

Christian Advocate.

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Vol. XX--No. 15.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

[Whole No. 1003.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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

MARRIED.

STAFFORD--"ROOKS."--At Beachland, Matthews county, Virginia, August 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Wiles, Capt. JOE S. STAFFORD, of Galveston, to Miss NANNIE BROOKS, of Columbia, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

SLADE.--Another one of our brethren has been called from labor to reward. Brother W. B. SLADE was born in Richmond, Va., July 17, 1841. He was the child of prayer, and, like Timothy, knew the Holy Scriptures from a child. He professed faith in Christ, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, about his twelfth year. He died August 21, 1872. For some years he has been a citizen of Galveston, a member of St. Johns Church, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. We have heard him in the classroom testify to the goodness of God. He had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. For many long and weary months he was a sufferer, but a patient sufferer. We never heard him murmur, nor utter a word of complaint. He reposed on the Savior, and said Jesus would support him. His end was peace. A large circle of friends at the church and at the grave testified their respect and sympathy. His sleeps well. HIS PASTOR.

WILSON.--Mrs. WILLIE P. WILSON was born in Murray county, Tennessee, June 20, 1832; moved with her father, Brother Evans, to Texas in an early day; professed religion in youth; was married to Green J. Wilson in Millam county, Texas, in 1857, and died July 6th, 1872, in Hearne, after an illness of about three weeks.

Sister Wilson left behind an affectionate husband and three little children, and went up to join the two precious jewels who had preceded her to the paradise of the good. Modest and retiring in disposition, her virtues shone most resplendently in the family circle, and were fully appreciated only by those who cultivated her acquaintance.

Our religion inspires the hope that this affliction may be sanctified to the salvation of her husband, bereft of a genuine wife, and the dear children, now deprived of the pious counsel of a devoted mother. J. FRED COX. GALVERT, Texas, Aug. 15, 1872.

GAMBILL.--Died, at Long Point, Washington county, Texas, August 6, 1872, of consumption, Dr. GREENE P. H. GAMBILL, aged 29 years. He had been a member of our church for some years, and in his last moments he said he had no fears of death, there was but one more river to cross, and requested that his favorite hymn, "Rock of Ages cleft for me," should be sung, and in a short time passed away. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, an upright man, a Christian gentleman. S. H. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We invite attention to the list of professors at the Norwood High School, as seen in the advertisement elsewhere.

A new music book for churches, called the "Advance," has just been published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O., which is sure to be popular. Send to the publisher \$1 25 for a sample copy, or \$12 00 for one dozen.

We are glad to welcome to our columns the card of the well-known banking house of Messrs. Fort & Jackson, Waco, Texas. Brother Fort is too well known throughout the State to need any commendation from us. To our friends, we can give the assurance that any business entrusted to their care will receive satisfactory attention and prompt returns.

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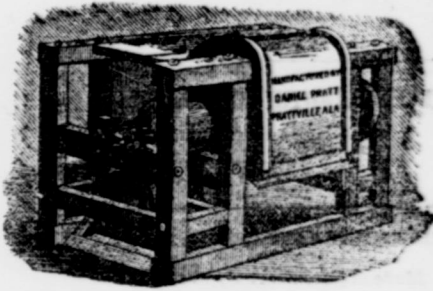
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PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XX—No. 15.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1003.]

[For the ADVOCATE.
AUGUST.]

Who guides fair Nature now with tutel' claim,
Of gorgeous guise, of old imperial name,
The Virgin's star his sign, her bounteous sheaf
his fame?

He stirs anew the summer's weary fire.
Shortens the day, but piles its burden higher;
Though zephyrs lose their zest, he blows them
softer, nigher.

Hard on the nut, the fruit, he rarely spurns;
For the dead flower a living seed returns.
And spares the foliant green, howe'er his ardor
burns.

Like one that's learned in youth how time is
vain,
Grave, yet alert, he gathers in amain—
The flower without a smile, the sheaf without a
strain.

Ask for his two bold brothers, where are they?
His sigh: "Their term was run; they've sped
away.
Heirs of a richer dower, a longer, brighter day."

He mourns them sore, the while complaining
too
Their happy idlesse left so much to do:
Their loaded boughs to strip, their fields to reap
anew.

But fast as time can urge he's following vain:
His work is duly wrought, nor wrought in vain;
He bids a cheer adieu, sure to return again.

Texas Resources.

Jasper County.

Jasper county is seventy miles in length, and from eighteen to twenty-five miles in width, and extends south within forty miles of the gulf; is an old-settled county, and presents many advantages to those who may desire a convenient, healthy and pleasant home. Lands range from fifty cents to twelve dollars per acre. Black sticky, bottom, hammock and pine lands are found here. The black land is rich, also the bottom; the hammock lands are pleasant to cultivate, and quite productive. A dense growth, consisting of almost every variety of timber to be found in the Southern States, abounds. Cherry, walnut, sassafras, magnolia, beech, hickory, ash, elm, and oaks of all kinds (save the live oak) are found of the finest quality. Of pine there is the greatest abundance to supply the West for years to come. Productions consist of corn, cotton, sugar-cane, potatoes, oats, and peas of all kinds. Peaches, figs and melons reach perfection here. Apples do well some seasons. In a word, this is a good place to live easy and have plenty. Though we never make those large crops that are sometimes made elsewhere, I believe, one year with another, there is as much produce raised in this county, according to acreage, as any other county of the State. The water is good and abundant; fine mill sites, with power sufficient to propel vast machinery. Churches and schools in every neighborhood; society good; people clever and law-abiding; Methodists and Missionary Baptists about equal. No portion of Texas that I have seen enjoys better health than here, and navigation good five months in twelve; never have to go over fifty miles to reach tide water.

After a residence of twenty-one years in this county, I conclude that this is about equal to any other portion of Texas, taking everything into consideration. But we need railroads and the contemplated canal from Taylor's Bayou to East Bay. With that, East Texas will pour her trade into the Island City. If it is not opened, the trade will certainly go in a few years to New Orleans.

E. L. ARMSTRONG.

JASPER, August 6, 1872.

Improved Cotton Seed.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—As you are in the habit of publishing agricultural experiments, I send you an article on cotton seed. There is no subject of more importance to the cotton planter than the character, variety and excellence of the seed he plants. We are glad to add, that well-directed and scientific efforts in this direction for the past few years have developed the fact that, by care, attention and scientific selections and hybridizing, many valuable varieties of cotton have been added to the list of those formerly in use. These new varieties have been sold at enormous prices, and, we should judge, very large fortunes made from their sale.

It is the duty of every planter cultivating a good cotton soil to produce an improved seed. The advantage of an improved seed is this: A planter producing an improved seed, and gaining for them a reputation, can, if he succeeds, realize as much from the sale of the seed as that of his ginned cotton—he being surrounded, of course, by planters who, being careless with respect to their own seed cotton, are always desirous to obtain improved varieties. To improve the cotton plant, you should select seed every year immediately after the first picking up to the middle of October. No seed or product, with which we are acquainted, deteriorates so rapidly as that of cotton. If your cotton is long staple, like the Peeler and Petit Gulf, improve its productive qualities by selecting from the short limbs of the forked stalks, which you will find by looking carefully over your crop. Do not give it up because they are not plentiful, for most of the improved varieties now in market originated from a simple stalk. This is the plan pursued by the planters in the eastern portion of the cotton belt. The variety famous for the largest yield is a hybrid with the Prolific and Petit Gulf or Peeler. This variety is produced by planting—say, first row, Petit Gulf; second, Dickson; third, Peeler; fourth, Petit Gulf, and so on; and then selecting from the most prolific stalks on the Dickson rows—namely, from those that send out one or more suckers near the ground.

We would also suggest that a trial be made with the black seed. This variety does not shed its fruit so much as the white and green seeds, but during wet seasons it is more liable to rot, and it was on this account that it was abandoned several years ago. As drouths are more frequent here (in central Texas) than floods, and generally some complaints of cotton shedding its fruit, perhaps a trial of the black seed would produce good results if the planters could be induced to select them. Too much trouble, says one. Yes, my friend, it is a troublesome process; but vastly less so than breaking up and planting and cultivating your whole farm planted with seed which produce one-third or one-half less than those obtained by the process we have been discussing. It has long been evident that if the purity and value of cotton seed were left to the promiscuous and ill-directed care of the great body of planters, our great staple would, in a few years, so degenerate as to be almost worthless.

Let every planter throughout the State try to produce an improved seed of his own, and we can then expect better results. YOUNG FARMER.
August 15, 1872.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I notice in the ADVOCATE an account of some grapes, said to be of the Goethe variety, that were white. My own Goethe (Roger's No. 1) are now half ripe—the latest grapes I have on my premises. When ripe, they are a red or pale amber color, and not white—very large. I am sure of the genuineness of my own Goethe. I am inclined to think you have something else under that name, perhaps one more valuable than the Goethe itself. I propose an exchange of cuttings by mail next January, to our mutual advantage.

Yours truly,

G. ONDERDONK.

MISSION VALLEY, Aug. 9, 1872.

[Will accept with pleasure the proposal to exchange. We may be mistaken in the genuineness of our Goethe, though we obtained the roots from a reliable source, and the fruit corresponds with our authorities. It is a large grape, rather oblong or egg-shaped, white, bunches large and shouldered. It matures late, and is a rich, sweet fruit. The vine is a very thrifty grower, and has stood the drouth this year remarkably.—Ed.]

HOW VALUE IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.—A mass of iron-ore, worthless at the mine, may be worth a few cents after taking it out, a few dimes after carrying it to the furnace, a dollar after being converted into pig-iron, and five dollars after being puddled into wrought-iron; when worked into horseshoes it is worth ten dollars; made into penknife-blades it is worth three hundred dollars; made into needles it is worth three thousand dollars; and made into balance springs for watches, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And so it is with everything; all values are the result of labor. Even when a town or a city lot raises in value, it is the result of the labor of those who improve the neighboring land by which the owner of the lot is the gainer.

The town of Bonham will soon vote on the proposition to donate \$50,000 to the Texas Pacific Railroad to secure a depot at that place within two years. This road contemplates making rapid progress during the present winter, and ample arrangements have been made to supply it with material necessary to its completion. Bonham does a wise thing when it secures its influence towards building up the town.

Apples, peaches, pears, and melons have been plentiful in Sherman this week—and cheap, too. Our people are rapidly finding out that all the nice fruits can be grown in this county, and in great abundance.—*Sherman Patriot.*

The McKinney *Inquirer* says the trains were to be running to Atoka by the 19th instant. This reduces the running time from St. Louis to Sherman less than forty-eight hours.

Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The line of this road extends from Shreveport, on Red River, in the State of Louisiana, to San Diego, California, a distance of about fourteen hundred miles. Its route is near the thirty-second parallel, passing through the towns of Marshall, Dallas and Fort Worth, on the southern division; and Jefferson, Clarksville, Paris, Sherman and Denton, on the northern division. From Fort Worth the line runs as direct as possible to El Paso; thence along the Gila to a crossing of the Colorado river near Fort Yuma; and thence by the most direct and practicable route across the State of California to San Diego, on the Pacific coast.

The seven hundred miles through Texas is over a fine, rolling prairie country, well watered and timbered. As far west as Fort Worth—the western terminus of that portion of the road to be finished in 1873—the country is tolerably well settled, and this year has magnificent crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats, and vegetables. Each of the counties along the line of the road to Fort Worth has from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. This road has large land subsidies, and ten thousand dollars per mile in State bonds, from the State of Texas, and from the United States forty sections of land to the mile, along the route west of Texas. Through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona the road traverses the richest portions thereof, in agricultural and mineral resources, and will develop their best silver and gold mines. It skirts the northern boundary of Mexico, and as soon as it reaches the Rio Grande it will control all the business of the Northern States of that republic, thus bringing the United States the trade of a vast, rich and productive empire that has heretofore flown elsewhere. Northern Texas offers unparalleled inducements to the immigrant and settler. Its climate is unexceptionable; its soil is similar to that of Iowa and Illinois, and the farmer raises cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley and vegetables in the same field, and in remarkably large quantities. Heretofore the country has lacked the facilities for reaching it, but now there are two railroads running from St. Louis and Kansas City, extending south, and connecting with roads built and projected through all parts of that country. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Atlantic and Pacific join at Vinita, in the Indian Territory, thence run south to the Red River, where they connect with Houston and Texas Central, which runs south through Dallas, Corsicana, Hearne and Houston, to Galveston. Roads also extend north from Galveston and Houston, tapping the Texas Central at Longview, also in Kaufman county, and at Dallas on the southern line, and at Sherman on the northern line.

The Robinson County Immigration Society has published a capital letter descriptive of that section, which we shall try to find room for in our next issue. The effect of such letters as heretofore published by us, have shown quite conclusively their value as an aid to the development of our country.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. M. G. Jenkins, of Leesburg circuit, reports a profitable meeting on his work:

A protracted meeting, including our third quarterly meeting, has just closed, resulting in great good to the church. Our Presiding Elder, Brother E. Y. Seale, preached with "power from on high," and the Holy Ghost accompanied his words with convicting, saving influence. Brother A. A. Killough, of Sandies circuit; J. B. Denton, of the Clinton, and E. G. Duvall, of the Rancho circuit, were with us, and preached with the spirit of the Master. The church has been revived, and we feel encouraged.

Brother T. E. Sherwood reports the following successes:

At Mt. Carmel, 26 conversions and 22 accessions to the church; at Hackberry, Indian Creek, 19 conversions and 12 accessions, and a good meeting in progress at Greenville.

Rev. H. L. Taylor writing from Marlin, August 14th, gives us other news of interest:

Crop prospects gloomy; cotton cut off more than one-half. But the Lord continues to pour out his spirit. The union meeting, three miles below Bremond, was a success; thirty-three converts, (Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists.) We closed our meeting last night at Bremond; forty accessions—some "old sinners." Up to this date, for the fourth quarter—accessions, 131; conversions, 152. Money very scarce. I am still working for the *ADVOCATE*. Excuse me for troubling you so often. My heart is full of gratitude to God for his wonderful displays of saving grace. Local preachers are at their posts.

We hope Brother Taylor will often trouble us with news of the conversion of souls. Would be glad to have to make the same report from every circuit in Texas.

Brother Taylor requests us to say that our Methodist people at Bremond wish a good teacher. It is an admirable location for a permanent high school. The right man would find it the right place. Parties in search of such an opening, can address T. P. Harper, or J. H. Collard. Our good friends at Bremond are wise. They are having revivals, and now schools are the next want. They go well together.

Rev. R. N. Brown, of the Seyene mission, has had a good meeting on his work. He writes as follows:

We commenced a two days' meeting at the Brinager school-house, Seyene, Friday night preceding the fifth Sabbath in June. From this time to its close, the meeting increased in interest, God manifesting himself to us in the congregation, along the road, in secret, and at home. Father Kein, of Dallas, preached for us very acceptably at 11 o'clock A. M. of the fifth Sabbath. We feel confident that three who realized the pardoning love of God during the meeting, owe their awakening to his instrumentality. Brother John Kein was with us also until Tuesday morning, and gave us much assistance. I was compelled to leave on Thursday morning, leaving Brother James Rogers in charge. He was assisted by Bros. Wils Hart and Walthall, of the Protestant Methodist Church, and Scott, of the Baptist Church. About twenty souls were converted, and nineteen added to the M. E. Church, South, raising the membership of our society there from thirteen to thirty. We thank God

especially for adding some to our ranks who will be of great benefit to the church. It is scarcely necessary to say the religious were greatly revived.

