

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No 4.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 992.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	PER MONTH.	PER ANNUM.
Half inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six inches.....	23 00	220 00

Special Notices, 30 cents per line.
Single insertions, 20 cents per line.

FORWARDING MONEY.

Send money, if possible, by postoffice order or draft. If these are not attainable, send it in a registered letter. In all cases to order of Advocate Publishing Company. Any of the above modes are preferable to waiting to send by hand. If the above instructions are neglected, money sent will be at risk of party forwarding.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

Subscription books have been prepared which will aid the Agent in keeping his account with the office. We are sending them to the Agents. If any are overlooked, please let us know, and we will send them forthwith.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Henry Scherffus, of Houston, calls attention to a number of labor-saving implements for planters' use. See his advertisement.

We see the new firm of Strickland & Clarke, stationers and blank book manufacturers, of Galveston, take the place of the former firm, M. Strickland & Co. With additional printing and other facilities, they are now better able to supply their large trade than ever before. Their success is assured.

There is one feature appertaining to the house of our friends, Messrs. Thos. Goggan & Bro., the extensive dealers in music, music books, pianos, and all varieties of musical instruments, which we wish to call special attention to. Any one living at a distance from Galveston can confidently order by letter whatever they need, resting assured, if the order and directions are plainly sent, the selection will be as carefully made as if the purchaser was on the spot. In making up lists of music to order, or in deciding upon a piano or organ, it would be well to send first for a catalogue, and then no mistake can happen. Address plainly, Thos. Goggan & Bro., Galveston, Texas.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The old-time Eclectic, published by E. R. Pelton, New York, continues its monthly publication of the best articles from foreign monthlies, giving in a small space almost all of value to be found in over ten of these costly works. The yearly subscription is only \$5.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—This magazine is daily growing in favor and popularity, as its merits deserve, its contents supplying a need long felt in our best current literature. When one copy fails to reach us by exchange, we invariably purchase a copy, and gladly avail ourselves of its selections.

The July number of *Old and New*, to be issued June 15, will repeat the highly successful experiment of last year, and will be an Educational Number. It will contain a graphic account of life at the famous Round Hill School, established and conducted by George Bancroft and Dr. Cogswell; a comprehensive view of the whole range of instruction now given at Harvard University; other papers upon topics of educational importance, and a College Directory, giving the name, locality, course of study, faculty and number of students of 175 or more of the principal collegiate institutions of the United States—being an extremely convenient reference list. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by the publishers, Messrs. Roberts Bros., Boston.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 1, 1872, to June 8, 1872.

Rev R F Bunting, Richmond, letter received.

Rev John C Black, Texana, marriage notice inserted.

Rev T J Mayes, Kemp, one subscriber and one renewal.

Mrs E R Billups, Navasota, address changed as requested.

J M Harley, North Texas Collegiate Institute, Bonham, letter received; see this number.

Dr J P Fittler, Philadelphia, Pa, agent's name inserted.

Rev R M Leaton, Price's Creek, M A Taylor's paper going since 981; H R McDonald's since 985. The fault is not ours; try the postoffice.

Rev O Fisher, Austin, one subscriber, previously received.

Dr Jno A Clarke, Rockport, address changed.

Rev T B Buckingham, Huntsville, two new subscribers and two renewals.

Rev Wesley Smith, Victoria, notice duly inserted. Letter and check for \$5 cash received.

Schmidt & Zeigler, New Orleans, letter received and attended to.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, replied to in our last.

J T Gaines, Paris, one new subscriber and postoffice order for \$15 49, to pay for seven subscribers. Will write you by mail.

Rev E G Duval, Stockdale, letter received.

Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, one subscriber. Communication handed to editor.

Rev C J Lane, Oso, one renewal.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, Houston, letter, with items, received.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, one new subscriber at Fair Bluff, N C.

Rev J G Warren, Cleburne, address now all right.

Prof M B Franklin, Seguin, write you by mail.

Rev J M Jones, Weatherford, sends \$2 gold to pay his own subscription. Third round inserted.

Rev E G Duval, Stockdale, obituary inserted. You sent postoffice order for \$1 cash January 16th, to pay for two subscribers, but did not include Jackson's.

"Cedar Bridge," communication handed to editor.

Rev Joseph Tally, Winchester, one subscriber.

Rev Wm Price, Waxahachie, two subscribers.

Rev D P Cullen, Crockett, address changed. Notice inserted.

Rev A D Gaskill, Waxahachie, two subscribers and one renewal, with \$2 cash.

Rev A J Potter, Boerne, letter received: prefer not publishing further for the present.

Rev Samuel Weaver, Belleview, one new subscriber and \$2 25 cash.

W C Conant & Co, New York, have no room for more.

Rev George F Gage, Austin, four new subscribers from Merrittown.

S M McAshan, Houston, renewal of Mrs M K Ammon's subscription, with \$2 25 cash.

E A & G R Menzely, West Troy, letter received; answer by mail.

Rev W G Connor, Chappell Hill, notice inserted.

Prof S B Buckley, Austin, replied to by mail.

Rev L Ercanbrack, McDade, one new subscriber at Oakville, Lawrence county, Ala, with check for \$10 gold.

S M Pettengill & Co, New York, inserted this week.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, two renewals. Obituary will be inserted and bill sent as requested.

Rev F A Mood, Gatesville, communication handed to editor.

James F Dumble, Houston, manuscript received and will be "set up" soon as possible.

Rev J W Ledbetter, Austin, \$2 25 cash for one subscription.

Rev G H Stovall, Ioni, we have no such name on our books as J E Berry, Ioni, but paper goes to that name at Palestine. Can this be the subscriber?

Rev E F Boone, Athens, one subscriber, with draft for \$2 gold.

Rev A Albright, New Braunfels, one new subscriber, with \$2 15 cash. Addresses attended to.

Rev F M Stovall, Orange, one new subscriber. Communication handed to editor.

Rev J L Lemons, Gay Hill, two new subscribers. Include first with this quarter.

J T Kilgore, Clinton, duplicate order received; name now all right.

P R Smith & Co, Bryan, one new subscriber and \$2 cash for Mrs M J Frazier, San Andres.

Rev Wm A Moore, Anderson county, two new subscribers. Obituary marked for insertion.

Alex Shedden, Houston, letter received; account will be sent.

B W Dean, Caldwell, one new subscriber, with \$10 cash.

Rev James Peeler, Cameron, one new subscriber, with \$10 specie.

Rev B M Leaton, Lavaca, one renewal.

T E Byrnes, Houston, will draw as advised.

T C Evans, Boston, enclosed \$2 received. Advertisement gone in.

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

Rev R F Bunting, Philadelphia, letter received.

Hobby & Post, subscription, with \$2 25 cash, for Benj Wilson, Hamilton.

Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart, three new subscribers. The two names were J W Hall and George Covey. Your list agrees with our books: all right.

Rev Thos M Smith, Paris, sends \$43 75 cash on account of subscribers. Will send list by mail.

H F Gillette, Orphans' Home, report received.

W R Miller, Kickapoo, one subscriber and \$2 25 cash.

Rev John Goss, Kerrville, cash \$45 for subscriptions.

Rev James Hiner, Acton, two new subscribers.

Rev Daniel Morse, Marshall, appointments received.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, additional items too late. "In Memoriam" inserted next week.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, one subscriber and draft for \$10 gold.

Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, one new subscriber.

Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie, five new subscribers. Name dropped as requested; will write you by mail.

Rev G W Graves, Salado, three subscribers and \$6 gold. We are not clubbing with any other paper now.

Rev Horace Bishop, Corsicana, one renewal and one new subscriber at Aberdeen, Miss, with draft for \$6 coin.

Rev J J Davis, Leon county, three new subscribers; previous live subscriptions noticed in No 991.

Rev Wm Monk, Brownwood, two new subscribers.

Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart, Conference report received. If your "copy" had been written only on one side of the paper, any printer would call it a "fat take," or just the thing. This single correction would leave the MSS. perfect. Brother Allen paid to renew Brother Caldwell's subscription, which ends, as stated, at 999.

ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS.

Mrs. R. T. S.—Sends recipe for cake frosting: Pour half a tumbler full of water over one pound of loaf sugar; let it boil until it will fall in short drops from the spoon; pour into an earthen bowl, and, when luke-warm, break into it the whites of three fresh eggs; beat until stiff and white, adding juice of half a lemon. Flavor to taste with lemon or vanilla.

Mrs. T.—The stains of fruit can be removed from table linen by pouring hot water on the spots and then washing them with diluted tartaric or oxalic acid, say a teaspoonful to a cup of water.

C. G. C.—Sends a remedy for erysipelas, said to be valuable: Take collard leaves out of scalding water and apply to the part. This should be renewed for fifteen or twenty minutes, till the disease is arrested.

Mrs. E. L. M.—Most of the patent washing compounds are made by putting one pound of soda and one pound of hard soap with a gallon of water, and, after boiling one hour, adding one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine. Soft soap can be used instead of hard in due proportion.

Mrs. B.—In cleaning carpets, simply lay them on the grass, sweeping them crosswise and lengthwise, after which, hang over a smooth pole and switch them lightly. Never hang them on piling fences.

Miss Eva H.—Wants to know how to erase stains of pecans and persimmons from cotton goods.

Mrs. H. S.—Wishes to know how to remove the limecoating from the inside of the teakettle.

Housekeeper—Desires a sure remedy for cock-roaches.

Inquirer.—Whenever communications on household interests accumulate sufficiently, we shall devote a separate page to them, knowing well that many useful ideas, adding largely to the comfort of our homes, may thus become widely known. So have no fears about writing.

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.—University Magazine—Scribner's Monthly—Plymouth Pulpit—New York; Church's Musical Visitor—Cincinnati; American Journalist—Philadelphia.

Married.

HALEY—SMITH.—May 23, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Texana, Jackson county, Texas, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Mr. J. M. HALEY to Miss LUCINDA A. SMITH: all of Jackson county, Texas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. STRICKLAND and SAMUEL B. BURCK, under the style of M. Strickland & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. M. STRICKLAND, Galveston, June 1, '72. SAM'L B. BURCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased from Sam'l B. Burck his interest in the firm of M. Strickland & Co., and assumed all the liabilities of the said firm, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Stationery, Printing and

Blank-Book Manufacturing Business, at the old stand, 109 Strand, under the firm name of STRICKLAND & CLARKE, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the heretofore firms of M. Strickland & Co. and Robert Clarke. M STRICKLAND, Galveston, June 1, '72. ROBT. CLARKE.

A CARD.

I take this opportunity, in retiring from the firm of M. STRICKLAND & CO., to thank my friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm of STRICKLAND & CLARKE. Mr. Strickland, as a thorough Blank-Book Manufacturer and Stationer, and Robert Clarke as a Practical Commercial Job Printer, are too favorably known to need any commendation. Their work speaks for itself. SAM'L B. BURCK, Galveston, June 1, 1872. June 12 11

STRICKLAND & CLARKE,

Successors to

M. STRICKLAND & CO., and ROBT. CLARKE.

Stationers, Steam Printers

And
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)
June 12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

G. R. FREEMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. June 12 1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned, about six weeks ago, an AMERICAN HORSE, medium sized; bright grey; 12 or 13 years old; long tail; heavy mane; blemish in one eye; indistinct brand on left shoulder; shoes nearly worn off; trots and paces; gentle in harness. There may be with him an iron-grey pony mare, branded AV on one shoulder and LX (tail of L turned to the left) on the other. Any information leading to their recovery will be gratefully received. WESLEY SMITH, VICTORIA, TEXAS, June 1, 1872. June 12-1m

MADE from 50 cts. Call and examine, \$10 or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts. that retail quick for \$10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. June 12 2ow-ly

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop'r, New York. June 12-6m

WANTED.—Agents for our new 16-page paper, the *Contributor*. Thirteen departments, religious and secular. Rev. A. B. Earle writes for it. \$1 a year; a \$1 premium to each subscriber. For Agents' terms, address JAMES H. EARLE, Boston, Mass. June 12 4t

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly, A. P. LUFKIN Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' " NEW WEAR " 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

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. feb 3 '70 1y

ALLEN 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



For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free.

BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664. 6th West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. mar 6 eowly

Three YEARS IN A MAN Trap. By T. S. ARTHUR is now ready. It is a thrilling record of a three years' life in a city dram-shop, shows up the vile deceptions practiced in bar-rooms, and is the most powerful work of the kind ever written—is certain to have an immense sale. Apply for an agency, and make money. QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. may 29 eow 7t

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

A Religious, Family

NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED BY THE

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

IN THE INTEREST OF THE

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,

IN TEXAS.

DEVOTED TO

RELIGION,

MORALITY,

EDUCATION, AND

GENERAL LITERATURE

Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

Devoting a large amount of its space to the representation of

TEXAS INTERESTS,

And the development of

TEXAS RESOURCES.

Reading for the family carefully prepared both with reference to instruction and entertainment.

Its circulation is now the

LARGEST IN TEXAS,

And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It presents special claims to

ADVERTISERS,

Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and PROSPEROUS PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.

Over 200 Traveling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

The Church it represents numbers over

40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

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:

Galveston: 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

LEON & H. BLUM,

Importers & Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Etc., Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street, jan 5-1y NEW YORK.

SILVER-PLATED,

PORCELAIN-LINED

Ice-Pitchers,

OF THE FINEST DESIGNS AND QUALITY.

Being the largest manufacturers of Silver-Plated Table Ware

IN THE WORLD.

WE OFFER INDUCEMENTS NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 Broadway, New York. may 29 eow 4t

AGENTS A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge. WANTED AGENTS sell 10¢ per week. A splendid quarto, with 200 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have a prospectus free of our PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German. Address at once to secure terms and territory.

LIGHT OF THE World

WM. FLINT & CO., Savannah, Ga. may 15 eow 3m

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the Spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, \$3 00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, \$5 00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, \$8 00 each. If neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the Spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post-office Money Orders or Checks. Physicians and clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at \$2 50 each; with six-gallon demijohns at \$3 50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at \$6 50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post-master or other responsible parties. Address, WHITNEY BROS., 227 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. june 5 12t

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. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We submit the following suggestions:

1. 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 it practically. 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, Gent's, Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed, Machine sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices. M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for

FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. 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. 4.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 992.]

MY NEIGHBOR OVER THE WAY.

I know where an old philosopher dwells—
A bearded cynic of wit and sense,
In a broad white tent with curious cells,
On the sunny side of the garden fence.
He passes his days in virtuous ease,
Watching the world with his many eyes:
And perhaps he is sorry when he sees
How his tent entangles the moths and flies.

I have a neighbor, a legal man,
We meet on the sidewalk every day;
He is shrewd to argue, and scheme, and plan,
Is my legal neighbor over the way;
He talks, perhaps, a trifle too much—
But he knows such a vast deal more than I,
We have in our village a dozen such,
Who do no labor—the Lord knows why.

But they eat and drink of the very best,
And the cloth that they wear is soft and fine,
And they have more money than all the rest,
With handsome houses, and plate, and wine.
And I ponder at times, when tired and lame,
How strangely the gifts of fortune fall:
And wonder if we are not to blame
Who have so little, yet pay for all.

Alas, for the workers throughout the land,
Who labor and watch, but wait too long;
Who wear the vigor of brain or hand
In trifling pleasures, and drink, and song!
But my neighbor is one who understands
All social riddles; and he explains
That some must labor with callous hands,
While others may work with tongue and brains.

Though he does not make it so very clear,
Why he should fare much better than one
Who does more work in a single year
Than he in all of his life has done!
But he argues me out of all doubt,
With logic that fogs my common sense;
And I think of the old philosopher
Whose "shingle" hangs by the garden fence.

Texas Resources.

Up the Country.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—On my way up country from the coast, nothing of interest transpired, the time during my transit being occupied with observations of prairie, corn and cotton fields through which the Central Railroad passes, crops seeming unexceptionally good.

