

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 16.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1004.]

**Texas Christian Advocate.**  
LARGEST  
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OF ANY  
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"Answers to Correspondents" will be found on our 13th page.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Singing schools ought to have the best and latest publications. "Singing School Echo," just published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, is undoubtedly a superior book. A sample copy may be had by sending seventy-five cents to the publishers.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Port Sullivan College. This institution affords an opportunity for the education of our boys without compelling their absence from the State. Our home educational establishments should be encouraged; in no other way can we hope to secure good schools in our midst. We need hardly say that the location is very healthy and in a fine section of country.

The business card of Messrs. Hobby & Post, cotton factors, appears in our columns. This house requires no indorsement from any paper in Texas. It has been known, personally, to our people for eighteen years. It has great financial strength, is ably managed, does a large cotton selling and goods purchasing, business throughout Texas, and gives universal satisfaction to its customers. Ship to them and you will not regret it.

Now is the time for all good housewives to order their supply of seeds, while the seedsmen's stocks are full and well assorted. By-and-by the seeds most wanted will be all sold out, and the delay in procuring them from other sources may lose a crop. In connection with these remarks, we would say, Mr. Adolph Flake, of this city, so long established in this business, is now prepared to furnish seed for the field, kitchen and flower garden.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Classes for GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH,  
MATHEMATICS and BOOK-KEEPING.

Tuition and Boarding on moderate terms.  
Address—  
H. J. EDGERLEY, Principal.  
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You want TABLE KNIVES and FORKS,  
Always Inquire for  
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Stamp—They are GOOD.  
sep4-tt

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sep4-1m

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aug4-6m

##### HOBBY & POST,

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COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
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179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
aug21-3m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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aug7-6m

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

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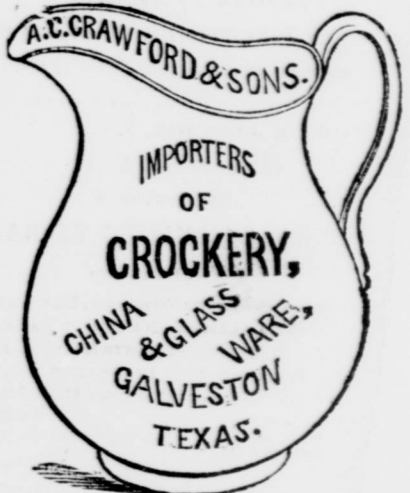
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(LATE OF H. REED & CO.)  
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Who has constantly on hand, ready for ship-  
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Complete, with a Gifford Injector.  
Also,  
A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER,  
With Tubular Boiler, used about  
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I have also in store—  
BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds,  
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Pianos sold on Monthly Payments, if preferred.

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**Standard Scales.**

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FORM SCALES, COUNTER  
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Scales repaired promptly and reasonably.

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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING HARD-  
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aug21 3t



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Abjection,  
of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Dis-  
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Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness,  
Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.  
Office, No. 26 Platt Street, New York.  
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removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also  
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manent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head.  
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Every Citizen who is interested in the remark-  
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**BEANS'**  
**TUCKER**  
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**PLAITER.**  
Makes the most perfect  
Tuck or Plait; done  
away with marker; no  
spring, no noise; not a  
particle of strain on the  
machine. Will last a  
lifetime; suited to all  
machines. Retail price,  
\$3.00. Liberal discount  
to Agents.  
**SELLS RAPIDLY.**  
Pronounced by Sewing-  
machine men to be just  
the thing wanted. Those  
who desire a profitable  
business will send for cir-  
cular and sample Tuck-  
er. Sent on receipt of re-  
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EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.  
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copper and tin, warranted sat-  
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New Patent Rotary Yoke—  
the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.  
For prices and catalogue, apply to  
**E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,**  
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Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Acad-  
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Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of  
pure copper and tin, mounted in the most ap-  
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**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great  
value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS  
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wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the  
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BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor  
to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER  
REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no  
equal as a  
**LIVER MEDICINE.**

It contains four medical elements, never  
united in the same happy proportion in any  
other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a  
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and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the  
body. Such a signal success has attended its  
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**GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC**

for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful off-  
spring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CON-  
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Regulate the Liver and prevent  
**CHILLS AND FEVER.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator  
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Price—\$1 per package; sent by mail, postage  
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\$1 50. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**  
Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.  
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**A CONSUMPTIVE CURED!**

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NIGHT SWEATS, IRRITATION OF THE  
NERVES, DIFFICULT EXPECTORATION,  
SHARP PAINS IN THE LUNGS, NAUSEA at  
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1632 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn., giving  
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aug14-4t

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It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations  
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By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT.  
The most thrilling and powerful book ever  
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LING ARRAY OF FACTS, and contains reve-  
lations never before made public.  
Send for circulars and terms to **NATIONAL**  
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**AGENTS WANTED FOR**  
**A HANDWRITING OF GOD,**

In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.  
God has kept two copies of His Historic Rec-  
ords 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 memori-  
als 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 in-  
troduced 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

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 16.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1004.]

## THE SETTLER.

In a far distant land, the eve  
Had cooled day's sultry glow,  
And shadows down the mountain side  
Came creeping soft and slow  
O'er pastures white with feeding flocks,  
And sheaf-set valley's brow.

For fields of yellow corn waved high  
Where forest trees once stood,  
And the woodman's axe was never heard  
In the green solitude,  
And human footstep never woke  
The echoes of the wood.

But welded now by sturdy hands,  
All day the bright axe rung;  
In the midst of that vast wilderness  
A happy home had sprung,  
And children's gleeful laughter blent  
With voices fresh and young.

Beside his door at sundown sat,  
In the still evening air,  
An aged man; upon his brow  
Were lines of weary care,  
And many a fleeting year had thinned  
His locks of silvery hair.

'Twas half a century and more  
Since he left his native land;  
And now on plains of ripened wheat  
As thick as ocean sand,  
And orchards bent with fruit, he looked,  
All planted by his hand.

The sunset faded, and the stars  
Gleamed in the tinted sky  
By slow degrees; yet still he sat,  
That old man silently--  
Sat listening to the tale his heart  
Told of the days gone by.

Like hear-frost touched by sunlight, fled  
The present from his eyes;  
His mind stirred with the wakening  
Of sweet home-memories,  
Again a bright-haired boy he stood  
Beneath blue English skies.

## Texas Resources.

### A Description of Hill County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE--Through your columns let me say a few words for Hill county: The major part of our county is prairie, and will produce per acre from forty to fifty bushels of corn, and twenty to thirty of wheat, and from 1000 to 1500 pounds of seed cotton. The price of land ranges from one to twenty dollars per acre.

The beautiful creek of Hackberry, passing near our county seat, running south, about equally divides the county. A range of mountains, extending north and south, divides the eastern half of the county. Many a bold spring gushes forth from this mountain, and, like a silvery thread glistening in the sunshine, winds its way through the prairie, till it mingles with the translucent water of the rapidly flowing Hackberry. It is a well-watered county, of bold springs and good wells, of sparkling rills and laughing branches, of flowing creeks and rolling rivers. While the pellucid waters of Noland's river traverse the northern portion of the county, its western border is washed by the briny waters of the majestic rolling Brazos. (Owing to the salt mines on the head waters of the Brazos, its water is briny.)

Passing through the western half of the county is one of the greatest natural curiosities of the West, viz: the Cross Timbers, a beautiful row of timber, with sandy soil, moving straight forward in its course toward the Polar star. It reaches from the briny waters of the Brazos to the crimson current of Red River. As a natural curiosity, this timber outvies Kentucky's Mammoth Cave, the boasted bridge of Virginia, or the ever-thundering Niagara, arched with a thousand rainbows.

With a large valley, reaching across the county, some ten miles in width, lying between the Cross Timbers and the mountain, and Hackberry and its tributaries laving its center, we feel like claiming it as the garden spot of the world.

We have good range. While I write I look out, as it were, at "the cattle upon a thousand hills." We have good society; we are blessed with churches, good schools, and some ten temperance organizations; the council in Peoria is one of the largest in the State. Good fruit, abundant cereal crops. Emigrants, come one, come all! As the hill rises above the surrounding country, so does Hill county rise above other counties in good qualities.

WATSON M. VAUGHAN.  
PEORIA, TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1872.

### Grapes in Western Texas.

#### NUMBER I.

EDITOR ADVOCATE--Western Texas is peculiarly the home of the grape. The wild vines, clambering over tree-tops and covering thickets, in river bottoms and on dry hill sides, is an evidence of this fact. In our dry atmosphere it never rots, and seldom, or never, blights or mildews. It is only during dry seasons that the crop is most profitable in the Northern States. There are several varieties which rot so badly in the Southern States as to be unprofitable, but here they are most reliable bearers. The Warren and Eumelan are examples. Our long summers and genial atmosphere are well adapted to the full development of the saccharine matter and rich bouquet peculiar to this fruit.

We have hundreds of acres of idle post-oak and other sandy lands generally esteemed of little value, which, planted in grapes, would prove far more profitable than our richest bottom lands. Large bodies of these lands lie near the line of contemplated railroads, and the fruit could be shipped abroad, or sold in our own towns and cities, at very remunerative prices. From late accounts, it seems that the drying of raisins is more profitable in California than the manufacture of wine. Our seasons would prove favorable to this business here; but more ripe fruit can be sold in its natural state than will be grown. The fear of overstocking city markets is no longer felt by fruit-growers, as experience proves that this can not be done with first-class fruit. For family use, the ripe and green fruit and expressed juice can be preserved in a pure and healthy condition, in various ways, to keep summer and winter. This is much better, and more profitable than to turn this blessing of God into a curse upon man by the manufacture of wine. But to those who wish to go into the wine business, never was a more inviting field opened. A friend of mine, from forty-five vines, five years old, made about two hundred bottles of pure Warren wine. In our climate the fruit is so sweet as to require no alcohol or sugar (which produces alcohol) to make the wine keep, if the berries are fully ripe.

Many will not plant the vine, because they imagine that, unless scientifically pruned, it will prove a failure. But there are several varieties which will bear a fair crop if allowed to grow at random upon arbors, fences, or trees.

If a goat taught the first lessons in pruning, certainly the art is not difficult, and a little practice will soon teach one the use of the knife. Like everything else, proper care will secure the most favorable results, and judicious pruning is one of the most important means used to produce the heaviest crops. Amateurs have various modes of training, but this variety proves that no one system is perfect, and that the vine can adapt itself to any good treatment.

Another cause which has prevented many from planting the vine, is the want of success in growing the young plant. Many a young tree and vine has been planted only to be killed by the spring and summer drouths. This can be prevented by deeply and thoroughly breaking up the soil several months previous to planting, and occasionally cross-plowing the same to keep it mellow. This is especially necessary on soils inclined to be heavy. The ground, like a sponge, will become well-filled with moisture, gases absorbed, and the elements of fertility dissolved, which will enable the young plant to stand the severest drouth, if set out early in the season.

Level soils should be deeply drained, or heavy rains will compact the soil and disease the roots. The vine prefers a deep, mellow soil, abounding in lime. It will adapt itself to almost any good soil, but if the subsoil is stiff, the roots run near the surface, and there is danger of injuring them in cultivation.

The vine is naturally a climber, and unless furnished with supports, its vigor and health will be injured. Some train to a single post, but a trellis of wire, or long lathes stretched across the posts is better. Better still to form a scaffold, just high enough to work under, and train the vines on this. The roots and fruit love shade, but the leaves must have the sun. China trees, locust, and catalpa make durable posts, and are quickly grown.

In a future article I will give a list of such varieties as do well in Western Texas, but I have not time just now.

AMMON BURR.

### PORT LAVACA, Texas.

#### Texas County Fairs.

Navarro: Corsicana, Sept. 24--28.  
Cooke: Gainesville, Sept. 24--27.  
Dallas: Dallas, Oct. 1--5.  
Gonzales: Gonzales, Oct. 1--3.  
Ellis: Waxahachie, Oct. 1--5.  
Parker: Weatherford, Oct. 2--5.  
Collin: McKinney, Oct. 8--11.  
Washington: Brenham, Oct. 15--18.  
Fannin: Bonham, Oct. 15--18.  
Grayson: Sherman, Oct. 22--26.  
Travis: Austin. Newly organized.

We shall be glad to receive notice from the Secretaries of other County Fairs as to date of exhibitions, so that our list may be complete.

W. M. Potts, writing from Panola county, closes his letter by saying:

The prospects of our county, I think, were never better; corn crops are generally good, and cotton is extra. There will be a larger yield of cotton in this part of the country than there has been for some time, if there is no mishap, and, as a consequence, the people are in good spirits. The ADVOCATE is being well read, and better liked.

## Advantages of Texas.

It possesses uncommonly rich and cheap farming lands.

Its lands can be purchased on easy terms, enabling any industrious man to have a good farm of his own.

The lands produce a greater variety of crops than in most other States.

The health of the State is unsurpassed.

The demand for labor is so general, and the wages for all kinds of laborers so liberal, that no laborer need be out of constant employment at first-class rates.

The excellent facility for grazing all kinds of stock nine months in the year on the commons, renders it a comparatively easy matter to raise stock profitably.

The recent progress of railroads has enabled, and is soon to enable farmers all over the State, to secure a convenient and profitable market for all their spare produce.

The advantages to be gained by raising all kinds of grain, a sufficiency of cotton, and such stock as a farm requires, causes farming to be more profitable here than in most other counties.

Lands are richer than in any other State of the Union.

Lands are more nearly all susceptible of cultivation than those of any other State.

Lands yield a greater variety of crops than any in other State.

Lands have more lasting soil, and therefore deteriorate less rapidly than any other State.

Lands are in greater variety than in any other State.

Health is as good as in any other State or country in North America.

As few fatal diseases as in any other country.

Society as finished and as generally beneficial as in any other country, especially if it be not settled over thirty-five years.

Water is easily obtained, and of as pure and pleasant quality as is to be found in any country not more rolling than this.

Wood and timber sufficiently plentiful for all the demands of a semi-tropical climate.

## Effect of Railroads.

This is written from Willis, a town on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, and situated about forty-eight miles from Houston. This place has gone up like magic. The first lot was bought on the 17th day of last January. Now there are four dry goods stores, with the usual shops, groceries, lawyers' offices, and hotels. Private residences are going up on every hand. The merchants and most of the citizens of Danville have moved here. A good portion of the people of Waverley, as also of Montgomery, are buying lots and building. By-the-way, your correspondent has had the offer of an acre of ground free if he would build on it. The offer is quite tempting. What I regard as quite commendable, the people have, as one of the first things, put up a good house of worship.

G. S. SANDEL.

We may add to the above, as another evidence of progress, that the ADVOCATE has already a goodly list of subscribers at Willis.

## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

A letter from Rev. Lewis P. Lively, of the East Texas Conference, dated Kaufman, August 19th, brings us the sad intelligence that Rev. Wm. K. Wilson, one of the oldest members of the Trinity Conference, died on the morning of the 18th of August. Bro. Lively adds: "His end was peace." What a happy experience is told in these few words! Brother Wilson has been a faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. Though failing strength had for years placed him on the superannuated list, yet both heart and hand were ever open to every good word and work. Our veterans are falling; may faithful men catch their descending mantle.

Rev. S. D. Akin sends a most cheering report from Brazos circuit, Northwest Texas Conference:

At Union Academy, on Deer Creek, four or five weeks since, thirteen joined our church. Our camp-meeting on Cow Bayou continued eleven days. Forty-six applied for membership in our church. The Sunday-school was largely blessed. The meeting near Capt. Barron's, mentioned in our former communication, resulted, with the one held a few weeks before, in about forty conversions. Members are coming in at every appointment. God is with us. We believe the membership is drawing nearer to God.