Rev. J. Fred Cox, writing from Calvert, August 15th, says:

I have been in attendance upon a protracted meeting at Mt. Vernon, five miles east of this place, which lasted ten days, and resulted in the conversion of about twenty souls, and in twenty-three accessions to the church. 'Twas a gracious meeting. Brother Weatherby, the pastor, will have other good news for you.

Brother Cox mentions the fact that the Board of Trustees for Owensville High School have secured the services of Rev. H. M. Glass as principal for a fixed period of time.

Dr. Walker has shown us a letter from Rev. J. W. Whipple, Presiding Elder of the Austin District, reporting over thirty conversions at the Walnut Creek camp-meeting. The congregations were very large and the church much revived.

Rev. James S. Lane sends us good news from the Georgetown circuit, Northwest Texas Conference:

We are in the midst of a revival at Round Rock, and expecting a large increase of spiritual good. We have just closed a good meeting near Liberty Hill; twenty-one conversions and the membership greatly blessed. We are encouraged.

Rev. Wm. Whittenburg, of the Port Sullivan and Cameron circuit, has been holding a series of meetings, with good results. Would have been glad to have the report of the number of conversions and accessions to the church. He says:

The Lord has visited his people once more on the Cameron and Port Sullivan work. We have held four protracted meetings, each continuing a week or more, at each of which there was a good work; the church revived, sinners convicted, mourners converted, and numbers added to the church.

Rev. Samuel Morris sends us additional intelligence respecting the good work going on in Tyler, East Texas Conference:

The good work of God's Holy Spirit still goes on. Last night eighteen penitents were at the altar. The meeting is still progressing. Pray for us. Oh, may it go on until all the people of these lands are converted to God!

We see by the *Jefferson Times* that an interesting meeting has been going on at Kellyville, under the charge of Rev. R. P. Thompson. Nine conversions and nine accessions to the church were the results. Brother G. A. Kelly closed his foundry that his hands might attend the meeting. Just like Brother Kelly.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

The oddest mistake ever made in the *ADVOCATE* appeared last week in the shape of the name of Rev. Dr. L. M. Lee, of Virginia, under the head of "Northern Methodism." We hasten to correct it. Dr. Lee does not belong to the Northern Church, and we have no thought that he ever will. The idea of the *ADVOCATE* committing such a blunder makes it feel apologetic in every column. We are glad to see by our latest intelligence received that Dr. Lee is still improving, and it is hoped that in a few weeks he may be able to return to his field of labor.

Bishop Miles has called a special session of the General Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, to meet in Augusta, Ga., early in 1873. Delegates will be elected at the coming annual conferences. The *Nashville Advocate* recommends that, in view of Bishop Vanderhost's death, three or four bishops should be elected.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Peck has given \$50,000 to the Syracuse University.

Five thousand persons were present at the National Camp-meeting, held at Cincinnati, during the first day.

The Methodist Church in Wisconsin numbers about 30,000, and represents about one-seventh of the population.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., over the remains of Philip Embury, one of the founders of American Methodism.

The productive endowment of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, amounts to \$483,220. The unproductive endowment, in the shape of unsold lands, amounts to \$500,000. The buildings have cost upwards of \$200,000.

Rev. Dr. Long, for many years connected with the Methodist Mission in Bulgaria, has accepted a professorship in the American College at Constantinople.

The *Western Christian Advocate* is apprehensive that should District Conferences become general, their reports will become a burden to the church papers. The large amount of space allotted them by the press of the Church, South, is regarded by the *Pittsburgh Advocate* as evidence of the high estimate that is placed on their importance. Both these journals are correct. The Church, South, does value them highly, yet they would become a great burden to the papers if their reports are not made in a very condensed form. Properly used, they supply the papers with a large amount of valuable information respecting the condition and wants of the church.

Bishop Harris has appointed Rev. Albert Norton, of Genesee county, Missionary to Bombay. Rev. M. H. Bodley has been designated for the India Conference.

EPISCOPAL.

A movement is on foot in England, under the leadership of Lord Shaftsbury, to have the reading of the Athanasian creed in the Church of England optional with each pastor and congregation.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

A revival of much interest has been going on for several weeks at the Warren (mission) Chapel, Mobile, under the ministry of Rev. A. J. Witherpoon. Ninety persons had presented themselves for prayer, and fifteen admitted into the church.

The *Weekly Times*, of Jefferson, Texas, gives an account of a revival in that place, in the Presbyterian Church. Nine had united with the church, and the interest was deepening. The other ministers in the city were cordially participating.

PRESBYTERIAN.

During the four years of the presi-

dency of Dr. McCosh, at Princeton, the efficiency of the college has been greatly increased, and \$700,000 added to its funds.

The Presbytery of Oroomiah was organized in January, in the mission house of Oroomiah, Persia. The members belong to the Presbyterian Mission in Persia.

Four young men, who have passed through a preparatory course of theological study of three years, have been licensed to preach by the Ningpo Presbytery, China. Six others are preparing for the ministry.

Rev. Samuel Strong, the oldest graduate of Princeton, died in July, aged eighty-three years. A sermon preached by him, when a tutor in Hamilton College, led to the conversion of Rev. Albert Barnes.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. A. H. Rule has accepted the appointment to the Egyptian Mission, and will leave, with his wife, for that field of labor in a few weeks.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Several Chinamen have applied for admission into the Third Congregational Church in San Francisco. There is considerable difference of opinion among the members respecting their admission.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist and Home Mission Society is overdrawn to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and has been compelled to reject many applications for help, besides reducing the salaries of the missionaries.

Six Baptist churches in Philadelphia are said to be without a pastor.

The Baptist church property in Philadelphia, exclusive of their publication houses, is estimated at two million dollars.

There are 1,191 Baptist churches in Kentucky, 624 ordained preachers, and 118,324 members.

The Baptist missions among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians are said to be successful.

A Baptist Church of nineteen members has been organized at Salt Lake City.

CATHOLIC.

It is stated that a son of Mr. Gladstone has been formally received into the church by Monsignor Capel.

It is asserted that the Cardinals at the Vatican, in accordance with the secret bull of Pius IX. in 1870, have agreed on his successor, and that Cardinal Patrizzi will be proclaimed Pope as soon as the present incumbent of the Papal throne is dead.

The Municipal Council of Diekirch in Luxemburg has denied the Jesuits from Germany permission to settle in that town, and urges the other towns of the Duchy to adopt the same policy, lest they be involved in troubles with Germany.

The Catholic servant girls of Boston are demanding higher wages on the ground that their priests demand twenty-five cents a week from each one of them, instead of fifteen, for the purpose of building the cathedral.

A meeting of the Catholic Union, presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, to protest against the late attacks of the German and Italian governments on religious orders, was recently held in London.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, August 2, 1872.

Mr. Hurley's visit to England has produced the best results, and you need have no doubt about the success of the emigration movement. One article on Texas, published in the *Christian World*, has brought me not far short of one thousand letters from all parts of this country, besides many personal applicants, asking for copies of the *Guide to Texas*, and other information. I have not given so much good advice for a long while as I have during the last six weeks, and the result is apparent in a large number of applications from people who want to go out. Some are unsuitable, but a large proportion are just what you want—honest, industrious, agricultural, laboring people.

As Mr. Hurley formed numerous agencies, the London agency is limited to fifty adult assisted passages (or equivalent) in the first steamer, the *San Jacinto*. I have sent on applications for that number, and have as many more on hand for the second steamer. If you will assist our people over, you can have as many as you want; but most of the farm laborers—the class who will suit you best—have such small wages that they cannot possibly pay their passage.

Ten of the families who will sail on the *San Jacinto* are from the neighborhood of Newmarket. I went there by invitation of Mr. George Jarvis, Secretary of the local Branch of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, and I found myself among a superior class of people, such as I could recommend with confidence for emigration. Mr. Jarvis, though only thirty-one years old, has been for twelve years a Wesleyan Methodist local preacher, and several of the other families also belong to that body. Mr. Jarvis, I am happy to say, has decided to go himself to Texas. He will be found invaluable to any employer who wants a superior and thoroughly trustworthy man to take charge of a farm. The other families who accompany him are first-class people, bred up to farming, knowing all about it, and I will venture to say that, to a man, they will honorably fulfill their contracts and do good service. Full particulars of each family have been forwarded.

Two families going in the same steamer are from the village of Osyth, near Colchester. I saw them when I visited that place, and can confidently recommend them both. One, Thomas Butcher by name, bears an excellent character in all respects, and is thoroughly reliable. He has a family of five boys from eight to sixteen years of age, and two girls, two and twelve. Four of the children are able to work, and the boys are now employed on farms.

Of the remaining emigrants, one named Charles Burch, like George Jarvis, is a preacher, and bears a high character. He has been a number of years with his present employer, and belongs to the best class of our laboring people. He was on a farm till the age of fifteen, when he left it to take a situation as groom, etc. He, like the others, is willing to do any kind of farm work required, and the wives are all able to cook, wash, and do general household work.

I ought to mention that T. Butcher, named above, has the largest family of the party. I have selected those families with the smallest number of children; several have not more than two or three, and some only one. In the ships following the *San Jacinto* you will probably have some young couples just married, but as a general rule, there will be some children, and I hope employers on your side will kindly arrange to receive families with children, or otherwise they will lose the best class of emigrants.

There is also a good deal of inquiry about Texas from men who have some capital, and think of taking up land on your fertile prairies. I give to all the fullest information possible, and expect you will see some of them among you this autumn. F. GORE.

Ministerial Support.

The ministry is a sacred calling, and its claims are established by Divine authority. Our Savior, when upon earth, called and commissioned apostles (ministers) and sent them out to instruct men in the way of life. He has declared, "They that preach the gospel shall live of the gospel." Churches were established which served as schools to make preaching and teaching effectual. In accordance with this system, our own beloved Methodism was devised; its wonderful success as a means of spreading Christ's kingdom on earth, is attributable, largely, to its itinerancy. We have but to glance at the history of Methodism to be convinced of that fact. As the star of empire takes its way, as civilization advances, Methodism keeps her itinerants in the front ranks; and to-day we have men of God, inspired with zeal for his cause, who are exposing their lives to the murderous assaults of the untutored savage, and have to bear with them and on their persons the means of self-defense; and, as far as her limited means will allow, Methodism is endeavoring to execute the great commission—"Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel to every creature." This is to be accomplished by her ministry, aided and sustained by the laity. How great, how stupendous the work, involving in its operations the well-being of millions of those for whom Christ died!

When we look abroad in the land and see how few, comparatively, are recognized as members of Christ's Church, and what unblushing crimes and gross immoralities are sapping and poisoning the very foundations of society, we can indeed say, "The fields are already white unto the harvest and the laborers are few." When we reflect, too, that there are millions of human beings who are shrouded in heathenish darkness, to whom the story of the cross has never been told, and who are devoid of the enlightening and refining influences of Christianity, and that they, in many instances, are anxiously looking to those blest with the gospel to send it to them, how active should we be. There are hundreds, and, I might say, thousands of good and true men ready to enter these inviting fields of labor, but cannot, because the necessary means are withheld; how, then, can we send the gospel to the heathen when our ministry is not sustained among us?

It would seem to those not familiar with the facts as set forth in our financial reports that, in this age of civilization and Christian enlightenment, there could be no necessity for bringing this subject prominently before the people, and especially before the church; but let us refer to the financial reports of our own district for the last two years only. In 1870 six charges in the district (there being no report from the other two) were assessed the aggregate amount of \$3050, of which amount there was paid at the time of the meeting of the District Conference \$1375, considerably less than one-half. In 1871 seven charges in the district were assessed the aggregate amount of \$3400, of which there was paid at the time of the meeting of the District Conference \$900, a little over one-fourth. These amounts were estimated for the support of the preachers in charge of the circuits and stations, and do not include the Presiding Elder's claim, whose receipts were in the same proportion.

The average assessment for the sup-

port of the preachers in charge of the district for the present Conference year is about \$495; not more than one-half of that amount paid, and about three-fourths of the year passed away. Do not these facts show an alarming condition of the finances of the church?

I regret to say our district is not alone in this matter; the church at large, with all her great interests, is suffering from the want of adequate support.

I would inquire, with reference to our own district, are the amounts estimated adequate to the support of an effective ministry? Can we expect a prosperous condition of the church under such circumstances? I say, Nay. Laying aside those obligations under which we, as members, are placed by our church vows and relations, is it right to disregard a solemn contract? Is it right to receive the services of any person, and fail to properly compensate him? Surely it is not necessary to teach members of the church their duty in this respect. Surely no one will contend that it is right for a minister, because he feels that "woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," to devote the whole of the powers of his mind and body to promote the interests of the church without even a meagre support.

But we are sometimes told we must not press the claims of the minister, or we will give offense to some good brother, and drive him from us. I greatly fear that if a member of the church has not religion enough to influence him, not only to pay his dues to the minister, but to contribute to all of the great interests of the church, that he has not religion enough to save his soul, and the church would be of no special advantage to him; and I am sure the example and influence of one such member would be a curse to the church. Permit me to say that, in my opinion, our loose and uncertain system of finance is starving out and driving from the ministry our most useful and efficient men. The great luminaries of the church are being gradually extinguished or driven to other fields of labor—their usefulness to the church impaired or destroyed.

I would ask, who is responsible for this condition of things? Not the ministry, as a class, surely, but they whose duty it is to provide an adequate support. I tremble for my own inefficiency when I think of this great, this fearful responsibility! I fear that, in the great day of final account, many will be confronted with the charge, "I was hungry, and ye fed me not; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye ministered not unto me."

Whose duty is it to support the ministry? Does this duty devolve upon the members of the church? Yea, in a twofold sense: because it is an obligation to both God and man. What vows do we as members of the church assume when we enter the pales of the church? Let us repeat, "Will you be subject to the Discipline of the church, attend upon its ordinances, and support its institutions?" The answer, "I will endeavor so to do by the help of God." There is not a member of our church who has not taken upon himself or herself this solemn obligation—solemn because made to both God and the church. How many of us have fully met this obligation? Let us wake up on this subject, else we will merit that mortifying and damning charge, "Ye knew your duty and did it not."

But does the support of the ministry rest upon the members of the church alone? Not by any means. All who are embraced in the great plan of salvation, and especially all who enjoy the enlightening and refining influences of Christianity, are under obligation to assist in maintaining and perpetuating the institutions of the church. A single glance will convince any candid mind of that

fact. We have but to draw a comparison between those countries and people where the gospel is being preached, and those where the story of the cross has never been told, and an argument is presented which is unanswerable.

