

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 14.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1002.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

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

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"Answers to Correspondents" will be found on our 13th page.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice Galveston cards on this page.

Wesleyan Female College advertises on this page.

See card of Fort & Jackson, bankers, Waco, Texas.

The old and reliable piano and organ house of Philip Werlein, at 80, 82, and 90 Baronne street, New Orleans, has in stock a very fine and large assortment of instruments. This is one of the best places in the whole South at which to buy a first-class piano at a very low price and fully warranted. Mr. Werlein is determined that all who deal with him shall have the fullest satisfaction in quality and price. Pianos are sold on monthly payments if preferred.—N. O. Times, August 18.

The traveling season drawing to a close, wanderers returning home, whether ladies or gentlemen of fashion, families in moderate circumstances, consumers, dealers or jobbers, can have their different and various wants anticipated to a full realization on arrival home by communicating in time with the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, New York. Opened under the direction of prominent New York men to prevent and stop fraud and dissatisfaction. Send for circular.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**—Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. turn out this year upwards of 50,000 scales. Now a scale will last for a generation. Some of the Fairbanks' make are known to have been in use for thirty-eight years, and are reliable yet. Where, then, do the scales all go to? Well, the truth is, that for the Fairbanks Scales the whole world has become the market. These scales go to every grand division of the globe, and to the islands of every ocean. As fast as they become known they displace everything else. Every railroad built, every steamer or sail craft set in motion, every mine opened, every manufactory started, every store or shop equipped, wants a scale for some purpose or other, and perhaps a dozen. Every farmer likewise is beginning to realize that for him longer to sell or buy by guess, as the Tartar sells his sheep, is folly; that for a hundred uses he wants a platform-scale. So, too, every house-keeper is coming to appreciate the vast convenience and economy of a handy family scale to measure what is bought and sold, what is used for doing cooking, or other use. Until the Fairbanks Scale was produced in its several modifications, there was nothing really perfectly adapted to all these needs. The Fairbanks meets and supplies them all. Hence everybody is buying, or is going to buy, one of them, and the demand is something wonderful.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. M. HOBBY. E. B. POST. B. M. HOBBY.  
**HOBBY & POST,**

COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
aug21-3m

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,**  
MACON, GEORGIA.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Session begins OCTOBER SEVENTH, 1872. For Catalogues, containing full information, address,  
REV. E. H. MYERS, D. D.,  
President.  
Or. C. W. SMITH, Secretary of Faculty.  
aug21-2m

W. M. A. FORT. GEO. W. JACKSON.  
**FORT & JACKSON,**

**BANKERS**  
And Dealers in  
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,**  
Waco, Texas.

CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE Co., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin. aug21 1y

### CAUTION!

The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

### BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



### Standard Scales.

STOCK SCALES, COAL SCALES, HAY SCALES, DAIRY SCALES, PLAT-FORM SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, ETC.

—For sale also—

**ALARM CASH DRAWERS.**

Troemner's Coffee and Drug Mills,

Composition Bells—all sizes,

LETTER PRESSES, Etc., Etc.

Scales repaired promptly and reasonably.

**FAIRBANKS & CO.,**

311 Broadway, N. Y.

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108 Milk Street, Boston.

**FAIRBANKS & EWING, Philadelphia.**

**FAIRBANKS & CO., Baltimore.**

**FAIRBANKS & CO., New Orleans.**

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING HARD-WARE DEALERS.  
aug21 3t

### A CARD.

W. H. HAYS was licensed to preach and joined the West Texas Conference in the fall and winter of 1870, and was appointed to labor on the Uvalde circuit. He was subsequently recognized as one who had passed under the name of J. W. Miller, who had resided in or near Jacksonville, Cherokee county, Texas, and who ran away from there, leaving a wife and one child. These facts appearing, he was notified to be present and answer to this and other charges against him, which he utterly refused to do, by absconding himself from trial, and going to parts unknown.

His case was taken up, and, after due and legal investigation, he was excluded from the Communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Now, therefore, this is to warn all whom it may concern against the said W. H. Hays. He is about five feet, eight or ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds; has light hair, and sandy whiskers (which he usually wears long); he has a short neck, and usually goes with his head thrown back, and a little to one side; eyes blue or gray; his left leg is off just below the knee; he is a good singer, and, by trade, a wheel-wright and brick-mason. He has recently married again.  
A. J. POTTER.  
aug21-2t

### PHILIP WERLEIN'S

POPULAR AND RELIABLE

**PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC HOUSE,**

80, 82 & 90 BARONNE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS,



DOES THE

**LARGEST TRADE IN THE SOUTH!**

The Lowest Prices and Most Liberal Terms ever offered!

Pianos sold on Monthly Payments, if preferred.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST IF YOU EXPECT TO BUY.

Second-hand Pianos at Great Bargains.  
junc19-6m

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

**BROWN & LANG,**

Importers and Dealers in

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
HARDWARE,**

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas.  
may15 6m

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.

**P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,**

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**

And Commission Merchants

For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,

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

jy24 6m Galveston, Texas.

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

**NORRIS & CO.,**

Dealers in

**YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,**

SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,

ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

**M. W. THOMAS,**

170 TREMONT St, Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN,

78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

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

M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for

**FLETCHER & WALSH'S**

Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 72 1y

**ALFRED MUCKLE,**

FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

**MERCHANT,**

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. jy30 1y

GEO. F. ALFORD,  
Galveston.

W. G. VEAL,  
Waxahachie.

**GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD,  
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F. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

**ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,**

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

WE BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS, but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the filling of orders for Merchandise, Plantation Supplies, Agricultural Implements, &c.

No repairs on Cotton consigned to us. An experienced member of the firm attends in person to the sampling and weighing of every bale of Cotton.

We subjoin the following suggestions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practicably.  
nov17-1y

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

J. J. HENDLEY. M. E. SEERS.

**WM. HENDLEY & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COTTON & WOOL FACTORS

HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates.

Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june24 1y

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

**W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS,**

GENERAL

COMMISSION & BROKERAGE,

STRAND,

jy24 6m Galveston, Texas.

### SPECIALTIES.

Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery

AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

PEIRCE & TERRY,

Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston

sept 23 1y

### EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.





This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system.

LIVER MEDICINE.

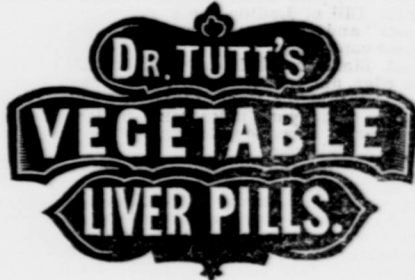
It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body.

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price—\$1 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1 50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Ailments of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Constipation, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.

FISHER ON BAPTISM ALIAS THE CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS, AND HISTORY OF IMMERSION.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale a limited supply of the above work (St. Louis edition.) The work is not stereotyped, and therefore the supply is limited. He desires to close out at once the entire stock.

Your brother in Chr'st. O. FISHER. AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 26, 1872. aug7 3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFSSIONAL. By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT. The most thrilling and powerful book ever written on this subject.

ROSADALIS ROSADALIS ROSADALIS

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

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

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and others, who have tried it throughout the South, endorsing the high value of the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis. Dr. R. V. Hixon Carr of Baltimore says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent. June 19 1y.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER, 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.

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.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEANS' TUCKER AND PLAITER. Makes the most perfect Tuck or Platt; does away with marker; no spring, no noise, not a particle of strain on the machine.

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. July 3-3m.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. P. O. BOX 1179, PITTSBURGH, PA. Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Doubled Shot Guns, \$5 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles, \$5 to \$75. Revolvers, \$6 to \$25. SEND STAMP FOR PRICE LIST. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. aug7eowly

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE. FROM New York to Galveston. ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets. Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas. FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates, AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL BE LANDED IN GALVESTON FREE OF WHARFAGE. ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE AGENTS AT GALVESTON, FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING, MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS. T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents, GALVESTON. THEO. NICKERSON & CO., may 1y] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK. HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY. Signs Through Bills of Lading from Houston. INSURES ALL COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE From Houston to Galveston While in Transit. Consign to H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, inward and outward. RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS FREE OF CHARGE. Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage. JOHN SHEARN, President. jan31-y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS. Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872. In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits. C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas. Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says: OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871. MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas: GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales. We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen. Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron. Yours, truly, A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses, FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' " NEW WHARF " Galveston. Governor Lubbock also says: OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871. MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston: I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used. I am yours, very truly, F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt. BARTLETT & RAYNE, General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 1y NOTICE! NOTICE! THE WILSON NEW UNDERFERD Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$65. 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. decs-1y BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may 1y



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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1002.]

## THE SONG OF A SUMMER.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

I plucked an apple from off a tree,  
Golden and rosy, and fair to see—  
The sunshine had fed it with warmth and light,  
The dews had freshened it night by night,  
And high on the topmost bough it grew,  
Where the winds of heaven about it blew,  
And while the mornings were soft and young  
The wild birds circled, and soared, and sung—  
There, in the storm, rest, calm, and shine,  
It ripened and brightened, this apple of mine,  
Till the day I plucked it from off the tree,  
Golden, and rosy, and fair to see.

How could I guess, beneath that daintiest rind,  
That the core of sweetness I hoped to find—  
The innermost, hidden heart of the bliss  
Which dews, and winds, and the sunshine's kiss  
Had tended and fostered, by day and night,—  
Was black with mildew and bitter with blight:  
Golden and rosy, and fair of skin,  
Nothing but ashes and ruin within?  
Ah! never again with toil and pain  
Will I strive the topmost bough to gain—  
Though its wind-swung apples are fair to see,  
On a lower branch is the fruit for me.

—Scribner.

## Texas Resources.

### Some Facts About Blanco County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—As I have never seen any letter from Blanco in the columns of your extensively circulated paper, I concluded I would write you a brief letter for publication, hoping that it might be instrumental in leading immigrants to Blanco, the most desirable county in the State.

Blanco is a beautiful and thriving little town, containing some 500 inhabitants, situated in the mountains, fifty miles due west of Austin. The crops in this section are unsurpassed. Corn will yield on an average about forty-five bushels per acre. Wheat has already been harvested and yielded an average of twenty bushels per acre. Cotton, without some great casualty, will yield three-quarters of a bale per acre, and perhaps exceed that. I have been residing here for four years, and from my personal knowledge, the average annual crop has not fallen short of this estimate. Fruit is abundant, and is very large and well flavored. Our orchards are not very extensive at present, but almost every man has plenty of bearing trees to supply the wants of his own family. I think Blanco can show as fine peaches, pears and apples as any county in the State; and in a few years, when we have railroads traversing our county, we may expect to realize a handsome profit from that source.

The health of this region, we assert emphatically, is unsurpassed on the globe. As above stated, I have been residing here for more than four years, and I do not think that there has been a single death except of infants, and consumptives, who came here too late to recover their health. Blanco is already a considerable place of resort for health-seekers, but in a few years we expect to see it one of the most noted places in the great Empire State.

The Indians, until the present year, have annoyed the citizens a great deal by their frequent depredations, but as we have a regular organized scout, and the country is settling so rapidly above us, we think that we can now bid them a last farewell. Blanco is the place for the immigrant; here they can find plenty of good and cheap land, beautiful springs bursting forth from almost every mountain side, wood and building

rock in abundance, and also plenty of all kinds of provisions selling at low prices. We also are well supplied with churches and schools, both private and public. With these many advantages, we think we are justified in saying to all those who contemplate moving, to come to Blanco. Our people are ready to assist and welcome you, and a nobler and more generous people cannot be found. Respectfully yours,

P. CAGE.

BLANCO, August, 1872.

### Texas to the Front.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—Another good chance is offered to our people to let the world know that Texas is in reality the Empire State of the Union, and destined to become its garden. On the third of October next the Missouri State Fair will commence in St. Louis, and Texas especially is invited to participate in the contest for premiums offered. Ten thousand dollars are offered for premiums on cotton alone, and others in proportion. Col. J. H. Lippard, the Commissioner of this Bureau at St. Louis, has obtained a conspicuous place in the exhibition buildings for Texas produce and staples, and will attend to the exhibiting and premiums of all such articles as our planters will send to him by express prepaid, and represent their interests without compensation, the fact of aiding and helping his State being his only aim and gratification. The Colonel has already shown the Missourians what Texas can produce, and his samples of cereals, fruits, etc., have created astonishment among the merchants and citizens generally, when shown both on change and in the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis.

By an agreement made with the M., K. & T. R. R., immigrants are now carried on that road from St. Louis to Sherman, Grayson county, including stage fare, for \$33 75 currency; children under five years, free; from five to twelve, half-fare. Fare to present terminus, \$20; to Red River city, which will be the first station of the M., K. & T. R. R. in Texas when running, \$25. Immigration from all parts of the globe to Texas is still on the increase, and will be of unseen and unthought of dimensions this fall. Colonies for settlement in our State are forming in every State of the Union, and all highways and roads leading into our State will be filled by immigrants as soon as cold weather sets in. Yours, very respectfully,

GUSTAV LOEFFLER,

Superintendent of Immigration.

HOUSTON, August 8, 1872.

### About Prohibiting Emigration.

Regarding the rumor of an intended prohibition by Prince Bismarck in regard to emigration of Germans to America, we must state that the Chancellor is not so verdant in politics as to take such a step. He knows too well that to prohibit emigration would be as futile and ridiculous as to attempt to dam the river Rhine and cause it to take its course up stream. The first question for us to make in such cases must always be: What source did it come from? Our answer is: By way of the French cable, owned by the Franco-American Telegraph Com-

pany, composed mainly of Frenchmen. When we consider that the French still talk of *revenge*, can we wonder that they try to circulate false rumors about what they call their eternal foes, the Germans, especially the great Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince Bismarck?

Aside from this foolish hatred of Frenchmen as a cause for such rumors, we have other reasons to doubt and refute such a charge. Taking the present population of the German Empire at forty-five million souls, and the average number of emigrants to America, as per statistical tables, at 150,000 per annum, we have the number of 1,500,000 in ten years, and if we deduct this from the total population of the present day—forty-five millions—there would be forty-three and a half millions died in ten years, provided that none died nor were born. But we learn from official sources that in Germany the births exceed the number of deaths by fifty per cent. each year, and this gain added to the population raises the number of inhabitants to a greater number than it will lose by emigration. While, therefore, the numbers emigrating from Germany will not be felt, we gain thereby, and need not fear that Prince Bismarck would act so unwisely and contrary to his accustomed ways. The whole rumor, on the contrary, must be traced back to where it came from, when everybody will discover the French *canard* (duck.)

Yours truly,

INVESTIGATOR.

