

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No 6.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

[WHOLE NO. 994.]

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

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Special attention is invited to the simple safeguard advertised elsewhere, known as the Gem Combination Lock, which is just the article needed in banks, counting-rooms, or other places where security is desirable. The lock is not intricate, has numberless combinations, cannot get out of order, cannot be picked, and yet is so simple that any one can use it.

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.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 15, 1872, to June 22, 1872.

Rev R F Bunting, Philadelphia, letter received.
Rev L Ercanbrack, Webberville, one renewal Notice of camp-meeting will go in.
T J Mayes, Kemp, thanks for information. Will correct the mistake, but there must be two "Goshens."
A Coleman, Marlin, one renewal, with \$2 25 cash. Address changed.
Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper, communications handed to editor.
Dr J W St John, Kosse, one new subscriber, with \$2 25 cash.
E A & G R Menoely, West Troy, advertisement arranged and bill sent you.
Mrs C H Davis, Crockett, address changed to Belton.
S C Lillard, Seguin, answered by mail. With our increased size, we think our paper cheap at the old price.
Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie, two new subscribers. W G V is at present North. Address care Alford & Veal, Galveston.
Houston & Cocks, San Antonio, write you by mail.
Sam Caruthers, Kimball, sends \$2 30 gold for renewal of Mrs L C Caruthers' subscription. Will send back missing numbers.
Rev James D Shaw, Waxahachie, report handed to editor.
Rev G S Gatewood, Dallas circuit, camp-meeting notice marked for insertion.
Rev A W Smith, Bidl, three subscribers, one at Connersville, Miss.
Rev A J Potter, Boerne, handed to editor. Notice your request.
Mrs V H Neal, Waxahachie, paper continued; extra copies stopped.
Rev Jno B Denton, Clinton, one new subscriber. Will send your account at close of second quarter.
Rev F A Mood, Chappell Hill, District Conference suggestions received.
Rev James Peeler, Cameron, books sent you. We did not avail ourselves of your liberality; you have the entire addition, and will have to supply the demand.
J W Stone, Chappell Hill, letter received. Estimate sent by mail. Glad the fence is a success.
Rev H M Glass, Butler, subscription of Capt G H Black paid to 1010. Why don't you give us a letter descriptive of your section? We will help then to prevent it being overlooked by new comers. Items handed to editor.

Rev R F Bunting, Philadelphia, second letter received.
Rev C J Lane, Oso, Mrs M E Penn's paper going regularly; no fault of ours. Communication handed to editor.
New Orleans, no signature, sends an article complimenting the ADVOCATE for not allowing questionable advertisements in its columns, as do some of the other church papers. We refuse large numbers of this character, and shall continue to do so, thus making our columns doubly valuable to those having proper articles to bring to the notice of our readers.
Rev Daniel Morgan, Willis, address of Mrs E R Sams changed to Manor Station.
Rev C J Lane, Oso, address of Henry Markins changed to Oso. Obituary marked for insertion.
V C Canon, Waco, one renewal, with \$2 cash. Thanks for descriptive letter.
James F Dumble, Houston, proof received. Stock matter all right.
Rev Joseph T Tally, Winchester, two new subscribers, with \$4 15 cash. Your use of the book is correct.
Rev C J Lane, Oso, report of Austin District Conference at Bastrop marked for insertion. Query: Why should a District Conference request us to publish church notices and appointments when we never refused a solitary one coming to our table?
Sam P Wright, Corsicana, wrote you on the subject several days ago, with explanation.
Mrs Laura Cadwell, High Hill replied to by mail.
W W Greenville, your sketch of Hunt county received with thanks.
Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, obituary marked for insertion. The failure of the other matter is opportune, as we are crowded with them from others.
S M Pettengill & Co, New York, Dutcher's advertisement inserted.
R F Ross, Baltimore, advertisement inserted.
Rev C J Lane, Oso, resolutions of censure on the ADVOCATE by the Austin District Conference received and marked for insertion.
Morris Huggar, Marshall, your views of Northern fruit trees received. Many thanks.
Mrs Mary Hemphill, Newport, your paper expired at 984; we renew it this week, sending back numbers. The subscription price can be remitted or handed to the preacher in charge.
Rev E P Rodgers, Parker's Mills, address of John A Davis changed to Parker's Mills.
Rev J F Cook, Hallettsville, \$4 specie, per favor of Mr Louis Legierse.
John T Morgan, if you have the money for your subscription, and cannot see an agent, remit direct and promptly to us, thereby avoiding any break in your file. We stop the paper when the time is out.
Rev W T Melugin, Bosqueville, one subscriber. The address of W Choate changed to Mt Olivet.
K I McLemore, McDade, glad to hear such good church news. Letter handed to editor.
Rev Wm Monk, Stephenville, two subscribers. Will be glad to receive your descriptive letter. Thanks for crop items.
H H Curl, Larissa, address changed to Palestine.
Rev R M Leaton, Victoria, report handed to editor.
J W Stone, Chappell Hill, instructions attended to.
C W Hurley, Liverpool, England, papers will be forwarded for republication and distribution. Thanks for items and letter.
Rev James Walker, Bryan, sends \$10 gold for five subscribers. Think you will have no trouble in doubling the list so soon as crop money circulates. Remit by postoffice order when possible. Will write you.
N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, advertisement inserted.
Sam P Wright, Waco, letter will be duly inserted.
S M Pettengill & Co, New York, sewing machine notices inserted.
Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney, obituary marked for insertion.
Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, letter handed to editor.
J Asbury, Mansfield, all right. Let us hear from you when settled.
A J Tally, Postmaster, Mansfield, thanks for the information.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
S. O. A.,—Writes that he has tried the following recipe for making blackberry wine: Pour half a gallon of boiling water to every gallon of ripe fruit, letting it stand a full day; after that