We cannot, however, with any degree of consistency, or hope of success, appeal to those disconnected with the church, so long as its members fail to discharge the obligations resting upon them. I am persuaded, however, the great difficulty to be met is not so much the want of information, nor from unwillingness on the part of those upon whom these obligations rest, as the lack of proper system and energy on the part of those whose duty it is to provide for the wants of the church. My experience, (having been a steward) and I believe the experience of others, will warrant the assertion that the stewards of the church are largely responsible; they stand between the pastor and his support. And I heartily endorse the statement of Bishop McTycire "that a careless and inefficient steward may, without positive opposition, starve out the ministry in the midst of plenty and a willing people, and by his non-action contribute more to defeat than all the strategy of the enemy."

Negative men are worth nothing to the great enterprises in which men are engaged which have for their object our temporal happiness and prosperity; but with special force does this apply to the great interests of the church—interests which involve the eternal happiness or misery of every human being. But while the difficulty is prominently before us, and we can trace it to its probable cause, the solution or remedy is not quite so easy. I am satisfied, however, if stewards can be selected who will fearlessly, in the sight of God, discharge their duties, an important and gladdening era will dawn upon our church. The idea that age is the only necessary qualification for the position of steward must be lost sight of; age and experience are very desirable, but the prosperity of the church is more so.

We are sometimes told our demands are too great. I think the statement made in our financial report is a sufficient reply. The contrary is the fact. If we place too low an estimate on the services of the ministry, they will not be properly appreciated; men are very apt to appreciate anything according to its cost. There is another idea, prevalent even in the church, that the ministry is a charitable institution, and has no claim upon us except for what we can conveniently spare. Let us labor to remove this impression; let us inculcate the Scripture idea that we are to contribute as the Lord prospers us, even to the one-tenth if necessary; let us strive to make our ministry effectual, not only by supplying their temporal wants, but by sustaining them in all their efforts in the great work assigned them, that we may present the gratifying exhibition of a church united in the prosecution of all her great enterprises.

E. J. SHELTON.

[The above paper was read before the Paris District Conference, and is published in answer to the special request of that body. Brother D. M. Proctor, in sending it, says: "Coming as it does from a layman and a steward of many years' standing in the church, no one can say that the sentiments it expresses are but the productions of priest-craft." We are glad that our intelligent laymen are taking this matter in hand. The preachers, even while the sufferers, hesitate before they utter their complaints. The remedy rests with the membership. Will they not see that the ministry is untrammelled and that room be made for more laborers in the vineyard?—Ed.]

Correspondence.

What Shall We Do?

It looks sometimes as though I shall be driven to secular employment to support my family. I have been severely tried this year on this point. I have lost a great deal of time from my books, owing to my straitened circumstances. It is hard to give up a work for which I have been preparing myself for fifteen years; but as things are now drifting I shall run my race this year; it will be no use for me to try to preach with debts hanging over me two years old. I have given my whole time to the church; have economized every way—lived far below what the stewards said I must be paid—and yet the church has not paid me enough to support me. All is dark before me as to how I am to live and pay what I owe; and there is Nelly and Sue, they must go to school; they are nearly grown, and Bob ought to go; he has plowed hard this year; but he will have to wait. I have come through many dark places, but this is the darkest of all. I have been under pressure until my spirit and energies are giving away. How men and women who are worth their thousands can spend large sums for tobacco, snuff, wine, drinking drams, going to circuses, shows, etc., and stand by and see me struggling under the difficulties of half-pay, and not help me to bear the burden, is a mystery which I cannot reconcile with the religion I preach and they profess. If God has ordained that they that preach the gospel shall live by the gospel, does not a man's obligation to preach cease when the church refuses to support him? What think you: am I to keep on and risk the consequences, or stop and take the consequences on the other side? If the members of the church are judged by the same law that preachers will be, and the preachers have to do what the church is forcing on them in order to be saved, what will become of those who live in ease and are surrounded by luxuries?—in other words, if God requires me to give my whole time to the ministry and live on half rations to be saved, how can that man be saved who enjoys his thousands to the neglect of God and the gospel minister?

These may seem to be idle questions to many, but not so to the itinerant preacher. I have grappled with poverty and overcome obstacles until my powers of endurance are well-nigh exhausted. I felt when God called me to the ministry that he called me to give up everything else but this one work, and that he had provided for my support in "ordaining that they that preach the gospel shall live by the gospel." Was I mistaken in this? Was I mistaken in my call to the work? Have I been claiming promises made not to me, but to others? Or, is the Lord trying my faith in the furnace? If this is the solution of the difficulty, then, how long, O Lord! how long? Has the Lord forgotten his servant, or is this my infirmity? Is the night of weeping never to be succeeded by the dawning of the morning with its joy? Oh, watchman, what of the night? Is the morning star of hope not yet risen, or have the clouds of unbelief obscured its joyful beams from my vision? Oh, my blessed Lord! I will wait and trust; help thou my unbelief!

LOCAL ITINERANT.

Revival at Burnam, Chatfield Circuit.

At night on the third Sabbath of July I began a protracted meeting in the town of Burnam, Ellis county, Texas. On the first night of the meeting several came forward for the prayers of the church, and the number increased each night until the close. Congregations good every day, but at night they were very large, filling the new church to overflowing. I never saw

more honest, candid dealing with the soul than on this occasion. It was something new to see prominent members of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches at the altar of prayer as mourners seeking religion. Although the church sessions had pronounced the conversions genuine, and the creeds contend for the unconditional and final perseverance of the saints, when God's eternal truth flashed vividly before them: that "the wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God," there was a terrible "shaking among the dry bones"—creeds were forgotten—the will of God and the salvation of the soul alone were thought of. Even Campbellites came into the altar to pray for penitents.

Every night or two I baptized infants. One good Baptist brother on one occasion said to me: "Brother Hines, I believe you had rather baptize infants than adults, hadn't you?" I replied I had, when he said to me: "Would you not like to baptize my babies?" To which I replied certainly I would. "Well," said he, "I don't care if you do baptize them."

The great fiddler and leader in sin and iniquity came, sought and embraced religion. His wife was utterly indifferent. Her husband brought forward their only child to be baptized, while she was back near the door, up to this time, unmoved; but this was too much; she could no longer hold out; her heart melted; she came and sought mercy and found pardon of the God of her husband and babe. Her husband got in his buggy, went out after his wicked associates, urged them to turn from their ways and seek salvation; and when they would come up to be prayed for he prayed most powerfully for their conversion. The gambler, the horse-racer and drunkard were there, pleading for redemption. Some old men and women, who were never moved before, sought and found mercy.

A very intelligent man, of about forty years of age, who has filled prominent positions in the State, but who had become a moral wreck, attended and was converted, after which, in an experience meeting, he said that his conversion was the most wonderful display of the saving grace of God. Said he, "I have frequently lain in the streets and gutters drunk, and when I come on a visit to this region of the State I was almost dead from dissipation. I have had grave charges preferred against me, and been tried by the law. I have been threatened with the dungeon, the prison and the gallows. Four times have I been shot at, and each time it looked like I was saved alone by a miracle. I have a coat now with fourteen bullet holes through it, yet I am here to-day, saved from sin. I stand up before this large assembly to recommend to you Him whose mercy has no bounds, and whose blood can make the foulest clean." Afterwards he was approached privately by a young man and asked how a converted man felt when his sins were pardoned. "Well," said he, "I will explain in this way: I was once tried by the law for a grave offense. The judge was on his seat, the jury in the box and the attorneys pleading. I was in the midst, and charged with crime. A large crowd assembled. At last the pleading hushed; the jury retired to make up its verdict. To me it was a sad hour. Directly the jury returned; oh, what a moment! all were still, and in deathless silence awaited the decision, when they read, "Not guilty!" Now, make yourself the prisoner, and hear the sentence, "not guilty," and you will have a faint idea of what a soul feels when first born of God.

There were thirty-five or forty penitents left at the altar, and about the same number converted. After about eleven days we turned the meeting over to our Baptist brethren. I do not

know what they have done.

Brother Wm. D. Robinson, of Red Oak, was with me all the time, except one day and night, which was all the ministerial help I had. Brother Robinson is a host for a young man of his age and experience in the ministry. What a pity he does not cut loose from the world and join the conference. He made many friends there, and doubtless added many stars to his crown.

T. W. HINES.

WAXAHACHIE, Aug. 8, 1872.

Sulphur Springs District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The Sulphur Springs District Conference, of Trinity Conference, M. E. Church, South, met at Lone Oak Church, Hunt county, Texas, on Thursday, August 1, 1872, J. L. Angell, P. E., in the chair. Full attendance of clerical and lay delegates.

The usual committees were appointed, to-wit: On the State of the Church, Temperance, Finance, Sunday-schools, Fund Commission, Education, Missions, etc.

The reports of the various committees evinced clear and searching examinations of all the interests of the church, and showed the church to be in a healthy condition in the entire district. The Committee on Missions reported a large scope of country that could be converted into circuits, and thus be self-sustaining. This is as it should be; it shows that as a church we are not only holding our ground, but that we are "lengthening our cords."

The financial condition of the church is not as good as we could wish it, owing to the scarcity of money; but we hope for better times soon.

The conference as a body is fully impressed with the importance of encouraging "the educational interests of the church," and to this end they urgently recommend Methodist people to educate their children in Methodist schools.

Peace prevailed, and the best of feelings in our deliberations. Our worthy Presiding Elder presided with his usual becoming dignity and good sense—to the entire satisfaction of all. With one exception, the preaching was good, and especially is this so in reference to Bro. Neely's effort on Sunday night. Long may he live to bless the church with his ministrations. Well may the Sulphur Springs station be proud of its preacher.

Next conference to be held at Wesley Chapel, Van Zandt county. F. M. Rogers, J. M. Massey A. J. Heffner, J. A. Mims, delegates elect to the Annual Conference; A. B. Johnson, S. J. Tomlinson and Joseph Gregg, sr., alternates.

The last and best thing—we had a glorious revival from the beginning, and we left the meeting Sunday night still progressing in interest.

A. B. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

JOHNSON'S POINT, Aug. 6.

A REQUEST OR TWO.—Will Bros. Wm. Price, A. Davis, Thos. Stanford and W. Monk please furnish me or Brother John Carpenter with the name of each of the lay delegates from their respective districts so soon as practicable.

Brother Peeler's pardon: As a member of the Committee of Examination on the "fourth year," let me request the members of that class to meet the committee at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, before commencement of Conference session.

The ministers and members of the Conference are "requested" to meet at the church northwest of the public square. Brethren who purpose bringing ladies are "requested" to notify us at once; otherwise they must not complain if they do not find homes so readily as they might wish.

GEO. W. GRAVES.

SALADO, Texas Aug. 15, 1872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Kerosene oil rubbed on the parts affected has been tried with success for the sore-head in chickens on Galveston Island.

Oats supply more nourishment or flesh-making substance than any other food, hence it is the best feed that can be selected for a horse that is worked hard.

One ounce of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in a gallon of warm water, and applied to flowers, will free them from worms. It should be applied once a week.

Coal oil, freely applied, is said to be a remedy for the charbon in horses. Some will prefer fly-blistering ointment dissolved in coal oil, as it acts more promptly.

Hay sprinkled with salt and water in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a bucket of water, will make it more agreeable to the taste of the animal, and make the feed more digestible.

The *Prairie Farmer* says that feed for hogs prepared of two parts barley, two of corn and one of oats, ground together, cooked, and fed cold, will fatten hogs quicker and more cheaply than any other food.

We see it stated in the *Pacific Rural Press* that the third fruit-bud from the base in the past year's cane throws out larger and better developed and better flavored grapes than the first or the second. It recommends leaving the third and the fourth when a strong one, and rubbing off the first and second and leaving the third and fourth for fruit.

WASTE BASKET.

Difference between perseverance and obstinacy: One is a strong will, and the other is a strong won't.

When a judge "tries" a rogue, can it fairly be supposed that he has any idea of giving him employment?

If you can't coax a fish to bite, try your persuasive powers upon a cross dog, and you will be sure to succeed.

Horace Greeley says it is irregular to cultivate your neighbor's corn by planting your heel upon his little toe.

The people of Wyoming don't know whether to call their female judge a justness of the peace or a justice of the peacess.

Beauties often die old maids. They set such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.

A person was boasting that he had never spoken the truth. "Then," added another, "you have now done it for the first time."

"Your whiskers are unprofessional," said a client to his legal adviser. "Why so?" "Because a lawyer can never be too barefaced."

Miss Tucker says it is with bachelors as with old wood: it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

A young lady of our town being recommended to exercise for her health, said she would jump at an offer and run the risk. What did she mean?

"You saved my life at the battle of Malvern Hill," said a beggar to a captain. "Saved your life! How?" "I served under you, and when you ran away, I followed."

Timely Topics.

Botany for Children.

I mused. True, I could teach my own children myself; but the doctrine that I learned of Dr. Howe, when he was on the South Boston school-committee twenty-five years ago, gave me no peace: "Schools that are not good enough for my children are not good enough for anybody's children." Something had got to be done.

I invited a primary-school teacher that I knew out to ride with me. By the time we came back, she felt that botany ought to enter the school course at an early period, and that by devoting to it the ten minutes a day usually given to miscellaneous "object-lessons," children might lay up a store of facts gained from their own observation, and not at second-hand from books; and, learning of their teacher names for their discoveries as fast as they made them, they would acquire, naturally, the admirable, exact nomenclature of botany by the time they were twelve years old.

It was in April that we began. In a few weeks, the scholars (eight or nine years old, most of them) had learned the terms that apply to the points, margins, bases and outlines of leaves. Miss P.'s method was to have them make their own collections, then direct their attention to one part and another of the leaf, and, after close observation and comparison, give them the botanical terms for what they had seen. In their leisure moments they wrote, voluntarily, descriptive schedules, on the same plan that Dr. Gray uses in his classes. They pinned a leaf upon paper, leaving room at the left hand for a column of questions, which they copied from Miss P.'s model on the board; only two at first, "Parts?" "Venation?" Against the questions they wrote the answers from their own judgment; for instance, if an apple-leaf, "Blade, petiole, and stipules." "Net-veined." — *Old and New.*

Summer Excursions.

In these blistering days, when the summer sun, with flaming sword, drives the children of men out from their Edens of city life to wander by hill-side and sea-side, only the Stay-at-home Club can be content with bricks and mortar. These obstinate city men are content, for, to certain optimists, whatever is, is right. Perched on a pillar, like Stylites, they would protest they "preferred to stand;" stretched like St. Lawrence on a gridiron, they would maintain that moderate grilling imparts a certain crispness and glow to the system; and such broiling they profess to find pleasant now. Happier we, who, laying up pen or trowel, expatiate over meadows pied with flowers, or stroll along beaches beaten by the roaring surf. Soon enough shall we be summoned back to pavements and to mercury at 90 degrees.

The hurry of preparing, the agony of "last moments," are repaid by a certain tranquil reaction as we shoot out of the railroad station, bound to woods or shore. The rattle and smoke which make all railroad traveling a Stygian journey, yet lend to the placid landscape a charm of contrast. 'Tis a panorama, a kaleidoscope, that the car window furnishes—now some plain as flat as a prairie, anon a mountain peak, while yonder a lout ambles nearer, rake in hand, to gawk at us, and presently a flock of sheep scamper away from the locomotive. Let them go; lambs are pretty in pictures and poetry, but dirty and stupid in the field; and it can only be their helplessness or our early faith in "Mary," who loved the lamb, you know, that appeals to us. Faster, faster fly ten thousand objects across this kaleidoscope of ours, each permitting but a glance, an epithet.— *Galaxy.*

How to Teach Geography.