I appointed a meeting to be held three weeks ago at Power's Chapel, near Capt. Wilder's. I was taken sick, and could not go. The brethren whom I had expected did not reach there; but the Holy Spirit was there. The lay brethren, with the assistance of one feeble and sorely-afflicted local preacher, carried on the meeting, and at last accounts forty persons were inquiring for the old paths to Zion.

Our meetings are closing, not, I think, from declining godliness, but from physical exhaustion and necessity.

We are bringing up our collections with some vigor, notwithstanding the extreme financial stringency.

Rev. Wm. Allen sends us an account of the good work going on in the rounds of Dallas circuit, under the labors of Rev. G. S. Gatewood, of Trinity Conference:

The Little Elm camp-meeting, appointed and conducted by Rev. Geo. S. Gatewood, of Dallas circuit, closed most happily last Tuesday, having been protracted eleven days. It was self-sustaining, and most admirably conducted. I do most heartily endorse self-supporting camp-meetings.

The arbor, sixty by one hundred feet, was most neatly constructed, as well as judiciously arranged. Though so large, it was often entirely occupied. I was never present at a meeting of more pleasant associations. The Holy Spirit seemed to be in camp from the beginning of the services. The result was fifty-five accessions to the church. There were about the same number of conversions. The brethren were refreshed by such glorious showers that Christian advancement was a natural consequence. Brother Gatewood has three other camp-meeting appointments, following each other in succession. May God continue to crown his efforts.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Janes, whose health was much prostrated in May, is slowly recovering his strength, and hopes to officiate at the conferences assigned him.

Professor Winchell, of Ann Arbor, has accepted the Presidency of Syracuse University.

At the Annual Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held at Zurich, six preachers were received into full connection, and seven on trial. The Conference reported an increase of members.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We learn with regret that Dr. Kennedy, the editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, has not improved as rapidly as his friends had hoped. He writes to his paper from Blacksbury, Va., August 14th, that his improvement is "surprisingly and painfully slow." We hope that he soon will be at his post.

The *Pacific Methodist* of August 8th announces the arrival of Bishop McTyeire in that city, looking fresh and vigorous; and, taking but little time for rest, left for Oregon to attend the Columbia Conference. Dr. Sargent was his companion, and will likely accompany him in the round.

## EPISCOPAL.

In Texas there are 30 Episcopal clergymen and 2085 communicants. Last year there were 297 baptisms and 825 confirmations.

According to Bishop Howe, of South Carolina, in the choral service, when the rubric says "read," the ritual may be sung, but when it says "say," the musical rendering must not be employed.

A movement is on foot to establish a home near New York for infirm Episcopal clergymen. One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed toward that object.

The Bishop of Winchester, England, has inhibited a Southampton clergyman for late ritualistic eccentricities. The clergyman in a new church had unrolled an elaborately-worked stole, and after applying his lips to the jeweled cross on the back of it, placed it around his neck, and, facing the congregation, made the sign of the cross on his forehead and breast. The offender considers the inhibition "null and void in the sight of God," and notifies the Bishop that he shall disregard it in all his private spiritual ministrations, and that whether he will disregard it more openly will rest with the benefited clergy of the diocese. He appeals to these clergymen to give him such opportunity. A vast amount of religious zeal is frittered away over trivial forms.

Lord Shaftesbury, having, with 7000 laymen, presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York a memorial against the compulsory use of the Athanasian creed, has received in response the assurance that the matter will receive due consideration, and that they will endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory solution. While anxious to regard the scruples of those who oppose any change, they hope, in conjunction with their brethren, to devise a plan which will meet the wishes of those who object to the solemn use of words which they consider unauthorized by the letter or spirit of Holy Scripture.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

There have been nine accessions to the Presbyterian Church at Texana, Texas, since last spring.

Nashville papers mention the fact that the First Presbyterian Church of that city, at a recent session, adopted

a resolution inviting the congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to participate in their services—the ministers to alternate in the pulpit during the erection of the proposed new Cumberland Presbyterian church.

## UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Maharajah Dhulep Singh married, in 1854, one of the girls of the United Presbyterian Mission School in Cairo, Egypt, and has since celebrated the event by sending it a check for one thousand pounds, or \$5000 in gold. His contribution this year came promptly to hand as evidence of his obligation to the mission school in furnishing him with a good wife.

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

The published statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian Church show 101 congregations, 91 ministers, 8882 members, 516 Sabbath-school teachers, and 4581 scholars. Their additions last year were 870, or nearly 10 per cent. Their total contributions amounted to \$201,532 11, or \$22 70 per member.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. M. L. Gordan has been assigned the work of Foreign Missions in Japan under the care of the American Board. He was ordained at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He will be the first missionary sent out by this body into the foreign field.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

The disturbance in the Third Congregational Church of San Francisco respecting the admission of Chinamen to church membership is yet unsettled. The vote was forty-three in favor, and thirty-eight against. This is rather a strange state of affairs in the church which has had more to say about the sin of caste than any other religious body on the continent.

## BAPTIST.

We learn from the *Advance* that, in a Baptist church in Ohio, eighteen members recently expelled fourteen for the want of soundness on the close communion question.

We see it stated that in South Carolina there are four hundred Baptist churches and only three hundred preachers to supply them.

In Missouri there are 59 associations, 2251 churches, 76,016 members, 846 ministers, 806 Sunday-schools, with 54,508 teachers and scholars. Two-thirds of the churches have Sunday-schools. The membership comprises one-twenty-seventh of the population of the State.

## LUTHERAN.

St. Johns English congregation raised last year for church purposes over thirty thousand dollars, and will do as well this year.

There are three United Synods (Lutheran) in America. They are composed of those who, in Europe, were members of the United Church (Lutheran and Reformed,) who seek to perpetuate the Prussian in this land. The two Synods in the West, united some two years ago, and an organic union between the East and West is now proposed. When united, they will have about two hundred ministers.

The *Lutheran Observer* announces the appointment, by the President, of

Rev. A. R. Howbert, of West Liberty, Ohio, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of Iowa.

## MENNONITES.

The *Herald of Truth*, of Elkhart Indiana, says that four young men—three Russians and one German—have reached that point, examining the prospect this country affords as the future home of their people. Their favorable report will, in all probability, ensure the emigration of the Mennonites from Russia to our shores. The editor of the *Herald* has received several letters of inquiry from the brethren in Russia.

## CATHOLIC.

We are informed that the priest who officiated in the Catholic cathedral in this city (Galveston) Sunday, August 25th, in positive terms forbid all Catholic parents from sending their children to a Protestant school, or to the public schools, on pain of being denied the communion, so long as they continued in disobedience to this command from their spiritual superiors. It appears that the contest with the Catholic Church upon the school question is about to be opened in Texas.

It is announced that Father Beck, the Superior General of the Jesuits, has convoked an assembly of that order at Rome, to consider the expediency of changing the name and dress of the Jesuits who have been expelled from Prussia, so that they can unite with the other religious orders still permitted to remain in that country.

A private dispatch has been received from Rome to the effect that Bishop Bayley, of Newark, has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, to succeed Archbishop Spalding. Bishop Bayley was formerly an Episcopalian.

## OLD CATHOLICS.

The confirmation tour of the Archbishop of Utrecht is being still continued through Bavaria, and in many places is the cause of great rejoicing. The Archbishop of Munich sought to arrest his work by appealing to the Minister of Worship, who declined interfering. So the prelate moves on in his work of confirmation, and the Old Catholics are thereby greatly encouraged.

## JEWISH.

Giving an account of the efforts of two young English ladies who appeared at Pressburg, Hungary, as missionaries to the Jews, the *Jewish Messenger* says: "But Hungarian Jews are neither easily converted nor very polite to missionaries, even when they belong to the fair sex. The pious ladies were assaulted, and had to leave the place in great haste during the night." The bitter persecutions the Jews have endured should have taught them a lesson of tolerance. The violence of the Hungarian Jews showed they were as bigoted as the Catholics who run the Spanish inquisition, and their assault on females showed a deficiency of manhood.

A mission station to the Jews has been sustained by the Free Church of Scotland in Constantinople for twenty-seven years. During the last three years its success has been marked, resulting in the conversion of a number of Jews. In point of success among the descendants of Israel it is second only to Pesh.

Webberville Circuit.

Mr. EDITOR—We began our camp-meeting Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in July, on "Sandy," at Bennett's Mills. But few were present at the opening. On the next day, however, many came and pitched their tents. The fixing of tents, visiting, etc., made the interest, in a religious point of view, very weak during Saturday and Saturday night. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning we had a soul-stirring sermon from Bro. Delaplain, from Gal. vi. 7-8. In a prayer-meeting, in the grove, held immediately after the close of the 8 o'clock services, several brethren said they felt the force of that sermon. At 11 A. M. Dr. Connor preached a telling sermon from Luke ix. 59-60. At 3 P. M. Brother Fred Allen preached us a good, warm sermon; and at night Brother J. W. Whipple preached a most effective sermon from I. Cor. vi. 19. Several came to the altar.

Monday morning, 8 o'clock, held quarterly conference. The preacher in charge reported twenty-three conversions, and twenty-two accessions to the M. E. Church, South; fourteen adults baptized and two infants; one death; amount of money received present quarter, \$70 75; whole amount received the present year by the preacher in charge, \$145 75. The Presiding Elder gave the conference a very plain, brotherly talk on the duty and importance of supporting the preachers. Several changes were made in the Board of Stewards in consequence thereof. The object aimed at was efficiency, for it will take thorough work to make up the balance of the allowance of the preacher in charge—\$455—to say nothing of the Presiding Elder's claim.

Tuesday and Wednesday there were fourteen conversions, and many greatly revived. At times we seemed to have gone back to the old palmy days of camp-meetings, when the whole campground seemed permeated with the Divine Spirit. Our meeting lasted over two Sabbaths, and resulted in seventeen conversions and fourteen accessions to our church.

On Saturday before the second Sabbath in August, Brother Rivers and Williamson began a meeting at Forest Grove, four miles southwest from Webberville, over the Colorado. In this community there had been no preaching for seven or eight years till the present year. I joined these brethren on Monday, and our meeting lasted till Friday night. We had, everything considered, a profitable meeting. Two young men were converted—one the son of a deceased Methodist preacher. We formed a church of ten members, and more would have joined had they been there. We left four or five earnest penitents at the altar. The brethren resolved to form a Sabbath-school, and hold a prayer-meeting every Sabbath where there was no preaching.

L. ERCANBRACK, P. C.  
August 23, 1872.

Marshall District Conference.

Mr. EDITOR—The District Conference for Marshall District, East Texas Conference, held its recent session at Bellview circuit, commencing on the first instant, Rev. Daniel Morse, Presiding Elder, in the chair. Conference opened with the usual religious exercises. Rev. E. B. Thompson was elected secretary, and discharged his duties well. The usual questions were asked and the responses showed a marked improvement in all the interests of the church; especially, in its spiritual status. The district has been visited with revival power. At Starville, Starville circuit, under the pastoral care of that model itinerant, Rev. J. S. Mathis, there were eighty converts; and good meetings, resulting in a number of conversions, were reported at other points on the same circuit. The

District Meeting, Mr. Editor, was a success. Our Presiding Elder is certainly the "right man in the right place," probing to the bottom and overlooking nothing. Prominence was given to religious exercises, not only at regular church hours, but in the conference room; there, we realized God's presence; felt he was near at every convocation, and were happy. It was, sir, comparable to an old-fashioned class-meeting. The programme of the Elder, in selecting special subjects, and appointing ministers, beforehand, to preach from them, worked well. This system is well adapted to the proper indoctrination of our people. Under these sermons God revived his work. We had as many as thirty penitents at the altar of prayer on Sunday night, and two conversions. Bro. Morse preached Sunday at 11 o'clock, on the relation of children to the church—the subject having been selected by the District Conference of last year for the Elder of this. I cannot say too much for this effort. It was concise, clear, conclusive; embracing more in a small compass than is usual in our writers and speakers on this and kindred subjects. By the way, we would like to see it in print, that our circumlocutionists may read and learn how much may be said in a small compass. Your correspondent heard a gentleman of distinction—a member of the Methodist Church, a steward in that church, and an officer of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State—say, he was raised a Methodist and baptized in infancy, but when he grew to manhood was not a believer in infant baptism. But, after hearing that sermon, he was a strong believer, and no man could shake him in his faith.

The claims of the ADVOCATE were canvassed extensively (some friction here) and endorsed, together with the *Home Advocate*, published at Jefferson. Most of us are much pleased with your paper, and feel a deep interest, not to say pride, in it.

The financial policy of the Louisiana Conference, to meet the claims of superannuated preachers, etc.—levying a tax equal to a certain per cent. of each preacher's salary, and requiring its collection from the several charges, or else, compelling the preachers, individually, to pay it—was recommended to the Annual Conference for adoption. Brother Sanders, living within the bounds of the district—a superannuate of the Louisiana Conference, was with us, and aided much by his counsel and experience. He preached once—much to the encouragement and comfort of his auditory. I would write more, but, lest I weary you, desist.

JAS. B. HALL.  
JAMESTOWN, Aug 9, '72.

Greenville Circuit.

Mr. EDITOR—"The Lord of Hosts is still with us." In my last I said we were at Mt. Carmel laboring for a blessing. Our meeting lasted ten days, and resulted in the conversion of twenty-six souls to God and twenty-two added to the church, and a gracious stirring up of the membership. At this place we have a *live* Sabbath-school. How easy, comparatively speaking, it is to have a revival in a Sabbath-school! Just give us these engines of God's instructing and preparing grace, then the seed of converting grace falls into healthy soil, immediately springing up, producing "an hundredfold." Our veteran brother, Wm. P. Reed, of the Rockwall circuit, was with us, and labored most efficiently.

On our adjournment here, we commenced at Hackberry school-house, on Indian Creek, in immediate vicinity of the late unfortunate "Bob Lee and Peacock" difficulty, which caused so much trouble, and even bloodshed; but I take pleasure in recording that these

troubles have all subsided; peace and amity prevail. I have never held a meeting where I had better order and attention than here. The effort was profitable, resulting in nineteen conversions and twelve accessions. We organized a society and are hopeful of still better times in the future. May God grant that the peace "which passeth understanding" may continue with them. Men and communities, sometimes, so "fall out" by the way in their wickedness, that nothing but the "Gospel of Peace" can bring them together.

We are now in Greenville, praying for a blessing here. I must say before closing that all our local brethren are truly in the work, peace and unanimity prevailing throughout our work. Pray for us, and that the good work may go on.

T. E. SHERWOOD.  
GREENVILLE, Aug. 9, 1872.

Soule University.

Mr. EDITOR—Permit me to say, in response to the inquiries on the subject, that, though the undersigned will not be connected with Soule University during the coming term as a regular instructor, there will be no interruption to the regular course of instruction. Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Board of Trustees to be found in another column.

Prof. Christberg was associated with me as Professor of ancient languages, and I take great pleasure in commending him to the public as a wise and judicious disciplinarian, as well as a capable instructor. Young gentlemen can be associated with him as boarders, and be assured of his kindly oversight and care.

The quiet and refinement of Chapel Hill, rendering it a desirable educational centre, are too well known throughout the State to need any endorsement. In these respects it remains unsurpassed, and economy of living is as well assured at this point as any in the State. The coming term, I think, will witness the continued prosperity of this reliable and valuable institution of the church.

