

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 1.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 989.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

See "Answers to Correspondents" on 13th page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

AIR LINE PATENT FENCE!

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS!

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

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

Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. may 22-11.

JOHN H. STONE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY

Business, heretofore conducted under the firm name and style of

WALLIS, LANDES & CO.,

Will undergo no change whatever, on account of the death of J. C. WALLIS, but will be continued by the surviving partners!

Thankful for past favors, we will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by close personal attention to the wants of our friends and patrons. may 15 1m

THE RUSH IS GREAT,

THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.

Since the appearance on the street of the beautiful suits of summer clothing lately brought on and sold by Broussard & Co., the people seem to have gone wild on the subject, and are flocking into their establishment to get something of the same kind, as if he had but few more suits left. We are authorized, however, to say that scarcely a day passes but what shipments of the latest styles are received. And they manufacture to the best advantage and sell cheaply. A liberal discount to clergymen.

C. E. BROUSSARD & CO.,

119 STRAND, GALVESTON. may 15-1m

ELGIN WATCHES.

National Watch Co., Elgin, Illinois. Many Grades and Styles! Various prices!

Ask Your Jeweler to Show Them. apr 24 8t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. B. LEE, D. WEBER, JOSHUA MILLER.

LEE IRON WORKS, C. B. LEE & CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, BOILERS, MILL AND GIN GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, BRASS AND IRON PUMPS, Etc.

Particular attention given to orders for IRON FRONTS, and CASTINGS for buildings.

All kinds of Job Work solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Corner Church and Thirty-Second Streets, GALVESTON, TEXAS. may 15 2t

TEXAS ROOFING & PAPER DEPOT,

B. S. PARSONS, General Agent, GALVESTON.

JOHN'S IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING JOHN'S FELT AND PAPER SHEATHING AND ROOFING.

JOHN'S ASBESTOS COATING, CEMENT, PAINTS, Etc., (for New and Old Roofs, Railroad Cars, Depots, etc.)

BELTS (New Patent) AND SHEET IRON ROOFING.

SAWED and SPLIT CYPRESS SHINGLES.

ROCK RIVER COMPANY'S BUILDING PAPER.

PREPARED PLASTERING AND SHEATHING BOARD.

PREPARED OAK-GRAINED CEILING BOARD, etc.

The ASBESTOS ROOFING is like thick leather. Water, acid, spark, and cinder proof; cheaper and more durable than tin or shingles; proved "THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET" by State Fairs and the New York Institute. The PAPER BOARDS are the best substitute for lath and plaster, at ONE-THIRD THE COST; and being cold, heat, damp, and vermin proof--easily and quickly applied--they are working a revolution in building. Dealers, builders, and consumers supplied with the above articles about as advantageously as from the factories. Descriptive pamphlets furnished, orders solicited and promptly filled by

B. S. PARSONS, General Agent, Galveston. may 15-1m.

THE GRAND STATE FAIR,

At Houston, no comparison to the daily Fair display at

JALONICK & KERUFIM, Nos. 74, 76 & 78, Mechanic Street, next to Washington Hotel,

Where will be shown you, Free of Charge, a fine, selected stock of goods of general use for Ladies and Gentlemen. In addition to the above, we have just received fine Silk Challeys, of all colors, Ladies Walking suits, Misses and Child's Dresses, Ladies', Misses' and Child's Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Misses' and Child's shoes of great variety, Gents' Boots and Shoes, Gents' Panama Hats, etc., etc.

BEST PIQUE AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

Now, since money is so hard to get, you can save at least 25 per cent. in buying of us. At any rate, we solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy yourself.

Liberal discount to Clergymen and great inducements to country buyers. may 15-1m JALONICK & KERUFIM.

CHAS. NICHOLS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in

Grain and Hay,

may 15 1m GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

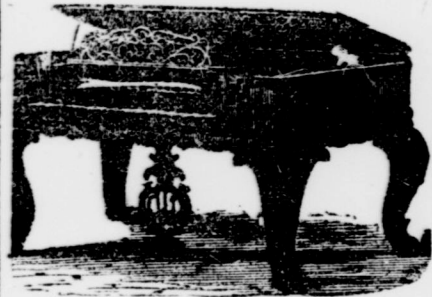
BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PRICES REDUCED.



WE are now selling Pianos at greatly reduced prices, for cash. Our stock comprises those of

KNABE, STEINWAY, EMERSON, GROVERSTEIN, Etc., Etc. AND CAN

SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE SOUTH!

We now sell Pianos on THREE, FOUR and SIX MONTHS' credit, with city acceptance. Constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF

Brass Instruments, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, MUSIC BOXES.

We have the

EXCLUSIVE STATE AGENCY FOR PRINCE & CO.'s Celebrated CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS,

And sell at prices that defy competition. Price Lists of Pianos, and Catalogues of Music sent free on application. THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., MUSIC DEALERS, GALVESTON, TEXAS. may 15 1m

A. W. & E. P. CLEGG, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Guns, Cutlery, &c.

Agents for Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Stud-baker Wazons, DuBois Gins, Winchester Rifles; Plows and Agricultural Implements.

58 & 60 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. may 15 1m

T. RATTO,

Manufacturer of every variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

And Importer of

All kinds of French Confections,

Of Figs, Raisins and all Foreign Nuts, of which he always keeps a good assortment on hand, offers them at Very Low Prices, at his store,

No. 62 STRAND STREET,

Galveston, Texas. may 15-1m

SITUATION WANTED

AS TEACHER OF PIANO & VOCAL MUSIC in a school or private family. She has had several years experience.

Address, Miss LIZZIE C. BERSON, may 15 1m Brashear City, La.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING, Wholesale or Retail, GO TO I. BERNSTEIN & CO.

COR. STRAND & TREMONT ST.,

And 127, 129 and 131 Tremont Street,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

They have the LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH, manufacture their own Goods, and guarantee everything as they represent it, and sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

CALL BEFORE YOU BUY ELSE

And Make Your Selection out of the

BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

YOU HAVE

EVER SEEN IN TEXAS!

may 15 1m

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE, FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates,

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

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF

THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE

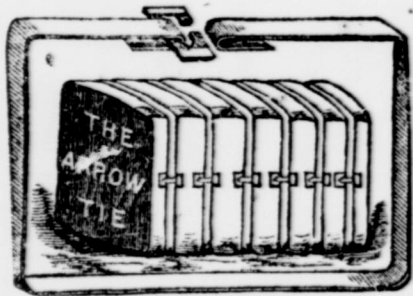
FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING, MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS.

T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents, GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

mays 15, 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

GENTLEMEN—Permits 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 compare with it in utility, durability, strength. From our own experience we recommend it to planters as the best that has been seen.

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

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

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871.

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

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

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

BARTLETT & RAYNE,

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Jan 17 1y



Under a Burning Sun, where Billious affections and fevers of various descriptions so generally prevail.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperiens

Has been successful beyond all parallel. Hence the physicians of the tropics give it their emphatic sanction, prescribing it in preference to every other aperient in use. The patients, of course, gladly acquiesce, for this preparation is one of the most delightful, as well as mild and cooling, cathartics chemistry has yet devised, and possesses every medicinal virtue of the far-famed German Seltzer Spa. It is a powder that only requires the addition of water to produce in an instant a delicious, effervescent beverage, as well as an invaluable medicine.

Ask for and accept none but the genuine. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

W. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Cotton and Wool Factors,

And General Commission Merchants

STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides, nov 17-1y

KOPPERL,

BANKER,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

106 and 108 STRAND,

Galveston, Texas. may 15 1m

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

Agents for the Black Star Line

-OF-

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.

Jan 17 1y

HOUSTON

DIRECT NAVIGATION



Signs Through Bills of Lading from

Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON

AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in

Transit.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

Correspondence H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, outward.

JOHN SHEARN,

President. Jan 31-1y

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton,

Wool, etc.

LEON & H. BLUM,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

Notions, Etc.,

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street,

Jan 5-1y NEW YORK.

TEXAS BANKING

-AND-

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

The Banking Department

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

OFFICERS:

J. M. BRANDON, President. N. O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier. B. D. CHENOWETH, Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. C. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro. T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant. L. KLOPMAN, Jr., of Klopman & Fellman. ROBT MILLS, of R. & D. G. MILLS. W. K. McALPIN, of McAlpin & Baldrige. may 1-1y

H. SCHERFFIUS,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,

Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

april 24 ly HOUSTON, TEXAS.

W. B. SCHMIDT. F. M. ZIEGLER.

SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of everything pertaining to their line of business.

49, 51, 53 and 55 NEW LEVEE,

bet. Gravier and Poydras Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS.

George E. Brewster, Wm. Campbell, Wash Marks, with above firm. June 1-1y

EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston.

W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.

GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston.

W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.

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

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 318 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We submit the following suggestions:

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

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

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

4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

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

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

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

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

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

4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallon water—the whole costing \$1. currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse if practicable. nov 17-1y

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.

Residence, Avenue L and 22d Street, in GALVESTON MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING. Office in "News" Building, on Market Street, up-stairs. Office hours: 11 to 12 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.

Patients received in College Hospital from any county in the State, and any Club, Association, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows Lodge, Society or Individual, by

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.,

Feb 28-1y

Surgeon and Physician.

MARBLE YARD.

A. ALLEN & CO.,

21st St., between Mechanic and Market

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

All Kinds of work executed in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Warranted to give satisfaction. Country orders solicited. nov 14 1y

H. REED.

THOMAS O. MILLIS.

CISTERNS! CISTERNS!!

Made of pure heart of Cypress Lumber by

H. REED & CO.,

CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Who have constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. nov 14-1y.

G. O. CHERRY & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

Corner Tremont and Postoffice Streets,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dealers in Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, etc. Prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours. dec 27-1y

M. W. THOMAS,

170 TREMONT St, Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN,

78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

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

M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for

FLETCHER & WALSH'S

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

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 1.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 989.]

Texas Resources.

Fruit-Raising in Texas.

MR. EDITOR—In reply to your intimation, under date of April 17, I write you a few lines upon the subject of fruit-raising.

Fruit-raising in Western Texas has had to contend with unusual obstacles. Twenty years ago it was quite generally conceded that this was not a fruit country. We had then no acclimated trees. A few peach trees had been imported from the North. As far as my observation extended, they grew off rapidly, bore lightly, and died very early. More recently, others were imported from farther south, with better success. But even these showed by their shy bearing habit and general countenance, a want of climatic adaptability. But, in the meantime, seed from Eastern Texas and elsewhere had been planted. The trees thus produced were hardier, and each successive generation of seedling trees produced from them have been better adapted to our climate. And thus we have now a stock of trees here that may be said to be perfectly acclimated.

To graft the choice, imported varieties upon these vigorous stocks, only partly acclimates them. I have therefore set myself to work to make up a list of peaches of native Texas origin. This list is now quite respectable, and, if life and health is spared, will be vastly improved each year. I visit every "favorite" tree I can hear of in the different seedling orchards, and graft from such as I consider worthy of a place in the collection. Some choice varieties have been originated by myself. I am preparing, upon my own premises, to fruit from three to five hundred young seedling trees each year; these trees to be raised from the best seed I can collect. I expect to get, thus, each year, one, or two, or more choice, new varieties of my own, to be added to the list. I shall also continue my fruit raids upon the seedling orchards about me, and adopt whatever is found of value.

If any of your readers have a few seed for choice Texas peaches or plums which they would like to have fruited without the trouble of doing it themselves, they can send them by mail, and if the results are valuable, I will report in time, sending to the sender of the seed a tree of the variety obtained. (Postage on seed, etc., two cents for every four ounces.)

It would require a series of articles to speak at length on each kind of fruit. We have not time to write such a series now. We are preparing for the press a pamphlet, in which we give our views upon different branches of the general subject of fruit in connection with our catalogue. This pamphlet will be sent free to all applicants. We will here notice, briefly, some other fruits.

I have on my premises fifty-five varieties of grapes. Of some I have formed a definite opinion, and others are in process of experiment. Some are complete failures, and others are perfectly successful.

Capt. Jones, below Gonzales, has a successful orchard of pears. Several of his trees, last year, ripened seven hundred pears. The trees are seven-

teen years old. Some of his varieties are a failure, but he has a few varieties so very successful that I have gladly improved the privilege of propagating altogether from them in my nursery.

Capt. Jones has also one quite successful apple tree. Mr. Carpenter, of Mountain City, is said to have a good orchard of apples. I expect to succeed with apples here quite as well as they now do in North-east Texas. But, in my opinion, the true course to the most complete success is propagation by seed from native Texas trees. I hold this to be the true theory for the thorough acclimation of every kind of fruit.

It has been thought that the jubube (a fruit somewhat resembling the date) would succeed here. I planted a tree last year; it grew well; bore the winter well; is now growing rapidly, and is very full of blossoms. I have no doubt of its success. No doubt other fruits will succeed here.

We think it correct to form opinions from specimens which may now be seen here, and taking experience and observation as the basis of our judgment, we see ample reason to believe that this part of Texas is a good fruit country. Whether we consider fruit as an article of diet, or as an attraction to draw hither the immigrant, or as an important agent in the advancement of civilization and refinement, by drawing the attention of our people to the cultivation of the soil, fruit culture brings valuable results upon a people.

Yours, etc., G. ONDERDONK.
Mission Valley, May 3, 1872.

An acquaintance—a man of intelligence, who has been in this country over twelve months, told us that when he was preparing to leave London for Texas his friends were amazed at his rashness. They assured him that his life would at no time be safe in this land. Murder and outrage were every day scenes. Each man went armed as though his neighbors were mortal foes, and character and property were equally insecure. As he was coming on a missionary movement, led by duty, they at last acquiesced, and when he left, special prayer was made for him and his family, who were taking their lives in their hands, and encountering such terrible perils while pursuing the path of duty. He acknowledges, to no little surprise, after the first sensations wore off, when he found that he was far safer on the prairies of Western Texas, or in the streets of Galveston, than in many of the streets or alleys with which he had been familiar in London.

The want of a truthful representation of the condition and advantages of our country is keeping thousands of the over-crowded population of the older countries from our borders. While it would be an enterprise of the most comprehensive and far-seeing benevolence on the part of the Christian people in England to obtain information respecting the condition of things in this country, and aid in providing transportation for the surplus of its over-crowded population, it is a matter of vital interest to our State that a fair and truthful representation of both our material resources and moral and religious status be sent abroad. Every item of interest in these directions will aid in this work.

STATE FAIR AT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Saturday, the 11th inst., was the advertised "commencement day" for the exhibition, but every one seemingly misunderstood that fact, and considered it as the first day of earnest effort on the part of exhibitors to prepare, enter and arrange their goods, the consequence being that Monday morning opened on a slim array of those articles considered inseparable from such institutions. But as the day grew older, long lines of drays, wagons and trucks came rolling in to the fair precincts loaded with every conceivable production, in every hue and color possible, to aid in making this exhibit of our industry one of the grandest we have known in the State.

A very heavy storm, experienced on the day preceding the opening, seemed to have tapped the clouds of a month's supply of showers; the sun shone bright and warm, with a marked effect upon muddy roads and watery turf; the two combined gave ample promise that unusual fine weather would smile upon the thousands destined to meet at this, the focal point of the State, during the week, and faces brightened notably at the assurance.

Doubtless exhibitors were slower in getting their goods in order at Houston by reason of delays caused in attending the State Fair of Louisiana, which occurred this year immediately in advance of ours, and of course claimed the first attention of exhibitors from Western States. But Tuesday brought augmented forces, apparently from every direction of the compass, bearing under arms, upon heads, or on vehicles, glories of the family loom—such as "rising sun" bed quilts; visions of artistic thought, realized in unshapely "Madonnas;" inventive flashes from the work-shop, shown in countless intricate machines—all these, and more, crowded the avenues leading to their several departments, and soon, from wall, floor and ceiling, astonished passers-by with their charms or ingenuity. No one now needed to be encouraged as to the future of the week; all felt success to be certain. It remained a question, however, whether efforts in former years would be eclipsed.