If geography is taught so as to attract young minds to the study and to give them real delight in it, the probability is that half the young folks will soon be found playing geography in some convenient playground, mapping off imaginary seas and continents, rivers, lakes and islands, and voyaging in fancy to many a land of which they have caught some pleasing idea. All who have lived in the country are aware of the passion boys have for building up an island in some old pond and making ditches play the part of rivers; while *Robinson Crusoe* sets them all at early age to boat-building and cave-digging, basket-making, seed-planting, and various other contrivances for subsisting in a solitary life on some far-away isle of the imagination. The truth is, children take an immense delight in the wonders of distant countries; and no effort of the teacher is more surely and beautifully than that which lends the interest of travel, adventure, history, and scientific discovery to the study of geography. Let me say here, too, that nothing can be more ill-advised than the notion that the skeleton form of truth should be presented to the young mind, rather than truth clothed with the vesture of legend and embellished by the imagination. The child who has an intimate knowledge of the streets of Bagdad and the marvels of Grand Cairo from the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, will take a greater interest in those cities in the geography lesson, and will be glad to hear something about the Khedive and Sir William Baker. The child who has read *The Last Days of Pompeii* is never again without interest in gladiatorial information, Pliny, and Pompeian exhumations; and is ready to learn all about volcanoes and earthquakes. The child in whose ears ring the weird words of the *Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner*, is always eager to learn more of the southern seas. — *University Monthly.*

The province of Ontario, in its annual report on the subject of education, recognizes the evil, so widely spread, of poor teachers. It takes the ground that the best teachers are the cheapest. That as the best made shoes, and wagons, and fences, and farm-tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses, and furniture are by far the cheapest as well as the most profitable for all parties, and all the interests of education and knowledge. That the most serious obstacle to the education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation and the employment of incompetent and miscalled 'cheap' teachers, the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class of teachers, and prescribing a minimum teachers' salary, which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. This is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it."

WHAT TO TEACH.—Rev. Charles Brooks, father of the State Normal Schools in America, was asked by a teacher this question:

"What shall I teach my pupils?" He answered: "Teach them very thoroughly these five things:

- "1. To live religiously.
- "2. To think comprehensively.
- "3. To reckon mathematically.
- "4. To converse fluently; and
- "5. To write grammatically.

"If you successfully teach them these five things, you will nobly have done your duty to your pupils, to their parents, to your country, and to yourself." — *University Monthly.*

Study of Astronomy.

Nor is even the vastness of the domain of astronomy the noblest feature of the science. The wonderful variety recognized within that domain is perhaps but faintly pictured in the solar system with all its various forms of matter—sun, primary planets, and moons; major planets, minor planets, and asteroids; planet-girdling rings, meteoric systems, and comets; with perchance other forms of matter hitherto unrecognized. And beyond the wide-ness of the domain of astronomy and the amazing variety recognized within that domain, there remains the yet more impressive lesson taught by the infinite vitality which pervades every portion of space. I apprehend that if such powers of vision, and also (for they will be even more needed) such powers of conception, were given to the astronomer that the extent of that domain which the telescope has revealed to man could be adequately recognized, while he further became cognizant of the way in which the various portions of that domain are occupied, that, deeply as he would be impressed by the amazing scene, the sense of wonder he would experience would sink almost into nothingness by comparison with that which would overwhelm him could he recognize with equal clearness the movements taking place amongst the orbs presented to his contemplation—could he see moons and moon-systems circling around primary planets, these urging their way with inconceivable velocity around their central suns, while amid the star-depths the suns were seen swiftly traveling on their several courses, star-streams and star-clusters aggregating or segregating according to the various influences of the attractions to which they were subject, and the vast spaces occupied by the gaseous nebulae stirred to their inmost depths by the action of mighty forces whose real nature is as yet unknown to us. The mind can not but be strengthened and invigorated, it can not but be purified and elevated, by the contemplation of a scene so full of magnificence, imperfect though the means be by which the wonders of the scene are made known to us. The information given by the telescope is indeed but piece-meal, and as yet no adequate attempts have been made to bring the whole array of known facts as far as possible into one grand picture; but, seen as it is only by parts, and (even so) only as through a veil and darkly, the scene presented to the astronomer is the grandest and the most awe-inspiring which man can study.— *Eclectic.*

Bogus Titles.

A great deal of virtuous, and, at the same time, just indignation, has been excited lately among the duly qualified graduates of universities and medical schools by the unwarrantable assumption by ignorant pretenders of degrees which correspond, in title at least, to the genuine home article, but which are imported at a stipulated sum from Germany and America. We cannot see very well how the evil can be remedied, save by a persistent exposure of the false claims of these charlatans to the titles Ph. D. or M. A. The Fatherland is the greatest sinner in this matter of conferring cheap degrees on the first snob who has a few pounds in his pocket, and wishes to appear learned at an easy rate before his neighbors, who know no better. According to a contemporary, the system is this: In an official document signed by a most eminent Hebrew scholar—namely, Professor Ewald, of Gottingen—any illiterate but ambitious individual—be he cobbler, tailor, or tinker—if only engaged in a school and having £10 5s. at command, may, with the help of a friend or hired agent who can write a little Latin, come out as Ph.

D., even in the semi-respectable Gottingen, or the non-respectable Marburg and Giessen. In these "seats of learning" and academical larceny, degree-giving is quite an industry, of the kind to which the French prefix "Chevalier." Ph. D. is held to be equivalent to the M. A. of British universities; and hence it has often been the practice of those amongst ourselves who want to get on "by degree," to graduate at one or other of the German schools on the above easy terms, and then substitute for the slightly shady Ph. D. the highly respectable English equivalent; or, sometimes, indeed, to append both together to their names.— *Good Health.*

Compulsory Education.

While the subject of compulsory education is receiving so much attention and discussion in the United States, the people in Australia are considering the matter also, and while admitting the divided state of opinion respecting it, acknowledge the necessity of some more efficient means than have hitherto existed for the diffusion of sound instruction amongst the youth of all classes.

The State of Texas has recently enacted a law making attendance upon school obligatory, while many educators, both at home and abroad, are discussing it freely and questioning its advantages. All agree that some means should be adopted by which the growing illiteracy of the youth of this and other countries may be checked, and the tendency to vagrancy and crime which generally accompanies ignorance be successfully met and prevented. The countries and peoples of the world are recognizing the fact that the diffusion of knowledge and general intelligence are more potent means toward arresting crime and preventing the multiplication of jails and penitentiaries than all the laws passed by statesmen in their respective legislative bodies.

School Hygiene.

Virchow quotes several eminent authorities, among others Guillaume, who found, among seven hundred and thirty-one scholars whom he examined, no fewer than two hundred and eighteen with distortion. The great majority of cases were among girls. In seventy-two cases noted by Knorr, of Munich, there were sixty females. He also attributes a large proportion of the pulmonary consumption of childhood to overcrowding in school-rooms, to sudden changes of temperature in passing from hot school-rooms into the cold outer air, to the dust of the school-room, and, lastly, to impaired respiratory movements induced by prolonged sitting.— *Good Health.*

From the educational reports of New Hampshire some good hints are furnished to teachers. It is said by one of the school committee that, "as a general thing, too much reliance is placed on the text-book." The mind of the teacher should be the great store-house of knowledge, as well as the grand directory in the advance of intellectual and moral culture. We would be unwilling to place our schools in charge of persons whose idea of the requirements in school-teaching consists in assigning each day certain topics to be learned, and then decide whether the task is accomplished by the ability of the scholar to repeat the words of the text-book, and to obtain, no matter how, the right answer to the problems.

"If this is all that is required of the teacher, it would be more economical to let the scholars get together and play school. Let us rather have teachers who fully understand the duties of their office, who know what to do, and have the ability and energy to do it." — *University Monthly.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS AUG. 28, 1872.

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

DR. THOMAS E. BOND.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* of August 14th, brings us the sad intelligence that there is but little hope of the recovery of Dr. Bond. A letter from his son, G. Morris Bond, dated August 8th, says to Dr. Finney:

I fear that your information was only too true, and that my father's death is not far off. His disease has developed with great rapidity, and there can be no doubt now that he is suffering from cancer in the stomach.

The letter bears testimony of "unmurmuring patience under constant suffering," and perfect willingness to be at rest, and, with the most beautiful trustfulness, resting in peace upon the bosom of his Savior." We shall wait further intelligence with great solicitude.

Since the above was in type, we have intelligence that on the 19th of August, Dr. Bond died at his residence, in Hartford county, Maryland, aged fifty-nine years. "A prince and mighty man in Israel has fallen."

THE Fifth Annual Fair of the Washington County Fair Association will commence at Brenham, October 15, 1872, and continue four days.

THE second annual exhibition of the Cooke County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will commence Tuesday, 24th of September, and continue four days.

COLONEL JOHN CARDWELL, of the *Austin Statesman*; R. A. VanHorn, of the *Corsicana Observer*; and F. J. Manlove, of the *San Marcos Times*; are in the city, representing the interests of the excellent journals with which they are connected.

WE welcome to our exchange list the *News*, published at Dallas by Gen. Walker. If the present number is a prophecy of its future issues, the *News* will take high rank among Texas journals. The General has our cordial good wishes for the prosperity of his paper.

WE would most gladly accept the complimentary ticket from the managers of the Dallas Mechanical and Blood-stock Association, which meets in that beautiful inland city October 1st, if other duties would permit. It will be an occasion of rare interest to those interested in the prosperity of the State.

THE extract on our seventh page, under the caption "Botany for Children," recalls to mind that Mrs. M. J. Young, of Houston, has written an elementary work on botany for the use of Texas schools, the *flora* of our own State being a prominent feature in it. E. H. Cushing contemplates issuing the work early in the fall, in time for its introduction as a study to our juveniles during next school term.

MONOPOLIZING THE AMUSEMENTS.

The world is determined that the church shall have no part nor lot in its amusements. They may be innocent and even commendable in themselves, but if there is a possibility of their becoming popular the world at once asserts its ownership, and writes its brand upon them in characters so plain that no one can dispute its title. It has taken entire possession of the theater. Well-meaning members of the church, who look at the question in the abstract, sometimes say, "there can be no harm in witnessing the performance of a moral play on the boards of the theater;" but an enlarged experience reveals to them the fact that the "world, the flesh and the devil" have monopolized the institution. The same is true of the dance. What might, possibly, be an innocent amusement is so completely appropriated by the mere pleasure-seeker that indulgence on the part of a member of the church is considered by the children of this world as an espousal of its follies and an abandonment of religion. The prompt withdrawal of confidence in the piety of the professed Christian who shares the gayeties of the ball-room tells what unconverted people think of such amusements. We see the same tendency in base-ball clubs and the boat-race. Both are calculated to develop the muscle and improve the health, but in a very little time after their popularity is established, Christian people receive notice to quit. A boat-race recently came off in connection with one of the New England colleges, and the secular papers were constrained to denounce, in strong terms, the immorality of the affair. An innocent amusement was turned into a gambling institution, and parents were warned that their sons were becoming demoralized, and the managers of the college were told that their institution of learning was becoming a moral nuisance. In many places, agricultural fairs have been turned into jockey-clubs, and the horse-race, and its usual accompaniments, have cast the implements of industry or the products of honest labor so far into the background that the farmer and mechanic have retired entirely from the field.

This is not fair play. We are willing to give up the theater and the dance, and will also surrender our right to the boat-race, and even the innocent and healthful base-ball—at least, its Sunday performance—but we think that the moral and religious portion of a community might be permitted to attend agricultural fairs without being forced to compromise their religious principles. Whenever the horse-race becomes the leading feature of these exhibitions of our industrial resources, and betting becomes the order of the day, the Christian portion of community will be forced to accept the situation with as good grace as possible, and seek another field. In many places they have been compelled to take this stand from the simple fact that the farmer and manufacturer have been crowded out of the way to make room for the sportsman. We commend this fact to the friends of agricultural fairs in Texas.

THE FRUIT OF INTOLERANCE.

Some forty-three years ago the Parliament of Great Britain enacted a law prohibiting the members of the Order of Jesus, and other monastic orders, from establishing themselves in England. Though it has remained on the statute book, it has never been enforced. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany has suggested the possibility of their seeking a home in England, and this apprehension has called forth the question from Sir Robert Peel to Mr. Gladstone whether the law would be enforced or repealed. Mr. Gladstone replied that the law had been long a dead letter, and that as yet there was no occasion for an answer to the question; yet he admitted that the inquiry was of a "grave and serious character." The tone of this reply indicates that Mr. Gladstone regards the possibility of their establishment in England with solicitude. The utterances of the Catholic Church are calculated to increase, rather than allay, the apprehensions of every enlightened statesman. A meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, composed of German Roman Catholics, to protest against the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. One of the priests said: "Though we are as patriotic and devoted to our country as any other class, yet we are Catholics first and Germans next." So long as submission to the Pope is the first article of faith, and implicit obedience to his authority the cardinal virtue with all true Catholics—and the Jesuits are the special champions of these dogmas—they will be considered a foreign body in every land where they may be established, and when they become bold and troublesome to the government, such measures as Germany has adopted may be the result. To our American ideas the action of Bismarck seems harsh and oppressive, and the law on the English statute book unjust; yet, when men avow their allegiance to a foreign power, the government will ever view them with suspicion, and when they intermeddle with secular affairs, will bring the secular arm to bear against them. The words of Christ to Peter find a striking fulfillment in the history of the church. Whenever it has relied on the sword it has been made to feel the keenness of its edge. The issue in Germany is not between Protestantism and Catholicism, but between the power of the Pope and the government. When such a conflict has been provoked, the government may err in the policy it adopts, but we may be sure that the church is far in the wrong when it gives occasion for it.

THE Mayor of Chicago has ordered the arrest of quack doctors and others who spread through that city circulars in the form of obscene literature. He is a sensible man. These panders to human passion and sin should be abated. Their impudence is equal to their viciousness. We have received advertisements which would have outraged decency if inserted in the columns of the *Police Gazette*. We are glad to see that our Northern cities are beginning to spew out these outrages on the purity of society.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

All sensible people will rejoice that the efforts of the authorities to prevent the Mace and O'Baldwin prize-fight are likely to prove successful. At last accounts, the parties were hunting a place to fight, with uncertain success. If they must fight in United States' territory, let them go to Alaska, where they can keep moderately cool. When Mexico is becoming ashamed of bull-fights, it is time the United States should rid itself of these brutal scenes. The attitude of the secular press respecting prize-fights is one of the encouraging signs of the times. So long as bullies are exalted into heroes, and the particulars of each fight are given in the slang terms of the ring, men will be found ready to maul each other, and crowds will gather to witness the disgusting scene. The press ever reflects the character of the people, and its improved voice respecting these outrages shows that the world is growing better. In all these advanced movements the power of Christianity is apparent. Its regenerating power is felt in every department of life.