Before leaving Dallas, I took a hasty glance at its evidences of thrift, the town appearing to be doing quite a large business, but regretted noticing so many billiard and drinking saloons around the principal square, which argued the presence of a floating population such as we always find at the termini of our railroads. The Central Railroad will be here by July 1st, which will, I think, turn a good deal of the trade from here toward Galveston; as it is, the greater, or at least a large, portion of it goes to St. Louis.

From Dallas we rolled along through its county on into Collin to McKinney, where I made no stay, and from which place I came on to Sherman. The country, especially about McKinney—but all the way up from Dallas—is, I think, about the finest farming land I ever saw, and the crops of wheat and other small grain are splendid. I don't think the corn and cotton is quite so good. This I consider the best portion of Texas I have ever seen for an emigrant to settle in, but the land is held too high, raw land being worth from three to five dollars per acre; however, I am told that west of this range the land is equally good and can be had at much lower figures.

Sherman is quite an ordinary-looking town, but apparently does quite a large business. Galveston is unheard of, and you cannot get a Galveston paper, save an occasional ADVOCATE

from a subscriber, for love or money, except by accident. Everything is "St. Louis," and the whole country is filled with St. Louis drummers, the people seeming to know nothing of Galveston and its advantages as a shipping point. I have been very much surprised at the large number of Western men coming through here constantly, all looking for homes and places to settle in; the hotel registers are full of them, and there is getting to be a pretty thick sprinkling of them through the country.

I like the look of a number of places we passed *en route* here, with the fences well up, the houses and yards clean and tidy; nice, well-kept flower-gardens, and many tasty cottages on the farms—things that are unfortunately rather scarce in some of the cotton regions. Then you see numbers of reapers, buggy cultivators, and other improved farm machinery that "mean business" and thrift.

With the Central road making rapid strides towards this section, I see no obstacle in the way of our merchants extending a large trade to this region, provided an effort is made to do it, and the rate of freight does not present an insuperable objection. With competing roads endeavoring to carry off the entire carrying trade from the roads running coastwise, it seems positive that a reduced tariff must be soon introduced to enable these latter to hold their own. This point once arrived at, and the freight rates put at "bed rock" figures, Galveston will at once assert her superiority as a market, especially for goods of direct importation, and the North Texas merchants be induced to purchase at home, thus spending their money among our own people.

RUNAWAY.

SHERMAN, June 7, 1872.

A Kinney County Farm.

Referring to the article on irrigation in our last issue, a correspondent adds some items relative to his county and the experiment at San Felipe:

"The farm mentioned is situated in Kinney county, on the north bank of the Rio Grande, twelve miles below Devil's river, on or near the El Paso road, and receives its water from the San Felipe river. It contains some 6000 acres of land, of which only some 1700 acres are in cultivation, this amount being surrounded and interwoven with irrigating ditches which convey the water to every part.

"The crops this year are divided off as follows: Fifteen hundred acres planted with corn; one hundred in Mexican beans, or *frijoles*; some twenty acres in onions; twenty-five in potatoes; twenty in sugar cane; one acre in oats, and the balance of the farm in various garden vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, carrots, beans, peas and melons, all of which apparently do well in this locality.

"Fine orchards are also being laid out, in which are to be found varieties of the apple, pear, quince, peach, apricot, fig and pomegranate, together with banana plants, all of which are promising finely. Vineyards are in progress, the grape cuttings this far selected being of El Paso and local varieties. The land is rich and produces abundantly everything that has as yet been planted.

"The company owning this farm is

composed of some ten persons, and they have called a meeting of all interested, to be held at the town of Del Rio on the first of September next, to make arrangements to extend their irrigating ditches so as to take in some sixteen hundred more acres.

"Kinney county is as yet unorganized, but it has over six hundred inhabitants, and will speedily fill up, seeing it is as healthy as any county in the State. The population of this town is 300, of which number about sixty are white Americans, thirty colored and the balance Mexicans." W. H. P.

SAN FELIPE, KINNEY CO.

The above will read like a novel to our farmers in the Northern States; they can hardly grasp the idea of apples and figs growing on the same farm. If they doubt it, let them come and see for themselves.

Mt. Calm, Limestone County, Notes.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—This place is on the road leading from Calvert to Dallas, and about twenty miles east of Waco. It is beautifully situated, being on high ground, surrounded by lands rich and productive, the soil of which is a sandy loam. We have one free public school, but no church building, so we worship in the school-room, over which, in the same building, the Masons have their hall. Here, also, the Temperance Council holds its meetings, its membership being some one hundred and twenty, with constant accessions. We have five business houses, a good hotel, and a good library of over eighty choice volumes.

Notwithstanding all the advantages our place offers, lands are cheap with us—say three to five dollars per acre, and we cordially invite settlers to look in upon us when looking out for a home.

R. O. B.

MT. CALM, May 13, 1872.

Large Melons.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—During the early part of June the young melons begin to form and grow. When the melon is about two weeks old, cut off the end of the vine above the melon, also trim off all tributaries putting out from that vine, between the melon and the hill, as there generally appears one to every leaf, and lastly, cut a gash on one side of the stem; none of the rest of the vine should be disturbed. This experiment will only be found to benefit the first crop, for after a plant has produced one large melon the balance of the crop may be expected very small. A plant generally puts forth three or four vines, and the largest melon will be found to grow on the vine that puts out nearest the ground. The planting season and cultivation being over, it will be unnecessary to say any more.

YOUNG FARMER.

BREMOND, TEXAS, May 30, 1872.

Comanche County, Texas.

Comanche county is bounded on the North by the counties of Eastland and Erath; on the East by Erath and Hamilton; on the South by Hamilton and Brown; and on the West by Brown and Eastland. The line 32 N. Lat. (the proposed route of the great Southern Pacific Railroad,) nearly

divides the county equally, running within a few miles of Comanche, the county seat. The north and south forks of the Leon river pass through, uniting in the southeast part of the county. The following are the tributaries: Wresley, Holmsley, Indian, the two Walnuts, Dunean, Rush, Armstrong, Savannah, Copperas, Sweetwater, Live Oak, the Mountain, Mercers, Mezquit, etc.; all having large and beautiful valleys, and soil as fertile as any in America.

Our farmers are now harvesting the best wheat crop we ever had in this county. Some expect forty bushels to the acre; the most of them estimate the yield at thirty-five bushels, and none less than thirty bushels. The prospects for corn and oats were never better, and immigrants may expect to get an abundance of breadstuffs and forage at low rates. Then we say to all, who are looking for homes, visit our county before you settle; come up and ride around with us, and we believe we will show you the best county in the State, and a country as good as any on earth. Improved lands can be bought at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and unimproved from 50 cents to \$2. Pre-emptions can also be secured.

R. D****.

Comparisons.

When your Texan leaves home and travels into adjoining States, his first thought is, how do the crops compare. Having settled this first item, he proceeds to others hinging thereunto, with an inevitable conclusion that "there is no place like home," after all. One of our readers, now off on a trip to the "old States," drops us a line from Yazoo county, Mississippi, which presents the prospects there in no very encouraging aspect:

"Crops in Mississippi are very far behind those of Texas. Corn is quite small, and cotton but little beyond the top of the ground, in some instances not up. I learn it has been quite dry for about six weeks past until three days ago, when partial showers set in.

"I find in this section of the State a very large quantity of land lying idle, only about half being in cultivation, the whole country looking, to a Texan, as though it was worn out. Labor is scarce, and I learn of a very unreliable character.

"From the observations I have been able to make of the moral status of Mississippi, it is certainly below that of the Lone Star State. There are regions, where once wealth and refinement dwelt, now entirely destitute of the gospel ministry except that provided for the freedmen, and the tide of dissipation runs high, especially the indulgence in alcoholic liquors. The state of things may not exist throughout the State, but it does obtain to an alarming extent so far as I have seen, though of course my observation has been limited."

We never believed ours were the worst people; we know it now!

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

A CORRESPONDENT from Comanche county sends us a good account of the work in that region:

MR. EDITOR—Would it interest you and your many readers to hear now and occasionally from this part of God's vineyard, where the *ADVOCATE* is sowing good seed, which we are trying to cultivate in a manner that it may produce good fruit? Our church here, though not flourishing as it should, and would flourish if God were more frequently and earnestly importuned, is on a permanent basis—we trust upon a rock—and we hope that the Heavenly Spirit will stir up our people and excite a new zeal in His service. Brother Gravis, "Little Peter," is working faithfully for us, and, though "his pay here is small," he is looking for his reward in "the better land."
R. DESHA.

WE publish, by request of Rev. Dr. Connor, of Chappel Hill Female College, the subjoined announcement:

Commencement sermon, by Rev. P. W. Archer, of Houston, before Soule University and Chappell Hill Female College, on Sunday 23d inst. Examination of classes in the Female College, Monday 24th. Public debate by the students of Soule University, Monday night. Prize speaking by the students of the University, Tuesday morning, the 25th. Compositions by the senior class in the Female College, Tuesday night. Wednesday is the graduating day for the senior class of the Female College. Literary address by Mr. P. J. Malone, of Brenham. Grand concert, Wednesday night.

REV. F. M. STOVALL, Presiding Elder, of Beaumont District, East Texas Conference, sends us the following announcement. The editor would gladly go up to this "Feast of Tabernacles" were it possible. We hope it will be a time "long to be remembered:"

There will be a camp meeting at Sour Lake, Hardin county, Texas, embracing the second Sabbath in August, beginning on the Friday preceding. At which time and place the District meeting for Beaumont District will meet. Camping and water privileges are secured, through the generosity of Mr. Rogers, the proprietor of the premises, to all who attend the meeting, free of charge.

All who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the occasion, will come in wagons, with tents, as the meeting will be self-sustaining, and while enjoying the benefits of one of the rarest watering places on the continent, we hope the well of living waters may be enjoyed by many. The editor of the *ADVOCATE* is most earnestly requested to attend.

BROTHER STOVALL also sends us a brief account of his work. We commend his appeal to the attention of those who control our missionary appropriations. Money employed in that field will come back in a few years a hundred fold:

Tokens of Divine favor attended the labors of the ministry on Beaumont District the last quarter. But, alas! for these ends of the earth if we are to have no missionary appropriation to help to carry on the work. It is gratifying to see missionary appropriations elsewhere. But what is to become of East Texas Conference, so large a portion of which is missionary ground? If aided for a year or two, this would be a self-sustaining section and an interesting portion of our Conference. But without it, it is almost a hopeless task. Is there no help for us? O for help just now, while light shines on the pathway to success!

REV. J. M. WESSON, Presiding Elder of Galveston District, sends us an interesting account of Matagorda, an important field in his work:

This circuit, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. C. Huckabee, aided, most efficiently, by Bros. Arnold and Savage, local preachers, is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. This is due, in no small degree, to the faithfulness of the official board. In proof of their fidelity, I may mention that at the first quarterly Conference but one member of the board was absent, and he was not in the State. At the second, not one was absent, though some came twenty miles, and one is a merchant doing a large business on Caney. The finances of the circuit are brought up each quarter: the claims of the P. E., and P. C., being fully met. Besides this, Bro. Huckabee has collected more than three times the amount of missionary money assessed to the circuit, and placed it in my hands. I need not tell you what Bro. Matthews is doing for the *ADVOCATE*. The brethren purpose holding a camp-meeting in the fall, and expect, through the Divine blessing, to witness a glorious revival of the work of God.

REV. E. G. DUVALL, of Sutherland Springs Circuit, sends us an account of his work. We trust our brother will witness what he desires—a general revival of religion:

The second quarterly meeting for Sutherland Springs Circuit commenced at Rancho, May 13th, and continued for five days. Our Presiding Elder, Rev. John S. Gillett, was with us, and labored faithfully and acceptably. There was great interest manifest during the meeting. Several were at the altar, and two united with our church. The meeting would have been protracted, but heavy rains forced us to bring it to a close. There is a manifest interest throughout the circuit, with a few exceptions.

WE are in receipt of the following account of a good work among our German brethren in Houston. We hope to hear more good news from that quarter:

MR. EDITOR—I give you, with a glad heart and grateful to our Father in Heaven, the good news of a revival that has just broke out in the German church at Houston. For three nights the altar was full of penitent sinners. Six joined yesterday, and we continue the meeting. Brother Pauly is at his post. Blessed be God for His mercy and grace and for salvation.

In Galveston we had small congregations, about twenty in number, but we were blessed. I preached three times, and we had a love-feast. Oh, how do I feel when I stand in that sacred place, the birth-place of my soul, and look back when the house was full every Sunday! Oh, how do I feel for the people of Galveston! Don't you think that the Lord will rebuild and gather this scattered flock? I hope the Lord will give us a man suitable for that place. Pray for us, dear Brother.

Brother Pauly has a fine Sunday-school, and some of the scholars are seekers of religion. I will remain in Houston for several days and give you the result of the meeting.

F. VORDENBAUMEN.
HOUSTON, June 3, 1872.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

THE Nashville *Advocate* gives the following account of the design of the Publishing House:

It is to be four stories high—with a Mansard roof, twenty feet in height. The front is to be 72 feet high—of cut stone—massive and elegant. The doors and windows will be arched. It will have a front of

117 feet, and will embrace four stores, each 27 feet in width in the clear, and having the great depth of 224 feet. Besides the four regular stories, there will be in the rear three full basement-stories, which are to be set apart chiefly for the machinery and presses. The style is to be Italic-French. The business of the institution will be confined to that portion of the building next to old Bridge street.

WE rejoice to be able to announce the unanimous acquittal of Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., of the charges alleged against him. The committee was composed of Revs. Nelson Head, H. R. Crenshaw, T. E. Carson, P. H. Wisner and J. M. Spangler, Rev. Dr. Rogers, the Presiding Elder of the District presiding.

WE learn from the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that Rev. W. J. Parks, one of the veterans of the Georgia Conference, whose name is familiar to thousands of Southern Methodists, has had a paralytic stroke. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. On whom will the good man's mantle fall?

NORTHERN METHODISM.

The report of the Committee on State and Church, proposed a committee to confer with the Church, South, to bring about fraternal relations between the churches. The report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

On the 7th of June, Dr. Lanahan was arrested, in New York, on an order granted by Judge John T. Freedman, of the Superior Court, in which Samuel Goodenough has begun action for slander. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

The General Conference adopted a resolution that the newly elected Bishops should take up their residence at or near the following places: Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, San Francisco, Omaha or Council Bluffs, and St. Paul.

Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., was re-elected editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. E. S. Hoyt, D. D., was elected editor of the Western *Christian Advocate*. Rev. Arthur Edwards was elected editor of the North Western *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. B. K. Pierce was elected editor of *Zion's Herald*. Rev. Dr. Benj. St. James Fry was elected editor of the Central *Christian Advocate*. Dr. Lore was re-elected editor of the Northern *Christian Advocate*. Wm. Hunter was elected editor of the *Pittsburgh Advocate*. H. C. Benson was re-elected editor of the *California Advocate*, and N. E. Cobleigh editor of the *Atlanta Advocate*. Dr. L. Hitchcock and Dr. L. M. Walden were re-elected Book Agents, at Cincinnati. Dr. E. O. Haven was elected Secretary of the Church Educational Society.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

WE refer our readers to the interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent, R. F. B., for intelligence from the Southern General Assembly. We rejoice in the tokens of success manifest in all the reports presented before this body, and congratulate the church they represent in its brightening prospects in the field it occupies.

DURING the absence of Dr. R. F. Bunting, the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of this city is occupied regularly by the editor of the *ADVOCATE*, Rev. I. G. John.

