. No collection. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FRATERNITY.

Nearly all the Southern church papers published the debate in the late General Conference in Brooklyn respecting the appointment of a fraternal commission to the Southern General Conference. We did not. We were not prepared to question the sincerity of those who discussed the question, nor the good faith of the Conference in appointing fraternal messengers. The most charitable construction we can give of their action is derived from the conviction that they do not yet comprehend the real aspects of the question.

They treat the rejection of our fraternal messenger lightly. So serious a misdemeanor against the laws of Christian brotherhood demands some reparation. The church (North) should take it back; the record is against them. The South bore them the olive branch, and they cast it aside. They will act wisely when they take it up. The South has never altered her position. The tender of fraternal relations has never been recalled, and for the North to persist in putting aside the fraternal hand we extended, is as ungenerous as it is unwise.

They speak of the property question as a trifle. This makes the matter worse. The fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property is held unrighteously, is not a trifling matter. No amount of sanctity can change the character of the deed.

We do not charge these things on the body of the Northern Church. They have so long been accustomed to associate the Southern Church with issues which have departed amid the strife of other years, that they yet fail to see the barrier that holds brethren apart. They will see it some day. The Southern Church can afford to bide its time.

THE AUSTIN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—A "Member of the Austin District Conference," in another column, claims the privilege of correcting "some wrong impressions made on the public respecting its action." He reminds us of the distinction in Methodist usage in conducting Conference business between a *complaint* and a *charge*. We regard *complaints* of illiberality and failure to meet the obligations of a "mutual agreement" very serious *charges*.

Our acquaintance with Conference business could lead us to no other conclusion than that the instructions under which the Secretary said he was acting were presented to that body in the usual form of resolutions; hence our use of that term in speaking of the action of the Conference. Unless we were endowed with ubiquity, we could not be expected to know that a document in which individuality was so carefully retired, and its official character so distinctly stated, was the result *merely* of a "conversation," "incidental and informal, constituting no part of a resolution or Conference action." We gave the document as it came to hand. If it has made "wrong impressions on the public," the *ADVOCATE* is not responsible for them.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELISTS.

HEALING OF THE ISSUE OF BLOOD.

We find the record of this miracle in Matthew, IX, 18-26; Mark, v, 21, and Luke, VIII, 41. The working of this miracle was what might be styled a parenthetical work—a work thrown in and wrought by the way, while a more special and important one was in immediate contemplation. Almost immediately after the return of Christ from Gadara to Capernaum, a certain ruler came to seek His aid in restoring his daughter to life. As Christ followed this man toward his house, a thronging multitude, as might be expected, were crowding along to see the wonderful work, among them an unfortunate woman who for years had been the victim of wasting disease. Matthew, Mark and Luke all state that her "disease was an issue of blood," that she had been thus afflicted "twelve years." Matthew tells us nothing of the efforts she had made to effect a cure, but which had all proved worse than useless; but Mark and Luke relate that she had a sad experience with the physicians of those times. Luke states that "she had spent all her living upon physicians, neither could be healed of any." Mark notices her case was even worse than Luke states it. He says "that she had suffered many things of many physicians." (Which of the *pathies* was then in vogue my historical reading of this period does not advise me, but the patient "had suffered many things of many physicians;" truly a pitiable case.) Matthew abruptly mentions that "she came behind Jesus and touched the hem of His garment." Luke relates it as Matthew, but Mark says: "When she had heard of Jesus, she came in the press behind Him, and touched His garment." Matthew and Mark relate what were the woman's thoughts and purposes: "She said within herself, if I may but touch the hem of His garment I shall be whole." St. Luke does not mention this. Mark and Luke relate that immediately upon her touching Christ's garment, He asked: "Who touched me?" Matthew says nothing about this. Mark says: "The disciples replied;" but Luke mentions that it was Peter, forward as usual, spoke for the disciples and said: "Master, the multitude throng Thee, and press Thee, and sayest Thou who touched me?" Yes, many thronged and pressed Him, but *one* "touched Him" with the touch of faith. Mark and Luke relate that Christ was sensible "that virtue had gone out of Him." Matthew omits this. Mark and Luke also narrate that upon Christ stopping and looking about, and inquiring, the woman discovered that what she thought had been secretly done was known, and she came forward and confessed the truth. Matthew omits this also. All of the evangelists relate that she was immediately healed; that He bade her be of good comfort, and that He told her it was her "faith that had made her whole."

THE RAISING OF JAIRUS' DAUGHTER.

Matthew mentions, "a certain ruler," but Mark and Luke tell us his

name was Jairus, "a ruler of the synagogue." Mark and Luke mention that the ruler's daughter was "twelve years of age." Matthew makes no mention of her age at all.

Matthew states that the ruler said: "My daughter is even now dead." Mark records it thus: "My little daughter lieth at the point of death." Luke states it thus: "And she lay a dying." It is to be presumed that when the ruler left his house she was, as Mark states, "at the point of death," or, as Luke has it, "lay a dying;" so that he thought, by the time he reached the place where Jesus was, that she was no doubt dead, and said: "My daughter is even now dead." So that, instead of any serious discrepancy or contradiction in the narrations of the evangelists, the account is most natural.

Mark and Luke state that when the ruler approached Jesus, "he fell at His feet." Matthew says, "he worshiped Him;" not, we suppose, that he *adored* Christ as divine, for it is not probable that he clearly apprehended that He was divine—only a great prophet. So that "worship" and "fell at His feet" mean the same.

Mark and Luke state that as Jesus was on His way to the ruler's house, some came from the house and said to the ruler: "Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master." Matthew makes no mention of this circumstance.

Mark and Luke relate that when Jesus heard this message, so alarming and discouraging to the sorrowing father, He said to him: "Be not afraid; only believe." Luke: "Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole."

All of the narrators mention the weeping and tumult, but only Matthew takes notice of "the minstrels." Dr. Doddridge says that "these minstrels were the *flute-players*, as was usual on such occasions; for musical instruments were employed by the Jews as well as the heathens in their lamentations for the dead, to soothe the melancholy of surviving friends by soft and solemn notes. There were persons who made it a business to perform this office, and to sing their music."

All of them mention also that Christ put away the crowd from the house and chamber where the corpse lay. They all also state that when Christ, in view of the fact that He was going to wake the child to life in a minute or two, said, "Weep not; she sleepeth," "they all laughed Him to scorn."

Mark and Luke mention that Christ suffered no man to follow Him into the house, save the maid's father and mother, and Peter, James and John. Matthew does not record this in his account. How considerate and tender was this act of the Savior's. Five persons were enough to be immediate witnesses of the miracle. A noisy, curious crowd were not the proper persons to intrude into the chamber of domestic bereavement and grief. How considerate, too, of the child; to restore her to sudden life in the midst of a crowd of strangers, would have startled and amazed her. Again, it was not a joy to expose to vulgar gaze. We must suppose the child, on being restored to life, rushed into the arms of its parents, and the parents must

have been overwhelmed with wonder and gladness. Jesus would spare the public exhibition of their deep emotions.

The evangelists all relate that Christ took her by the hand, and said unto her, "Arise," and she arose. Mark adds, that she "arose and walked." Luke says: "And her spirit came again, and she arose." Mark and Luke mention that Christ "commanded to give her meat." This Matthew omits; so also the charge to the parents, not to "tell what was done," which Mark and Luke mention, and for which there was then a good reason. John omits the account of both miracles. W.