ONE OF THE NEEDS.—D. L. Moody, of Chicago, in a speech recently made in England, said that one of the wants of the church is "enthusiasm." If, by enthusiasm, he meant an intense earnestness in all matters that pertain to the honor of God's cause and the salvation of souls, he is right. When men and women approach their religious duties as children take their rhubarb and magnesia, we cannot look for very large results. When they yawn through family prayer, or watch the clock impatiently during prayer-meeting, or worry through the Sabbath services as a school-boy does through the English grammar or vulgar fractions, we may rest assured that they will be so completely tired out with their efforts at religion on Sunday, that they will have to take all the rest of the week to recuperate. Men put their souls into their business; they work with a will; and hence they are successful. They can grow enthusiastic over a trade, and exultant over a good bargain. If men would work in that way for the gospel, the world would soon be startled out of its indifference.

THE *Independent* says that a catalogue of 706 books and pamphlets, which have been written against Methodism, may be seen in the Astor Library, and expresses astonishment that, thus assailed, "the sect is still in existence." The formidable array of opposition simply shows the impression that Methodism has made on the mind of man wherever it has been planted. Men feel its influence when it comes in their midst. It is an utterance of the gospel which deals with men asleep, and would wake them up; in danger, and would startle them into a consciousness of its reality. Opposition has only developed the resources of Methodism, and, by advertising it to the world, compelled attention to its claims.

Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly has stopped for lack of support. Our faith in the common sense of mankind, and womankind also, has been elevated.

COMPOSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

One of the most important things taught us in school is the art of composition. We know of no mental exercise that calls into action so many and so important elements of our education. It improves the penmanship; it teaches the art of spelling; it enlarges and corrects our vocabulary; and familiarizes us with the dictionary—a most important thing, by the way. Composition tests and corrects our grammar; it cultivates our rhetoric and logic, and enables us to express ourselves with respectable clearness and propriety. The pen is the sounding-lead that enables us to take our depth, and ascertain how much, or how little, we know about any question. This art is so important that we regard any system of instruction as radically defective that does not give great prominence to the art of expressing thought, by the pen, with perspicuity and elegance. We have thought, from some observation of the subject, that its importance is not duly estimated in some of our educational institutions. In some schools, two compositions a month are all that are demanded, while many—perhaps, most—do not require more than four a month. This, we think, is far too little; two per week should certainly be required. "But this will consume too much time!" No, not if the compositions are short, as they should be. Now, we suggest that the teacher ought to say: "Bring me a composition not exceeding twenty lines, and those who bring the shortest with most ideas clearly expressed shall have the highest marks of approval." This, as we think, will be the far better way, and be productive of several beneficial results. To require a young and unfurnished mind to produce three pages of composition upon a single theme is a great tax, causing them to shrink from compositions, or to plagiarize; or, worse, to play gold-beater with their ideas, and hammer them to their utmost thinness. May not the tediousness of some writers and speakers be attributed to this cause—lugging in so much irrelevant matter, spreading it out so thin, and holding on to it so interminably. Audiences and editors have sore reasons for complaint. They should protest against so injurious an early training. Let the young be often exercised in composition; let those have the marks of merit who can most fully, most clearly, and yet most laconically present the subject of the composition. Learn to get at what you have to say, and say it promptly and briefly, and be done with it. If not, all such men should be served as Rev. Mr. Wontquit, who, after an involved and prolonged harangue, exclaimed: "And what shall I say more!" "Say, 'amen!'" said an exhausted old brother. W.

THE *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has been requested by one friend to "take open ground for Grant," while another friend urges it to "go in strong for Greeley." The *Northwestern* is meditating the introduction of these two friends to each other. Cannot our Chicago confrere introduce Bishop Haven and Dr. Curry to some of its Western friends?

"ROOTS OF BITTERNESS."

In the last issue we noticed an article on "Holiness." The writer, to sustain the theory of "partial regeneration," quotes from the Epistle to the Hebrews, "Look diligently, lest any root of bitterness, springing up, trouble you."

"Now," says the writer in a triumphant sort of way—as if the interrogation settled the question beyond reply—"if there was no root of bitterness left in them at regeneration this exhortation is absurd."

How happily Emerson puts it: "divergence from me is the measure of absurdity!" Has the writer, and other partial regenerationists, forgotten that countless millions of annual plants come up each spring from the seed newly sown, without any old roots of a former year? And, in the spiritual kingdom, have they forgotten that "while man slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat?" The reasoning of partial regenerationists drives to the conclusion that if a man is made a "new creature," entirely regenerated, he cannot sin; for they ask: "How could roots of bitterness spring up and trouble him unless these roots had been only partially eradicated?" How did holy angels and holy Adam sin? And how is it that so many who profess "Christian perfection," or "entire sanctification," acknowledge that they have sinned by unbelief, and fallen from their holy estate? Where did these roots of bitterness come from? We reply, and we submit there is no other satisfactory reply: From yielding to temptation. W.

It is cruel and cold, however accurately historical it may be, to drearily rehearse the story of "separation" or "repulsed commissions"—or in any way to open old wounds.

So says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* respecting the historical reminiscences between the two branches of American Methodism. Well, it does seem cruel that a people should be reminded of past blunders, and still more cruel to be required to mend them; yet harsh measures are sometimes the most merciful treatment.

If the matters to which the *Northwestern Advocate* refers are "historically accurate," the sooner the church it represents can be induced to place itself out of the wrong the better for all concerned. Forgetfulness on the part of the South will never place the North in a right position. It must perform that act itself.

THE ignorance of the masses in Roman Catholic countries is one of those facts from which thoughtful men will draw conclusions unfavorable to Papal sway. The city of Naples contained four hundred thousand people who could neither read nor write at the time the revolution which united Italy opened that city to the influences of evangelical Christianity. Its first movement was to give the people the Bible and send them preachers; the next, to establish schools for the benefit of the people. In the ignorance of the past we see the tendencies of Papacy; in the Bible and schools we see the spirit of Protestantism.

IS THERE NOT A CAUSE.

It was somewhat remarkable that, during the Week of Prayer, while the church was calling for an increase of laborers, we should receive four letters from different parts of the country, and two of them from laymen, in which the failure of the church to support the laborers already in the field is dealt with in very plain terms. We gave two last week, and commented on the questions they suggested. The other articles will be found in the present number. Some may think that we refer to this matter frequently, but "is there not a cause?" Our church must be aroused on this point, or good men will be forced from the itinerant ranks. If our church desires the increase of laborers for which they prayed, they must prepare for their support. We cannot expect that God will tolerate the inconsistency of such prayers and a starving ministry. We commend the articles to which we refer to the attention of every member of the church.

WE see it stated that the rationalistic churches of Berlin are nearly empty. In one located in a populous district of the city, there was, on the 3d of June, no congregation, except the pastor and the sexton. At the same time, there is a marked vitality in the evangelical churches. This is an inevitable result. When the rationalistic preacher has satisfied the people that the great truths of the gospel are not the solemn verities announced in the Bible; that Christ was not a divine Savior, and that man needs no such redemption as he offered our race, they will be apt to consider religion a very tame affair, and leave the preacher to his benches while they turn to matters of more absorbing interest. It is Christ raised up that will draw the people to the altars of religion. Learning and eloquence are but the accessories of that central force. Spurgeon preaches Christ and crowds listen every Sunday. Talmage points to the cross and the multitude hearken. Man wants a living, vital power in religion, or he will treat it as a plaything which he can toy with and cast aside at pleasure.

THE Jewish Commission to Palestine has returned to New York, and has made a report, which the *Jewish Times* says is "an additional argument against the folly of encouraging the emigration of the Jews to a country which has no other claim than that of a venerable monument of the past."

The Commission recommends the removal from the Jewish prayer-books of those portions referring to the hopes of Israel respecting their restoration to the land of their fathers and the rebuilding of the Temple. Such expressions from the Jews indicate that radical changes are going on in their religious opinions. If they abandon all hopes of restoration, they will soon give up all hopes of a Messiah, or must accept the Nazarene.

THE Turkish authorities have recently ordered two agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society to leave Borussia. Their books were seized and the sale of all Protestant books prohibited.

INTERPRETING PROVIDENCE.

THE *Tablet*, one of the organs of Catholicism, sees in the death of Juarez, by apoplexy, a judgment sent on an "oppressor and persecutor of the religious orders and an arch plotter against religion" for his misdeeds, and the "enemies of religion" are warned by his fate lest they also be "stricken by the terrible judgment of God." All this is neither logical nor religious. A great many good men, and no doubt a great many Catholics, have died of this same disease, and nobody supposed that it was a special token of Divine wrath, more clearly marked than death by small-pox or yellow fever. If Papacy has no other thunder than the threat that those who do not respect her authority will die like other men, the terrors of the Vatican are becoming very tame. This way of threatening people with death, even in its ordinary processes, for heresy, does not evince an amiable spirit. The death of Maximilian was certainly as terrible as that of Juarez. What lesson does it teach? The sad fate of Carlotta, once the fond and cherished bride of the ill-fated Emperor of Mexico, calls for the sympathy of the world; but if we are to read a lesson of Providence in the one case, what must be our conclusions in the other? The judgments of God are matters which mortals are not authorized to appropriate to the special benefit of their own church or party at pleasure. When people do attempt such a monopoly, they evince more bigotry than piety, and more presumption than good sense.

A NEW YORK firm has gone into the business of manufacturing idols for the Hindoo market. Christian people and papers are properly shocked by this heathenish transaction. Other things going on in their midst might shock their religious sensibilities. New York, Boston and Philadelphia furnish a large share of the satanic literature that is doing more to damage our race than all the idols they can manufacture. The obscene papers and books usually bear the imprint of New York and Boston houses. Philadelphia is not innocent, and Cincinnati has her part of the sin to answer for. These cities in this respect are national pimps, and, while looking after the Five Points and sending the gospel to the heathen, they had better look after the moral cesspools which are poisoning the social and religious atmosphere of the entire land.

IT is proposed to build a monument to Zwingle, the Swiss reformer, at Munich. A subscription has been started to carry out the project. If it is put in the shape of a church, where the doctrines for which he lost his life may be proclaimed, it will be a more suitable memorial than a useless marble pile.

A WOMAN in Ohio lately obtained a verdict of one thousand dollars damages against a rum-seller who had been the cause of the ruin of her husband. If every poor woman who has suffered thus were to gain judgment against the liquor-seller it would break up the business.

The Sunday School.

How to Cure it.

We note the fact that many of our district conferences are taking action respecting the pernicious literature of the day. The evil is one of no ordinary magnitude, and the church acts wisely in seeking to arrest it. We must do more than simply call attention to the evil. Telling our young people about the evil will not cure it; nor will resolutions or declarations of any degree of severity remove the curse. Our young folks must be supplied with sound, healthy literature. In these days children will read, and we should encourage them in this direction; but we should see to it that their books are clean, so that no stain may be left upon their minds.

Our Sunday-school literature is accomplishing a great work in supplying our young people with books pure in their tone and attractive in matter and style. It will be comparatively an easy task to keep bad books from the hands of children who are supplied with good ones. Parents should bear these facts in mind, and see to it that their Sunday-school library is filled with the very best books that can be secured. No investment will pay better. The return will be noble characters and useful lives.

WISDOM IN WINNING SOULS.—The other evening a gentleman told me that he went into the room where his son was taking lessons in singing, and found the tutor urging the boy to sound a certain note. Every time the lad made the attempt, however, he fell short, and his teacher kept saying to him, "Higher! higher!" But it was all to no purpose until, descending to the tone which the boy was sounding, the musician accompanied him with his own voice, and led him gradually up to that he desired him to sing; and then he sounded it with ease. We must put ourselves in some respects upon a level with those whom we would elevate, if we would be successful in raising them. This is the great gospel law, and it has its most glorious illustration in the work of the Lord Jesus himself. When the Son of God undertook to save men he condescended to become a man. He took on him the likeness of sinful flesh, without the contamination of the sin; he stooped to the human level, identifying himself with the race that in the end he might elevate those who should believe on him to his own dignity, and make them sharers of his throne. Now, of course, this case is unique and peculiar. There never can be another precisely like it. No one can be to sinners what Jesus their Kinsman-redeemer is. Yet the principle that underlies his great redemptive work is capable of manifold application, and ought to be clearly understood and acted upon by all who are seeking the salvation of their fellowmen. We must put ourselves on some common ground of sympathy, and identify ourselves in some measure with those whom we desire to benefit, otherwise our exertions will be largely unsuccessful.—*Sunday-School Times.*

HOW TO ADDRESS CHILDREN.—The secret of addressing children well is to help them to think up toward your level, instead of trying to talk down to their level. As to language, I doubt whether a minister ought ever to use a word in any of his sermons which an average lad of twelve years cannot understand. The great Teacher never used a big word.—*Theodore Cuyler.*

Excess in Sunday-Schools.

The danger to the Sunday-school movement just now lies in the strong tendency to overdo, and the professional Sunday-school man must have something to give for his money. Hence there is a tendency to depart from the simplicity and spiritual character of the institution, to introduce novelties and to overload with appliances. Shallow nominalists want to change the name to "Bible-school," and to make capital out of the reverence for the Scriptures by the advocacy of what is called "thorough" teaching, but which is indeed nothing more nor less than a substitution of knowledge for those spiritual results which only are worthy of being sought. The fact that the river Jordan is a certain number of miles in length is of no more consequence in itself than that the Rhine or the Tombigbee are so many miles in length; and the fact that Cain killed his brother, and that Hezekiah was King of Israel, have in themselves no more to do with the religious life of a child than any facts in Rollin's Ancient History. When Sunday-school men lose sight of the fact that the real analogy of the Sunday-school is not with the common-school but with the church; that the Scriptures are not to be taught like geography, and that the culture of the religious and moral nature of the child through the Scriptures and the teacher's personal influence is the real objective point, we shall no longer be able to point with approval to the great results achieved. Not by a dead uniformity of lesson and a ponderous "curriculum" of study, but by the quick and living sympathy of teachers who are themselves living epistles, will the Sunday-school achieve its highest results. And as a home paper, interested in all that makes for the welfare of childhood, we hope to see the Sunday-school reach its highest effectiveness in the education of children.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Pastor's Visit.

Come to Sunday-school, good pastor! you have a right there. You should be excused from teaching a class. Sometimes, however, even that service will be demanded of you. Of course you have wisdom enough not to intermeddle with details of regulation and administration. All that pertaineth to the office of superintendent. You may privately advise him *ad libitum*, but he has been appointed to conduct the school.

You will have wisdom enough not to go about the school during the recitation hour, talking with scholars, and paying professional or social visits to teachers.

What can you do? Well, here is one thing: Scatter among the scholars and teachers our new miniature tract, No. 1, of the "Memory Series." It contains the "Ten Commandments." Urge upon the pulpit the careful memorizing of that little tract. After the lesson and review are over, take the platform yourself, and drill the school in the "Ten Commandments." Have the scholars recite a commandment in concert; divide the next into two parts, and let the two sides of the school alternate in its recitation. Let a scholar come forward and recite one of the longest of the commandments, the school in loud voice uttering in every other sentence. Repeat over and over again until the school thoroughly knows the Ten Commandments. No. 2 of the Memory Series may next be introduced, and a month later No. 3, then No. 4, etc., etc. In this way your influence will be felt in the school, and you will lay broad and deep foundations of fundamental lessons from the Word of God. Your visits will be welcome. Your labors will be blessed. Try the experiment.—*S. S. Journal.*

The True Model.