Very respectfully,  
F. A. MOOD.

The good Lord has lately given us several seasons of refreshing on our work. At Augusta, in the northeastern corner of Houston county, the Lord gave us a gracious revival. Several were converted and joined the church, and a deep religious interest pervaded the community. Near Parker's mills, we have just closed a six days' meeting, where we were greatly blessed by the presence of the Lord in saving power. The meeting resulted in fifteen or twenty conversions, and fourteen accessions to the church. They have had no circuit preaching here for several years. We reorganized and set out anew. The Master has been with us, saving sinners and sanctifying believers. Holiness to the Lord is not only the central idea of our Christianity, but the source of power in the church and the ministry. Without holiness, revivals are uncertain, spasmodic, and often drag into defeat.

E. P. ROGERS.

Dr. O. Fisher and the Davilla Debate.

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—My attention has just been called to a letter from Doctor O. Fisher, which appeared in your issue of the 31st ult., in which—if not in so many words, at least by inuendo—he accuses Mr. Carroll with "manufacturing" the speeches ascribed to Doctor Fisher in the "Davilla Debate," now in process of publication in the *Texas Baptist Herald*. As I am the phonographer who reported that debate, you will at once see that this charge necessarily implicates me as *particeps criminis* in an act of literary malfeasance which, if actually perpetrated, must forever attach a stigma of infamy to myself, as well as

Mr. Carroll; for, as a reporter, I was bound in honor to give a full and accurate transcript of the arguments on both sides, uninfluenced by any personal bias of my own, or by any sinister considerations that might be brought to bear upon me from extraneous sources. I therefore rely on your candor and love of fair play to give insertion to what I have to say in vindication of myself against so injurious an imputation.

It seems almost impossible to give adequate emphasis to one's denial of the Doctor's charge without using terms that might seem to border on the vituperative, and such as are usually interdicted in the intercourse of gentlemen. I have no alternative, however, but to give to it the flattest and most unequivocal denial. It is a gratuitous calumny without a shade or shadow of justification, or even of palliation. Shakspeare says:

"He that speaks false, not truly speaks;  
Who speaks not truly—lies!"

Now, certainly, Doctor Fisher, "speaks not truly" when he says that Mr. Carroll or anybody else "manufactured" the speeches ascribed to him in my report of the debate. I am very sorry that the Doctor should not have found it convenient to specify the sentiments or arguments that have been falsely attributed to him, or those that have been improperly suppressed. I suppose, however, he had very discreet reasons for his silence on these points. At the same time, I cannot but think that every candid mind will regard, as strong presumptive evidence against the truth of such a charge, the fact that I sent him, for his revision and correction, his own speeches as they are now appearing in the *Herald*, accompanied, at the same time, with those of Mr. Carroll, and that he retained these in his possession, if I remember right, not less than two or three months; so that if he chose to forego the right of making the necessary corrections and emendations, he has no one to blame but himself.

I am not unknown as a reporter in Texas, and, for the more part, have been engaged in this capacity on occasions when party spirit ran high; when, for instance, Gen. A. J. Hamilton and Gov. E. J. Davis were contestants in the arena; but I never received from either of these gentlemen other than complimentary acknowledgments of the correctness and faithfulness of the report furnished of their respective speeches. Whatever may be my reputation as to skill and expertness in my vocation, this is certainly the first instance in which my character for fairness and impartiality has been called in question, and certainly nothing that I have done in this line has furnished less ground for this type of unfavorable criticism than my report of Doctor Fisher's part in the Davilla Debate. Moreover, I may state that I submitted to the Doctor a report of part of his first speech a few hours after its delivery, and that he was pleased to express himself satisfied with its correctness.

It is true, that by this device of repudiating the debate, the Doctor has saved himself or his friends from the payment of some \$75; but at the same time, this deprives him of all control over its publication. He has now no proprietary right in it whatever; that, of course, inheres in those who defray the cost of reporting; and, further, there were no stipulations, as the Doctor avers, making the publication of the debate contingent upon the joint approval of the parties concerned in it, and if there had been, they would not have been binding on me, as I was no party to them, and the report of Dr. Fisher's speeches would have remained my property for me to do as I liked with, so long as my claim for reporting them remained unsatisfied.

JOHN TOVELL.  
CRITTENDEN BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
HOUSTON, August 24, 1872.

## Correspondence.

## History of Methodism in Texas.

I have just completed the reading of this work, by Rev. H. S. Thrall. I have read it with care, and confess that, as a whole, I am pleased with it. It does not contain everything that might have been written; many links are lost out of the chain of facts, and facts of interest and importance; but this is not the fault of the author, but the failure of parties holding these facts to report them in time for the work. But the writer of the work has collected a vast number of facts which ought to be treasured up by all lovers of Methodism, and by all Texans. These facts are well worth the price of the book, and its general circulation may lead to the development of other facts which may yet supply many of the missing links. Let all the Methodists buy and read it.

I take this opportunity to add the following in regard to one item of the history:

Orceneth Fisher began his itinerant life in Southeast Indiana, in the year 1822. He traveled a short time with N. B. Griffith on Madison circuit; then with Wm. H. Raper on the Lawrenceburg circuit; then on the Oxford circuit, in Ohio, in the place of James Jones; then on the Charlestown circuit, in Indiana, with James Armstrong, where, in about eight weeks, eighty souls were added to the church. Thence he was removed to Vincennes circuit, and put in charge of it by Samuel Hamilton, P. E. Here, in seven months the Lord added 318 to the church, several of whom became preachers of the gospel. A part of the time on this circuit he had the assistance and oversight of Rev. Job M. Baker, who still lives. On this circuit the last of the old district conferences was held for the Indiana District. Here young Fisher first made the acquaintance of Bishop McKendree, who called at the conference camp-meeting on his way to St. Louis. He was so taken with the bishop that he would have gladly gone at his bidding to the farthest verge of the green earth. The first three circuits mentioned above then belonged to the Ohio Conference; the last two, to the Missouri Conference. O. Fisher was recommended by this district conference for admission on trial in the Missouri annual conference, and was admitted at its then pending session, in Missouri, 1823, Bishop McKendree presiding, and was stationed on the Illinois circuit, under John Dew, S. H. Thompson, P. E. Here, in Illinois, with the exception of one more year in Indiana, he continued to labor until near the close of 1839, when, his health having failed, he came as a self-constituted missionary to Texas; crossed the Sabine river on Christmas day and stopped for the night in San Augustine. The next day he made the acquaintance Rev. L. Fowler, and others, and took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Texas, and thus became a Texan, Dec. 26, 1839. He soon had the privilege of preaching at McMahan's and several other places on his way to the West. He fell in with old Brother Spear and other preachers on their way to their work, and spent a glorious Sabbath at old Brother Robinson's, in company with Revs. Jesse Hord, J. P. Sneed, and others. With Brother Sneed he traveled on as far west as Ruttersville, made the acquaintance of Rev. R. Alexander, P. E., and was by him appointed to the Brazoria circuit to supply the place of Rev. Abel Stevens. Early in 1840 he took charge of the work, and soon had a circuit extending from Velasco, at the mouth of the river, to Rev. Jno. Patton's, twelve miles above Richmond. Here he labored till near the last of April, when he sold his horse and took passage for New Or-

leans on the schooner Dream, Capt. Koffskey, a pious Methodist exhorter. The schooner dropped into Sabine Pass, where we spent the Sabbath and preached to a small congregation, in a private house, the first sermon, as was said, that was ever preached at the Pass, April 24, 1840. On the 15th of May, Fisher reached his home at Waterloo, Illinois. As he came without his family, it was necessary that he should return. He made many pleasant acquaintances on the Brazoria circuit, his principal home being at the house of Maj. J. P. Caldwell. He found thirty members on the circuit and left it with sixty. In 1841 Fisher was transferred, with Geo. West, to Texas, by Bishop Morris, and arrived in San Augustine on the same day that the bishop, John Clark and J. W. Whipple arrived, they having come overland and we by water from St. Louis to Rodney, and thence to San Augustine by land.

Many additional facts I could give connected with these outlines, but I am afraid my letter is now too long for a place in your good paper.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, Aug. 15, 1872.

## An Important Question.

MR. EDITOR—The success of a minister of the Gospel in his proper calling is of great moment to the church and the world. The world cannot be saved without the labors of the ministry; if otherwise, then the "Lord of the vineyard" was guilty of a needless exercise of authority in appointing them. And the church cannot exist without ministerial labor. Take away entirely the labors of the ministry, and the funeral knell of the church is sounded. Grievous wolves and the devil would soon utterly destroy God's heritage. But it is not so easy to obtain a faithful, humble, devoted, efficient, intelligent minister, who will breast the current of sin in every form, and bravely bear aloft the banner of the Gospel. And what a pity, a sad pity it is, when a church has such an one, and then from sheer neglect, or from worse, covetousness, will not support him!

Mr. Editor, the "Week of Prayer" is here; but had we not better pray God to make the church support the preachers she has already, rather than pray him to send out more to share the sad fate of the present half-fed, half-clothed laborers?

Yours, etc.,

FELLOW-LABORER.

August 13, 1872.

[The above is from one of our faithful preachers. He has had revivals all over his charge this year. Hundreds have been converted through his instrumentality this year. Yet, amid these scenes of triumph, he has borne upon his heart the question, "Must I retire from the field, white unto the harvest, because the church fails in my support?" Many others are pondering the same question. The church must answer it.—ED.]

## Stephensville District.

MR. EDITOR—The first session of the District Conference for the Stephensville Mission District was held at Rock church, in Hamilton county, beginning on Thursday, the 18th, and closing on Saturday, the 20th of July, 1872, Rev. Wm. Monk, presiding.

There were eighteen official members present, four pastors and fourteen lay representatives. Palo Pinto and Camp Colorado missions were not represented in person. The conference held its sessions from 8 to 10½ A. M. so as not to interfere with the services of the sanctuary. The business of the conference was transacted with harmony and dispatch.

The following named brethren were elected lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference, which convenes at Belton, Oct. 23, 1872: Rev. W. F.

Graves, J. C. Rogan, T. H. Shugart and J. T. Tunnell. Alternates—Rev. T. S. Ewell, J. H. Trimble, Joab Harral and W. M. McNeal.

Indian creek church, in Comanche county, was chosen as the place of holding the next District Conference.

A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to furnish the editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE with a synopsis of the proceedings of the conference for publication, in obedience to which I send you a copy of some of the reports, and you can publish such extracts as you deem proper.

The good people of Rock church vicinity got the hearty thanks of the conference, in the form of a resolution, for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they entertained the members of the conference during the session.

In addition to the transactions of the secular business of the church, we had a revival of religion. The church was powerfully revived, and quite a number were converted and added to the church. Having left before the close of the meeting, I am unable to report the final result. The interests of the occasion were augmented by a visit from Dr. F. Olin Dannelly, of Waxahachie, and Rev. John T. Lowe, late of Emory College, Ga., both of whom preached. Dr. Dannelly also addressed the conference and audience in behalf of the educational interests of the church.

Respectfully,

J. T. TUNNELL, Sec'y.

## Marshall District Looking Up.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I have just returned from holding a series of quarterly meetings and our district conference. I will furnish you a few items for your paper:

There has been a glorious revival at Starrville, resulting in the conversion and accession of eighty souls. At other points on the circuit their indefatigable pastor, Brother J. S. Mathis, reports other conversions and accessions to our church, swelling the number to more than one hundred. At Bascom Chapel we had a time of great rejoicing; several conversions, happy and bright, with as many accessions. Here, with scarcely an exception, all pray, sing and shout. They have been trained by that good brother, (God ever bless him) Caleb H. Smith, whose soul, table and cribs are of sufficient dimensions to suit any emergency. We reluctantly left this good people—happy, however, to leave the church and community astir with a revival flame.

My next appointment was at Asbury Chapel, on the Knoxville circuit. Here we had a melting time; a profitable meeting, with two accessions and one conversion, and left a large number of penitents at the altar. But for the district conference so near at hand, this meeting would have been longer protracted. Bro. I. N. Craven, their pastor, had just closed a protracted meeting at Stovall's Chapel, resulting in the conversion and accession of about twenty souls. I have only time (as am ready to leave for another quarterly meeting) to give a few jots in reference to our late district conference at Bellview. Suffice it to say, the attendance was large, and a rich vein of piety run through our conference sessions and church services. We had cheering reports from nearly all of the charges. Our preachers have been faithful in the discharge of ministerial duty, and God has greatly blessed their labors. Nearly two hundred souls have been converted and received into the church since the last quarter. As our secretary may furnish you with interesting items, I will not anticipate. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward man." DANIEL MORSE.

HICKORY GROVE, Aug. 8, 1872.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Potash and wood ashes make an excellent manure for grapes. Possibly the best and most convenient is burnt bones.

Green food for fowls is important to insure good health. Access to a grass plat is a good plan, or if not convenient, grass chopped or clipped should be supplied to them daily.

The mesquite grass of Texas, being a native, might, with proper effort, be made a success in all our black lands. It will bear tramping better than any other grass of which we have any knowledge.

A writer from Florida, in the *Southern Cultivator*, claims superior value for Brahmin oxen for farm work. He says they can outrun a mule and outwalk a horse, besides showing wonderful spirit, strength and endurance.

In transplanting fruit-trees all the small roots should be carefully preserved; then follow with careful cultivation, mulching and an occasional washing with lye and soft soap, and the trees are apt to be large and thrifty.

Hen's eggs hatch in from nineteen to twenty-one days; Guinea's, from twenty-five to twenty-seven days; turkey's, from twenty-six to twenty-nine days; duck's twenty-eight to thirty days; goose's, thirty days.

A half pound of blistering ointment and a half pint of spirits of turpentine, heated over a slow fire until thoroughly mixed, is an excellent remedy for the swenny in horses. Pinch up the skin on the diseased shoulder, prick several times with a needle and rub in the mixture. Repeat the rubbing for three or four days until the shoulder is well blistered.

## WASTE BASKET.

A square dinner—soda crackers.

A rare flower—the pink of politeness.

A few vices will often obscure many virtues.

A girl has a ringing laugh when she is a belle.

The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.

Never despair of being useful. Even a grindstone may do a good turn.

Bulwer says poverty is an idea. It's about the only idea some people ever have.

A pleasant voice, pleasant manner, and pleasant disposition are as good as gold to the possessor.

Mr. A. G. Allen had the "pint" taken out of his name by telegraph, which made "A Gallon" of it.

What is the difference between a hen with a wing and a hen without a wing? A mere difference of a *pinion*.

What is the difference between a cashier and a schoolmaster? One minds the till, the other tills the mind.

A shoddy matron told a gentleman that one of her lovely daughters was "bluenet," and the other a "bronze!"

The difficulty in life is the same as the difficulty in grammar—to know when to make the exceptions to the rules.

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fine lady? One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

An exchange, describing a funeral, says: "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length; as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

Our Monthlies for September.

THE SCULPTOR.

I saw a sculptor all intent  
Upon his marble white,  
And all his energies were bent  
To mould it day and night.  
With mallet hard, and tools of strength,  
And many strokes severe,  
The block was made to feel at length  
That skillful hands were near.

And I beheld a child look on,  
And gaze with wondering eye;  
She saw the splinters, one by one,  
In all directions fly:  
The doubts that fill'd that simple mind  
Were hard to understand,  
Like curious things that children find  
Upon the ocean's strand.