The concert given in the Opera House, to raise funds to aid in building the new Presbyterian Church, was a most enjoyable occasion to the lovers of music. Nearly every church in Galveston was represented among the singers, and the "concourse of sweet sounds" will be long remembered by those who were present. We have not yet learned the amount raised.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

THE special committee on the "Demission of the Ministry," appointed by the last General Assembly, reported to the General Assembly at Detroit for submission to the Presbyteries, that an overture that "the office of a minister of the gospel is perpetual and cannot be laid aside at pleasure. No person can be divested of this office only by deposition; yet a minister may, with the permission of his Presbytery, and for reasons not calling for discipline, cease to be an active minister." It provided that persons ceasing to be active ministers shall be subject to the discipline of the Presbytery, and may be restored to the functions of their office.

Provision was made for a committee of fifteen to be located in New York, whose treasurer shall be treasurer of home missions. The churches shall be at liberty to send their benevolent fund to this treasurer for distribution.

At a meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions, Rev. Mr. Thompson gave an interesting account of the mission in Japan, and the progress of religious liberty in that country. An earnest appeal was made in behalf of the starving in Persia, and a collection taken in their behalf.

It was decided to continue the work among the freedmen, and that an effort be made to raise \$125,000 for this object this year.

Delegates from the Canada Presbyterian Church; the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; connected with the Church of Scotland; also from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, were received by the Assembly.

BAPTIST.

WE are glad to learn that an interesting work is going on in the Baptist Church, Corsicana, under the labors of Revs. Freeman, Mullens and Beall. Seven have been added to the church, and the interest was increasing.

At the Fifty-eighth Annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union, held in New York, the 21st of May, the Treasurer reported receipts for the year ending April 1st, 1872, from all sources, and for all objects, \$212,199 10. The expenditures, \$230,952 17, leaving an indebtedness of \$18,753 07.

A resolution was adopted in favor of accepting the co-operation of the Japan Mission Society.

Rev. Dr. Goble stated to the Union, that he had finished translating the gospel of St. Matthew into the Japanese language. He had had an interview with the chief Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who inquired with much interest respecting the progress of Christianity in Japan. He was much pleased with the translation, and expressed a desire to have the whole of Japan evangelized.

Letter from Scotland.

ABERDEEN, May 11, 1872.

On opening my first mail, after arriving in Liverpool, the familiar face of the *ADVOCATE* greeted me as an old friend, and I ran over its pages with an interest none can feel except when far away from home. Then I recollected my promise to write a letter to its readers, but what should it be about? I could think of nothing so likely to prove of interest to Texans as the present disturbance among laborers here, and the probability of its being specially ordained for the ultimate benefit of our State, seeing the poor workers must leave home and go somewhere. And where could they go but to Texas? I certainly know of no other part of the United States so desirable for a home, and knowing this, I am busy trying to convince everybody else of the same fact.

Learning from the papers that there was considerable stir among the laborers working in the rural districts bordering on Aberdeen, I availed myself of an early opportunity to visit the spot and see with my own eyes what was the matter, the possible remedy, and if there was any chance for Texas to aid in the solution of these troubles.

Arriving here, in company with the Liverpool representative of the Texas Steamship Company, we found, through conversations with principal residents, that the "strike" had assumed a definite shape as yet only at Ellon, a town some miles away, so we hastened on to that point, where we secured an interview with Mr. Robertson, who was understood to be spokesman for the laborers in their demand for increased wages.

To understand the position of affairs here it is necessary to explain some peculiar features of their farming arrangements, which we learned in a conversation had with Mr. Robertson. There are three classes: the landlord, the farmer, and the laborer. The farmer, proper, hires his land from the owners at a rental ranging from \$5 to \$20 per acre, the leases being usually for twenty years, with privilege of renewal, providing the landlord has no cause of complaint against the tenant for improper voting or the exercise of other individual opinions. He can never become the owner of the soil though he occupy it generation after generation—in fact, we heard of one farmer being refused a new lease of a farm that had been rented by himself and ancestors for one hundred and one years! The farm laborer is, of course, lower in the social scale, being a mere servile "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the tenant. His wages range from nine shillings to twelve shillings per week, the highest amount being earned by extra hours of labor. On this sum he is expected to support his wife and little ones, with no prospect of improvement in the future and no relief but in the poor-house or the grave. I heard of one case where the laborer having died, his family went "on the parish;" the result being that the wife and children received a better support than ever before.

This latter class, through the exertions of a few unusually intelligent laborers, have taken a hint from the numerous "trades unions" established in this country and have "struck" for higher wages. The first demand for increased pay—one shilling more per day—has quite generally been met by their employers, the result being that engagements have been made covering the next six months' work; but this term expires next November, at a season favorable to emigrating to our State, and I am arranging to inform this rural class regarding the advantages our country, and particularly Texas, offers to the poor man driven from home for want of a comfortable support.

To facilitate the acquisition of facts and general information concerning our State, I am now compiling a work from all the data afforded by such publications as the Texas Almanac, County Fair Reports and Glimpses of Texas, trusting soon to have it in the printer's hands for working off. This work will be distributed gratuitously over such European agricultural districts as have laborers likely to be induced towards our shores, information regarding passage by steamer, routes of travel, expense of journey, being afforded to all interested. While the feeling grows stronger with regard to the feasibility of leaving home here for a less crowded labor market—one public speaker urging it as a means of depleting the supply with a view to enhanced wages for those remaining—still all who think of leaving look naturally towards Canada as their objective point, that section being more familiar to their minds. It is to turn attention to the superior inducements of Texas as compared with Canada, or any part of the United States, that I propose the publication of a descriptive work for wholesale distribution.

That the poor working-men are resolved to thin out their present ruinously competitive ranks by emigration, may be plainly seen when I state that the agricultural laborers of Aberdeenshire have resolved to raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars to assist members of their class to emigrate. There can be no question but that they will leave here in large numbers during next fall, but the question of interest to all your readers and every Texan is, where will they go? I want them to go to Texas; the State needs them; every landholder requires their assistance in opening up farms; we know Texas is the best place for them, but—ah! Mr. Editor, that "but" implies so much; I fear it will effectually bar every effort being made to develop our resources.

What is wanted at this juncture, now that events are actually conspiring to aid the State with increased population by emigrants, is the offer, by men owning large waste tracts of land now almost valueless, of small farms to actual settlers, donating the same under certain provisions securing its cultivation and improvement, the small farms being in the midst of land the value of which will be enhanced by contiguous habitations. But my letter grows lengthy, and I will reserve for a future one a few suggestions on this head. C. W. H.

THE Southern General Synod assembled in Charleston, South Carolina, May 9th. The Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia and West Virginia were represented by fifteen clerical and eight lay delegates. Rev. S. H. Remass was elected President. It was decided to remove the Theological Seminary from Columbia, S. C., to Selma, Virginia. The Rev. V. F. Bolton attended as a delegate from the Northern General Synod. A motion to receive him was laid on the table, but he was cordially received in his private capacity.

THE American Baptist Home Mission Society held its Fortieth Anniversary May 23d. The receipts from the States and Territories reported for the past year were \$195,650 58; missionaries, 425; sermons preached, 37,441; baptisms, 5850; churches organized, 160; visits to families, 111,130; prayer-meetings attended, 21,418; number of Sunday-schools, 48,439. Christian congratulations were sent to the Methodist Conference, which we presume were reciprocated by the latter body.

Southern General Assembly.

RICHMOND, VA., May 24, 1872.

The month of May has long been distinguished by the American churches as the time for holding their general ecclesiastical meetings, and by the different voluntary societies for observing their anniversaries. The Presbyterian family, which represents in its different branches some eight hundred thousand members, is no exception to this custom.

The third Thursday being the day on which their highest church courts convene in different localities, yesterday closed the sessions of the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," after eight days' hard labor.

On Thursday, the 16th, the last Moderator, the Rev. Prof. Wm. S. Plumer, D.D. L.L.D., of the Columbia Seminary, S. C., preached the opening sermon from Is. LIII:11. His theme was "The greatness and certainty of Christ's reward," which he presented in an eminently Scriptural manner, and then drew his conclusions, which were for the encouragement of the church and the friends of the Redeemer.

After the Assembly had been constituted with prayer, the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was elected Moderator, and your correspondent Temporary Clerk.

Several additional Commissioners being enrolled the second day, the Presbyteries were more fully represented than at any previous meeting, there being but two ministers and four ruling elders, entitled to seats, who were absent. The Assembly extended over all the Southern States except Missouri, whose Old School Synod is not yet in organic union with us, and has on its roll the Presbytery of San Paulo, Brazil. It is composed of eleven Synods, fifty-six Presbyteries, with a membership approximating to one hundred thousand.

The Annual Reports of the Executive Committees were first read by the Secretaries, which showed results, viz:

Education—\$19,661, which has been paid to the 130 students now aided by the committee in their studies. The whole number in various stages of preparation for the gospel ministry is over 300, of whom about 120 were in our theological schools the past year.

Sustentation—\$28,961. This committee has now under its direction the following departments of benevolence: Aids for feeble churches, assistance in carrying on the missionary work, and help in the erection or repairs of churches, (the wants of these are met by an annual collection); the "invalid fund" for the benefit of the infirm and superannuated ministers and the families of deceased ministers; the fund for evangelistic work, and the relief fund, which is a scheme of life insurance, allowing \$1000 at death to the family of any minister for whom \$30 has been annually paid into the fund.

It has been the aim of this committee to bring up the salary of every laboring minister to the sum of \$800 as the minimum. The figures show an increase of about \$60 yearly in this direction, until now the average salary is a little over \$700, without taking into consideration the larger salaries given in cities.

Foreign Missions—\$47,181. The Missionary force of the church consists of fourteen ordained ministers, of whom four are natives of the country where they live—two male and twelve female missionary assistants, and eight native assistants—thirty-six in all. Their fields of labor are among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Cherokees and the Creeks; at Milan, Italy; at Baranguilla, in the United States of Columbia; at San Paulo, and Campinas, Brazil, and at Hanchow and Guchow, China.

Publication—\$8,411. The receipts from the Sabbath-school papers have been \$8,368, and from sales of books \$27,477. This committee now has an "Endowment Fund" of over \$35,000 for carrying on its work and its net assets are \$40,225.

There have been printed and bound 37,450 volumes, and 534,000 catechisms, catalogues, hymn-books, tracts, etc. It is located at Richmond.

A paper suggesting that a committee be appointed to report to the next Assembly on the propriety of preparing a few Scriptural and well considered forms requiring responses on the part of the congregation, the use of such forms to be optional, after a long discussion was voted down with but five dissenting votes.

This is the third time such a proposition has met this fate in our Assembly.

The reception of the Corresponding Delegates from the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Synod, in America, and the Old School Synod of Missouri, afforded an opportunity for reciprocal greetings and fraternal Christian salutations, which were appropriately responded to by the Moderator.

The report on systematic benevolence shows an improvement in this direction, and yet, whilst 208 churches have contributed to all five of the objects ordered by the Assembly, 246 have contributed to none of these. The report on Sabbath-schools from 44 Presbyteries, shows an increased attention to this subject. The statistics thus reported show 682 schools, 6,658 teachers, 46,972 scholars, and contributions \$26,678, of which about \$5,000 was for Foreign Missions.

175 teachers and 1158 scholars are reported as converted during the year.

There were many other items brought up and discussed at length which had reference to the internal working of the church, and which would only interest those who are in connection with it. The subjects of Education, Publication, Sustentation and Foreign Missions were fully discussed, and especially the latter, during the night sessions, when a large congregation was present. The entire sessions were harmonious, and all felt it was pleasant to be there. On the Sabbath the pulpits of the city were tendered to the Assembly, and supplied by the ministers from all parts of the church. The attendance of visitors was unusually large, and the citizens were princely in their hospitality. Every one had a cordial welcome, and the manner in which it was extended added greatly to the enjoyment and pleasure of the occasion. Texas was represented, viz:

Brazos Presbytery.—Rev. R. F. Bunting, D.D.; Ruling Elder, D. McGregor.

Central Texas.—Rev. J. A. Smylie; Ruling Elder, Champe Carter.

Eastern Texas.—Rev. W. K. Marshall, D.D.

Western Texas.—Rev. W. M. Kilpatrick.

The Assembly adjourned to meet next May in Little Rock, which will be the first time it has ever crossed the Mississippi river. The church is now looking toward the southwest with more interest than ever before. But a few years more, and the Assembly will meet in Galveston.

I have thus given you the outline of our figures, that your people may know just what our 900 ministers and 1400 churches are doing in the South. We are all working together in the same great mission, and we should rejoice in each other's success in winning souls to Christ, and extending the blessed Redeemer's Kingdom. May the good work go forward until we shall all be one in a closer sympathy and association.

Fraternally,
R. F. B.

Correspondence.

"Picnic."

On last Friday the Methodists at "Cedar Bridge," Brazos Circuit, had a really nice Sunday-school celebration. We had a fine "sprinkling" early in the morning, but the sun at last came out and we had a beautiful day.

The children of the school met at the church, and after religious services, were addressed by Capt. John Morris in a neat but brief manner. Several children made speeches, and two appropriate pieces were read by members of the "Bible-class," one of which was a selection from our *Sunday-School Magazine*.

Then came the march, of about two hundred yards, to the table. The Sunday-school children, with their banner and badges, double file, in front, then the children of the neighborhood, about 150 in all, making the largest gathering of any ever seen at our church.

The table, seventy-five feet long, in a pretty grove near a fine spring, was filled with the nicest cakes, pies and confectionaries Waco could supply. After the children had feasted to hearts' content, they were marched from the table and dismissed to swing, play, jump the rope, thus amusing themselves, while the second table was being spread, and so on to the third and fourth. It was remarked upon the ground by attentive observers, that the last table was as bountifully and nicely filled as the first. The side tables were literally groaning under their load of barbecued meats and home-cooked substantial, which were handed around by twelve or fifteen polite and attentive young men.

Thus passed off the 24th day of May, long to be remembered by our children as the first Methodist "Sunday-school picnic," and by the citizens as the largest and most orderly gathering ever seen in this neighborhood. May its influences be as bread cast upon the waters, for along the tables could be seen Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Campbellites, and the worldlings, all engaged in friendly talk, and toasting each other over the cool lemonade. Not an oath, not a boisterous laugh, not an unkind word was heard to mar the pleasures of the day.

We have a flourishing Sunday-school at this place, under the exclusive charge of the M. E. Church. We take thirty copies of the *"Sunday-School Visitor,"* and *"Our Little People,"* and two copies of the *"Sunday-School Magazine."* Our members all read the *"Advocate,"* and take great interest in the school; they seem determined to make it a real success. May it accomplish much good.

"CEDAR BRIDGE."

Items of Travel.

A corps of engineers passed through Longview on the 22d of April to survey the Southern Pacific toward its anticipated western terminus. The roadway of the International is already opened, and the grading is going on, and culverts and bridges being constructed from the Trinity to its point of crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad. Everything about the International Railroad looks like business; its depots, engine houses, and other accessories being of the best.

On the 21st ult., a heavy rain extended all over the country from Longview and Marshall, which has seriously damaged the crops, washed up the railroad track in places so as to interrupt the trains. On the 24th it was duplicated, accompanied by a heavy hail storm, which has caused no little lamentation among the housewives because of poultry killed; among farmers because of fences swept away, and crops damaged; and among rail-

road men, because of many thousand feet of their railroad track washed away; while stages have been stopped, and telegraph wires beaten down to the ground.

Having closed my business at Longview, I gladly accepted a seat, kindly proffered me by a gentleman on the morning of the 26th, for Tyler. On our way, signs of the flood and hail were visible on many a farm and garden. The Sabine was full to its banks, and rising fast when we crossed. We were glad to reach Tyler 7 P. M., ready to do justice to the ample fare so liberally furnished at the Tyler House.

With my traveling friends, I attended church Sunday night at the Methodist Church; found a large and intelligent congregation, and heard an able sermon from the preacher in charge. If the good people will pardon me, I will suggest that a few lessons from Brother Edgerley and your choir at St. Johns, Galveston, would improve their singing, and add largely to the interest of their religious services.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The Mired Wheel.