### Aid Needed for Immigrants.

TEXAS BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
St. Louis, August 8, 1872.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I have just received a copy of your valuable and widely-circulated paper, bearing date of July 30, 1872, and am rejoiced to see that you are taking so much interest in the cause of immigration. It seems that most of the Texas papers take little or no interest in this matter, notwithstanding it is immigration that is to make Texas one of the foremost States of the nation; it has made, and it is still making, the great States of the Northwest. It was immigration that made this nation, and will yet make Texas the Empire State of the Southwest, in spite of all opposition. But why not hasten this happy event, and bring it about in our day and generation, instead of leaving it for our children to do? for let me say: *It will be done!*

In the "Letter Number 2" on "Immigration" I consider you have reached the main obstacle to be overcome to make our Bureau of Immigration a success. In speaking of Messrs. Hurley & Co.'s steamship line, soon to ply between Galveston and Europe, and of the fact that the eyes of the people were turned Texas-ward, and that all now bids fair, except one thing, to-wit: a lack of money to pay passage, you ask: How shall they get the money to come? The same drawbacks are met with in the States of the Northwest and East.

Thousands would gladly go to Texas if they but had the money to defray the expense of a trip thither, and those, too, of a class much needed in our State. They are honest and industrious, but poor. But there is a

remedy for this: It is to let the State of Texas set apart, say fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) as a fund, to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Immigration, to pay the passage of those of good character that are unable to pay their own fare from Europe and the States; to establish an Emigrant Home, or Homes, at the most eligible point or points, where those emigrants would be provided for out of said funds, until such time as they procured employment. A weekly statement could be published in several of the leading papers of the State, setting forth the number of emigrants at these homes, so that farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, etc., could know where to go to get this much-needed help, by paying the passage money and board-bill of the same. In this way the same money could be used for the same purposes over and over, with no loss to the State; for this class of emigrants would be glad of the chance, in most cases, to work out this money with their employers.

I saw this thing last winter in the case of the Chicago sufferers, and requested Mr. Loeffler to go before the Legislature and urge it upon that body to make some such appropriation, which he did, and it was voted down. Mr. Loeffler has done everything in his power to make our Bureau of Immigration a success, but it requires more money to do so than has been placed at his disposal.

I do hope you will continue to keep this matter before the people until they see it to their interest to promote and foster immigration. This hasty letter was suggested by seeing the article alluded to in your paper, and I see plainly you have got the proper view of the matter; and if you will give this a place in your valuable paper, I have no doubt you will confer a favor on our noble State, and if acceptable, I shall be pleased to keep you posted as to the progress of emigration from time to time.

I feel warranted in saying that fifty thousand emigrants will pass into Texas by the M., K. & T. R. R. by the first of January, 1874, if we succeed in raising as good crops next year as we have this.

JOHN H. LIPFARD,  
Commissioner.

BROTHER A. M. BOX, having just returned from an extended tour, drops us the following items:

All this up-country is suffering exceedingly with drouth; the crops are greatly injured. We had in Houston county last week, just before I left, a splendid rain. Crops there are fine, both of corn and cotton, and fruits are fine, particularly peaches. I am satisfied that I have twenty trees in my orchard, much of the fruit of which would measure eight or nine inches in circumference. They are a large yellow, clear-seed, known as the Georgia peach. I wish I could send you a little box of them. But as I have got your mouth to watering, I'll stop.

The Houston and Great Northern Railroad is progressing very rapidly. The grading is nearly finished, both to Crockett and Palestine, and track-laying is going on half-way from Trinity to Crockett.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. J. B. Whittenberg, of the West Texas Conference, Navidad mission, in a letter of the 6th inst., says:

Navidad mission is a new work, formed at the last session of the Conference, from portions of Texana and Hallettsville circuits. We have had very interesting and profitable meetings at the Navidad, Morales and Boxville churches. At the latter place, I closed a meeting on the evening of the 28th of July, having continued the services for nine days. Brother John F. Cook was with us two days, and rendered efficient and acceptable service. There were eighteen accessions to the church, and the old members were much revived. Since conference, I have received into the church on the mission thirty-five members. The prospects of the church are generally encouraging.

Rev. C. R. Shapard, of the West Texas Conference, again reports cheering news from his mountain circuit:

A revival spirit pervades my entire work. Thirty have been received into the church within the last month. To God be all the glory! The *Advocate* is holding its own. I intend to make an advance movement for it soon.

We read with pleasure the account of the work on the Honey Grove circuit, Trinity Conference, sent us by the pastor, Rev. D. M. Proctor. He says:

During the month of June, there was no great revival at any point, yet the presence of the Holy Spirit was felt in the congregations. Some ten were added to the church—some baptisms, both of adults and infants. In July this good work began to deepen and widen, until the third Sunday, when a work began at Naomi, which was protracted over the fourth Sunday, closing on Tuesday night, with some twenty-five professions of religion, and fifteen accessions to the church, all of which, I believe, were from the world, except one brother and his wife, who came from the Protestant Methodist Church. The work was principally among the male part of the congregation—boys and men, heads of families, etc. During the month there have been—receptions, twenty-one; adult baptisms, seventeen; infant, eleven. At Naomi we left some twenty mourners at the altar; will renew this meeting soon. We had the assistance of Brother Parks, of Sherman Male and Female Institute; Piner, Hogue, McDougal, of Ladonia circuit; Dr. McKey, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Hill, of our church.

Rev. H. B. Smith sends us additional items respecting the religious services which were held in connection with the Weatherford District Conference:

After the business of the Conference was over, Brothers Law and Dannelly, and Brother Boyd (of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church) joined with us, and we had a very interesting meeting. There were nine conversions, and nine accessions to the church. I am now holding a meeting at Covington, with encouraging manifestations of good.

Rev. J. M. Bond, from Milam circuit, East Texas, sends us more good news from his region:

Some good prospects of spiritual life here. I have taken twenty into the church in the last four weeks, and expect a good many more.

Rev. N. A. Duckett, of the Sulphur Springs mission, Northwest Texas Conference, says:

I have just closed camp-meeting, and had a gracious time. My next camp-meeting will embrace the first Sunday in September. I am still working for the *Advocate*; the people think very favorable of the paper here.

We are sorry Brother D. did not give us the number of conversions at his camp-meeting.

Rev. H. M. Glass, Butler circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, sends up a good report from his charge:

We have had a most gracious work on Butler circuit, at a new appointment, Ringgold Church, near Oak Woods, on the International, resulting in the conversion of about forty souls and thirty-two noble men and women brought into the church. The divine presence was as demonstrable on this occasion, in the beginning, continuation and close of the meeting, as the motion of the air. Although special instruction was given to the children in every sermon, only two under fifteen professed Christ. Remarkable! We devoutly pray the precious children may soon be gathered into the fold.

God has wonderfully and graciously blessed his Word to the salvation of this people, occupying a fruitful section of country along the line of the International; and we trust the blessed results of this meeting will be felt by generations yet unborn. The family altar has been erected here and there, and I hope soon to have you send the *Advocate*, beaming with wisdom, intelligence and religion, to complete the joy of many a cheerful home.

Rev. T. G. A. Tharp, of Wheelock mission, sends additional tidings from his work:

Since writing you the results of our labors at Camp Creek, we have had a glorious work at Hickory Grove, resulting in the accession of fourteen to the church, and we trust that many others were hopefully converted, whose proclivities, perhaps, inclined them to other church communions.

Brother Tharp designs another meeting. He says:

Our camp-meeting will commence on the Friday before the first Sunday in September, six miles east of Englewood, at the old camp-ground, on the head-waters of Camp Creek. We would cordially solicit the prayers of all Christians that we may have a postecostal blessing on that occasion; and respectfully invite all ministers that can to be there to help us.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

Rev. L. M. Lee has been confined at his home for some time by severe illness. His physician insists that he shall refrain from pulpit labor for some weeks.

## EPISCOPAL.

The fact that Bishop McIlvaine, while aiding in the presentation of an alms basin on behalf of the American Church to the Archbishop of Canterbury was not robed in his Episcopal vestments, has shocked quite a number of the church journals. The Bishop explains this grave offense in a letter to Bishop Bedell by stating that he was unexpectedly called upon to take part in the presentation; that he was properly troubled over his robeless condition, and begged on that account to be excused. But the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Selwyn insisted that the want of robe was not material. It is supposed the church will accept the sensible view of this matter taken by the Archbishop.

The actual accession to the Episco-

pal Church in the United States last year was 24,114, which is a larger percentage on its entire membership than has been reported by any other branch.

The Cheny case has been decided. Judge Williams refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the vestrymen from the funds of the parish to the support of the deposed rector.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that at Bury, June 29th, the Bishop of Manchester attacked the system of pew rents in the Church of England, styling it "that most horrid form of selfishness which found its way into churches, and placed itself in great square pews, and looked proudly on every one else, but would not open the door for strangers to enter." He contradicted the notion that the Church of England was a wealthy church, and spoke hopefully of its future.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Southern Presbyterians occupy thirteen States; have eleven Synods, fifty-five Presbyteries, about one thousand ministers, and over fifteen hundred churches.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

It is stated, in a Presbyterian exchange, that there are six hundred organized churches under the care of the General Assembly which have no houses of worship.

The *Herald and Presbyter*, of Cincinnati, speaking of the invitation to preach tendered Miss Smiley by the church at Geneva, New York, intimates that all which have invited Miss Smiley will have to leave the Presbyterian Church.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. H. B. Smith writes us that at Woodbury, Hill county, Texas, there has been a revival, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at which there were fifteen conversions and nine accessions to that church.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

A Congregational house of worship has been built in the State of Alabama. The membership is composed chiefly of colored people. They contributed in labor fifteen hundred dollars toward the erection of their church.

## BAPTIST.

Very favorable reports of the missions in Europe appear in our Baptist exchanges. In May and June ten persons were baptized in Madrid, nine in Alicante and two in Linares. Their church now numbers in Spain one hundred and forty-six—ninety in Madrid, forty-one in Alicante, thirteen in LaLeca, and two in Linares.

Interesting meetings and many conversions have occurred in various places in Germany in connection with the Week of Prayer.

An encouraging work is going on at several stations in France. Many were baptized recently at St. Etienne, in the South of France, and on June 30th four were baptized in Paris, three of whom had previously been Catholics.

The *Working Christian* denies the validity of immersion of a believer by a minister of another denomination, even if the officiating clergyman has been baptized. The baptizer must be a member of the Baptist Church. The

*Central Baptist* insists on the re-immersion of all who apply for membership in the Baptist Church from other Baptist Churches which allow sprinkling, their previous immersion being invalidated by the fact that the church which baptized them was not exclusive.

We see it stated by the *Christian Era* that Col. Morgan L. Smith, of New Jersey, formerly of Texas, is supporting twenty ministerial students at Madison, University, New Jersey.

## CATHOLIC.

The *Catholic Standard* gives a summary statement of the condition of the missions of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, as furnished at its fiftieth anniversary, held the present year. We learn that there were, in the Foreign Missions, in 1822, 5 bishops, 27 missionaries, 135 native priests, 350,000 Christians; in 1872, they report 23 bishops, 440 missionaries, 420 native priests, and 700,000 Christians. In fifty years the society's missions have increased from five to twenty-four.

On June 16th, \$27,002.73 was collected in the diocese of New York for the Pope.

The Pope, in a late address, declared that he had no hope in the governments of Europe, as all are dominated by sects, and by those who walk in darkness. Whatever may be the cause, the authority of Papacy in the counsels of Europe is broken, with no prospect of its being restored.

## OLD CATHOLICS.

The Old Catholics of Bavaria have agreed on the following reforms, as essential to the purity and success of the church:

1. Each community shall have the right to choose its own priests; and priests are no longer to be named by the bishops.
2. Priests must be sufficiently paid by the community to enable them to live respectably.
3. Compulsory celibacy must cease. Priests shall be allowed to marry as in the early time of Christianity.
4. Chapters shall be dissolved.
5. Masses and the services of the church must be spoken and read in German, or in the common language of the province.
6. There shall be no separate payments for masses at burials, baptism, etc. The priest's salary shall be sufficient to enable him to live without charging additional fees.
7. Inequalities between the burials of rich and of poor must cease. There shall be no pomp or extra ceremony. One priest only shall officiate on such occasions.
8. Auricular confessions, and begging missions, must cease.
9. The worship of pictures, statues, and images must be discontinued, and proceeded against by the State.

There is an "Old Catholic" organization in prospect in the United States. Father Stack's society purposed forming an independent Catholic congregation. He was removed from his position by the Bishop for utterances which were not approved by that dignity, and as the flock of the bold priest sustain him, the action of the Bishop will likely give form to an important movement in this country.

The Prussian military authorities directed the Catholic soldiers at Munster to state whether they were Old Catholics or New Catholics, and notified them that all who claimed to be Old Catholics should be relieved from attending the military religious service. An entire company announced themselves to be Old Catholics.



Notes and Reflections.

NUMBER III.

The Texans are a church-going people. That good congregation at Hemphill came together on very short notice. At Sabine town, which we reached late in the afternoon, we had a very good congregation for the size of the place. At a dancing party, met and ready for the dance, a young man rose and announced that there would be preaching in town that night, and proposed that they all should go to church instead of dancing. The proposition was unanimously agreed upon, and they came in a body. The preacher knew them as they came in, and tried to speak a word in season. "Thank God!" exclaimed a brother who was overjoyed at the result; "thank God! the Devil is whipped to-night on his own ground!" We have never seen a people who seemed so anxious to hear the word, and to have an adequate supply of preachers. But now, a word on the other side: The Methodist Church in East Texas will not be rapidly built up on the present plan. In the first place, there must be more denominational pride. Houses built with a Masonic lodge on the top, or used through the week for school purposes, and called churches, are generally the silent, but impressive, tellers of a bad tale. We have never known such arrangements to do well. Were we to describe some of these churches so as to give a correct idea of their appearance, it would be sufficient to make all East Texas mad with us. The Episcopalians, with as much contempt as they may relish, are perfectly welcome to call all such churches "Methodist meeting-houses." There can be no question that some members of the Methodist Church become ashamed of the arrangement for public worship, and then, to save feelings and money, hit upon the happy suggestion to join another communion rather than build a better house of worship. It is a losing business in character, and eventually in numbers and wealth. Better aim high at once, and struggle hard to reach the mark. Again, it seemed to us that there was room for a more decided Methodist feeling among our people. We judged so from what we heard as to the little difference between the Methodist and one or more other churches: from the popularity of Union Sunday-school books and Union Sunday-schools in some places. Now, let it be borne in mind that Methodism is distinctive, peculiar; the special child of Providence. There is nothing like it in all the world; no agency so efficient in spreading scriptural holiness over the land. Let the Methodist Church do her own work in her own heaven-appointed way, and let her membership love her and cling to her. As for the books referred to, let Methodists take notice that there is bad theology in many of them, which renders them unfit for our children. Union Sunday-schools mean milk-and-water—with more water than milk. As a general thing, they are the hybrid product of an unnatural alliance without sufficient vital force to perpetuate a healthy existence—ordinarily, no religious life at all. Besides, they are commonly established in violation of the law of the church, and in disregard of the plain indications of Providence in the rise and progress of Methodism. Our discipline prescribes the rule for establishing Sunday-schools. Do we keep it? Our Publishing House is ready to supply our demand for books. Are we true to our church when we buy elsewhere?