The State Fair grounds, composed of — acres of land, mainly prairie, with occasional groves of oak trees, tastefully laid out in walks and plots, bordered by flowery shrubs, the whole being encircled by a high board fence. Within this enclosure are to be found the necessary buildings, which are briefly described as follows:

Power Hall.
This building is upon the right as

you enter the grounds through the main entrance, and is 50 by 150 feet, with an L 20 by 40. Here are set up the steam engines, which are to compete and which will furnish the motive power for the machinery to be operated during the fair.

Directors' Pagoda.

This is a new building, octagonal in shape, thirty feet wide and two stories high. This is situated on the left of the main carriage drive as you enter the grounds, and is reserved for the use of the directors, secretaries, and other officers of the fair.

Exposition Hall.

This is situated to the left or south of the Directors' Pagoda, and consists of a central octagonal building, 50 by 50, three stories, having one wing to each point of the compass, each wing being 50 by 50 feet and one story high. The whole forming a Roman cross. The main or ground floor is occupied by heavy and fancy goods, ranging from laces to stoves; the upper floors being reserved for art works in all their variety.

Floral Hall

Is situated to the northwest of Exposition Hall, and is octagonal in shape, and 50 feet wide. In this cool retreat flowers and plants are gathered in numberless quantities, arranged in rows against the walls, while the centre is filled by the "cooling fountain," which keeps sprinkling the surrounding earth (and the visitors' clean clothing) with muddy water; during which time one end of the resort, formed in the shape of an alcove and filled with plants prettily arranged amid rocks, charms the eye by its tasteful combination of colors as seen in nature. Beyond this is the

Press Pagoda.

A capacious, two story octagonal building, of 25 by 25 feet. This pagoda is fitted up exclusively for the use of the members of the Press. A telegraph office will be connected with the grounds, and the Express Company deliver press communications free. To the southwest of the Press Pagoda, is the

Judges' Stand.

Which is so arranged as to overlook every portion of the track, and enable the judges to decide upon the relative merits of competitive horses. To the southeast of the judges' stand is the

Grand Stand

Or balcony for the use of spectators to the races. This balcony will seat 200 persons, and offers full protection from the sun, and is so arranged as also to overlook the stock ring, in which will be exhibited the various stock that compete for premiums. Along the north and west fence are situated

Stables and Stockpens

Which are fifteen hundred feet long, well arranged, clean and capacious.

Refreshment Stands

Are scattered most liberally over

the grounds, and everything that is to be found at hotel or saloon will be furnished on the grounds.

General Notes.

Amid such a gathering of all sorts, as one finds at a grand fair, it becomes difficult to particularize, except in special instances, without extending a description beyond the limits of any ordinary-sized weekly sheet, hence we leave to the frequent daily the pleasant task of detailing the operations of this or that plow, washing-machine or mower; descanting upon the merits of competitive inventions, or perpetrating harmless jokes anon of "Arrow Cotton Ties" being possibly useful in binding shattered State Constitutions! We propose merely to mention the recurrence of this most useful exhibition, adding to the notice brief glances at its new features, with expressions of our approval meant for encouragement to those who have so gallantly led the way to the introduction of agricultural fairs.

The Opening Address.

The central feature of the fair, the opening address, came off handsomely at the time appointed. The platform was occupied by the Directors of the Association, together with distinguished invited guests, among whom we noticed the genial Gen. Hood.

The speaker for the occasion was Col. Hatch, of St. Louis, who, though not so well known to our people generally as the very distinguished gentleman who served as orator last year, has still a warm place in the hearts of many of our young men who received kindness at his hands while he acted as Exchange Commissioner for prisoners during the war. Numbers of these were in attendance, and eyes glistened with pleasure at sight of Col. Hatch's handsome face again, as they recounted favors shown them while in "durance vile."

The address was not only very interesting in manner and method, but filled to repletion with facts and statistics regarding our State, its resources, extent, capabilities, and characteristics; in addition to which, the bearing of the great West, with its out-reaching railroads rapidly being extended to embrace the people throughout the State, was duly discussed, and the advantages to occur from closer relations with us freely stated. We predict, as an effect of this speech, a greater attention by our people to the operations in progress through the West, having for their objective point our trade and return produce. While more careful inspection than that heretofore exercised will reveal great activity hitherward on the part of transportation lines in the West, we presume some deductions will also be made as to results likely to follow such enterprise and their bearing upon all our coast country, whether favorably or otherwise.

But we have neither time nor space to enter into details; the speech was timely, and will do good; the introduction by Judge Munger was also suitable to the occasion, being neither too long nor fulsome. We hope, in some future issue, to call attention again to the facts presented from Missouri's stand-point relative to our future.

Attendance of Visitors.

The attendance on the ground has not been fully up to the point of last year, though very large and pleasant; the celebrity attaching to the orator, combined with freer finances, proving great helps towards inducing quiet, stay-at-home people to take the trip off.

Competition seems, however, rife and vigorous as at any previous time, exhibitors working like beavers to display the various wonderful characteristics of each article shown. Particularly is this so with agricultural implements and machinery, their peculiar excellencies needing a special explanation when undergoing examination by those unaccustomed to their use. Manufacturers in these departments see very plainly the vast field for the introduction and application of labor-saving apparatus that there is in the State, and they are making strenuous exertions to "occupy the territory." That success will crown their efforts, none can doubt after once seeing the interest awakened among by-standers when agricultural machines are shown and their uses pointed out.

Liverpool and Galveston Steamship Co.

We quote from the Galveston News an account of the beautiful model of a steamer exhibited by Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., of Galveston, whose mammoth advertisement in our last issue, has already notified our readers of the part this new steam line will play in the introduction of immigrants from Europe.

"Now, almost at the close of the fair, at the eleventh hour of the day, as it were, that which is of the greatest value (and we can truly say, of the greatest beauty) has been placed before the spectators—the model of the Steamship San Jacinto.

now building for the trade between Liverpool and Galveston—arrived and was placed on exhibition yesterday. We desire to direct attention to these words,

"New Building."

The San Jacinto is on the stocks; she is actually being constructed. All of which it is pleasant to be assured of, after the many disappointments that, in years past, we have experienced with regard to similar enterprises.

A line of Liverpool steamers has long been looked for good to Galveston. Efforts in that direction have been made unsuccessfully time and time again. Why they failed, and why the enterprises miscarried, are not of present concern. We have too much philosophy to cry after spilled milk, when the cow is giving down a good rich pail full. After all others failed, after older heads and men of more mercantile years had failed to establish a line, one of our youngest houses—a house, however, noted for its enterprise—took hold of the matter and succeeded. We do not choose to study why others failed, but we do choose to know and to tell why they succeeded. They have succeeded in establishing this line between Liverpool and Galveston by sticking together. If there is any Galveston house that sticks to itself closer than that of C. W. Hurley & Co., we do not know where to find it. There is not a clerk, a book-keeper, and we doubt whether there is a drayman or a porter, who does not talk of "our firm," and consider his interest as much identified with that of the firm as does either partner, and this is the main cause of its success. Some two years ago the gentlemen comprising this firm, Mr. Hurley and Mr. Edward Webster, together with L. r. Charles Beissner, the business manager of the house, determined that Galveston

needed a steamship line to Liverpool, and each of the three at different times visited England, and as the saying goes, "talked the matter up." At last they induced one of the Messrs. Grimshaw to visit Texas and see the opening. He came and agreed to build the first ship if one-third the stock was taken in Texas.

The firm took it, and the

San Jacinto

Was put on the stocks.

Her model, elegantly worked up in all the perfection of detail, each plank and rail, and we had like to say each bolt and ring, is in its place, arrived yesterday morning. It is five feet long and mounted in a novel way on a plate glass mirror, so that the whole ship looks for all the world as if she were sailing in transparent water.

Her dimensions—Length, 240 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet.

Capacity—Gross tonnage, 1050; dead weight, with draft of 14 feet, 1450 tons; on 11 feet 6 inches draft, 2400 bales and homeward coal.

Speed—11 knots; daily consumption of coal, 10 tons; 150-horse power compound condensing engines.

Passengers—25 cabin, 300 steerage.

These are the dimensions of the steamship San Jacinto, whose model, beautiful as a bride, is surrounded by an admiring crowd.

Her commander will be Capt. Burroughs—and she will be followed in one month by the San Antonio, her twin sister, in all respects just like her. In this ship Hurley & Co. have guaranteed half the stock. The San Antonio is also now building, and it is hoped that the stock will soon be subscribed for a third ship in the Liverpool and Galveston line.

Mr. C. W. Hurley is at present in Europe, and will return with the first steamer, the SAN JACINTO, bringing with him a large number of laborers, with their families, in compliance with orders sent from Texas.

Juvenile Art.

We gladly rambled over the pen, pencil and crayon work exhibited by numerous painstaking juveniles, and we felt sure that the owners were studious boys and girls who afforded their parents much pleasure by such meritorious work. Many of the articles in this department evince unusual ability, and we shall watch with interest the further development of several of our Galveston girls in an artistic direction, as from the promise they now give, if their studies are continued, they should be heard from in works of no ordinary merit. We are pleased to acknowledge special premiums received as follows from New Orleans, for artistic excellence in drawing by our Galveston girls:

Gold thimble, from I. C. Stafford, Esq., of John I. Adams & Co.

Sterling silver cup, from Wm. Campbell, of Schmidt & Zigler.

Gold thimble, from G. Wilkins, of A. S. Barnes & Co.

Gold pencil, from Mr. Abbot, of A. B. Griswold & Co.

Texas Productions.

In glancing over the entire display as exhibited at this annual gathering, it is eminently proper to refer to the lessons and suggestions carried home by observant visitors, who have here seen so much that is not only new, but adapted to practical application in their houses, or on their farms at home. Great good should flow from such exhibitions because of the awakened thought, stimulated energy, and honest emulation produced, and we look for

much improvement in many directions of industry as a legitimate consequence.

This effect, however, will not prove of so vast an extent as it would had there been a greater effort made to compete in articles of Texas production, whereby the workers of our soil, together with our manufacturers, could meet to compare results in their several fields of labor. Aside from some splendid garden vegetables, raised near Houston by a colored man, a limited quantity of small grains, and a few specimen stalks of corn, agricultural products received no attention. New mechanical inventions by Texans were better represented, and household achievements by our ladies made a fair display, especially in needlework. But a few shelves, five by seven feet in extent, contained the total exhibit of fruits, wines, cordials, bread and cakes, raised, made or preserved by home folks, of which quantity one lady alone, of Houston, offered some fifteen specimens. After taking into consideration all the obstacles in the way of a full exhibit of home productions at this season of the year, we see no excuse for this limited display of such articles or the seeming lack of interest in this direction. We would make this the central feature of all fairs, concentrating attention and premiums toward it, to the end that encouragement might be given to producers in our midst; at the same time we would afford ample facilities to all, no matter from what direction they came, to introduce to new fields of usefulness everything possible to aid in the improvement of ourselves or our surroundings. When the latter classes brought any really valuable ideas, in wood, iron or other material, we would want them thoroughly known by favorable notice and abundant gratuitous advertising.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we vote Houston's third exhibition a great success in articles and visitors, in the latter respect especially, as the numbers in attendance and the money received at the gates exceed by far the results of last year. With additional finances thus obtained we look for further improvements to the grounds before another season's display, which shall make the place all that could be desired for such an association. The plans already adopted for beautifying the place need only additional labor and attention, care being observed that the present shrubbery receives no damage from visiting parties during the intervals of exhibition, and that experiments in setting out a few large trees for shade purposes be made in the proper season.

Great credit is due to the President, Judge Munger, and the several directors of the association for their efforts which have resulted so handsomely; but over and above all others the Secretary, James F. Dumble, deserves the "blue ribbon" of superiority for unceasing, arduous labors, whereby the entire fair was crowned with such complete success. We wish also in this connection to thank him for favors shown the ADVOCATE representatives, and to say that his many kindnesses are thoroughly appreciated.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, April 27, 1872.

The month of May in our country districts is the time especially when the spring is in full bloom—the time of the singing of birds and the budding of flowers. In London, as I told you, it is the time when all our great religious societies indulge in an outburst of talk, which, let us hope, will bear fruit hereafter, by increased energy in the work of the Gospel. The "May meetings" will be in full swing in a few days, and I will take care to report to you any points of interest during their progress. Many of our great societies are composed of good and true men, and they are doing their work well; but in the case of others, I fear the results do not justify the cumbrous and expensive machinery. Societies and associations of men are useful, and even necessary, no doubt, for religious as well as for other objects; but it is a remarkable fact that, as far as the chief object of all Christian work is concerned—saving souls—one man desperately in earnest will often do more than a society, with all its elaborate machinery. We have found this out in England during the last twelve years, and another illustration of it has just occurred. Among the evangelists to whom I referred in a former letter, are Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Poole—the former better known as "Fiddler Joss." Up to the age of thirty-five, Joshua Poole led as vile a life as any man could do—employed by beer-sellers to amuse the frequenters of their drinking shops, by playing on his fiddle and singing comic songs. From making other people drink, he of course got a habit of drinking himself; and during many years of his wretched existence, he could seldom be said to be sober. His young wife pined away and died of a disease brought on by want of food. One or two of his children followed her. He killed them as surely by his base neglect as if he had actually taken their lives by knife or bullet. He drank on, of course, deeper than ever—nearly dead himself very often—wandering about the country, living like a beast by day, and sleeping with the beasts at night—one of the lowest and most degraded of mankind. That any decent woman should consent to marry such a man is almost incredible; but he got another wife somehow, and starved her as he had starved the first. At length, in one of his fits of drunken fury, he treated her so badly, that he was arrested and sent to Wakefield gaol, where he remained six months.

Here, for the first time in many years, he got really sober. He had time to think. He heard of God, and heaven, and hell. The governor of the prison was a Christian, and spoke kindly to him, and told him that the Lord Jesus Christ was not only a Savior, but an Almighty Savior, able to save not only moral and respectable people, but the very vilest and worst of men. Joshua Poole—to make the story short—believed the Gospel, received Christ into his heart by faith, and became a new man.

On the day he left the prison his poor wife was there at the door to take him home, expecting only a renewal of her life of misery; and when he told her that he had become a Christian, and that she should never suffer more, she thought the news too good to be true. On his way home, some of his old companions, standing at a beer shop door, caught sight of him, and hailed him with a shout, "Come and have some beer, Joss." "No," he replied; "no more beer for me, lads, I am going to heaven;" and so he caught his wife's arm and walked on, leaving them in speechless astonishment. For two or three years Joss worked at harness-making, earning an

honest living, and by God's help, withstood all temptations to return to his old way of life. Then he began to teach some neglected children, and after a while he stood up as a preacher of the Gospel. His success was extraordinary. Crowds of the lowest of the people, who would never think of entering a church, or listening to a regular "sermon," flocked to hear an "address" from Fiddler Joss; and his now happy wife, who had long been a Christian, joined him in the work. Joss fiddles now harder than ever, for he uses the fiddle as an accompaniment when he and his wife sing together the sweet songs of Zion; and there are not many dry eyes among the audience when he tells the story of his past life, and how the Lord Jesus lifted him up out of that horrible pit and that miry clay in which he had sunk so deep.

Joshua Poole has now been preaching all over the country for eight years, and in every place he visits there are many ready to testify of good received through his labors. Within the last few weeks, he has preached at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and at his last meeting large numbers of persons stood up to profess conversion. When we compare the labors of a man like this with the meagre results reported by some societies, we are reminded that it is nothing to the Lord to save by many or by few, and the right thing is for every man to work as God shows him how, and not hang back because he does not happen to be a part of some elaborate organization.