THE Norwegians are about to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of their national independence, by building a light-house at the grave of Harold Haarfager, their nation's deliverer. It is to be located on one of the most dangerous points on the coast of Norway. There is good sense in the suggestion. The rude and warlike jarl who won his bride by conquering the surrounding petty kings, rendered a great service to his country by giving shape and stability to its national institutions. No doubt he deserves a monument, and a light-house will be a good one. A vast pile of stone and mortar, with some laudatory sentences inscribed upon it, is a useless affair; but the light-house may save lives and preserve the happiness of many homes. If the costly mausoleums which have been dedicated to human greatness could be turned into hospitals and schools the memory of the departed would be faithfully preserved, and the world would be benefited by the memorials of their greatness.

ON a recent Sabbath, President Thiers and wife, and a large number of officials, attended the race course near Paris. The irreligion, which is one of the characteristics of French life, is the prime cause of their calamities. No people more wantonly disregard all the institutions of Christianity than the French, and yet, none possessing any approach to their intelligence, have shown themselves so utterly disqualified for self-government. The absence of moral stamina unfits them for the obligations of citizenship, and with wise statesmen in her councils, and profound sages in her schools, and while holding a front rank in science and art, misrule and revolution mark her political history and the absence of high-toned morality, her social life. Man cannot afford to live without the Bible.

A CHURCH has been formed in Chicago, composed exclusively of women. It is called the Church of the Divine Maternity. It is under the pastoral charge of Mrs. Willard, who is identified with the Woman's Suffrage cause. Its ends are said to be physiological rather than religious, though it gravely dubs itself a church. The public mind is becoming prepared for any excentricity which may be originated in this direction. Woman has her wrongs as well as her rights, and the one would be alleviated and the other recognized much earlier were it not that the folly of its self-constituted champions disgusts sensible men and women.

A CASE OF CASTE.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held at Nashville, was thrown into a ferment by a motion to invite Dr. Watson, editor of the *Christian Index*, to address them. The Chairman, unable to control the opposition, proposed prayer, when the preacher called upon to lead thanked God that they had been able to get along that far without the help of white men, and protracted his devotions until the hour of adjournment settled the question. The loss was on the part of the Conference. Dr. Watson would have given them some wholesome advice.

This antipathy to the white race is the result of that political training to which this particular church has been subjected. We commend it to the special attention of the *Zion's Herald* and other papers which have been reading the South lessons respecting the sin of caste. They will grow wiser when they learn that the feeling condemned is fully as strong among the blacks as the whites, and instead of pointing to the separation of the races into distinct church organizations as an evidence of the injustice and prejudice of the whites, they will accept it as the demand of the blacks who are unwilling to remain in perpetual pupilage under another race.

In contrast with the action of the African Methodist Conference, we note with pleasure the spirit evinced by the church organized among the colored people by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The wish to have an organization of their own was recognized, and by the accomplishment of that desire, we have established the most harmonious relations between the races.

THE *Christian Observer* mentions the fact that Dr. James McCosh, the President of Princeton College, at a dinner given by the alumni of that college in Baltimore, in responding to the toast, "Princeton Present and Future," said that "of the sixty students south of the Potomac, not one had given him a moment's care," and that "these sixty had taken more honors than the three hundred from the North." "The first three honors at the late commencement at Princeton were carried off by young men from the South, and three of the other honors fell to the lot of Southerners." This testimony to Southern talent and scholarship will hardly be acceptable with those who have been accustomed to sneer at Southern pretensions in this direction.

BIBLES.—Brother D. Ayres has requested us to say that he has secured a large quantity of Bibles, and had them deposited in charge of Mr. Chas. Robinson, at L. C. Fisher's, Strand, Galveston. They embrace English, German, French, Spanish, Swedish, Bohemian, Greek and Hebrew. They will be sold at the prices fixed by the American Bible Society, or donated in all proper cases where they can be made useful. We invite especially the attention of our German preachers and those engaged in the Mexican work to these Bibles.

The Sunday School.

At Work.

Brother Gideon J. Gooch, of Palestine, must pardon us for inserting the subjoined extract from a private letter. Brother Gooch is one of our "live" Texas Sunday-school workers. We gave, some time since, his plan of conducting his school, and in the extract below we have the net result. We rejoice over its prosperity, and wish that every community in the State had a Sunday-school as good as that of St. Johns, Galveston, for that might stir up our people here to make their school still better. Brother Gooch's plan is an admirable one.

Eighteen months ago I took charge of the Palestine Sunday-school with fifteen scholars and teachers, and now have 150 members; have collected in last six months \$153 for Sunday-school purposes, and I would be glad to know what you think of the plan, and if you do not fully comprehend the same, to permit me to explain more fully, and if you think it is good, to ascertain if any one has adopted the same; if so, the success. Think, in Palestine District we have only 1023 officers, teachers and scholars attending the Sunday-schools, when we have a membership over 2000. There should be 4000 children enrolled in the little army.

I have heard of your Galveston Sunday-school, and from what I can hear, I believe our school is equal to your fine Sunday-school, which has been considered the best in the State. You have more members, but our discipline is as good.

THE Protestant world has long noted the wisdom of Rome in seeking to control the education of the young. This is her chosen battle field; here her greatest victories are won. Her schools are open to all, and every inducement that can allure scholars are offered. If she cannot control, she aims to neutralize all other teaching, and does not hesitate to join hands with the infidel in the effort to exclude the Bible from the schools. Many see in this evidence of her bigotry. It is also evidence of her wisdom. If she can control the education of the child, she may hope to command the allegiance of the adult. The importance of religious instruction is being recognized by the Protestant world, and hence the growing number of schools of every grade under denominational control. This is right.

The most comprehensive field for evangelical effort in this direction is the Sunday-school. In the academy, or college, religion holds a subordinate relation. It is a secondary study. In the Sunday-school it is pre-eminent. This one fact gives it special importance. It is an assertion that the soul is the most important department of our being; that the cultivation of the moral powers are the most important pursuit, and the glory of God and good of man the chief business of every life. It is the prophecy of the school that is to be—the model of the academy and the college which is coming on apace in which the proper adjustment of man's relations with God will be the first step toward the establishment of his true and harmonious relations with the world around him. At present it is accomplishing a great mission, but its future promises a wider field and more important results.

WE see in the papers the remark of the father of Albert Barnes, when his son sent him a handsomely bound copy of his commentaries. When the books were received and examined, the father said, "Albert was always a good boy to work." The father was not surprised that his son had achieved results which would cause his name to be remembered when his body was in the grave, because his boyhood had given promise of a noble manhood.

AT a late Sunday-school Teachers' Convention in Connecticut 428 schools reported 418 teachers and 65,000 scholars. The number of volumes in the libraries amounted to 750,000. The most interesting item in connection with the schools, is the fact that 13,000 conversions from among the scholars are reported. This is a good work indeed.

It is more difficult to secure teachers for poorly managed Sunday-schools than for those which are well officered. Add to this the fact that a prudent and active superintendent will devise more and better ways and means to secure teachers, and the importance of this office will be appreciated by all. The school faithfully represents its leaders.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to say a few words in relation to Sunday-schools—of Sunday-schools here in our Galveston churches—not of their mere existence, or the necessity for them, or the progress of them; for the existence proves their necessity, and their progress is good, and might and will be better. But it is the conduct of them—the mode of keeping them up—the imperfect, not to say unwise, manner adopted perhaps in most to keep them up. For instance, to make my meaning plain, I heard at one, not long ago, such an invitation as—"We are short of teachers, and we invite any who will to come in and help us," and the same invitation, in effect, has been made in other schools, and is therefore not peculiar to the one instanced. When I repeat this invitation by quoting it, as I have done, I ought to condemn it in set and earnest terms, but I refrain, as I prefer that those who have the very serious responsibility of conducting Sunday-schools to pause when they hear my words, and reflect more seriously on the subject than they have perhaps ever before done.