There is reason, we think, for apprehending that the church in East Texas, by its want of liberality, will fasten upon itself a localized and secularized ministry. Many of the preachers, we understand, are forced to supplement their salaries with prof-

its from other engagements. This state of things may eventually assume the fixedness of an established policy. That would be unfortunate.

Again, we would humbly suggest that a mistake is made in extending works to too great length, and in multiplying preaching places so as to bring them too near to each other. We know well the kindly and Christian motives that prompt to the adoption of this arrangement; yet, with due deference, we must insist that it is a mistake. When the preacher is kept on the run, hastening from appointment to appointment, the neglect of pastoral work becomes a necessity, and is always a calamity. Besides, the division of neighborhoods into small societies is a division of the influence of its piety, intelligence and wealth; hence, the poor little churches become fixtures, and the expectation as to results neither rises high nor ranges beyond the line of a small circle. These scattered rays do not burn as when concentrated.

But, Mr. Editor, we must cut short our correspondence without saying half we intended. The brethren will pardon our freedom, and not consider us, it is to be hoped, a fault-finder or intermeddler.

The future of Texas is bright; the rich, cheap lands; the abundance of pure water; healthfulness of climate; the steadily improving condition of the people; the immense resources of the country, ready to the hand of enterprising intelligence, make it a desirable country. We do not wonder that the tide of immigration flows steadily to it with increasing volume. Should it widen and sweep us on we would not wonder.

Lastly, Texas is an inviting field for the Methodist itinerant. Ministerial character is held in high respect, and the teaching of the pulpit listened to with marked attention. The call for laborers, especially in the East Texas Conference, is earnest. We know preachers who could sell their homes, buy in Texas, and make themselves twice as well off as they are, and twice as useful.

Allow me to add that your paper is doing a good work in Texas. In our opinion it is a first-rate paper—the opinion of the Austin District Conference to the contrary notwithstanding. You have so enthused those brethren that they have become over-anxious; that's all! God's blessing be with you all.

W. F. EASTERLING.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

Life at Sour Lake.

Tired of the heat and busy life of the city, your correspondent was glad to escape for a few days to this most pleasant of all Southern watering places.

The visitors here, numbering some sixty or eighty, are from Galveston, Houston, Rockport, Richmond, Wharton, Navasota, Tehuacana, Dallas, San Augustine, Beaumont, Liberty, Mariana, San Jacinto, Nacogdoches, and other parts of the State. As usual, the Island City furnishes the largest delegation. Among the guests at the Sour Lake Hotel are the following: Capt. Frank Dirks, Capt. Tom Peacock, R. B. Doswell, Jno. Westerlage, Capt. Pres. Baker, Capt. L. Folkes, Col. Geo. F. Alford, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. A. M. Branch, Misses Sallie and Sue Smith, Miss Mary Jockusch, Mrs. Warren, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Norris and Mrs. Jones, from Galveston; Dr. Wm. H. Smith, Independence; Capt. J. W. Johnson and lady, and Mrs. Davis, from Navasota; Capt. F. M. Sansom and wife, from Mariana; Col. Blount, one of the signers of the Texan Declaration of Independence, his lady and daughter, from San Augustine; Mr. Taylor, District Clerk of Nacogdoches; Maj. Howard and wife, Houston; Judge Chambers and family,

Wharton Branch and wife, Liberty; Judge Onins, Robertson county. The hotel accommodations are fair, and, considering its remoteness from market, the fare is excellent. The proprietor, Mr. R. J. Rodgers, and his excellent lady, are courteous and attentive, and do all in their power to promote the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

The waters of the Lake and numerous wells near its margin certainly possess medicinal properties of the highest value. All who remain here for a week, whatever their malady, confess to an improvement in their condition. Each of the eight or ten wells, and each separate division of the Lake, contains distinctly different waters—alum, sulphur, magnesia, iron, etc. The bathing is superb, and largely indulged in at all hours, day and night. The guests spend their time in bathing, drinking the various waters, eating, sleeping, reading, croquet, backgammon, drafts, and, occasionally, dancing and preaching.

One delightful feature of Lake society, notwithstanding its wealth, culture, and refinement, is the almost total absence of fashionable parade and ceremony. This throws the charm of home around the place, and makes all feel and act like they were members of a common family. On the whole, we have a good time, all have splendid appetites, and the best of digestion. It would do you good to see with what determined fierceness we rush to the conflict when the tocsin of war is sounded, and the dining-room doors yield to the invading host.

The physical surroundings of the Lake are pleasant and inviting, and by the liberal expenditure of money in the hands of men of taste, can be made most delightful and attractive. It is safe to predict that, when the controversy as to title of the property is settled, should it pass into the hands of men of liberal means and broad views, who will beautify the grounds, and erect a first-class hotel and bathing accommodations, Sour Lake will early become a favorite resort of the invalid and pleasure-seeker, not only of Texas, but of the whole United States and Europe.

G. F. A.

Paris District.

MR. EDITOR—It has been a long while since we have had a talk, and as long since I have had a talk with the people through the *ADVOCATE*. It is natural to suppose, since the *ADVOCATE* has increased so much in size, and improved so much in every respect, that newspaper scribblers would be more than ever inclined to patronize it—if for no other reason—for the sake of getting their names into a large and influential paper. I believe I am not afflicted with a passion of that sort; besides, I do not like to write—hence, my long silence.

The crop of this section of the State promises a larger yield than for several years past; perhaps, than any year of its past history. In every direction there are unmistakable indications of thrift, prosperity and prospective wealth. The people are increased in goods; the old barns will, likely, have to be substituted by new and larger ones; but I am afraid the disposition to sustain and advance the interests of Christianity, with the necessary material support, will not be commensurate with the increase in material wealth and prosperity.

Money acquired and held for the mere love of it, or used for larger acquisition from the same motive, and resolutely withheld from the claims of benevolence, morality and religion, conspires largely to induce forgetfulness of God and moral obligation, and will, sooner or later, prove a blighting curse.

The preachers in this district, with-

out an exception, are doing full work, and, so far, on less than half pay. The average assessment for the support of preachers is \$495—less than half of which, up to the present writing, has been paid. Comment is unnecessary. It is apparent to all that, unless there is reform at once on this subject, preachers will be forced to retire from the work, and engage in secular vocations. They cannot ignore the claims of their families; nor will they, in the midst of plenty, see their children lack; nor does God require it; nor should the church expect it or allow it.

I write the above that the church under my jurisdiction may be in possession of the facts. Brethren, the evil must be remedied, else effects, blighting and ruinous, will follow. I hope it may; I believe it will be remedied. I look for a decided improvement between now and the sitting of the Annual Conference. The financial plan recommended by the District Conference is receiving general favor, only one circuit so far having rejected it. The future of that circuit it does not require a prophet to ken.

I see in the recapitulation of the General Minutes, as published in the *ADVOCATE* of the 17th of July, that a decrease in the membership of the Trinity Conference of two hundred and thirty-two is reported, while the Official Minutes of the Trinity Conference for 1871, compiled by the Secretary, Rev. W. C. Young, and published by the Advocate Publishing Company, Galveston, Texas, show a total membership in 1870 of 10,652, and in 1871 a membership of 12,194, showing an increase for 1871 of 1,542, instead of a decrease of 232. I hope you will, if practicable, ascertain where the mistake is, and call attention to it.

L. B. ELLIS.

SYLVAN ACADEMY, July 25, '72.

MR. EDITOR—Sometime ago, in a communication to the *ADVOCATE*, I wrote that Bishop Pierce had said certain kind and hopeful things about our contemplated Texas University. Bro. Lane thought that the Bishop alluded to Soule University, but, upon inquiry, the Bishop said he meant the Texas University; but Brother Lane still insists that the Bishop meant the Soule University. I have nothing further to do with the matter, and leave the public to judge whether the Bishop himself, or Bro. Lane, is the better interpreter of the Bishop's meaning.

F. A. MOOD.

CHAPPELL HILL, August.

MR. EDITOR—Please say to the friends of Zion that the Lord has blessed the people of Leon county in the conversion of sinners, and the building up of the church on the Centerville circuit; have had twenty accessions to the church; in some places the church considerably revived. Expect to witness a greater work before the closing of the Conference year.

On the Redland circuit, there have been thirty-two accessions to the church and the Lord's work is still in progress, with a favorable prospect. I have just closed an interesting meeting three miles north of Jewett. The Lord was with us and blessed our labors; eight souls professed to love the Savior; the church was greatly revived; Baptists and Methodists were heard to shout the praise of God, and testify that the Lord was good indeed. May the good work continue until many sons and daughters are born unto God, is our prayer. We will hold a camp-meeting, three miles south of Centerville, on the road leading to Leona, commencing Thursday before the first Sabbath in October, to be supported by the two circuits. It will be self-sustaining. General invitation extended. Special invitation to the ministry.

J. J. DAVIS.

W. T. JOHNSTON.

JEWETT, Texas, Aug. 15, '72.



## Correspondence.

From Richmond.

MR EDITOR—You are aware that there is in this town a building known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and as it is the only Protestant church in the place, in that liberal spirit of Christianity which is ever characteristic of Methodism, it is open to any and all denominations for the worship of God. Strange to say, though it is a Methodist church, the pulpit is seldom occupied by a minister of the aforesaid denomination, their visits, in point of frequency, being so much like those of angels. The church is at present used by the Baptists, who, I am informed, have a very efficient minister in the person of Mr. Pickett, whose labors in the Master's cause are highly appreciated by all classes, irrespective of creed. Mr. Pickett resides here, but divides his ministerial labors between this place and Columbus. There is also here a very good Sabbath-school, numbering about sixty scholars. I suppose it may be called an "Union Sabbath-school," as it is composed of children and teachers of all denominations.

On the 26th ult. the ladies of Richmond, old (if there are any who ever reach that period in the calendar of time) and young, actuated by that desire to do good which so much adorns the character of "Heaven's last, best gift to man," for the purpose of purchasing a melodeon, gave a supper, abounding in a great variety of rich viands to satisfy the cravings of the "inner man." The supper, in a culinary point of view, was a success, as well as financially, abounding in all the delicacies of the market, both of town and the vicinity, as well as ice cream, which, I believe, is somewhat foreign to the market, but by no means unpalatable.

I am informed that in days ago, and with them many noble and interesting loved ones, the Methodist Church here was quite flourishing, and I think quite a good flock could now be gathered if there was a shepherd for the work; but you know that no organization, however perfect, will remain intact without a leader—no ship, however "well trimmed," will follow "the course" without a pilot at the helm. In this condition of things Methodism is of course on the decline—the star is waning, the night is far spent, and without very timely light, will dissolve in darkness ere the dawn of day. Alas that it is so! for here is an abundance of rich soil, which, if sown with good seed—the seed of eternal truth—would yield an abundant harvest of "golden sheaves" to be garnered by and by, when the reapers come into the home of the good. O let us hope, aye, let us pray! that the day is not far distant when the laborers will be plentiful; let us pray for the happy time when the "ministers of mercy" shall tell everywhere of "Moses and the Lamb," and the people of every nation shall rejoice to know God, "whom to know aright is life eternal!"

July 31, 1872.

## The Spirit of the Inquisition Still Lives!

Some weeks ago, about sixty miles from Corpus Christi, in a village of two thousand, or more, inhabitants, the majority of whom are Mexicans, there lived a man who, for years previous, had lived in some of the Eastern counties—perhaps Pell. He had learned to read the English language, and, having a desire to improve his mind, made selection of some valuable books, amongst which was a history of the Reformation. It so happened upon a certain occasion when the priest visited his house, that the man was absent just at the moment the priest came, who, entering into conversation with

his family, and seeing the work written upon the Reformation, asked the lady who was the owner of the book. She replied her husband. In the meantime her husband entered the room, whereupon the priest requested the loan of the book, expressing a desire to read it. The man readily agreed to loan him the book, on the condition that he would return it after reading the same. Some time elapsed and the book was not returned. The owner of the book being informed that the priest was going to be removed to some other station, he went and called for his book, stating that it was one that he valued much, as it contained a store of knowledge. To his utter astonishment, he was informed by his clerical honor that the book contained heresy and was not a proper book for him to read, and that he had burned it, at the same time expressing himself incensed at the idea that he should presume to read such books, it being forbidden by the clergy. But the owner had read too much to be satisfied with the simple assertion of a French youth, or to be intimidated by his feigned rage, (perhaps he remembered something of the boldness of Luther) for he readily informed him that he did not wish his advice; that he had a mind to think for himself; that he had lived long enough in Papal darkness, and that, unless he furnished him with another volume, or the price of the same, he would appeal to the law for justice—all of which he (the priest) refused to do; upon which the owner of the book presented him to the justice of the peace, and when his highness was arraigned before the justice of the peace, the first inquiry he made was to know if the justice himself was not a Catholic. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he immediately reminded him of the rigid edicts of Pope Pius and his infallibility, and the terror there was in treating with disrespect the edicts of *Papa Lito*, at the same time attempting to impress upon his mind that, although he was an officer of the law, yet his obligation to Pope Pius was stronger than any legal or national tie that could possibly be placed upon him. But fortunately for the robbed man, the justice was an honest man, and one, too, of information, and after hearing the evidence in the case, informed his highness that his obligation to *Papa Lito* and his obligation to execute the law according to the written statute were quite different matters; that he felt it was his duty to decide that he pay for the book, cost of suit, and a fine of two dollars and fifty cents, and if ever guilty of another such violation he would fine him to the extent of the law. Hearing the sentence, an evil spirit seemed to possess the priest, and he called forth the anathemas of *Papa Lito* upon all connected with the case.

JAS. H. TUCKER.

LAREDO, July 30, 1872.

## The Goliad District Conference.

The Goliad District Conference was held in Goliad, commencing on the 18th of July, 1872. Present—The Presiding Elder, E. Y. Seal, five traveling preachers, one local preacher and seven delegates.

The Committee on the Spirituality of the Church reported a want of earnest, practical, living piety, and recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, 1. That we, as ministers and laymen, make a determined effort—God helping us—to enforce the discipline of the church.

2. That we urge upon our people the importance of family worship, of class-meetings and prayer-meetings, and that we make an effort to bring our church up to a proper standard of spirituality.

The Committee on Finance reported

a meagre support of the ministry, and advised the employment of the system of finance recommended by the Annual Conference.

The Committee on Church Literature reported, and the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That the ministers and laymen earnestly and constantly endeavor to introduce our Sunday-school libraries and papers to all the Sunday-schools within our limits, because, in our opinion, they are equaled by few, and surpassed by none, in all that pertains to the highest type of Christian literature.

2. That we appreciate the efforts which are being made by the Texas Advocate Publishing Company and its estimable editor to give us a first-class religious journal; that we consider their efforts, in all departments pertaining to the *ADVOCATE*, eminently successful, and that we cordially recommend it to our people.