Emigration is now going on rapidly from this country, in various directions, and it is noted that high wages, which formerly always checked emigration, do not now have that effect in every case. For instance, the Cornish miners, a very fine body of working people, are going to the British colonies in large numbers, although wages are high in Cornwall for their kind of work. They prefer to go to lands where they will have a prospect of independence for themselves and their families. And so it will be with our agricultural laborers. The masters, as I told you, have generally given the men a slight increase of wages, but that will not prevent many of the men seeking new homes across the Atlantic, if the opportunity is afforded them. The wages are still far too low, and I should be glad to see many of the farm-laboring families happily placed in other lands, so that not only they, but those left behind, might enjoy their fair share of the fruits of their toil. I have heard of a few families wishing to go to Texas, and many more will be glad to go when they understand all about it. It will be necessary to go among the people and explain everything to them by word of mouth, and if this is done, and proper arrangements made for the welfare of the emigrants, there need be no difficulty in filling any applications received for labor. F. GORE.

Meeting of the Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions convened in annual session, May 7, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M. Present: Bishops Paine, Pierce, Kavanaugh, Wightman, Marvin, Doggett, McTyeire, and Keener; Doctors Summers, Young, Haygood, Kelley, Rush, Cunyngnam, Redford; Rev. A. P. McFerrin, M. Hamilton, and J. B. McFerrin. A number of visiting brethren were present, among whom were the Rev. T. B. Sargent, D.D., of Baltimore, the Rev. F. B. Rogers, of the Louisville Conference, Rev. W. C. Johnson, of Memphis, Dr. Garland, of Oxford, Miss., and many of the brethren of Tennessee. Through the entire meeting the Board was favored with the presence of visiting brethren, adding great interest to the proceedings.

Bishop Paine took the chair, called

the Board to order, and invited the Rev. Dr. Rush, of Missouri, to open the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary presented an abstract of the forthcoming annual report, which showed progress in the work under the supervision of the Board.

The Domestic Missions have been very prosperous, in many places multitudes having been added to the church.

The China Mission, where we have had two missionaries, the Rev. Y. J. Allen and the Rev. J. W. Lambuth—with their families—has been prosperous the past year, and promises in future a rich harvest of souls.

The Board recommended the Bishops to send an additional missionary to China. This, however, will not increase the expense, as Brother Allen derives his support from the Chinese Government, being connected with an institution of learning, and engaged in editing the Chinese *Christian Advocate* and other publications.

The work among the Germans in Texas, Louisiana, Virginia and Maryland, was reviewed, and provision made for its enlargement. Help was afforded in the publication of a Sunday-school paper in the German language.

The Indian Missions are doing well. There has been an encouraging increase among the four tribes served by our missionaries, viz: The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The work in the Pacific, Columbia, Los Angeles and Western Conferences was reviewed, and arrangements made for cultivating these fields more extensively. A new mission was established in Mexico, which promises much.

The receipts of the Board will go beyond the year previous, but fall short of the urgent demands for help in many directions.

The following appropriations were made for the year beginning June 1, 1872:

To the China Mission.....	\$7,000
German work in Texas.....	3,000
German work in Louisiana Conference	1,000
For publishing Sunday-school Paper in German.....	250
German work in Virginia and Maryland, in aid of the Virginia and Baltimore Conference.....	1,200
Indiana Mission Conference.....	12,000
Pacific Conference.....	3,000
Western Conference.....	6,500
\$1,500 of this amount is to be applied to the work in Montana.	
West Texas.....	600
To the new Mission in Mexico for the present and ensuing year.....	900
Of this amount \$124 has already been paid by contributions through Bishop Marvin.	
Western Virginia.....	100
For translating and publishing the Discipline in the Spanish language.....	500
Incidentals.....	4,600
Total.....	\$42,150

This, it will be remembered, is over and above the 60 per cent. appropriated by the Annual Conferences in support of Domestic Missions.

Thus it will be seen that the Board calls for the sum of at least \$105,375 as the contribution of the Connection to the cause of Foreign and Domestic Missions during the year beginning June 1, 1872. We hope, in a very short time, to double these figures.

After the opening session, Dr. Summers presided, and each member of the Board devoted himself assiduously to the work. Altogether the meeting was the most pleasant and harmonious witnessed for many years. All hearts were encouraged by the hope of the future and glorious success awaiting our missionary labors. The Secretary will have more to say in a future communication.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec'y.

Mission-rooms, May 10, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy at Washington have received mails from Japan, stating that the reports of persecution of Christians in Japan are untrue and grew out of convictions of counterfeiters.

Bayland Orphans' Home.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home, met at the office of Col. C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, Saturday, May 4th, 1872. Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope, T. W. House; H. F. Gillette, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer then made the following, his monthly report for April:

	COIN.	CUR.
From F. V. Cooke, from citizens of Columbus.....	\$25	00
From W. J. Hotchkiss, Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, Austin.....	9	85
From Mrs. J. Albert, Houston.....	\$1	00
From Rev. J. B. Link, from Baptist Sunday-school, Rockport.....	10	00
From Rev. Dr. Wilkes, contributions of Bastrop merchants and citizens, in goods, clothing and money.....	201	92
From Charles Limke, Mechanic street, Galveston, for January, February and March.....	52	50
From Mrs. M. A. Gilpin, Towash, Hill county.....	5	00
From Mr. H. G. Drigs, Towash, Hill county.....	2	50
From Mr. E. W. Dyer, Towash, Hill county.....	2	50
From J. Norris & Co., Galveston, 1500 feet of lumber, valued at.....	37	50
	\$42	36
	\$30	42

From the ladies of Houston, having charge of the supper of Odd Fellows' Ball, a box containing sundry articles of very nice and acceptable eatables.

Respectfully submitted.

B. A. SHEPHERD,
Treasurer.

Adjourned to meet the first Saturday in June next.

H. F. GILLETTE,
Secretary.

The following communication was read:

GALVESTON, April 23, 1872.

H. F. Gillette, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed, please find sales of nine bags Sea Island cotton for the "Bayland Home," which I hope you will find correct and satisfactory. The proceeds, \$1368 59 gold, is passed to your credit in account, and subject to your order.

You will observe I have charged no commission, neither has my correspondent at Liverpool. Also, the Mallory & Co. line to New York, and the Williamson, Guion & Co. have charged no freight; and last, but not least, the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, refunded \$18 50 gold, for marine insurance to Liverpool, which I had paid. Of such favors the children ought to be proud, and the day may come when they can show such favors to others. May this act show to them that they are not friendless, and encourage them to deeds of nobleness.

Tender my kindest regards to the Home.

Yours, truly,
ALFRED MUCKLE.

REV. JOHN CLARKE reports the baptism of sixteen persons at Jericho and nine at Mt. Hermon. There had been several accessions to the inquirer's class. The destitution and degradation of the natives of Jericho has been a matter of comment among travelers, and this success in introducing the gospel will be encouraging. After the night of centuries, the Sun of righteousness is beginning to shed his rays over the land made sacred by the labors of the Savior.

W. M. McINTOSH, Superintendent of the Mt. Lebanon schools, under the supervision of the Free Church of Scotland, lately visited Gaza Acre and Safid, in Palestine, cities which contain some 50,000 inhabitants. He reports the great ignorance of the people and also the eagerness of many of them to have teachers sent to them. The Church of God must enter every open door or incur a grave responsibility.

Correspondence.

Notes and Queries By the Way.

March —

To continue the review of "plain, practical men," in their "common-sense" view as to the University.

AS TO ENDOWMENT.

"Common-sense" says that we should not wait to secure it. If we wait for that, we will wait forever. The people are unwilling to give for the endowment of an institution until they see it located and in a prosperous condition. "Common-sense" says do not locate your institution or begin operations until you have ample endowment. People will not patronize an experiment. It is absurd to speak of a prosperous institution until the power of prosperity is afforded.

"Common-sense" says endow with land. Texas has the land and will give it for endowment, but has not the money. Secure an endowment of land, locate the institution, and let its landed endowment gradually and surely secure its permanence and prosperity.

Note. Ample endowment, no endowment, prospective endowment, are each claimed by "plain, practical men" to be the "common-sense" view of this question.

Query. What is "common-sense," in this case? Which is the "plain, practical view?"

Your correspondent, being a Methodist preacher, is supposed now by popular vote to be incapable of "a plain, practical, common-sense" view of this or any other purely business matter. He is not disposed to attempt any argument against this popular notion. But the views given have all been presented as the "common-sense" views of "plain, practical men." He is driven to some conclusions.

First—Not every man, who believes himself a plain, practical man, is what he thinks himself to be. The conflicting views that have been given cannot all be correct views, for they are in direct conflict with each other. *Somebody* must be wrong.

Second—From these conversations he is led to believe that many "plain, practical" men who take "common-sense" views of merchandize, farming, or mechanics, and who have succeeded in these matters, may not for that reason be the most successful men in locating, endowing or running a university. Each trade, profession and employment has its "plain, practical" side, to be studied in the light of "common-sense." That I have correct views as to managing a team of horses, does not argue that I may be safely entrusted with the management of a steamboat.

Third—From the wondrous conflict of views in reference to the location, endowment, etc., of the university, that have at one time or other had advocacy, let the church select a board or committee of "plain, practical laymen," of "common-sense" views, and who have proven themselves such by their success in their several vocations. Let them be authorized to act in this matter, and let all cheerfully co-operate with them in their labors and acquiesce in their decisions. But—blessed fact!—that is precisely what has been done and is being done. It is upon these simple facts in the case that more substantial expectation may be based than the opinions and wishes of any one man, however practical or visionary, wise or foolish, he may be. That the views of some of us must shortly be disappointed is inevitable. How many of us will refuse magnanimously to surrender our preferences in the matter?

March —

Had a stormy time for our stage ride to-night. Torrents of rain, mingled with lightning and thunder, were the

disagreeable entertainments presented on the outside. It was different inside. The stage was rain-proof, and the genial company of Col. — and Rev. Dr. —, of the Campbellite Church, with the grotesque English of a huge Prussian musician, made the hours pass more agreeably to us than to our exposed but careful driver. A creek, roaring over its banks, brought us to a halt. The rain began to abate, and, after a delay of some hours, the driver pronounced it passable. The Colonel was ordered out to the front to take command in the event of the driver being compelled to leave the box. Rev. Dr. said he had once been nearly drowned in such an adventure, and demanded a seat on top. The fat Prussian and your correspondent awaited in darkness and silence the coming plunge. Just then the Colonel called down to me from his seat, "Doctor, be calm; but we intend to make a Baptist of you, this night." Upon being informed that we had little fear of the immersion if Rev. Dr. — would pledge us a safe emersion, that gentleman declared that in that part of the process we must all shift for ourselves. The driver popped his whip, yelled "Get up, you;" there was a dash, a plunge, a roar of water, followed by a popping of mud, and we were across. The emersion was successful, the immersion omitted.

Note. Abstract, theological ideas in reference to "much water" does not diminish fear of "much water."

Query. Suppose my friend, Rev. Dr. —, were to carry out in his practice of immersion the doctrine laid down for us on the stage as to emersion, what would be the probable result? F. A. M.

A Reminiscence.

Near the village of Belmont, Alabama, when about eight years old, I entered the village school. The teacher was a Virginian. The school was large and quite a number of young men attended. Among them was a young man of excellent family. He was possessed of fine personal appearance and sprightliness of mind. We will call him John.

In the school was another young man of large stature, ordinary appearance, poor, and of a family of low repute. He was converted and joined the Methodist Church and claimed that he was called to the ministry. This made him the subject of much ridicule; but by this he was unmoved, except to greater piety and closer attention to his books. We will call him "Jep."

On the 3d day of July, there was an agreement among all the young men that on the 4th they would "turn out" the teacher and make him "treat." In this, John took the lead, and on that morning all arrived early and nailed up the doors. The teacher came and ordered them to open, but they demanded a week's vacation and a gallon of whisky, and in the event of a refusal, the teacher was informed that they would take him to the pool and duck him till he granted their request. To this he replied, you may be able to tie and duck me, but the whisky and the time I will never give. The boys, led by John and Jep, tied the teacher, but he refused to the last. The young men, seeing their difficulty, released the teacher, when he ordered them to open the doors and "all go in to books." John and five others refused, got on their horses, went up town and got on a spree. Jep and a few young men and all the children went in. The teacher gave a talk to the school, in which, addressing Jep especially, in conclusion, ordered him to leave school. Jep arose and asked the privilege of speaking. It was granted. He began after this style: "I am poor, ignorant and unlearned. I have only to plead that I am a con-

verted man, called of God to preach the Gospel, and to do that I am determined. I am not able to pay board at another school. In humility, I make this confession, and as a token of confidence in you and in the position I take, I will now confess my wrong, and in the presence of the whole school plead forgiveness, and with a consciousness that my crime deserves an open rebuke, I now pull off my coat, take that rod in my own hand from the desk, bear it to you, that you may apply it to my back until you think all disgrace is removed, and I am a fit subject to take a respectable place in your school again." The approach of the young man with switch in hand, to receive correction, was too much for the teacher; his eyes filled with tears; the whole school was affected. The teacher said, "It is enough," and pointed to a seat.

Jep now began to assume character. At the close of the term, a wealthy Methodist took him to his house, gave him a room, books to study, and told him his education, board and clothing should cost him nothing; to be religious, study, and make a man of himself.

John became a drunken gambler and horse-racer. After a few years he left home, went quite a distance, made the acquaintance of a Baptist minister of position and piety, who had a daughter of great beauty and accomplishments; but with John there was a greater consideration—her father was wealthy. He secured the confidence of the family, joined the church and was baptized. He wooed and won the hand of the daughter. They were married. But soon sorrow was settling on the brow of the bride. His old habits soon returned, and separation from his wife was the result, but not until he had wrought the ruin of his wife's sister. I will leave John and the home he had blighted. The remainder of his history my pen refuses to record, and should this meet the parents' eyes, they will know the reason why.

Every one that followed John from that school sowed the seed of destruction and have reaped their reward in its strictest sense.

Years passed. I was licensed to preach, joined the Mississippi Conference, and at the close of my first year the conference convened at the town of Canton. During that session, a fine looking man was introduced to the bishop and by him to the conference. The bishop announced that Bro. — was a member of one of our Western conferences. I looked at him. Could that be Jep, the awkward school-boy? Can religion and a cultivated mind turn such an ugly, knotty shrub into this beautiful, ornamental tree? I at last approached and asked, "Is this Jep from the village of B., in the State of Alabama?" "Yes, I am the same." There ensued a binding of hearts together.

Soon Jep was announced to preach. Though eleven years have elapsed, his strains of eloquence, which frequently came well nigh bringing his hearers to their feet, follow me to this hour.

God does call men to preach the Gospel, and His power is often displayed by taking the rough block from the rubbish and making it a polished stone in His temple. II.

WAXAHACHIE, April —, 1872.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Boston propose a religious campaign during the approaching jubilee. They will raise a tent large enough for 4000 people and keep up daily services. "Go out and compel them to come in."

Rev. L. S. Chamberlain of the New England Church, Chicago, has collected a large amount of funds in Boston for the relief of Congregational institutions in Chicago.

A Word to the Stockmen of Texas.

SIRS—The time was when your cattle were upon "a thousand hills," and feeding upon the uncultivated bounty of heaven, had become sleek and fat. The land flowed with milk and abounded in meat. Your purses were filled with gold, and visions of wealth floated before your eyes. But a change has come over the land. The grass has withered, and the flower thereof has faded away. The sources of your prosperity have dried up. Your cattle are dead and your wealth is gone, and many of you feel afflicted and sore broken. But come apart with me and rest awhile, and let us consider the matter. The excitement of gain is gone, and the desolating hand has been so at work that at last you have a *fatie* time to breathe. There is nothing to do now, because nothing remains to be done, as in days of old; the cattle are dead! You counted thousands once, but now hundreds, or hundreds once and now tens. And now we ask, is there not a cause? Is there a God? and has He not revealed himself to us as the Maker, and Preserver and Sovereign of the Universe? And if so, the world is His, for he made it. And if he made it, who has a better right to govern? You are His subjects. Have you kept His laws? If not, can you expect His blessing? Does a wise and good governor of a State have respect for the transgressor? Do the wicked go unpunished? Ah! but you know the desecration of the day of the Lord. The holy Sabbath has been violated for naught, when it might have been avoided; yet it was broken. You have bought and sold, and hunted, and branded your cattle on the Lord's day. And this you have done continually. When an Israelite violated the Sabbath under the law of Moses, which was the law of God, he was stoned until he died; but God has only taken away your cattle, and not your lives.