Man rises no higher than the model he imitates. Every man or boy has a standard of character before him. This is true in youth and manhood. We rise no higher than the object we pattern after. Young men who measure manhood by a glass of whisky, or a cigar, do not get any higher in true spirituality. The attributes by which the heathen clothed their gods, never elevated their worshipers, such as Thor and Odin among the Goths, Venus among the Greeks. All their worship debased instead of elevated. The history of all religious worship teaches that man needs a true model, if ever elevated above the corruptions of earth. It is a world's necessity. A man who measures himself by his neighbor is more likely to adopt his imperfections than virtues. Humanity lifts her hands for a model of manhood. Christ meets this want of the world. "If I be lifted up," etc. He is purity, humanity, sincerity, sympathy, charity—all the graces of character personified; "Follow me."

What has elevated the world to its present condition in morals? Philosophy? Why, then, were Greece not elevated? Science? Why was not Egypt and Chaldea elevated? It is Jesus Christ. In proportion as we follow Christ, we shall have this power. 1. In the Family; like father like son. Our families are much as we make them. How is your example? 2. On our Neighbors; the world judges Christianity more by what it does than what it is. Of the early Christians they took knowledge that they had been with Jesus. This gives power. 3. On the Church; Are you a pillar in the church? Apply to Sabbath-school teachers.—*Home Companion.*

"MY OWN SAVIOR."—A little girl was asked by her teacher to write down all the titles of Jesus Christ that she could think of. She could not remember many, for she was only a little thing, but at the bottom of the list she put what was the best of all—"And he is my own dear Savior."

Can you say like this dear little one, "Jesus is mine; he is my own Savior?" Then you can say also, "I am his own child," and that is better still.

Would it be enough if you could only say, "Jesus is my own?" Why, you have many things that are your own, and sometimes you are careless enough to forget them, or lose them. But what if you should lose Jesus?

Ah, but then you are "his own." You can not only sing, "Jesus is my shepherd," but you can say as well, "I am his own little lamb."

Seek After Illustrations.

Having discovered your plan, prepare yourself to teach your lesson in the most interesting way. Preparation of manner is second only in importance to preparation of material, for if you can not win the attention, you cannot capture the intellect nor gain the heart. Seek for fitting, sparkling, impressive illustration. Seek it in nature—and by nature I mean everything besides God and the Bible, for the devil is a part of nature, of nature self-perverted and ruined, yet studiable—seek it in nature, whose manifold departments are the storehouses of Divine thought. Each spiritual truth has its physical type, its material symbol, sweetly sleeping somewhere near you. It sleeps lightly. It will awake at your gentlest touch. Awake it. Call it up. Bid it present your lesson in its attractive costume and tones. Its voice is always heavenly music. The tints of its garments are from the hands of the great Painter. None can help listening to its voice and gazing upon its vesture. Christ, the Teacher of teachers, spoke in parables. Imitate him. Speak through illustration. Let this become

your mental habitude: that every truth in your soul shall come from lips clothed in a winning form, which it has taken from nature. The habit will beautify your own mind and attract the minds of others; for nature, too, is God's sacred Scripture—his own hand-writing, full of wisdom, grace, love, tenderness, infinite beauty. Look into the Bible, and then upon nature—earth, sea, sky, fauna, flora—look everywhere, and bring back through memory's energies all that you have ever seen, and by imagination worked over, and weaved, with fancy's mystic shuttle, garments of loveliness and robes of grandeur for the truths which you desire to teach.—*Sunday-School Teacher.*

One Well-Remembered Lesson.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell gives, in the *Advance*, a suggestive bit of advice:

I remember one of my Sunday-school teachers when I was a boy. He was a plain man, with a common-school education, though naturally intelligent and thoughtful. He was a very quiet man, even a matter-of-fact man; teller in a country bank. But he evidently studied the lessons, and he evidently was anxious for our souls. It pains me now when I think how perplexed and grieved he looked sometimes at our unconquerable heedlessness and fun; but one thing about his teaching I shall never forget. It was the way he had occasionally, after the lesson itself was over, of laying his hand on my knee, and looking seriously into my face, and saying in warm and earnest undertone some simple words of questioning or persuasion which evidently came just right out of his heart. I do not remember one lesson he ever taught me, cannot recall one illustration which he ever used, or one anecdote he ever told, but I feel his hand on my knee now. His kind, serious, anxious face is before me as I write. That half-hushed, deep, tremulous voice is as distinctly in my ears as it was twenty-three years ago. These things would have made poor substitutes for well-studied lessons; but these things laid the lessons on my soul. They made me feel that the lessons were true, and I saw that my teacher believed them, and felt them in his deepest heart. It is the sight of this which makes a Sunday-school scholar grow still and serious in the midst of a class of joking boys, sends him home with a new thoughtfulness at his heart, and, very likely, leads him when he reaches home to steal quietly up-stairs or out into the garden, and put up his first blind, half-taught prayer.

Nothing is more incumbent on teachers than perfect punctuality. To be late one minute is to lose five. To lose a lesson is to unsettle a week. Children are ready enough to "run for luck." They count upon a teacher's failures, and turn them into claims. At the same time, none are so severe, in their construction of uncertainty in teachers, as those who take advantage of it. It is with children as with servants—none are such task-masters.

"An old deacon once said to me: 'I have learned that I can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar;' so ministers and teachers ought to be interesting, and win their hearers and scholars by the sweetness of love."

"Do not teath the unconverted children that they are lambs, but that they are sinners, and must believe on Jesus or perish in their sins. The Word of God is the key with which the Holy Spirit opens the sinner's heart."—*W. Stephens.*

In Newark, New Jersey, an infant class in one of the churches collected one hundred dollars for the heathen before the older people were started in their part of the work.

"And a little child shall lead them."

Boys and Girls.

The Terrible Chain.

It has been related by a French writer that the captain of a vessel was one day walking carelessly along by the side of a river not far from its mouth, at low water. As he looked about him, not minding his steps, he did not perceive extended before him a great chain, one end of which was fastened to a ring fixed in a stone on the bank, the other to an anchor sunk in the river. Not seeing it, he stumbled against it, and his foot passing through one of the links of the chain, he could not draw it back again. He struggled violently to extricate himself; he turned his foot first on one side, then on the other, but all in vain. He then called out for help, and some men who were passing heard him and hastened to his assistance.

They strained every nerve to drag the foot through the chain, but it was beginning to swell, and all their efforts were in vain. What was to be done? To unfasten or take away the chain was impossible. It was a mass of iron which could only be moved with the help of a capstan, and there was no time to be lost; for the tide was coming in, and the water rose every moment. "Let us call a smith to saw the chain," said the men to each other, and one of them was despatched for one to the nearest village, which was at a distance of two or three miles from the spot. The smith came, but it was found that the tools he had brought with him were not powerful enough, and he was obliged to go back to the village for others. At last he returned, but in the meantime the tide had risen, the mighty waves were rolling in, and the water, which at first had barely wet his feet, had now reached the unfortunate man's waist; and the men who had come to his assistance, had been forced to get into a boat, and the smith saw he could do nothing for him. What was to be done? O the agony of that moment! There is one last resource, only one, but it is a terrible one. He must sacrifice his leg to save his life. Will he do it? Yes, he will sacrifice anything, everything to escape death. A surgeon is sought without a moment's delay; he comes in hot haste, bringing his case of instruments and everything necessary for the operation. The unhappy man sees him approaching. "O do not lose a moment," he cries; "cut off my leg, doctor, and save my life." But when the doctor reached the spot he was obliged to get into a boat, and it was only by strong strokes of the oars that he could get near the man; the water had reached his neck, and with great trouble he kept his head above water. "It is too late," cried the doctor, and in a few moments the waves rolled over the unhappy man's head—he was lost.

Reader, this terrible story may be useful to us as a comparison. You, like this man, go forth in the morning of life light-hearted and happy. The chain which through carelessness he does not see, is the snare which Satan spreads for you. The ring in which his foot is caught, is your sin. He believes that he will easily free himself from it, but he deceives himself. The rising tide is death, which is approaching. There is not a moment to be lost; every passing hour renders the chain of sin stronger, salvation more uncertain. What will become of you? No boat in the world can save you; no smith has power to sunder that chain; there is no surgeon skillful enough to sever that which binds you to your sin. What will become of you? There is a Savior, one only—Jesus is his name. He can save you, deliver you, set you free. Turn unto him, call upon him for help, do not delay; for time is passing, and now is the day of salvation. Cast on him

but one look of faith; he is worthy of all your trust, and all your love. "He became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," that you might live forever. Do not delay to come to him. Whosoever believeth in him shall not be confounded. Jesus will be with you in the hour of suffering, of danger, and of death, and he will deliver you from them all. Come to him at once; for now is the day of salvation.

The Grace of Patience.

The words might be sharp, harsh, censorious, or even bitter—it mattered not, she threw nothing back, but met them all with the same sweet spirit of calm endurance. She was often placed in very trying circumstances, but her self-control never left her; her patient kindness remained unchanged.

When a mere child her mother gave, as it were, the care of the entire family into her tender hands, and kissed her a last farewell. Tender, delicate child that she was, and yet so strong, so firm in goodness! Her father, hasty, irritable, at times unreasonable, was most exacting in his requirements; but she met his various moods with patient, forgiving love.

Her brothers and sisters were passionate, fitful, and trying, but their misdemeanors were never visited with sharp rebuke. She never answered back to their peevish and complaining words.

I have seen sadness come over her countenance like a heavy cloud, and large tear-drops roll slowly down her fair cheeks, but no temper-flashes ever disturbed the quiet beauty of her face, no violent emphasis or unlovely accents broke the melody of her sweet voice. I've seen her slowly leave the room to avoid a conflict, and once, through some misunderstanding, she received a painfully upbraiding letter; she stole away softly to her chamber, and afterward she told me that she hastened to God to get right feelings quickly.

One day she was telling me of a particular trial with one of the wayward children, and I asked, "Well, what did you say?"

She answered, "Oh! nothing. I only kept still. You know it does not make things better to answer back."

"But what did you do?" I again asked.

"I just waited as patiently as I could until she got over it." "Kept still!" How wise, how heroic, how beautiful to keep still and bear in silence sharp, passionate words! "Just waited!" How admirable the grace of patience, to wait until the furious storm of anger is over, and never increase it by the utterance of a single word!

CARE FOR SPARROWS.—A little girl, seeing the servant throw crumbs into the fire, said:

"Don't you know that God takes care of the sparrows?"

"If God takes care of them," was the careless reply, "we need not trouble ourselves about them."

"But," said the little girl, "I had rather be like God, and help him take care of the little birds, than scatter or waste the food that he gives us."

So she carefully collected what was left of the crumbs, and threw them out of the window. In a short time several little birds flew eagerly to the spot, and picked up the crumbs she had scattered. After this, she every day collected in a little basket the crumbs and bits of bread that had fallen around the table, and threw them under the window for the little birds; and during all the winter these little creatures came regularly after each meal to partake of the food thus provided for their support.

WHO WAS THE COWARD.—Three boys obtained permission of their parents one Saturday to go a-fishing, a permission which boys should frequently have. It is a pleasing, innocent and useful amusement. On their way they passed a peach orchard loaded with deliciously ripe peaches. As they peeped through the fence, and beheld the delicious fruit, the temptation was very great to have some of it. Instead of buying or begging some of it, two of the boys proposed that they would get over the fence and help themselves. "What!" said Robert Graham, "I thought we came to fish, not steal." "Coward!" called out the other two. "Well," said he, "call me what you please, I will do right—I will not steal." So he remained in the road while the two little thieves climbed over the fence and helped themselves to peaches. Presently they saw a man coming to them, when they both ran and clambered over the fence where they had left Robert Graham. "Now," cried out Robert, "who are the cowards?" as both ran off down the road to get away from the owner of the peaches.

"Come here, my little man," said the gentleman to Robert, "I heard what you said to the boys who have run away, and you have done right; you are a good boy and no coward. Come here and get all the peaches you want."

I hope my little readers will remember this lesson, and always do right, and you will not only feel happy, but will get your reward both in this world and the world to come.

NO TIME FOR SWEARING.—"Catch me using a profane word in the presence of ladies," said a talkative strippling, with a shade of down on his upper lip. "There's a time for all things."

"No, sir, there isn't a time for all things. No law, human or divine, ever set apart a time for swearing. A profane expression is a sin and an abomination, utter it when and where you will. As for ladies, yes, I'll grant you it is well to be and act our best in their presence. We can not be too true, too pure, too honorable if we want to stand upright before a good woman or a good girl—yes, while I'm about it, I'll add, nor before a little mite of a girl-baby, with her soul fresh from heaven. I know only of one other before whom we ought to be just as particular, if not more so. When he is not around, my boys, you can safely do just about as you please. But when you're in his presence—and to my thinking, we're all there, or thereabouts, pretty much all the time—have a care!

PUZZLES, ETC.

My first is a very common tree,
And very useful, "all agree;"
My second is a bank of sand,
Or a level tract of sandy land;
And I have heard that you will find
It on the "feathered tribe" and humankind.
My whole is a noted battlefield,
Where Alfred the Great forced the Danes to yield. A. B. C.

My first's a bright and cheerful light;
My next is reckon'd little worth;
My whole upon a summer's night
Doth glitter like a star on earth.

I've an end to begin with,
Entire I have none;
If you try to dissect me,
You'll find it great fun;
For if you curtail me again and again,
And again and again, my end will remain;
And though more than the half
From my whole you should sever,
I'll appear to be less, while I go on forever.

My first is a vessel, 'twill hold a good deal;
My second may help you my first to reveal;
No butler, apart from my whole, would be able
To furnish, at Christmas, the dining-room table.

My first is a lady's name,
My last you will find the same,
And my whole is a plant of fame.

My first is what my second does
In passing o'er the ground;
Which, though 'twas one of Egypt's plagues,
Continues to abound.
My whole's a game at which boys play
When from the school set free,
Or on a gladsome holiday—
Then is the time for me.

My first is good, of that you may be sure;
In France it is so, so it will endure.
My second, spread abroad with craft and skill,
Has helped full many an empty boat to fill.
My whole is often decked with feathers gay,
But, drat it, what a bill there is to pay!

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 1601.

Our first riddle, in No. 1601, is correctly answered by Master Cephas Fisher, a boy of ten years, son of Dr. Fisher, of Austin. He received all only in one item. We hope to hear from Cephas often, and are glad to hear that he is a constant reader of the ADVOCATE:

"The mother is earth; her white cap and shawl the snow on the high mountains, and in the Northern and Southern latitudes; her broad belt of perpetual green, the tropics; her shaking and quaking, the earthquakes; her treasures, her precious metals, gems, and all her productions of food and clothing; all are made of the dust of the earth, and all return into her bosom by death."

2—NEW GATE. 3—GOLDSMITH. 4—SAMSON AND STRONG. 5—FIR (FUR). 6—TAPE.

Church Notices.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

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.