Now, let us point our thoughts. Every preacher, priest or minister of a congregation having charge of a Christian Sunday-school will say that they expect and hope that the faith they preach will be perpetuated after they are gone by the children of their schools, and yet they show an indifference as to teachers, which the devil must delight to see; for surely any son or daughter of Belial, just so they keep a decent, respectable exterior, may enter as teachers and teach anything but "Christ and Him crucified;" others may teach the Catechism, Prayer-book, Union Questions, and the children may learn their lessons as parrots learn and gabble the jargon taught them, and like the parrots they will understand as much—perhaps it's just as well they do not understand much that is contained in the Prayer-books and Catechisms; but I would seriously ask every preacher, or whoever has charge of a Christian Sunday-school, whether he is discharging his duty to his God and the little ones of whom the Lord said, "Suffer them to come to Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," when he receives young or old persons of either sex, whose faith he knows nothing of, as teachers, as

moulders of these waxen tablets. He would not, I know, allow a professed deist or infidel to stand in his pulpit and preach his pernicious doctrine, and yet he will permit such, or persons whose faith he is not assured of, to teach the intended future supporters of the church. Paul said to Timothy as to the Gospel, "Commit these to faithful men." Is it less obligatory to train the young and tender mind? Others who are ostensibly, or rather orally, of the faith or in the faith, I see, are teachers, both male and female, but to one who is familiar with Paul's, Peter's and James' letters, he would judge them to be teachers of the fashions of the world; for see the male, so-called, teacher, his hair, clothing and manner, and the female's chignon, bustle and gaudy attire, her gold ornaments, etc. These pretend to teach the evanescence and folly and sin of the "world, the flesh and the devil," which they have solemnly declared they have renounced, and in the face of this declaration they forewear themselves, practising the worldly lusts, and so planting seeds of decay in the church. Judging these misguided ones by the Lord's rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them," we should say they lie. Is this too strong a word? But what are they if they profess one thing and do another? Mistaken only—sinners? So be it. It is all the same. They need reformation, and that's just what we would like to see. And now, here's the rub; we have found a sore in our Sunday-schools, and who shall cure it, and how shall it be cured? Well, certainly, the same care that worldlings bestow in their affairs ought at least to signalize the children of light. It would not be wise to employ book-keepers to build brick or wood houses, nor tailors to shoe horses; so neither ought unfit, untaught persons who are infidels, theoretically or practically, to be selected or allowed to teach Christianity. I think this hint sufficient for the present. Yours,

TOM ANCHORITE.

Go, Because it Rains.

"I suppose that you won't go to Sunday-school to-day, Lucy," said a mother, one stormy Sunday, settling herself to some reading after breakfast.

"Please let me go to-day, mamma; I want to go because it rains."

"Why, Lucy, that is my excuse for staying at home! How can you make it a reason for going?"

"Our teacher always goes, mamma, in all weather, although she lives so far away. She is often obliged to hire a carriage to bring her, and she told the class that one Sabbath when she went through the storm and did not find even one scholar, she was so discouraged that she couldn't help crying. She asked us, too, if we did not go to our day-schools when it rained harder; and she said, while we must always do as our parents thought best, perhaps if we asked them pleasantly to let us go, and were willing to wear our thick boots and waterproofs, they would be willing, if we were well. Please let me go to-day, mamma; you know if it rains ever so much worse to-morrow, I shall go to school, to keep my place in my class."

"Well, I am willing, my dear, if you wear your school suit; go and get ready." But when the mother heard Lucy singing softly in the nursery as she dressed herself to go out,

"Must Jesus bear the cross alone
And all the world go free?"

she could no longer take interest in her book, and when her husband, who was a lawyer, came in soon after from his library, she said smiling: "Our Lucy is going to Sunday-school especially because it rains, that her teacher may be encouraged by the presence of at least one pupil. What say you to going to chapel ourselves

for the same reason, if we do not for a better?"

"I'm agreed, my love; I was just thinking I never could plead a cause to a vacant court-room, and that our minister must find it hard work to preach to empty pews."—S. S. Visitor.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—As an advocate of the Sunday-school, we lament with others, the decline of family religion, wherever we see evidences of such a decline. But we have yet to see the first evidence that such a decline is due in any degree to the working of the Sunday-school. So far as facts have come within our personal observation, the men who are negligent of family religion, are equally negligent of the Sunday-school; and those who are the most earnest and active in the Sunday-school work, are the ones who bestow most attention to the training of their children at home.

Certain it is, also, that no persons in the community are so out-spoken and so persistent as are Sunday-school men, in the assertion of the doctrine, that every parent is bound to see to the religious training and instruction of the child. No one feels so thoroughly as the Sunday-school teacher, how inadequate are his labors, unless having a foundation of home training and nurture. The Sunday-school teacher will take the children that come from a godless home and do for them what he can. But no one knows so well as he, how little that is, compared with what is needed for the proper and full religious nurture of a child.

Thousands of parents are led, by the visits and persuasions of the Sunday-school teachers, to give their children time and facilities for studying the Sunday-school lesson, and to lay at home a foundation on which the teacher in the school and the pastor in the pulpit may build.

NO RELEASE.—Nothing that the Sunday-school, nothing that the church does, or fails to do, releases the parent.

The man who is instrumental in bringing a human being into the world, is just as much bound to give him religious and mental nurture, as to give him food and clothing.

The parent who is alive to his responsibility, and who is faithful in home teaching, will be glad to supplement his own labors by those of the faithful Sunday-school teacher. Godly parents find in the Sunday-school, not a substitute for their own work, but a help and a furtherance to what they have already begun.

The abolition of the Sunday-school, were such a thing possible, would not restore the good old custom that we hear about, of the father catechising his household on Sunday evening. The effect would be, on the contrary, to discontinue Bible study in many a household, where now the Sunday-school lesson has a regular place in the family arrangements, and thousands of households that are now drawn to the sanctuary by the influence of the school, would quietly float off into open and final ungodliness.—S. S. Times.

SABBATH-SCHOOL VERSUS HOME.

It was a source of much trouble once to some fish to see a number of lobsters swimming backward instead of forward. They therefore called a meeting, and it was determined to open a class for their instruction, which was done, and a number of lobsters came; for the fish very gravely argued that if they commenced with the young ones, as they grew up they would learn to swim aright. At first they did very well, but afterward, when they returned home and saw their fathers and mothers swimming in the old way, they soon forgot their lessons. So many a child, well taught at Sabbath-school, is drifted backward by a bad home influence.

Boys and Girls.

Harry's New Leaf.

"I say, Fred, this won't answer," said Harry Jameson, as the two went to their room, after a glorious ride, one Saturday afternoon.

"What won't answer?" replied Fred; "this room with its plain furniture? I know it doesn't begin to come up with Wallie George's; and he has only a trifle larger salary than we have."

"Pshaw! Fred; the room and its surroundings are as good as we can afford, and these rides that we have been indulging in for the past month are far beyond our means."

"I know it," replied Fred, dubiously, "but what is a fellow to do? I don't want to be called a miser, or be laughed at for my countrified notions; and besides, we must have some amusement and recreation; and driving a spirited horse is both healthful and innocent. 'Tis not like gambling, or drinking wine, or even smoking cigars. Of course I wouldn't do anything bad, let folks say what they might; but this objection to an innocent pastime simply because it takes the mighty dollar, why, it's something I shan't do."

"And I shall, Fred," replied Harry, manfully. "From this day I turn over a new leaf; and because a thing is too expensive, be it good or indifferent in itself, that is a valid and sufficient reason why I should do without it. Walking is quite as healthful as riding, and I shall choose it for the future, at least till my salary is doubled, which won't be this year or next, probably."

"Oh! Harry, don't do it. Wallie and the rest will laugh so!"

"Let them laugh who choose. They won't do it ten years from now; see if they do."