time press the berries with a cloth or colander, putting the clean juice in an open vessel, to which add two and a half pounds clean sugar to every gallon of juice. After a good stirring, put this into jugs, filling them full, leaving them unstopped and filling with fresh juice during fermentation. After fermentation, clarify in the usual manner.
Mrs. R. C.—Reports that roaches can be kept out of the house by the free use of carbolic soap.
G. S.—Recommends a weak solution of carbolic acid for same trouble. Also says this solution sprinkled about the hen roosts will drive away vermin, but it should not be placed near the nests.
Mrs. I. M.—Writes to say that if Mrs. H. S. will keep an oyster shell in the tea kettle, it will prevent incrustations on the inside.
Miss E. S.—Replies to same question: Cook some flour starch in the kettle, and the crust will then easily scrape off.
Mrs. Tidy.—Wants to get rid of the "troublesome flies." Who can tell her how?
Miss A. F.—Complains that her garden and flower seeds are destroyed by bugs of some kind.
R. B. C.—Wishes a good process for canning peaches. While referring R. B. C. to an article of ours in No. 958 on this subject, we would be glad to have some other suggestion.
Miss D. F.—Wants a remedy for vermins on rose bushes.
PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—Galaxy for July—Plymouth Pulpit—Le Bon Ton—New York; American Journalist—Lippincott's Magazine—Printer's Circular—Philadelphia; Methodist Home Alter—McMinville, Tenn.; Littell's Living Age—Good Health for July—Boston; Hon. Horace Greeley's Amnesty and Reconstruction Record; Report of Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati, O., 1871; Rules for Cincinnati Exposition of 1872; Theologian's Catalogue, N. Tibbals & Son, New York; Arrow Cotton Tie, Injunction against infringement of patent—Bartlett & Rayne, N. O.; Catalogue of School and Church Furniture, National School Furniture Co.—A. H. Wilkins Manager, New Orleans.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GEM COMBINATION
DRAWER LOCK,
TO PLACE ON
DRAWERS, DESKS, CHESTS, ETC.
The simplicity of this Lock is such that any one can work the Combination when they possess the letters that it is set on. It can be set on more than
5000 COMBINATIONS,
rendering it impossible for any one to open it not knowing the Combination Letters.
NO KEY IS USED FOR THIS LOCK!
Price, \$3 50, or \$4 00 by mail,
And can be set on same as any ordinary lock.
M. D. MILLER, Agent,
Branch office American Steam Safe Company,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
june26 1m
DUTCHERS'
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER!
SWEEPS THEM OFF,
AND CLEARS THE HOUSE SPEEDILY
TRY IT.
L. L. DUTCHER & SONS, Proprietors.
june26-4t St. Albans, Vt.
W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.
NORRIS & CO.,
Dealers in
YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,
SHINGLES, DOORS,
SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,
Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,
ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLER'S
BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
The cheapest and best Bible published.
Large Print, Beautiful Bindings,
and more than Two Hundred
Engravings.
THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY.
A new and choice collection of Sacred Music,
based on system of seven-shaped character notes.
Any one can learn to read music and sing in
one-fourth the time required by the old methods.
Address. MILLER'S BIBLE & PUBLISHING
HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sansom Street,
Philadelphia, Penn. june26-6m



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection
of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Dis-
eases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the
Blood, Sick Headache, Constipation, Giddiness,
Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.
Office, No. 29 Platt Street, New York.
june26-6m

PHILIP WERLEI PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC HOUSE,

80, 82 & 90 BARONNE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
PIANOS! ORGANS!!

MAMMOTH STOCK!
AT LOWEST PRICES!

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND LIBERAL
TERMS!

PHILIP WERLEIN,
80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street,
NEW ORLEANS,

The most popular and widely known dealer
in the great South-west. june19-6m

TYPE FOR SALE.
I have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly
worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of
same, which we offer low for cash.
We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE
and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL
which will be sold cheap. Address,
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
Galveston

J. P. DAVIE,
Galveston, Texas,
Agent for
R. HOE & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MAN-
DRELLS, ETC.
BUCK'S GUARANTEED COOKING STOVE.
BORDEN'S GENUINE EAGLE BRAND
MILK, ON DRAUGHT.
GEORGE WOSTENHOLME'S POCKET CUT-
LERY.
BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELT-
ING.
SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, AND
CANE MILLS.
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH AND
GRAIN CRADLES.
FRENCH BURR AND COLOGNE MILL
STONES.
feb21-1y

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No 6.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 994.]

THE WIND AND THE ROSE.

JOHN G. SAXE.

A little red rose bloomed all alone
In a hedge by the highway side;
And the wind came by with a pitying moan,
And thus to the floweret cried:
"You are choked with the dust from the sandy
ledge;
Now see what a friend can do!
I will pierce a hole in the tangled hedge,
And let the breeze come through!"
"Nay, let me be—I'm well enough,"
Said the rose in deep dismay;
But the wind is always rude and rough,
And of course he had his way.
And the breeze blew soft on the little red rose,
But now she was sore afraid,
For the naughty boys—her ancient foes—
Came through where the gap was made.
"I see," said the wind when he came again,
And looked at the trembling flower,
"You are out of place; it is very plain
You are meet for a lady's bower."
"Nay, let me be!" said the shuddering rose;
"No sorrow I ever had known
Till you came here to break my repose;
Now please do let me alone!"
But the will of the wind is strong as death,
And little he recked her cries;
He plucked her up with his mighty breath,
And away to the town he flies.
Oh, all too rough was the windy ride
For a rose so weak and small;
And soon her leaves on every side
Began to scatter and fall!
"Now, what is this?" said the wondering wind,
As the rose in fragments fell;
"This paltry stem is all I find—
I am sure I meant it well!"
"It means just this—that a meddling friend,"
Said the dying stalk, "is sure
To mar the matter he aimed to mend,
And kill where he meant to cure!"

Texas Resources.

Waco and McLennan County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—My wanderings have introduced me to this thriving inland city, and having seen nothing in your columns calculated to inform strangers of the desirableness of this locality for a new home, I propose giving you an item or two, but mainly with the hope that some one more familiar—"to the manor born"—may favor you with a full descriptive letter, as the place is well worthy of a detailed exhibit.

This country, or that portion lying within sight of traveled lines, seems especially adapted to the wants of an immigrant, its products being far more varied than those of the coast lands, consisting, as they do, of cotton, corn and wheat, besides other small interests, such as grass, millet, oats, rye and potatoes. Garden vegetables in great variety seem quite abundant, and, I should judge, were raised with but little trouble or expense, their cost in the markets being within easy reach of moderate incomes, which is hardly the case in some places I could mention.