3. We note with the deepest regret that our people have to so great an extent introduced the light literature of the day into their families, to the exclusion of our own, and that we henceforth use all Christian diligence to reverse the present order.

The Committee on Education reported one school within the bounds of the district under the control of our church, viz: Paine Female Institute, in the town of Goliad, under the superintendence of Rev. C. M. Rogers, assisted by Miss Frank Humphries. The future prospect of this school is flattering. The committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the conference:

*Resolved*, 1. That we have full confidence in the abilities of Prof. C. M. Rogers and Miss Humphries as teachers.

2. That we, as preachers and official members of the church, give our hearty co-operation in the support of our church schools within the bounds of our respective fields of labor.

M. M. Shive, T. C. Taylor, W. C. Harrell and G. Onderdonk were elected as delegates to the Annual Conference.

The next District Conference is appointed to be held at Helena.

G. ONDERDONK, Sec'y.

MR. EDITOR—We have just closed our third quarterly meeting for Tehuacana Mission. We met at the town of Tehuacana, August 3d. Our Presiding Elder, Brother A. Davis, was with us, in good spirits and good health; full of ardor and zeal for good and the great work of saving souls. His excellent wife is now convalescent, which lifts a great burden from him, and causes him to rejoice for the goodness and mercy of God.

This is the period of vacation in our schools here.

Our Cumberland brethren kindly tendered to us the use of their chapel in which to hold our quarterly meeting, and also gave us a monthly appointment—all of which we gratefully accepted, and devoutly pray God's blessings upon them.

Our meeting continued three days. On Sunday, we had communion—of which both denominations partook. Had you been there, you would have said: "See how these Christians love one another!" There was considerable interest manifested during the meeting; good attendance and attention. Without doubt, much good was done in the name of God. We had seventeen accessions to the church; succeeded in effecting a permanent organization of staunch men and women, of regular habits—according to the discipline. We have an acre of land, given us, on which to build our new church, and some three hundred dollars subscribed for that purpose. With a little help, we could soon have our people housed, and in regular working order.

R. H. H. BURNETT,

TEHUACANA HILLS, Aug. 6.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

A very simple way of preserving garden-seed from the mice is to place them in a bottle or tin can.

The water in which salt fish has been soaked over night is recommended as a protection of cabbages against the cabbage fly. At the same time the salt is a healthy stimulant to the plant.

The *Horticulturist* recommends, where it is possible, that grapes should be trained on trees as their natural way of growing, and questions the plan of close pruning, as it exposes all parts too much to the scorching sun.

The mites are a great pest to chickens in Texas. An exchange says that tansy placed in the nests will keep them away. The bark, twigs, leaves, or root of the sassafras is also said to be an effectual remedy. Whitewash, freely used on the poultry-house, is a good preventive against the mite.

W. A. Woodbridge, of California, writes to the *Farm Journal* that they have no smutty wheat in that country, and gives the following process by which they prevent its appearance:

Take a box or trough about ten feet long by two wide, and two deep; put in about five hundred pounds of wheat; then take a pail, put in about one pound of blue vitrol; fill with hot water, and let stand until the stone is dissolved; then pour on to the wheat and mix well until the wheat is well dampened with the solution; then take it out in sacks and let stand until dry, before sowing. The farmers here all blue-stone their wheat, and are never troubled with smut.

## WASTE BASKET.

A slow set—A hen's nest.  
Woman's rights—Husbands.  
A soft blow—A gentle breeze.  
Professors of drawing—Poultices.  
The best cosmetic—Soap and water.  
Passing the time—Going by a clock.  
Handy book-markers—Dirty fingers.  
Giving a man a hard name—Calling him a brick.

A capital letter is one that contains a remittance.

An oyster leads a placid life until he gets into a stew.

How to make time go fast—Use the spur of the moment.

Handcuffs are like guide books, because they are made for two wrists.

When Horace Greeley wants to hide his feelings he puts them in writing.

Railroads have three gauges: A broad gauge, a narrow gauge, and a mortgage.

Fashionable young ladies, like letters, require stamps, or the males reject them.

Why does B precede C in the alphabet? Because you must be before you can see. Do you observe?

A Frenchman said of Shakspeare: "Ven you find anyzing you no understand, it is always somezing fine."

An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A wag affirms that pillows, though not belonging to the human species, come under the head of rational beings.

When you can't think what your wife charged you to bring home, get hair pins. They are always handy in the house.

Josh Billings says: "Success don't konsist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."



**Texas Pulpit Thoughts.**

**The Divinity of Christ.**

[Rev. W. R. D. Stockton, Northwest Texas Conference.]

All the various manifestations which God makes of himself, whether in the works of creation, providence or redemption, are made through him, who, on this account, is fitly styled—"the Word of God."

"In him was life, and the life was the light of men." As there could be no literal light without the natural sun, so there could be no spiritual light, without the moral sun—the Son of God. We cannot conceive of a sun without light; light, then, must be co-existent with the orb itself, and of the same essence or substance: so, Christ—the Son, the Word, of the Father; the "brightness of his Father's glory," and "the express image of his person"—was, and is, and is to be, co-equal in eternity with the Father. As light is the immediate, the first result of the sun's existence, so Christ is the first begotten, the only and all-sufficient Sun of Righteousness."

"The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." When the eternal Word became incarnate, the Godhead, the "fullness of which dwelt in him bodily," was not brought into humanity, absorbed by it, or subjected to its weaknesses, as a final result of the incarnation; but the humanity in which the divinity was pleased to take up its abode, or dwell in unison with, was taken into God, that mortality might be swallowed up of life. The Word, made flesh, did dwell among us, that we might behold its glory—the glory of God manifesting itself in perfect, sanctified humanity; that we might be incited to emulate his example. This water of life, this fountain opened, was such that, by whomsoever received, it "became a well of water springing up unto eternal life." God has not materialized his spiritual essence, but has provided in Christ for the spiritualization of our mortal bodies, so that we may be made like unto his own glorious body.

"We beheld his glory." It is no matter of speculation; "our eyes have seen, and our hands have handled, of the word of life." "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father also," said our Savior. It is matter of fact; seen and witnessed by thousands; spoken by the Lord, and confirmed unto us by them that heard him. These things were not done in a corner, nor in the dark, but in the sight of all the people—"God also bearing witness with signs and wonders which he did." His transfiguration, it is true, was witnessed only by a few, for the obvious reason that it might be made known unto the church by competent witnesses that far greater glories await us than we are now able to experience or to behold.

"Full of grace and truth." Here is the ground of our confidence, and the cause of our rejoicing. "My grace is sufficient for thee." Enough for one, enough for all, enough forevermore.

**Prayer.**

[Rev. A. J. Potter, West Texas Conference.]

Were I called upon to give you a definition of prayer, I should say it is a sacred fellowship and ingenious and delightful communion between God and men. Here, the child of mortality stretches forth his hands, and opens his whole soul to his Almighty Parent, and here the God of glory unveils his face, smiles commiseration, inspires truth and love, and impresses upon the heart and conscience of his earthly child the lively portraiture of his own perfections. Is man afflicted; prayer is his Gethsemane: here he pours the full tide of sorrow, while he learns, with resignation, to drink the cup of trembling,

devolving the burden under whose pressure he is ready to sink, upon the strong and kind arm of heaven; he rises from his agony; angels minister to him; the tear is wiped away; the conflicts of passion subside; hope beams from his eye and fortitude is seated on his brow; as a giant refreshed with wine, he issues forth to run his appointed race; as a soldier cased in complete steel, he descends with a firm foot into the field of dreadful decision; as the fearless martyr of truth, he patiently resigns himself to the malice of his enemies; his infirmities are thrown off, he rises into the strength of his blessed master, and adopts the language of confidence and joy: "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me; I am willing to go to bonds and to death for the sake of my Lord Jesus Christ."

Are the joys of heaven to be anticipated on earth; does faith realize the immense blessings of hope, and give us to sit and commune with Christ in heavenly places: where are these joys to be felt, these blessings realized, these heavenly places opened, this glorious converse enjoyed, but in prayer? Prayer is Nebo; prayer is Tabor! On the elevated mountain of prayer, we are raised far above the world; the darkness, the thunder and the tempest roll beneath our feet. In this lofty region the air is always pure; the light of eternity shines perpetually on the hill; from thence, we behold the palms and robes of the just, and the spirits of just men made perfect, walking before God in righteousness. If we cannot actually enter into heaven until the house of our earthly tabernacle be dissolved, and this body of our humiliation be exchanged for a body like unto Christ's glorious body, yet from thence we are permitted to look into heaven and admire the holy worship of that everlasting temple; if we cannot ascend to Christ and his, into the mountain of God, yet he and his saints can descend to us upon the mountain of prayer. Here, Moses and Elijah, patriarchs and prophets, evangelists and apostles, martyrs and confessors, encourage their brethren in patience and tribulation: tell us they were men of like passions with ourselves; suffering the same evils, exposed to the same perils, and combating the same enemies—but that they overcome by the word of their testimony and the blood of the Lamb.

**The Promise of His Coming.**

[H. A. G., West Texas Conference.]

Thousands of years ago God said unto Noah that he would destroy the sin-polluted world by an aqueous flood, and though one hundred and twenty years elapsed, the morning came when the flood-clouds covered the skies, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, the windows of heaven were opened, and the deluging torrents fell until an ocean's heaving waves dashed the mountains from their seats, and strewed the wreck of Nature's great temple on its agitated bosom; and to-day the great valleys and craggy heights boldly testify that the deluging tides once submerged them. He, too, said that proud Babylon should fall, and to-day the tomb of its glory is hidden from man. He said that Egypt should be debased, and ruin's dusty mantle is settled on the mouldering face of her perished beauties. He said that Abraham's seed should multiply as the sands upon the ocean's shore, when he and his wife were stricken in years, and the Jewish millions in due time inherited the lovely Canaan, he said, too, unto him that Ishmael should live in the face of his brethren, and, in defiance of the armies of Greece and Rome, and the light of Christian civilization, the nomadic Arab rides his proud steed on his wide deserts and securely shelters his thousands in the quiet shades of

the wilderness of Paran. He said that Sodom and her debased children should perish in the igneous flames, and the Lord rained fire and brimstone on them out of heaven, and to-day the bituminous sea holds the ashes of its glory entombed beneath its liquid bosom. He said that Jerusalem should be destroyed and her noble temple ruined, while her children should be scattered; the infuriated soldiers of the son of Vespasian demolished that temple, and sacked that city of the great king, and to-day the alien walks its ruined streets and its children are among strangers. He said that he would send the Holy Ghost upon his apostles after his ascension, and remain with them, spiritually, till the end of the world, and on the day of that memorable Pentecost the baptism of the spirit came, and from that wonderful morn till now his faithful ministers, by its light and power, have preached the gospel of his kingdom to the nations of men; and while I pen these truths, Christianity is the light of the world. As certain as these events have a place on the page of the past, the future will record the truth of his coming again. Are there any signs of its near approach? The budding of the fig indicates the coming of spring; great events cast their shadows before them; but where is the sign of his coming? "When the gospel of the kingdom is preached in all the world then shall the end be." The Bible is everywhere, and the missionary is in all lands; and is not the day beginning to dawn? Nature seems to be getting ready for some great event, and the car of time is hitching all human interest on to one vast train, and hurrying all to some speedy destiny. The two continents are bound in one empire by an electric tie, and may not the radiant heavens soon reveal the coming of earth's immortal king?

**Holiness.**

[Rev. R. Ercanbrack, of the Texas Conference.]

Permit me to give you the views of one who has been nearly fifty years journeying in the King's highway of holiness, and forty-eight years preaching this doctrine—the Rev. John G. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference. He says: "There is only one point of difference among Methodist Episcopalians on this subject: 1. Some contend that the entire cleansing from all inward as well as outward sin occurs invariably at the time of conversion. 2. That the entire cleansing is generally subsequent, and additional to, regeneration." I am, as you know, of the latter opinion, and I have the following reasons for it:

1. I think the Scriptures clearly teach it. I need give only a few passages: The apostle calls the Corinthian Christians "the Church of God, sanctified in Christ Jesus, saints, babes in Christ," etc.; and yet in the beginning of the third chapter, he affirms that they were carnal, and gives the evidence of their remaining carnality, by referring to their envy, strife and divisions. In the beginning of his second epistle he still recognized them as the "Church of God, saints," etc.; and yet in the first verse of the seventh chapter he exhorts them "to cleanse themselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit," etc.—a strange exhortation if they were cleansed from all filthiness, etc., at regeneration. Again, the author of the epistle to the Hebrews styles them holy brethren—partakers of the heavenly calling—and in various other forms addresses them as true Christians; and yet he exhorts them to "look diligently, lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble you," etc. Now, if there was no root of bitterness left in them at regeneration, this exhortation is absurd. Can a root spring up where there is no root? The apostle calls the Ephesians "saints—faithful in Christ Jesus," etc., and yet

he entreats them to put away all malice, bitterness, wrath, anger, clamor," etc. Why this earnest exhortation to put away these sinful tempers and their legitimate fruits, if they were perfectly cleansed at regeneration? These texts will serve as a key to find others.

2. If those who are truly converted are then and there cleansed from all sin, then the consciences of nearly all truly converted men and women have been utterly at fault, and have accused them wrongfully, for they have almost universally believed that they felt the presence and remains of sin in the heart after conversion or regeneration.

3. All the Calvinistic Churches, especially, are so fully convinced of the remains of sin after conversion, that they boldly take the ground that we cannot be entirely cleansed till death.

4. On no other ground can I account for the very clear and most decisive testimony of multiplied thousands, both dead and living, of the best men and women the world ever had in it. They gave the clearest account of their conviction of indwelling sin after conversion, their struggles against it, and their final deliverance from it. Have all these intelligent and trustworthy men and women who professed to be cleansed from all sin subsequent to conversion, many of whom have died declaring with their latest breath the blood of Christ, still cleansed from all impurity, been deceived about this matter? I thank God for such a cloud of witnesses.

5. And finally, my own experience on this subject: It will be fifty years this coming summer since my first experience in this department of saving grace, and all I have felt, and read, and observed on this subject has only tended to confirm the opinion that I am right and Scriptural. I still have strong faith in God, and daily feel that he is with me.

**Our Rock.**

BY \* \* \* \*

The rocks in Palestine, cleft by nature's convulsions, had huge fissures, in which men might hide themselves; or, upheaved by the earth's internal forces, they had caverns, within which men sought shelter, and, sometimes, places of abode: hence, we so often read of those who dwelt in the clefts of the rocks or in caves of the mountains. Thus, God is a rock in whose clefts we hide, and are safe from the storm that rages so fearfully without. Oriental storms are sometimes very terrific. When the elements seem maddened to fury; when thunders roll and shake, lightning plays in sportive grandeur, happy is that man who finds the cleft of a rock for his shelter! If such tornadoes as have left terrific traces of their sweep in the prostrate forests of some portions of our land were to come down upon such a land as Palestine, the few safe men sheltered in the clefts of her great rocks would comprehend this beautiful and expressive figure.