The marble chips, at every stroke,  
Were scattered one by one,  
When childish doubt broke out and spoke,  
"Father, why waste the stone?"  
"It is," he said, in accents mild,  
"By strokes and heavy blows  
That as the marble wastes, my child,  
The more the statue grows."

Are we not all but children's stuff,  
In doubt and want of sight?  
And like the little child we call  
In darkness for the light.  
How many curious questions still  
Are asked by children here,  
As we behold a Father's skill  
Excite our childish fear.

We see our dear ones pass away,  
Whom we have loved so long;  
Our little ones who could not stay,  
Whose life was rich in song:  
We see our loved possessions fly;  
And leave us with such haste;  
Then ask in our simplicity,  
"Oh, why is all this waste?"

And then, amidst our trembling fears,  
A Father's voice is heard,  
Who wipes away our falling tears  
By His most gentle word—  
"It is," he says, in accents mild,  
"By strokes and heavy blows  
That as the marble wastes, my child,  
The more the statue grows."

—Sunday Magazine.

Revised Book of Proverbs.

No reader can go through this clear and clean-cut revised version, instantly intelligible in almost every clause, without a deepened impression of the value and completeness of the whole collection as a book of practical wisdom, true and useful now as ever. "There is no type of human character that is not found here, in sharply-defined and unmistakable outlines; and few strokes are needed to fill in the personal lineaments of an individual representative of the type to which the sinner belongs." In this point of view the book is complete. Its view of life is at once majestic and simple. What pictures of the young man, the wise man, the shrewd man, and the complete matron!

We can only note a few points about the amended translation. As a general rule, the excellent characteristics of the common version are preserved, while its rough places are made smooth, its inaccuracies corrected, and its stumbling-blocks removed out of the way. For example: xii. 18, instead of "There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health," we have, "There is that *prates* as with thrusts of the sword, but the tongue of the wise is a *healing*;" xii. 26, "The righteous is more excellent than his neighbor," reads, "The righteous *will* guide his fellow;" xiii. 12, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick: but when the desire cometh it is a tree of life," is amended thus: "Hope deferred makes the heart sick: but *desire attained* is a tree of life:" so in vs. 23, "There is that is destroyed for want of judgment," is made more definite, "There is that is *consumed* without measure." In vs. 15 of the same chapter, the rendering, "The way of transgressors is *hard*," is justly retained in preference to Gesenius' "The way is a *perennial* stream," adopted also by Dr. Robinson. See, too, xx. 21, which as revised reads, "A heritage abhorred in the beginning, its end shall not be blessed," and vs. 25, "A wise king sifts out [instead of "scattereth"] the wicked, and turns over them the wheel." In xxi., "Channels of water is the king's heart in Jehovah's hand," gives the figure much more aptly than "The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of water."

We are somewhat more doubtful whether the change in viii. 17 is an improvement: "Them that love me I love; and they that early seek me shall find me," instead of the less artificial and more musical construction, so familiar too, "I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me:" this can hardly be improved upon. So, too, in viii. 30 and 31, where wisdom is described (by a very literal rendering) as "*sporting* always before him; *sporting* in his habitable earth;" "*disporting*" might have been better, if the bold figure must be verbally retained.—*Galaxy*.

Literary Physique.

A corpulent intellectualist is a contradiction. One might as well talk of lazy lightning or a sedentary will-o'-the-wisp. The greatest writers of all ages have been lean, lath-like beings, with hardly body enough to cover their souls. The distinguished ancients were all thin. Plato's name implies breadth, but that is said to have been suggested by his forehead, not his shoulders.

Indeed, it is far from cheering to a person afflicted with an excess of adipose tissue to ponder upon the personal description of men of genius. Dr. Johnson was so lean and lank at the time he wedded the bouncing Mrs. Porter, that "his immense structure of bones was hideously visible." Pope was once defined as an interrogation point, "a little crooked thing that asks questions," and he wore three pairs of stockings to make his slender legs respectable. You remember Young's extempore epigram upon Voltaire, who had been ridiculing Milton's allegory of "Sin and Death:"

You are so witty, profligate, and thin,  
At once we think thee Milton, Death and Sin.

Poets usually have mere apologies for bodies. Rogers looked like a resuscitated mummy; Shelley's figure was tall and almost unnaturally attenuated; the bodily vehicle which kept John Keats with us for all too brief a season "appeared assumed for the occasion;" and Mrs. Browning was only a shadow of a woman.

Byron inherited a tendency to obesity, with many other bad things, from his plethoric, passionate mother; but he was determined not to be "more fat than bard besems." He even tried a regimen of one raisin and a glass of brandy per day, which if persevered in would doubtless lead to the same discouraging result as did the plan of the economical farmer to teach his horse to live without eating. Just as the animal got used to it "he up and died." The "Pilgrim's" journal contains frequent allusions to this thorn of the flesh. He really enfeebled himself by fasting. But Trelawney, his rather ill-natured biographer, says that this was not done from vanity, but on account of his lameness, for when he added to his weight even standing was painful. But it is added, "By starving his body Byron kept his brains clear."

Alas! must we agree to the statement that "Genius is lean and solitary!"—*Galaxy*.

Irish Bulls.

The quickness of reply and richness of wit exhibited by Irishmen is unequalled by any other nation. A native of Ireland can always get out of a difficulty by the sharpness of his wits. When the officer told a private to go and let his captain know he was the idlest rascal in the regiment, he answered, "Please your honor, you would not have me go with a lie in my mouth?" There is often, too, a beautiful pathos in these Irish tales that is closely allied to their humor. A poor old woman being sympathized with on the loss of her teeth, replied, "Time for me to lose 'em when I've nothing for 'em to do." An Irishman never blunders from stupidity, but because his head has more than it can carry. His

name is invariably associated in our minds with bulls. A bull has been explained as a false expression of truth, and Sydney Smith calls it a counterpart of witticism; for wit discovers real relations that are not apparent, while a bull admits apparent relations that are not real. Most of the bulls we know of are so mirth-producing that we think we cannot do better than string a few together. An Irish coroner, in remarking on the great mortality of a certain winter, went on to observe that "there are a great many people dying this year who never died before." It must have been a brother of this gentleman who, while playing at cards, noticed that a shilling was deficient in the pool, and cried out, "Here is a shilling short; who put it in?" It was Sir Richard Steele that said to a certain great man whom he wished to invite, "If, sir, you ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there." It being remarked that a nobleman's wife had no children, a medical man hazarded the opinion that he had noticed such to be hereditary in some families. The following description of a very thin man is not bad: "He's grown so thin I hardly knew him. You are thin and I am thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together." Sir Boyle Roche was a living walking bull, and his speech was one continued blunder. In consequence a large number of bulls have been attributed to him. In a speech in the Irish House of Commons he remarked, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is usually followed by a greater."—*Living Age*.

Dueling Anecdotes.

A good deal of chivalrous feeling was sometimes displayed by duelists in their care to avoid taking any unfair advantage. Seconds who had not had much experience in these affairs, sometimes committed egregious blunders in placing their principals.

Captain Kirby, one of the most dashing and thorough soldiers in the East Indian army, "went out" with another officer at the Cape of Good Hope. When the question was put, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" he replied, to the surprise of the seconds: "No; I am not ready, as we stand. You have placed my opponent in a line with that column, and I could hardly miss him, if I tried." The unfairness of the position being rectified, the duel proceeded, and both were severely wounded.

One of the most beautiful examples of high-mindedness in dueling was that of the Earl of Balcarras, in his duel with Benedict Arnold, the traitor. It will be recollected that part of the reward of that wretched man's treachery was the rank of General in the British army; yet few, if any, of the officers would associate with him.

One day, King George III., with Arnold beside him, addressed Lord Balcarras, and asked him if he was not acquainted with General Arnold. "What—Arnold, the traitor?" replied the high-spirited Tory. "No, may it please your Majesty; nor have I any desire to know him." So crushing an affront could not be passed by, in those days. Arnold sent Balcarras a challenge, and, as he held a commission in the army, the nobleman felt that he could not refuse to meet him. They met, and, when the word was given, Arnold fired, but the Earl stood motionless, looking contemptuously at his opponent, whose ball had grazed his cheek. "My lord," cried Arnold, at length, "are you not going to fire?" Balcarras elevated his pistol, discharged it in the air, hurled it toward his adversary, with the memorable reply, "No sir; I leave traitors to the public executioner." As his lordship had received Arnold's fire without returning it, no further satisfaction could be de-

manded, according to the rules of dueling which then existed.—*Overland Monthly*.

Anecdote of Gen. Beauregard.

After much effort, Beauregard persuaded Jefferson Davis to withdraw Joseph E. Johnston's army from Winchester and unite it with that at Manassas. Beauregard's object was to attack McDowell, and this would undoubtedly have been done had Johnston been permitted to move earlier. As it was, the orders for the attack were all made out and forwarded to the division commanders on Saturday night, the clerks in Adjutant-General Jordan's office being busy till long after midnight in copying these orders. The attack, as is well known, was frustrated by McDowell's unexpected flank movement, which, but for the timely arrival of Kirby Smith's brigade, would in all probability have resulted in the destruction of the Confederates.

To make assurance doubly sure, and to enable him to put every available trained soldier in the field, Beauregard induced Mr. Davis to call out for a brief service all the militia of the counties adjoining Manassas. The militia were to remain in the entrenched camp which the regular troops had vacated when they marched out to bivouac on the line of Bull Run.

On Saturday morning, the 20th, a few hours after breakfast, a militia colonel called at head-quarters and expressed a desire to see General Beauregard. When told that the general was extremely busy, he said that his mission was one of the utmost importance—that he must see the general, and would take no denial.

An orderly was sent up stairs, and the general soon made his appearance, clad, if I remember rightly, in his old uniform as a Federal captain. The militia colonel towered aloft in cocked hat, feathers, epaulettes and spurs. Awed apparently by this majestic spectacle, Beauregard awaited his wishes in silence.

"Gen'ral," said the martial man, "I—ahem—I—a—" Here he turned very red in the face and broke down completely.

Pitying his confusion, Beauregard waited calmly for him to recover himself, and then said, "Well, sir?"

"Making a desperate effort, the son of Mars blurted out, 'Gen'ral, I—a—I'm the—a—kernel uv the—Virginny regiment, and has come here to ask a favor of you. Sir, I—gen'ral I mean—gen'ral, my men was called out unbeknownst as it was, and unprepared, and they has been away from home nigh a week, and is oneasy, naterally oneasy, in thar minds about thar families. Now, sir—gen'ral, I mean—gen'ral, ef you would jest allow my men to go home and git something to eat and some bedclothes, and see thar families, and as it was to a—ur—a—rest thar minds for a week, I think they'd feel better—not so oneasy in thar minds, refreshed like, and—"

I had often seen Beauregard abashed, for he was modest almost to timidity, but had never witnessed the least display of temper. This, however, was more than flesh and blood could bear. Pointing to the sun, then near the meridian, he blazed out, "Do you see that sun, sir?"

"Ye—ye—yes," said the militia colonel, shading his eyes with his hand. "I—I—think I do."

"Well, sir, I could as soon bring down that sun from heaven as grant your absurd and monstrous request. Go back to your regiment, prepare your men for battle, and make ready yourself, or I will court-martial you instantly!"

Beauregard turned on his heel and entered the house, while the militia colonel, with drooping plumes, walked sadly back to his "oneasy"-minded men.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 4, 1872.

LARGEST  
CIRCULATION  
OF ANY  
PAPER IN TEXAS!

WE are in receipt of the report of first annual fair of the Gonzales Agricultural Association. The second exhibition will be held October 1st, at Gonzales, and will continue four days.

THE Williamson County *Record*, a new weekly paper, published at Georgetown by W. K. Foster, formerly of Lockhart, has reached our table. It is a handsome sheet, and edited with ability and spirit.

As this is the season when seed are in demand, we suggest to those who are engaged in the seed business that, as the *ADVOCATE* reaches a larger class of our agricultural population than any other paper in the State, it will be an excellent medium through which to send out their advertisements.

WE notice unusually full stocks of goods in the hands of our merchants, secured in anticipation of a heavy fall trade. Considerable new business is expected from the counties in Eastern Texas which are contiguous to the Great Northern Railroad. We need say nothing to our business men by way of urging advertising. They are fully alive to its importance, as our columns attest.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Rev. J. M. Pugh, late of Sharon Female College, Mississippi, who spent a day with us last week while en route for Waxahachie, to enter upon his duties as President of Marvin College. Brother Pugh will be an acquisition to the church in Texas, and will, no doubt, sustain, in the special field in which he is engaged, the high reputation as a teacher he has secured in Mississippi.

WE gladly give place to the following letter. Our readers will observe the importance placed by Mr. Loeffler upon descriptive letters—such as we have been publishing:

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS, AUG. 27, 1872.

A large tide of immigration being expected for our State next fall, it is undoubtedly the interest of every county to disseminate a true account of itself; give a short description—such as appeared in the *Texas Almanac* of 1867 and 1871—and thereby assist the immigrant to chose his future home. If possible, a committee of the most influential men in your county should take this matter in hand, and cause the publication, in pamphlet form, of two hundred or more copies of a description of your county, also to aid arriving immigrants. Several counties have already formed such organizations. They have given publicity to the advantages in price of land labor, facility of communication of the respective county, and it is desirable that their example should be followed by every other. Copies of such descriptions are desired for circulation by this Bureau, so that they may be transmitted to all inquiring therefor.

Very respectfully,  
GUSTAV LÖFFLER,  
Superintendent of Immigration.

## WANTS INFORMATION.

The *Baptist Herald* will not be content unless we furnish a single sentence where the word *baptizo* clearly and definitely means sprinkle or pour. In making this call, our neighbor assures us that his "whole effort is to get information upon a point about which" he had "all the time confessed ignorance." The acquisition of knowledge is always commendable, and we are willing to assist our brother in his researches, though, for reasons already assigned, we have little thought that he can be convinced. This being understood, we refer him to First Corinthians, x. 2: "And they were all baptized in the cloud and in the sea." Moses, who was there and knew all about the transaction, says, Exodus xiv. 22: "And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon *dry ground*, and the waters were a wall unto them, on their right and on their left." In verse 29, he again informs us that they "walked upon dry land in the midst of the sea." In verses 19-20, we are told that the pillar of cloud, to which the apostle unquestionably refers, was removed from the front to the rear of the camp of Israel, and placed between them and the Egyptians, while "the Lord caused the sea to go back before a strong east wind, and made the sea dry land." Our brother will find a beautiful description of this sublime event in Psalms lxxvii. 16-20, beginning thus: "The waters saw thee, O God! the waters saw thee; they were afraid: the depths also were troubled; the clouds poured out water!" The 20th verse tells us that this transpired when, "Thou leddest thy people like a flock, by the hand of Moses and Aaron." Inasmuch as the children of Israel passed through the sea on *dry land*, the crystal walls of the sea standing up on either side, and the cloud passing over them—it moving and they stationary—we can reach no other conclusion than that the word translated, "baptized," "clearly and definitely means to sprinkle or pour." We are very sure that the Israelites were not immersed. It was Pharaoh and his host who went under the water. "And Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore."