Of fruits I can say but little, having had poor opportunities for observation, but something earnest is evidently doing in the direction of their culture, as I learn there is a growing competition in the nursery and tree business, which you know cannot obtain, even locally, unless by more than the ordinary Texas style of doing things. However, though you evidently have the interests of fruit-growers at heart, I see no indication on their part to inform the State at large, through your columns, of their efforts to distribute

trees in our midst; had I been aware of their existence, through seeing their cards, I might now possibly be better informed for the benefit of all your readers. [They will yet awake to the benefits to be derived from advertising, and never fear but the ADVOCATE will receive its full share of attention.—ED. ADVOCATE.]

West of the town of Waco there seems to be plenty of timber, though I did not learn its quality; towards other points the country is mainly prairie, the timber cropping out here and there in places sufficient for fuel, apparently, but affording small prospect for building purposes. I noticed flat cars on the Waco and Tap road at Bremond loaded with lumber, and I should judge much of their building material of this class comes from below, but there seems to be abundant stone and brick, with capital facilities for lime kilns, rendering building easy.

The population here is claimed to muster nearly six thousand, among whom may be found representatives of almost every religious denomination, who have some six or seven houses of worship, besides a fair sprinkling of schools and academies. I was not surprised to hear that the society was excellent, and could only regret that haste compelled me to leave without a knowledge of it, save from report. I hope some day to have the privilege of making a more thorough acquaintance with both the vicinity and its inhabitants, as also a detailed familiarity with the evident "pet" of the place—the wire suspension bridge.

Immigration is rapidly doing its work of enhancing values at this point, but I judge the future will see some astonishing changes when the crowds of Western strangers make their appearance with the progressing railroads. There is only one fear in the premises—land is held at pretty stout prices already; settlers strike for cheap soil; too high figures may divert a current which, when once started in a new direction, is not easily controlled; hence care should be had that plenty of cheap farms are open to settlement. Labor, of course, is needed—where, in the whole State, is there a place where it is not? and the supply will have to come from a foreign source by way of the coast, but I hear nothing of emigration movements; no formation of societies to effect this supply; no donations of land to encourage it; no offers of farms on long time at low prices; no offer of positive good wages to industrious laborers. Half the energy used in the "bridge" would place a thousand laborers within easy reach of employment; a moiety of its cost would locate half that number in their midst this coming fall season. Will McLennan county attend to this matter? RUNAWAY.

We learn from the Gatesville Sun that lead and silver ores of a rich quality have recently been discovered in Coryell county, but that their exact location is a secret as yet with the discoverer. We only need now to keep our eyes open for a "diamond bed" and a "pearl river" to complete the list of our native valuables, as we have everything else,

Immigration Encouraged.

A glance at the efforts being put forth by other sections of this continent will give us better ideas as to the relatively meagre ones going out from our unmeasured domain. Granted that our natural inducements overbear any competitor, it still must be admitted that, for instance, Canada, with her colder climate, less generous soil, poorer paid labor and really limited markets, is proving far more successful in securing population from abroad, notwithstanding these disadvantages, than our own fertile State. Why is this? Can it be remedied? These are the practical questions of to-day, and a perusal of the following extract may aid us in arriving at a sensible conclusion by way of answer:

The Canadian Government is most judiciously putting forth extra efforts to attract emigrants. The Ontario Government (Canada West) besides offering 100 acres of land free to all over eighteen, is cutting down five acres of timber and erecting a shanty (wooden house), to be repaid by yearly installments by settlers on the lots. This year, after voting \$80,000, they probably will grant to each adult settling in Ontario for three months a bonus of six dollars (twenty-five shillings), and something for each child. This will act very favorably for settlers or friends advancing moneys to carry relatives or poor people from the old country.

The Dominion Government gives free railway passes up country from Quebec to bona fide emigrants.

Is it any wonder that Canada is receiving more than her legitimate quota of immigrants? Can we compute the numbers we would obtain by a similar liberal State policy? Let our journals keep these facts before the people until we awake to our duty in the premises.

Ho! for Texas!

We copy the following items from the May report of our State Superintendent of Immigration, Gustave Loeffler, Esq. These "drops before the shower" only indicate how much may be accomplished if we but lend our best energies to the work:

The immigration to our State is steadily increasing in numbers and each month of this year shows an unprecedented addition to our population from that source and gains over a corresponding time last year. The arrivals at the port of Galveston were 2950, in May, 1872, against 2232 in same time last year, 528 persons more, of which European immigrants make the largest number, being 707 in May, 1872, while only 391 arrived last year in May, showing an increase of 316. The immigrants from Europe were all good, strong and healthy people, and had besides abundant means with them to buy lands—from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars American gold.

Immigrants who arrive without means are properly taken care of and em-

ployment is readily procured for them, ninety persons obtaining work through the agency at Galveston alone during last year.

Texas, as a proper field for immigrants, begins to be appreciated at last, although this bureau has had hard work to obliterate many impressions people entertained of the State, as a place where disorders and lawlessness reigned supreme—it has been an unknown land to a great many heretofore—and inquiries of the most absurd nature are daily received and corrected. Much indeed has been done to fairly bring our rising young State before the eyes of the world, and show that she is just the place where the farmer can find a desirable home, make good and profitable crops, the capitalist safe and well paying investments, while our general climate is the main inducement for all, and our success herein has been very gratifying. Large and increasing as immigration has been thus far, we have assurances of a still larger influx of immigrants, especially Europeans, for next fall.

The ADVOCATE has striven continually to correct the false impressions held abroad regarding our State, by its frequent letters from reliable correspondents furnished on this page. Whoever has aided us in this direction is entitled to a proportionate share of the credit we receive in the above remarks of Superintendent Loeffler.

Prairie Flowers.

No one traveling on the Central Railroad from Tehaucana to Corsicana can fail to notice the magnificent display of wild flowers ornamenting the prairies between these two places, or omit wondering how it occurs that immense quantities of "blue bonnets," or buffalo clover, should be found growing in such shapely rows, parterres and circles, as if laid out with the greatest of care by a scientific gardener. We observed rows of these pretty flowers running nearly a half mile, the width of some being marvelously correct throughout the entire length of row, and about four feet wide. Our hastily formed theory for this singularly accurate cultivation was the prevalence of strong winds from certain quarters of the compass during the seed time of the plants, but many places revealed circles and banks of the same growth, equally striking in correct lines, which it would be impossible to form by any action of the wind, or the flowing of surface water. Can any resident of this section give a reason for the phenomena?