Harry was not one to break a good resolution. He kept a careful account of his expenses since he came to town, and was alarmed at the amount. True, a mere trifle of his quarter's salary remained, but so small a sum that a conscious flush of shame suffused his brow as he contemplated it.

"Eighteen years old," he said to himself, "and just able to pay my expenses! In good health, too! If I should break my arm, or have a fit of sickness, who's going to pay the bills, I'd like to know!"

This was why he turned over a new leaf, as he told Fred, really hoping that he, at least, would sympathize and go with him. But no; Fred feared to be thought niggardly mean, and though in his secret heart he really approved of Harry's doings, in company none laughed more sneeringly or uttered more cutting sarcasm than he.

Harry, conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, bore these insults, sometimes expressed, often implied, as best he could; an occasional word of commendation from his pastor helped him wonderfully.

In one year he counted up his gains. Not a great deal, to be sure, but enough to cause the blood to flow in firmer pulsations, and then to make him bow his head and lift his heart in thankfulness to Him who had so carefully preserved his footsteps. Of his fellow-laborers, Fred was sadly in debt, and Wallie had been found dishonest. When the ten years rolled away, Harry was at the head of a business firm, prosperous and happy; Wallie a fugitive, wearing an assumed name; and Fred still encumbered with debt, which weighed him down like a millstone about his neck, crushing every noble aspiration and crippling every exertion.

"Don't be laughed out of your money or your prayers." This was the advice given a poor lad as he went on board a vessel in the humblest capacity to work his way in the world. It was followed; and while many of his companions sank into obscurity, this poor boy, by his own merit, rose from one

degree of eminence to another, becoming, at last, an admiral in the British navy. Good advice it would be to us all, on land or sea. Fear or ridicule causes many an unwise expenditure that is afterward bitterly but unavailingly repented of, while many a lad or lass going forth from the sanctity of a religious home, when surrounded by the careless and indifferent, neglects for the same reason to put up the accustomed daily prayer for strength and guidance.

"Never be laughed out of your money or your prayers." Let this be your motto, rigidly adhered to, and be assured a harvest of good will be the result.—*Young People's Helper.*

Tilly's Lesson in Geology.

Tilly sat on the old door-stone with her two precious pebbles in her hand. They were smooth and white and glistening, and came from the shores of that wonderful ocean that Tilly always dreamed about, but never had seen. The Stone Professor himself brought the pebbles to Tilly, and when he leaned out of the window and saw the little maiden holding them against her round, red cheeks, he smiled a little, all to himself, and came and sat down by her, while Tilly looked shy and glad, but didn't speak a word.

"You like them, do you?" said the Stone Professor; "well, I'll tell you a story about them."

"Many, many years ago, Tilly, long before either you or I were born, each one of these little pebbles was a rough piece of stone that had crumbled off from some great rock, and it fell into water, somewhere—perhaps it was a great ocean, or may be only a river, but it lay in some place where the waves washed over it, and rolled it about, and very slowly those waves wore off the rough corners and sharp edges, and very slowly the rough stones grew smooth. If you had looked at it one May-day, and not seen it again till the next May-day came, I suppose you would hardly have noticed any change, but it was a little different; every spring it came out smoother than it was the year before, till after a great while all the rough part was gone, and what was left was this beautiful round pebble."

Tilly handed over the two she was holding, while the Stone Professor talked, and tried to make believe they looked as he said they used to; but it was hard work to think anything as soft as water could have worn off such hard stone.

"And this is another treasure, I suppose," picking up a piece of pudding-stone that peeped from the little ruffled pocket of Tilly's apron; "may be you think this stone was made so; but it was not. Once upon a time, a little pile of gravel stones lay in a hollow all by themselves. There came a great rain, and washed some soft, sticky mud down and covered them all up; it squeezed itself in among the little stones, and filled every crevice; then, when the rain was over, the sun shone on it and baked it hard, and afterward it got covered up under sand, and earth, and stones, and there it lay, growing harder all the time, till the mud was a dark brown stone itself, when some one was digging there one day, and found this brown stone, all full of little stones, that look like the rasins in your grandma's Thanksgiving pudding; and that's why they call it pudding-stone."

Tilly laid down her pebbles and examined her queer little bit of pudding-stone, and then laid all three in a row on the door-stone. They were very precious in her eyes, and she was just making up her mind to put them in her cabinet and label them "gems," as she had seen some precious things in the Professor's cabinet labeled. But just then the Professor went on:

"Here's this rough old door-stone,

Tilly; all the scrubbing and scouring in the world could never make it smooth and white like that one over the way. But do you see these queer marks in it—just such marks as the geese make in the mud along the edge of the gutter, only ever and ever so much larger? See, here is one, and here is another; regular bird-tracks."

"Why, so they are," said Tilly, getting down on her knees, and laying her chubby fingers in the marks.

"And once upon a time—you see it's just like a fairy story—once upon a time, this old door-stone wasn't stone at all, but just mud—stiff, gray mud—and a great bird came stalking along, and left his footprints in it: and the sun dried the mud, and there the tracks were; and the sand blew over them, and covered them entirely from the view, and at last the gray mud itself turned into stone. It was a great many years about it; and, in the meantime, the big bird and all its relations had utterly disappeared; so that when at last men dug up the stone and saw the curious tracks, they could only guess how the bird looked that made them. Just think, little Tilly, the bird that walked over this stone may have died long before Adam was made."

That was a long speech for the Professor, but Tilly seemed to like it; and I am sure you will.—*Little Corporal.*

Love Wins Love.

"Mother, the birdies all love father," said a little boy of five summers, as he stood with his mother watching the robins enjoying their morning meal of cherries from the old tree that overhung the house.

"Does anybody else love father, Charlie?"

"O yes! I love him, and you love him; but we know more than the birds."

"What do you think is the reason the birdies love your father?"

Charlie did not seem to hear this question. He was absorbed in deep thought. "Mother," at last he said, "all the creatures love father. My dog is almost as glad to see him as he is me. Pussy, you know, always comes to him, and seems to know exactly what he is saying. Even the old cow follows him all round the meadow, and the other day I saw her licking his hand just as a dog would. What can be the reason, mother?"

"Think, Charlie; try and find out a reason yourself."

"I think it is because father loves them, mother. You know he will often get up to give pussy something to eat; and he pulls carrots for the cow, and pats her, and talks to her; and somehow I think his voice never sounds so pleasant as when he talks to the creatures."

"I think his voice sounds pleasant when he is talking to his little boy."

Charley smiled. "Father loves me," he said, "and I love him dearly. He loves the birds, too, I am sure. He whistles to them every morning when they are eating cherries, and they are not a bit afraid of him, though he is almost near enough to catch them. Mother, I wish everything loved me as well as they do father."

"Do as father does, Charley, and they will. Love all living things and be kind to them. Do not speak roughly to the dog. Don't pull pussy's tail, nor chase the hens, or try to frighten the cow. Never throw stones at the birds. Never hurt nor tease anything. Speak gently and lovingly to them. Feed them and seek their comfort, and they will love you, and everybody that knows you will love you too."

There is power in kindness, and every boy and girl can employ it for the happiness of those around them. Be kind, gentle, loving and affectionate.

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.

DAILEY.—Died, in San Marcos, Hays county, Texas, June 11, 1872, Rev. DAVID DAILEY, M. D., aged 68 years. He was born in Georgia, and emigrated from that State to Texas in 1854. He was converted when quite young, and in 1834 was licensed to preach, and until the day of his death was a zealous and useful local preacher. He died in perfect peace.

O. A. FISHER.

NEELEY.—Sister NANNIE C. NEELEY, wife of Rev. R. H. Neeley; was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy Mares; was born in Alabama; raised in Tennessee; joined the M. E. Church, South, at nine years of age; was married to her now bereaved husband in 1852, and died at Osage, in Colorado county, Texas, on the 1st day of June, 1872.