Our brother asked, but a single sentence; we will furnish him another. He may turn to Dan. iv. 33: "The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet (*ebaphe*) with the dew of heaven." In v. 21 we are again told that "his body was wet (*ebaphe apo*) with the dew of heaven." This language is not figurative; it is a plain narration of events as they transpired. In Deuteronomy, xxxii. 2, the process of wetting with dew finds an illustration: "My doctrine shall drop like the rain and distil like the dew;" and xxxiii. 28: "His heavens shall drop down dew." In Sam. xvii. 12 we are told that "the dew falleth on the ground." God asks of Job, xxxviii. 28: "Who hath begotten the drops of dew?" Psalm, cxxxiii. 3, speaks of the "dew that descended on the mountains of Zion." Such is the scriptural conception of the process. Gideon's fleece, dry, motionless, in-

animate, placed upon earth that was dry, was in like manner wet with the dew of the night. Dew is the vapor of the air; it is water in one of its most attenuated forms, deposited on objects with which it comes in contact; and to assume that where the historian says that he was "wet with dew," that he means that the King was "sunk," "dipped," "submerged," "plunged," "immersed," or "drowned"—these being words which our Baptist friends claim to be the only proper translations of the word *baptizo*—is a palpable contradiction of a familiar matter of fact, and we must accept this sentence as a case where the word "clearly and definitely means sprinkling." Thus endeth our first lesson.

## ARE WE WISE?

A brother who seldom makes mistakes in questions of dollars and cents, recently stated that, the past year, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars had been paid by Texas for tuition and board at one institution in a distant State. Texas is tributary to other sections to an enormous amount every year in support of their educational institutions. Why is this? Do they possess advantages superior to those offered by the schools of our own State? We doubt it. We have in Texas men who, in institutions east of the Mississippi, enjoyed a reputation as teachers fully equal to that possessed by any member of the faculty in the school to which Texas contributed in patronage nearly twenty thousand dollars last year. Have these gentlemen lost any of their qualifications by coming to Texas? If they were capable of teaching in Virginia, or the Carolinas, in Georgia, Tennessee or Mississippi, has their travel westward diminished their capacity? If Texas would build up good schools, our people must patronize them. The hundreds of thousands of dollars sent abroad every year are needed by schools established at home. We commend these facts to the thoughtful attention of parents and guardians, who are now debating the question where they will educate their sons and daughters. With first-class institutions at home, it is unwise to send our children abroad.

DR. BOND.—The *Episcopal Methodist* of the 24th of August, in announcing the death of Dr. Bond, says:

He died this morning (19th inst.) at 4 o'clock. He was aware of his approaching death, and was conscious till the last. He had just called his sons to his bed-side, to bid them a last farewell, and had said, "My boys"—when his heart ceased to beat, and his spirit returned to God who gave it.

THE policy of the Catholics of Italy is undergoing a change. Their motto has been "neither electors nor elected," which indicated their policy of refusing to vote lest the act should be construed into a recognition of the validity of Victor Emanuel's rule. The Archbishop of Naples has issued a circular exhorting the members of the church to register their names on the electoral list. It is said that this has been done with the approval of the Pope. The elections, however, have not yet met the Pope's wishes.

## WE MUST EDUCATE.

Many are running to and fro, and knowledge is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Whether man is growing wiser and better is another question. Of one thing we are sure: if his moral condition has been bettered, increase of knowledge has been but a secondary agent in the work. The crimes of civilization are more refined, and, as a consequence, character assumes a more respectable caste among enlightened nations than among savages; but, after all, the metal in the polished blade is the same that was found in the rough, unsightly ore. Education alone does not control moral character. Paris, with its savans, was but lately ruled by the Commune, and New York has been made notorious by its subserviency to rascally rings, while private crime abounds in our cities and upon our frontier. We accept increased knowledge as one of the leading instrumentalities in elevating our race, but it holds a subordinate position, and is successful in accomplishing its true mission only as a handmaid of religion.

The fact that Christian education is assuming so prominent a place in the movements of the various churches is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Not only must the church aim to keep pace, in point of intelligence, with the world, but that intelligence must be permeated by the light of Christianity, and the heart that controls the intellect must be moulded by the gospel of Christ. We do not want a race of Volneys, Voltaires or Byrons, with scholarly attainments and brilliant genius, but dimmed by the clouds of infidelity; but men like Wesley and Clarke, who honored the college, and also the cross; and who consecrated their powers to the glory of God and the welfare of humanity. If the Christians of the present day make wise provision in this direction, the generation that will follow will be prepared for the work which is opening for the gospel in every land. We must educate. The Christian world, in adopting this sentiment, must emphasize the *We*.

## THE OLD STORY.

It always makes us sad when a brother tells us that, after bearing the burden for years, his means are expended, and, as the church has failed to support him, he must abandon the itinerancy and turn to secular pursuits. We have just listened to that story again. The patrimony which came from the paternal estate gradually wasted while the preacher was moving from circuit to circuit, and when it was gone the church was the only reliance. Poverty had come in like a wolf—and the church has lost a faithful preacher. Our Annual Conferences will soon meet, and we invoke the especial attention of the lay members to this matter. The membership must take this matter vigorously in hand, or the church will suffer loss.

ONLY eight of the cardinals who composed the college at the election of Pius IX are now living, viz: Cardinals Patrizzi, Amat, Le Angelis, Casani, Schwartzberg, Asquini, Caraffa and Sforza.



PRAYER-MEETING TALK.

St. Johns Church--Galveston Texas.

Imperfectly as we comprehend the things of God, we can clearly see that it is a most beneficent arrangement that faith has been made the instrument of our justification. If it had been almost any other conceivable thing, then it would have been impossible to many unfortunate souls. If the scriptures had said, "being justified by baptism, we have peace with God," many, in a thousand forms of sudden death, cut off from church association, or ministerial aid, must have perished. So of the holy communion; so of scripture reading; so of holy pilgrimages; and so of alms. We can all easily imagine multitudes in such circumstances as to preclude the possibility of salvation on any such conditions; death in the distant wilderness, on the ocean, or in battle, and the like. But faith is one of the most common and easy exercises of the human mind. It is something that every sane and accountable mind can do, and does do in some degree, every day.

Another excellent purpose served by faith is that it takes all pride out of the heart; it is a full acknowledgment of our utter helplessness, and gives God all the glory of our salvation. The great purpose of the gospel is to recover and elevate to their proper object the strayed and alienated affections of men. Faith, as the condition of pardon, is better adapted to this end than any means we can conceive. It takes from us all selfishness and self-righteousness, and brings us to rely on God's mercy, in Christ, as the only hope of salvation.

Taking these views of faith, which to us appear to be eminently proper, it seems a little wonderful that we are so slow to believe. It may be said that, as a rule, it is the last thing we do in the business of salvation. We rarely ever believe until we exhaust all the expedients that suggest themselves to us, having any efficiency in them. One begins a thorough reform and hopes to become good enough to be a successful applicant for pardon; another sets about reading the Bible or religious books, with the hope of obtaining sufficient knowledge of the plan of salvation for him to ask intelligently enough to obtain the desired blessing; another laments his want of feeling, and thinks if his heart were more tender he would surely find peace; while yet another thinks, by mere dint of perseverance, he shall succeed. Now, it is easy to see, even upon a slight analysis, that all these parties are relying upon being good, wise, feeling or persistent, rather than upon the atoning merits of the Savior. The answer to the awakened penitent inquirer, "what shall I do to be saved?" is this, and only this, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Belief on any other being; trust in any other merit, will be found to be utterly vain. "None but Jesus can do helpless sinners good." Let us give an illustration of the matter as we understand it: Suppose a man owe a large sum which he is utterly unable to pay, but, upon failure, must go into hopeless imprisonment,

as used to be the case; he is before the judge to receive his sentence, but one, stirred with tender compassion, and possessed of ample means, offers to pay the debt if the debtor will allow him to do so. Instead of at once acceding to the proposition he hesitates, and says he doubts whether the gentleman will do what he has promised, and when urged to test him, he still hesitates, and occupies the court with an account of his regrets that he ever went in debt, and with promises that he will never contract another debt. The court would say: "Sir, all this may be natural enough in your circumstances, but it has nothing to do with the matter in hand; you owe money; it seems you cannot pay it: the penalty is imprisonment, but here is one ready and willing and able to pay your debt if you will permit him; will you accede to the proposition? we do not wish to hear about your feelings; I cannot acquit you unless the money is paid; accept this proposition, and you shall have your note and be free from your obligation; or else, the law demands your imprisonment." Surely, any sane man would accept the generous offer, and not doubtingly or proudly refuse. We owe to God "ten thousand talents;" we are poor; we can never pay; we must suffer the demands of the law unless some generous soul pays the debt for us! Jesus has paid all our debt, and God is willing for the sake of what Christ has done, to "forgive us our debts," if we will only accept of Jesus as our Savior from the hopeless obligation. Shall we question our friend's sincerity? doubt his love and gracious promise? Shall we delay deliverance by stopping to talk about our unworthiness and regrets that we have fallen in debt, or our vows to go in debt no more? All this might be natural enough, but, after all, a mere incident of our state of mind, but really nothing to do with paying the debt, or constituting any reason why we should be released from the claim against us. We can only be released by accepting Jesus Christ as our only, our all-sufficient, and our present Savior. Let us come to God at once, through Jesus Christ, and confidently claim all that God has promised to every one who comes to him through the Son of his love. Then we shall have "peace," and such measure of "joy," as God shall see it best to bestow. W.

It is proposed to raise £50,000 for the Indian Mission of the Established Church of Scotland, as a memorial of the late Dr. Norman McLeod. Such a memorial of a man whose life was full of Christian activities is far more appropriate than silent, useless piles of marble. The grandest monuments of departed greatness are the "works which follow them."

The Standard, of Chicago, takes ground in favor of granting letters to Baptist members who desire to unite with other denominations. It claims that every person is entitled to such testimonials of character, and that it is an act of courtesy among Christian brethren, involving no question that touches any mooted point whatever between the several denominations.

NOT IN A HURRY.

It is said that the Pope was recently seated with some of his cardinals in his library, and allusion being made to the question of his successor, His Holiness, with a quiet smile, remarked, "My brother, Gaetano, is just entering his ninetieth year, and, thanks be to God! he is well." It is evident that Pio Nono is not inclined to hurry out of the way, and possibly some who are being named as his successor may be canonized before the hale old man surrenders the tiara at the bidding of death. Should the question be postponed a half score of years, the changes which are going on in the lands long under Papal sway may very materially modify the question of succession; and more than one of the heads of government may play the role of Henry VIII, and state or national churches be established, and the authority of the See of Rome be circumscribed within limits of which the present incumbent has but little conception. The changes of the past decade point to such a result. The secular authority of the Pope has been paralyzed: Austria is not as submissive as in other days; Spain is in open rebellion; France is divided, and Germany is at open war with the Vatican. It is a bold assertion, we know, and yet the revolution in the public mind of Europe has but to move on with the same speed, and in the same direction, and the election of a Pope claiming universal dominion, and receiving the universal homage of the Catholic Church, may belong alone to the history of the past. Such a result is no more wonderful than the present condition of the Papacy when viewed from the standpoint of a quarter of a century ago.

A WRITER in the *Christian Era* states that only twelve of the two hundred and one pastors in Massachusetts have been settled in their pastorate over ten years, and intimates that they have in the Baptist Church an itinerancy without the system. They had better methodize their economy, and adjust the labors of their preachers to the wants of their people and the interests of the church.

THE NORTHWESTERN *Christian Advocate* informs its readers that Bishop Lovick Pierce has so far recovered that he has lately attended a district conference. The *Northwestern Advocate* had better post itself a little better. It spoke recently of "rejected commissions" as dreary affairs. We may conclude that it knows but little about them, or the position of its sister churches.

THE *Tablet* announces a shrine and grotto sacred to the Virgin Mary at St. James Church, Montreal, at which "several extraordinary cures and singular favors have lately been obtained by the use of water from the miraculous fountain of Lourdes, (France,) which is kept with religious care by the clergy of St. James Church."

THE Episcopal Church has one theological student to every 498 communicants; Congregational, one to every 985 communicants; Presbyterian, one to every 1014.

TEXAS REVIVAL NEWS.

During the month of July, we had reported to us for publication, from the different Conferences in Texas, 459 conversions and 488 accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the month of August (exclusive of those reported in this number) we reported 616 conversions and 590 accessions to the church, making a total in the two months of 1075 conversions and 1078 accessions to our branch of the church. Many of our brethren write that they have had a "good" or a "glorious" meeting, in which a "number were converted and as many added to the church," while others simply give the accessions, without stating the number of conversions; consequently the above figures do not include the entire results of the revivals which have been reported through our columns. If our brethren will bear this in mind, and be exact in their statements, it will enable us to make up a monthly summary in this department, which will be of great value and interest to our readers.

In our present number, including the report Brother D. Morse gives for the past quarter on Marshall District, we report 369 conversions and 371 accessions to the church. These figures swell the entire number reported since the 1st of July to 1444 conversions and 1449 accessions to our church.

ACCORDING to statistical statements furnished by the Jesuits themselves, we are informed that the order comprises twenty-two provinces and 8809 members. Castilia has 744 members; Germany, 738; and Austria, 456. These figures convey only a partial idea of the power of the body. It pervades and controls the entire clerical system of Germany. Some idea of their power may be realized when we remember that there are 18,000 priests in Germany, besides 11,000 members of convents. To these must be added the pupils in Catholic seminaries, which, according to Prof. Von Shulte, who furnishes this data, make an army of 50,000 in Germany, who are controlled by the Jesuits. Their vigor, according to this authority, corresponds with their numbers. In Prussia there are 97 monastic orders, and congregations, comprising 1069 members, eleven of which are Jesuit institutions. There are also in Prussia 626 convents and sisterhoods with 5586 members, showing an increase of 1800 since 1865. One thing that renders the system peculiarly distasteful to the German mind is the fact that most of these orders are subordinate to superiors who reside in Italy and France. The Jesuits, Dominicans, Mendicants, Augustinians, Carmelites, Redemptorists and Lazzarists are controlled from Italy; while the Trappists school brethren of La Salle, Barromeans school sisters and Benedictines are under French sway. A powerful national feeling against them is thus engendered, which the sagacious statesman who now shapes the policy of Germany knows well how to employ.

Revival intelligence, which came to hand too late for insertion in this issue, will appear next week. We never delay this matter.

## The Sunday School.

### Methodism and the Sunday-School.

The Nashville *Advocate* supplies us with some interesting data respecting "Methodists and Sunday-schools." We learn from it that while the Methodist E. Church (North) has 1,267,742 Sunday-school scholars, that the Church, South, has 300,523, making a total of 1,568,265 scholars. There are 193,979 teachers engaged in this work in the Northern branch of the church, and 45,417 in the South. The total number of Methodists in the world is put down at 3,500,000, including both preachers and members, and the Sunday-school scholars under their charge, from the statistics furnished by the different bodies, is estimated at 2,600,000. As the total number of scholars now under Sunday-school instruction is put down at 10,000,000, these figures would show that one-fourth of the whole number are under the direction of the great Methodist family.

In these figures we note the fact that the ratio of the scholars to the members in the Southern Church is less than in the North. This may be accounted for by the fact that so large a proportion of our membership is found in agricultural districts where the facilities for forming schools are less favorable than in towns and cities. Yet, with this plea, we must confess that, as a church, we are not measuring up to our opportunities in this important work.