St. Louis is jubilant over some fine specimens of wheat grown in Grayson county, and her merchants are alive to the importance of securing this Texas product for their flouring mills. It is also claimed that some 36,000 bales of cotton are legitimately within the reach of the M. K. & T. R. R., and should go to St. Louis.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

REV. R. H. H. BENNETT, of the Tehuacana mission, writes:

We are endeavoring to build a church at Tehuacana, and are starting out with very flattering prospects; have several hundred dollars subscribed. We are not very strong at present, and some of our people are so in the habit of attending another church, that they can hardly tell to which they belong. We have the promise of help from other churches. Can't Galveston help us build? We look in that direction for aid in our mission work.

Our good brother had better come down and see. Many of our people are now absent, but when they return and find out what fine crops our land has been blessed with, we think they will be disposed to help on the good work.

Brother Bennett sends the following notice. We trust our preachers will furnish the aid called for. We think people highly privileged who can go to camp-meetings:

A camp-meeting for Tehuacana mission will be held at County-line Church, fifteen miles north-west of Fairfield, and twelve miles east of the station, known as Richland Crossing, on the H. & T. C. R. R., commencing August 22d, (Thursday before the 4th Sunday in August.) We say, come one, come all. We extend a special invitation to all of our preachers who have leisure at that time, and say to them, this is a Macedonian cry, come and help us.

REV. GEO. S. GATEWOOD sends us the subjoined notice of his camp-meetings on Dallas Circuit, Trinity Conference:

On Little Elm, three miles west of Zion Church, from the 2d to the 19th of August. On White Rock, near Frankfort, from the 23d of August to the 2d of September. On Spring Creek, near Plano, from the 6th to the 16th of September.

These are to be self-sustaining meetings. We want it *distinctly understood* that no arrangements are to be made on the ground at these meetings for the entertainment of any, save the ministers of the Gospel, who labor in word and doctrine. All who attend must certainly expect to make arrangements for their own accommodation. If the people fail to do this they will be sadly disappointed when they arrive on the ground.

REV. R. M. LEATON sends us an interesting account of the Victoria District Conference and camp-meeting:

The District Conference, Victoria District, West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, met and held its annual session at Menefee's camp-ground, in Jackson county, June 7 and 8, 1872. All the pastoral charges but one were represented. The usual committees were appointed and made their several reports. Their reports brought to light some facts not very creditable to preachers or people. Still, I think the church in the district is on rising ground. The camp-meeting was well attended by the good people who camped on the ground. The meeting was protracted until the 11th, and resulted in a few conversions and eight accessions to the church. We give God all the glory! It was a great spiritual feast to the writer, although it was not so successful in winning souls to Christ as he desired it to be. The cause of this failure, he believes, was the lack of united effort on the part of preachers and people.

REV. J. D. SHAW, of Waxahachie, furnishes additional items respecting the progress of the work in that interesting charge. The letter is written June 12th:

As the commencement exercises of Marvin College will consume the next two days, I closed the meeting referred to in my last communication. The result of the meeting is fifteen conversions, ten accessions to the church, seven of whom were baptized. The church is very much revived, and I anticipate a greater work will be done in future. The saddest thing I have to state concerning the meeting is itself encouraging—that is, many weeping penitents are left sorrowing. It renders me sad to see them unhappy, yet I am encouraged by an evidence of this determination to strive for the blessing. May God save them by Jesus Christ our Lord. The congregations have been large, respectful and serious. Other denominations, Baptists and Presbyterians, have assisted us. We have cause to expect a pleasant time during the commencement exercises, after which, I trust, the revival will continue. Many of the converts and penitents referred to are members of the college.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

DR. WADSWORTH, of the Alabama Conference, who has been assigned to the charge of Trinity Church, Baltimore, has entered on his duties, and has met a cordial reception from his charge.

NEW ORLEANS METHODISTS were to hold a camp-meeting on the coast near Biloxi, Mississippi, June 21st.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

The General Conference located the new Bishops as follows: Bowman at St. Louis; Harris at Chicago; Foster at Cincinnati; Wiley at Boston; Merrill at St. Paul; Andrews at Omaha; Haven at Atlanta, and Peck at San Francisco.

The General Conference specifically prohibited dancing, theatre-going and amusements already condemned by the spirit of the Discipline.

The General Conference unanimously adopted the report of the Educational Committee, which denounced the efforts of Romanists to abolish the common school system, pledged the Conference to use every effort to make such schools efficient. It opposes the division of money among the denominational schools and resists all efforts to remove the Bible from the common schools.

The agents of the Book Concern, by the action of this Conference, have discretionary power to establish depositories at New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Milwaukee and Kansas City, provided the Concern is guaranteed against loss.

It was resolved that editors of church papers should be held responsible for all matter in their papers, including advertisements.

EPISCOPAL.

Ten students out of sixty-two, who are studying theology in the (Episcopal) Union Theological Seminary of Virginia graduated a short time since.

Bishop Williams has completed his translation of the Four Gospels and the Prayer Book into Japanese. During his late visit to Japan he organized a school for boys at Osaka, which he has placed in charge of the Rev. Arthur R. Morri, the Episcopal missionary at that point.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

Hon. John H. James, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., offers to build a fifth Presbyterian Church in that city at his own expense.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian mission-house at Yeddo, Japan, was burned the 22d of April.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the committee of the Ministerial Association of Philadelphia for the celebration on the 20th of November next of the three hundredth anniversary of the first formation of the Presbytery in England.