Rocks afford the only absolute solid foundations for vast colossal structures. He who finds solid rock for the basis of his building counts himself safe from one formidable class of dangers. In Palestine—that land of sand, rocks and floods—there was force in the figure which gave us the foolish man building his house upon the sand, but the wise man building upon a rock. God is the rock of his people: they may build upon him the temple of all their future interests and destinies; they may rest upon him wholly; such a foundation can never settle or be moved; neither storm nor earthquake can shake it, nor lightnings rend it. Happy the man who can say, "My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, and my 'rock' forever!"



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 21, 1872.

LARGEST  
CIRCULATION  
OF ANY  
PAPER IN TEXAS!

READ our Texas revival notices.

SUBSCRIBERS or agents in arears, will confer a great favor by remitting at earliest convenience.

STOCKHOLDERS to the Advocate Publishing Company, who have failed to remit their *third* installment, will please take notice that same is over due, and act accordingly.

WE invite especial attention to the communications on immigration to be found on our third page, and trust every paper in the State will aid us in spreading such information.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the new German Methodist Hymn-book, issued by the Publishing House at Nashville. We are glad that our Book Agent is giving special attention to the wants of the German work.

THIS week, we believe, was the time designated for a reduction in freight rates over the Texas Central Railroad, as also a change in charges from specie to currency. As yet we have seen no official notice of the fact. We consider these questions more vitally important to the future trade of Galveston than any other, and that their settlement cannot profitably be delayed.

IT will be seen by his letter elsewhere that Col. Lippard, the State Immigration Agent at St. Louis, accords due credit to the *ADVOCATE* for awakening public attention to the great question of developing our State by a publication of its resources. Many of our contemporaries, we are glad to see, are following the hint given by us and are doing good service to this end.

"HOME INTERESTS," in the *N. Y. Tribune*, thus answers a correspondent:

M. L. wishes information as to the soil, climate and markets of the State of Texas. He should address letters of inquiry to the President of the Agricultural Society of Texas, at Austin.

We presume that the editress means the State Fair Association at *Houston*. The advice would have been complete if to it had been added, "Subscribe for the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*." If we had M. L.'s address we would gladly send him a copy of our paper.

OUR NEW HOUSE.—The *Nashville Advocate* furnishes us a neat wood-cut of the new Publishing House as it will appear when the building is completed. The entire cost of the building of the house will be \$110,000, which, with the stone that did not require to be taken down, will make the building worth, according to Dr. Redford's estimate, \$150,000. The ground on which the building is located is estimated at \$100,000, making the total value of the property about \$250,000. The agent calls for additional contributions toward the amount still needed to complete the building.

## QUESTIONS FOR THE CHURCH.

EDITOR *ADVOCATE*—In view of the present Week of Prayer, and the topics suggested for special intercession at the throne of grace, it occurs to my mind that one important item was omitted by our Bishops. This fact suggests a query or two, which I should gladly have you refer to, even if not able to give them satisfactory answers. Shall we pray for more laborers to enter the Master's vineyard in the capacity of lay workers? Or will it be sufficient to direct our prayers specially for ministerial additions? If for the latter, shall we supplement our prayers by adding a request that a proper *temporal support* be vouchsafed them? Can our people consistently pray for more of this class of laborers when it is manifest that many already in the field, busily engaged *now* in gathering sheaves, are unsupported? And lastly, how can preachers, receiving from their charges less than a half support, ask their congregations to pray for more ministers, unless the latter are wanted simply to fill the gaps made by present incumbents locating?

INQUIRER.

## THE LABORERS.

The above, coming from a "lay worker," has special claims to consideration. The inquiries and the suggestions they imply are pertinent.

The call to prayer, made by our chief pastors, was an echo of the Master's command, "Pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest." The language of our Savior recognizes the fact that the Great Head of the church selects the messengers who shall speak in his name. He commissioned the apostles, and when one of their number fell by transgression, the assembled church, by a significant act, submitted their choice of his successor to the Divine direction. The apostle said he preached not of his own election, but because a "necessity was laid upon" him, and declared that "no man taketh this honor upon himself, but he who was called of God, as was Aaron." Yet, while we recognize the fact that it is God who gives "to some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers," we are far from supposing that to these alone a "dispensation of the gospel" has been committed, but behold in the whole congregation of believers, those to whom God has said, "Go work in my vineyard." The Methodist Church has ever regarded the laity as co-laborers with the ministry in the work of "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands." In addition to its lay-preachers, whom we accept as being called to preach, as well as those who devote their entire time to the work, the class-leader is regarded as a co-pastor, and has duties the most delicate and responsible laid upon him. The stewards, in addition to their charge over the secular interests of the church, are associated with the pastor in counsel and labor to build up the spiritual interests of the church, and watch over and care for the sick and poor in our midst. The Sunday-school is opening a wide field, where the laity can find abundant work in the Master's cause. No idlers are recognized in the vineyard. Our General Rules require that all the members should evidence their desire of salvation by doing good of every possible sort to both the souls and

bodies of men, "trampling under foot that enthusiastic doctrine, that we are not to do good unless our hearts are free to it." The church

## NEEDS LABORERS

in the ministerial ranks. In our own State the field is widening. With every steamer men and women are flocking to our shores, while across our Eastern borders the swelling stream is pouring in. The vast West is filling up; the Pacific coast calls for help; while in the wide world beyond, with its millions of immortal souls, new fields are opening every year. Our church is hardly recognized in the growing army of missionaries who are moving out into the empire of darkness, and planting the cross amid the habitations of cruelty. In the presence of the world's demand for the gospel, our bishops did wisely when they called on the church to pray that more laborers might be sent forth, willing, like the apostles, to "spend and be spent in the work."

## "LAY WORKERS" ARE NEEDED.

This demand is as imperative as the other. The ministry is crippled by the lack of lay co-operation. Every preacher feels it when he stands in the pulpit; he feels it when his prayer-meeting is empty, or when he calls sinners to return to God, and the laity stand aloof, instead of joining in the penitent's cry for mercy. He needs aid in teaching the young at home, and in sending out the gospel to the nations. On the whole church the obligation is laid of giving the gospel to the world; the ministry is but a part of the church, and until the entire body, embracing every member, responds to the call of God, and is ready to go forth into every field that may be opened, the wheels of Zion will drag heavily, and the shadows of spiritual night will linger over the nations of the earth.

## IS THE PRAYER CONSISTENT?

We answer the third question of "Inquirer" with an emphatic No! To pray God to send out preachers while the church is failing to support those in the field is an act of singular inconsistency. Like Paul, the preacher feels, "woe is me if I preach not the gospel!" Nothing but a sense of that stern obligation keeps many of the two hundred preachers, now at work in Texas, at their posts. One of our correspondents this week tells us of the possibility that several of the preachers on his district will be compelled to locate for want of support. Every week we receive letters from our ministerial correspondents telling stories of privation and trial that make our heart ache for these noble, faithful men, who, unpaid and seemingly uncared for, are preaching, as best they may, the gospel to a thoughtless church. What shall be done? In the midst of the harvest must our lips be sealed, and no prayer for the needed laborers ascend to the throne? The voice of God has been heard in many hearts, and men are waiting to enter the open field. If our ranks are thinned, and no fresh recruits come in, where must be placed the responsibility of failure? We hold the obligation resting on preacher and people as equally binding, and that the congre-

gation which withholds support and forces him to abandon his post, breaks down in the performance of duty as completely as the man who fails to answer when God has called him to preach; or when, unauthorized of God, he lays down his commission, and devotes his time and energies to secular pursuits.

## WHAT SHALL THE PREACHER DO?

To the last question, we have but one reply: The failure of the church does not lighten the preacher's obligation; he may be forced to adjust his plan of labor to the exigences of his case, but until He who has sent him forth shall grant a release, his obligation to preach the gospel is binding. If want of co-operation on the part of the church circumscribes his field of usefulness, the responsibility rests on the church; but, to the full measure of his opportunity, he must still obey the divine command.

## SHALL HE CALL ON THE PEOPLE TO PRAY?

Yes! the answer to their prayers may be the awakening of the church. A people who can be induced to pray for their preacher will be prompt to sustain him; and if they can be so aroused as to join in earnest prayer for an increase of laborers they will more readily respond to their preacher's support, and aid him in every good work, than the people who can see a world of sinners and coldly deny it the charity of a prayer.

WE mentioned a short time since the fact that the Earl of Dalhousie had preached to a large congregation in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. We see it announced that the Marquis of Lorne was to preach in the same hall. It is also stated that there are seven or eight peers of the realm who engage in this work, and on the platform or pulpit, as lay preachers, engage in preaching the Gospel to the poor. Their labors are directed especially to the benefit of the destitute. The rank of these preachers does not add anything to the merit of the Gospel, but the Gospel and their devotion to it adds immensely to their honor on earth, as it will to their happiness in another world. Their presence in this work is especially important as an indication that the laity feel that they are also called to work for the Master. No idlers are recognized in the Gospel field. Unto every man a dispensation of the Gospel is committed.

THERE never has been a period in the world's history when private charity was conducted on a scale so extensive and judicious as at the present day. A rich man in England lately died, leaving a fortune of about eight hundred thousand dollars. One hundred thousand and a good home is secured to his only daughter, and the rest is devoted to a charity at once singular and judicious. The income is to be used for the relief of persons suffering bodily disease, and "resident at home." If they are inmates of any almshouse or hospital he considers them provided for. The grants to one person are in no case to exceed twenty pounds a year. The managers are also permitted to lend to parties needing help sums not exceeding that amount. If the designs of this bequest are carried out an immense amount of suffering will be relieved.



**PRAYER.**

Sceptics object to the utility of prayer on the ground that it is an attempt to change the purposes of an immutable God, who rules the universe by immutable laws. This objection, in our apprehension, is not well taken. Christians do not propose, by prayer, to change God or his laws; but so to adapt themselves to the will of the immutable God that it shall be entirely consistent with the immutable principles of his government to bestow, in answer to prayer, what it would not have been proper to bestow without prayer. God's immutability does not destroy the absolute freedom of his actions. The immutability of the divine law does not destroy our freedom, much less God's freedom; for example: the law of gravitation is immutable, and it acts on us in every movement; but it does not, in the least, hinder our volitions: our bodies are material, but we put them in motion, or to rest, at our pleasure; God governs the universe by immutable laws, but acts in the administration and application of these laws with the most perfect freedom.

It is an immutable law that material things are conditioned; that causes shall be necessary to produce effects; that if I sow, I shall reap, and reap that I sow; but if I will not sow, then I shall not reap at all. Now, may it not be just as true in spiritual things that it is an immutable law that they shall be conditioned too; that if I ask, I shall receive, but if I do not, then I shall not receive? Paley puts it thus in reply to the sceptic: that, for aught the sceptic can say or prove to the contrary, it may be consistent with immutable goodness, power and wisdom to give that in answer to prayer which it would not be consistent with immutable goodness, power and wisdom to give without prayer. But says the sceptic:

"If prayer may do me good, and secure blessings which I could not otherwise obtain, what good can my prayers do to others, who stand or fall by their own individual actions?"

We have to reply, that it is a fact which no sceptic can deny that God has so constituted us social beings that we can, and do, help or harm each other; any one can do us a kindness or a wrong. Where is the difficulty of supposing that this law of social influence and mutual dependence obtains and reigns in religion just as elsewhere? We are all daily witnesses to the power of example to bless or curse. Where, then, is the difficulty in allowing that God may honor those who honor him in prayer, by granting to their requests extra influences of the Spirit to illuminate and prompt those who are subjects of their prayers? It may be entirely consistent with the immutable principles of the divine government to send forth these extra influences in answer to prayer, when it would not be without prayer.

So much, then, for these objections, rationally and speculatively considered. When we turn to the Bible, we find that the duty and the benefit of prayer for ourselves and others is clearly revealed: "In everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving,

let your requests be made known unto God;" let "supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men;" "ask and ye shall receive;" "draw nigh unto God, and he will draw nigh unto you."

W.

AMONG other important results attained by the Five Points' House of Industry, the missionary laboring in connection with it reports that 110 intemperate men have been led to sign the pledge, 53 women and girls rescued from dens of shame, and homes and shelter secured for 1,595 children and adults, and employment found for nearly 1,000 persons, whose wages aggregate \$1,500 per month. This looks like Christian charity: "I was hungry, and ye fed me; naked, and ye clothed me; sick and in prison, and ye visited me." Genuine Christianity utters itself in deeds of love and mercy to our fellow men.

The *Christian Weekly* comments on the fact that Miss Josephine Mansfield appeared upon the witness stand with a diamond cross upon her breast. Some think this a sentimentality, but we commend the *Weekly* for saying that the cross, the "emblem of self-denial, of humility, of purity, and of suffering for righteousness sake," was strangely out of place when worn upon the bosom of a brazen-faced harlot! It is out of place as an ornament at all. The tale of sorrow it recalls is in terrible contrast with the flutter of pride which agitates the heart of the flirt, or the folly that ripples from the lips of the devotee of fashion.

THE port of Boston has shipped, during the past six months, 439,500 gallons of Medford rum to the coast of Africa—how much is shipped by other ports is not known. The conscientious people of that quarter of the world do not seem to be startled by such wholesale introduction of this destroyer among these degraded people. While her pulpit and press resound with denunciations of the vice of drunkenness, her citizens, without let or hindrance, make drunkards by tribes and nations.

AGAINST the sum of \$200,000,000 spent for flour, we have the figure of \$250,000,000 spent for tobacco, to which, on the authority of Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, we may add the liquor drunk, at \$600,000,000, which shows that if these little incidentals could be stricken from the list of expenditures, we would be able to furnish bread to four times the population of our land, and be none the poorer.

SARATOGA gains but little patronage. The health-seeker has long since abandoned it to the pleasure-seeker and the devotee of fashion, and for years it has blazed in all the splendor of the ball-room and gambling hell. Extravagance has reigned supreme, until at last its votaries, tired of their sport, hunt other places of resort. Saratoga is not the first blessing that man in his folly has turned into a curse.

Dr. Lowell Mason, Jr., whose name has long been familiar with the lovers of sacred music, died at Orange, New York, on the 11th instant, aged seventy-one years.

**WISDOM JUSTIFIED.**

Theodore Cuyler, in a letter to the *New York Evangelist*, gives an account of his late visit to Thomas Carlyle. Among other sayings he records, is the declaration that "England has gone clean down into an abominable cesspool of lies, shoddys and shams!" This is the voice of unbelief, which sees with clear vision the evils and wrongs which are in the world, but turning from the cross, can find no remedy.