### Reverence the Book.

Children should early be taught to reverence the Bible. While superstitious notions respecting the mere book should be corrected, yet still the book should never be handled with that careless indifference which shows that we are unmindful of the fact that it is the Word of God. We hold sacred the letters of a father or mother, even though the lines are faded and the pages yellow with age. The casket that contains God's message to man should be held sacred as the dearest token of parental love. Preachers often set their congregations an improper example by their rude treatment of the holy volume. The Scotch divine who, in three years, had "dang'd the innards out of two Bibles and kicked the pulpit to pieces," proved to his admirers that he was a "strong preacher," in one sense, but his action was not calculated to inspire reverence for the book. Sunday-school teachers should watch this point. Cheap editions of the Bible are used in Sunday-schools, and that fact makes both teacher and scholar careless in using the book. Costly binding will not add to the value of its promises, nor brilliant illuminations to the authority of its commands. It may be bound in cloth, and cost only a dime, but every time we take it up we should feel—"This book is a message from my Father in Heaven."

### Talking to Children.

A little girl, a few years old, had been to a missionary meeting. A traveling minister, who chanced to be present, had made one of the addresses, in which he had attempted to tell the children that they had a "battle to fight." His authority had been the

sixth chapter of Ephesians, commencing: "Children, obey your parents." Free use had been made of the apostle's description of the Christian "warfare" and "armor," and he closed by exhorting the children to "read over and over this sixth chapter."

The little girl had been to the meeting, and returned to her mother deeply impressed, as was supposed, with the important lessons taught; whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

*Child*.—"Mamma, we must read over and over and over the sixth chapter."

*Mother*.—"The sixth chapter of what?"

The child was quite baffled by a question she could not answer.

"But what does it tell about?" asked the mother.

"Oh! it tells about fighting," replied the child.

"About fighting! Who were fighting?"

"I don't know, but I guess it was the Americans; and it commences, 'Parents, obey your children.'"

The pastor since learning the facts has been musing much over the probable impressions made upon children's minds by the learned addresses they often hear. He concludes that the art of talking to children is not yet perfected, and that some persons make wretched work when they attempt to practice it.—*Evangelist*.

**PUNCTUALITY.**—If a superintendent wants punctuality in his Sunday-school, let him bring it there. His teachers and scholars will be as punctual as he is—rarely more so. If the hour for school opening is two o'clock, he should begin school at two o'clock precisely, if he is all alone in the room. He should not wait one minute for anybody. His course settles the question of the time of beginning for all the school. If he is invariably punctual and prompt, teachers and scholars will know it, and will conform their ways to his. If, on the other hand, he waits for them to be first punctual, they will let him wait—longer and longer according to their caprice, until all are regular only in being irregular. This is as true in the Sunday-school as in other church services. A congregation of any sort is punctual or unpunctual, according as it is led by, or leads, its pastor or superintendent. In a New England country parish the hour for Sunday morning service was half-past ten. A stranger in the parish finding, one Sunday morning, at the time named, that no bell was yet rung, asked the sexton, "When do you usually ring the bell?" and received the answer, "Well, when about enough of the people have come in." In that parish the people led the pastor. He waited for them to be punctual, and they let him wait. A great many Sunday-schools follow in this line.—*Sunday-School World*.

**STRONG IN HIM.**—"The other day," says Norman McLeod, "I was requested by a brother minister, who was unwell, to go and visit a dying child. He told me some remarkable things of this boy, eleven years of age, who, during three years' sickness, had manifested the most patient submission to the will of God, with a singular enlightenment of the Spirit. I went to visit him. The child had suffered excruciating pain; for years he had not known one day's rest. I gazed with wonder at the boy. After drawing near to him, and speaking some words of sympathy, he looked at me with his blue eyes—he could not move, it was the night before he died—and he breathed into my ear these few words:

"I am strong in him."

"The words were few, and uttered feebly; they were the words of a feeble child, in a poor home, where the only ornament was that of a meek, and

quiet, and affectionate mother; but these words seemed to lift the burden from the very heart; they seemed to make the world more beautiful than ever it was before; they brought home to my heart a great and blessed truth.

"May all of us be 'strong in him'—weak in self, but 'strong in Him,'"

**A CHINESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**—At six o'clock in the evening a Chinese Sabbath-school concert was held. The house was crowded, and the deep interest manifested by all present, both English and Chinese, shows the increasing interest that is being taken in this important department of Christian work. An address by Dr. Dodge and one in Chinese by Rev. Mr. Loomis were listened to with deep attention. The proficiency of the pupils, both in their knowledge of Scripture and in music, shows that a long course of study has been pursued. One of the Chinese pupils, Fong Doon, presided at the organ. An address by G. Gam, a convert to Christianity, was one of the most interesting features of the evening. The concert concluded with a well-written letter being read by the writer, Loo Hoo Yoke, thanking the teachers for their kindness and instruction, and giving them the glad intelligence, that the instructions which he had received in that and other schools had been the means of his conversion to Christianity. This surely is encouragement for us to persevere in teaching this people the way of salvation, through Jesus Christ.—*Occident*.

The Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, in the *Sunday-School World*, says that "elaborate pictures on the blackboard are rarely of benefit to a Sunday-school, while rude sketchings in illustration of passing remarks are many times useful." He thinks that if a superintendent "brings in a carefully drawn chalk picture, he fails to carry his hand and tongue in harmony, in his exposition of the lesson, before the eyes and ears of the school, as he might carry them by impromptu sketching." No doubt the sketch that is made in the presence of the scholars and during the address, is more impressive than the finished picture prepared beforehand, yet there are times when even the elaborate blackboard picture may have an appropriate place in the exercises, just as we use the chromo or ordinary engraving. Still the main use of the blackboard is for passing illustration, and as Mr. Trumbull very well remarks: "It is to be ever in mind that Bible truth, and not blackboard beauties or blackboard oddities, must be relied on to make the Sunday-school exercises profitable, or even permanently attractive."

**THE FIRST QUALIFICATION.**—When a scholar is brought to my class, it is not that he may become thoroughly proficient in the gospel of Matthew, or the four gospels, or any other given amount of study, but that he may become a child of God and an heir of heaven. Let me fix it in my mind that this is my errand and business with every child committed to my care. I am to seek his regeneration and conversion to God. I am to feel that my work falls short of its appointed and expected end until this result is gained.

Has the teacher who reads these lines any feeling like this in regard to his scholars? Is there the burden of a great, inexpressible, inextinguishable desire? A longing that will not be satisfied by anything short of the conversion of each unconverted soul in his class? If not, give no rest to your soul until the desire is awakened. That is your first duty as a Sunday-school teacher. Have an unquenchable desire to bring the children of your charge to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ.—*Christian at Work*.

### Carrie and Teacher.

"Carrie," said her Sunday-school teacher one Sunday, "what is the matter? What makes you look so gloomy?"

Now Carrie was usually a very bright little scholar, but it seems that on this Sunday something unusual was resting on her mind. After some hesitation she replied:

"I feel so lonesome."

"What makes you feel lonesome?" said her teacher.

"I would like to go into the class where Mamy is."

For some Sundays back the class was rather small—some of the scholars having left the city. It was owing partly to this that made Carrie feel so bad.

Mamy lived across the street from Carrie, and, though she was some years older than Carrie, they became very much attached to each other.

The teacher told Carrie she could go, that he would rather see her happy with her friends than unhappy with him.

Carrie knew not what to do; she was between two fires.

"I love my teacher very much and I love Mamy very dearly. What shall I do?" and tears came to her eyes as she thought.

"Carrie," said her teacher, "I cheerfully give you consent to leave, and may God bless you."

Some Sundays after this Carrie came back with the superintendent; another little girl was with her, and she seemed very glad to get back to her old class again.

Teachers should try to keep their classes full, for if the class is not full, those that are present will feel lonesome unless the teacher makes the lesson interesting.

**A NEEDED CAUTION.**—A friend who had occasion to visit a Sunday-school, was asked to take a class of boys about fourteen years of age. One of them asked him: "Do you believe that God will punish us for sin with everlasting punishment?" The teacher assented. The boy continued: "Our teacher tells us she believes God is too just to punish us for our sins, and we need have no fears about that."

As soon as a favorable opportunity came, our friend spoke to the superintendent about the matter, and was surprised to find that their teacher was a daughter of his former pastor, a man who for twenty-five years has held forth the Word of Life, and who believed that all his children were followers of Christ. No one ever thought it necessary to inquire about her faith.

Believing it proper to point out the rocks, as well as the shore, this incident is narrated.—*Christian at Work*.

**TRUST CHILDREN.**—Never accuse a child of a fault unless you are certain he committed it.

Children should not be treated with suspicion. We should not act toward them in this matter as we feel we ought to act toward others, only with greater tenderness—not less, as is usually done. We should always put the best construction possible upon their conduct; that is, unless you are sure a child is telling a lie, and can prove it, do not show the smallest hesitation in believing what he says. Far better that you should be deceived than run the risk of showing a truthful child you do not trust him. Your simple trust makes a lying child truthful. Your doubt of his truthfulness may make a truthful child a liar.—*Christian Weekly*.

"As a civil institution, the Sunday-school is priceless." So says an American statesman.

Dr. Price, of Wales, when in America two years ago, said: "In my district there are sixteen churches, but twenty-two Sunday-schools."

Boys and Girls.

"I Dare Not."

A group of boys stood on the walk before a fine, large drug-store, pelting each other with snowballs. In an unlucky moment the youngest sent his spinning through the frosty air against the large plate-glass of the druggist's window: The crash terrified them all, but none so much as the little fellow, who now stood pale and trembling, with startled eyes, gazing at the mischief he had wrought.

"Won't old Kendrick be mad? Run, Ned! we won't tell! Run, quick!"

"I can't!"

"Run, I tell you! he's coming! Coward! Why don't you run? I guess he wouldn't catch me!"

"No; I can't run," he faltered.

"Little fool! he'll be caught! Not spunk enough to run away! Well, I've done all I can for him," muttered the elder boy.

The door opened; an angry face appeared.

"Who did this?" came in fierce tones from the owner's lips. "Who did this, I say?" he shouted, as no one answered.

The trembling, shrinking boy drew near. The little, delicate-looking culprit faced the angry man, and in tones of truth replied:

"I did it, sir."

"And you dare tell me of it?"

"I dare not deny it, sir; I dare not tell a lie."

The reply was unexpected. The stern man paused; he saw the pale cheek, the frightened eyes wherein the soul of truth and true courage shone, and his heart was touched.

"Come here, sir. What's your name?"

"Edward Howe, sir. Oh! what can I do to pay you? I'll do anything"—his eyes filled with tears—"only don't make my mother pay it, sir?"

"Will you shovel my walk when the next snow falls?"

"All winter, sir. I'll do anything."

"Well that's enough; and do you know why I let you off so easy? Well, it's because you're not afraid to tell the truth. I like a boy that tells the truth always. When the next snow falls be sure and come to me."

"I will, sir."

"We'll help him," shouted the others, and, as they turned away, three hearty cheers rose for Mr. Kendrick, and three more for the boy that would not run away.

The Penalty of Crime.

During the past summer, a staging was erected around the cupola which surmounts the main building of the Massachusetts State Prison, for the purpose of making some repairs. Passing through the yard one morning the Warden was accosted by one of the convicts as follows:

"Mr. Warden, I would like to ask a favor of you, if I thought it would be granted. I have been confined in this prison almost twenty-two years. During that time I have not been outside, nor looked over these walls. I would like, if you would allow me, to go up on that staging," pointing to the cupola, "and look out upon the world once more."

"Certainly," the Warden said; "and I will loan you a field-glass to assist your vision."

This man was born beneath the shadows of Harvard College, and always lived in Cambridge. He was a wild boy, and gave his family much trouble. He became a great drunkard, and was frequently an inmate of the House of Correction in consequence.

On being discharged from that institution, after serving a sentence of six months, on a complaint made by his mother, he went deliberately in the nighttime, and set fire to her house, which was entirely consumed, and his

own brother perished in the flames.

He was tried for the offense, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, the penalty for arson at that time. His sentence was finally commuted by Gov. Briggs to imprisonment for life in the State prison.

He was received at the prison on the 4th of February, 1848, he being at that time thirty-six years old.

During the above period, he had, as he remarked, never been outside, or looked over the walls; the extent of his vision had been confined to the four acres enclosed within these barriers.

We left our convict ascending to the cupola of the prison, an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet, and from which one of the finest views is obtained that ever the eye of man rested upon.

On reaching the staging, he instinctively turned the glass toward his old home; before him were spread out the fields in which he had played when a boy, the river where he bathed in summer and skated in winter, the scenes of his joys, his pleasures, and his sorrows.

Silently he directed his gaze to other points, once familiar, but now hardly to be recognized, and less interesting to him; but he very soon came back to the starting-point, after taking one long, lingering look, closed the glass, and, drawing a deep sigh, in a trembling voice, exclaimed, "All changed! All changed!"

And, without uttering another word, descended, and entered upon his usual labor as quietly as though nothing had happened.

What his thoughts were, none can tell. Whatever they might momentarily have been upon that occasion, they were sure to revert to the great overshadowing one of all, "in prison for life."—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

"Does God Ever Scold?"

"Mother," said a little girl, "does God ever scold?" She had seen her mother, under circumstances of strong provocation, lose her temper, and give way to the impulse of passion; and pondering thoughtfully for a moment, she asked:

"Mother, does God ever scold?" The question was so abrupt and startling that it arrested the mother's attention almost with a shock, and she asked:

"Why, my child, what makes you ask that question?"

"Because, mother, you have always told me that God is good, and that we should try to be like him; and I should like to know if he ever scolds."

"No, my child, of course not."

"Well, I'm glad he don't, for scolding always hurts me, even if I feel I have done wrong, and it don't seem to me that I could love God very much if he scolded."

The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never before had she heard so forcible lecture on the evils of scolding. The words of the child sank deep into her heart, and she turned away from the innocent face of her little one to hide the tears that gathered to her eyes. Children are quick observers; and the child, seeing the effect of her words, eagerly inquired:

"Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty for me to say what I said?"

"No, my love; it was all right. I was only thinking I might have spoken more kindly, and not have hurt your feelings by speaking so hastily and in anger as I did."

"No, my child, don't say that," said the mother, unable to keep back her tears, as she felt how her tones had repelled her little one from her heart; and the child, wondering what so affected her parent, but intuitively feeling it was a case requiring sympathy, reached up, and throwing her arms about her mother's neck, whispered:

"Mother, dear mother, do I make you cry? Do you love me?"

"Oh yes! I love you more than I can tell," said the parent, clasping the little one to her bosom, "and I will try never to scold you again, but if I have to reprove my child, I will try to do it, not in anger, but kindly, deeply as I may be grieved that she has done wrong."

"Oh, I am so glad; I can get so near to you if you don't scold, and do you know, mother, I want to love you so much, and I will try always to be good."

The lesson was one that sank deep into that mother's heart, and has been an aid to her for many a year. It impressed the great principle of reproof in kindness, not in anger, if we would gain the great end of reproof—the great end of winning the child, at the same time, to what is right and to the parent's heart.

OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.—A Christian merchant, who, from being a very poor boy had risen to wealth and renown, was once asked by an intimate friend to what, under God, he attributed his success in life. "To prompt and steady obedience to my parents," was the reply. "In the midst of many bad examples of youths of my own age, I was always able to yield a ready submission to the will of my father and mother, and I firmly believe that a blessing has, in consequence, rested upon me in all my efforts."

PUZZLES, ETC.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 1002. 1—HONEY-COMB. 2—DRAKE. KALRIGH. POTATO. TOBACCO. 3—DANDYLION. 4—BENJAMIN. 5—GLASS. 6—FIREPLACE. 7—MARTIN. We have also from R. P. McMichael the following correct answer to a puzzle in No. 1001: That old mother and dame Who had daughters and sons Before Adam was named, Or his life had begun, Was old Mother Earth.