THE Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society has purchased a church and convent in Lisbon which had been put up at auction. This will give permanence to the movement already inaugurated there by Rev. Mr. Stewart and Mr. DeMattos. The building will accommodate both the Scotch and Portuguese congregations, supplying also school rooms and pastors' houses. Fifty or sixty Portuguese attend worship regularly.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

A LETTER of the 13th from Rev. R. H. H. Bennett, of Tehuacana mission, makes a good report of the annual examination at Trinity University. He says: "There are a great many people in attendance. The students of both sexes are acquitting themselves in a manner that will be an honor to themselves and the institution. The new stone building is being pushed forward with energy. They are now at work on the third story. I am informed that on yesterday \$4,000 was subscribed towards its completion. The town is building up very fast; quite a number of new houses are now going up. This shows what a university will do for a place. Our own people, from this fact, might obtain a profitable suggestion. There is a movement on foot to establish a church paper at this point, to be conducted by Rev. J. B. Renfro. It will be started as soon as 2,000 subscribers are secured. Bro. Moddrel, of Jefferson, is present, and will preach tonight. The school and church enterprises here bid fair to have a prosperous future."

BAPTIST.

A LEARNED Jewish Rabbi in Mobile, who, for eight years, has been studying the New Testament, has resigned his position and united with the Baptist Church of that city.

REV. MR. DUDLEY, a Methodist minister of New York city, united with the Baptist Church, and was immersed. The notable circumstance in connection with the affair was the fact that the baptismal sermon was preached by himself.

CATHOLIC.

A WRITER from Vienna of March 31st says that Bishop Strossmayer, having persisted in his refusal to acknowledge the dogma of infallibility, has received a missive from the Roman Curia, in which he is informed that unless within the term of six weeks he gives his adhesion to the dogma, he will be deposed and excommunicated. His friends are confident that he will not yield. The Old Catholics

of Germany are said to be looking to him for the Episcopal element which their movement has hitherto been lacking.

THE twenty-sixth anniversary of Pope Pius to the Pontifical chair was celebrated in Rome on the 16th. Four thousand persons, representing all nations, proceeded to the Vatican, and presented a congratulatory address to the Pope, who, on appearing, was greeted with cheers.

ADVICES from Rome of the 19th state that the Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli De Parting respecting the enforcement of the law suppressing convents in Italy as a violation of the International. He says the constant encroachments on the church by the Government of Italy violate morality and justice. Only regard for the highest interests prevents the head of the church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government is inevitable and reconciliation impossible. The Pope cannot submit, and requests Antonelli to protest against them to foreign powers.

THE North German *Gazette*, of Berlin, of the 19th, in a leading article, hints that Germany will make her influence felt in the election of the next Pope.

THE Roman Catholic Easter collections for the orphan asylums, taken in their different churches in New York this year, amounted to to \$22,761. The Catholics are wise in their generation. They never neglect the children.

THE *Standard* says: "In the midst of his poverty the Holy Father does not forget the distressed, and has just sent 5000 lire to the Archbishop of Naples for the benefit of those who suffered in the late eruption of Vesuvius." We are not sure about the poverty of the Pope, but respect the deed which brought relief to the distressed.

THE Old Catholic movement is steadily gaining ground in France. There is an Old Catholic committee in Paris which is taking steps to open a church at that point, where several priests will join Abbe Michaud in conducting services in it, using the ancient liturgy thoroughly purged from the errors of Popery.

A ROMAN Catholic priest recently in Cincinnati refused a donation of \$50 from a parishoner because he was a liquor dealer.

JEWISH.

The *Jewish Times* says that Leone Ottolengi, a Jew, was recently appointed professor of Latin and Greek at the Lyceum of Casali, Italy; Moses Levi, the son of the Rabbi of Cuneo, has been appointed professor of history and geography in the Polytechnical Institute at Fossana, and Tobias Latio, of Pattigliana, the only Jew among the applicants, has the appointment as teacher of the Normal School of Pisa. These straws on the current of Italian society indicate the great change which has come over the spirit of the people. A few years ago the Jew was not secure from persecution in these cities. The world grows wiser as the Bible spreads.

Letter from England.

We clip the following letter from the *News*, as its contents will interest all our readers:

LIVERPOOL, May 28, 1872.

Knowing the deep interest ever felt by you in everything affecting the welfare of Galveston, and the State generally, I jot down a few items that, I am sure you will admit, are of grave import to all of us at home.

And first about that new steamship line. Everything is moving steadily ahead toward the successful establishment of this grand enterprise, the line seeming to grow in favor daily with all becoming acquainted with its merits and opportunities. Work on the first and second steamers is progressing as rapidly as the substantial character of the vessels will admit, the intention being to make them second to none afloat in all the qualities requisite to safe, swift, reliable carriers, and we confidently expect the *San Jacinto* to sail on the promised day.

It is expected that the pioneer boat will bring you its full complement of passengers, in the shape of immigrants seeking new homes among us, coming with their wives and children to a strange land, among untried surroundings, with the brave hope of finding, amid our plenty, that which is denied to them here—land and remunerative employment. And these people, remember, are not "castaways"—paupers, with no kith and kin to regard the result of this, to them, hazardous experiment. Not a bit of it. They are specimens of the English and Scotch yeomanry—overworked, underpaid (many in abject poverty, it may be), but honest, industrious and thoroughly reliable.

This latter characteristic is so prominent and well known that measures are being taken whereby passage money may be advanced to enable them to cross the water, trusting to the good faith and honor of the laborer for future reimbursement. I am glad to say this means of getting them over has also been tried by our own people, and we have yet to learn of any parties proving false to their contracts.

I am surprised, however, to learn, with all our endeavors to send information over here regarding our State and the inducements it holds out, so little is known about us, our harbors, lands, extent of territory or inhabitants. In view of this general ignorance I am getting out a work, compiled from the "Texas Almanac" and all other available sources, with the intention of distributing it gratuitously among the rural districts of Europe, not even confining the work to English-speaking localities.

The English edition, consisting of ten thousand copies, is now being worked off in the printing office of Father Nugent, who, you may rest assured, takes a lively interest in its publication. By-the-way, it will please you to know that Father Nugent has very positive views about Texas; believes it to be "the poor man's country;" never fails to recommend it to persons leaving here; is constantly raising funds to secure a passage out for some poor toiler, and tells me he has assisted some two hundred persons to leave in this way. He has also procured enough funds to erect a "Boy's Refuge," into which he gathers the street *gamins* destitute of homes and teaches them some useful trade preparatory to sending them out to America.