MR. EDITOR—I have been reading with more interest than concern the articles which have appeared in our *Advocates* from the pens of our beloved Bishops Pierce and McTyeire, on the subject of theological schools for training our young men whom God calls to the work of the ministry. I say I have read with more interest than concern, from the fact that both are in favor of a high standard of ministerial qualification. If the views of Bishop Pierce are met, and his plans executed, we would have but few second or third-rate preachers. There would be a substantial edifice erected, and though there might be less show of polish and tinsel, I imagine it would be such a building as neither the pelting storms of winter, the heat of summer, nor the milder showers of autumn would effect further than to smooth the rough granite and make the structure the more beautiful and imposing.

Few of our preachers or laymen seem disposed to enter in this controversy. This is a mark of their good sense. What the Bishops leave unsaid touching the points in question will hardly be worth saying.

Should any feel inclined to bring into action something more potent and tangible than "Quaker guns" on either side of the field of controversy, such should recollect that when we look up and discover the eagle soaring with strong wing, golden crest, and piercing eye, measuring the length and breadth of the surface underneath and the height over head, it becomes birds of weaker wings, less plumage and dimmer ken, to keep themselves concealed.

A remark about the "mired wheel." Bishop M. comprehends the situation, and calls nervously upon our people for help. Not a few are included in the call to lay hold; the wheel has been stuck so long and so deep down in the mire that it will now require a united and vigorous effort to extricate it—one which will command the strength of "our people and preachers from the Atlantic to the Pacific" to put their shoulders to this mired wheel and "push."

I would suggest that the most successful wagoners pry before they pull or push.

As your correspondent has no suitable lever for a pry, or fulcrum to support, or strength to raise the mired wheel, he must leave the execution of this heavy job to wiser heads, stronger arms, and more resolute spirits, promising to pull his best in the traces whenever the wheel begins to revolve.

ESROM.

HICKORY GROVE, TEXAS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Every weed that matures on the farmer's land will make the way for many more.

A level tablespoonful of lime, added to a quart of meal and mixed in water, is recommended by a careful housewife, in the *Home Journal*, as a remedy for gapes in chickens.

A writer in the *Boston Cultivator* says that he is satisfied that the black ant is a benefit in the peach orchard, as its only business is to destroy the lice which frequently cover the young and tender leaves of the tree.

An experienced poultry raiser says that the food which makes the most milk with cows, is the best food for laying hens, from the fact that the constituent part of milk and eggs are very much alike. Hence wheat bran, or middlings, are better than corn.

The best rule for planting seed is to put them as deep in the ground as can be done with an assurance that they will come up. This rule applies especially to Texas. As the country is subject to a droughts, the seed should be planted deep to withstand their effects.

A writer in the *Home Journal* says that he has found from experience that a half ounce of gum camphor mashed up and divided, and put in each ear of a horse suffering with blind staggers, will relieve the suffering animal. The camphor should be secured in with rags to prevent him shaking it out.

An old farmer says that two horses put to a heavy one-horse load, or three horses worked when two might do on a strain, will be economy in the long run. Neither horse nor man ought to be over-strained. There is truth in this. As the good boy of a family has more than his share of hard jobs put on him, so the team that never balks is apt to be over-worked.

An experienced farmer gives an account in an agricultural journal of his plan of saving seed. He selects the best for corn, the largest and best matured ears are laid aside. His garden seed are chosen the same way. The finest and fullest pods of beans and peas are left to mature for seed. Thus with every vegetable. By choosing the best seed in each case, he is sure of healthy and vigorous plants.

The risk incurred in losing by death fine stock imported from the North, while acclimating deters many from investing in this direction. One of the chief causes of death among such stock is exposure to the sun and over-feed. If they are well sheltered, where they can have plenty of fresh air, and their food of a light and cooling character, the risk will be lessened. They should have fresh water by them all the time.

A correspondent of the *Southern Planter and Farmer* says that, in 1854, he selected the top ears of corn from stalks that produced two good ears, being careful to select from those which ripened early. The process was repeated for four or five years, when he had a variety of corn that ripened ten days earlier than when the experiment was commenced, and that yielded two ears to the stock. The experiment is suggestive. Select the best seed, if you would improve your stock.

WASTE BASKET.

The worst fare for soldiers to live upon—warfare.

The bitter end—the last half inch of a penny cigar.

Temper is so good a thing that we should never lose it.

Over-warm friendships, like hot coals, are quickly dropped.

The "coldest March" on record—Bonaparte's retreat from Russia.

It is Beauty's privilege to kill Time; and, in revenge, Time kills Beauty.

Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure to put it where you can find it.

Men generally put a greater value upon the favors they bestow than upon those they receive.

Nothing is more easy to do than mischief, nothing more difficult to bear without complaining.

A man that hoards his riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

"We all owe something to our country," said the Briton who went abroad without having paid his income tax.

A friend asks, "Why are fashionable young ladies' brains like speckled trout? Because they love to sport under a waterfall."

An editor who received a letter in which weather was spelled "wethur" says it was the worst spell of weather he had ever seen.

A bachelor having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "Anxious Inquirer" solicited information as to the size of said lot.

If you want to talk heavy science, say "protoxide of hydrogen," instead of ice. It sounds bigger, and not one in a thousand will know what you mean.

There are two reasons why some people never mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the second is that they have no minds.

We've heard of a secret which was so big that it required all the women in town to keep it, and then they could not do so without the help of their husbands.

When Rowland Hill was asked why he had Surrey Chapel made round, he said that it was in order that a certain unwelcome guest could not have a corner in it.

"I am speaking," said a long-winded orator, "for the benefit of posterity." "Yes," said one of his hearers, "and if you keep on much longer, your audience will be here."

On Washington's birthday a Danbury man braced himself against a lamp post and exclaimed: "Merciful heavens! can it be possible that that great and good man is dead!"

The *Cleveland Ledger* is under the impression that it has enough poetry on hand to last till next fall; but, if the spring is backward, and the fires have to be kept up, it will probably need more.

"Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart a few moments." Smith (who wasn't the least frightened): "Certainly, sir; if you'll promise to put me together again."

The following brief colloquy occurred at an Irish railway station: Passenger—"How long will the next train be?" Porter—"About six carriages, your honor, as far as I know, and an engine, by course."

There is an Irishman employed as a porter on a railway who brags of having a watch that keeps correct time. He was heard to remark not many mornings since, upon pulling out his watch, "If the sun ain't over that hill in a minnit and a half, he will be late."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF

The Liberal Republican Nomination.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 3, 1872.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City:

DEAR SIR—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States has instructed the undersigned, President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Convention, to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the Address and Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and the nomination, and believe us, very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.

GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice-President.

WM. E. McLEAN,)
JOHN G. DAVIDSON,) Secretaries.
J. H. RHODES,)

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable Platform of principles, wherein your Convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly, set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a Platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of To-Day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your Platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

I. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected, evermore.

II. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage.

III. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should

enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order; and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

IV. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated Reform in the Civil Service of the Republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

V. That the raising of Revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the People's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

VI. That the Public Lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of Railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

VII. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

VIII. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the National credit preserved.

IX. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the bases of a true, beneficent National Reconstruction—of a New Departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of Peace, Fraternity, and Mutual Good Will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American People have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole People, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours, gratefully,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. George W. Julian, Vice-President; and Messrs. William E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in February, 1811, and is now in the 62d year of his age. His father was a poor farmer, who removed to Vermont in 1821. It was at East Poultney, in that State, that he learned the art of printing, and there he worked for four years at his trade. Even at this early stage of life he took a lively interest in politics.

He removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he found employment for several months at his trade. In August, 1831, he sought work in New York city, arriving there with only ten dollars in his pocket. Having no friends or acquaintances, and his dress being very odd and shabby—a reproach it has frequently met with in later years—it was with difficulty he obtained employment.

For over a year he was engaged as a journeyman printer, when, in January, 1833, he became a partner of Francis Story, and began the publication of the *Morning Post*, the first daily penny paper ever issued. It lived, however, but a few weeks. In March, 1834, the *New Yorker*, a weekly literary journal, neutral in politics, was founded by Greeley & Co. Mr. Greeley wrote the leading editorials. This journal lived for seven years, during which time it became quite an influential paper, but was not profitable to the publishers.

In the year 1836 Mr. Greeley married a Miss Cheney, in North Carolina, and he then returned to his trade as a journeyman printer.

From March, 1838, to March, 1839, he edited the *Jeffersonian*, a weekly paper, published under the auspices of the Whig Central Committee of the State of New York. About May, 1840, he began the publication of the *Log Cabin*, a weekly paper which supported Gen. Harrison for President. So great was the popularity of this paper during the celebrated "Hard Cider" campaign, that its circulation numbered over 80,000. It has been remarked by Mr. Parton, his biographer, that this paper "gave Greeley an immense reputation in all parts of the country as an able writer and a zealous politician."

In April, 1841, Mr. Greeley established the *Daily Tribune*, price one cent, a journal that speedily became a political power in the land, and is still so. Mr. Greeley still writes for it, though he is not the managing editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid holding that position. [Since his nomination Mr. Greeley has formally withdrawn from the paper pending the coming canvass. ED. ADVOCATE.] In 1844 Mr. Greeley advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. In 1848 he was elected member of Congress to fill a vacancy for a term which expired in March, 1849. In 1851 he visited Europe. He supported in successive Presidential elections, Gen. Scott in 1852, J. C. Fremont 1856, and Abraham Lincoln in 1860, having exerted his influence against the nomination of ex-Secretary Seward at the Chicago Convention of that year.

His ardent advocacy of protective legislation, of internal improvements by the general government, the various interests of the laboring classes, and persistent endorsement of every measure relating to the development of agricultural wealth, are too well known to need recapitulation in this brief biographical sketch of a few prominent facts in his history.

He was the first to proclaim "universal amnesty and universal suffrage" at the end of the late war, and offered himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867, for which he was much censured by many of his Northern friends, but greatly approved by those who saw in it a proof of magnanimity and moral courage.—N. O. Picayune.

GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN.

Biographical and Political Sketch of the Liberal Republican Nominee.

The Liberal Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Frankfort, in the year 1826. His father was the late Judge Mason Brown, of Frankfort, a noted lawyer and jurist.

Judge Brown was the son of John Brown, the first Senator that Kentucky sent to Congress, and who held the position for three consecutive terms.

Gratz Brown's mother was one of four sisters, the daughters of the celebrated Jesse Bledsoe, of Kentucky, who was also a Kentucky Senator and a Democrat. He was the rival of Henry Clay as a lawyer, his equal as a speaker, and his superior in wit and education. One of the four daughters married Frank Blair, the old editor of the famous *Washington Globe*; one married Judge Brown; a third married Mr. Henry Bodley, a prominent and respected merchant of St. Louis, who, with his wife, is still living; and a fourth sister married, we think, a Mr. Hart, of Kentucky, who was one of the volunteers in the ill-fated Raism River campaign, and never returned from that disastrous field. It was never known whether he had been killed in the fight, or carried off a prisoner by the successful Indians, and tortured to death.

The Governor derives his name of "Gratz" from a prominent Philadelphia family of that name who came originally from Germany. An aunt of the Governor's married a Mr. Benjamin Gratz, and the nephew was named after the uncle.

It may be well enough to note here that this Gratz family were of Jewish descent, and one of the European daughters of the house was reputed to have been Walter Scott's original in his description of the beautiful Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."

Young Brown graduated at Yale College in 1847; studied law and removed to St. Louis. He soon became prominent in Missouri politics, in connection with Thomas H. Benton; was editor of the *Missouri Democrat*. He was one of the most influential leaders of the Free Soil party in Missouri. In 1861 he was prominent, in connection with Gen. Lyon, U. S. A., in the attack and capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. During the first year of the war he commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteers, but resigned on being elected to the United States Senate.

When his Senatorial term expired, Gratz Brown retired from politics, and devoted himself to professional pursuits and to the enjoyment of domestic life with a family. In 1866, sooner than any Republican Statesman, except Horace Greeley, he proclaimed the doctrine of "universal amnesty." In 1870, heading the Liberal Republican movement in Missouri, in opposition to the straight-laced Radicals, he, as candidate for Governor, was elected by an unprecedented majority, and enfranchised fifty thousand proscribed "ex-rebels," who lived in Missouri on bare sufferance.

Gratz Brown is very popular with the Germans of the West. He is the friend of Carl Schurz, and may be considered the author of the movement that has resulted in the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

In person Gov. Brown is of slender build, a little below middle height and of nervous organization. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of him:

His most noticeable characteristics, next to vigor and directness of thought, are boldness and decision in action, thorough gameness, and great capacity for long continued labor. His speeches and papers evince scholarship, and are always pointed and forcible. His manner in debate is said to be very impressive and attractive.—N. O. Picayune.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 12, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATIONOF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

R. F. B., gives us another letter containing a digest of proceedings at the General Assembly.

In place of our usual English letter the reader will find one from Scotland, sent by our townsman, C. W. Hurley, Esq., giving some items regarding the English and Scotch laborers. We hope he will be successful in inducing thousands of these hardy sons of toil to select their future homes among the fertile acres of Texas. We have ample room for all, and a cordial welcome awaits them on their arrival.

We desire to call the attention of stockholders in the Advocate Publishing Company to the fact that the third installment on stock will be due and payable on the 1st prox. All who have not remitted their second installment, will confer a favor by forwarding the second and third payments at the same time. As there are a few shares not yet taken, stock can be secured by new subscribers *at par* on payment of three installments at time of application for shares.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are frequently urged, both by agents and patrons, to devote more space to the *News of the Day*. Many subscribers are able to take but one paper. They cannot do without a religious journal, yet wish to be posted respecting passing events. In this they are right. No man should ignore his citizenship, and to meet its obligations intelligently, he must be posted respecting the questions and events of the day.

We are endeavoring to meet this call. The *ADVOCATE* is identified with no party, and shall advocate the claims of no political platform or candidate, we shall endeavor to present the leading issues now before the people, and the events which are connected with them, in so clear a light and compact a form that all our readers may keep pace with those movements which are of such profound interest and importance to the American people.

On the 12th and 13th pages, in addition to Texas items, and the usual foreign and domestic intelligence, we will furnish the movements of the different political parties without note or comment. On the 7th page of this issue our readers will find the platform of one of the great parties, together with sketches of candidates now before the people. We shall on this page, from time to time, furnish similar data respecting the principles and representative men of the other parties in the nation, at the same time carefully avoiding every expression which might expose the *ADVOCATE* to the charge of meddling in political affairs.

UNPAID WORKERS.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." Everybody believes that gospel. The wrong-doer who withholds the workman's wages may seek to conceal, but will not attempt to defend the deed. "The hire of the laborer which is kept back—crieth," and though man heeds not the voice, it entereth "into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Brother —, a member of one of the Texas Conferences, called in the office this week and told us that he had given up his work, and was seeking employment to support his family. It was the old story: The church had failed to support him. Year after year his little property had been drained by the wants of a growing family, and when it was gone, he was dependent on the church for support. Half this year has passed and his quarterage is unpaid; and with no assurance that his claim will be met, he feels that the hour so long dreaded has come, when he must lay his trumpet down and labor not for souls, but for bread.

There was sadness but no bitterness in his tones as he told his story. He spoke kindly of the church which had accepted his services, and by its neglect brought poverty upon his home. His circuit was not rich; crops had been poor, and cattle had died; yet more than one of his members could have supplied every want of his family without the loss of a single luxury. The thought that he must abandon his work left him no heart to censure those whose failure to meet their obligation had placed this necessity upon him.