Navidad miss., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21.
Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28.
Hallettsville, cir., at Andrews chapel, Oct. 5.
J. G. WALKER.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Calvert and Hearn sta., at Calvert, Aug. 31, Sept. 1.
Wheelock cir., at Wheelock, Sept. 7, 8.
Marlin cir., at Bremond, Sept. 14, 15.
Groesbeck sta., at Groesbeck, Sept. 21, 22.
Waco sta., Oct. 5, 6.
District Conference will be held at Marlin, beginning Saturday, September 28th, 9 o'clock.
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Springfield cir., August 31, September 1.
Fairfield cir., at Lake Chapel, September 7, 8.
Butler cir., September 14, 15.
Centreville 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.

Corpus Christi station, August 31, September 1.
Oakville miss., at Lagartavill, Sept. 21, 22.
Nueces River circuit, September 28, 29.
Laredo mis. and Mexican m., October 12, 13.
JOHN W. DEVLBISS.

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.
WILLIAM PRICE, P. E.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Bastrop sta., August 31, September 1.
Cedar Creek cir., September 7, 8.
J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, on the Bellis, August 31, September 1.
Trinity cir., September 14, 15.
J. G. JOHNSON, 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.

TEXAS ITEMS.

A pottery is to be established near Austin.

Hays county is receiving many immigrants this year.

Silver and lead are said to have been found in Coryell county.

Flour has been selling in Cooke county from \$4 50 to \$6 per hundred weight.

The wheat crop of Parker county is estimated at seventy-five thousand bushels.

The Sherman *Courier* has been presented with some delicious grapes raised in that vicinity.

The same paper says the M., K. & T. R. R. was to be running to that point by the 19th inst.

The Indians recently attacked the stage bound to Jacksboro, but were beaten off by the guard.

A fire occurred in Austin, the night of the 18th, burning some wooden buildings on the Avenue.

The Lampasas *Dispatch* has been shown a large lump of rich iron ore taken from a hill in that county.

The Tyler *Index* estimates the corn crop of Smith county at 2,800,000 bushels, or 150 bushels for every person, old and young, in the county.

The *Central Texan* is urging the citizens of Calvert to build churches and schools. Good advice, which many other towns in Texas might hear with profit.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* reports one hundred and twenty ears of corn raised by a Mr. Logan on post-oak land that weighed, after being shelled, eighty-four pounds. About eighty ears to the bushel.

A company of Wise county minute men had a fight, during the last light moon, with ten Indians. Three Indians were killed and several wounded. G. W. Stephens, sheriff of Wise county, was mortally wounded.

Dr. McNeill recently presented the Stephenville *Pacific* with an ear of Manchester corn, nearly hard, planted April 15th. It is said that this corn matures in ninety days, and yields over 100 bushels per acre.

A young lady, near Hearne, while handling a pistol, supposing it to be unloaded, accidentally discharged it, inflicting a perhaps fatal wound on her nephew. A similar accident is reported in which a lady shot herself.

The Gainesville *Gazette* says that a party of Indians raided for horses in Spanish Fort Bend and were followed, one of the Indians killed and another captured. A little soap and water cleaned off the paint, and discovered to his captors—a white man!

The San Antonio *Herald* says the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway is graded eighteen miles above Victoria. It has been staked off preparatory to grading fifteen miles west of the Guadalupe. It is expected that the road will be completed to San Antonio in two years.

We learn from the Navarro *Banner* that, on 31st July, three men—Patterson, Coleman and Garnett—from Navarro county, were attacked between Weatherford and Palo Pinto, by seven Indians, and Patterson's horse was shot. An Indian ran up and, in the act of scalping Patterson, was killed by Garnett. The Indians, after three charges, retreated.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* says that on the 6th inst., Capt. R. King, while on his way from Corpus Christi to his ranche, was attacked by six or eight men, and a German named Specht, sitting with the driver, was killed. The driver, Capt. King and Mr. Evans escaped unhurt. It is supposed the assassins were Mexicans, as a party were seen following the ambulance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Congressional District met at Calvert, August 21st, and Hon. D. C. Giddings was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

It is expected that Secretary Boutwell will canvass the State of Pennsylvania for Grant.

The Republican Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, nominated its candidates and adopted a platform; endorsing the Philadelphia platform and candidates; favoring internal improvements; urging the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and commending education as the means of maintaining liberty and a free government.

The Liberal and Democratic Executive Committees, at Taladega, after a full and free conference, coalesced, and nominated a mixed electoral ticket for the State at large. The session was harmonious. No Liberals were nominated for State offices, but the support of the party pledged to the ticket, notwithstanding.

A convention of lager beer sellers and liquor dealers met in New York the 16th for the purpose of organizing a Central Association to work for non-prohibitory men this fall.

A few straight-out Democrats held a Convention at Detroit, Michigan, the 16th, and nominated L. R. Brown for Congress, and selected delegates to the Louisville Convention.

A letter was received at Washington respecting the certificate of election in North Carolina from the Secretary of State, which says that the result would not be known till the House opens. All the returns will be in the presence of both branches of Legislature, which convenes the third Monday in November. Some fourteen counties are to be heard from. It is supposed that Caldwell's majority will range from 1800 to 2500.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Liberals and Democrats at Boston, the 17th, it was resolved to ask Chas. Francis Adams to become their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. A telegram on the subject has been sent to Geneva.

The Republican State Convention met at Utica the 21st. The prominent candidates for nomination for Governor were ex-Governor Morgan and State Senator Robertson.

The delegates of the Labor Reform party met at Columbus the 21st. Resolutions were adopted declaring it inexpedient to nominate candidates, but leaving members of the party free to vote as they choose.

The State Labor Reform Convention at Boston was thinly attended. No nominations were made.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Cincinnati have put in nomination an electoral ticket, composed equally of Republicans and Democrats.

Secretary Van Allen, of the Straight-out Democratic National Convention, in an address to the Democrats of New York, urges the appointment of delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Blanton Duncan, in a card, denies any collusion with the Republicans.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, declines renomination for Governor, citing among other reasons that, having been twice elected, it is not right that he should stand in the way of others having claims for promotion.

The Liberal and Democratic Conventions at Jefferson City, Missouri, were in session the 22d. Some difference existed respecting the ticket, which the Committee of Conference adjusted after protracted deliberation, and on the 24th they completed the nominations by choosing a joint electo-

ral ticket. The Liberal Convention met with the Democratic Convention and the whole ticket was ratified.

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina met at Columbia the 22d. The body was fearfully excited over the nomination for governor. Charges of bribery were made to and fro. The ballot was at length had, and F. J. Moses, Jr., was nominated on the first ballot. Judge J. L. Orr then rose and said that, "knowing Moses' record, he could not conscientiously support him," and begged leave to withdraw from the Convention. This is the beginning of the threatened bolt.

The Labor Reform National Convention assembled at Philadelphia the 22d inst. Between two and three hundred societies were represented. Committee reported resolutions repudiating both Grant and Greeley as not representing the interests of this party. A majority manifested a disposition to present the names of Charles O'Connor, of New York, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to the Louisville Convention as candidates.

The Straight-out Democratic Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, was slimly attended. Only 22 counties out of 136 were represented. Delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention, and O'Connor declared the choice for President.

Miscellaneous.

The State Attorney-General of New York contradicts the report that the civil and criminal suits against Tweed and Sweeney have been abandoned.

Efforts were made to reinstate the Rev. G. H. Robertson, of the Presbyterian Church (North) at Louisville, against whom rumors of a grave character have been in circulation.

The rhinoceros belonging to a circus escaped from his keeper, at Monroe, Illinois, and before he was captured killed two men, knocked down seats and tent-poles—dislocating the arms of several persons—overturned several cages that held animals, damaging in all over three thousand dollars worth of property.

Articles of incorporation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad were agreed on at San Francisco the 16th.

The Indians of San Piete county, in the Salt Lake region, are still on the war-path. Infantry and cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

Dr. Howard, who has been lately released from prison at Madrid, reached New York the 20th. He is en route for Washington to see the President about his claim.

A recent wheat "corner" move in Chicago, proved a disastrous operation, involving a loss of over two millions of dollars.

Sheriff Schanlon left Brownsville the 19th, with a cavalry escort, in quest of Francisco Florez alias Chicon, who murdered Mr. Alexander. He surrounded five Mexican marauders, about thirty miles above Brownsville, four of whom succeeded in crossing the river, where they were captured and hanged by the Mexican cavalry, which was co-operating with the sheriff's party. The fifth, while attempting to cross the river, was shot by the sheriff and killed. Two of the outlaws were brothers of Chicon, who is reported to be in Matamoros.

Judge Barnard, of New York, has been found guilty of the charges alleged against him, and has been removed and disqualified from holding office.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, has been elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association. He made an address at its last meeting favoring the progress of education in his country, which had received its impetus from this country.

The revelations respecting the cruelties inflicted upon the inmates of the Bloomington Lunatic Asylum, New

York, have caused Governor Hoffman to appoint a committee to investigate the charges.

The Mace and O'Baldwin fight has thus far been arrested by the authorities, and it is to be hoped that this positive action will end these disgraceful scenes in the United States.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A dispatch received in London from Belfast the 21st says that though much more quiet than for many days, the rioting is not ended. Many prisoners were captured both by civil and military authorities, and conveyed to jail under a strong guard. The municipal buildings strongly guarded, and the streets of the city patrolled by cavalry.

Geneva.

The work of the Tribunal of Arbitration is evidently drawing to a close. August 22d the counsel in behalf of both Governments were unusually busy with the Secretary of the Court in drawing up statements of accounts between the two nations of losses occasioned by depredations of each of the Anglo-Confederate privateers.

France.

The report that the Germans are fortifying Belfort in violation of their treaty obligation is without foundation. They have only completed the forts begun by the French commandants during the siege, and left in an unfinished state.

Six hundred Communist prisoners who, since their conviction, have been in the military prison on the island of Aix, sailed the 9th for New Zealand, where they will serve out the sentences imposed upon them.

Germany.

The German naturalists and physicians, comprising all the prominent savans of Germany, are now holding the forty-fifth session of their Congress at Leipsic.

Spain.

King Amadeus has returned, and was cordially welcomed by the people. He has issued pardons to several leaders of the late Carlist insurrection.

A special dispatch from Madrid to the London *Times* denies the report that King Amadeus has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document signed was simply a code of rules providing for the enforcement of the law. He insisted in the Cortes of 1869 upon making preparation for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies.

It is reported at Madrid that Don Carlos has returned again to Geneva.

Cuba.

The *Diario* of the 17th, in an editorial, says that a winter campaign against the insurgents will be necessary, but prophesies it will be the last. It says that a sufficient number of troops must be supplied the Commander-in-chief to "hedge in the insurgents with a circle of bayonets."

Mexico.

Gen. Rocha telegraphs from Monterey that Gen. Ceballos has marched to the City of Mexico. Gen. Rocha goes to Palos to receive the surrender of Trevino's forces. Martines and troops have submitted.

Cardena, refusing to surrender, was surprised and captured with his command.

All the revolutionary leaders have accepted the amnesty.

Porfirio Diaz is expected at the capital. President Lerdo entertains the kindest feelings toward him, and will probably appoint him to an important office. The cabinet is still unchanged.

Lerdo has contracted a loan of a half million of dollars—a new event in late Mexican history.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 17, 1872, to Aug. 24, 1872. Rev Wesley Smith, Victoria, address changed to Columbus. A H McFall, Prairie Home, sub expires with No 1015. Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, letter handed to editor. Rev J Fred Cox, Calvert, obituary inserted. Items noted. Rev W H Willey, Burkeville, 1 renewal, with \$1 gold. Previous renewal received. Rev G P Parks, Newton county, obituary inserted. Rev W G Grant Dresden, letter received. Will write you. Rev W F Compton, Liberty, 2 renewals. Sorry to hear the meeting was not successful. Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper, thanks for descriptive letter. The other handed to address. Rev Wm Allen, Dallas circuit, camp-meeting items received. Master W Clyde Kinnison, yours is a good guess, but still not the right answer. Try again. S H Parvin, Cinn, O, check received. S M Pettengill & Co, New York, advertisement of August 4th inserted. Rev J C Woolam, Crockett, 1 new sub. Thanks for church items. Texas Methodism is certainly in the lead. Mrs E A Porter, Acton, address corrected. N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, advertisement of 15th inst received. Rev J S Lane, Round Rock, 1 new sub and 1 renewal. Glad to have revival items. L M Holliday, Little Elm, will send paper to new address. Rev Osgood A Shook, Marble Hill, 1 sub. You are right; every family should read the paper. S M Pettengill & Co, N Y, blank will be filled and returned. Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, "Outlook" items received. No wonder you feel encouraged. National Publishing Co, Memphis, answered by mail. Rev G W Graves, Salado, the remittance will be all right. The "request" attended to. Rev John Goss, Kerrville, letter, with \$12 cash, received. Books will be sent. W D Holley, Oakwoods; his sub, with \$2 cash, per Lee, McBride & Co. Mrs Elizabeth Hulling, Lampasas, paper attended to. Rev R H H Barnett, Birdstore, 2 subs. H A Strode, Amherst C H, Va, letter, with \$5 cash, received. B E Christberg, Chappell Hill, address changed. R P McMichael, Millican, answer and riddle handed to editor. Rev O Fisher, Austin, letter handed to editor. James B Hall, Jamestown, report handed to editor. Rev D Coulson, Bastrop, will send a circular on the subject giving full information. Rev T E Sherwood, Greenville, 2 subs. Communication handed to editor. Edwin Alden, Cinn, O, advertisement of 17th inst received, with checks for \$26 cash. Will write. Postoffice Department, Washington, D C, notice received and attended to. Rev John F Neal, Jacksboro, draft for \$8 gold received. W M Vaughan, Peoria, thanks for letter. W D Cabell, Norwood, Va, card inserted. W L Campbell, Anderson, report received. It shows a warm appreciation for our paper, and correct views of its aims. Rev F M Stovall, Beaumont, 2 subs, with \$5 cash. Rev Daniel Morse, Marshall, fourth round received, 1 renewal. Will stop the paper you mention. E H Cushing, Houston, prices received, and will send order. Rev J W Beathard, Hardin, 1 sub, with \$10 cash. Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper, 1 sub. Letter handed to editor. J T Kilgore, Clinton; his renewal, and 1 new sub. Rev L R Dennis, Tyler, fourth round received. Rev H S Thrall, Brenham, 1 new sub and 1 renewal, with \$5 coin. Address attended to. Biblical Enigma, Tucker's Mills, why didn't you send your name? Please do so. Rev E T Bates, Kaufman, 1 new sub. Direct letters to Advocate Publishing Co. Rev Samuel Morris, Tyler, 1 new sub, with postoffice order for \$14. Thanks for revival items. Rev A F Nash, Patroon, 4 new subs. Rev D P Cullin, Crockett, fourth round received. Rev E P Rogers, Parker's Mills, 1 sub, with \$2.45 cash. Mrs Florence E Pipkin, Crockett, article handed to editor. We notice the publication you mention. Rev J W Whipple, Austin, 1 sub. We will look into the mail matter; but we are not to blame. Paper wanted will be sent. Rev O Fisher, Austin, letter received, with \$15 currency. Will do as requested. B F Luce & Co, Dallas, address of paper changed. Card inserted. L P Lively, Kaufman, regret to hear of Bro Wilson's death.