With the efforts now being put forth, and the facilities afforded, there is no question as to our State receiving large additions to its population during the present and coming year; the stream is being headed in that di-

rection on a sure basis, beyond a doubt, and a steamer load of newcomers, on one of your wharves, will demonstrate full soon its entire practicability. But why not make the rill a stream? Or, better still, a steady current, constantly augmenting in size as each successive immigrant sends home the cheerful intelligence sure to be returned from Texas? It can be done if our people will but realize the opportunity presented, and endeavor to avail themselves of it.

The greatest inducement that can be offered these people, in order to the breaking up of home ties to go out "seeking their fortunes," is the offer of land—cheap, tillable, productive land—on which they may hope to erect, in some future day, homes for themselves and little ones. This is something that could never be theirs at home—their wildest dreams never grasped such an unheard of possibility! Now, if our people, with their hundreds—yes, thousands—of uncultivated acres, could only be induced to sell portions at a minimum figure, or, seeing the great advantages to accrue from settlers, would donate small farms to the incoming laborers, placing their propositions where they could be used to influence immigration, there is no computing the numbers that would leave home for such "brilliant prospects." The gift of a twenty-five or forty acre farm, while appearing an "illimitable domain" to the poor recipient, would prove no loss but rather a capital investment to the former owner, who thereby secures a choice neighbor on contiguous property, thus enhancing the value of lands retained.

But do you think any one will act in this manner? Is the suggestion, then, thrown away? Do we wish more and better labor, more settlers, additional production? Do we want increased population within a trade radius of our Island City? If we do—and who but admits it?—then let us be up and doing while the opportunity is afforded us. C. W. HURLEY.

From the Capital.

We are now entering the "White House," the mansion of the Presidents of the United States. We are ushered into the celebrated East Room, where the State receptions are held, and there we see life-size and life-like portraits of all the Presidents down to, and including, Mr. Lincoln, until the walls are completely filled. Then we are admitted into the "Blue," the "Red" and the "Green" rooms, each having its own history, and the furniture associated with some one of the great men who have occupied it in the days gone by, and finally into the State Dining-room, where the Embassadors from foreign nations have been often entertained in courtly style. What memories of the glorious past—memories of the great statesmen and the queenly women who have walked upon these floors and sat in these seats—men and women who were ornaments to their government and models for their countrymen in everything that was pure, patriotic, and noble—will, unbidden, rush through the mind when standing amid such surroundings! Our card being already sent in to the President, after a committee from California had retired, our clerical brother introduced us, expecting simply to shake hands and retire, but after a very cordial reception, to our surprise, he entered freely into conversation about affairs on the Rio Grande, and what action he had taken in the matter, hoping the issue would be peaceful. This led him to speak of his experience in Texas in 1845, when an officer during the Mexican war, and, although never there since, he gave us an account of a trip he had made on horseback several hundred miles and the points on the route. We embraced

the first opportunity to retire, and our brother declared he had never heard him speak so much in all his interviews.

This reminds me of the Indians who are to be introduced to the President to-day. Yesterday they had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the Patent Office. They are a select party, with their squaws, from the chiefs and braves of the Ogallala Sioux, and bear such euphonious names; as Red Cloud, Red Dog, Blue Horse, Red Leaf, High Wolf, etc., and are dressed in full Indian costume, and are painted in the highest style of brown, red and yellow, and in appearance and trappings, they outdo even Dolly Varden herself. In his speech to the Secretary, Red Cloud said the Ogallala Sioux number 600 lodges, and with the Brule Sioux 1000 lodges. The chiefs had some complaints to make about the white man's depredations, expressed themselves satisfied with their agent, wished to live in peace, and desired guns, ammunition, good horses and supplies, with an appropriation of money for their comfort in visiting the Eastern cities. They were not at all backward in stating their numerous wants. In short, it was the same old story which Texans on our frontier understand so well. They number about thirty, who have come to see the "Great Father," tell him how good and true they have been, and ask continued large gifts. Favored Injun! Deceived white man!

Spending the Sabbath here, although responsible for two services for our brother, we improved the remaining time in visiting three of the Sabbath-schools in the central part of the city, and, although two of them belonged to the largest Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in the city, yet all three together would scarcely outnumber the schools of either the same churches at home. The rooms were admirably arranged, the management thorough, but the numbers few. We attended the immense Congregational Church, the building of which Gen. O. O. Howard's name has been so closely associated in connection with "abandoned lands," etc., and heard read, on the closed Bible, a very neat, moral essay on "the wickedness of Gehazi," as it is now developed in the disjointed times and corruption of officials and their employees. It abounded in "hits" and smart sayings, but lacked the Gospel of Jesus.

I am told that kind of preaching greatly abounds here—some glorify the officials, and some expose them, but there is little of the pure, pithy, pointed doctrines of salvation urged upon their attention and reception. The great "Metropolitan Methodist Church" is now the fashionable church, or rather the "court" church in the city. Here the President and other high officials attend worship. It is centrally located, of a pure Grecian architecture, and in both design and finish beautiful and gorgeous. Its windows are all memorial, costing \$500 each, and are full of historic and symbolical designs and names of deceased ministers and laymen of the General Church. They are elegant in every respect. In the wall, just over the pulpit, is a square stone from Mt. Sinai, whilst the pulpit itself is made of wood brought from Palestine, and the sofa and chairs are lined with a beautiful wood from Mt. Olivet. And yet, with all this grandeur, and these precious things brought from the Holy Land, the souls of that vast audience would starve under the political and philosophical harangues to which they have listened from their late pastor and the former chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Newman. It is hoped his successor will preach the gospel. The church cost \$250,000, and with a funded debt still upon it of \$50,000, and a yearly expense of \$10,000, much of the outward glory of the house must be marred to those who

steadily worship in it, and are responsible for its debts.

So, too, with the Congregational Church before mentioned, which cost \$100,000, and is an imposing stone structure, there is a debt of \$30,000.

The new Methodist Church, South—the Mt. Vernon—is built in elegant style, with ample accommodations for congregation and Sabbath-school. It cost \$70,000, and still carries a debt of \$25,000. Numbering now 300 members, it is a power for good in the city.