"Does the failure of the church relieve the preacher from his call?" More than one preacher in Texas is pondering that question to-day! We shall not answer it. The weary look of that preacher, as he told his trials, will not permit us to say one word of censure.

What of the church that receives such men as sent of God, and yet keeps back their "hire?" The wages of the man who herds their stock, plows their land, or stands behind their desks, "crieth" to God when they hold it back, and so does the "hire" of the preacher, and the God of Sabaoth heareth it.

The story of our brother made us sad. We thought of scores of faithful men in each of the Texas Conferences who are passing through the same ordeal, and the question came up: "If all the preachers who are unsupported by the church shall abandon their posts, who will take care of the flock of Christ?"

While pondering this question the mail brought us a letter from a preacher laboring in another Conference, in which he told us how he

"PAID HIS WASHERWOMAN."

We will let him tell the story:

In consequence of the feeble health of Mrs. —, a washerwoman had been employed, and when the preacher left home he did not leave a dime to pay the debt. The simple and inexorable reason was—he *did not have a cent in the house!* He had filled his appointment and was about to start home (Mr. Editor, you can guess his state of mind) when a good old brother in the local ranks, though quite hard pressed for money, with a large family

to provide for, drew out a silver dollar and handed it to the preacher, expressing regret that he did not then have more. Now, then, thought the preacher, as he slipped the dollar into his vest pocket, I can pay the washerwoman and have two-bits left!

Mr. Editor, will the itinerant preachers have to locate for want of food and clothings, or learn to live without these things?

Six-bits is a small debt, and yet it made the preacher miserable. It wearied him more than his ride; it distressed him more than absence from a sick wife. It was the "hire" of the laborer crying after him, and as an honest man, he could not disregard that voice. The stewards and members would have felt scandalized had the preacher failed to pay his washerwoman the paltry sum of seventy-five cents, and yet that Board of Stewards are behind with his pay. Had they met his claim promptly, he would not have left home with a debt on his conscience and not a cent in the house. Somebody ought to be ashamed for that Board of Stewards and the church they represent. We are glad that poor local preacher was on hand. That silver dollar was a good investment. It not only enabled the preacher to pay an honest debt, but it took a sore out of his heart which might have festered into location. Our brother points this incident with a weighty question: "Will the itinerant preachers have to locate for want of food and clothing?" The church must face this question. These men preach because they feel that God has called them; they are shut up to that work! Will the church take advantage of the necessity which is laid upon them? and while it shares the benefit of their ministrations, can it withhold their pay until a debt of six-bits is terrible because the preacher has no means with which to pay it?

Here is another case which comes to us the same week. We hope every member of the church will listen to a man who is willing to

"PREACH ON BREAD AND WATER."

I was out of coffee, out of meat, had about forty pounds of bacon, and needed some other articles. The Devil said: "Go to work;" I went to pray. I came back, and talked to my wife: "Can you do without coffee?" She would have headache if she did not get some for breakfast, but thought she could soon learn to do without it. I went back to prayer; told Satan to leave; promised the Lord I would preach if He would give me bread and water. A brother, whom I had lately taken into the church, came to me, and said: "I was once religious; I became very wicked; I am now determined to live a Christian; I want to do something for my preacher." He brought me a sack of meal, and said he had some bacon for me. I thanked God, and took courage.

But "the meal in the barrel became low again; the oil in the cruse had nearly run out." I went to the Lord again, and renewed my covenant—to live on bread and water. It looked hard, but my wife, God bless her, said, "You must preach; I can live on anything you can."

A few evenings afterward a familiar voice called at the fence. I did not recognize him at first, but I soon recognized four bushels of corn, 174 pounds of bacon, six silver dollars, and some peaches. "These are for the preacher." "The righteous are not forsaken, nor do their seed beg bread."

By the help of God I am going to preach. God bless these good people!

That man is a hero. He has in him the spirit out of which martyrs were made. His wife is worthy of him. No wonder he says, "God bless her!" Many other preachers in Texas can utter the same blessing on the true-hearted wives who share with them the toils and trials of the itinerant's life. When the meal has given out in the barrel, and the oil in the cruse has failed, the wife has said, "We will share your burden; go on." When will Christians appreciate as they should those who give up houses and lands, and all the comforts of home life, for theirs and the Gospel's sake? Will the time ever come in Texas when the preacher will go forth to his work with the assurance that the church will provide for his family while he labors and care for it when he is dead? It may not be in our day; but let the church remember that so long as the "hire" of the laborer "crieth" into the ear of the God of Sabaoth, its voice will neutralize the longest prayers and, blessings more valuable than hoarded wealth will be withheld. When one of the plainest principles of common honesty is continually and systematically disregarded, and year after year it sends away the laborer unpaid, it has no right to claim God's blessing on its altars. If no revival flames around your circuit, and ashes are found upon your family altar; if your sons are Godless, and your daughters irreligious, rest assured there is a cause. Where a people care so little about the gospel that they withhold support from the men whom they believe God has sent forth to preach, worldliness will spread its canker over their religion and casts its blight upon every heart and life within their influence.

It had been generally understood that one of the eight bishops elected by the General Conference at Brooklyn would be *for*, if not *from*, the South. As all are from Northern Conferences, we have been at loss to determine which one was the Southern Bishop; but have fixed upon Gilbert Haven as the man whose peculiar views respecting social equality would adapt him, according to the popular newspaper idea of that section, for this work. It is true he *did* fail to carry out his principles when he declined to sleep with a colored preacher, in the case of Brother Mars; but he now will, if assigned this field, have a notable opportunity of showing his faith by his works. We think, by-the-way, that a good work might be accomplished if Bishop Haven were sent South, as we know of no man who, knowing so little practically about Southern character, has taken upon himself to say so much about it. A visit to the South will increase his range of knowledge, if it does not modify his impressions, respecting the inhabitants of this region, both black and white.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society have provided for the outfit, passage and support of the Female Missionary at Maulmain, Henthada, Rangoon, Bassien and Gowshatti, five in all.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST.

CALLING OF THE APOSTLES.

At an early period of His public ministry our Lord selected twelve men, who, according to St. Peter's address to the apostles in the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, "accompanied with the Lord all the time that He went in and out among men, from the baptism of John until he was taken up from them." St. Peter further states, that it was essential to the office to which these men were called that they must personally know the Lord, His history, and "be witnesses of His resurrection."

St. Matthew records the name of each of the apostles in the tenth chapter of his gospel. St. Mark, in the third chapter of his gospel, records their names at length, but with this additional piece of biographical history, that the Lord called James and John Boanerges, Sons of Thunder. Perhaps they were remarkable for commanding voices—they were thundering preachers, or more probably it denotes the fervency of their spirit, which would make them more energetic than their brethren; for John, who was one of these, here styled "Sons of Thunder," seems to have been one of the gentlest and mildest of men. St. Luke records in his sixth chapter the names of the twelve. He also gives an additional item of history not found in Matthew or Mark, to-wit: that the Lord spent all the night preceding the day of their call in prayer, as though He would seek and invoke great grace and wisdom for the important work to which they were to be called.

St. John does not record the names of the twelve, but he gives some interesting particulars in relation to the call of four of the twelve. He informs us that two of the Apostles had formerly been disciples of John the Baptist, one of whom was Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter; and in this connection St. John gives us the interesting interview between Christ and Nathaniel, on whom the Master conferred this high commendation, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile."

Altogether, St. Matthew's account of this important transaction is the most ample and satisfactory. He gives us an introductory circumstance not mentioned by any of the evangelists, viz: that when Christ saw the multitude He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Then said He unto His disciples: "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

St. Matthew is the only Evangelist who records, at length, the charge delivered by our Lord to the apostles, previous to His sending them forth. The substance and design of this charge seems to have been, to announce among their countrymen that the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand, and to empower them to work miracles as proofs of their supernatural call to the work. To

this the Master added many precious words of instruction, warning and comfort—not only suitable to them, but to his ministers in all ages—and then sent them forth on their glorious mission.

THE CALL OF THE SEVENTY.

We notice this at this stage of our series, not because of its chronological order, but because it is homogeneous to the subject just considered.

St. Luke is the only evangelist who makes mention of the call and commission of the Seventy. He records it in the tenth chapter of his gospel. The charge given "the Seventy" is much the same as that given to "the Twelve." An acute observer makes the following remarks in relation to the number here called: "As in the choice of the twelve apostles, Christ had an eye to the twelve patriarchs, the twelve tribes, and the twelve princes of the tribes, so here He seems to have an eye to the seventy elders of Israel. So many went up with Moses and Aaron to the Mount and saw the glory of the God of Israel, and so many were afterwards chosen to assist Moses in the government, in order to which the spirit of prophecy came unto them. The twelve wells of water and the seventy palm trees that were at Elim, were figurative of the twelve apostles and the seventy disciples. They were seventy elders of the Jews who were employed by Ptolemy, King of Egypt, in turning the Old Testament into Greek, whose translation is thence called the Septuagint. The Great Sanhedrim consisted of the number of Seventy."—Henry's Com.

Neander, in his Life of Christ, in noticing the call and commission of the seventy, says, that there was an opinion common among the Jews in the age of Christ, that there were seventy languages and nations upon the face of the earth. Neander remarks, that without indorsing the opinion, Christ might have employed the seventy to indicate symbolically that His organs, (His ministers,) were not to preach to the Jewish people only, but to all the nations of the earth.

THE WATER TURNED INTO WINE.

The fact and circumstances connected with this miracle are recorded only by St. John. He mentions that it was the first miracle that Jesus wrought, and like all His miracles was dignified and benevolent. The attendance of our Lord as a guest on this festive occasion gives us no inconsiderable insight into His character and habits. "He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham." "The Word was made flesh." So we find He became a "man," and in all the relations of humanity deeply and graciously sympathized. In His retirement, He had resembled the ascetic preacher of repentance, John the Baptist. Now in the beginning of His public career and honors, He begins to mingle, and "dwell" among men. There was a want of wine at the feast. Mary, the mother of Jesus, who had no doubt in her own mind, recognized his Messiahship, and was impatient for Him to manifest His character, said unto Him, "They have no wine." He replied, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?

mine hour is not yet come;" as if He had said, "Our wishes lie apart; my divine powers cannot be made subservient to earthly aims and motives. My acts obey a higher purpose, and loftier laws, in accordance with which each of them has its appointed time. As yet, the moment for revealing myself to all, by miracles, has not arrived." Christ chose to reveal His glory gradually and not with the sudden splendor that Mary's fondness led her to wish. This miracle was wrought in a very unobtrusive way. Some one has said:

"The conscious water, awed by power divine, Knew its Lord, and blushed, and sparkled into wine."

God creates wine every year on "a thousand hills," but he does it by gradual and ordinary processes. Here, at the wedding feast of Cana, He did it by a sudden and extraordinary putting forth of His power; this it is that constitutes the distinction between ordinary or natural, and extraordinary or supernatural works—miracles.

W.

THE WARWICKSHIRE STRIKE.

The conflict between capital and labor is irrepressible. So long as cupidity controls capital, and ignorance and passion are the counselors of labor, the struggle will be fierce, and society will be shaken by the violence of each collision. These forces should be allies. They are mutually dependent, and each should seek to develop and strengthen where they only aim to cripple and destroy. Wrong generates wrong. The victim writhing under a sense of oppression, is not always prudent in his plans, nor just in his demands. Nearly every strike is the assertion of a right; yet the strike is often in itself a wrong, and by its violence provokes resistance when it should only seek concession. Right-minded men, who see only the interruption in business, the disorder in society, the wide-spread ruin and suffering to all parties which so often attend these movements, forget that it was a sense of wrong that stung these men to madness, and that behind their violence there may be righteousness in their demands.

The strike of the Warwickshire laborers, to which our English correspondent recently referred, presents an instance where moderation ruled the councils of the laborers, and their movement is commanding the respect of the best men of the nation. In *Good Words* for June we have a sketch of this union from the pen of Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," which clearly brings to light the characteristics to which we have alluded. Firm in their demands, yet they do not transcend the bounds of right and insist on terms which would be ruinous to their employers. Resolute in their purpose not to yield, they avoid those scenes which have so often made the strike a terror to quiet citizens.

It is possible that the character of this movement is attributable to the man who heads it. He is a Methodist local preacher—a common laborer himself in full sympathy with his fellow-sufferers, yet he brings the principles of his religion into the conflict; and while he sternly refuses to submit to

a wrong, he as firmly refuses to inflict one. We extract the following sketch of the man:

Here he is standing, one cold, damp evening, on a rough platform at the Bowling Green Inn, Southam; the inn so called from the quarter acre space behind it where bowls are wont to be played. As we pass through the low narrow passage, and emerge from the back-door, the sound of a clear manly voice reaches us from some fifty yards off. Every word is distinctly audible as we approach a large, straggling crowd—straggling, for the very reason that he can be heard so easily. The rapid utterance, rarely-failing vocabulary, copious illustration, the rush and swing of oratorical passion, the fondness for climax and anti-climax, and the peculiar preachy intonation—mark the man trained in the Methodist school of preaching. But Arch does not bring his sermons with him to these meetings. He is there to talk business, and everything he says is *ad rem*. It is only now and then when he refers, perhaps, to the secretary as "his friend and brother"—the secretary, Mr. Russell, being also a local preacher—or for an instant flashes out a reference to the relation of a bettered condition to higher moral and spiritual aims for themselves and their children, that you are reminded that he can speak on greater themes than he is now handling.

In this Warwickshire movement may we not see the gleam of a brighter day? We may regret that these conflicts should occur, but regrets will not end them. They will go on until Christianity sanctifies capital and regenerates labor. Then the "wolf shall dwell with the lamb."

The circulation of the Bible in Russia is one of the marked signs of the times. Early in the present century the British and Foreign Bible Society sought to introduce the Word of God into that great Empire, but were prevented by Emperor Nicholas. The present Emperor cordially favors the movement; and the publication and sale of Bibles has been authorized by the Synod of the Greeco-Russian Church. Bible societies are being formed, and are rapidly extending their operations to every part of the country. The demand is on the increase, and important results are anticipated from the free circulation of the Word of Life among the millions of that vast Empire. Little as Statesmen may regard it, the policy of the Czar in giving the Bible access to his subjects will leave a deeper impress on their future than any other movement that has been projected during his reign.

DURING the past year the American Tract Society has granted for circulation among the destitute upwards of seventy-five million of pages. Its total expenses for the past year has been \$537,194 75, and receipts from all sources, \$538,132 06. During the year it has had 263 colporteurs in different States and Territories and in the British Provinces.

MR. GEORGE MULLER reports that during the last year the institutions under his charge have lacked nothing, but every part of the work has been greatly enlarged. Since the establishment of his orphan house in 1834, Mr. Muller has received upwards of \$2,500,000 as the result of prayer and faith. The expenses of the past year have been \$195,000.

The Sunday School.

How to Talk.

Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Genessee, N. Y., recently preached a sermon to children which was composed of words of one syllable. It is no doubt a literary curiosity, yet we would not commend its general imitation. The true theory in talking with children is to use plain, familiar words, such as express the idea clearly. Children understand much more than many persons suppose. Their minds are often perplexed on subjects which many think would interest mature minds alone. Baby-talk, as a general thing, is not popular with them. There is nothing that a boy will resent as promptly as to intimate he is a baby, or that stings a youth quicker than to hint that he is but a child. Their aspirations are toward maturity. Boys and girls look forward eagerly to the days when they will be ranked among men and women, and when they are addressed, they appreciate every word that lifts them forward to that relation.

They are merciless critics. The speaker who blunders may be sure a laugh—perhaps a sly one—will come in just there. They detect every departure from the natural to the affected. Hifalutin seldom takes, and oratorizing is usually at a discount, but talk, plain, pointed and strong; that sort of talk which keeps grown people wide awake, is just what children want. We never heard a first-rate talk to children that was not well suited for grown-up people. The fact is, there is only a few years between them at best, and as far as Sunday-school children are concerned, the advantage in point of Scriptural knowledge is in favor of the boys and girls.