Sister Neeley had the reputation among those who knew her of unblemished piety, great intelligence, and a meek and quiet spirit. She leaves a husband and a little daughter to especially mourn their loss. May God so guide them that their last end may be like hers.

C. J. LANE.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

EARNEST.—EUGLID M. EARNEST was born in Montgomery, Alabama, January 14, 1806; married Miss Fannie Hamilton in Wilson county, Tenn.; immigrated to Texas in 1853, and died in Austin city, July 5, 1872. He was an acceptable member of the church for about thirty years. He has left behind him the savor of a good name, both as a Christian, a husband, a father, a neighbor, and as a man of business. He was suddenly stricken down on the Saturday night before his death, and was unable to converse the rest of his time. Medical assistance was unavailing; and after about one week of comparative unconsciousness, he quietly fell asleep. His Christian life gives us hope in his death. He has left a widow and seven children. The widow and four of the children members of the church. His death is another lesson on the shortness and great uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. How needful to obtain and keep a standing readiness.

O. FISHER.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

MORRIS.—At his residence, in Cherokee county, Texas, February 19, 1872, STEPHEN MORRIS.

Brother Morris was born near Nashville, Tenn., September, 19, 1804; embraced religion in 1834, and joined the M. E. Church, of which, in her southern branch, he continued a member until his death. He was an efficient steward and exhorter in the Knoxville circuit. The quarterly conference think it will be difficult, if at all possible, to supply his place, and they wish to express their high appreciation of his character. During his last illness, which was long, being consumption, he manifested great patience and resignation, and he rejoiced in hope of a better land. He told a minister who visited him that there was not a cloud between him and the good world. At another time, he said he saw the sins of his early life, like a dark cloud, rise up before him; then he saw another cloud—the atoning sacrifice of Christ—which shined away the first. In a word, he was intelligent, pious, useful and universally beloved.

Signed in behalf of the quarterly conference.

JOEL SANDERS, }
W. A. POPE, } Committee.
J. M. CRAVENS. }

May, 1872.

NELSON.—At the second quarterly meeting for Cleburne circuit, held at Grandview, Johnson county, Texas, May 18, 1872, the following action was taken relative to the death of Brother SAMUEL NELSON:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to remove from our midst Brother Nelson, a faithful and efficient member of the M. E. Church, South, and long identified with us officially as a member of this quarterly conference, who died at his residence, in this county, on the 18th day of October last.

Resolved, That whilst we deeply regret the loss of one endeared to us, both officially and as an active member of the church, we feel assured he has entered into that rest which remaineth to the people of God.

Resolved, By his death the community at large has lost a useful citizen, the church a worthy member, and this quarterly conference one of its oldest and most efficient friends, and his family an affectionate parent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and one also forwarded to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication; and that the same be recorded upon a separate page of the "minute book" for the circuit.

J. C. PATTON, }
J. M. JONES, }
Secretary. } Presiding Elder.

THORNBERRY.—Departed this life at home, in Lockhart, Texas, on June 28, A. D., 1872, Mrs. ISABELLA J. THORNBERRY, wife of Rev. W. T. Thornberry, of West Texas Conference.

Sister T. was born in Laurence county, Ala., June 30, 1832. Her parents, Wm. and Martha Moore, removed to Arkansas when the subject of this sketch was an infant, where she was united in marriage with Brother Thornberry NOVEMBER 4, 1853, whom, with five children, she now leaves to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and fond mother. Early in life she was converted, and united with the M. E. Church, South, of which she ever lived a consistent member. She was confined to her room by disease nearly all the time for eight months before her death. The struggle was great to give up and leave behind her husband and children; but a few days before her death, that God "who always giveth us the victory," enabled her to completely resign all to the will of God. From this time, she unceasingly rejoiced in God her Savior. When informed that death was near, she praised God aloud, and had all the family and friends present called to her, when she took solemn leave of them all, exhorting them to meet her in heaven, and not to weep for her, that she would weep no more. Her little son, Walter, nearly five years old, she said would be a preacher, and that there were those present who would hear him preach. She then desired prayers, and the song sung beginning:

"Ob, sing to me of heaven,"

when soon after she fell asleep in Jesus.

A. H. SUTHERLAND.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Sherman *Patriot* furnishes the following important data, showing the comparative rates of passenger fare and freights between that point and Galveston and St. Louis :

The passenger fare from Sherman to St. Louis is \$47 70, currency; time, 52 hours; distance, 600 miles, of which 74 miles is staging, as Mr. Wasson, the agent of the O. T. Co., informed us; the M., K. and T. road was finished to Limestone Gap on the 10th inst., which is 74 miles from Sherman by stage, and the present terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R. The through rate from Sherman to St. Louis on pound freight is \$2 50, currency, per 100 pounds, and from St. Louis to Sherman, \$3 25, currency, per 100 pounds; time, 10 days; wagon haul, 74 miles. The passenger fare from Sherman to Galveston, at this time, is \$24 coin; time, 36 hours; distance, 386 miles, of which 65 miles is by stage. The rate of wagon haul from here to Dallas, the present terminus of the Central road, is from 75 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds.

The freight rate from Galveston to Houston via the G., H. and H. R. R. is 25 cents per 100 pounds; from Houston to Dallas via the Central, 50 cents per 100 pounds for every one hundred miles; the distance being 271 miles, say \$1 35 per 100 pounds from Houston to Dallas, making a total from Galveston to Dallas of \$1 60 per 100 pounds. To this add wagon haul to Sherman of 75 cents, we have \$2 35 from Galveston to that point. When the connection is made, we doubt not the Texas roads will adopt a freight rate which will give the Texas ports the advantage.

A special to the *Union* of the 18th inst. states that the El Paso stage was captured on the 14th about twenty-five miles west of the Concho. The driver was wounded, two mules killed and the coach carried off. They were pursued, and the coach recovered.

The same special states that Sanford's herd of cattle within ten miles of the Concho, was captured, and also Tucker's herd on the Pecos, at which time three white men were killed.

The Indians stole horses within eight miles of San Antonio on the night of the 16th.

It is said the Morgan railroad from Indianola will stop at Cuero, DeWitt county, twenty miles below Gonzales, unless DeWitt and Caldwell counties and the city of San Antonio increase their subscriptions.

The Wichita railroad, which our enterprising citizens of Dallas are determined to secure, will open to that point, and in fact to the entire State, a region rich in mineral as well as agricultural resources. There are far-seeing business men at Dallas. Every hundred thousand dollars it invests in railroads will bring back its millions as the country prospers.

Six hundred visitors are reported at the Lampasas Springs. Hotels and boarding-houses are crowded and many camping out.

Hungarian grass is said to grow five feet high in Lampasas county.

The Gatesville *Sun* has been presented with a head of English millet, grown on the farm of Mr. Culp, near that place, which measured fourteen inches in length. It wisely urges the

farmers to cultivate such magnificent grasses. Texas can produce them all with proper cultivation.

Maj. Jared E. Groce, of Hempstead, one of the oldest citizens of that region, died the 23d from a slight wound in his left arm from a knife, made by himself while trimming fruit-trees.

The Houston *Telegraph* learns that the construction trains are running ten miles beyond Trinity Station on the Great Northern Railroad. Trinity is eight miles beyond the Trinity river. Hands are at work clearing the roadbeds and grading the way to Palestine. It is expected that the road will be in running order to Palestine by Christmas.

Track-laying on the Waco and Northwestern Railroad commenced at Marlin the 17th. It is expected that the cars will be running into Waco in two or three months. Two hundred and thirty convicts are said to be at work on this road.