Again, perhaps the gold of other men is kept in silence in your purses. You have not sought for the owner, but have waxed rich at the expense of your neighbor. Thus have you contemned the law of the Lord, and have not served Him, and therefore it is that His judgments are abroad in the land, and that the land mourneth. Turn ye, my people, at His reproof, or His anger will burn against you more and more, and there shall be none to deliver. Ah! who shall be able to stand before the fierce wrath of the Almighty when He shall whet His sword and make it ready, or shoot His arrows into the ranks of the wicked? Turn, turn, turn while His wrath is kindled but a little; for He says if you return unto Him, He will return unto you, and save you.

O. N. E.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL.—A paper "On the Elimination of Alcohol," by Dr. Dupre, Lecturer on Chemistry at Westminster Hospital, has been read before the Royal Society. It is important, inasmuch as it sets aside a conclusion originated by French experimentalists, that alcohol when taken into the body, is not consumed or assimilated, but is passed off, scarcely altered in quality or diminished in quantity. Dr. Dupre's experiments show that the reverse is the fact, and that the quantity of alcohol actually eliminated by the breath and in other ways is but a minute fraction only of the whole amount of alcohol which has been swallowed."

The Bible and Publication Society received the past year \$386,368 95, being \$54,119 36 more than has been raised any preceding year.

The Missionary Union reports as follows: Receipts for the past year, \$210,199 10; expenditures, \$238,952 17; present debt, \$18,753 07.

Miscellany.

Life on the Plains.

Fearing pursuit by the Texans, and desiring to place as long a distance as possible between themselves and their pursuers, they prepared for a night march. Mrs. Box and each of the three elder children were placed on separate horses and securely bound. This was to prevent escape in the darkness. The mother was first permitted to carry the youngest child, a babe of a few months, in her arms, but the latter, becoming fretful during the tiresome night ride, began to cry. The Indians, fearing the sound of its voice might be heard by pursuers, snatched it from its mother's arms and dashed its brains out against a tree, then threw the lifeless remains to the ground and continued their flight. No halt was made for twenty-four hours, after which the march was conducted more deliberately. Each night the mother and three children were permitted to occupy one shelter, closely guarded by their watchful enemies.

After traveling for several days, this war party arrived at the point where they rejoined their lodges. They were still a long distance from the main village, which was near the Arkansas. Each night the scalp of the father was hung up in the lodge occupied by the mother and children. A long and weary march over a wild and desolate country brought them to the main village. Here the captives found that their most serious troubles were to commence. In accordance with Indian custom, upon the return of a successful war party, a grand assembly of the tribe took place. The prisoners, captured horses, and scalps were brought forth, and the usual ceremonies, terminating in a scalp dance, followed. Then the division of the spoils was made. The captives were apportioned among the various bands composing the tribe, so that when the division was completed the mother fell to the possession of one chief, the eldest daughter to that of another, the second, a little girl of probably ten years, to another, and the youngest, a child of three years, to a fourth. No two members of the family were permitted to remain in the same band, but were each carried to separate villages, distant from each other several days' march. This was done partly to prevent escape.

No pen can describe the painful tortures of mind and body endured by this unfortunate family. They remained as captives in the hands of the Indians for more than a year, during which time the eldest daughter, a beautiful girl just ripening into womanhood, was expected to a fate infinitely more dreadful than death itself. She first fell to one of the principal chiefs, who, after robbing her of that which was more precious than life, and forcing her to become the victim of his brutal lust, bartered her in return for two horses to another chief; he again, after wearying of her, traded her to the chief of a neighboring band; and in that way this unfortunate girl was passed from one to another of her savage captors, undergoing a life so horribly brutal that, when meeting her upon her release from captivity, one could only wonder how a young girl, nurtured in civilization and possessed of the natural refinement and delicacy of thought which she exhibited, could have survived such degrading treatment.

The mother and second daughter fared somewhat better. The youngest, however, separated from mother and sisters, and thrown among people totally devoid of all kind feeling, spent the time in shedding bitter tears. This so enraged the Indians that, as a punishment as well as preventive, the child was seized and the soles of its naked feet exposed to the flames of

the lodge fire until every portion of the cuticle was burned therefrom. When I saw this little girl a year afterward, her feet were from this cause still in a painful and unhealed condition. These poor captives were reclaimed from their bondage through the efforts of officers of the army, and by the payment of a ransom amounting to many hundreds of dollars.—*Galaxy*.

Winckelmann's History of Ancient Art.

The value of Winckelmann's history lies not in his criticism, which may be differed from, but in the love of the beautiful, the knowledge and appreciation of it he shows, in his classical taste, and philosophical research into ancient art. His comments on Michael Angelo seem severe, even unjust. One of his works, that of Apollo slaying Marsyas, he censures as "in the very reverse of good taste." He thinks that all moderns, who have not profoundly studied and followed the ancient artists, have failed; and that the want of repose is the great defect of modern art. Raphael's scholars deserted his style for the new; and Michael Angelo, he thinks, "originated and promoted this corruption of taste, even in sculpture." Modern painting is, in his estimation, less in-artistic than the sculpture; because greater facilities have been given it, and it has been more practised. He says, "To the honor of the present age, however, it must be conceded, that in it the diffusion of knowledge in regard to beauty has kept pace with the general cultivation of the intellect." He is not contented with a dry recital of facts, and simply presenting these beautiful monuments of man's fancy, observation, and execution, for our admiration; but he investigates and exhibits for us the sources of their beauty of form, expression, and position. One of the world's great cynics, in a happy mood, though under the veil of satire, said, "He gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," would deserve well of mankind; and the man who teaches us more fully to enjoy and appreciate the beautiful, where before we understood it not, adds a new charm and pleasure to life. Such, it seems to us, are the claims of Winckelmann. His aim is a lofty one, his plan a grand one; and to its very greatness of design, it owes its limitations and deficiencies. We are like Coleridge's dwarf, who "sees farther than the giant, when he has the giant's shoulder to mount on."—*Old and New*.

New York Dogs.

With the setting in of the first hot days, a *fiat* goes forth from the municipal authorities, ordering that all dogs running at large without muzzles are to be destroyed by the police. In connection with this arrangement is the institution called the dog-pound. A gratuity of fifty cents is given to men, who look as curish as the dogs, for each one brought in by them. The dogs are tied up within the enclosure with the bits of dirty string by which their captors have dragged them to their "vile dungeon." Most of them are coiled away in feverish sleep, shaking and whimpering in dream as though haunted by bodings of their approaching fate. At the farther end of the room there is a large tank. Fitted to this, in such a way that it can be pressed down into it, is a strong wooden grating, and the tank is further provided with a hose through which it can be filled from the river below. Two or three squalid young men, in dirty flannel shirts and cow-skin boots, are loitering about the place. At a signal from the policeman in charge, these men go in among the dogs, and, select-

ing the commonest of them, seize them one after another by the necks and hind feet and pitch them into the tank, the sides of which are so steep and slippery that there is no possibility of the wretched animals scrambling out. And now the lamentations set up by them are pitiful to hear. From their tremulous whines one can tell that they are perfectly conscious of their impending doom. They seem to be as certain of the death at hand as are the passengers of a ship foundering at sea. It is curious to watch the terrified looks of the more valuable dogs (which are kept for claim by owners,) while all this is going on. They shake all over like leaves in the wind, and, lifting their quivering muzzels towards the rafters, give utterance to howls that are most lugubrious and heart-rending. When dogs enough have been thrown into the tank, the water is let in by means of the hose; the grating is fitted to its place and pressed down upon them; and the "job," as the executioners call it, is done.

The eagerness with which the better class of dogs confined in the pound watch for visitors is very remarkable. At every footstep that approaches, the most intelligent of them will start up, spring to the end of their tethers, and eagerly scan the features of the comers. When an owner comes to reclaim a lost favorite, the joy of the creature on recognizing him is touching in the extreme.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

Scrambles Among the Alps.

On the 23d of June, 1865, my guides and I were reposing upon the top of Mont Saxe, scanning the Grandes Jorasses with a view to ascending it. Five thousand feet of glacier-covered precipices rose above us, and up all that height we tracked a way to our satisfaction. Three thousand feet more of glacier and forest-covered slopes lay beneath, and there, there was only one point at which it was doubtful if we should find a path. The glaciers were shrinking, and were surrounded by bastions of rounded rock, far too polished to please the rough mountaineer. We could not track a way across them. However, at 4 A. M. the next day, under the dexterous leading of Michael Croz, we passed the doubtful spot. Thence it was all plain sailing, and at 1 P. M. we gained the summit. The weather was boisterous in the upper regions, and storm-clouds driven before the wind and wrecked against our heights enveloped us in misty spray, which danced around and fled away, which cut us off from the material universe, and caused us to be, as it were, suspended betwixt heaven and earth, seeing both occasionally, but seeming to belong to neither.

The mist lasted longer than my patience, and we descended without having attained the object for which the ascent was made. At first we followed the little ridge leading from our summit toward the spectator, and then took to the head of the corridor of glacier on its left. The slopes were steep and covered with new-fallen snow, flour-like and evil to tread upon. On the ascent we had reviled it, and had made our staircase with much caution, knowing full well that the disturbance of its base would bring down all that was above. In descending, the bolder spirits counseled trusting to luck and a glissade: the cautious ones advocated avoiding the slopes and crossing to the rocks on their farther side. The advice of the latter prevailed, and we had half traversed the snow to gain the ridge when the crust slipped and we went along with it. "Halt!" broke from all four unanimously. The axe-heads flew round as we started on this involuntary glissade. It was useless—they slid over the underlying ice fruitlessly. "Halt!" thundered Croz, as

he dashed his weapon in again with superhuman energy. No halt could be made, and we slid down slowly, but with accelerating motion, driving up waves of snow in front, with streams of the nasty stuff hissing all around. Luckily, the slope eased off at one place, the leading men cleverly jumped aside out of the moving snow, we others followed, and the young avalanche which we had started, continuing to pour down, fell into a yawning crevasse, and showed us where our grave would have been if we had remained in its company five seconds longer. The whole affair did not occupy half a minute. It was the solitary incident of a long day, and at nightfall we re-entered the excellent house kept by the courteous Bertolini, well satisfied that we had not met with more incidents of a similar description.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Deep-Sea Dredging.

In my first letter to you concerning deep-sea dredging, you may have noticed the paragraph concerning crustacea, in which it is stated that among these animals we may expect "genera reminding us of some Amphipods and Isopods aping still more closely the Trilobites than Serolis." A specimen answering fully to this statement has actually been dredged in 45 fathoms, about 40 miles east of Cape Frio. It is a most curious animal. At first sight it looks like an ordinary Isopod, with a broad, short, flat body. Tested by the character assigned to the leading groups of crustacea, whether we follow Milne Edwards or Dana's classification, it can, however, be referred to no one of their orders or families. As I have not the works of these authors before me, I shall have to verify more carefully statements hereafter, but I believe I can trust my first inspection. The general appearance of my new crustacean is very like that of Serolis, with this marked difference, however, that the thoracic rings are much more numerous and the abdomen or pygidium is much smaller. It cannot be referred to the Podophthalmarins of Milne Edwards, (which correspond to the Decapods of Dana,) because it has neither the structure of the mouth, nor the gills, nor the legs, nor the pedunculated eyes of this highest type of the crustacea; nor can it be referred to the Tetradeapods of Dana, (which embrace Milne Edwards' Amphipods and Isopods,) because it has more than seven pairs of thoracic limbs; it can not be referred to the Entomostraca, because the thoracic are all provided with locomotive appendages of the same kind. But it has a very striking resemblance to the Trilobites; it is in fact, like the latter, one of those types, combining the characteristic structural features of other independent groups which I have first distinguished under the name of synthetic types. Its resemblance to the Trilobites is unmistakable, and very striking. In the first place the head stands out distinct from the thoracic regions, as the buckler of Trilobites; and the large, kidney-shaped faceted eyes recall those of Calymene; moreover, there is a facial suture across the cheeks, as in Trilobites, so that, were it not for the presence of the antennæ which project from the lower side of the anterior margin of the buckler, in two unequal pairs, these resemblances would amount to an absolute identity of structure. As it is, the presence of an hypostome, in the same position as that piece of the mouth is found in Trilobites, renders the similarity of this extinct type of crustacea still more striking, while the antennæ exhibit an unmistakable resemblance to the Isopods.—*Agassiz, in the Eclectic*.

It is said that 4000 Irish emigrate weekly. The country is being depopulated.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 22, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

THE amount of interesting matter respecting the State Fair, which we give this week, compels some changes in the different departments.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number we enter upon a new volume. It would be pleasant to review the past, but, possibly, it is better that we leave the "things which are behind and reach forth to those which are before." The prospects of the *ADVOCATE* have never been so bright as at present. Cheered by the cordial co-operation of the preachers, and by the kind words which come to us from our patrons with every mail, it shall be our endeavor, not only to maintain the high standard the *ADVOCATE* has attained, but to make each number better than its predecessor. Our great State stands on the margin of a great future; our church is moving on, step by step, with the material prosperity of the country, and it shall be our aim to make the *ADVOCATE* the efficient coadjutor of the ministry in their great work of evangelizing and elevating humanity in this broad field.

QUEER SUGGESTIONS.

"There are but few self-sustaining and healthy churches in the whole five Texas Conferences of the Church, South."

The above we clip from an article on "Texas wants," copied from the *Atlanta Methodist Advocate* into the *Daily Christian Advocate*, the organ of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, now in session at Brooklyn. The writer, G. W. H., urges that twelve men for the supply of this destitute field, American preachers, be sent out, and that an appropriation of \$12,000 be made by the Missionary Society for their support, and \$60,000 by the Church Extension Society, to aid in building churches—making \$72,000. He also asks "an increase for the colored work of 100 per centum—say \$5000 for labor and \$5000 for church building." Only \$10,000 for the colored people! Then Texas wants a "first-class theological school started, just as soon as the General Conference closes, located at Austin, for the education of her young white men." He also urges "a theological school for our colored students. To this might be added an agricultural department."

Notwithstanding the desperate destitution of the Southern Church, it has managed to grow until it is about forty thousand strong, and has in this field over two hundred traveling preachers. This work it has kept up for considerably over a quarter of a century, and yet it has not received as much help from abroad, in the way of missionary money, as the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, North, has already expended on this same field with very unsatisfactory results. To this we must add the fact that fat offices have not been at command of the Southern preachers. The State has done nothing towards its support. If the Southern Church does not sustain its preachers as well as it should, the fact that two hundred men are found in the field, ready annually to answer the call of the church, unsustained by missionary aid, and without the slightest expectation of being elected or appointed to a lucrative office, proves that they possess that self-sacrificing spirit which has ever been one of the glories of Methodism. So long as they have this spirit, our people will respond to their voice.

As to the proposition of G. W. H. for a "first-class theological school for young white men," and "a theological school for the colored students," we think the suggestions, bating some exceptions, very sensible. From what we have seen of the representatives of the Church, North, in this section, we think theological training would help them very much, and unless their church can send better, it would act wisely to put its preachers through some sort of a theological process as soon as possible. It may be possible that we have not seen the theological side of these preachers, as it has been so shaded by their political associations and operations that it may not have done itself full credit.

We are amazed, however, that the General Conference organ, by publishing this letter, should have given countenance to that spirit of caste which would keep the races apart in their theological schools. If Gilbert Haven does not discover this horrible heresy and denounce it, we shall lose all faith in his consistency. Then the white theological school is to be located at Austin, and the colored school is to have an "agricultural department." Are the white preachers to get all the offices and appropriations, and the colored preacher have to dig in the ground for his bread? We have no doubt but many of the colored preachers already know a great deal more about agriculture than G. W. H.; and if a knowledge of farming is good for the colored preacher, we cannot see why he should not be profited by a few lessons at the plow. G. W. H. may understand very well the character and condition of the colored people, but we are very sure that they will not relish these suggestions which give the little handful of whites the lion's share of missionary and church extension money, and which puts the blacks off in a separate school as unworthy to associate with the whites; and, above all, they will rebel at the idea of making the hoe and plow a part of their theological training.