Though our respect for the writings of the philosopher of Chelsea have been modified considerably since we first read his "Heroes and Hero worship," yet we admit the world is under great obligation to Thomas Carlyle for many truths uttered, many hypocries laid bare, and many wrongs denounced. It seems sad that one who has seen so clearly the evils with which this world is filled, and so vehemently inquired after the remedy, should be compelled to confess his failure, and should be groping impatiently after relief as the shadows of the grave gather around him. His case affords another illustration of the fact that, while "these things are hid from the wise and prudent," they are oftimes "revealed unto babes." Honoring truth in his writings, glorifying right in all his bold and rugged utterances, accepting the law as "holy, just and good," and proclaiming himself a worshiper of its purity, he beholds humanity still chained to its "body of death," and after a lifetime spent in the search, he confesses his failure to find a Savior whose power can deliver the soul from the dominion of sin and death.

In that same England there are men who have as keen a sense of human wickedness, as deep a sympathy with human sorrow, but instead of turning aside in mingled disgust and despair, they are hastening eagerly through its lanes and valleys, pointing the sinful and sorrowful to the world's Redeemer, with a mighty faith that comprehends the fact that "lies and shams" shall finally yield to the gospel of love. "Wisdom is justified in her children."

THE *New York Christian Advocate* pronounces for Grant. As the leading organ of the Church, North, this action is significant. The effort to commit Northern Methodism to the support of a political party must be damaging to the church, whether the party be successful or not. In a few years Northern Methodists will be anxious for the world to forget the present attitude and action of their leading men.

DR. PIERCE.—We are rejoiced to see in the *New Orleans Advocate* the following extract from a note from Bishop Pierce to Dr. Mitchell:

"My father is up—feeble, but improving. He has gone to a district meeting. I have enjoined him not to preach for awhile."

THE camp-meetings of the North are becoming such popular summer resorts that the *Watchman and Reflector* suggests the question: "Have the people or the meetings changed?" That depends on their proper management.

**ST. JAMES CHURCH.**

Some of our friends who have not, it may be, carefully considered the situation, may think it premature to call upon them so soon after subscribing so generously toward the erection of St. Johns, to subscribe toward the erection of another church. If we had never intended, or should never have needed, but one church, then the old site, or its vicinity, was the better location. But as Ryland Chapel was too small for our wants, a new church had to be erected; to have put it in the old neighborhood, was not to leave space between it and the East, and yet it would have been inconvenient to many in that quarter. It was a wise foresight to put St. Johns where it is: from Thirty-fifth to Twenty-second are thirteen streets, and from Twenty-first to Eighth street are also thirteen—thus equally dividing the city. We shall, in a few years, need a church a mile to the west of St. Johns.

St. Johns is inconvenient to many families in the East End who wish to attend upon our services, and, to the poor, it is expensive—more so than some feel able to bear; and, as a consequence, they seldom attend Sabbath services, and the social meetings during the week, never at all. This is to be deplored. Then we have a large body of children in that part of the city, and no public hall, or other convenient place, for them. They are the hope of our church, and we cannot, in justice to ourselves, overlook the importance of training them for the responsibilities soon to devolve on them. We must have a place for them. As we already have the lots, most eligibly located, can we do a wiser thing than to finish the basement of St. James at an early day? We shall then have a large and flourishing Sabbath-school, a weekly prayer-meeting, and Sabbath evening services. Let us then promptly respond with the same generosity that has characterized us in other enterprises. The East End is rapidly building up, and only with residences, and will furnish a fine congregation, and a large and inviting field of usefulness. DAVID AYERS.

THE efforts of the Japanese authorities to mould the character and customs of their people upon the pattern of Western civilization finds of late a new expression. The old religion is abolished, and a new one—a sort of composite affair—formed from the different systems which have been brought to their attention. We have not yet learned what are the features of this faith which the philosophers of that country make for the benefit of the people at the command of the Mikado. Making a religion is a huge undertaking, and yet the effort accords very well with the present condition of that people. When they shall learn more, they will understand that the better way is to accept the religion which God, not man, provides. The main question just now will be whether this faith will be made imperative on the people so as to impede the introduction of Christianity in its pure and unadulterated forms. Japan is evidently struggling toward the light, and though she blunders for a time, the open field will be occupied by the Church of Christ.



## The Sunday School.

### A Good Work.

The following data, furnished by the *Working Christian*, indicates that our Baptist brethren are pushing their work vigorously in the Sunday-school field in the South: In the State of Virginia they have about 500 Sunday-schools among the whites, with about 25,000 scholars. In the same field they have 150 colored schools, and some 7000 scholars. North Carolina has about 300 schools and 15,000 scholars. South Carolina has 350 schools and 12,619 scholars. Georgia has 500 schools and some 25,000 scholars. Alabama has 250 schools and 15,500 scholars. Mississippi has 250 schools and 12,000 scholars. Louisiana about 150 schools and 5000 scholars. Missouri 800 schools and 48,000 scholars. Tennessee 400 schools and 20,000 scholars. Kentucky 400 schools and 20,000 scholars. Maryland 33 schools and 4203 scholars. Florida 100 schools and 2500 scholars, while for Texas they claim 250 schools and 10,000 scholars. We are not posted as to the accuracy of the above figures, but respect the source of our information, and can but congratulate our sister church in its zeal and success in this important branch of Christian effort.

**SIMPLICITY IN TEACHING.**—A child of very ordinary intellect and intelligence can understand the sermons and parables of Christ as recorded in the gospel; but how many of the sermons they hear from the pulpit do they understand? We often think that, as ministers, we choose wrong standards. Christ is our best models. The nearer our sermons resemble His, the wider will be their influence for good over the human mind. They may not please the multitude so well as those fashioned after other model, but they will reach more hearts and mould a greater number of lives.

These suggestions are especially applicable to those engaged in Sunday-school work. The speaker will meet real success when he introduces into his Sunday-school talks the point and plainness of the parables. He errs as much when he descends below them as when his inflated style goes above them. The teacher would act wisely in following the same model. The next time your lesson embraces a parable try to present the truth or lesson precisely as Christ presented it, and you may expect good results.

**THE Independent** mentions a church in Illinois which, after an existence of thirty-two years, has at last attained sufficient vitality to start a Sunday-school. It is not stated what that church has been doing in other directions, but it should have been abounding in good works to make up this very remarkable deficiency.

**THE New York Evangelist** says that on the last Sunday of June between thirty and forty Sunday-school scholars of the Presbyterian Church, in Michigan City, Indiana, publicly avowed their purpose to serve Christ. The entire church there is reported to be alive to the work of saving souls. No doubt of it.

### Make a Plan.

If you study as I have indicated, you will have material out of which to form a plan. You will have a pile of golden ore; then you must smelt, separate, make it up into jewellery, which you may hang on the souls of your pupils. Be sure of this: that there is a plan in every book, passage, and verse of Scripture. God never made anything without a plan. Moreover, this is to be noted as gloriously significant in the works of God: that there are in them great general plans, with innumerable special plans budding and blossoming out of them. In the animal world, all the *animals*, from man, and the whale and the giraffe, down to the bat, and the weasel, and the guinea-pig; and all the *feathered-tribes*, from the condor, and the ostrich, and the bald-headed eagle, down to the owl, and the wren, and the wag-tail; and all the *reptiles*, from the crocodile, the boa-constrictor, and the rattlesnake, down to the snapping turtle, and the toad, and the asp; and all the *fishes*, from the shark, and the sword fish, and the torpedo, down to the bull-head, and the eel, and the stickle-back, in their endless diversity, are framed upon one and the same general plan, the plan of *Vertebrate* creatures. So likewise, from the nautilus that sails the seas, to the crawling snail; from the pearl-oyster to the periwinkle, and from the huge and horrible cuttle-fish to the cockle and the clam, innumerable beings are constructed upon the plan of the *Mollusk*. Thus, also, from the butterfly to the tumblebug and the cocktail; from the diamond-beetle and the glow-worm, to the devil's darning-needle and the daddy-long-legs; from the honey-bee to the mosquito, and the blood-sucking leech and the centipede—hosts of creatures are builded upon the one plan of the *Articulate*. Still lower down, the star-fish, and the sea-urchin, and the Portuguese man-of-war, and the sea-anemone, and the coral, are based and developed upon the plan of the *Radiate*. While multitudes of genera and species are thus erected upon general plans, and bound together in sublime unities, yet each genus, each species, has its own specific, independent plan. In delightful analogy with these features, you will find that while each passage of Scripture has its individual plan, the one grand redemptive scheme runs through them all, binding them into the sublimest unity of the universe, the name whereof is *love*. God never made anything without a plan. In the wondrous realms of crystalization, in the kingdom of vegetation, in the sphere of animal life, in the historic periods of providence, in the loftier cycles of Divine grace, and in the cherubic, seraphic, and archangelic being, everywhere, plan rises above plan in loveliness and glory ineffable. Look, then, in every book, and chapter, and paragraph, and verse, for a plan. Foist not your plan upon the passage, but look for God's plan in it; find it, bring it out, and around it arrange all your materials. This will give unity and power to your teaching. It will not degenerate into a spiritless exhortation.—*Sunday-School Teacher.*

### The Marvelous.

Not long since, at a Sunday-school meeting of adults and children, a prominent and highly useful speaker, in addressing the young people, related a circumstance which so absorbed our thoughts as to send us to the "books." He said, in speaking of two young birds he had captured when a boy, that he put them in a cage at home, and that for a time the old bird visited and fed them in their prison. After frequent visits with food, the mother-bird, he added, seeing no possibility of the release of the young

captives, and preferring that her offspring should die rather than remain in bondage, she one day brought poison and fed her young with that, and that very soon they were both dead!

The speaker used the story as illustrative of the value and blessedness of personal liberty, and remarked that even the birds appreciated the freedom, and that this mother-bird chose death for her offspring rather than to leave them to the uncertainties of slavery. He related it as an instance of his own observation.

The children listened with eager attention, and were deeply impressed at the wonderful sagacity, and seemed confused by the singular conduct of the bird. There was a mingling of the protective and the destructive—the affectionate and the cruel, which was startling indeed.

Well, in honesty to our own eyes and heart, we could not believe it. We wished to believe; but this was too much of a draught upon our credulity. We have since somewhat carefully investigated the brain-life of birds, their habits, history, and peculiarities, and have referred to standard authorities, and to open, outdoor nature, and still we don't believe that story. We are sorry we ever heard it. It has wrought mischief. It was intended, and must have some sort of explanation in the mind of the brother who related it; but we cannot accept it as a fact.

The incident leads us to inquire whether, in these times, the common disposition to tell marvelous things to children in Sunday-school speeches is not a matter of rather serious apprehension? This is, certainly, too much of the sensational, the amazing, the exciting, and the fictitious, in our modern method.

### The Refiner of Silver.

Some months ago a few ladies, who met together in Dublin to read the Scriptures, and make them the subject of conversation, were reading the third chapter of Malachi. One of the ladies gave it as her opinion that the fullers' soap and the refiner of silver were the same image, both intended to convey the same view of the sanctifying influence of the grace of Christ; while another observed there was something remarkable in the expression of the third verse: "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

They agreed that possibly it might be so, and one of the ladies promised to call on a silversmith, and report to them what he said on the subject. She went accordingly, and, without telling the object of her errand, begged to know from him the process of refining silver, which he fully described to her.

"But, sir," said she, "do you sit while the work of refining is going on?"

"Oh, yes, madam," replied the silversmith; "I must sit with my eyes steadily fixed on the furnace, for if the time necessary for refining be exceeded in the slightest degree, the silver is sure to be injured."

At once she saw the beauty, and the comfort, too, of the expression, "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

Christ sees it needful to put His children into the furnace, but He is seated by the side of it; His eye is steadily intent on the work of purifying, and His wisdom and love are both engaged in the best manner for them. Their trials do not come at random; the very hairs of their heads are all numbered. As the lady was leaving the shop the silversmith called her back, and said that he had still farther to mention—that he only knew when the process of purifying was complete by seeing his own image reflected in the silver.

Beautiful figure! When Christ sees His own image in His people, His work of purifying is accomplished.—*Sunday-School Gem.*

**TEACH LOVINGLY.**—The man who never smiles has no divine call to the Sunday-school ministry. The half-hour on the Lord's day is not the only time we teach. A kind word, a loving look, a shake of the hand teaches. Never pass your scholar without them. Don't call Jim, Peter, when everybody calls him Jim. Ask names and use them. Seek out homes and visit them. Learn ages, companions' names, as well as those of the parents. If you are interested in your scholars, they will be in you. If you treat them well, they will love you. Your manifest love will make them study at home, bring them early to school, and keep them in order while there. A look from you will often be better than dismissal. If you are not well, they will be attentive out of sympathy. If the questions are hard, they will listen to the explanation out of respect. If you are absent, little hands will pull the door-bell on Monday. Thus before you commence the lesson, their hearts are in your hands. They have given you what the Master wants, and you as His servant can easily direct them to Him. Be in earnest; love always is. Aim at their hearts; love always does. Be personal, because you love each one personally. Speak in tender tones. You may find a tear on your hand. Good! That mirrors your love, and is more convincing than language. The child who sees that will say in her heart, "My teacher loves me." Teach lovingly, and when the bell rings more hearts than yours will be sorry to hear it.—*Christian at Work.*

A minister who had been long in the ministry, was one day surprised by a revival of religion. With the advice of a brother minister, he appointed an inquiry meeting in his study, and was almost overwhelmed with consternation, when he saw the room half-filled.

"What shall I do?" he asked in a flutter of anxiety. "What shall I say to them? How do you conduct such a meeting? Won't you take charge of it for me?"

Well was it for those trembling, sorrowing inquirers, that the friend was more familiar with such scenes, that his heart warmed towards those young seekers after the way of life. His visit was a blessing indeed to that long sleeping church.

There are many Sunday-school teachers who would be as much surprised and perplexed at a revival in their classes. Beyond a few hacknied phrases, they would hardly know what to say to an awakened sinner.

**JESUS WHISPERING.**—"What is conscience?" asked a Sunday-school teacher, one day, to a little flock that gathered around to learn the words of life.

Several of the children answered—one saying one thing, and another another—until a little timid child spoke out:

"It is Jesus whispering in our hearts."

Does Jesus whisper in your heart? When you do right, does He approve? When you do wrong, does He rebuke? Does He make your heart sad when you have sinned, and happy when you have done rightly? Be thankful, then, for this; and remember always to heed the Savior's whisper, and study His Word, and pray to know His will, and then you will be safely guided to His heavenly home at last.

Every Sunday-school should constitute itself a missionary, and send out a pioneer school into some destitute neighborhood. Christianity ever expands when it has health.



**Boys and Girls.**

**Golden Words from a Merchant.**

We all want to know how good and strong men have made their ways in the world. They were once boys like you. What steps did they take to become true men? An eminent merchant in New York, Mr. Jonathan Sturgis, tells us a little of his experience, which, I am sure, every boy will be glad to hear about.

"One of my first lessons," says Mr. Sturgis, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of merino sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of that day. I was the shepherd-boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman as he said:

"Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep you will have the sheep."

"What does grandfather mean by that?" I said to myself. I don't expect to have sheep. My desires were moderate, and a fine buck was worth a thousand dollars. I could not make out in my mind what it was, but I had great confidence in him, for he was judge, and had been to congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and I went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field, I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of my Sunday lesson—"Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make the ruler over many things." I began to see through it. "Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward."