The Southern Presbyterians have as yet no building, and are worshipping in a hall. Four years ago the Rev. Mr. Pitzer visited the city and found a scattered few who had become disgusted with the political truckling of the Presbyterian pulpits, and, at their solicitation, he began to preach amid many discouragements and much opposition, and, under God's blessing, he has gathered in about 100 members. They have bought a lot and purpose to begin a building at once. No one not on the ground can appreciate the struggle which it has cost our Southern churches to maintain an existence here. The official patronage of the government is quietly used against them, and many who would be with them remain where they are rather than lose their employment and their living. Yet, with all this silent opposition, they are advancing. God will yet overrule all for His glory and the purity of His gospel.

I will only mention the change which the visitor sees in the general progress of the city. Everywhere you will notice gigantic improvements going forward. The different streets and avenues are alive with workmen in all directions; leveling here, filling up and straightening there, and again laying down Nicholson pavements. They are also laying out new parks and beautifying old ones. Elegant residences, and in places entire blocks, are going up in all directions, until it seems that Washington is no longer to be called "the city of magnificent distances" by way of reproach, but ere many years, the most beautiful and elegant city in appearance in America. A plan is now on foot also to construct a series of boulevards for public use and comfort, at an immense cost, beginning at the Capitol grounds, thence running down by the Botanical Gardens, the Smithsonian Institute, and along the banks of the historic Potomac by the Washington monument, and west of the White House to Georgetown. When completed, this work will be the crowning glory and attraction of the city. May we not hope that the Government will also be restored to its former republican simplicity and integrity, and that the statesmen of the nation will again occupy its offices of respectability, and make its laws in Congress!

R. F. B.

The New York *Methodist* comments upon the elections in the late General Conference in the following language:

The elections to office are a great, not to say intolerable, burden to the General Conference, and give it as much the complexion of a political convention as of a legislative assembly. According to our count, nearly one hundred and fifty ministerial members of the Conference were voted for as candidates for salaried or unsalaried offices. The amount of canvassing and caucusing was prodigious, and prevented in many instances full attention to the legislative business of the body. Where so many personal interests are involved, it is difficult for members to approach the consideration of general questions without a bias. It is even now an inquiry of moment whether it were not wise for the Conference to remit the election of many officers to the boards of which it has become the creator.

Correspondence.

The San Marcos District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The District Conference for San Marcos District, West Texas Conference, for 1872, met in Seguin on Thursday morning, May 23d. Our Presiding Elder not being able to attend until Saturday evening, Rev. H. A. Graves, of Seguin Station, was elected President and A. H. Sutherland Secretary.

Our district has six pastoral charges. The Conference was composed of about sixty members, twenty-six of whom were present, and more would have been, but were prohibited on account of heavy rains. The session was one of great pleasure and profit. Information upon the interests and enterprises of the church was greatly diffused, which will be conveyed by each member to the churches throughout the district. An excellent spirit of piety pervaded the members and spectators during the entire session, and all left with a purer devotion to God and His cause.

The various committees reported very encouragingly in the main.

The Committee on the Spiritual State of the Several Churches in the District reports very good attendance upon the ordinances and social meetings of the church. It also says, "the temperance cause is working wonders in our midst—not only in saving many from the drunkard's grave, but in paving the way for a general revival of religion." It also calls attention to the appointment of the bishops of a week of prayer, beginning August 11th, and observing the Friday included as a day of fasting.

It appears from the missionary report that the Sunday-school at Seguin has a missionary society and safe. On the first Sunday in each month the missionary collection is taken up in the school and deposited in its safe, which is not opened until the pastor starts to the Annual Conference. Could not such an organization be effected in every Southern Methodist Sunday-school in the State? With a little extra labor it could. Such would not only realize a large revenue to our missionary treasury, but would soon implant in the heart of our church, its children and congregations the true missionary spirit.

The report on Sunday-schools shows only about thirteen Southern Methodist schools in the district, but these well supplied with our literature.

The report on Finance shows great improvement on the part of the church in the support of the ministry. Church building and improving under considerable progress.

On Sunday of the conference the new Methodist Church in Seguin was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. Beginning ten minutes past ten o'clock, the Sunday-school sang two songs from the Amaranth as the first hymns of praise sang in the public worship of God in the new church. Several children were then baptized. After which the Rev. Buckner Harris, of San Antonio, preached the dedication sermon. It was an excellent discourse from the text, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

Bro. Thornberry then arose and announced the indebtedness of the church to still be \$380, and, after giving a stirring talk, he called Judge Ireland, of Seguin, forward, who conducted the collection and succeeded in raising more than the amount called for. Whereupon the Building Committee presented the house, and it was dedicated according to the simple but impressive service of the Discipline. It is a commodious building, and when finished will be an ornament to the thriving and intelligent town of Seguin.

Such deep seriousness pervaded the

congregation on Sunday night that the pastor announced preaching for the next night. Since then the meeting has been protracted, and at last accounts was still gathering strength and increasing in interest.

Yours truly,

A. H. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Board of Finance.

To the Members of the East Texas Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—The time of our annual meeting is approaching, and much remains to be accomplished. Remember there are many needy claimants upon the church in East Texas, and we are bound to assist them. Be prompt. Perform your duty and be ready to make a good report to the Joint Board of Finance on the 21st day of November, with your money neatly closed in separate packages and plainly labeled with amount in kind. Below you will find the assessment made at our last conference with the names of the members of the board for the present conference year:

Marshall District.....	\$600
Palestine District.....	300
San Augustine District.....	300
Crockett District.....	200
Beaumont District.....	100

Names of members appointed at the last conference on the Joint Board:

Marshall District, W. H. Moss, J. B. Hall; Palestine District, E. P. Rogers, E. P. Givens; San Augustine District, E. L. Armstrong, L. V. Greer; Crockett District, J. C. Woolam, Joel S. Collins; Beaumont District, W. C. Collins, J. F. Ridley.

Brethren, let us earnestly strive to perform the duties assigned us, and many will rise up to bless us even in this world. E. L. ARMSTRONG,

Chairman Joint Board of Finance of East Texas Conference.

JASPER, June 8, 1872.

Damaging Effects of Controversy on Unimportant Religious Topics.

An officer in an evangelical Church, in a community in Texas which had been noted for its attention to the subject of religion, says that the interests of truth in that community have been greatly damaged by frequent public debates and controversies, held there on the non-essentials of religion—such as Campbellism, immersion, infant baptism, etc.