THE system of lay work in the spread of the Gospel, is developed in no part of the church more effectually than in Sweden. The Missionary Association of Guthenburg now employs eight laborers who travel through the country holding religious meetings. Daily prayer-meetings are kept up at many points, three of them being within the city.

PRAYER-MEETING TALK.

St. Johns Church, Galveston, Texas.

"Lord, it is good for us to be here."

So said Peter, the ever prompt and impulsive spokesman of his brethren. He was witnessing the sublime scene of the transfiguration—heaven let down to earth with strange, bewildering light. So beautiful was the scene, and with such delightful emotions did it fill him, that he wished to make it his home; he knew of no better place; he had never before seen one so glorious and so gracious.

You will mark that Peter said of himself and fellow disciples, "it is good for us to be here." He felt that they were the beneficiaries; he had no idea that he was conferring any favor on his Lord. We think the idea somehow obtains in not a few minds that religion and its services redounds to God's advantage. They think that if they should join the church, and give the weight of their names, that God and His church ought to be grateful. And hence it is that men sometimes do, whatever they do in the direction of religion, with the notion that God, the church, or some party other than themselves, is the recipient of a favor. They attend church sometimes reluctantly, and when they have, imagine that they have done rather a praiseworthy and meritorious act. Now, this is all wrong. A man might just as properly think, when he has partaken of a savory meal, or has arrayed himself in comfortable attire, or has regaled himself with a pleasant book, that he has conferred a favor upon God or His church. If our religion is not beneficial to us, if it does not do us good, it is a dead loss. Religion is meant for man's good, and only for his good—not for Infinite Perfection. He needs nothing, and we can add nothing to His absolute perfection. If we, and the earth on which we live, were swept into nonentity, we should not be so much missed as a drop from the ocean or a sand grain on its shore. Let us remember that the great redemptive scheme, with all its attendant obligations, privileges and hopes, is something like the Sabbath—meant "for man."

It is good for us to be at the place of worship and communion with God. We receive instruction; lessons of wisdom are taught us; great incentives are urged upon us; great and precious promises are made us; glorious hopes are held out to our attainment.

Our faith is strengthened; we witness displays of Divine power in the truth, awakening sinners from the fatal sleep of carnal security. We see them led to take up their cross and follow the Lord Jesus, repenting for sin, and taking on them the solemn vows of God. We see God's children cheered and blest, and are thus encouraged and made stronger ourselves. We confidently claim the promise—where two or three are met together—to find and realize the Savior, in the midst. We join in the sympathy of prayer where hearts, burdened with various cares and griefs, pour themselves out in supplication. We join in the joy of song and the still of praise

that, like a wave of gladness, bears our souls on high. For a little while we forget our "griefs and cares," and rejoice in hope.

"It is good to be here," suggests the blessedness of our immortal home. If a few minutes' vision of heavenly light; if the presence of two of the immortal hosts conversing with their Lord, made the mountain-top better than all the earth beside, what must it be to be a citizen of heaven—to mingle and sing with the blood-besprinkled bands and immortal millions of the good! What must it be to be forever with the Lord! W.

At a recent drawing-room meeting of the Christian Evidence Society, London, the Rev. Mr. Cowper stated that in combating the errors of infidelity, in the streets of London, he had heard advocated Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Popery, Atheism, Pantheism, Deism, in fact nearly every form of error and infidelity. He was satisfied that the various views and objections proceeded from the heart rather than the head. The mind would grasp eagerly any subterfuge which would afford it temporary escape from the claims of Christ, and quiet its alarm while rejecting the truth of Revelation. We have, in this statement, a strong presentation of the perverseness of human nature. It flees from the cross as though it were a cruel foe, and, like the bird of the desert, will hide its head in the sand, vainly thinking its own closed eyes will conceal it from the gaze of the pursuer.

On "Good Friday," business was suspended at the New York Produce Exchange, but, as a by-law requires, the building was kept open. In the morning, a number of merchants called in. Without any special concert of action, the company resolved itself into an impromptu prayer-meeting, which was kept up with singing and other exercises for an hour. It is a good precedent. When men carry sincere prayer into their place of business there is genuine work going on.

THE Swedish Bible Society held its annual meeting at Stockholm in March. From the report, it appears that the society during the past year circulated over 850,000 copies of the Bible. The Franco-Prussian war gave the movement a new impulse.

A Finnish Mission has been formed in South Africa. Two stations have already been founded, and the way opened for a third. This looks like bringing the ends of the earth into close relations to each other.

The St. Marks Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, numbering 585 members, under its plan of systematic beneficence, raised last year \$18,862 05. Of this the Sunday-school raised \$250.

In Athens, New York, eighty-six persons were admitted within the church at a late revival, and a considerable number at the same time joined the Reformed Church.

ONE hundred and twenty-five members were added to the Plymouth Church on a recent Sunday.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

It is cheering to read such reports as the one below. We trust the work will continue to deepen and spread till the whole country is ablaze:

Our protracted meeting here was closed on last Friday night, with the following results: About forty accessions to the M. E. Church, South, twenty to the Baptist, and a few to the Cumberland Presbyterian. There are some yet to join us, and perhaps some will yet join the Baptist Church. One feature of the revival I must mention: I have never known young converts to labor in the altar over their penitent friends and school-mates as these have done. We now have in this community an army of young "soldiers of the cross." The Lord help us preachers "to feed these lambs" with food convenient for them. Brothers Bains, Kendall, and another brother, whose name I do not recollect, of the Baptist Church, and Brothers Davis and Rennie, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Brothers Carpenter, Ferguson, Baird, Hunton, John J. King, and myself, of the Methodist Church, were the laborers in the ministry. Peculiar denominational dogmas were avoided by all parties after the occasion assumed the union type. We are now trying to labor for the people of Belton, but it is raining, and we will have to discontinue. We need the rain very much. Yours truly,

GEO. W. GRAVES.
SALADO, May 8, 1872.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1872.

FIRST DISTRICT—Bishop Pierce.
Missouri Conference, at Mexico, Sept. 11.
Western " at Nebraska City, Sept. 25.
West St. Louis " at Nevada City, Oct. 9.
St. Louis " at Arreda, Oct. 23.
Louisiana " at New Orleans, Dec. 11.

SECOND DISTRICT—Bishop Martin.
Illinois Conference, at Rushville, Sept. 4.
Louisville " at Lebanon, Oct. 2.
North Georgia " at Atlanta, Nov. 27.
South Georgia " at Thomasville, Dec. 11.
Florida " at Fernandina, Jan. 8.

THIRD DISTRICT—Bishop Kavanaugh.
Western Virginia Conf., at Parkersburg, Sept. 4.
Kentucky " at Harrodsburg, Sept. 18.
North Mississippi " at Corinth, Nov. 27.
Mississippi " at Brandon, Dec. 11.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Bishop Wightman.
Indian Mission Conf., at Ocmulgee, Oct. 2.
Arkansas " at Bentonville, Oct. 16.
White River " at Augusta, Oct. 30.
Memphis " at Somerville, Nov. 20.
Little Rock " at Pine Bluff, Dec. 4.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Bishop Doggett.
Holston Conference, at Chattanooga, Oct. 2.
Tennessee " at Nashville, Oct. 16.
North Alabama " at Tuscaloosa, Nov. 20.
Alabama " at Eufaula, Dec. 11.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Bishop Keener.
N. W. Texas Conf., at Belton, Oct. 23.
Trinity " at Sulphur Springs, Nov. 6.
East Texas " at Tyler, Nov. 20.
Texas " at Bryan, Dec. 4.
West Texas " at Victoria, Dec. 18.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Bishop Paine.
Virginia Conference, at Petersburg, Nov. 20.
North Carolina " at Raleigh, Dec. 4.
South Carolina " at Anderson, Dec. 18.
Baltimore " at Baltimore, March 6.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Bishop McTear.
Columbia Conference, at Albany, Aug. 14.
Pacific " at Gilroy, Sept. 18.
Los Angeles " at Los Nietos, Oct. 16.

Bishop Early, on account of age and infirmity, is assigned to no special work.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

The reports of the majority and minority of the Standing Committee of the Book Concern, and the discussion growing out of this trouble, constitutes the most important action we have received from the proceedings of the General Conference. There is a manifest determination on the part of the conference to ventilate the question thoroughly. The majority report, accompanied by that of an expert who had examined the books, was read on the 6th. The two make a pamphlet of fifty-two pages. The committee, in their report, admit that errors have occurred in the management of the business, both in the bindery, and in the employment of J. F. Porter in the pur-

chase of paper, but that they are not greater than may occur in the management of any large business. They claim since the policy of buying paper by a broker has been abandoned, that the purchases have not been made at any very great advantage over that plan.

The minority report, on the other hand, sustains the charges of Dr. Latham, claiming that the books were badly kept; the accounts and entries obscure, and hard to understand—that great loss had been incurred in the bindery, and large sums had been wasted by the use of a broker in the purchase of paper. The final action of the conference, on this question, had not reached us on going to press.

MEMORIAL services, for the deceased Bishops, was made the order of the day for the 17th; brief sketches were to be prepared of their lives and characters by one of the surviving Bishops. Dr. Curry was to speak concerning the character of Bishop Thompson; Dr. Hitchcock to represent Bishop Clark; Dr. Moses Hill to represent Bishop Kingsley, and Dr. Warren to represent Bishop Baker.

Rev. Henry Boeme, who will be 97 years old in June, and has been 71 years in the itinerant ministry, was introduced to the Conference as the oldest living minister in the world, and briefly addressed the audience, referring, especially, to the wonderful changes which have transpired since he began his labors in the church.

Revs. G. R. Sanderson and Alexander Sutherland, from the Wesleyan Conference, Canada, Rev. Mr. Pope, president of the Methodist Conference, of Eastern British America, Rev. Joseph Wild and Rev. M. Benson, of the Canadian M. E. Church, were introduced to the conference.

The conference adopted the plan of paying Bishops by congregational contributions.

We learn, by telegraph, that the General Conference has decided on the election of eight bishops, one of whom shall be from the South.

A motion was presented and carried, authorizing the appointment, in each State and Territory, of one eminent lawyer to act for the church.

A collection was taken up for the benefit of the family of Bishop Kingsley, and to complete the amount necessary for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Bishop, in Beyroot Syria.

EPISCOPAL.

THE rumor that many members of Mr. Cheney's Church, Chicago, are becoming dissatisfied with their present position, and desire restoration to the bishop's favor, is contradicted in the papers by one of the vestry. They are united, he asserts, and sustain their minister in his position.

Six missionary bishops and 210 missionaries are laboring under the direction of the Domestic Board of the Episcopal Church. \$120,000 was expended last year to sustain the work, but \$200,000 will be needed the present year.

THE "livings" of the English Established Church are estimated at about four millions sterling. They are thus

divided: In the patronage of the Crown, £395,285; Bishops, £574,288; Deans, Chapters and Archdeacons, £210,820; universities and colleges, £323,647; private patronage, £1,975,771.

THE highest average salaries of clergymen in New York are paid in the Episcopal Church, two ministers receiving \$12,000 each.

Church and State intimates its willingness that the bishop be considered as simply the first among equals, not as belonging to a superior order. If the low churchmen adopt this theory they will find themselves on the plane of the Methodist platform.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian Church, has eleven missionary women and eight Bible women in China; nine native teachers and three Bible women in Syria; several missionary women in Persia; two missionary and two Bible women in Africa; one missionary in Brazil and one among the Chipewas; and soon as a proper person can be secured they will have one in New Mexico. Some women under their direction are studying medicine so as to go as medical missionaries. In their report they say: "We have children supported by missionary hands in every heathen land." The Board of Foreign Missions fosters the work of this society.

THE semi-centennial of Dr. Hodge, at Princeton, was celebrated the 24th of April. A testimonial of \$15,000 was presented Dr. Hodge, and an endowment of \$50,000 was given his chair.

A Presbyterian Theological Seminary has been established on the Pacific coast. Rev. Dr. W. Scott has been elected Professor of Theology, Rev. Dr. Poor Professor of Church History, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Professor of Biblical Literature.

THERE being no statute under which the Presbytery of Brooklyn could condemn Dr. Cuyler for inviting Miss Smiley to preach in his pulpit, that body sent an address to the General Assembly, asking that a statute forbidding the ordination of females or their preaching or teaching in public assemblies be enacted.

BAPTIST.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Examiner and Chronicle* writes from Berlin encouragingly respecting the reception of their petitions under the empire. They are already, in cities, exempt from taxation to support the State Church. A committee in the Prussian Parliament has reported in favor of extending the privilege, which may soon enable them to hold real estate. Bismarck has expressed acquiescence.

THE *Journal and Messenger* gives from the last statistics the number of German Baptists in the United States at 5612. During last year, they raised for current expenses, church buildings, missions, etc., \$60,072 36, or an average of \$10 71 per member. They are divided into two conferences, the Eastern and Western. The Eastern, including several churches in Canada, consists of thirty-nine churches and a membership of 3075. The Western

consists of forty-nine churches and a membership of 2537.

CATHOLIC.

THE *Freeman's Journal*, while it sustains the Bishop and condemns Father Slack, in the case where the latter was removed by the Bishop for publishing what he pronounced heretical opinions, at the same time advocates a change in the system by which the Bishop holds all the church property, and insists that the congregations should control their own buildings, and also that some rule should be adopted that would protect the pastors from removal except for cause and after fair trial. It claims, with manifest justice, that "in a diocese some other protection for the honor and standing of a priest than the arbitrium—the will of his Bishop." It is evident that the infallibility of Bishops is yet unsettled by Rome.

IT is now affirmed, on what is claimed to be good authority, that the Pope has resolved not to leave Rome. He has completed his 80th year, and an effort will be made to hold a conclave which will select his successor elsewhere than in Rome, in order to avoid the pressure which might secure a Pope favorable to the government of Victor Emmanuel. As it seems to be the policy of the College of Cardinals to place none but an Italian on the throne of St. Peter, careful action is demanded by the present status of Italian affairs.

IN a recent letter to Senor Zorilla on the relations between Spain and the Holy See, according to a late dispatch, the Pope says that if Spain desires to be reconciled to the Mother Church, the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of public worship may be admitted, but the Catholic religion must be restored to its former supremacy, the priests assume the superintendency of the schools, and civil marriage and the registry of births must be abolished. One would think that was about all that could be asked. The "former supremacy" of the church involved a great deal.

JEWISH.

ITALY, a Catholic nation, has taken a step which shows the change that has taken place among the nations. The ambassador sent to the French Republic is Isacco Artoni, a Jew. The era of bigotry has passed away and talent rises superior to prejudice.

IT is estimated that in the United States there are not more than five hundred Christian Jews.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER the labors of the evangelist, Rev. Mr. Hammond, in Lawrence, Kansas, out of 12,000 inhabitants, there were upwards of 1000 conversions. Under the labors of Mr. H., there have been also converted, in Leavenworth, 500; in Topeka, 600; Atchison, 300; Fort Scott, 400; besides many others in the smaller towns.

THE sixty-five native Japanese Christians, who were taken from their homes in December last, to a remote part of the Empire, have been returned to their villages and set at liberty. From all tokens, the government regards with no unfriendly eye the operations of the missionaries, and religious freedom is a recognized fact in Japan.

The Sunday School.

Do Your Duty.

Some days since, while in the cabin of a steamboat, we saw hanging up in a conspicuous place in the cabin, enclosed in a neat frame, the certificate signed by the inspectors, appointed by law, stating that the machinery of the boat was in good condition as the law required. This reminded us of two things: first, that immediately below where we were standing was a tremendous power at work. We could feel its throbs and surges as it wrestled within its bands of iron and brass, and felt the great boat quiver as it drove the machinery which propelled the vessel across the waves. While that power was under control, it bore us on in safety; but a defect in the machinery, a flaw in the boiler, and that pent up force might rend asunder its iron bands and spread destruction and death around. The second fact was, that certain men, well qualified for their business, regularly inspected the boilers, and if unsafe they were condemned. With these thoughts came still another. There rests on each inspector a grave responsibility. If he is unfaithful and his duty should be carelessly performed, or if bribed, he makes a false report, the lives of scores of human beings, and the desolation of many homes, may be the result.