The Dallas *Herald* has seen and gives weight of a peach worthy of the reporter's pen. It weighed ten ounces.

And here comes the Waco *Examiner* with a peach that weighs thirteen ounces. Between Dallas and Waco we calculate that peaches can be raised in Texas. We are waiting for somebody to send such samples to the *ADVOCATE*.

The Austin *Statesman* wishes to convince those who are sceptical about Texas being a fruit county, by telling them of the apples and pears raised in the orchard of Mr. J. J. Studor, near that city. His trees are full of fruit, and will compare in quality with any in the northern portion of the State.

Apples are spreading all over Texas. Large and luscious ones have made their appearance on apple trees in Hays county.

Our friend, Col. O'Brian, of the Neches Valley *News*, fresh from Baltimore, called in upon us. His paper is a live sheet, representing a live people and fine country, which only needs railroads or some other mode of communication with the rest of mankind to place it alongside the very best portions of our growing State.

The Guadalupe *Times* has been presented with specimens of the grape raised by Mr. S. Brown, of that county. The Concord measured $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, the Isabella $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the Spanish $\frac{1}{2}$ inch—all delicious fruit. Texas is a grape country. If anybody doubts it, we will prove it by the mustang. When nature produces such a wild grape, culture may produce the best varieties.

The *Two Eagles* reports the arrival at Laredo of persons from the interior of Mexico, who represent the roads lined with persons seeking security on the eastern side of the Rio Grande. The disorders of Mexico are sending many of its prominent citizens to our borders.

A cotton seed oil factory is soon to be started in Brenham.

A Mr. Newhand was recently drowned in Sulphur Springs, near Lampasas, from the effects of the cramps. His wife witnessed his death while she was unable to prevent it.

We learn from the *East Texas Bulletin* that a cotton factory is to be built

at Marshall. The enterprise is said to be under the charge of men of means and energy.

Indian peaches have been raised in Walker county, by Mrs. Jordy, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. We place Walker county on the list of fruit counties.

The Fort Worth *Democrat* has information that the Osage and Kiowa Indians are on the warpath on the Salt Fork, in the Indian Territory. It is also reported that a number of cattle-herders in that direction have been killed and scalped, and their stock stampeded.

The *Kaufman Star* reports a corps of engineers, under the direction of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, in the vicinity of Athens, moving in the direction of Kaufman.

The Sherman *Land Journal* informs us that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is completed to Limestone Gap, 74 miles north of Sherman. The work on the Red River bridge is to begin forthwith, and it is anticipated that the road will reach Red River by the first of October, unless the work is arrested by some unforeseen accident.

We see that Maj. J. D. Sayers, of Bastrop, and Wm. B. Sayers, of Gonzales, are candidates for the Legislature of the State. Such men honor the home of their boyhood. They were favorites with us as boys, and we honor them as men.

The Texas *Pacific* has been shown a specimen of Norway oats raised by Dr. McNeil, which weigh upwards of forty pounds to the bushel. The grain is larger than the oats usually sown, and, it is claimed, will yield twice as much per acre.

The gold excitement on the Llano, according to the Austin *Journal*, has some basis. Indications of the precious metal were found in Hoover's valley, opposite the mouth of the Llano river, and that the parties who are testing the washings in tin pans, etc., have made wages at the rate of from five to ten dollars per day.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* reports the corn crop on the river above that city as abundant.

The Belton *Journal* mentions the report of the wheat threshers as a good indication of the crops in that section. One engaged in this business says that one crop measured 33 bushels of wheat per acre. This would be considered a first-class crop anywhere.

The Texas *Intelligencer* has been an eye witness to the fruit raised by a Mr. Perry, of Cherokee county, and reports his apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, plums and figs as of the first quality. We tested some apples and pears raised by our friend Bonner, of that goodly town of Rusk, some years ago, and doubt not that Cherokee is a fruit country.

Rev. James M. Bond, writing from Milam, Sabine county, says: "We have the finest corn crops in this county that we have had since the war, and cotton looks well."

Capt. G. O. Cherry, writing from Richmond, Fort Bend county, reports "crops so far very fine, and every prospect for a rich harvest."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

But three Democratic papers in Mississippi oppose the action at Baltimore.

The Executive Committees of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will meet in Jackson, Miss., the 12th of August, where the plan of the canvass will be adjusted.

A special from Washington to the Boston *Traveler* states that Sumner has written a letter to Gardner Brewer coming out for Greeley and opposing Grant strongly.

Carl Schurz addressed a letter to Greeley, requesting him to state more distinctly his views respecting Civil Service Reform. The reply states that the question is rendered difficult by an alliance between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. The members of Congress who support the Administration claim a monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective districts, which is accorded them by the Administration as a reward for their support. He finds the remedy in the one term principle. As the President will not hope for reelection, he will not use the patronage of the government for that end, and will fill the offices with honest men, who will reflect honor on his administration, rather than with partisans who will work for his re-election.

After speaking at St. Louis, Carl Schurz goes to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, thence northward through Alabama and Georgia.

The President was in Washington the 23d. Col. Carter, of Louisiana, had an interview with him with a view of reconciling the differences in that State.

The Democrats and Liberals at Marion, Ohio, have nominated Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Congress.

Blanton Duncan, M. M. Pomeroy, Bayard, of Maryland, and Van Allen, of New York, and other leaders of the straight-out Democratic movement, held a private conference in New York the 26th, to extend their movement throughout the United States. They expect a full attendance at the Convention they have called for the third of September.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans have called a Convention at Grand Rapids on the 22d of August. It is expected that a Committee of Conference will be appointed by each Convention to secure unanimity of action.

Miscellaneous.

Two cases of colored Grant Republicans were tried for intimidating colored Greeley men, in Raleigh, the 22d; both were convicted and bound over on large bonds.

Gen. Ryan, of the Cuban army, passed through Savannah the 22d.

The cotton worm has appeared in many portions of Mississippi, and is doing great damage. The cotton has also suffered from heavy rains.

Another delegation of Indians, including Spotted Tail, are in Washington, seeking an official interview, and the usual accompaniments.

The ground above one of the mines near Scranton, Pennsylvania, caved in the 22d inst., swallowing up a house in which two families lived, and burying two little girls.

The eight hour strikers, of New York, seem to have entirely collapsed.

The trade unions have quarreled about the parade on August 1st, and it is presumed that it will not come off.

It is said that Bishop Baynton, of New Jersey, is to be made Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Erie buildings, in Jersey City, were burned the night of the 25th. Loss estimated at \$800,000, said to be fully covered by insurance.

The Catholic Protectorate, an institution at West Chester, New York, for the benefit of vagrant and criminal Catholic children, was burned, July 25th. The loss is about \$150,000. All the children were saved, but its destruction leaves about 500 of them homeless. It is to be rebuilt without delay.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, near Newburg, New York, died recently, of hydrophobia, from the bite of a skunk.

A boy and girl, children of a fisherman named Lesoon, were in the river, above the Niagara Falls, the 26th, when a high wind drove them into the rapids, and carried them over the falls.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The arrival of French Communists in England called forth some discussion in the House of Commons on the 23d, during which Sir Robert Peel, after alluding to the fact that Germany had expelled the Jesuits, asked the Premier whether the Government intended to enforce the section of the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, which provides for the banishment of all members of the Society of Jesuits from England. In reply, Mr. Gladstone said the question was an important one, and must be looked into by the government with serious consideration. He added that though the law in question was half a century old no steps had been taken for its enforcement.

The London Times of the 25th instant had an article recommending the sale of Cuba.

Geneva.

It was understood, July 21st, that the Tribunal of Arbitration have now under consideration the case of the Florida. The claims for damages caused by the vessels Boston, Sallie, Jeff Davis, Joy and Music, have been dismissed. It is believed that \$2,600,000 damages for her depredations will be awarded.