Guard the Walls.

Were it not for the walls which keep the sea from Holland, every city would be submerged, and whole provinces be destroyed. Very great care is taken to stop every breach and strengthen every point that threatens to give way. Without this protection, houses, churches, halls of justice, manufactories, fields, granaries and mills would be worth nothing.

Each life needs safeguards. Wealth, beauty, talent, or learning, will not avail if the morals are neglected and the life bad. Correct moral principles, based on a sound religious faith, is the only safe protection against the evils which assail the soul. Wealth misimproved, beauty that makes one vain, talent and learning, under the dominion of passion or selfishness, will only make the final catastrophe the more terrible.

It is a sad blunder parents make when, anxious to lay up a fortune, or adorning the beauty, or seeking to develop the intellect, the moral power is neglected, and the heart left unrestrained. It is like building houses, or preparing a farm in Holland, with a breach in the walls neglected, and the trickling water from the sea widening its channel every hour. Religious instruction should be the first consideration, as the moral powers will rule the life either for good or evil.

Welsh Sunday-Schools.

Dr. Price, of Ohio, gives the following as reasons for the superb condition of Sunday-schools in Wales:

1. He stated that the Sunday-schools of Wales had no libraries whatever. Their success did not depend upon libraries.

2. The Bible is made the only textbook in the church and the Sunday-school. Nothing is allowed to usurp its place.

3. In the study of the Bible, commentaries and histories of the Bible lands are freely used. Every source of information is carefully sought out by the inhabitants of this monotonous land.

4. The Sunday-school is made a subject of prayer. The Welshman works, but he also prays for his loved school. These prayers are not rambling, incoherent, pointless prayers, but directly for the object sought.

5. The Sunday-school is made an object of congregational interest. Every member of the church feels that he has something to do in it. There is no shirking or shrinking from the work. Praying, working, praying for the interest, are features common to every member of the Welsh churches.

6. One-third of every Lord's day is devoted to the study of the Bible. This blessed book is not only read, but studied carefully. And woe to the preacher who shall go into the pulpit with a lack of preparation. The Welsh are careful to memorize the exact language of the Bible. Dr. Price stated that often in the course of an hour's sermon the preacher would be stopped by the attentive members of his congregation, and made to repeat correctly the passage of Scripture which he had incorrectly quoted. This had been done as often as twenty times in a single sermon. No preacher is allowed to mutilate the Scripture by his blundering quotations. He must know it, and then repeat it.

8. Every ecclesiastical organization in the country fosters them. The missionary organizations take them under their care. They are not held off by any of these bodies, under the plea that they do not belong to them.

9. Every quarter the whole day is given to the school. The best man to question the school is obtained. And woe be to him unless he comes with his quiver full of arrows. Questions are proposed and briefly argued, and oftentimes the children of the school are victors. In this way do these people make their schools valuable, and also full of interest and great in numbers. The people who honor God's Word will be honored. This the Welsh do, and their position is much exalted.

This is a good lesson. Let us heed it, and remember that, with our appliances, if the Bible is neglected, our schools will be, and ought to be failures. *F. M. G. in American C. Review.*

HOME INSTRUCTION.—It is not the object of the Sunday-school to supplant parental instruction and training. You might as well establish an institution to supplant the duties that a husband owes to his wife, or a wife to her husband. The obligation of parents to give to their children the best which they have to give of mental and moral culture, and to give it patiently, diligently, continually, is one that is prompted and measured by the parental relationship itself—a relationship which is their own, and cannot by any possibility be another's. The obligation is personal and unavoidable; and for parents to deny or shirk it, is something monstrous. The birds and beasts, themselves, are more humane. The Sunday-school may supplement and assist parental training, but to aim at supplanting, or even disparaging it, would be treason to our humanity, and subverting one of the oldest and honored institutions of God.

Conversion of Young Children.

The church and the country need the early conversion of the children. Our strength as a nation comes from the Christian element, and we look to the children for the men and women of the future, who shall have mind and soul imbued with spiritual life.

In New York thirty children were seen around the communion table. Such are the coming pillars of the church. We fail in treating children as converted. At one of Prof. Finney's meetings two children alone went forward for prayers. He invited the church to come and pray for them. No one came. Said he: "Brethren, if a broken down Congressman had come, you would gladly pray for him. These children are worth more." Ten years hence this question will not be discussed. It will be an axiom. The church has not received much in this line because it has not expected much. We give them up to the devil while young, and afterward try to lead them to Christ. The church pushes them back like the disciples.

In the State of New York two girls of ten and twelve wished to join the church; their mother held them back. They joined, and proved active and efficient helpers. A girl of eight years wished to unite with the church. She was thought too young. At last she appeared before the church and was questioned. They said "It is of God." After she was received, her father and mother were convicted. Neither could pray. The little girl was taken up from bed, and she was the means of leading them into the kingdom.

In Newton a little girl of eight was converted, and led an ungodly father and mother to Christ. Another brought her father to the church, which he had not entered for ten years. He was converted. They were literally children missionaries. A little girl of eight or nine sitting by her father's side, said recently, "I hope I have given my heart to Christ to-day."

In time of revival, a little boy rose for prayers. His parents were earnest Christians, but they thought him too young to know what he did. He left home, and was converted many years afterward. He says he should have become a Christian then if his little heart had not been chilled.

Dr. John Hall, in pressing the importance of a reverential atmosphere in the Sunday-school, says forcibly in the *Sunday-School Times*:

"Reverence is not gloom; nor is it inconsistent with natural cheerfulness. Seriousness is the natural expression of a deep, earnest purpose. No sensible surgeon operates on a man's throat close by the jugular vein with a joke on his lips. No ship's officer steers by a perilous reef with a running fire of drollery. 'It is forbidden to speak to the man at the helm' on the ocean-going steamers, for obviously good reasons.

"When Christians assemble on the Sabbath to lead immortal souls from hellward paths to Christ, they are about earnest work. Levity is shocking; and when to the gravity of the work we add that the word they use is God's, the presence they invoke is God's, the work they do is God's, the blessings they seek is God's, it will be plain that reverence is the fitting frame of mind; and that frame of mind is to be shown by appropriate manner. * * Why should the unspoken impression of a boy looking around his school be, 'I guess it's not of much importance?'"

The Discipline recognizes it the duty of every preacher in charge to organize a Sunday-school when ten children can be collected. The duty is plain, yet it has its difficulties. The school may be organized, but who will carry it on? Teachers are wanted.

WORK FOR CHILDREN.—In a recent address to the London Sunday-school teachers, Mr. Spurgeon said, in extolling the dignity of work for children:

He who has made the heaven and the earth—infinite, eternal, almighty—He cares for the lambs. There is a long distance—imagination cannot bridge it—between the Infinite and the infant; and yet there is no distance, for love hath bridged it. He comes in contact with the lambs. What noble work is yours and mine, since Christ does the same. He is the great carer for the little ones, and we follow in His wake. If any shall despise the teacher of the young, he shall despise the Lord himself, for He is at our head. * * * * * Let none of us go to our class as though we were insignificant, and were doing a second-rate and minor service in the house of God. We are doing what it is His delight to do. He whom the angels worship, cherubim and seraphim adore, head of all the hosts of heaven and of all the elect—He cares for the lambs. See that, in following Him, we do it well."

WRITE IT DOWN.—Yes, write it down in large letters, that no church can exert its full quota of moral influence on a community unless its members are zealously engaged in the Sabbath-school. Write it down, also, that the church whose members work most faithfully in the Sabbath-school, will, other things equal, enjoy the greatest amount of prosperity. Indeed, in this age of Sabbath-school activity, when different denominations are seeking to gather in the children, congregations will decline if they do not lay hold of the children, and bring them under religious influence; and the only way in which this can be thoroughly done, is for the members to gather up the little ones within and over against their own houses, and quietly lead them to the Sabbath-school.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL HINTS.—Some of our Sunday-school hymns describe heaven as a grand celestial picnic. But the Bible, says Rev. T. L. Cuyler, never sensualizes heaven.

Dr. Warren Randolph says: "It seems to me that a correct definition of a Sunday-school should be, 'The church at work studying and teaching the Word of God.'"

Of the atmosphere of the Sunday-school, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, in the *Times*, says, some Sunday-schools have an air of irreverence, some that of ostentation, and some that of perpetual frost. Opposed to these are the atmosphere of reverence, of lowliness, and of fervor.

It is claimed that Mrs. Sarah Colt established the first Sunday-school in the United States. It was organized for the benefit of factory children, and in addition to religious instruction, they were taught reading and writing. Mrs. Colt died a few days since in Paterson, New Jersey. Her little school has become a great army.

LONG PRAYERS.—A little girl in Michigan attended a prayer-meeting which lasted for an hour and a half. Most of the time was occupied by two prayers and two "remarks." She had never been in a prayer-meeting before, and getting very tired, she whispered to a friend, "When will this school let out?"

PREPARATION.—A boy's verdict once pointed the necessity of preparation. He didn't like a certain teacher, and was put in another class, where he was satisfied. On being asked the reason of his preference, he said, "Why, this teacher knows something!" So, teachers, we must "know something."

Boys and Girls.

Pat's Plea for the Bible.

In a school in the west of Ireland, a few years ago, were two boys about the same age, fifteen or sixteen. Their names were Pat F. and Philip O'F. There were many intelligent young people in the school, but Pat and Philip took the lead in most things; and, indeed, visitors were often astonished at the remarkable readiness and appropriateness of their replies to the miscellaneous questions put to them. Philip has become a missionary of the cross in Turkey. We do not know what has become of Pat, at that time by far the most promising boy in the school. But "the day will declare it."

We remember on one occasion Mr. B., well known in that neighborhood, paid a visit to the school. He was desirous of trying at once the knowledge of the Scriptures possessed by the scholars, and their power to apply it to the solution of controverted points. Mr. B. assumed the language of an opponent to the general reading of the word of God.

"Boys," said he, "what right have you to read the Bible?"

"Every right, sir," said the boys, "for Christ said (John v. 49) 'Search the Scriptures.'"

"All very well," said Mr. B., "to prove that big people may read—men and women who have come to years of maturity—but what has that to say to little fellows like you?"

"The word of God is fit for little people too," said Pat, "for we read (2 Tim. iii. 15) that Timothy knew the Holy Scriptures from a child."

"But," said Mr. B., "Timothy afterward, you know, became a priest. Your text only proves that young boys who are going forward to the priesthood should be taught the Holy Scriptures."

"Oh, but, sir," said Pat, with a bright twinkle of his intelligent eye, that proclaimed he had the best of the argument even before the answer came, "wasn't Timothy (3d Epistle i. 5) taught by his grandmother? and sure, sir, she wasn't a priest!"

Mr. B. acknowledged himself beaten. *Wesleyan Juvenile Offering.*

The Disarmed Robber.

In early life, says a correspondent of the New York Sun, Samuel J. May was settled over a small parish in Brooklyn, Conn., and rode in a one-horse chaise about the country. Having prepared for a day's journey for an exchange, he was advised by a neighbor not to go alone, as foot-pads infested the road he was to take. He heeded not the advice, and, when a few miles out of the village he saw a man jump over a low fence, out of a thick wood, he said to himself, "Mine enemy is upon me." When he overtook the man he stopped and said, cheerily, "Good morning, my friend; I have an empty seat—will you not share it with me?" They had a long ride, and a long talk. Mr. May gave his passenger a great deal of good moral advice by the way. As they neared the point of Mr. May's destination he said: "I am a minister, and shall preach in the next village to-morrow, and, if you would like to hear me, I am sure the friends who are expecting me will entertain you." The man declined the invitation with apparent confusion, and when they alighted from the vehicle, said he would like to speak with Mr. May a few moments. When alone he grasped Mr. M.'s hand, looked him squarely in the face and said: "I must not part without confessing that when I sprang into the road, I intended to blow your brains out, steal your horse and carriage, your watch and coat, and escape." "Oh, yes," said Mr. May, very pleasantly; "I know that. I

was warned against footpads on the road this morning, and felt sure you were armed when I asked you to ride with me." "You are a noble, brave Christian man," said the robber, with great feeling. "Your counsel to-day has sunk deep into my heart, and I hereby promise you solemnly I will henceforth lead a temperate and blameless life." The promise was kept. There had been a correspondence between them for more than thirty years when Mr. May told us the story. No one but their Maker knew their secret. The repentant man prospered, and, if he is living, will but add one more to the thousands who weep his benefactor.

Grace Darling.

"A Forfarshire steamer put out some years ago from Hull to Dundee. After it had been a little while out a hurricane came down. The ship was damaged; it began to leak, and the fires in a few minutes were all put out. They hoisted the sails fore and aft; but the steamer started for the breakers, and struck bow first. She parted. All of the crew and passengers were lost, save nine. These nine people clung to the rigging. It was an awful night. Sleeping that night in Longstone lighthouse was a girl of courageous heart and comely countenance. In the morning she came out and looked upon the stormy sea. She saw the nine men in the rigging in the breakers. She said: 'Father, we must get our boat and save those nine men.' 'No,' said the father, 'the boat could not live a minute in such a sea.' But she said: 'Father, we must go.' She was determined to go alone unless he went with her. They got into the boat; she took one oar, he took the other. Steady! They pulled away, and pulled away, until they came to the wreck and took the men on board, and pulled away, and pulled away, until all were safe. The humane societies passed resolutions of praise. Men of wealth sent hundreds and thousands of dollars to that brave girl. And when, after a while, she put out on a darker sea, and Death was the oarsman, dukes and duchesses, and mighty men and women of the country came and sat down to weep in Alnwick Castle, because they would never again see the face of Grace Darling."

THE STRAWBERRIES AND THE DYING CHILD.—A little girl once had a bed of strawberries. Very anxious was she that they should ripen and be fit to eat. The time came. "Now for a feast," said her brother to her one morning, as he pulled some beautiful ones for her to eat. "I cannot eat these," said she, "for they are the first ripe fruit." "Well," all the more reason for our making a feast, for they are the greatest treat." "Yes, but they are the first ripe fruit." "Well, what of that?" "Dear father told me that he used to give God the first out of all the money he made, and that then he always felt happier in spending the rest; and I wish to give the first of my strawberries to God, too." "Ah, but," said her brother, "how can you give strawberries to God? and even if you could, He will not care for them." "Oh, I have found out a way," said she. "Jesus said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me,' (Matthew xxv: 40); and I mean to go with them to Mrs. Perkins' dying child, who never sees a strawberry, they are so poor."

"PLEASE, SIR."—Sir, do you want to know how I was converted, I, an old gray-headed sinner?" said a good old man to a minister.

"Yes, tell me," answered the minister.

"I was walking along one day, and met a little boy. The little boy stopped at my side. 'Please, sir,' he

said, 'will you take a tract? and please, sir, will you read it?' Tracts! I always hated tracts and such things, but that 'please, sir,' overcome me. I could not swear at that kind-spoken 'please, sir;' no, no. I took the tract, and I thanked the little boy, and I said I'd read it; and I did read it, and the reading of it saved my soul. I saw I was a sinner, and I saw that Jesus Christ could save me from sins. That 'please, sir,' was the entering wedge to my old hickory heart."

VALUE OF SMALL COURTESIES.—Civility costs nothing and is often productive of good results. Here is an instance:

A local doctor of medicine at Bath, England, has just had a legacy of twenty thousand dollars, and a comfortable house, left him by a lady who was only known to him by his once offering her a seat in his carriage.