Then we thought of the teacher. Within each human breast there throbs a force, which, under right direction, will lead on to heaven, but if passion is unrestrained it may result in a terrible catastrophe. The history of each soul involves interests of tremendous import. The teacher's post is a responsible one. His duty is not performed when he goes through the regular lesson, but he must watch over that soul and see that its ignorance is dispelled, its defects guarded, its passions restrained, and morally and religiously it is equipped for the voyage of life. Terrible consequences may follow neglect upon the part of one who, under Providence, exerts so great an influence on the life and character of each scholar.

Watch the Wanderers

We were, one day, watching a flock of sheep which were being driven out to pasture by their shepherd. One of the lambs was too weak to keep up, and the shepherd took it up in his arms and carried it carefully until they reached the point to which he was driving them; then he put it down, and its bleating voice soon called the mother sheep to its side. We thought of the words, "He shall carry the lambs in His bosom," and we thought if the Savior, like a gentle shepherd, leads the flock and tenderly cares for the little ones, how high the privilege to engage in the same employment. We had at the time a Sunday-school class in which were one or two scholars who were disposed to wander off and neglect the school. Their course had awakened more than once a sense of annoyance and impatience in our heart. "Let them go," we had thought; "the loss is theirs." Not all of it. Bring them back to the

fold, and they will not possess all the joy. Let them go, and an opportunity to save precious souls is gone forever. Wanderers demand the shepherd's special care. The very fact that they are weak and yield easily to evil influences, is a strong appeal in their behalf.

The Turning-Point.

"A word fitly spoken, how good it is!" Real kindness watches its opportunity to say such words, and weary hearts and bewildered heads enough there are in our way every day to be helped and blessed by their timely cheer.

A good minister had grown weary over his books, and so threw them all aside for a brisk walk in the open air. Nothing rests body and mind like this. No brandy bitters can give such a spring to the spirits as the pure, fresh air. A pleasant companion is an excellent thing in a walk, but any one may have the company of pleasant thoughts.

As Dr. B—— was passing the corner of the park, he observed a lad with a valise in his hand just turning into the street. He paused a moment, as if uncertain which course to take. A moment's glance showed to the clergyman that the lad was from the country. Such ruddy cheeks, vigorous muscles, did not grow in the shade of a city home. It flashed through the good man's mind that this boy was leaving his early home, as he had done some forty years ago; and in imagination he recalled that parting with a feeling of gentle sadness that made him at once feel an interest in the boy before him. It is wonderful how rapidly thought can move. How much we can think of almost in an instant!

"Please, sir, will you direct me to Le Roy street?" he asked, respectfully. The clergyman gave the desired information, and then added—

"You have come from a home in the country to find a situation in the city, have you, my boy?"

There was something so kindly in the tone that it went at once to the boy's heart. A moment before he felt so utterly alone. Now, he felt that this voice was one of real sympathy, and its effect was electrical.

"My father died a month ago," he said, "and my mother has got a place for me in my cousin's store."

"Well, my boy, I trust you have a good mother; I can usually tell by a boy's looks what kind of a mother he has. Remember all her good counsels, and be especially careful how you spend your Sabbaths. If you begin by going out to walk for your health, or pleasure, you will end in the liquor saloon, and all the haunts of wickedness. Anchor yourself in the church and Sabbath-school. Here is the address of mine, if you would like to attend it. Our superintendent loves boys, so do I. Remember that the way you spend your first Sabbath in the city will very likely be the turning-point of your life. Good bye, and may God give you his blessing always."

The good man gave his hand heartily to the stranger lad as he bade him good-bye. It cost him nothing; but he knew full well how sweet such little wayside kindnesses are to the hearts of the lonely and homesick.

"I'll walk the length of this city through to find that man's church and Sunday-school," said Robbie to himself, as he walked rapidly on, his heart cheered and strengthened by that little act of sympathy.

When the next Sunday came, however, it found him worn down with unaccustomed tasks. A young man in the store, with whom he had formed a pleasant acquaintance, invited him to take a stroll about the city.

"I'll show you some of the sights,

and treat you to a dinner of oysters in a saloon I know of, where they keep open on Sundays. The shutters are bowed, of course, out of respect to the day, you know; but there is always plenty to eat and drink inside on all days and hours. They have all kinds of liquors, too, and make splendid punch."

Robbie felt lonely enough that day. His thoughts ran back to his old home, and more than once the tears started to his eyes. The young man seemed so pleasant and friendly he was just on the eve of yielding to his temptations "just this once." But then the thought of the good minister's words about this day being the turning-point in his life, came back to his mind just in time. He politely declined the invitation, and found his way to the morning Sabbath-school to which he had been directed.

Every afternoon he felt that he had a home in that city. A kind superintendent, and a warm-hearted teacher, who welcomed him with a cordial grasp of the hand, effectually "anchored" him in the Sunday-school. His career in after life was useful, honorable, and successful; a very marked contrast to the Sabbath-breaking boys who ran rapidly down the scale of dissipation until they reached the common drunkard.

The Foxy of an Aimless Life.

People who have little intercourse with the world, and are seldom called away from their own comfortable fire-sides by the stern necessities of an active business life, have very little idea of the real wretchedness that exists among young men.

At present, we propose to note but a single feature of the dark side of the picture. There are, to-day, in the homes and streets of our great cities, thousands of young men who have no definite occupation, nor any mark at which to aim their hopes—having idled away the precious moments of school-boy life, they appear before the public uneducated. Thrust into the world to take care of themselves, they have launched out upon an uncertain future without a thought of securing a permanent situation, and without an effort to improve or retain the position which perchance some kind friend had secured for them.

In a word, their youth has been mis-spent, and the result is a failure to meet the requirements of the most insignificant positions in business. Their class is known by the term "Generally Useful." They have never had a disposition to learn a trade, or have indefinitely postponed any such opportunity that may have presented itself, and they are now non-producers. The professions have been entirely out of their reach, and they stand before us men, full-grown men, with willing hands and hearts, but unable to manage any department of business without the constant assistance of a superior. They are out of employment. This is not the season to engage new hands. The winter is on them. What can be done for these poor fellows? Here we would suggest that we do the best we can for those who find themselves in this distressing condition—but earnestly endeavor to warn the youth of the rising generation to beware of following such aimless example, for the end is poverty and humiliation.—*Everybody's Journal*.

THE TEACHER A HELPER.—It is a good thing for the sheep to walk, but when they can't or will not, the shepherd carries them. Do you know that in our teaching, one person out of two must work? In Sunday-school teaching one of two will have to work. Either you will come to your class unprepared, and it will be hard work for your children to get the slightest good,

or you will come there having mastered the lesson. It will be pleasant for the children to listen because they have not got to "walk." You have done the walking for them, you have carried them into the church. Easy writing makes hard reading. What you read easily, as a rule, costs the author much labor, or there has been much labor spent to qualify himself to produce such a book. It is not the master that has to work always, but the successful college is that in which the teacher works and masters the lesson, and understands how to impart it. And so if you would bring your child to understand the Gospel, seek out illustrations, find the proof text, come there with everything ready done for the children. When you are at the head of a Bible class, the best thing is to do as little as you can, and encourage the students to work. But meanwhile work for them. If there be anything of spiritual feeling you can't repent for them, or believe for them, but you can take their sins before the throne of grace as if they were yours, and say, "O, God, have pity on these poor lambs!" and though you can't believe for them, you may have faith in their conversion, and oftentimes the believing teacher has had his faith rewarded.

BUILD STRONGLY.—Twenty years ago there was being built in my native village the largest vessel I ever saw. She was the marvel of the town, and all the leisure moments I could command I spent near the carpenters with youthful questions and amazement. I wondered why the timbers were so large and placed so near together; why so many iron-bolts and clear wood and locust trunnels were used. I could not see why such care and strength were needed. But when I became a man, and one night was upon the ocean in a violent storm, all the wonder of my boyhood was thoroughly answered.

Young men, build strongly in youth your ship of character. Mark how the shipwright does his work; so when you are launched upon the sea of life—often more stormy than the ocean—when business cares and temptations, with all the world's allurements, beset you, you may, like a well-constructed vessel, withstand the tempest, and accomplish your voyage of life with profit and safety.—*American Messenger*.

STUDY IN DIFFERENT WAYS.—The Bible is one of those books which needs to be studied, in a great many different ways. Besides preparing himself on the lesson of the week, the teacher needs to read and study other portions of the same volume, not so much with a direct view of teaching, as to his own general growth in Bible knowledge.

One method of study, which is particularly recommended for this purpose, and which is not so frequently pursued as it should be, is to read occasionally one entire book as a whole, one of the Gospels, one of the Epistles, or some other portion, not in chapters, and verses, but as a whole, just as it was originally communicated to the church. The impression aimed at would be deepened, if the reader happen to have a Paragraph Bible, in which the arbitrary division into chapters and verses is omitted, and the matter is divided into paragraphs according to the changes of the thought.

CONVERSATION.—A correspondent of the *Sunday-school Times* remarks on a means of daily usefulness:

"The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please, and is within the reach of the humblest. The teacher who would be successful must cultivate the gift. If it comes hard, pray earnestly over it, just as you would for any other spiritual grace. It is one of your greatest means for doing good."

Boys and Girls.

Love for Love.

Ragged, dirty, ugly. He had fallen in the muddy gutter; his hands and face were black, his mouth wide open, and sending forth sounds not the most musical. A rough hand lifted him up and placed him against the wall. There he stood, his tears making little gutters down his begrimed cheeks. Men as they passed laughed at him, not caring for a moment to stop and inquire if he were really hurt. Boys halted for a minute to jeer and load him with their insults. Poor boy! he hadn't a friend in the world he knew of. Certainly he did not deserve one; but if none but the deserving had friends, how many would be friendless!

A lady is passing; her kindness of heart prompts her to stay and say a word to the boys who are joking their companion, and laughing at his sorrow. Then she looks fixedly at the dirty crouching lad against the wall.

"Why, John, is it you?" He removes one black fist from his eye and looks up. He recognizes her. She has taught him at the Sunday-school.

"O, ma'am! I'm so bad!" She has him examined, then taken to the hospital. Afterwards she visits him kindly and frequently.

A year passes by. There is a fire one night. A dwelling-house is in flames. The engine has not yet arrived. The inmates cannot be rescued. A boy has looked on. Suddenly he shouts, "Oh! she lives here!" Then he climbed up the heated, falling stairs. He fights against the suffocating smoke. He hunts about till he finds what he sought. She has fainted—is dying perhaps. Five minutes of agonizing suspense, and she is safe in the cool air.

The bystanders are struck with the intrepidity of the boy. He only walks away muttering: "She didn't turn away from me when I was hurt."

O, friends! the stone looks very rough, but it may be a diamond!

THE HONEST ERRAND BOY.—That boy thinks that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," for he has found a sovereign that the gentleman has dropped, and he runs eagerly to give it back. At first he says it is not his; but the boy says; "Yes, indeed it is; I saw it drop from your hand when you paid a cabman." "Why that was many streets back!" said the gentleman. Yes, he knows; he runs all the way as hard as he could; he has had a job to catch him. "Are you a very rich boy, that you can afford to give up a sovereign when you find one?" said the gentleman. "Rich, sir? I have eighteen pence a week as errand boy. But the money was yours, sir, not mine. I like to earn my money, not steal it." The gentleman smiled; but only said, putting the sovereign in his pocket: "Well, thank you, my lad, good day; stay, where do you live?" The boy told him, and then they went their different ways. A month or two afterwards, when the boy had forgotten the circumstance, he found a gentleman seated in the room with his mother, when he came home from work. He recognized him at once. The gentleman had come he said, to offer him a situation; it was one of great trust, and he offered it to him because he had proved himself worthy of trust. That boy's "good name" had stood him in good stead.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S TRUTH.—A few Sabbaths ago, after having been to meeting, little Johnny, a five-year-old, used the word *honest*. His papa asked him what honest meant. Hesitating a short time, Johnny says, "Truth." "What," asks his papa, "does truth mean?" Looking up thoughtfully, Johnny answers, "To mind God."

Make Your Own Sunshine.

"Oh, dear, it always *does* rain when I want to go anywhere!" cried little Jennie Moore. "It's too bad; now I've got to stay in-doors all day, and I know I shall have a wretched day."

"Perhaps so," said Uncle Jack, "but you need not have a bad day unless you choose."

"How can I help it? I wanted to go to the park and hear the band, and take Fido and play on the grass, and have a good time, and pull wild flowers and eat sandwiches under the trees; and now there ain't going to be any sunshine at all; and I'll have just time to stand here and see it rain, and see the water run off the duck's back."

"Well let's make a little sunshine," said Uncle Jack.

"Make sunshine!" said Jennie; "why how you *do* talk;" and she smiled through her tears. "You haven't got a sunshine factory, have you?"

"Well, I'm going to start one right off, if you'll be my partner," replied Uncle Jack. "Now, let me give you these rules for making sunshine: First, Don't think of what might have been if the day had been better. Second, see how many pleasant things there are left to enjoy; and lastly, do all you can to make other people happy."

"Well, I'll try the last thing first," and she went to work to amuse her little brother, Willie, who was crying. By the time she had him riding a chair and laughing, she was laughing too.

"Well," said Uncle Jack, "I see you are a good sunshine maker, for you've got about all you or Willie can hold just now." But let's try what we can do with the second rule.

"But I haven't anything to enjoy, cause all my dolls are old, and my picture-books all torn and—"

"Hold," said Uncle Jack; "here's an old newspaper. Now, let's get some fun out of it."

"Fur out of a newspaper! why, how you talk!"

But Uncle Jack showed her how to make a mask by cutting holes in the paper, and how to cut a whole family of paper dolls, and how to make pretty things for Willie out of paper. Then he got out the tea-tray, and showed her how to roll a marble round it.

And so she found many a pleasant amusement, and when bed time came she kissed Uncle Jack, and said:

"Good night, dear Uncle Jack."

"Good night, little sunshine-maker," said Uncle Jack.

And she dreamed that night that Uncle Jack had built a great house, and put a sign over the door which read:

SUNSHINE FACTORY,

Uncle Jack and Little Jennie.

She made Uncle Jack laugh when she told him her dream; but she never forgot what you must remember: "A cheerful heart makes its own sunshine." *The Little Folks.*

The Child Teacher.

Backward and forward in her little rocking chair went Lillie Lee, now clasping her beautiful waxen baby to her bosom and singing low, sweet lullabies, then, smoothing its flaxen curls, patting its rosy cheeks and whispering softly, "I love you, pretty dollie," and anon casting wistful glances toward her mother—a lovely-looking woman, who sat in an alcove window busily penning some thoughts. After what seemed a very long time to the little daughter, Mrs. Lee pushed aside the paper, and, looking up, said pleasantly, "I am through for to-day, Lillie; you may now make all the noise you can." Scarcely were the words uttered ere the little one had flown to her and nestled her head on the loving heart, saying earnestly, "I'm so glad, 'cos I want to love you so much, mamma."

"Do you, darling?" and she clasped her tenderly. "I am very glad my

Lillie loves me so. But I guess you were not very lonely while I wrote; you and dollie seemed to be having a happy time together."

"Yes, we did, mamma; but I got tired after awhile of loving her."

"And why?"

"Oh, 'cos she never loves me back."

"And is this why you love me?"

"That is one why, mamma; but not the first one or the best."

"And what is the first and best?"

"Why, mamma, don't you guess," and the blue eyes grew very bright and earnest; "it's 'cos you loved me when I was too little to love you back, that's why I love you so."

"We love Him because He first loved us," whispered the mother, and fervently she thanked God for the little child teacher.

"What makes you so quiet, Lillie, to-day? Why don't you sing and play? Are you sick, darling?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Where, my sweet one?" and Mrs. Lee opened her arms widely to receive the delicate form.