A World special from Geneva, July 24th, says that serious embarrassment has been caused in the Board of Arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument showing animus on the part of Great Britain. It is claimed that the introduction of this evidence practically admits the consideration of the spirit of indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other claims, which otherwise would be impossible to substantiate. If this evidence is excluded, very few cases can be proved.

France.

A letter from Paris, to the New York World says that Marshal McMahon will accept the Presidency if Thiers resigns or dies. It is said that Thiers' friends are deserting him.

Trade is stagnant in Paris. Thousands of shops are closed on account of the monetary crisis.

The decree of the Communists, convicted by court-martial of taking part in the slaughter of forty-seven hostages in Rue Saxe, and sentenced to death, was to be carried out by shooting them, the 24th, at Satory. The death sentence of the others has been commuted to imprisonment and hard labor for life.

Later intelligence received announces the execution of the Communists. Stanley, the Herald correspondent, reached Paris the 26th inst.

Russia.

The cholera is abating in virulence in St. Petersburg. The number of deaths in that city last week was 126; in Moscow, 32; and in Odessa, 84.

Spain.

A large sum of money was found on the person of one of the prisoners who sought the life of the king and queen. This fact, with the antecedents of the

other prisoners, makes it clear that they were the hired tools of political conspirators. The escape of the king was narrow, one of the horses of the carriage receiving seven shots. He endeavored to take part in the fray, but was prevented. It is said the prisoners are the same who assassinated Prim. There is great rejoicing in Rome over the king's escape.

King Amadeus was enthusiastically received at Santander.

Mexico.

Gen. Rocha telegraphed from Monterey to Matamoros, on the 24th inst., that President Juarez died on the night of the 18th inst., from an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him at 5 P. M. of that date. Gen. Rocha ordered that the flags of the Government should be placed at half-mast.

The Presidency of the Republic will devolve on Lerode de Taja, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy. Fala was hotly opposed to the government of Juarez and regarded as being in sympathy with the revolutionists, though remaining in the city of Mexico and taking no active part with the insurgents.

On the 24th the military authorities of Matamoros made proclamation raising the siege, annulling martial law, and abolishing the passport system.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Eclectic, August—Science of Health, do.—Plymouth Pulpit—Christian Union—Newspaper Reporter—New York; Littell's Living Age—Christian Banner, American Tract Society—Boston; Lippincott's Magazine, August—Good Words—Printer's Circular—Philadelphia; Pulpit—Chicago; General Minutes M. E. Church, South—Nashville Publishing House; Catalogue Mansfield Female College—Desoto, La.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—Again we have to report the absence of a market and regular sales, not one of the latter transpiring. Receipts for the week foot 55 bales; total exports to New York amount to 179 bales. Crop reports continue excellent, with little or no apprehensions of damage by the worm. The effect of such favorable reports as are given out from the cotton States is to depress prices in all markets where supplies of cotton can be found. The decline since our last may be seen by contrasting quotations ruling then and those last given:

Liverpool heavy at 10 1/2d. for Uplands, and 10 3/4d. for Middling Orleans; New York dull at 22 1/2c. for Middling Orleans, and 23c. for Middling Texas. At the close this week quotations are as follows: Liverpool steady at 9 3/4d. for Uplands, and 10 1/4d. for Orleans Middling; New York steady at 22 1/2c. for Middling Orleans, and 22 1/2c. for Texas.

WOOL.—Receipts for the week amount to some 76 sacks; exports, to New York, 24 sacks; leaving stock on hand unsold say 240 sacks. Sales during the week foot about 4,100 pounds on the basis of last week's prices with some concessions as to quality and condition. Advices from Northern markets indicate a cheerful tone, but transactions are retarded by firmness of holders on the one side and lack of confidence on the part of buyers. Sales were noted at New York, on the 22d instant, of 60,000 Texas, no grade given, at 45 to 50c. per pound, with the remark that supply of Texas wools was in excess of the demand. We shade our quotations, but even at these they may be considered nominal:

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes sections for Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Victoria District.

THIRD ROUND. Indianola sta., Aug. 3. Victoria sta., Aug. 10. Concrete cir., at Irish creek, Aug. 17. Navidad mis., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21. Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28. Hallettsville, cir., at Andrews chapel, Oct. 5. J. G. WALKER.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND. Brazos cir., at Cedar Bayou camp-meeting, Aug. 10, 11. Marlin sta., Aug. 17, 18. East Waco and Mt. Calma mis., Pin Oak, Aug. 24, 25. Calvert and Hearn sta., at Calvert, Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Wheelock cir., at Wheelock, Sept. 7, 8. Marlin cir., at Bremond, Sept. 14, 15. Groesbeck sta., at Groesbeck, Sept. 21, 22. Waco sta., Oct. 5, 6. District Conference will be held at Marlin, beginning Saturday, September 28th, 9 o'clock. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

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. Owensville cir., October 5, 6. Tehuacana mis., October 12, 13. Richland cir., October 19, 20. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

THIRD ROUND. Lockport station, August 10, 11. Beeville cir., camp-meeting on Aransas, August 16, 17, 18, 19. St. Marys mis., at Pleasant Grove, Aug. 24, 25. Corpus Christi station, August 31, September 1. Oakville mis., at Lagartaville, Sept. 21, 22. Nueces River circuit, September 28, 29. Laredo mis. and Mexican mis., October 12, 13. JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

Waxahatchie District.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The district meeting will be held at Fort Worth, commencing on Thursday 9 o'clock A. M., before the second Sabbath in September. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. We respectfully invite ministers from other parts of the church to attend and help us, as we intend to protract the meeting several days, if the circumstances indicate that we should.

CAMP-MEETING.—God permitting, we will have a camp-meeting about twelve miles from Hillsboro, Hill county, Texas, commencing on Thursday, 9 o'clock A. M., before the fourth Sabbath in August. We desire a full attendance of preachers and people.

THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.—Waxahatchie circuit, at Forest, July 19, 20; Chatted circuit, at Hines Chapel, August 10, 11; Hillsboro circuit, at White Rock, August 17, 18. WILLIAM PRICE, P. E.

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.

Austin District.

THIRD ROUND. Austin sta. and cir., (camp-meeting at the old ground on Walnut Creek, six miles from Austin,) August 2 to 12. A public table is expected where meals can be reasonably obtained. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 17, 18. Winchester and Alum Creek cir., at Alum Creek, August 24, 25. Bastrop sta., August 31, September 1. Cedar Creek cir., September 7, 8. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND. Danville and Waverly cir., at Montgomery, August 3, 4. Anderson cir., at Plantersville, August 10, 11. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Aug. 17, 18. Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, on the Bedis, August 31, September 1. Trinity cir., September 14, 15. The District Conference for Huntsville District, Texas Conference, will be held at Plantersville, commencing on August 8th, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND. Independence, August 3, 4. Bellville, at Nelsonville, August 10, 11. Evergreen, camp-ground, August 17, 18. Stockdale, at Post Oak, August 24, 25. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

At the last Quarterly Conference for Brazos Circuit, North-west Texas Conference, it was agreed that we hold another self-sustaining camp-meeting at the camp-ground, on North Camp Bayou, embracing the second Sunday in August. By self-sustaining, we mean a real "Feeler meeting"—i. e., provision will only be made for the ministers and their families. We invite all to come, at the same time give you legal warning to bring your own "blanket and dumpling." Should you come without them, blame no one but yourself. Those who camp on the ground, do so to enjoy the meeting, not to accommodate others. We will endeavor to have a public table set, at least on Saturday

and Sunday, for the accommodation of those who would rather pay for their meals than cook them. The location is near a fine spring—plenty grass and wood—about one mile below the Austin road.