She whose dress is so white, as may sometimes be seen, And at other times, too, her dress is so green, Is old Mother Earth.

She whose wealth is so boundless, and coffers so full, That none need to suffer if he is not dull, Is old Mother Earth.

BIBLICAL ENIGMA. The man who so wickedly made Israel to sin. Another was kinsman to Israel's wise king. The apostle who told of wise men of the East. The place where rich fruits did our first parents feast.

What we must renounce ere we heaven can gain. What Christians secure ere they reach its bright plain.

The king who a refuge unto David secured. The prize for which Jacob years of labor endured.

A man who was struck dead when the truth he concealed. A great man by the prophet of leprosy healed.

What we may become if God's grace we shall feel. The commandment that tells us it is sinful to steal.

The city where David, the king, first drew breath. The man whom that king betrayed basely to death.

The mother of kings who gleaned wheat in the field. The king to whom wonders in dreams were revealed.

A part of the dress worn by the Jewish high priest. When the forty-ninth had expired, it the bondsmen released.

The initials to the above answers will form the name of our much beloved superintendent of the Hickory Grove Sunday-school, of Limestone county.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL.

My first is in day, but not in night; My second is in halt, but not in flight; My third is in age, but not in youth; My fourth is in cunning, but not in cude; My fifth is in earl, but not in knight; My sixth is in robust, but not in slight; My whole is a weapon used to fight.

Church Notices.

Galveston District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bay mis., at Cedar Bayou, Sept. 14, 15. Harrisburg, Sept. 28, 29. Navasota cir., at Anniversary Chapel, Oct. 5, 6. Millican cir., at Millican, Oct. 12, 13. Bryan cir., at Wickson Church, Oct. 19, 20. Matagorda cir., (camp-meeting, near Elliott's Ferry,) Oct. 26, 27. Columbia cir., at Columbia, Nov. 2, 3. Spring Creek cir., at New Hope, Nov. 9, 10. Houston, Shearn Church and Suburban cir., Nov. 16, 17. Houston, Washington Street Church, Nov. 19. Galveston, St. Johns Church, Nov. 23, 24. Bryan sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

Palcatine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Palcatine sta., Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Palestine mis., Sept. 7, 8. Kickapoo cir., at Faine's Chapel, Sept. 14, 15. Rusk sta., Sept. 21, 22. Rusk cir., at Mt. Zion, Sept. 28, 29. Larrissa cir., Oct. 5, 6. Tyler mis., Oct. 12, 13. Athens cir., Oct. 19, 20. Tyler sta., Oct. 26, 27.

Crockett District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Woodville and Mount Hope cir., Sept. 14, 15. Moscow cir., Sept. 21, 22. Sumpter cir., Oct. 5, 6. Neches cir., Oct. 12, 13. Crockett cir., Oct. 19, 20. Crockett and Pennington sta., Oct. 26, 27. Homer cir., Nov. 2, 3.

DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE: N. L. Step, L. P.; Dr. S. J. Collins, J. H. Pennington, P. C. Abney. Reserves—H. H. Hendley, H. L. Steagall, John Box.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall cir., at Round Springs, Sept. 28, 29. Hallville mis., at Hallville, Oct. 5, 6. Knoxville cir., at Pleasant Grove, Oct. 12, 13. Bellville cir., at Mt. Moriah, Oct. 19, 20. Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, Oct. 26, 27. Elysian Fields cir., Nov. 2, 3. Marshall sta., Nov. 9, 10. Starrville cir., at Jamestown, Nov. 16, 17.

As the examination of character takes place at the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference, and as it is important that the finances of each charge be satisfactorily arranged, besides other matters of great interest to the church, it is earnestly requested that all of the official members be present. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Stephensville Mission District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Victoria District.

THIRD ROUND.

Navidad mis., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21. Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28. Hallettsville, cir., at Andrews chapel, Oct. 5.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fairfield cir., at Lake Chapel, September 7, 8. Butler cir., September 14, 15. Centerville cir., September 21, 22. Redland cir., September 28, 29. Owensville cir., October 5, 6. Tehuacana mis., October 12, 13. Richland cir., October 19, 20.

Corpus Christi District.

THIRD ROUND.

Oakville mis., at Lagartaville, Sept. 21, 22. Nueces River circuit, September 28, 29. Laredo mis. and Mexican mis., October 12, 13.

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.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Austin District.

THIRD ROUND.

Cedar Creek cir., September 7, 8.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

New corn is selling at Gonzales at at forty cents per bushel.

The iron on the Waco Tap will soon be in seven miles of Waco.

It is thought that the cotton crop about Hempstead will be as large as it was last year.

This week's report of the worm and drouth indicates a reduction in the anticipated cotton crop.

The people of Sherman intend building a new court-house. The spirit of enterprise is abroad in that region.

The McKinney *Enquirer* reports corn sold in that place at fifty cents per bushel, and oats at the same price.

The region round about Austin expects to gather a half crop of cotton, notwithstanding the protracted drouth.

The construction trains of the Great Northern Railroad are running within twelve miles of Crockett. The *Herald* expects the road will be completed to that point by the middle of this month.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* reports another raid near Laredo the 17th ult. Seventeen persons were killed, ranches and stores plundered, and the stock driven off by Kickapoos to Mexico.

Navasota and its region will gather a half crop. We see by the *News* that on the 30th Navasota had shipped of the new crop 547 bales, and on the 31st closed the commercial year, having shipped 15,281 bales.

The *Enquirer* says that large quantities of canned fruit will be put up in Collin county this year. That is sensible. Every county in Texas wastes enough each year to build a railroad through its centre from line to line.

Rev. S. D. Akin, writing from the Brazos, in the region of Falls and McLennan counties, says that the drouth still continues. The early cotton crop will be short, but the late crop may yet be redeemed. The prospect of rain was good.

Rev. E. P. Rogers, writing about Augusta, located in the northeast corner of Houston county, cordially commends it to the attention of immigrants. It has an intelligent, industrious population, good lands, water, health and crops.

Two men by name of Shelbourne and Jennie were killed by Indians on the 21st in the upper edge of Burnet county. The same party of Indians was seen in other parts of the county, stealing horses and endeavoring to murder the citizens.

On account of the worm and the drouth, the farmers of San Marcos and New Braunfels do not expect to gather more than one-fourth of a crop. The corn crop is excellent, averaging forty-five bushels per acre. The wheat crop about New Braunfels averaged twenty-five bushels per acre.

The region about Hearne, Mexia, Wharton, Richmond and Giddings anticipate, notwithstanding the extreme drouth, that a half crop will be made. Bastrop will hardly reach that yield. A telegram to the *News* estimates the crop for the county at 1200 bales. In Marlin and Washington counties the crop is cut short, some estimating it as low as one-fourth crop. Corn in all these counties is excellent, having been made before the drouth set in.

Rev. Wm. Allen, in a letter on other matters, thus pleasantly describes a beautiful section of country: "Little Elm is a stream from the northeast, and pours its waters into Big Elm, or the middle fork of the Trinity river, midway between McKinney and Denton, and thirty miles northward from Dallas, eight miles from the junction, filled with cooling springs, and amid pleasant shades. A moral and religious community and good lands render it a desirable home for the immigrant."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## National.

A call was signed by Judge Ledlie, of Springfield, Illinois, for a convention of Democrats in favor of a straight nomination for President and Vice-President, to meet in that city to select delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Secretary Van Allen, of the straight-out Democratic National Committee, has issued an address to the Democrats of New York, urging the appointment of delegates to Louisville. The National Committee has also issued a call for delegates to every district in New Jersey.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention adopted a resolution urging the Democrats to co-operate heartily with the Liberal Republicans in the county organizations. The Liberal Convention met with the Democratic Convention, when the whole ticket was ratified by a joint meeting, and brief congratulatory speeches were made by Gov. Brown and others. The following ticket was chosen: Governor, Silas Woodson, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Frost, Liberal; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, Liberal; Registrar of Lands, Fred Solomon, Liberal; Judges of the Supreme Court, E. B. Ewing, E. M. Voorhes, F. A. Sherwood, and Washington Adams—all Democrats.

The regular Republican Convention adjourned till the 24th. Crimination and recrimination, with drawn pistols, preceded the adjournment. The bolters held a meeting, J. L. Orr, presiding. Both parties disown the desire to conciliate the Democrats, or count their votes.

The regular Republican South Carolina Convention completed their ticket by the nomination of a ticket mixed in color. The colored candidates are natives of South Carolina, and the whites from Northern States.

The bolters of the South Carolina Republicans have completed their organization, and nominated a State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson, a white man from Pennsylvania, for Governor, and Judge Green, a native white of Carolina, for Attorney-General.

A torchlight procession and a large meeting was held in Nashville, Aug. 25th, in honor of Andrew Johnson. Resolutions were adopted declaring Johnson the favorite for Congressman at large. Mr. Johnson appeared in answer to calls, and spoke at considerable length, announcing himself a candidate, and stating that he would stump the State, and unite opposition to all conventions.

The New York *Herald* says—editorially—that Mr. Chas. O'Connor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention prohibiting the use of his name by them for the Presidency or any other office. He says that the fee simple of the world would not induce him to accept the nomination. The *Sun* says that O'Connor, in an interview with James McKenna, said that he would become a candidate of the Democrats and Liberals if they asked him for Governor, but that he did not seek the nomination.

On the 27th both wings of the Republicans, after nominating full tickets, adjourned. The resolutions of the bolters endorse Grant and the Philadelphia platform.

A call has been issued for a convention, to meet at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of soldiers and sailors favoring Greeley.

It is reported at New York that leading Democrats have agreed to propose Chas. O'Connor as candidate for Governor at the Democratic Convention in Syracuse.

The Democratic State Committee at Columbus, Ohio, adopted resolutions

advising no Democratic ticket, and denouncing fraud and corruption in the State Government, and demanding that Republicans fulfill their pledges of reform, and advised perfect county organizations for local purposes.

Gen. Banks addressed a crowded Greeley and Brown meeting, August 28th, at Lynn, Massachusetts, and was frequently applauded.

It was authoritatively stated at Albany, New York, August 28th, that it has been agreed by the leading candidates and their friends that Chas. O'Connor is the only name that can harmonize all factions, and is the only absolute exponent of reform acceptable to the proposed coalition in the State, and that he will be nominated by acclamation by the Syracuse Convention.

The fusion ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committees of the Democrats, Reform and Liberals in New Orleans, has been ratified by the State Central Committees.

## Miscellaneous.

Over twenty sunstrokes occurred in St. Louis the 22d, 23d, and 24th ult. The mercury stood 95° to 100°.

The *Tribune* says that Connelly has not been more than fifty miles from New York—most of the time in Winchester county. It says that he will turn State's evidence, and that his testimony will absolutely convict Tweed, and other ring officials whose names thus far have not been published.

The Attorney-General has decided that, under existing laws, the Postmaster-General has no authority to spend money for postal cards which Congress authorized, but for which no appropriations were made. Further action of Congress is needed before the introduction of the postal card system.

Advices received in San Francisco from Tucson, confirm the reports locating the alleged diamond fields on the head waters of the Colorado and Chiquito rivers, but the value of the discovery is doubted.

A band of Apaches attacked the settlement on San Pedro, but were repulsed by the settlers, who killed three of them.

At a picnic of printers at Jones' Woods, near New York, Greeley made a brief speech, in which there was no allusion to politics; but the hope was expressed that printers would avail themselves of the advantage of co-operative labor.

There was a grand celebration Aug. 25th in honor of a declaration of allegiance to France by one or two thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine in New Orleans. A number of French societies joined the procession. Five thousand people participated.

There were four fatal sunstrokes in Memphis on the 26th.

On the 27th of August Dr. Vanderpool, of New York, reports all fear of yellow fever at that point dissipated. All the patients, except a few of the crew of a Spanish vessel, have recovered.

The heat in St. Louis still continues. Thirty sunstrokes were reported August 27th.

Flores, the Federal Governor of Sinaloa, Mexico, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlan, was seized by a gang of kidnapers of late rebel soldiers and carried to the mountains. A large ransom is demanded for his release.

The examination of Capt. King by the Commissioners strengthens the testimony proving Mexican officials guilty of gross neglect of duty and complicity in outrages committed on the western frontier. The continued attempts on his life have compelled him to maintain an armed force for his protection.

On the 24th of August three Texans were killed at Balsa, thirty miles from Brownsville, in revenge for the execution of five desperadoes there a short time since.

Arrangements have been made, so say San Francisco advices, whereby Col. Thos. Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad Company succeeds to all the rights and property of the San Diego and Gila Railroad; receives the right of way through San Diego city and county; one hundred acres of tide land on San Diego bay, and a terminal track crossing a space of 600 by 1500 feet. The Texas Company have agreed to put three parties of engineers in the field, and to commence the construction from San Diego eastward. As soon as the line is completed, Los Angeles and San Bernardo counties offer to vote subsidies to aid the enterprise.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

Several English railroad companies purpose abolishing the close carriage on their roads, and adopting the style used in the United States.

Several cotton operators in Lancashire have failed in consequence of unfortunate speculations.

The bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, to be erected in the Central Park, New York, is completed, and was to be shipped from Edinburgh the 30th ult.

## Geneva.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration Court re-assembled August 26th, and, after a three hours' session, adjourned to meet the 29th. The session was with closed doors as usual. The absence of the counsel and agent of England and America indicated the conclusion of the general questions, and that the Board had reached their final work.

## France.

The band Garde Republicaine gave a concert in Havre the 23d ult. for the benefit of the Alsations who have left their native country on account of the German occupation. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a large collection was taken up by a number of Alsation Generals dressed in mourning and carrying the national flag.

## Spain.

Apprehensions are felt at Madrid of another rising of the provinces bordering on France. The Government is taking precautions to prevent aid being rendered the revolutionists from France.

It is believed that the coming elections for the Cortes will result in a large majority for the Government. The Carlists will again abstain from voting.

The Government has received information of an organized plan of insurrection in the disaffected provinces in the North.

The returns up to August 26th show that two-thirds of the candidates are members of the Government. Radicals supported the Government.

## Italy.

Cardinal Angelo Quaglia died suddenly in Rome, Aug. 28th. He was 70 years of age.

## Austria.

There was a report at London, August 26th that the ex-Empress Carlotta is dying. All hope had been given up, and the last sacrament had been administered.

## Germany.

Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the festivals attending the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia. The great day will be the 7th of September, when their Majesties of Russia and Austria will be received.

## Cuba.

Advices from Havana of the 24th of August have been received to the effect that the insurgents are massing their forces to make a fresh movement on the Cinco Vellas. Havana is over-run with scoundrels of every description; murders and robberies are constantly committed. The police are powerless.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Aug. 24, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1872.