"Here, mamma." The child's hands were pressed to her heart. "It's so full of tears I'm afraid it will burst."

"And why, Lillie?"

"Oh, for poor Susan. She was wicked, I know, to steal from you; but, mamma, if you send her to jail, as you told her you would, she'll grow wickeder yet, 'cos no one there'll tell her how to be good."

"What shall I do with her, Lillie?"

"What would you want her mother to do with me, if I was her little waiting maid, and had been wicked?"

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," whispered the mother, and again she thanked God for the little child teacher.

"Mamma." Lillie had been quiet and thoughtful for a long time, and there was a very serious look now hovering over her brow.

"What, dear?"

"Have you forgiven Mrs. Mann for the naughty things she said of you?"

"No, I have not, and I never shall;"

and the mother's eyes flashed haughtily.

"Not if she is sorry, and promises never to speak so again of you, or any other friend?"

"No, sorry or not sorry; promises or no promises; I shall never forgive her."

"Mamma, you can never say the Lord's prayer then."

"Forgive our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us," whispered the mother, and again she thanked God for the little child teacher.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching is this tribute of Hon. Thos. H. Benton to his mother's influence: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to gamble, and I have never gambled; I cannot tell who is losing in games that are being played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I have attained through life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age, she asked me not to drink; and then I made a resolution of total abstinence; and that I have adhered to it through all time I owe to my mother."

A person who will by falsehood blacken the character of his superior, is own brother to Cain, who murdered Able because the works of the latter were righteous and the works of the murderer were evil.

Lying is the devil's horn-book. All that truth needs is to be told.

PUZZLES, ETC.

My first is in prince, but not in queen;
My second is in emperor, but not in king;
My third is in city, but not in State;
My fourth is in shingle, but not in slate;
My fifth is in pamphlet, but not in book;
My sixth is in corner, but not in nook;
My seventh is in street, but not in lane;
My whole is a person who lives by his brain.

My first you'll find if you survey
The Himalaya's o'er,
My next is what the baby has
To play with on the floor.
My whole's a most unpleasant thing
Upon a winter's night,
If you should chance to meet me
As I take my airy flight.

I am composed of six letters and three syllables, and my whole is connected with this paper.

My 4, 3, 2, 1 is a matter of daily occurrence at sea.

My 6, 3, 2, 1 ships are said to do.

My 6, 5, 2 is a piece of land.

My 6, 5, 3 is part of a fish.

My 2, 5, 3 is a boy's pet animal.

My 4, 5, 3 is a part of the boy.

My 4, 3, 6, 1 you will do if I make this riddle tedious.

My 2, 3, 2, 5 is a queen in ancient history.

My 6, 3, 5, 4 noisy people make.

My 2, 3, 1, 4 all people take.

My 2, 5, 2, 5 is a strange animal.

A little word, of letters three,
Yet doubtless you will all agree
That power and might belong to me,
Such as elsewhere you'd fail to see.

Of graceful form, in color white,
I've aided much in rapid flight;
And now I often throw a light
On subjects once as dark as night.

Young folks, if you would grow up clever,
Despite me not, avoid me never;
Tho' I'm so small, you cannot sever
Me from the brain's deep thinking ever.

While telling this I work away,
But shall not do much more to-day;
Indeed, I think my work I'll drop
When I arrive at this fall stop.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 988.

Enigma.—HOUSTON STATE FAIR.
Charades.—CROQUET. PRUSSIA. CARPET.
ROBIN HOOD. ROSE-WATER. EYE. FOOT-PAD.

Obituaries.

25-OBITUARIES of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of 20 cents for each additional line.

BOONE.—WILLIE GERTRUDE, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Hattie M. Boone, was born at Montgomery, Texas, December 23, 1870, and died at Huntsville, May 9, 1872.

How sad to have these buds of promise so soon removed from our sight! But the Lord has need of them. He says, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven," and transfers them to that kingdom to which they belong. Weep not, dear parents, for your cherub babe, she has gone where tears are wiped from all eyes. G. S. SANDEL.

THARP.—Of pneumonia, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 10th of March, 1872, Mrs. CATHERINE A. THARP, in the 52d year of her age, wife of John A. Tharp, to whom she was married, in the State of Mississippi, Madison county, in the year 1857, and soon after professed religion and joined the Methodist Church. She has lived a truly consistent life, and died the same way. She has gone to rest in that bright home, where sorrows never come, where night shades never fall, and where death has no dominion. She leaves a large family of sons and daughters and a bereaved husband to mourn her departure; also a large retinue of friends, both male and female; for "but to know was to love her." T. G. A. T.

BROWN.—MALANA, daughter of J. D. and J. B. Brown, died March 13, 1872, in Jasper county, Texas, after a long, lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. For seven years she suffered and knew no exemption from pain. She was powerfully converted, and joined the M. E. Church, South, October, 1857, and from that day till life's eventual pilgrimage ended, her walk was upright, and her life exemplary. I conversed with her the last day she was able to speak intelligibly, and found her anxiously waiting the summons, saying, "I have suffered for seven years, but I will soon be at rest." She feared she might do wrong in her desire to die. But her sufferings are over, and that rest she so much desired is gained; sorrows are overpast with her no doubt. She leaves a father and mother, one brother and one sister to mourn her absence. May they be like their loved one, ready also when the Lord shall call. E. L. ARMSTRONG.

JASPER, May 1st, 1872.

SANDEL.—VIRGINIA L. SANDEL, wife of J. M. Sandel, was born in Chactaw county, Alabama, December 5, 1841, and died of consumption at Willis, Montgomery county, Texas, April 4, 1872. She embraced Christ as her Savior at a meeting held in Danville by the writer in 1866. She held fast her profession unto death. She seemed to regret, at the close of life, that she had not lived nearer to Jesus, and been more devoted to His service.

I visited her in her last hours, talked and prayed with her, and found her looking to Christ as her only refuge. She took consolation in the blessed truth, that the Lord was her Shepherd while passing through the valley. His rod and staff comforted her. Thank God her protracted sufferings are ended! She has, we trust, entered that better country, where there shall be no more pain, neither sorrow nor crying. She stands on the other shore, waiting to welcome a bereaved husband and child with other loved ones to fairer worlds on high. G. S. SANDEL.

WASTE BASKET.

How to save your coal—burn nothing but wood.

The Illinois farmers are discouraged, their corn crop is so great.

Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell thee what thou doest.

There have been more fashionable ladies dyed young this year than ever.

A barber is always ready to scrape an acquaintance, and often cuts him, too.

Since whatever is right, it doesn't necessarily follow that whatever isn't is wrong.

A clergyman rather pompously asked a little boy if he knew the Lord's Prayer? "Yes; don't you?" was the quick reply.

A debtor gave as an excuse for non-payment, that "money was very close, but not close enough yet for him to reach it."

An exchange, wanting to compliment a "live stock journal," says it is edited by a man whose head is full of live stock.

Connecticut people have been expecting that a hen, which was setting on a dozen apples, would hatch a barrel of cider.

"Madam, a great many persons were disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby." Well, I do wonder such people will go to concerts.

Mrs. Partington says she understands the pickle the Emperor was got into, but she would like to know what that neutrality was that Victoria was trying to prevent.

A newly converted Kansas reporter thus notices a minstrel troupe: "For those who do not consider it a sin to witness minstrel shows, this entertainment will furnish a pleasant relaxation from the revival meetings."

A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him, and to threaten to box his ears. He silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a hoss till he's broke?"

Johnny was telling his ma how he was going to dress and show off when he was a man. His ma asked, "Johnny, what do you expect to do for a living when you get to be a man?"—"Well, I'll get married and live with wife's pa."

A widow advertised in Chicago, asking "every Christian in the city" to send her ten cents, as the amount would not oppress them, and the collection would benefit her greatly. For a wonder the class called upon did all contribute as requested, and the widow realized twenty cents.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia recently lost his wife, and a correspondent states that a young miss of six, who came to the funeral, said to his little daughter of about the same age, "Your pa will marry again, won't he?" "Oh, yes!" was the reply; "but not until after the funeral."

They say that Mr. Charles Francis Adams said to his son, John Quincy Adams, on his receiving the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, "My son, do you think you know enough to be Governor of Massachusetts?" To which the youth answered, "Well, I probably shall by the time I am elected."

"Do you allow any reduction to ministers?" said a young lady to a salesman in a well-known sewing-machine agency on Washington street, Boston, the other day, where she had been trying to drive a bargain. "Oh! yes, always. Are you a minister's wife?" "Oh! no, I'm not married," said the lady, blushing. "Daughter, then?" "No." The salesman looked puzzled. "I'm engaged to a theological student." The reduction was made.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Maine has enacted a law for the encouragement of tree planting, which secures to any party who, within ten years, grows and cultivates for three years any cleared land in forest trees, the said land shall be free from taxation for twenty years. The law is a wise one, but for the present century, is about fifty years too late. The noble forests of that State have been swept down by the axe, and no effort until now has been made to restore them. Will not Texas learn the lesson?

Cotton seed as a fertilizer for exhausted sugar lands has been successfully tried in Louisiana. It is good for any land that needs enriching.

Experimental farms are recommended both in Kentucky and Mississippi. In the latter State, the Governor suggests, in his message, the establishment of a farm under the auspices of the Planters', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of that State. The different agricultural implements, manures, seed, mode of cultivation, etc., could be tested and much practical information thus communicated to the people.

Rev. J. H. Stone called in the office last week and showed us the model of the fence he has had patented. As it is fully described in our advertising column, we refer to that. From the certificates of parties who have secured the right, many of whom we know as practical and successful farmers, we do not hesitate to commend it to the attention of the Texas farmers as a strong cattle and hog-proof fence, and is evidently a decided saving in the way of rails.

The difficulty of procuring labor prevents many farmers in Texas from saving their corn and fodder. Many good farmers think the loss of the fodder is more than compensated by the increased weight of the corn. Hungarian grass, oats and millet can be easily raised and are much better feed than fodder.

We would be glad to hear from our farming friends, who have tested California clover, the result of their experiment. If the verbal statements we have had from a friend in Matagorda county give the net result of the trials made, it is a valuable grass.

The Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture calls the attention of the sugar planters of Louisiana to the depreciation of the sugar crop in that State. It is attributed to the deterioration of the seed. He calls for data. If the seed is failing, he inquires if the importation of new cane would aid them. We have heard of no deterioration of the Texas product, but still if any improvements could be obtained it would be well.

A correspondent in an exchange says that green corn is a good fertilizer if managed as follows: Plow the ground deep, say seven inches, about the 15th of June; sow corn broadcast, to amount of two or three bushels to the acre; cover with small turning plow, running it shallow. About the 20th of August turn it under. It will revive worn-out land finely.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We are in receipt of the subjoined letter from an esteemed friend, whose opportunities of ascertaining the condition and prospects of Texas crops are equal to those of any other man of our acquaintance. We take pleasure in reporting such encouraging prospects respecting the condition of the coming crop:

DEAR ADVOCATE—For more than twenty years I have been traveling in a wheat country, and for the last few months I traveled over many of the best wheat-growing counties in Texas, viz: McLennan, Hill, Ellis, Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, Denton, Dallas, Collin, Grayson, Navarro, Kaufman, and others. I have not seen nor heard of a single crop of inferior wheat.

The general impression among all the farmers is, that they have never seen as fine crops. Other small grain crops are equal to the wheat, and corn and cotton look well.

ON THE WING.

May 10, 1872.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture makes favorable mention of the report of Mr. F. Kalteyer, Treasurer of the Agricultural Association of Western Texas, respecting the mesquit gum, which, he claims, is identical with gum arabic. The past year it has become an article of export. Some 12,000 pounds were gathered the past year in Bexar county, and as much between that and the coast. The species from which the gum has been collected grows from twenty to thirty feet high and about eighteen inches in diameter. It is found all over West Texas, and may be ranked among its valuable material resources.

We learn from the Dallas Herald that the new depot in that county, located three miles east of Lancaster, is named Dexter.

The same paper gives cheering accounts of the wheat crop in that part of Texas. Thirty-five, and even forty, bushels per acre are expected. There is no danger only from rust, and but little of that is reported.

The Waxahachie Democrat says that a fine specimen of lead ore has been found in Parker county, Texas. It is said to contain 85 per cent. of metal.

We cheerfully copy the following from the San Antonio Herald:

ATTENTION, VETERANS!—It is desired that all the veterans of the Texas Revolution, between Texas and Mexico, shall meet in Corsicana at the time of the Democratic Convention, 17th of June, in order to enroll themselves. Those who cannot come in person, are requested to drop a letter signifying their desire to be placed on the roll.

MANY VETERANS.

The Masonic and Odd Fellow orders in Gonzales have united for the purpose of establishing a Masonic and Odd Fellow College in that place. The movement is worthy the fraternities which have joined hands in carrying it out.

The Cleburne Chronicle reports a good shower in a time of need. Corn looks well, though backward; cotton coming on finely, and the wheat crop good enough for anybody.

The Navasota Tablet says farmers in that region are moving ahead with rapid strides. Corn on some farms is waist high, and cotton on all hands needs scraping, where that important

item in cotton cultivation has not already been attended to.

A contract has been made to carry the mail three times a week from Navasota to Huntsville.

The Indianola Bulletin says that a branch office of the Storm Signal Bureau of Washington, D. C., has been established in that city.

The Weatherford Times says a young man was chased by the Indians some five miles east of Palo Pinto. He made his escape by good traveling.

A man named Eugene Paffrath, on the 6th, shot his wife and then blew out his own brains, near San Antonio. Liquor was the cause. We wish there was no liquor for such men to drink.

A rise in the Sabine river is reported. It is expected that it will bring down immense quantities of timber that is already rafted. The rapid improvements of Texas make the lumber business one of the most important and lucrative branches of trade in the State.

The Marlin Telegram complains of annoying mismanagement of the mails somewhere on the Central Railroad. It was a mercy to Job that he did not have Texas mails to deal with in his day. They would have added to his trials vastly.

The Crockett Herald says that the naked lots in the burnt district of that thriving town will soon be covered with business houses filled with merchandise. We take off our hat to that sort of enterprise.

The same journal notes the fact that the depot of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad has been located there, and that contracts for new buildings are being let out. We congratulate Crockett on her rising fortunes.

On the 15th, the construction train near Walker ran off the track and killed one and wounded several convicts.

The same telegram to the Galveston News reports the escape of twenty-two negro convicts in one body, the 12th inst.

The State Journal learns that the crossing of the Rio Grande will be guarded by United States troops, to put a stop to cattle stealing on the part of Mexican thieves.

The advance of the price in iron the past six months, caused by the decline in the production in England and the Continent, should awaken new interest in the mineral resources of Texas. There is a vast amount of mineral wealth hid in our hills. We hope that the rush of the cars across the hills of Cherokee and surrounding counties will be followed by the roar of the blast and jar of machinery in Texas foundries in that region. East Texas has vast resources yet undeveloped.

The people of Anderson county have voted the bonds of the county, to the amount of \$180,000, as a subsidy to the Great Northern Railroad company to secure that road through Palestine, the county seat. It is expected that the road will be completed to Palestine by the 25th of November.

The News Boy tells us that a lead mine has been discovered in Jasper county. The ore contains ninety per cent. of metal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

HOUSE.—Giddings was seated May 13th. Clark, alone, voted in the negative. Giddings received warm congratulations from his brother Democrats.

On the 14th, the House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed in a report favoring the construction of ten sloops-of-war.

On the 15th, the House ordered a Conference Committee on the consular and diplomatic bill.

The tariff bill considered. The second section stands as follows: It reduces the existing duties ten per cent. on the following articles: all manufactures of cotton, all wools, hair of the Alpaca goat, and other animals, and all manufactures thereof; all manufactures of iron; all metals not otherwise provided for in this bill; all manufactures of jewels, excepting watches, jewelry, and other articles ornamental; all writing paper, manufactures of gutta percha, and straws and oil cloths of all descriptions, provided, that duties on umbrellas shall not be less than on goods of the same material and quality as the covering thereon; all steel, and manufactures of steel wire, rope and strand, made of iron or steel wire, to pay the same duty as iron and steel wire.