"I received a second lesson soon after. I came to the city as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio who knew me came to buy goods, and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather.

"Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called to congratulate me, and said: 'You are all right now. I have only one word of advice to give you—be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three."

And what valuable lessons they are! "Fidelity in little things; do your best for your employer; carefulness about your associates." Let every boy take these lessons home, and study them well. They are the foundation stones of character and of honorable success.

**What Does Unselfish Mean.**

Three little children were sitting in the room one evening while their mother was busy ironing—Johnny, and Fred, and Louise. Johnny was nine years old, and he read aloud to his little brother and sister. Whenever they came to any hard word that they could not understand, their mother would tell them what it meant.

Louise held up her hand for attention. "I'd like to have mother tell us what 'unselfish' means. Maybe I do know, but I want her to tell it her way," said the child.

"I will illustrate it by a little story, when Johnny is through reading, and I done ironing," said their mother.

Then after a while she told this story:

"One time there were three little children, and their mother told them she would give each one a penny for

every six eggs he brought into the house. The oldest child brought in six or eight eggs a day, but the younger ones couldn't find any. Their nests were all low down in quiet places, easily reached. But the hens liked best to lay up in the fragrant mows.

"The eldest of the three little ones thought of a plan that pleased him exceedingly, and he put it into execution.

"He would peep into the other nests slyly, and if there were no eggs in them, would take those out of his nests and put in theirs, and let his little brother and sister think they had been laid there.

"That is what one calls an unselfish act. He was glad to give up his own pleasure to make his little brother and sister happy, though I believe his delight was greater than theirs. I want you all to seek to be unselfish—study the comfort and happiness of others before your own. If there is anything good and enjoyable, try and have some one else get it. Never fear but you'll be happy enough. An unselfish person is rarely unhappy."

Just here the mother's eye fell upon Johnny. Little fellow! he was appearing unspeakably full of some kind of an emotion. His hands were thrust down into his pockets, and he looked right into the grate, just as though he thought the red blazes were something wonderfully new and beautiful. His face was red, too, but then the reflection of the glowing fire might have made that. He twisted his head round uneasily, when his mother's eye fell upon him.

"That boy in the story was our blessed little brother Johnny, wasn't it, mother? Say, wasn't it, Fred? Say, all of you? Oh! oh! I thought my hen pitied me, and laid lots of eggs, and there it was our Johnny all the time!" and Louise flew to the little hero and wooled his head about, and hugged him, and kissed him, and tickled him, and there he sat looking just as ashamed as though he'd stolen somebody's hen's eggs, and had been caught at it.

"Oh, who told you that, ma?" said he, looking down modestly; "I didn't want 'em to know it ever."

"Oh, may be a little bird sang it to me," said the glad mother, laughing.

"Nobody can do anything that our mother won't find out," said Fred, laying his hand on Johnny's shoulder.

"Now we know what unselfish means, don't we?" said Louise, "and I mean to try and be just as unselfish as ever I can;" and here she flew at little brother Johnny, and began fuzzing up his hair, and patting his cheeks, and all the while proud of the shy, kind brother, who had set such a sweet example of unselfishness before them.—*Advance.*

**A BOY'S EVENINGS.**—Joseph Clarke was as fine-looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said that boy would make something. He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting-room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph. "You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"I have the headache sometimes," said the young man.

"What gives you the headache," asked the merchant.

"I do not know, sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?" Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boarders," he said.

"How do you spend your evenings?" "Oh, sir, not as my pious mother

would approve," answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depends upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make him or break him."

The warning was a timely one, and proved effectual. He realized that he was exposing himself to influences that would inevitably work his ruin, and at once changed his course.

**NEIGHBORS RECONCILED.**—Two merchants of the same city, being neighbors, and jealous of each other, lived in a scandalous enmity. One of them, entering into himself, submitted to the voice of religion, which condemned his resentments. He consulted a pious person, in whom he had great confidence, and inquired of him how he should manage to bring about a reconciliation.

"The best means," answered he, "is what I shall now indicate to you. Whenever any person shall enter your shop in order to purchase, and you have not what suits them, recommend them to go over to your neighbor."

He did so. The other merchant being informed of the person by whom these purchasers came to him, was so struck by the good offices of a man whom he considered his enemy, that he repaired immediately to his house to thank him for it, begged his pardon, with tears in his eyes, for the hatred he had entertained against him, and besought him to admit him among the number of his best friends. His prayer was heard, and religion closely united those whom self-interest and jealousy had divided.

We insert the above for the special benefit of our young readers.

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

My first to obtain you its owner must stifle,  
Ere his castle you enter his chattles to rifle;  
My second has teeth, more than any of you;  
They are all so regular, perfect, and true;  
It has a companion all covered with hair,  
And its teeth are often stuck in this friend, I declare;

Yet don't be alarmed—for it never will bite,  
And apart from its aid, Oh, you would be a sight!

My whole is an edifice, handsome in style,  
More perfect than any magnificent pile;  
The workmen who built it inhabit the place,  
And if you go near them, beware of your face!

Two men sailed away from England's shore,  
One, the name of a bird domestic bore,  
The other is famed for his courtly grace,  
In guiding and guarding a monarch's pace.  
Each brought back a product of foreign soil,  
One useful for man, the other his toil;  
Say what were there names with honor fraught,  
And what of the products that home they brought.

My first and my second are better apart,  
The one looks so nice, and so natty, and smart;  
The other so rough, and so shaggy, and wild,  
And yet he as "king" might be properly styled.  
My whole would you see, take a walk in the fields,  
Offensive, 'tis true, yet it medicine yields.

My first is found, on Scotia's ground,  
A name for mountains tall.  
My next is sweet, a juicy treat,  
For children great and small.  
My third you'll find, is in my mind,  
And in this sentence too.  
My whole will name, a man of fame,  
Well-known to me and you.

My whole is a substance to keep out the wet,  
Behold me, I'm often a fond parent's pet.  
Behold me again, and you will behold  
The name of a beast much ridden of old.

My first's a dangerous, useful thing,  
With neither head, nor tail, nor wing;  
It oft has made the rich man poor,  
And robbed him of his precious store.

My second's wheresoe'er you be,  
At home, abroad, on land, on sea.  
Around my whole on Christmas Eve,  
We love the ghostly tale to weave.

My first, if you do, you are sure to do wrong,  
Transposed, a small animal useful and strong;  
From the depths of the earth my second is brought,  
Then with much toil and care into vessels is wrought.  
My whole you may often see high in the sky,  
For in Summer I come, but in Autumn I fly.

**Church Notices.**

**Belton District.**  
FOURTH ROUND.  
Port Sullivan, at Cameron, August 17, 18.  
San Gabriel, at Sally, August 24, 25.  
Sugar Loaf, at New Olive, Aug. 31, Sept. 1.  
Valley Mills, at Bosqueville, Sept. 7, 8.  
Gatesville cir., Sept. 14, 15.  
Gatesville sta., Sept. 21, 22.  
Belton cir., at Live Oak, Sept. 28, 29.  
Lampasas, at Mud Spring, Oct. 5, 6.  
Georgetown, at Round Rock, Oct. 12, 13.  
Leon, at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 20.  
J. CARPENTER, P. E.

**Stephensville Mission District.**  
FOURTH ROUND.  
Camp Colorado, at Jim Ned camp-ground, August 24, 25.  
Comanche, at Indian Creek, Aug. 31, Sept. 1.  
Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, September 7, 8.  
Stephensville, at Iredel, September 14, 15.  
Hamilton, at Hamilton, September 21, 22.  
Rockvale, at Rockvale, October 5, 6.  
San Saba, at San Saba, October 12, 13.  
W. MONK, P. E.

**Victoria District.**  
THIRD ROUND.  
Concrete cir., at Fish creek, Aug. 17.  
Navidad miss., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21.  
Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28.  
Hallettsville, cir., at Andrew's chapel, Oct. 5.  
J. G. WALKER.

**Waco District.**  
FOURTH ROUND.  
Marlin sta., Aug. 17, 18.  
East Waco and Mt. Calm miss., Pin Oak, Aug. 24, 25.  
Calvert and Hearn sta., at Calvert, Aug. 31, Sept. 1.  
Whelock cir., at Whelock, 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 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 miss., October 12, 13.  
Richland cir., October 19, 20.  
A. DAVIS, P. E.

**Corpus Christi District.**  
THIRD ROUND.  
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. DEYLBISS.

**Waxahachie 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.—Waxahachie circuit, at Forest, July 19, 20; Chatfield 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.  
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.  
Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Aug. 17, 18.  
Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, on the Bedis, August 31, September 1.  
Trinity cir., September 14, 15.  
J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

**Chappell Hill District.**  
FOURTH ROUND.  
Evergreen, camp-ground, August 17, 18.  
Stockdale, at Post Oak, August 24, 25.  
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

**Marshall District.**  
THIRD ROUND.  
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.  
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.



## TEXAS ITEMS.

We see notice of the boll worm in Freestone county.

In the fire at Tyler the *Reporter* office was burned.

Nine whites in Wise county fought fifty Indians. Twelve Indians killed.

We see from Houston papers that the banking department of T. W. House has been moved into new and elegant rooms.

A disastrous fire occurred the 9th instant, at Tyler, Smith county. Several stores were burned out, or stocks badly damaged.

Four days from Galveston to St. Louis is the present time. People dread the stage connection more than the rest of the trip.

A company of the 9th cavalry from Fort Clark has been assigned as an escort to the surveying party of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The *Bonham News*, speaking of the fine crops in that region, mentions one field of seventy acres which will turn out 3500 bushels of corn.

The *Waco Advance* says that citizens of Eastland county are organizing a company of minute-men to protect the frontier from the Indians.

The *Laredo Two Eagles* still reports Mexican thieves running stock across the Rio Grande in that vicinity by the hundreds. What is the Commission doing?

The same paper speaks of a crop of forty bushels of Irish potatoes raised from three pecks of seed. Several of the potatoes weighed a pound and a quarter each.

Six large loads of wool recently came into San Antonio, which the *Herald* justly regards as a token of the steady development of the resources of that favored section.

The *San Antonio Herald* talks about peaches, grapes, melons, passably fair apples and figs in such a way that indicates that fruit may be raised in that Western region.

Walker and Black, whose sentence we noticed recently, have both been dangerously ill. Their close confinement and mental excitement has, no doubt, aggravated their illness.

The papers in the cotton region of Texas are complaining of need of rain. The crop in some counties is already shortened, and unless it rains soon, not more than a half crop will be raised.

The *Gatesville Sun* reports six hundred head of cattle taken by the Indians from J. M. Tucker and Dr. Bartley. The latter was separated from the company, killed, and horribly mangled.

The *Columbus Citizen* says that cotton-picking is going on rapidly, and if the dry weather continues, the crop will be gathered by the first of October. Good Ordinary cotton was selling in that market for 16½ cents.

A woman in San Antonio, recently, undertook to light a fire with kerosene, when the ordinary result followed, and but for the timely help of some workmen on a new building near by, she would have lost her life; as it is, her recovery is doubtful.

The *Denton Monitor* says the Trans-Continental Railroad has been staked out through that town leading west to Fort Worth. This road is the Southern Trans-Continental Division of the Texas and Pacific Railway from Texarcana to Fort Worth. It points eastward to Memphis.

It is proposed to send five commissioners to represent our State at the World's Fair, which takes place next year in Austria. Gustav Loeffler, the Commissioner of Immigration; Dr. Kingsbury, of San Antonio; and Mr. C. B. Foster, of Austin, are named as a part of the company.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## National.

Andrew Johnson addressed a large audience in New York the evening of the 10th. He reviewed Grant's administration; favored the one term policy, and the election of President by the direct vote of the people. He accepted Greeley on the principle of universal press-re.

The Liberal Convention of New Orleans nominated a full State ticket. No fusion effected.

Gratz Brown has written a letter formally accepting the Baltimore nomination.

On the evening of the 12th the Pinchback Republican Convention held a stormy meeting. Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, the President, spoke favoring the Liberals and endorsing Greeley. The motion was lost by a vote of 87 to 198, when Campbell, with 87 members, withdrew. Col. G. W. Carter also declared for Greeley. Pinchback declared that a Republican government in Louisiana could only be had under the leadership of Grant.

It is understood that Edmond Baxter will become a candidate for Governor of Tennessee against Jno. C. Brown, the Democratic nominee. Baxter is a Liberal, and a supporter of Greeley.

The Democrats of the Third District, Kentucky, have nominated C. W. Millican for Congress.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to deliver several political addresses in Pennsylvania in September.

The debate between Saunders and Garnett, both colored, advocating respectively the claims of Greeley and Grant, which took place at the Cooper Institute the 15th, was attended with much excitement and ill-feeling toward the Greeley speaker.

The canvass in Maine and New Hampshire will be warmly contested.

## Miscellaneous.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simeon, prominent merchants on the Western frontier, while traveling in a carriage from Brownsville to Rio Grande City, when about forty miles above the former place, were fired upon by three notorious Mexicans, and Mr. Alexander killed instantly. Mr. Simeon leaped into the bushes and escaped. Great excitement was felt in Brownsville when the corpse of the murdered man was brought in. The Commission was present at the inquest.

The Board of Alderman, New York, have passed a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners to furnish sacred music in the Central Park on Sundays.

In July, 11,335 immigrants arrived at New York, being an increase of 2616 over the arrivals the corresponding month last year. The total arrivals since January 1st this year are 78,386, an increase of 36,721 over the same period last year.

A Washington dispatch says that Col. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service Division, reports in favor of the pardon of Collins and seventeen others of the Ku-Klux from South Carolina, imprisoned at Albany. He reports against the pardon of Brown, whose pardon was recommended by Garrett Smith, and makes no recommendation in the remaining forty cases. The President has pardoned them.

Advices from Europe report the death of McLaiser, the celebrated astronomer and a professor at the University of Leyden.

A negro named Johnson, offended by some supposed grievance on the part of Rev. Mr. Fontaine, President of Russellville Academy, at Russellville, North Carolina, attempted, by putting poison in the ice cream, to poison the company. Some twenty-six persons, including several young ladies, partook of the cream, all of

whom were seized with poisonous symptoms. Some, it is feared, will not recover. Johnson has been arrested.

The Emperor of Russia purposes to visit the Emperor of Germany in August.

The barbers of Manchester, England, lately held a public meeting, and passed resolutions favoring the closing of shops on Sunday.

Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool to America during the month of July. It is high time that Texas secures its share of these hardy laborers.

The Japanese Embassy are still visiting the leading cities in the North, taking items respecting Western civilization.

Mr. Wm. Bradford, an American artist, has received commissions from Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lorne to paint several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic Ocean.

The late elections at Quebec were attended with serious riots. Stores were closed and the military and police called out. The Government candidates were elected.