Rev P W Archer, Houston, check for \$8 gold, with 1 renewal. Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill, communication handed to editor. Rev J F Hines, Waxahatchie, sends check for \$7.10 gold. Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart, 3 new subs. Rev L Ercanbrack, Webberville, report of camp-meeting received. E N Freshman, Cinn, O, answered by mail. Circular of Centenary College, Jackson, La, received. S Hershheim, New Orleans, communication will receive attention. Rev G W Graves, Salado, cash \$5.35 coin, per Mr Eubank. T J Haldin, Bryan, renews his sub through C Nichols & Co, Gaveston; cash \$2 coin. J N Menet, New York, circular of the 9th received. E T Brasher, Pennington, in view of our size and better journal, we cannot be held justly to that arrangement. Are we not right? E H Cushing, Houston, invoice received. W M Potts, Panola county, letter received. Address communications to Advocate Publishing Company. Rev G S Sandel, Willis, article handed to editor.

OBITUARY.

FARR.—The late Rev. ALFRED FARR was born in Mississippi, March 18, 1807; embraced religion when young; attached himself to the M. E. Church. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Soule the 15th of Dec., 1845. He and Jane Woodard were married February 20, 1840. After her death he was married to Miss H. N. Ford, March 4, 1852. She is an amiable lady, and was a loving wife, and is an affectionate mother, and is loved by all. Brother Farr departed this life June 29, 1872, in the midst of his family. He was a good preacher, well loved by all. The writer has known him for several years, and has never known one who discharged his duties better than he. Death had no terror for him; his way was clear. He left a devoted wife and six children to mourn his loss; but their loss is his gain. His age was 65 years, 3 months and 18 days. G. P. PARKS.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—The market has ruled dull during the week, the demand being from only one or two buyers. Buyers claim that prices are held too high at this point in comparison with figures given in other markets, the consequence being that demands are restricted. Whether the complaint is well founded or not, it serves to show the desirableness of this point for producers, and that its claims are being acknowledged the active receipts show. Receipts for the week foot 2040 bales, being a gain of nearly 1000 bales over last week; sales, 353 bales; total exports, 451 bales; all to New York. Reports from other markets indicate a weaker feeling in prices, and buyers are offering reduced figures, but we continue the lowest quotations of last week as nominally steady: Ordinary..... nominal Good Ordinary..... @16 1/2 Low Middling..... @17 Middling..... @17 1/2 Crop prospects are but slightly changed, though in some sections rain has fallen where much needed. We give the latest telegraphic reports from the interior relative to crops: Victoria: Corn and cotton moderately good. Jefferson: Cotton here and in the counties farther north suffering seriously from drouth. Bryan: Crop fully two-thirds short on the uplands, and about half crop made in the bottoms, with some damage from worms; a few recent showers. Palestine: Crop short, owing to want of rain for over five weeks; best prospects in northern part of county, where cotton will average 1000 pounds to the acre; recent fine rains reported. San Antonio: Crop prospects fair; several showers of rain recently; weather very hot. Hearne: Cotton crop of this section suffering from continued drouth, and will be cut short about one-half. San Marcos: Crop very short, probably not more than one-fifth, caused by damage from drouth, boll worm and caterpillars. Huntsville: Showers reported, but too late to benefit the crop, which is cut short fully one-half by drouth; caterpillars beginning to destroy young cotton. Calvert: Half-crop expected; cotton opening very rapidly, and all the force at work picking; much will be lost for want of labor; rains recently, but too late for benefit. Mexia: On account of drouth, crop short one-half; boll worm and caterpillar damaging late cotton; weather very warm. Navesota: Only half-crop expected; weather warm and dry in some parts of the county, while heavy rains prevail in others, the latter beating out the cotton. Bremond: Weather very hot, but showers reported; prospects not flattering. Brazos, Burleson, Leon, Anderson, Austin, Robertson and Grimes counties report an average half-crop, with a final result equal to last year. We are indebted to the News and Bulletin for the above digest from their special telegrams. COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 @ 4 50; large \$5 @ 5 50; turkeys 75 @ \$1 apiece; geese nominal at \$7 @ dozen; eggs firm at 20 @ 35c. @ dozen; potatoes, sweet, \$1 00 @ 1 25 @ bushel; Irish weak at \$3 00 @ 3 25 @ barrel; Texas butter, of prime quality, choice and sweet, scarce and in demand at 25 @ 30c. @ lb.; common in good supply at 20 @ 25c. Watermelons, small, \$3 @ dozen; musk melons, none in market. Peaches sell at \$7 @ 8 @ barrel, for common, and \$9 @ 10 for large. Tomatoes \$3 @ bushel; okra \$3 @ bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities such as Baggings, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow, along with their respective prices and units.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE. FACULTY: W. G. Connor, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of English Literature and Natural Science. M. C. Connor, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics. R. J. Richey, Professor of Modern Languages and Assistant in English Literature. Miss Josie F. Evans, Principal of Primary Department. E. W. Krause, Principal of Music Department. Miss M. M. Connor, Assistant in Music Department. Mrs. M. L. Brown, Principal of Ornamental Department. Miss M. M. Connor, Painting and Wax Flowers. Mrs. C. C. Connor, Matron of Boarding-house. The exercises of this Institution will open the First Monday in September next.

The Trustees have succeeded in securing the fullest and ablest Faculty of any Female College in the State, and will be able to meet the demands of parents for the highest style of female education. For further information, or for circulars, address WM. A. FORT, Chairman, Or WM. L. PRATHER, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Waco, aug14 3m

ALTA VISTA FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF USEFUL LEARNING AND ELEGANT ACCOMPLISHMENT. This Institution, complete in all its appointments, and recognized as one of the first schools in the South, is five miles east of Hempstead, on the H. & T. O. R. R., in a district noted for its healthfulness. It is accessible by rail from all directions. Its professors, in every department, are unsurpassed in ability, and its training of youth is acknowledged to be of a very high order. For particulars in regard to the Institute, address at Hempstead, Texas, MRS. H. M. KIRBY, Principal. aug14 4t

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. The FALL SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, September 2, 1872. No College in the State is superior to this in educational advantages. The course of study is extensive, and instruction thorough. Expenses moderate. Huntsville is accessible by railroad from all parts of the State. For information, or Catalogue, address Dr. SAMUEL D. SANDERS, President. jy30 6t

PREPARATORY SCHOOL—SOULE UNIVERSITY, Chappell Hill, Texas. PROFESSOR B. E. CHRIETZBERG, A. M., late Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, has been elected Principal of the school. Parents are assured of a good business education for their sons, and preparation for the Collegiate Classes of the Freshman and Sophomore year. The exercises will open the first Monday in September next. Rates of Tuition, payable half term of five months in advance: Primary classes, \$20 per annum; Elementary classes, \$30 per annum; Advanced English and Classical classes, \$40 per annum; German (extra) \$10 per annum. B. D. DASHIELL, Secretary Trustees. july31-2m.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. A Southern lady, who is a graduate and has taught many years in first-class institutions in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the entire satisfaction of the patrons, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher in Texas, with the view of making that State her permanent home, and devoting her efforts to the promotion of liberal and practical education. Best references given. Address, Mrs. M. C., jly10-2m Box 109, Auburn, Ala.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, MAUCON, 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



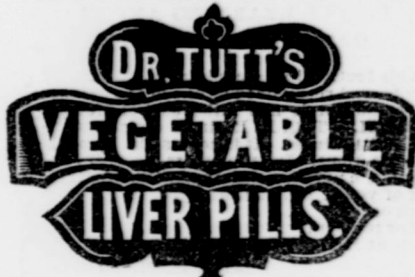
This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

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.

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 Alternative 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, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases. Office, No. 20 Platt Street, New York. June 25-6m

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. And this for two reasons: First—It will enable him to meet his obligations with the publishers. This he is very anxious to do, as a matter of justice to them. Second—He desires that the brethren and people generally should have the benefit of his labors—especially as the author is wofully misrepresented by the advocates of Immersion.

The work has been so often fully endorsed by our bishops, editors and conferences, that there remains nothing more to be said, but to CIRCULATE the work at once among all our people and induce them to READ it. The price is \$2, specie. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to all cash purchasers of ten or more copies at one time. All orders, with cash, should be sent to the undersigned, at Austin city, Texas. Purchasers will designate the route by which their books shall be sent, and will take all risks. They can be shipped on the railroad from Bryan, Burton or Austin; but all orders should be sent to Austin. Will the brethren take hold of this matter at once, and, during the camp-meetings, sell off this remnant of the work? Those who have money to remit will please send it to this place as soon as practicable, and oblige

Your brother in Christ, 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. It presents a STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS, and contains revelations never before made public. Send for circulars and terms to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD. RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. AT THEIR OLD STAND. feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

A. S. AMBLER & CO., (Successors to Ambler & Mason,) Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, 56 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Prompt attention given to all orders. jan17 72 ly

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

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OR TO MESSRS. BARRING BROS. & CO., Liverpool.

Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10-ly

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston. LEE, M'BRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-ly

ALLEN LEWIS & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, And General Commission Merchants STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides, nov17-ly

M. QUIN, Galveston, J. L. HILL, Successor Texas. of Adkins, Shaw & Hill. QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS And General Commission Merchants No. 124 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Consignments solicited. mar17 70 J. 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. j324 6m Galveston, Texas.

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES. NORRIS & CO., Dealers in YELLOW PINE & OYPRESS LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc., Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT. GARY & OLIPHINT, COTTON FACTORS -AND- WHOLESALE GROCERS, 162, 164 and 166 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 72 ly

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR. WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. aug7 6m

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 ly

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

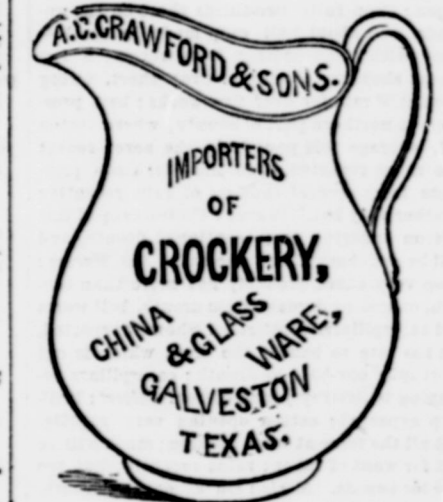
Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. j330 ly

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS. feb14-ly

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

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. apr20 ly

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

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

1200 PACKAGES GLASS WARE. 56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks. A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas. jan26 71

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES. SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3 ly

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW-MILLS, HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, Etc., "KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS, "INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES, "NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the Cheapest in the Market, THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and, with a reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators, Straubs' Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural Implements, And Machinery generally. Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 & 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

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

God has kept two copies of His Historic Records of our race—one on parchment, the other on monumental records and sculptured tablets, buried beneath the crumbling piles of ruined cities. The veil is now lifted, establishing the written by the unwritten word of the Eternal. This book traces the footsteps of the Almighty, the handwriting of His power, and the memorials of His mighty wonders through all ages. A work charming and fascinating. Rev. R. C. Buckner, Paris, Texas, says: "It is giving greater general satisfaction than any book introduced into Texas during the past ten years." Unusual inducements to agents and people. Address J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or 148 Lake St., Chicago. feb21-9m

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

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

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

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...

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.

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, Jan 17 ly

NOTICE: NOTICE:

THE WILSON

NEW UNDERFRED

Sewing Machine Has no Superior.

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled.



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

The Buckeye Shuttle

Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20.

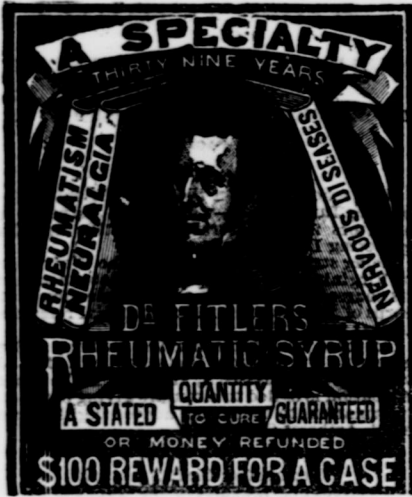
BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county. dec8-ly



SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGG & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may5-ly

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



Get a circular explaining the various forms of Rheumatism, containing prominent testimonials, of the special agent. J. T. KILGORE, Agent, Clinton, Texas. may1 6m

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

\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure.

Medical advice sent by letter without charge, from time to time; personal examination in Rheumatic complaints seldom necessary. Sufferers desiring guarantee should obtain direct, or from the agent, blank application to be filled up containing questions to be answered and mailed to Philadelphia, signed by the patient.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

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

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

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SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas. Jan 17 ly



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Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to Surveying and Conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. Jan10-ly

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CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Will give particular attention to collections in the interior of the State and all parts of the United States, without charge, except customary rates of Exchange. Will receive deposits on open account and issue Certificates of Deposit, and by special provision of its Charter, will divide pro rata among its depositors from one-fourth to one-half of the net profits of its business.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. may22-6f JOHN H. STONE.

M. E. CHURCHES,

North and South.

This valuable book is now out of press and offered for sale

Every Methodist, North and South, should

Buy it, Read it, and Preserve it.

It is a reprint from the Southern Quarterly Review, and is a work of great historical value.

It is a neat little volume, bound in cloth; price cents, with usual discount to the trade.

Address orders to Southwestern Book and Publishing Co., 510 & 512 Washington avenue, St. Louis, or to Logan D. Dameron, President and Manager. aug7 1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Take Simmons' Liver Regulator regularly, enjoy health yourself and give gratification to those about you.

You will have cause to bless the day you heard of Simmons' Liver Regulator. au7 1y

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

Strong Testimony.

STREUVILLE, OHIO, Sept. 4, 1871.

Dr. Wm. H. Tuttle:

DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty to you and to suffering humanity to make public the great merits of your Extract Sarsaparilla. For years I have been a great sufferer, my general health broke down, and I was afflicted with nervousness of the most terrible character, which was soon followed by an eruption all over the body, forming large ulcers in some places, and attended with rheumatic pains. Tongue cannot describe my suffering; I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and had a perfect loathing of food. I was attended by several physicians, who rendered me no relief. I despaired of ever being well again; but thanks to a kind Providence, I accidentally heard of your medicine. I sent for a half dozen bottles, and before I had taken three I began to feel better, my appetite improved, and the rheumatic pains became less severe and I could enjoy sleep. I have continued its use, and have taken eleven bottles, and believe I am a sound man again. The ulcers have all healed, my skin is smooth and healthy, and I have gained twenty-two pounds in weight. I believe my sickness resulted from a taint of scrofula. I would earnestly recommend your compound to my fellow-sufferers.

With deep gratitude to you, I am ever your friend, JAS. FRANKLIN.

Dr. Tuttle's Liver Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, possessing the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestive or torpid liver. They have no equal.

Dr. Tuttle's Hair Dye is endorsed by the best Chemists. may29-1y

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.

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SHIPPING

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in

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FIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

Agents for the Black Star Line

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NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.

jan17 1y

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EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

[From Mrs. (General) John B. Floyd.]

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

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

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

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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 absenting 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. aug21-2t A. J. POTTEL.