G A Long, Larissa, your answer correct. E C Palmer & Co, New Orleans, attended to. John Tovell, Houston, communication handed to editor. E B Clark, Waxahachie, Prices sent by mail. Rev A A Killough, Gonzales, obituary inserted. The endorsement you speak of please. J T Ayres, Kaufman, Tribute of Respect from Bloomfield Lodge received and handed to editor. Rev J W Ledbetter, Round Rock, 1 renewal, with \$2.20 cash. Ammon Burr, Fort Lavaca, many thanks for the articles. Just what our people want. Rev James Peeler, Cameron, 1 renewal. Rev G W Graves, Salado, communication handed to editor. Rev B E Christyberg, Chappell Hill, check for \$12 received. Address changed. Rev John Carpenter, Belton, report received. Rev W L Carleton, Whitesboro, 1 sub. We cannot use the money at that place. Rev J Matthews, Chappell Hill, communication handed to editor. Rev W L Riddout, Boerille, 1 new sub. Rev James Peeler, Cameron, one renewal. John R Sanford, Texas, 1 renewal and 3 new subs, with \$6.00 cash. Rev W Hines, Waxahachie, communication received. We shall watch for that promised list of subscribers. Rev E P Rogers, Parker's Mills, 3 new subs and communication received. Mrs M E Evans, Alvarado, address changed. H Butler, Alto, letter, with 20 cents, received. Will try and get you the book. A Young Methodist, Jefferson, thanks for your kind approval. Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, 1 new sub. Marriage notices inserted. Rev J C Randall, Garden Valley, 1 renewal and 4 subs. Mr Castle's name was never received; we enter it now. Albert Menet, New York, advertisement of the 20th inst received. E A & G R Meneely, West Troy, letter received, with check for \$41.67. Many thanks. Rev S S Yarbrough, Waxahachie, Mrs McCord's paper attended to. Rev O J Lane, Oso, sends \$5 specie, per favor of Mr Harrison. E W Cawthon, Anderson, letter, with \$7. received. Paper attended to. Rev A R Dickson, Jacksboro, communication handed to editor. Rev R H H Burnett, Birdston, sends 5 new subs. Brother B says it only requires a little industry to secure subscribers. We wish others would make a note of the fact. Rev W J Grant, Dresden, marriage notice inserted. Rev J L Lemons, Gay Hill, 1 new sub. Your satisfaction has been fairly earned. Isaac Durst, Mexia, address changed. Rev S D Akin, Chatfield, 1 renewal. Obituary inserted; communication and items handed to editor. Your account attended to. Will answer by mail. Charles Yardley, Pittsburg, Pa, it has been generally published elsewhere. B M Watson, Plymouth, Mass, replied to by mail. Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, advertisement of 23d inst received with check. All right. W Chalk, Lampasas, address changed. E H Cushing, Houston, invoice received. Mrs S Chapman, Houston, renewal, with \$2 specie, per favor of Brother Ridley. H M Cook, P M, Centerville, thanks for notice. George Mehelin, Liverpool, descriptive letter received. W R Chase, P M, Waco, notice attended to. Thanks. Rev J W Brown, Corpus Christi, 1 new sub. Letter, with items, handed to editor. Dr W J Finley, Douglassville, his renewal. You are right; if they are not gems, the American pulpit furnishes none. Rev J S Lane, Georgetown, 1 sub, with \$5 cash. B F Davis, Hearne, will write you by mail. The form is now distributed. M B Rankin, Price's Creek, article handed to editor. Dr John E Hill, Cold Springs, thanks, and hope its publication may draw out an analysis of the waters. Mrs M B King, Alto, answers correct. Riddle handed to editor. Trust that Cherokee will get her full quota of immigrants. Gustav Loeffler, Houston, communication received. L M Martin, Dallas, sends \$20, installment on stock, through Alford & Veal. E C Palmer & Co, New Orleans, receipt to hand. S M Pettengill & Co, New York, advertisement of the 23d received. Postoffice Department, Washington, D C, matter attended to. Rev M Yell, Groesbeek, 3 new subs. De Golyer & Rycken, Cincinnati, O, replied to by mail. Rev T B Buckingham, Huntsville, 1 new sub. Items handed to editor. Rev J F W Toland, Valley Mills, many thanks for information.

MARRIED.

DAVIS-BARRY.—At Navasota, July 29th, by the Rev. J. W. Bennett, Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS to Miss C. A. BARRY. WALTERS-DAWSON.—At the same place and by the same, August 21st, Mr. JOHN WALTERS to Miss SARAH DAWSON. THOMAS-ROBINSON.—On the 22d of August, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. J. Grant, Mr. J. D. THOMAS to Miss M. E. ROBINSON; all of Navarro county.

OBITUARIES.

POOLE.—FANNIE EMMA, daughter of A. J. and S. S. Poole, of McLennan county, Texas, at the age of about eleven months, July 26, 1872, was taken, after only two days' illness, of congestion, from her earthly parents and sister to the home of the blest close by the throne of the Father above; for of such is the Kingdom of God, of whom part have crossed the flood and part are crossing now.

"That once loved form, now cold and dead, Each mournful thought employs; We weep our earthly comforts fled, And withered all our joys. Hope looks beyond the bounds of time, When what we now deplore Shall rise in full immortal prime, And bloom to fade no more," S. D. AKIN.

CHILDS.—Departed this life, January 11, 1872, at her residence, in Gonzales county, Mrs. MARY CHILDS.

She was born in Arkansas, and came to Texas in 1845. For about twenty years did she battle for the cause of her Master. Sister Childs was an exemplary Christian, and when the summons came she was ready. A short time before her spirit winged its way to the better world, she told her children to be good and dutiful, and meet her in heaven. None feel so keenly the loss of her society as her own bereaved family. May kind heaven take care of the motherless children and guide the sorrowing husband into the haven of peace and safety. May the bereaved family follow the example of the departed loved one. A. A. KILLOUGH.

RIGGER.—Brother R. K. RIGGER was born December 28, 1844, and died in his 28th year, in Grimes county, Texas.

In September, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie E. Porter. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Galveston, Texas, and became a member of the St. Johns Church June 2, 1872, two months and eighteen days before his death. In June last, when he connected himself with the church, he was a picture of health and many strength, and, I thought, might live till three-score-and-ten; but alas! we know not what a day may bring forth. In one short month after connecting himself with the church, he fell sick, and was well no more. His father-in-law, Brother J. B. Porter, of Anderson, Texas, writes me he was a most patient sufferer, no murmur escaping his lips; was ready and willing to die, giving many cheering proofs that his hope was anchored within the veil. He sleeps in Jesus, and loved ones who mourn his loss may hope to meet him on the sinless, deathless shores of life's eternal river. His pastor, J. B. WALKER, New Orleans Christian Advocate and Western Methodist will please copy.

Tribute of Respect.

Resolutions passed by Bloomfield Lodge No. 112, A. F. and A. M.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call hence our esteemed and well-beloved brother, W. K. WILSON, who died at his residence, near the town of Kaufman, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1872, in the 67th year of his age; and

WHEREAS, Though the human race, like the leaves of autumn, fall one by one to admonish us that we too are mortal and members of that innumerable caravan, marching to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," yet it is not often that we are called upon to commemorate such men as our deceased brother. He was a pioneer in Texas civilization, and was among the very first of those hardy men who "made straight the way" for the onward march of empire, and at one and the same time planted the standards of constitutional liberty and unfettered religion. He was a devoted Christian, and for more than thirty years, through evil and through good report, in sunshine and in storm, and in trying ordeals, he upheld the banner of the cross pointing our wayward, erring race to heaven and leading the way. Death found him at his post, faithful still amid the faithful few. Few, if any, surpassed him in the various relations of life. He was an honest man, a true citizen and patriot, a liberal and consistent Christian, and a minister of the Gospel, an amiable neighbor, a kind and exemplary husband, father, friend; and, possessing all these virtues, he was therefore a model of a genuine Freemason; therefore,

Resolved, by the Master Wardens and Brethren of Bloomfield Lodge No. 112, That while we deplore our irreparable loss, we recognize it as his eternal gain, and while we weep over his untimely grave, and treasure up his ashes in the funeral urn, we, as Masons and his brethren, are to remember that the soul of a good man never, never dies, but lives forever in celestial bliss in the mystic intercourse, and beatific companionship of purified beings, in that house of many mansions, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we are taught it is appointed unto man but one time to die; that we must sooner or later reach the goal to which all are rapidly journeying; that death runs in every breeze, and "with impartial tread knocks at the palace and cottage gate," and hence we are constrained to leave our deceased brother's, as well as our own fate, in the hands of an All-wise and beneficent Father, who does all things well.

Resolved, That the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family with our sincere condolence and sympathy for their inconsolable loss.

Resolved, That the editor of the Kaufman Star and Texas Christian Advocate be requested to publish a copy hereof. R. F. SLAUGHTER, C. C. NASH, J. H. MUCKLEKROY, Z. T. ADAMS, Committee.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—The market has continued, as per our last report, only moderately active, sales being effected on the basis of our last quotations, with but few buyers in market. However, the latter are returning from Northern points, and evidently preparing for a brisk season's business. Inquiries for freight room are getting more frequent, and we may soon look for active movements of the staple.

Receipts for the week show a large gain over those of the week previous, and indicate, as we have before suggested, that the bulk of the crop will be thrown into market more rapidly than in former years. We continue our quotations of last week, at which figures the market closed nominal, the upper figures being paid only for good selections:

Table with 2 columns: Quality and Price. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, and Middling.

The following digest is compiled from telegrams received at close of the week, and shows the latest status of our cotton crop:

New Braunfels: About one-fourth bale per acre, owing to drouth; cotton rapidly coming into market. Navasota: Half a crop still a fair estimate; labor unreliable. San Marcos: One-fourth crop, owing to drouth and worm; three-fourths the crop now open; entire yield will be in market in a few weeks. Hempstead: Crop will equal that of last year; rains reported in different parts of the county as hindering picking. Waco: No rain since July 4th; crop short owing to dry weather; estimated yield, one-quarter of a bale to the acre for uplands, and a third bale for lowlands; average half a crop; hands working well; worms eating leaves, but doing no harm. Austin: Drouth continues; half crop expected; staple unusually good and coming in freely. Chappell Hill: One-fourth bale to the acre. Calvert: Prospects unchanged; slight showers reported, being first in ten days; Brazos bottom cotton coming into market. Hearne: Half crop estimated; good rain reported, extending to Trinity river. Giddings: Half crop expected; is being rapidly gathered; no rain for eleven weeks; no caterpillar. McDade: Drouth has cut down prospects to an average of two-fifths of a bale; yield of Bastrop county, carefully estimated, is put down at 1200 bales. Corsicana: Cotton picking proceeding, but labor insufficient; about one-half crop expected. Palestine: No rain in over six weeks; crop short. Mexia: Will average a half crop; weather warm. Bremond: Showers reported; cotton coming slowly. Huntsville: Cotton cut short a full half by drouth; worm destroying late cotton in some localities; first rain in many weeks. Martin: Cotton injured badly by caterpillar and boll worm; weather dry. Richmond: Average half a bale; some few worms, but no damage reported; drouth continues; slight showers reported, but too late and insufficient to benefit the crop. Wharton: Little better than half a bale crop; rapidly picking, but labor scarce at 80 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds in the seed. Millican: Crop cut short one-half; upland crop will be all gathered in three weeks. Kaufman: Cut down to one-half by worm and drouth; average condition twenty per cent. on last year's crop.

Annual Data.

We condense from the Annual Statements of our commercial contemporaries sundry items relative to trade statistics, which will be of interest to our readers, showing, as they do, the continued growth of our mercantile transactions and their increasing importance:

COTTON.—Total receipts at this port for the year foot up 186,073 bales; the largest amount in any one month being in December, amounting to 41,107 bales; smallest monthly receipts in July, footing 190 bales. Total exports from this port, 191,869 bales, of which 73,297 bales went coastwise, and 118,562 were shipped foreign. Total sales for same time amount to 164,000 bales; the heaviest transactions occurring in December, the sales of that month footing 30,390 bales; smallest sales in July, footing 300 bales. We append the rates at which Cotton was sold during the season:

Table with 6 columns: Months, Galveston, Good Ordinary, Middling, Liverpool, Orleans, New York. Rows show monthly price data.

WOOL.—The receipts for the year, allowing two sacks to the bale, foot 5077 bales, this being a gain over last year of 1376 bales. Exports for same time amount to 4764 bales, being an increase for the year of 1095 bales. The highest prices of the season obtained in May, when 55c. was paid for a list of Medium.

HIDES.—The exports of this year amount to 7579 bales, dry; 25,956 bundles, salted, and 16,340 loose, dry:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Exports. Rows show monthly totals for 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70, and 1868-69.

SUGAR.—The receipts from the plantations of the lower counties were 1690 hhd, which, added to the receipts at Houston and the consumption in adjacent counties, will make the total crop about 2290 hhd. The receipts of last year were 1600 hhd.

CATTLE TRADE.—The following is a statement of the number of Cattle exported from Galveston and Indianola, from September 1st, 1871, to September 1st, 1872:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Rows include Galveston, Indianola, and Total for calves and cows.

LUMBER.—The books of our lumber dealers for the year just passed will foot up a grand total of 30,000,000 feet, one-sixth of which, or say 5,000,000 feet, came from Florida, 8,000,000 from Northern ports, and 17,000,000 from Texas and Louisiana. For the transportation of this lumber about thirty vessels are regularly and irregularly employed. The consumption was 100 per cent. over that of last year. We estimate the value of imports from Mississippi, Florida and Northern ports at \$402,000; Texas and Louisiana, \$459,000; total, \$862,000.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Market during the year exhibited a marked improvement over the past, total sales having reached nearly \$7,000,000. Stocks for the opening year are heavy to meet the increased demand from buyers brought to this market by the railway communication in Eastern, Northern and Western Texas.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The stock in store and to arrive is in excess of that of last year of same date at least 75 per cent. The business of the past year may be safely set down at \$1,000,000.

CLOTHING.—Three years ago the business in this line was about \$750,000. This year it will amount to \$1,750,000; the receipts for the month of August were 200 per cent. greater than during the corresponding month of 1871.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The aggregate of the trade the past year foot up over a half million dollars, with promise of a large increase the coming year.

COFFEE.—The receipts this year amount to 24,392 sacks—coastwise they amount to 6439, giving a total of 30,831 sacks, but from this we deduct 1000 sacks exported to New Orleans in December, and with a stock of 2000 bags now on hand, this would show but a small increase in the consumption, as compared with the year 1870-71, a natural result of the increased cost of the article.

Educational.

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, Aug 14 3m. 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.

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

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

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.

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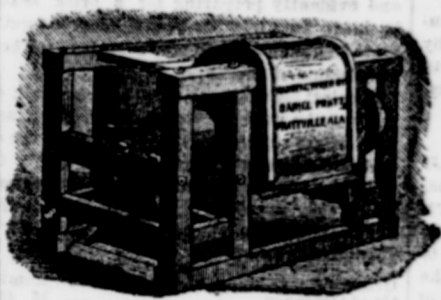
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J. M. BROWN, J. W. LANG. BROWN & LANG, Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, 137 and 139 Strand, Galveston, Texas. may15 6m

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In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary...

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

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

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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.

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I am yours, very truly, F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

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General Agents for Southern States 45 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. Jan 17

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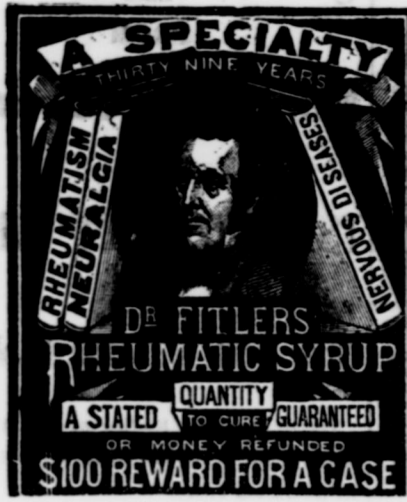
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\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure.

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.

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

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

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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.

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-AND-

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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,

Marine and Inland Transportation,

AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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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. may 22-17. JOHN H. STONE.

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