A gentleman known to the writer once assisted a very old and feeble man to cross from the London Mansion House to the bank of England. This crossing is a very dangerous one, especially at midday, when the city is full of cabs, omnibusses, drays and other ponderous vehicles. When the old gentleman had got safely across he exchanged cards with his obliging young friend; and there the matter rested. Some four or five years after this incident occurred, a firm of London solicitors wrote to the young gentleman who had taken pity on the old man, informing him that a legacy of five thousand dollars and a gold watch and chain had been left to him by a gentleman who "took the opportunity of again thanking him in his will for an act of unlooked-for civility." It is not likely that all will have gold watches and chains left to them, or neat little bundles of crisp notes, but it is certain that acts of civility are productive of sufficient results to our inner selves as to make it worth our while to practice them whenever we find the opportunity.

THE UNCLEAN BIRD.—What bird was it which the children of Israel were not permitted to eat?

It is a pretty creature, about the size of a pigeon, with black and white bars on a fawn-colored ground, upon its back and wings, and a beautiful fan-shaped crest, tipped with white and black.

To the ancient heathen it was a mystic bird. Their rods of divination were carved at the summit in the form of this bird's head. The creature goes by two names. One of these is applied to it because of the cry that it makes when sitting by its nest or flitting after its insect prey. The bird has an ingenious way of catching worms, by tapping on the ground near the holes, and seizing the victims as they come up to see who is there, and what is the matter.

"Beautiful, but unclean." That is what is said to have been the ancient estimate of this forbidden flesh.—*The Child at Home.*

A boy who expects to succeed in life will do so, not by waiting till good fortune comes along, or in building day dreams of coming wealth or greatness, but by taking hold of the duty nearest to him, and working his way up by honest labor.

I never had any faith luck, except that I believe good luck will carry a man over a ditch if he jumps well, and will put a bit of bacon into his pot if he looks after his garden and keeps a pig.

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it, and make sure it means no more than it says.

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us.

PUZZLES, ETC.

A little girl went forth to play
Before my pleasant first,
When, lo! her mother brought her out
The baby to be nursed.

"Oh, what a heavy boy he is!
And yet," says she, "I've reckoned,
That if he got as fat again,
He'd never weigh my second."

"I'll make a little cap for him,
And place it on his poll;—
Oh, there now, really now I can't,—
She had not got my whole."

What place is named as Palestine's bound?
Where did the ark of Noah touch the ground?
Where did a father in great sorrow go?
What people dearly loved "new things" to know?

Where did God speak whilst Israel stood afraid?
Where did our Savior at a marriage aid?
Where lived a man sore tempted by his wife?
What city's king met Abraham after strife?

A city these initials show,
To which an ardent man did go
With zeal all in a flame;
But changes met him on the way,
And, like the men he sought to slay,
The traveler became.

My first from Indigo is made;
My next hang in a row;
"And oft in childhood have I stray'd
Down where" my whole do grow.

In whose reign came there forth a voice which sent

A stern rebuke home to all hearts? Who lent
A precious gift unto the Lord? Who did
Go into Macedonia when Paul bid?
What rich man's father ill with fever lay?
Where in a foreign land did Jacob stay?
What giant sought the life of Israel's king?
What patriarch sent a bird upon the wing?
What priest condemned a righteous man
To death?

Who first brought sin on us, the Scripture saith
Of Jesse's sons the sixth you now must tell,
And who made Paul long time in prison dwell
A youth whose folly brought his early doom.
Where many Christian graces once did bloom.
A man whose eloquence convinced the Jews.
A Roman soldier who heard joyous news.
A wicked sinner who withstood St. Paul,
But darkness terrible did on him fall.
Look out these words, and you will therein find
A blessed messenger to all mankind!
At whose approach all strife and discord fly,
Love, joy and harmony alone draw nigh;
May he henceforth attend thy path each day,
For greater earthly bliss thou need'st not pray

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 991.

Enigma.—PAY THE PREACHER.
Charades.—LEGHORN, MAHOGANY, THE LETTER "E."

Obituaries.

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

ALLISON.—Sister MARY ELIZABETH ALLISON, wife of Rev. John Allison, was born April 28, 1836. She was converted in September, 1852, at Bird's Chapel, Lookout Valley, Dade county, Ga. Sister Allison was a child of deep affliction for a number of years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a consistent, living Christian.

She departed this life in Wilson county, Texas, on the 8th day of May, 1872. The writer enjoyed the privilege of conversing with her several times during her affliction. She had no fear of death; her only regret was leaving her husband and children. She was submissive to her Heavenly Father's will; when He called for her she was ready to depart and be with Christ. Sister A. leaves a bereaved husband and two children to mourn her loss.

E. G. DUVAL.
WILSON CO., TEXAS, May 30, 1872.

GIBBS.—THOMAS GIBBS was born in Union District, South Carolina, March 6, 1812, and came to Texas about 1837, and settled in Huntsville in 1842. He professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in South Carolina, being about twenty years of age. He did not identify himself with the church in Texas until 1853, but all the while acknowledged himself to be a member, and showed himself a friend of the church. In 1869 his health almost entirely failed. Since then he has traveled extensively for his health, having visited the North in 1870; but neither travel nor medicines afforded him any permanent relief.

Sometime in March last he went to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, where he died on the 18th of May, 1872.

Up to the evening before his death, as far as known, he was as well as he had been for months past; but during the night the messenger came, and he passed away so quietly that no one knew when he ceased to breathe and live.

He never seemed to be hopeful of recovery, but rather evinced a disposition to set his house in order that he might be ready for the summons whenever it should come. For the last year he had been in the habit of holding family worship. He manifested a great desire to converse on religion, and sought frequent opportunities to receive private instruction and comfort from the ministers of Christ.

We trust he was gradually ripening for heaven and that he has been gathered as a sheaf into the heavenly garner. "Lite's fitful fever is o'er;" its anguish and sorrow has ended; its tempests are hushed. Cheer up, bereaved ones! Look on high! Yet again you may greet him when the dream of life has fled.

G. S. SANDEL.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The beach on the Gulf side of Galveston Island is being covered with sea-weed. Tons of it might be collected and put to useful purpose. As it contains a large amount of phosphorus, it makes valuable manure. Large quantities are being hauled into the city to fill up the streets and arrest the drifting sand. If the Gulf continues its contributions any length of time, a new range of sand-hills will be formed.

The immense beds of salt lying on the road from Austin to El Paso will one day furnish the demand of Western Texas.

A correspondent from Comanche county writes us that in that county they have just organized a company of "minute men," picked men, who have been tried in days of yore, under the command of Lieut. J. A. Wright, an Indian fighter, in whose integrity, zeal, courage and capacity the people have full confidence. You may expect to hear of something being done for frontier protection about every light of the moon.

The Austin Gazette speaks of the great improvements on Pecan street of that city the past twelve months as being almost marvelous. Railroads revolutionize every place they touch.

The surveying party of the Narrow Gauge Railroad reached Lagrange the 29th. They were met by instructions to return and locate the route already surveyed on the east side of the Brazos.

A petition is being liberally signed, says the Advertiser, calling for an election respecting the donation of one league of the corporate land of the town of Bastrop to the Narrow Gauge road, provided the road reaches there within a given time.

Palestine is to be the point where the Great Northern and International roads will intersect.

The citizens of Weatherford, Parker county, have sent a committee to Kansas to endeavor to bring the Southern Pacific through that place.

The Waco Examiner, from specimens of grapes grown in that vicinity, is satisfied that the climate and soil of that region is well adapted for the production of grapes.

The Indians killed one man and wounded another near Jacksboro the 22d ult.

It is estimated that the crops of Hamilton county, Texas, this year will surpass those of any previous year by two hundred per cent.

The wheat crop in Coryell county is turning out finely. It is thought that the crop will average twenty-two bushels per acre.

Several herds of cattle have passed through Gatesville recently on their way to the Northern market.

The Examiner learns from a friend just from Hood county that the prospects of the crops in that region are splendid. Farmers are engaging their wheat at one dollar per bushel. Some 3500 beehives have been started for Kansas. Money will be plenty in Hood county.

The Waco Advance reports a rattlesnake killed on the South Bosque that was six feet long, six inches across the head, and fourteen inches

in circumference, twelve rattles, with some broken off, and fangs one inch long protruding from the jaw.

We see it stated that W. C. Rogers has one million feet of lumber on the way from Florida to San Antonio. East Texas can supply this demand when railroads and canals bring their long leaf pine in reach of the market.

The Odd Fellows at Dallas purpose erecting a building for the accommodation of their order in that place.

The State Journal says, the Board of Trade, by an emphatic vote, approved the action of the Attorney General in requiring the Houston and Central Railroad to conform its charges only to the actual length of the road and to legal and authorized rates.

The Observer reports the crop prospects of Navarro county being unprecedented. The corn crop almost safe. As that region is troubled but little by the cotton worm, the cotton prospect is equally flattering.

The North Texan has received a lot of spring turnips from a friend near Cotton Plant, some of which measured eighteen inches in circumference. Crops in that region better than ever known before.

The Indians visited the Llano above Fort Mason. They were pursued and in the fight, Bradbury, who led the whites, was killed, and his party of men forced to retreat. The brave old frontiersman killed four Indians before he fell.

A heavy hail storm visited Kerrville and other portions of Kerr county the 29th, doing great damage.

The San Antonio Herald reports crops on the Medina as being in fine condition. The grass is green and growing and stock of all kinds flourishing.

The Sherman Courier learns that Col. McKenzie and three soldiers were killed in Clay county, near Henrietta, the 23d ult.

Much excitement has prevailed along the Central road the past week on account of the strike of the engineers and other employees. The cause of the strike was the requirement made by the company, that the employees of the road should sign what they style the "death warrant," which is a stipulation in the contract releasing the company from damages on account of any injury or death of the employees received while in the employment of said company. Both parties are firm, and there has been, in consequence, much interruption in travel and transportation of freight. Though determined, the employees are quiet and make no threats.

Capt. W. J. Clark, of Dallas, has contributed \$500 to the Dallas Library Association. That is just like our old friend, Brother Clark. His hand is always open to every good work.

The ladies of Dallas raised \$500 by their fair and festival held for the benefit of the Baptist Church of that place.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Northern and Central Texas will be upwards of 1,000,000 bushels. Will our public carries permit the people of the coast to eat Texas flour this year? The cost of freights limits the wheat growers' market.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

SENATE.—A bill has passed the Senate allowing privileges to tug-boats on the Mississippi and its tributaries for 12 months. They are permitted to carry one hundred and fifty pounds of steam, where passenger boats are permitted to carry but one hundred and ten.

The Conference Committee on tariff and tax bills have not yet agreed on tobacco and whiskies.

Congress has agreed to prolong the session till the 10th, with the understanding that no business is to be transacted during the Philadelphia Convention.

On the 4th, the Senate concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the tariff and tax bills.

A bill for purchasing sites and erecting public buildings in Philadelphia, passed on the 5th; also, a bill granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad passed.

The Southern service bill met strong opposition on the ground that it was the entering wedge to pensioning Southerners and paying the Southern war debt.

A bill to punish the obstruction of the administration of justice in the United States Courts; passed and goes to the President.

The river and harbor appropriation bills passed.

The bill to declare and enforce the civil rights of citizens of the United States was taken up on the 7th, when Poland moved an amendment, fixing the maximum of the penalty at one thousand dollars. The House refused to pass the bill under the suspension of the rules. Poland then modified the amendment so as to fix the penalty at one hundred dollars. A two-third vote was required, and it was lost by a vote of 83 to 73.

Senate bill extending the suspension of privilege of the writ of habeas corpus until after the next session of Congress; but instead of two-thirds in favor of the bill, there was only 56 in the affirmative, and 88 in the negative.

The House passed the Senate bill for the payment of all proper war claims in Kentucky.

HOUSE.—The tax bill agreed on by the Committee of Conference places spirits at a consolidated tax of 70 cents a proof gallon, and the rectifier's stamp is reduced from 75 cents to ten cents per barrel. It goes into effect the 1st of August on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, and on all liquors not made from grapes or currants grown in the United States. The uniform tax of twenty on tobacco takes effect on the 1st of July next.

Under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, on and after the 1st of October, 1872, the stamp tax, except the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts and orders, shall be repealed, as also the stamp on friction matches, to take effect August 1st.

The report of the Conference Committee on the tariff and tax bill was adopted the 4th, and goes to the President. The reduction of revenue by the bill is estimated at \$53,500,000.

The tax on friction matches will be restored. The revenue from this source amounts to \$2,500,000.

On the 7th the House passed a bill for the relief of Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of Captain Montgomery, captain of Texas volunteers, over the President's veto.

The Senate amendment to the House, substituted for the bill providing for the reoccupation and sale of land sold for direct taxes, was concurred in, and goes to the President.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, with the Senate amendment, was received in the House on the 8th. The Democrats refused to accept the amendment, and as a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass it, it remains on the Speaker's table. Unless the Senate recede from the force amendment, the defeat of the amendment and failure of the appropriation bill or an extra session is involved.

National.

On the 5th ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, called the Republican Philadelphia Convention to order. Ex-Mayor Martin McMichal, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary chairman. John Nowlin, of New Jersey, John R. Hulber, of West Virginia, and Hiram Potter, of Florida, were elected Secretaries. Thos. Settle, of North Carolina, was elected President of the Convention. On the question of platform, the only diversity of opinion was on the question of the tariff.

On the 6th Grant was nominated by a unanimous vote. The Convention united in singing "John Brown" after the nomination.

Pennsylvania nominated Wilson for Vice-President, and Massachusetts seconded it.

Indiana nominated Colfax, and Michigan seconded it.

Virginia nominated John F. Lewis. A colored delegate from Texas nominated E. J. Davis.

The vote stood, Wilson, 364½; Colfax, 321½. Virginia changed to Wilson, which gave him the nomination. The platform was adopted before the nomination of Vice-President. We will give it to our readers in due time.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

The State Democratic Convention of South Carolina, Wade Hampton, Chairman, in its circular, announces its acceptance of the Cincinnati Convention.

The telegraph reports the Greeley ratification meeting in New York as immense. Letters from Montgomery Blair, Senator Trumble, and General Imboden were read. The latter pledged the South to the support of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention, Springfield, Illinois, is called for the 27th of June.

On the 8th the Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket, including those agreed on by the Reform and Democratic Conference Committee, except the following: John McEnery for Governor, instead of Williamson, and Alex. Brarman instead of S. D. McEnery.

Miscellaneous.

The Southern portion of the Arizona is overrun with Apaches. The settlers are abandoning their crops.

Advices from San Francisco state that the schooner Ogle, commanded by Capt. Bird, late of Massachusetts, was captured and the entire crew massacred by the natives.

Immense rains, supposed to be eight inches deep, have flooded everything in central Indiana.

The Executive Committee of the Eight Hour League has written to Gov. Hoffman repelling accusations of violence which have been brought against the workmen.

A terrible storm swept over Central Illinois the night of the 6th, doing an immense amount of damage in Peoria, Fulton, Knox, and adjoining counties. The railroads suffered largely. Such was the immense flood of water that poured into the Illinois river that a back water was created, turning the current upstream.

The Eight hour movement is extending in New York. The workmen in Albany are preparing to make the demand. The gas men and sewing machine workmen in New York city have joined in the movement.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Charles Lever, the novelist, is dead. Eugenie expects to visit Spain soon. On the 4th, the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Dublin, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the people.

The London Observer of June 2d says, that the Cabinet on the 1st had under consideration the treaty of Washington, and the last communication from the American Government concerning the supplementary article. No solution, the Observer says, has yet been arrived at which is likely to conciliate the element in regard to the article.

On the 6th, Earl Derby read a letter from Sir Stafford Northcote, in which the latter states positively that he did understand that the promise was given that the claim for indirect damages should be withdrawn. Granville also read a letter from Mr. Schenck, offering the supplemental article, which is amply sufficient to exclude indirect claims and authorizing the attempt to be made as coming from Washington, that the article is a final settlement of the question of said claim.

Granville warned the House that the indirect claims had not been withdrawn from the American case, but that they would be disposed of by the acceptance of the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington.