The German bark John Frederick left Savannah Lamar, for Stetton, lately, with nine of her crew sick with yellow fever. Six died before the 7th of August, after which time the vessel had been drifting at the mercy of the winds.

Twenty-three cases of sunstroke occurred in Brooklyn the 14th.

The report that a Cuban filibustering expedition is forming in Canada is denied.

Of the twelve cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital, New York, it is thought all but three will recover.

A terrible storm recently visited Santa Fee.

The Indian affairs in New Mexico are reported in a satisfactory condition.

The rumors of diamond discoveries in the region of Santa Fee gain little credence in that section.

Rich silver mines have been discovered in Lower California, about two hundred miles south of the American lines.

A dispatch from Salt Lake says the Indians attacked a party of herders, shot two men and wounded many others, with arrows. The settlers turned out and attacked the Indians, and succeeded in recovering the horses and herds.

On the sixteenth the State's Attorney, Gen. Dewees, stated that the civil and criminal suits against Tweed and Sweeney had been abandoned.

A Washington dispatch states that claims amounting to \$117,500,000 had been filed before the mixed American and English Commission from British sources, for damages sustained by the seizure and confiscation of blockaders and their cargoes during the rebellion.

The Jesuits are leaving Prussia in great numbers.

Diana, a swan brought from Stuttgart to the Tuileries by Louis XVIII., is dead.

On the night of the 14th a terrific storm prevailed throughout the entire State of New York.

The Liberal Colored Republicans of Massachusetts issued on the 14th addresses to the voters of the State.

An old man lately died from joy in Philadelphia, on meeting a son from whom he had long been separated.

A Chicago court has decreed that it is imperative upon an insurance company to give notice when a policy expires.

At Albany a couple who had been divorced for twelve years met at a wedding. A brief talk ended their estrangement, and they were re-married the next day.

Martial law has been revoked in the States of Puebla, Zacatecas and Hidalgo, Mexico.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

Additional troops were sent to Belfast and several towns in the North of Ireland, to prevent apprehended disturbances at the celebration by the Roman Catholics of the repeal act.

At Belfast, when the procession celebrating the repeal of the party procession act was passing through the streets, it was stoned by a large crowd of persons. The processionists returned the attack, and a terrible scene ensued. The rioters were not quelled until one man was shot.

A slight disturbance occurred at Dublin, in which several were wounded.

Later dispatches state that the riots have broken out afresh. The city was in an uproar. The fighting at the barracks of the police was severe, and several houses had been wrecked by the mob.

A special dispatch from Paris says that at the meeting of the emperors at Berlin, a Congress will be proposed to sanction the territorial modifications of France, the occupation of Rome, and the reversion of the treaty of Paris, of 1856.

## Geneva.

A dispatch from Geneva of August 16th says the American representatives before the Board of Arbitration anticipate recovering damages to a large amount from England.

It is also stated that should a gross sum not be awarded by the Tribunal, the Americans have decided to require the nomination of a Board of Assessors.

Slaemafee, the Swiss Arbitrator, has intimated that the work of the Board will be completed in three weeks.

## Italy.

The *London Daily News* has a special dispatch from Florence to the effect that Cardinal Antonelli has quarrelled with the Pope, and threatens to resign should the policy of hostility to the Italian Government be continued. It is also said that Antonelli has requested three clerical journals to refrain from publishing the speeches of the Holy Father.

## Cuba.

After the defeat of Matanzas by Reina, a regiment attacked the Cubans twice, killing 27. The Spaniards lost one killed and seventeen wounded.

## Mexico.

The Cabinet is still unchanged. Gomez Palacios is spoken of as Foreign Minister, and Rubio and Rumero for the Treasury.

The revolutionary chiefs are laying down their arms to accept amnesty.

The impression prevails that Lerdo de Tejada will be elected President without opposition.

The country is quiet, the roads safe, and trade reviving.

The investigations by the Commissioners still continues. On the 12th the testimony afforded full evidence of an invasion, in daylight, forty miles into Texas by a band of Mexicans, in full uniform, with nearly a thousand head of cattle. The Customs Inspector, at the crossing, was forced to flee.

Testimony respecting the weekly passage of large flocks has been obtained.

Strong public feeling on the Texas side exists in favor of patrolling the river and breaking up these nests of thieves.

## South America.

Late advices from Brazil state that Gen. Mitre, the special envoy from the Argentine Republic to Brazil, and the Emperor, Don Pedro, were still engaged in negotiations for the settlement of differences between the two nations, but without apparent results. Both powers are displaying great activity in their military and naval arsenals, as war was considered inevitable if Gen. Mitre's mission proves unsuccessful.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 10, 1872, to Aug. 17, 1872.

Edwin Alden, Cinn, O, write you by mail. Rev M N Shive, Helena, letter handed to address. G Onderdonk, Mission Valley, Conference report handed to editor. Rev Horace Bishop, Corsicana, 1 sub. P Cage, Blanco, thanks for descriptive letter. Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill, letter received, with enclosed \$25 gold, account of Rev A M Box, and \$2 gold for J D Thomas' sub. Other matters will receive attention. Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, advertisement inserted. Will write you. Rev A M Box, Hearne, letter received. Thanks for items. Col J M Lippard, St Louis, see this issue. Many thanks for your offer of more of the same. Rev Wm Price, Waxahachie, 2 renewals. John Baird, Chatfield, obituary inserted. A R Dickson, Jacksboro, address changed. Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, letters, with enclosed essays, received. We cannot see how any Methodist family can get along without the ADVOCATE, and it is certainly cheap enough for any person. M L Cline, Brenham, address changed. Edwin Alden, Cinn, O, mill advertisement inserted. Rev C R Shapard, Blanco, report will have attention. Rev Joseph Westmoreland, Elysian Fields, 2 subs. B M Carr, Kentucky Town, his renewal, with \$2 20 cash. Rev T W Rogers, Marshall, paper attended to. Rev W L Carleton, Whitesboro, 1 sub. Rev L B Ellis, Sylvan Academy, communication handed to editor. Rev J W Fields, Whitesboro, \$20 cash, being third installment on stock, per Messrs Alford & Veal. Edwin Alden, Cinn, O, advertisement withdrawn. Mrs H T Wilson, Anderson, 1 sub, with \$1 cash. Thanks for recipe. N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, check for \$7 50 received. Southwestern Pub Co, St Louis, letter received; bill sent. Rev M G Jenkins, Leesburg, thanks for items. Marriage notice inserted. S M Pettengill, N Y, advertisement of August 5th inserted. Rev J M Wesson, 1 new sub, at Hockley, with \$2 specie. G W Hallmark, Crockett, his renewal, with \$2 cash. Back numbers will be sent. Mrs Lynch's subscription never received. Mention it to Bro Woolam, and it will be made right. Rev Daniel Morse, Hickory Grove, letter handed to editor. A B C, puzzle received. Send us your right name, though not for publication. Rev G W Graves, Salado, all right about the account. Letter handed to proper person. Rev Jonathan Burford, Travis, 1 sub. Glad to know the paper is only impeded by scarcity of money. That will soon be remedied by the handsome crops. Jeff Owen, Wadenville, there is nothing due paper attended to. Rev H M Glass, Butler, obituary inserted. R L Young, Columbus, \$2 50 cash for his subscription, through Dr J B Walker. Rev Jno F Cook, Petersburg, 1 sub with \$2.20 cash. Rev E G Duval, Nockanut, 1 sub with \$2.20 cash. Will write you. Rev Wm M Whittenberg, Belton, 1 renewal with \$2.20 cash. Items received. Rev J J Davis, Jewett, 1 sub. "Outlook" items handed to editor. Young Farmer, Beaumont, communication received. Persons sending articles for insertion should always give their right name in addition to the assumed one. Rev J W Whipple, Austin, 3 subs. That has had something to do with it, we suppose. Marriage notice inserted. C A Sterne, Palestine. Address changed. Rev W J R Thonsten, Chappell Hill. Letter handed to address. Rev O Fisher, Austin. Master Fisher's answer received. Communication handed to editor. Rev R N Brown, Hant's Store. Thanks for revival items. Rev A J Potter, Sabinal, card inserted. Prof C W Smith, Macon, Ga, advertisement inserted. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, check for \$20.02 received. E. C. Williams, Rusk; his renewal. Paper sent to new address. Subscribers Generally—When you send us items of news with business letters, please write them on a separate sheet, and thus save much labor, as well as lessen the risk of loss. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Plymouth Pulpit—Scribner's Magazine—Demorest's Monthly—Christian Union—New York; Christian Banner—Littell's Living Age—Boston; Journal of Education—Industrial Age—St. Louis; Southern Farmer—Memphis; University Monthly—St. Louis and New York; Pulpit—Little Corporal—National S. S. Teacher—Chicago; Sunday Magazine—Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

DENMAN—GUINN.—On July 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Leesburg Gonzales county, Texas, by Rev. M. G. Jenkins, Mr. L. G. DENMAN to Miss M. BLANCHE GUINN.

CUMMINGS—GLASSCOCK.—At the M. E. Church, South, in Austin, Texas, on August 3, 1872, by the Rev. J. W. Whipple, Dr. JOSEPHUS CUMMINGS to Miss TEXAS GLASSCOCK—all of that city.

OBITUARIES.

FINCH.—JULIA ANN, daughter of Rufus K. and Lizzie Finch, was born at Chatfield, Texas, November 7, 1871; died July 23, 1872. As the destructive canker-worm passes heedlessly over the full blown rose to fasten itself upon and destroy the tender bud, so death crept through the household, passing by the aged grand-parents, heading not the proud forms of manhood, nor of youth, finds, closely locked in mother's loving arms, "her little darling," and, laughing at human skill, love, tears and prayers, he blows his icy breath upon her, and Julia is no more. The joy of her mother's heart, the pride of her father's life, the light and comfort of the household, is gone to return no more on earth. But we cannot mourn for the little lost one, for Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." JOHN BAIRD. CHATFIELD, TEXAS, August 8, 1872.

MILLER.—Died, in Butler, Texas, August 10, 1872, Mrs. MARY E. MILLER, daughter of Q. V. and P. A. Shockley, wife of C. R. Miller; born in Salem county, Arkansas, March 12, 1850; united with the Methodist Church when a little girl; professed religion in Arkadelphia about three years ago, and daily gave evidence of devotedness to Christ until the day of her death.

The morning before she died, she called her friends to her room, rejoicingly said her suffering would soon end, affectionately entreated them to be faithful to God, and meet her in heaven. Much calmness pervaded her mind, supported by a triumphant faith in the presence and power of her Savior, of whom she freely spoke. A dutiful child, loving wife and mother, an exemplary Christian has passed to the rest in reserve for the people of God.

"Borne by angels on their wings,  
Far from earth her spirit flies;  
Finds her God, and sits and sings,  
Triumphing in Paradise."

H. M. GLASS.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—In view of the moderate receipts, transactions have been fairly liberal, with a moderate demand at prices steadily strengthening since our last quotations. The latter is due to the conflicting reports relative to the crop, and an impression that the protracted drouth, in sections where an increase of production was confidently expected, has materially damaged the prospects. With reports during July of an unprecedented yield, estimates ran high, some placing the receipts at this port at 325,000 bales, but with the continued hot, dry weather, and consequent bad reports, these figures are now out of all question, and many well-informed observers think 225,000 bales will more than cover our receipts. It is expected that the first part of the crop will come forward rapidly under the influence of good prices and early maturity of plant where drouth prevails, and we shall look for liberal receipts from this out. Receipts during the week foot 1053 bales; sales, 638 bales; exports, all to New York, 57 bales.

We advance quotations a full 1/4c. over those last given, though it may be noted the market closes only moderately firm. We, however, think there is nothing in our prospects sufficiently favorable to lower its tone. We quote: Low Ordinary..... @- @- Ordinary..... nominal Good Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @ 17 Low Middling..... 17 @ 17 1/2 Middling..... 17 1/2 @ 18 One of the modern features of speculation at the various business centers consists in selling cotton, as stocks have ever been bought and sold, for future delivery. The trade name for such operations is selling "futures," it being understood, of course, that no actual transfer of the staple is made, but the loser in the trade pays whatever difference may exist between the price sold at when the bargain was made and the ruling figure when time arrives for delivery. It may interest many of our readers, and at the same time serve to indicate the future prices to glance at the quotations for "futures" at the close of the week. The grade upon which the sales are based is Good Ordinary: sales for August, 20 1/2c.; September, 20 1/2c.; October, 19 1/2c.; November, 18 1/2c.; December, 18 1/2c.; January, 18 1/2c.

WOOL.—We need only repeat our remarks of last week to fully describe the market. Stocks are gradually diminishing under the influence of continuous small sales and shipments North. Receipts only 10 sacks; shipments, 24 sacks. We repeat quotations: Burry Wool..... 22 @ 27 Coarse, free of burrs..... 30 @ 34 Medium..... 35 @ 38 Fine..... 38 @- COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 @ 4 50; large \$4 50 @ 5 25 per dozen; turkeys 75c @ \$1 apiece; geese nominal at \$7 dozen; eggs firm at 30 @ 35c. per dozen; potatoes, sweet, \$1 00 @ 1 25 per bushel; Irish firm at \$3 00 @ 3 50 per barrel; Texas butter, of prime quality, choice and sweet, scarce and in demand at 25 @ 30c. per lb.; common in good supply at 20 @ 25c. Watermelons, small, \$1 per dozen; musk melons, none in market. Peaches sell at \$1 @ 8 per barrel, for common, and \$4 @ 10 for large. Tomatoes \$3 per bushel; okra \$3 per bushel; apples \$4 @ 4 50 per barrel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bagging, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Texas Educational.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY:

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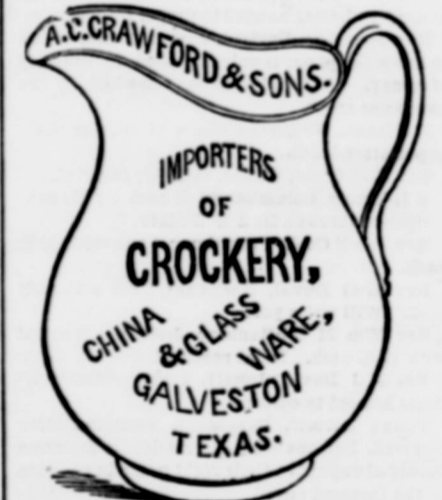
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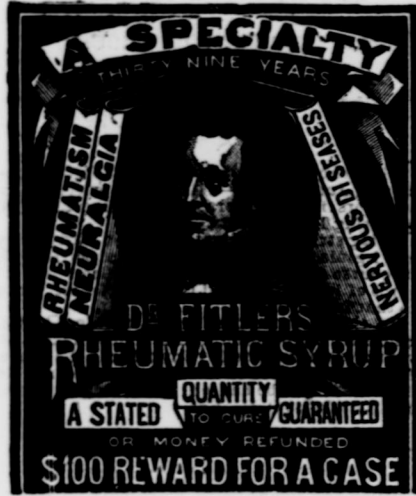
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