The Conference Committee report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The paragraph in regard to cotton claims is modified, so that the Secretary of Treasury is directed to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, for cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, unlawfully, the net proceeds, without interest, of sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury.

On the 16th the bill authorizing defendants in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf, passed.

The duty on books and paper was reduced to 90 per cent. on the present rate.

Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for a final adjournment from the 3d of June to the last Thursday in November, and urged as a reason why they should not adjourn sine die, that this course would keep in force the act authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus, which act expires at the end of the present session. His remarks denouncing the South were decided out of order.

A motion, as a substitute, by Dawes, to adjourn sine die the 3d of June, was carried by a vote of 142 to 57.

SENATE.—On the 12th the Senate was busy considering the supplemental enforcement bill.

The Conference Committee adopted the House substitute to Morrill's amendment to the deficiency bill, with some restrictions with regard to the payment from the treasury.

On the 14th the bill for District Courts in the Indian Territory was up. Nye called the reservation policy for the Indians a failure, and favored railroads running through them, and the opening of lands to settlers.

Kellogg's supplemental enforcement bill passed by a vote of 34 to 17.

The discussion was exciting over various amendments, and its tone indicated but little hope of amnesty this session.

On the 14th the Committee on Foreign Relations met on the additional article to the treaty of Washington, but reached no conclusion. It meets again on the 15th. It is presumed that the measure as an administration proposition will be ratified.

The President sent to the Senate a message, recommending federal regulations for the protection of emigrants.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Parliament on the 14th adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holiday. The House of Commons will reassemble the 27th inst., and the House of Lords on the 31st inst.

London journals of the 14th comment largely on the explanations regarding the indirect claims and the position of the English government, made by Lord Granville in the House of Lords and Gladstone in the House of Commons. The journals approve the negotiations now pending, but doubt concurrence upon the part of the United States.

The message of the President of the United States to the Senate, submitting the additional article to the treaty, reassures the English public mind that the difference between the two nations will be amicably adjusted. It had the effect of giving firmer tone to the market for American securities.

France.

Marshall Bazaine, who had been placed under arrest, is allowed to remain at home, but guards are placed in the grounds around his house to prevent outside parties communicating with him.

An official decree on the 15th announces the appointment of the following French Ministers: Duke De Noille, at Washington; Jules Ferry, at Athens; M. Gabricia, at the Hague; M. Galleman, at Stockholm.

Germany.

The Reichstag passed a resolution asking the Government to submit to its action a draft of a law which shall regulate the license granted to religious orders, and provide for the punishment of all members of such organizations as are guilty of dangerous activity against the State.

This resolution was aimed especially at the Jesuits, who are mentioned as requiring restrictions.

Spain.

Intelligence from Madrid, the 12th, informs us that the Carlists continue to give in their submission to the Government.

Serrano will concentrate his forces in the Province of Biscay the 13th.

Reports have been received at Paris from Carlist sources that the insurgents have occupied Bilboa; that Don Carlos had entered Biscay, and the Carlists were masters of three Basque Provinces.

From Madrid we are informed that fifteen thousand government troops are concentrated in the department of Biscay, and that seven thousand Carlists are opposed to them. The latter avoid engagement.

The Carlist leaders, who escaped into France, have been arrested by the French authorities and imprisoned.

The Carlist forces, who entered Spain from Portugal, were met and driven back by government troops.

Mexico.

Gen. Ceballos, having occupied Camargo on the 13th, the roads throughout the State of Tamaulipas are open to travel, and business is beginning to revive.

The stragglers from the revolutionists are so numerous that a decree has been issued disarming them, and none but those having passports are permitted to pass toward Monterey or the insurrectionary districts.

Telegraphic communication was established between Matamoros and Reynosa on the 12th and with Camargo on the 13th. Gen. Ceballos entered Reynosa on the 12th. Gen. Trevino with a small cavalry force left Camargo the 8th in the direction of Linares and Monterey. Gen. Quiroga left at the same time with a few infantry, towards Mier.

It is rumored that Gen. Cortina refuses to obey Gen. Ceballos' orders,

and will operate on his own account. This is not confirmed.

Cuba.

The students imprisoned for desecrating Castano's grave are confined in the ship Sarragossa, and have full liberty to be visited by their friends.

Japan.

During a severe gale on the 23d of April a terrible fire occurred in Yeddo, destroying habitations covering a space of two by three miles. It originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks, and set fire to places a mile distant. Where the lame and wounded were unable to escape, the officials slashed right and left and saved many persons from the more awful death of burning. Thirty thousand persons are homeless. The Government opened the rice store-houses and fed all who applied for food. This fire has induced the Government to permit foreigners to lease lands, which will induce the investment of foreign capital.

The Japanese Fair will soon be opened at Kiata, the former residence of the Mikado and the strong-hold of the anti-foreign party. On depositing \$300 with their consuls, as pledge of their good behavior, foreigners will be permitted to visit the Fair for seventy days. This is designed as a test respecting the feelings of foreigners toward the natives. If they are troublesome to the Government, Japan will be sealed against them for some time to come.

Intelligence from Madrid, May 18th, asserts positively that Don Carlos has escaped from Spain. His whereabouts is unknown.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—The market continues quiet, but steady as to prices under favorable reports from abroad, the stock continuing to run out under a demand for good grades, at full figures, leaving that remaining to consist of lower qualities, to effect sales of which slight concessions have to be made. Sales for the week foot 1370 bales; total receipts 294, bales; while exports run up to 1150 bales, leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 4280 bales. Of the exports, all but 11 bales went foreign. We quote the market at the close firm, with a tendency upward, at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grade and price. Low Ordinary 16 3/4 @ 16 3/4, Ordinary 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2, Good Ordinary 19 3/4 @ 19 3/4, Low Middling 20 3/4 @ 20 3/4, Middling 20 3/4 @ 20 3/4.

WOOL.—During the week, owing to accumulating stocks and unfavorable news from the North, operators have shown less activity in purchasing, the general feeling being that prices must recede. Under this pressure, holders have been compelled to accept lower figures to effect sales, especially of lower grades, which are least in request. Fine lines of fleeces bring full prices as the demand for them from abroad remains good, while the stock is still light.

The impression prevails that the time is near at hand when the general market will feel the influence of liberal receipts from California and the West and decline accordingly, but we trust the bulk of our clip will have gone forward before such an unfavorable turn occurs, that of our Western counties, consisting mainly of carpet wools, having done so already.

Table with 2 columns: Wool grade and price. Barry Wool 30 @ 33, Coarse, free of burrs 38 @ 41, Medium 43 @ 46, Fine 46 @ 48.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From May 11, 1872, to May 18, 1872.

Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper, 1 renewal and draft for \$10 cur. Send sub book. Much obliged for past favors.

J M Wilder, address changed to Long Bottom.

Rev G W Graves, 1 sub. Communication received.

Report of Bayland Orphans' Home received a few minutes too late for insertion in last week's paper.

Rev J W Whipple, cash \$4 specie.

Rev J Carpenter, quarterly appointments received; inserted in this issue.

Rev S A Whipple, per Rev J W Whipple, \$4 specie.

Rev E A Bailey, 2 subs: change of addresses attended to.

Mr W H Campbell, Fincaisle renews his sub, and sends \$10 cur for Bayland Orphans' Home per Mr J W Jones, who also renews his own.

Rev Dr Mood, draft for \$20 for second installment of Mr J S Halbert's share of stock. Communication handed to editor.

Rev D J Martin, Cedar Grove, cash \$18 coin. Many thanks.

Rev B Harris, renews Mrs Crider's sub, and cash \$20, postoffice order.

Simoon Lake, Fairfield, \$2 cur for sub. This pays for 47 numbers.

Rev U C Spencer, 1 sub from Hockley.

Rev T G A Tharp, obituary received and inserted.

Rev W L Blount, 1 sub from Goliad.

Rev A Davis, list of quarterly appointments received.

Rev Roswell Gillett, Beeville, 3 renewals.

Jas A Hill, Brenham, communication handed to editor.

J R T, communication received—handed to editor.

Rev Thos Stanford, third round of quarterly meetings received.

L C Spencer, city sub, and cash \$2.

Rev J D Gaskill, cash \$8 and 4 subs. You gave us Red Oak as S M Butcher's postoffice. In your duplicate list you call it Lancaster. Which is correct? We also notice that Mr Butcher's name is changed to Solomon in your duplicate.

Rev Mr Melugin, cash \$2 specie, per Mrs Stith Clifton.

"S S," communication received and handed to editor.

Rev J C Hucklebee, communication placed in editor's box.

Postmaster, Corsicana, Mrs Dixon's paper continued.

Rev J L Lemons, Gay Hill, 1 sub at Independence.

Rev J B McFerrin, documents received and used.

Rev W L Kistler, Chatfield, 3 subs. Sub book sent. Will write you by mail.

Rev A J Potter, Uvalde county, 5 subs. Much obliged. Will write you.

Rev G S Sander, Huntsville, 4 renewals. Wm F Smith's paper is sent regularly to N C. Our editor will see your letter when he returns from Houston.

J T Gains, 1 sub from Red River county.

Benj Franks, your sub runs to No 1030. The notice was intended for some other subscriber.

Rev L F Palmer, thank you in advance of its receipt. R N Worelard's name has not reached us till now. We enter his name as a new sub.

Rev J T Talley, 1 sub. Sub book sent as requested.

A S Lipscomb, Montgomery, communication received. Much obliged.

Capt Menard, \$2 for sub, per Mr Lee.

Rev J U C Black, obituary will be inserted next issue.

G P Rowell & Co, check for \$13 50 to balance account. Much obliged.

Rev J J Bruce, \$4 specie to pay for subscriptions for D M Cummings and Redding Roberts, at Georgetown.

Rev D Morse, Marshall, will be made satisfactory. Wrote you by mail.

Rev P E Nicholson, cash \$5 and 1 new sub. Mrs Coleman's sub expired.

Rev T A Scurlock, 1 sub from Liberty.

Rev A A Killough, 1 sub. Yes, certainly. We want reliable information. Pleased to know you endorse our rules regarding conciseness.

Postmaster, Belton, paper continued. It has been going to Wm Harrison. Will now send it to Wm Hannon.

Rev W T Melugin, 2 subs from Bozqueville. Send the paper in Thos Lillard's name. Two old subs in your place have failed to renew; have continued to send paper so far, but must stop sending now.

Rev R L Brooks, 2 subs from Prairie Plains. All satisfactory.

Rev J F Riggs, we rejoice to hear such news. S S, communication received—placed in editor's box.

W J Clark, cash \$2 specie to renew Miss E E McCulloch's sub.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Unaccepted articles will be returned, if, at the time they are sent, a request is made to that effect and sufficient postage stamps are inclosed.

Manuscripts not so accompanied will not be preserved, and subsequent requests for their return cannot be complied with.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Church's Musical Visitor—Cinn., O.; Plymouth Pulpit—Christian Union—Newspaper Reporter—New York; American Journalist—Printer's Circular—Philadelphia; Little's Living Age—Boston; Chicago Pulpit—Little Corporal—Chicago; Constitution of North Texas Colony—St. Louis.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table of wholesale prices for various commodities including Bagg, Flour, Cotton, Grain, Hardware, Nails, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, and Wool.

Church Notices.

Springfield District. THIRD ROUND. Corsicana cir., at Hopewell, June 1, 2. Corsicana sta., June 8, 9. Springfield cir., at Forestglade, June 22, 23.

Victoria District. SECOND ROUND. Texana cir., at Lavaca, June 15. Navidad, at Morales, June 22. Hallettsville, at Mossy Grove, June 29.

N. JENKINS' ANNIHILATOR. A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in being able to announce to the public that the above mentioned painful disease can be entirely and permanently cured.

S. CONRADI,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas.

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Manufactured of the best Foreign and American Marble. Also Mantels, and Iron Railings. mar29 3m T. E. BYRNES.

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This press was patented on the 5th day of August, 1871, and is a decided improvement on all other Screw Presses now in use. It is cheaper, more durable, and is less liable to breakage, and is fully guaranteed. I am using brass ball instead of iron, which is guaranteed not to crush.
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Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine... 199
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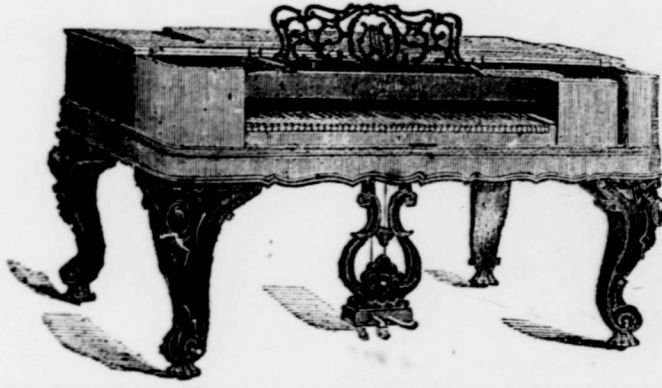
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In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.
God has kept two copies of His Historic Records of our race—one on parchment, the other on monumental records and sculptured tablets, buried beneath the crumbling piles of ruined cities. The veil is now lifted, establishing the written by the unwritten word of the Eternal. This book traces the footsteps of the Almighty, the handwriting of His power, and the memorials of His mighty wonders through all ages. A work charming and fascinating. Rev. R. C. Buckner, Paris, Texas, says: "It is giving greater general satisfaction than any book introduced into Texas during the past ten years." Unusual inducements to agents and people.
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125 and 127 Market St., Galveston,
Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. nov28-1y

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Texas. of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.
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And General Commission Merchants
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Consignments solicited. mar17-79

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THE CHEAP PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE OF THE SOUTH!



FINE new Seven Octavo Pianos at \$310, with carved legs and all late improvements, over-string bars, full iron frame, etc. Powerful, rich and sweet tone. Guaranteed for five years. Good second-hand Seven Octavo Pianos, action in perfect order, for \$210. Organs, six stops, at \$125. Every Piano is FULLY WARRANTED, and if not satisfactory may be reshipped as I will direct, if notice is sent me after ten days trial. I hope to receive your order, as I am confident that I can give you the best satisfaction in all respects.
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Authorized Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000
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This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public.
The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

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nov10-1y
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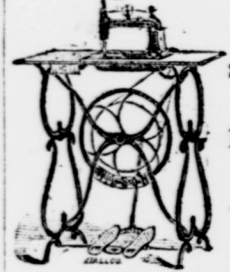
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Prompt attention given to all orders.
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Will be prepared to fill orders for
FARM HANDS, MECHANICS,
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NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS.
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1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
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The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devos's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.
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Wagon and Carriage Work
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BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS. STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING.
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KELLAM'S PHARMACY, 172 TREMONT STREET. Medicines dispensed at moderate rates and warranted free from adulteration and sophistication, being gartled, assayed and subjected to the most unerring tests before they are offered to the public. STEWART KELLAM, Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. may15-1m

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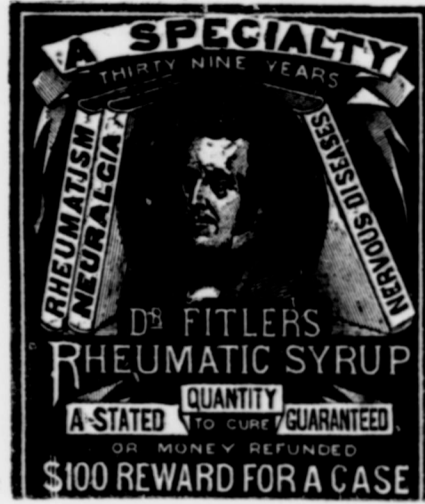
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The Celebrated American and SAMSON HORSE-POWERS, The Doty, Home and Union WASHING MACHINES AND UNIVERSAL WRINGERS.

They will be glad to receive orders for Goods in their line. may15

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

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Get a circular explaining the various forms of Rheumatism, containing prominent testimonials, of the special agent. may1 om

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

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

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