Brother Akin, preacher in charge, expects to be assisted by the Presiding Elder, James Peeler, and Melugin. We invite any minister who can leave his work to come and help us.

HENRY WILLIAMS,
Recording Steward Brazos Circuit.
July 2, 1872.

Marshall District.
THIRD ROUND.

Bellview cir., at Bellview, (District conference,) August 1, 2, 3, 4.
Elysian Fields, at Boston Springs, camp-meeting, commencing Aug. 29, and closing Sept. 4.
Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, September 14, 15.

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Galveston District.
THIRD ROUND.

Galveston, St. Johns August 3, 4.
Spring Creek circuit, at McPherson's school house, August 10, 11.
Columbia circuit, at Island Chapel August 17, 18.
Matagorda cir., at Colorado Chapel Aug. 24, 25.
Cypress mis., at Spring, August 31, and Sept. 1.
Bryan station, Sept. 7, 8.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District Conference.

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

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Springfield District.
THIRD ROUND.

Tehuacana mis., August 6, 7.
Richland cir., August 17, 18.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Stephensville Mission District.
THIRD ROUND.

Rockvale, at Llano, August 3, 4.
San Saba, at Lower Cherokee, August 17, 18.

W. MONK, P. E.

Belton District.
THIRD ROUND.

Gatesville cir., at Station Creek, August 3, 4.
Valley Mills, August 10, 11.

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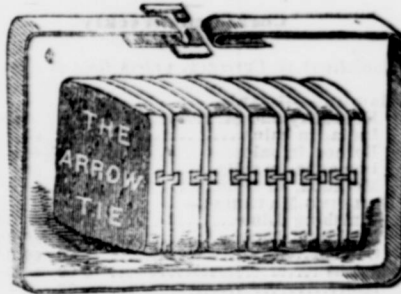
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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Yours, truly,
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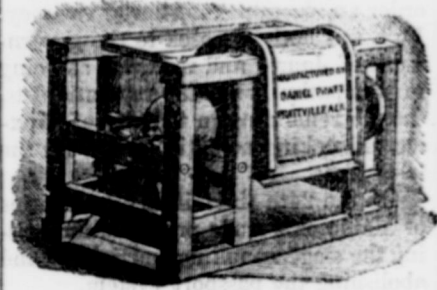
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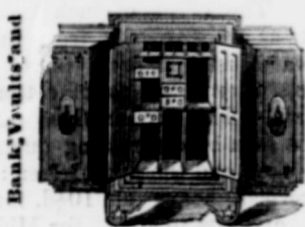
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[From Mrs. (General) John B. Floyd.]

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[From Judge John N. Hendren, M. A., University of Virginia.]

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[From Hon. John B. Baldwin.]

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

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[From Rev. S. S. Roszell, D.D.]

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[From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D.D.]

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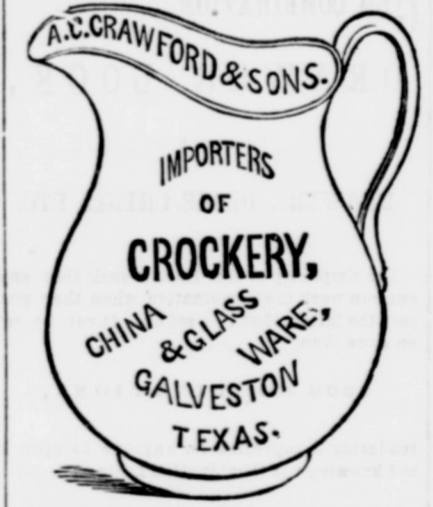
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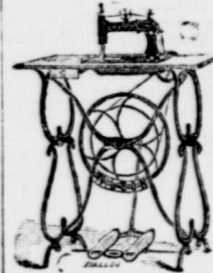
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$45.

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. dec8-1y

Advertisement for Blagg & Co. with circulars and general agents for Texas, Galveston.

Advertisement for Domestic Sewing Machines with an illustration and text: "WILL LAST A LIFETIME."

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. mar20 1y

Advertisement for Meneely's Bells with an illustration and text: "Established in 1826."

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address, MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr24 1y

Advertisement for Burnham's New Turbine with an illustration and text: "A SIX INCH is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C."

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT. Also for CAMPAIGN GOODS. Address: GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. july3 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.

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.

There are no "sworn official returns" of the sales of sewing machines in this or any country, but the second special auction sale this season of discarded double thread sewing machines, which have lately been exchanged for the Wilcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine, has recently been held in New York, and the double thread companies are so riled about it that a little swearing becomes natural, though it is not, by any means, proper.

Beyond A Doubt.—More diseases are the result of the derangement of the Liver than from any other cause. When that organ is diseased, every part of the system sympathizes with it, and general prostration and decline is the result.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt: Sir—For several years past I have been subject to Bilious attacks, and always was a firm believer that there was no remedy for the complaint but mercury, until about a year and a half ago, as an experiment, I tried your Vegetable Liver Pills, and was agreeably surprised to find that they accomplished all the results, and more besides, of Blue Mass or Calomel, without any of their bad effects.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Acts like Magic.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE. Stationers, Steam Printers and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES. Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

PEIRCE & TERRY, Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston

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

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc.

C. W. HURLEY & CO., SHIPPING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

FIG IRON, SALT, Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

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.

Lowest Rates, FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

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

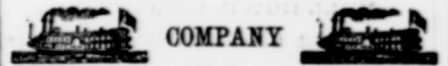
WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE AGENTS AT GALVESTON.

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., 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.

TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

The Banking Department Will give particular attention to collections in the interior of the State and all parts of the United States, without charge, except customary rates of Exchange.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation, AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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

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GEM COMBINATION DRAWER LOCK,

DRAWERS, DESKS, CHESTS, ETC.

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

5000 COMBINATIONS, rendering it impossible for any one to open it not knowing the Combination Letters.

NO KEY IS USED FOR THIS LOCK

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

And can be set on same as any ordinary lock.

M. D. MILLER, Agent, Branch office American Steam Safe Company, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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. G. C. MANN, CHATFIELD POINT, NAVARRO, CO., TEXAS. St. Louis Advocate please copy. July 17.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. A Southern lady, who is a graduate and has taught many years in first-class institutions in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the entire satisfaction of the patrons, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher in Texas, with the view of making that State her permanent home, and devoting her efforts to the promotion of liberal and practical education. Best references given. Address, Mrs. M. C., Box 109, Auburn, Ala. July 10-2m

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS! I now offer, to all Farmers in the United States, my Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

It is simple in its construction, and easily put up. I hold certificates, certifying to the above, from Mr. Wm. Lord and J. W. Bouldin of Austin county; Mr. A. J. Robinson, Jefferson Bassett, Esq., and J. D. Giddings, Esq., of Washington county; Rev. J. W. Whipple, of Travis county, and others of a similar purport.

Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as his my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. JOHN H. STONE. may 22-4f.

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.

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

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

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

This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public. The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

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

SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary.

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

FRANK FABJ, General State Agent.

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

McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS.

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. June 12 1y

W. H. SELLERS. W. L. THOMAS.

W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS, GENERAL

COMMISSION & BROKERAGE, STRAND,

Galveston, Texas.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER, Nature's great remedy for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney, Urinary, Nervous, Heart, and other Chronic Diseases, is bottled and sent direct from the spring at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to invalids wherever residing.

Price per single case of two dozen quart bottles, \$8. 25 per cent. discount in favor of clergymen and physicians on water for their own use. Medical and clerical profession must be certified by the nearest postmaster or other responsible persons.

Where druggists do not keep it, invalids may inclose a certified check or postoffice money order to WHITNEY BROS., 277 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 5 12t