Germany.

A bill will soon be introduced into the Reichstag, directed against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will deprive members of the order of the right of citizenship.

Gen. Holderstien, the officer who directed the bombardment of Strasburg during the late war between France and Germany, is dead.

France.

The Lucas cotton mills, of Rouen, one of the largest establishments of the kind in France, was destroyed by fire on the 1st. Loss estimated at 7,000,000 francs. About one thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

Paul de Cassagnac, and Locroy, the editor of the Rappel, fought a duel the 1st. Locroy was wounded.

Seven preliminary examinations of Gen. Bazaine have taken place.

On the 4th, Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials, as fatal to French trade and manufactures.

Marshall Vaillant is dead.

In speaking of the army bill, Trochu suggested three instead of five years service, and but two for faithful soldiers.

The total damage the city of Paris sustained at the hands of the Commune will reach 500,000,000 francs.

Spain.

Gen. Serrano reached Madrid the 2d. His explanation of his conduct and that of his officers, respecting their leniency to the insurgents at the close of the insurrection, is entirely satisfactory to the Government.

The Radicals in the Cortes have elected their leader, Cordova, in the place of Soreilla.

Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War in the new Ministry. Admiral Topete temporarily held these positions.

On June 4th, the Cortes, by a vote of 140 to 20, validated Serrano's clemency to the surrendering insurgents.

It is anticipated that Admiral Topete will be appointed Minister of Colonies.

Italy.

The great inundation of the river Po, near Ferrara, is causing widespread and terrible suffering. The country is under water and forty thousand people are homeless.

Mexico.

On the night of the 1st news

reached Matamoros that Trevino, finding himself hemmed in by Generals Corellas and Ceballos, attempted to evacuate Monterey, when he was attacked, badly routed, and escaped with only a small guard to the mountains. This opens the road from the frontier to the city of Mexico.

The impression prevails at Matamoros among all classes that the revolution north of the Sierra Madra mountains is practically suppressed.

Large quantities of merchandise, which have been stored for months on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, are being crossed over to Mexico. A large train of goods left Matamoros the 5th for Durango. The revival of business is considered a sure indication that the authority of the government is being restored.

Cuba.

The merchant steamer Clara, fitted temporarily as a man-of-war, while cruising in search of the Edgar Stewart, run into the gunboat Cellige the night of the 27th. The Cellige sunk; the crew saved.

It was reported at Havana the 3d that the insurgent chiefs, Salome Thermandez, Sanquilli, Pancha, Vega, and several others, arrived safely at Jamaica. Thermandez died of fever after his arrival, and Sanquilli was disabled by wounds.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—With no stocks on hand worth mentioning, transactions have been confined to purchases of the little lots arriving from time to time, at figures materially in advance of our quotations in last week's issue. Sales for the week, 370 bales; total receipts, 207 bales; exports, 3039 bales, of which amount 2811 went foreign.

As sales decline, more opportunities are afforded for speculation on the coming crop, its prospects, and probable results. Already the figures estimated are running up to three and a half million bales, these calculations being based upon the unprecedented favorable reports coming in from all parts of the country. But it is too early to count with any certainty on the future; too many contingencies still await the growing fleecy staple, and no one can tell what these may bring forth. We quote the market nominal, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Quality and Price. Includes Low Ordinary (17 @ 17 1/2), Ordinary (18 1/2 @ 18 1/2), Good Ordinary (20 @ 20 1/2), Low Middling (20 1/2 @ 20 1/2), Middling (21 1/2 @ 21 1/2).

WOOL.—During the week receipts have amounted to 382 sacks, the arrivals coming to an unsettled market, owing to the causes mentioned in our last. Sales, however, have been moderately active, as holders have acceded to the demands of buyers in many instances, the amount changing hands footing some 25,000 pounds, prices being somewhat easier than when last quoted.

Congress having passed the bill reducing duty on foreign wools 10 per cent., to take effect August 1st, it is predicted the Northern markets will become more settled and manufacturers proceed to supply their requirements more freely. This will tend to increase the demand and may save the market from a disastrous break. Medium wools continue in request over fine at comparatively full prices. We quote lower prices, but an improving market:

Table with 2 columns: Quality and Price. Includes Barry Wool (26 @ 30), Coarse, free of burrs (34 @ 38), Medium (37 @ 41), Fine (41 @).

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes categories like Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow. Each item has a price per unit.

Church Notices.

Weatherford District.

Walnut Creek cir., at Walnut Creek, June 8, 9. Jacksboro sta., June 15, 16. Acton cir., at Falls Creek, June 22, 23. Neland River mis., June 29, 30. Fort Graham cir., July 6, 7. Peoria cir., at Peoria, July 13, 14. Cleburne sta., July 17, (Wednesday night.) Weatherford cir., July 20, 21. Sulphur Springs mis., at Pleasant Grove, July 27, 28, (camp-meeting.) Cleburne cir., August 3, 4. The District Conference will meet at Peoria, commencing Thursday before the second Sunday in July. The ministerial brethren from the adjoining districts and circuits are earnestly requested to come over and help us. J. M. JONES, P. E.

Marshall District.

Marshall cir., at Willie's Chapel, June 15, 16. Marshall sta., June 22, 23. Hallville mis., at Macedonia, June 29, 30. Starrville cir., at Bascom Chapel, July 20, 21. Knoxville cir., at Asbury Chapel, July 27, 28. Bellview cir., at Bellview, (District Conference,) August 1, 2, 3, 4. Elysian Fields, at Boston Springs, camp-meeting, commencing Aug. 29, and closing Sept. 4. Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, September 14, 15. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Galveston District.

Hempstead and Harrisburg, at Hempstead, June 22, 23. Navasota circuit, at Navasota, June 29, 30. Millican circuit, at Milbourn station, July 6, 7. Bryan circuit, at Alexander Chapel, July 13, 14. Houston, Washington Street, 20, 21. Houston, Shearn Church, and Suburban circuit, July 27, 28. Galveston, St. Johns August 3, 4. Spring Creek circuit, at McPherson's school house, August 10, 11. Columbia circuit, at Island Chapel August 17, 18. Matagorda cir., at Colorado Chapel Aug. 24, 25. Cypress mis., at Spring, August 31, and Sept. 1. Bryan station, Sept. 7, 8. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Dallas District Conference.

The District Conference for Dallas District will convene at Decatur, Wise county, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1872, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. The brethren of adjoining conferences are cordially invited to be present. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E. Home Advocate please copy.

Stephensville Mission District.

Palo Pinto, at Pickettville, June 22, 23. Comanche, at Fairview, July 13, 14. Hamilton, at Rock Church, July 20, 21. Rockvale, at Llano, August 3, 4. San Saba, at Lower Cherokee, August 17, 18. The District Conference will be held in connection with the Hamilton Quarterly Meeting, commencing Thursday, July 18th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Can't our agents, Brothers Crawford, McCarter and Veal, be with us. Come, brethren; we won't let the Indians hurt you. All the carnal weapons you will need for the fight will be a stake rope about forty feet long! W. MONK, P. E.

Springfield District.

Springfield cir., at Forestglade, June 22, 23. Fairfield, cir., at Fairfield, June 29, 30. Butler cir., at Harrison's Chapel, July 6, 7. Centerville cir., July 13, 14. Redland cir., July 20, 21. Owensville cir., July 27, 28. Tehuacana mis., August 6, 7. Richland cir., August 17, 18. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Waco District.

Calvert and Hearne, at Calvert, June 22, 23. Groesbeck, at Pleasant Grove, June 29, 30. Wheelock, at C. Creek, July 6, 7. Marlin cir., at S. Springs, a camp-meeting, July 13, 14. Waco sta., July 27, 28. The Sunday-school Convention will meet at Waco, June 14, 1872. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Belton District.

Leon, at Davidson's, June 22, 23. Sugar Loaf, at Sugar Loaf, June 29, 30. Lampasas, at Bear Creek, July 13, 14. Georgetown, at Liberty Hill, July 20, 21. Gatesville sta., July 27, 28. Gatesville cir., at Station Creek, August 3, 4. Valley Mills, August 10, 11. The Belton District Conference will be held at Station Creek camp-ground, in Coryell county, Texas, commencing on Friday, the second day of August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Preachers in charge of circuits and stations are requested to bring up a full statistical report from their several charges; and all official members are specially requested to be present at the hour specified above. Campers will please move on the ground on Thursday, the first day of August. Provisions will be made for the accommodation of the members of the District Conference, and also visiting ministers. All others should come prepared to take care of themselves. J. CARPENTER, P. E.

Huntsville District.

Madisonville cir., at Midway, June 22, 23. Trinity cir., at Dean's Chapel, June 29, 30. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

Nueces river circuit, at Banquete, July 13, 14. Laredo mis., and Mexican mis., July 20, 21. The District Conference of Corpus Christi District, West Texas Conference, will be held at Beeville, beginning Thursday, June 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

Sherman District.

Montague mis., June 15, 16. Pilot Grove cir., June 22, 23.

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

W.M. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS, HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

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LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. June 24th

W. H. MENDENHALL, HOUSTON CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Opposite First National Bank. Houston, Texas.

I am now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of first class carriages, including top and no-top Side-spring Buggies, light, medium and heavy; top and no-top End-spring Buggies, very light, and fancy finish. English Pony Phaetons, Doctor's Phaetons, Revolving and Jump-seat Rockaways, Cabriolets, Ambulances, etc., etc. A complete assortment of carriage trimming

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address, MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr 24 ly

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Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar 20 ly

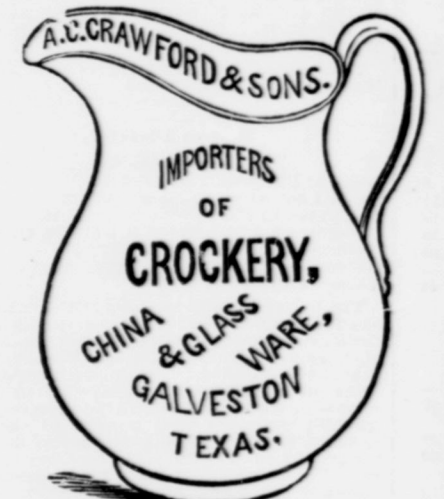
CHAS. H. LEE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Galveston.

LEE & ETHERIDGE, COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. ly

Great Chance for Agents. Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Line? They last forever; sample free, so there is no risk. Address at once HUDSON RIVER WIRE WORKS, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., New York, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. June 22-ly

HARRIS' Improved SEWING MACHINES & BINDERS, with new Blind Stitch Guide. We challenge the world. Fix any Machine. Does 2 kinds work; hems 2 ways; binds 4 ways; makes French fold, umbrella and linen seams. It BINDS stitches a cut bind, turning both edges. Pays to cost in ONE DAY. Highest award at Am. Int. Fair, 1871. Increases capacity of 400 machine 1/2. Sent free on receipt of price. State the kind of machine you wish it for. Great inducements to the trade. Address MILLO HARRIS, 797 Broadway, N. Y., or Jamaica, N. Y. Price \$1.50. may 29-1m

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1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks. A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas. Jan 26th

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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

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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

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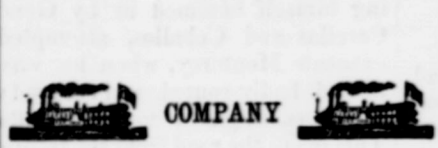
Messrs. BARRING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. Jan 10-ly

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SOLE Agents for AMES' CELEBRATED PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S ENGINES and SAW MILLS, undoubtedly the best in use

—ALSO— Eagle Cotton Gins, Saw Mills, Eagle Cotton Presses, Corn Mills, Stationary Engines, Cotton Presses, Portable Engines, Saws, Boilers, Belting, Pumps, Pipes, Steam Fittings, Steam Gauges, etc., Plows, Cultivators, Cotton Planters, Corn Planters, Sugar Mills, Shafting and Pullies, Wood Working Machines Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

And all kinds of Agricultural Machines. THE EAGLE COTTON GIN

In material and workmanship, stands UNRIVALED. An experience of forty years, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Cotton Gins, enables the Proprietors to offer to Planters a machine that defies competition. Every improvement that experience and mechanical skill can suggest, is at once adopted without any additional charge to the planter.

At the late Fair in Washington county we were awarded the following diplomas, which were the highest prizes, viz: Best Cotton Gin—the Eagle Stand; best Cotton Press; best Corn Mill; best Portable Engine; best Saw Mill; best Governor; best Hay Press; best Wheat Mill; best Portable Boiler; best Head Blocks; best Feed Gearing for Saws.

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M. KOPPEL, BANKER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 106 and 108 STRAND, Galveston, Texas. may 15 1m

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Medicines dispensed at moderate rates and warranted free from adulteration and sophistication, being purified, assayed and subjected to the most unerring tests before they are offered to the public.

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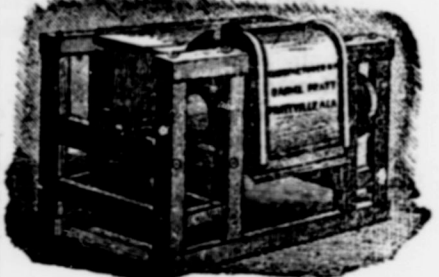
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Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press, STRAUPE'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE June 21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 17

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Manufactured of the best Foreign and American Marble. Also Mantels, and Iron Railings. mar20 3m
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COTTON AND HAY PRESS.
This press was patented on the 8th 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.
Price, Delivered on the Cars at Houston:

GOLD. 6-Inch Screw, with all iron work complete..	\$135
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Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.
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New Turbine is in general use throughout the U. S. A SIX INCH. is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free.
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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. nov25-1y

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Consignments solicited. mar17-70

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I now offer, to all Farmers in the United States, my
Air-Line Patent Fence
Letters Patent having been granted the 12th of March last.
This fence is the Cheapest and most perfect Stock-proof of any ever yet discovered.
I will guarantee to
SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS
Of a good Stake and Rider Fence, with the addition of wire, costing only one cent to the running foot of the fence.
It is simple in its construction, and easily put up. I hold certificates, certifying to the above, from Mr. Wm. Lord and J. W. Bouldin of Austin county; Mr. A. J. Robinson, Jefferson Bassett, Esq., and J. D. Giddings, Esq., of Washington county; Rev. J. W. Whipple, of Travis county, and others of a similar purport.
Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill.
may22-1y JOHN H. STONE.

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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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feb21-1y

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Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mowing Machines, Sulky Steel Teeth Hay Rakes or Gleaners.
They call special attention to the
COTTON AND CORN STALK AND WEED CUTTER,
Referring for proof of its worth to Major J. H. Littlefield, of Calvert; John Mills, Brazoria, (through R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston,) and McNeill Brothers, San Bernard.
3500 of these have been sold to the West, and 500 to the South the past two years.
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TOOLS, CUTLERY, GUNS, STOVES and TIN WARE,
Are also agents for MACHINERY, viz:
The Samson, Vulcan, Hercules, Croncher And other SUGAR CANE and SORGHUM MILLS AND PANS,
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 Good may15
FOR SALE---A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S 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 & Devoe'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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---AND---
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Stengall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machine, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan19-ly

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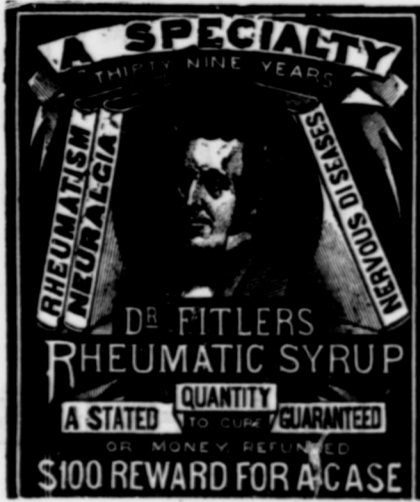
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