He says, many men, heretofore serious inquirers after truth, have by such discussions, and the temper manifested by the debaters, been driven into the neglect of all religion and a few into atheism. What think you of such debates and discussions?

A DISCIPLE OF CHRIST.

Was Not that a Good Rule?

An individual said he made it a rule when visiting a family to ascertain, 1. If they possessed a Bible. 2. If they paid for and received regularly a religious newspaper. 3. If in either respect they were deficient, he endeavored to take measures to supply the deficiency.

Suppose every Christian were to adopt the above as a rule of life, would not a great increase in the circulation of Bibles and newspapers be the result? X.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—Our religious prospects on Butler Circuit are improving. This is a new circuit, formed at our last Conference, with four appointments, now having seven. At Harrison Chapel our people are building an excellent church edifice—ready for use at our third quarterly meeting, the first Sunday in July. At Mount Pisgah, near Oakwood Station, we organized a church with five members. Seekers of religion at every appointment. Interest for the salvation of souls manifested by most of our membership.

H. M. GLASS,
Preacher in Charge.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It is said that fresh blood rubbed on the body of fruit trees once a week will stop the depredations of rabbits.

The Bermuda grass is an excellent pasture grass. When once set it is hard to get rid of. It thrives well in our warm climate. The fact that it is so hard to kill, proves that it is thrifty.

An experienced gardener told us recently of an excellent plan to save labor in raising vegetables. His rule is to keep the garden well pulverized and to work it out before the weeds can grow.

It takes as much to fatten a hog of the hickory shad order, which will make at the best 140 pounds, as it will to make a Chester white, an Essex or Berkshire weigh 300. We suggest that the 300 pound hog is more profitable stock.

People will use tobacco. We don't; yet we note the fact that Texas pays many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for the tobacco which another State has produced. We have seen tobacco growing luxuriantly on Texas soil.

Poultry houses should be light. Any one who has observed the difference in the yolk of an egg from a hen confined in a dark room, and one that has the run of the yard and an open, dry, warm and well ventilated hen house, will admit the value of light.

A strong solution of oak bark, or, in Texas phrase, strong oak bark ooze, is a good wash for sore or galled shoulders. The wash should be followed by an anointing with linseed oil. Rub it in well. To make the shoulders tough wash them twice a day with the oak bark ooze.

We submit a question for farmers. When we estimate the strength of oxen and the fact that they are less expensive than the horse or the mule, against the superior quickness or speed of the latter, which is the more profitable to the farmer in the course of a year's labor?

We paid, the other day, twenty-five cents for a little package of sage. It is easily raised, and our Texas gardeners might supply home market. That we bought had on it the brand of a Northern firm. It is a pity if Texas cannot raise its own sage. We would much rather buy the product of Texas soil.

On the prairie lands of Texas the hedge will one day supercede the fence. It is the only reliance in many parts of Europe. It is as common in England as the worm fence is in Texas, and in many places in the North the bois d'arc is imported from Texas and made into a substantial hedge. Other things have been tried; we would be glad to have suggestions.

The gopher in Texas is a species of the mole, and is often mischievous in gardens. We see it stated that potash placed here and there in their runs will drive them away. Castor beans planted irregularly over the garden will drive them. We have known this last experiment tried successfully. Another plan which has been tried with success is to place small balls of flour and arsenic mixed in their holes.

WASTE BASKET.

What can a man have in his pocket when it is empty? A big hole.

What part of a rifle is like an assault? The breech of the piece.

Why ought one not to joke about a queen? Because she's no subject.

Can anything that is baleful be a blessing? Yes; a bale full of cotton.

"Take care of the pence," etc. Smith says it is the ex-pense he has to look out for.

People born with silver spoons in their mouths don't always make a stir in the world.

A shrewd old lady compares her husband to a tallow candle; he always sputters and smokes when he's put out.

A man who has lost his eyesight by reading a borrowed paper, recovered it soon after he became a subscriber for it.

What is the difference between a French pastry-cook and a bill-sticker? One puffs up paste and the other pastes up puffs.

A pawnbroker having joined a temperance society, it was remarked that there need be no fear of his not keeping the pledge.

An exchange says: "In our paragraph yesterday concerning thirteen ministers who had been spanked in infancy, for spanked read sprinkled."

"Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean. Now what makes the ocean get angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often, my son."

"Can you tell me how old the Devil is?" asked an irreverent fellow of a clergyman. "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

A lawyer in St. Louis attempted to try a case the other day when half drunk, but the judge stopped him, saying, "No lawyer can serve two bars at the same time."

A friend of ours, who is a great Sabbatarian, and who enjoys an airing along the sea shore, says he loves to see the sea calm on a Sunday, he so dislikes Sabbath breakers.

A most excellent old lady is much exercised in mind to know how it is a little quicksilver in a glass tube can make such hot weather by just raising an inch or two.

The following somewhat ambiguous paragraph appeared in an Edinburgh paper: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W. is a malicious fabrication."

A proud father in England lately explained to a school teacher as follows: "What accounts for John being such a bad scollar is that he's my son by my wife's first husband."

In olden times divines argued on "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?" An interesting inquiry of a similar nature would be, "How many lawyers can stand on a point of law?"

Two young men hunting on the St. Sebastian river, near St. Augustine, Fla., the other day, proposed to set down upon a certain log to rest, but changed their minds when they found it to be a lively alligator.

The Danbury News tells of a boozey chap at a party who succeeded in disguising his condition until the apples were passed around. When he saw them his emotion overcame him. "What!" he exclaimed, "apples at this season? Are they ripe?"

Here is human nature in a three year old: "What would you do if mamma should die?" asked a lady of her three year old girl that we wouldn't take a hundred dollars for. "Well, mamma, was the melancholy response, "I suppose I would have to spank myself."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Adopted at Philadelphia, June 6, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th of June, 1872. Again it declares its faith, and appeals to its history and announces its position on the question before the country. First, during eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times; it suppressed a gigantic rebellion and emancipated four millions of slaves; declared the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage, exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity; it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomes all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors; it has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration has been protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights secured from European powers; a uniform national currency has been provided; repudiation frowned down; the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens; and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, despite annually large reductions in rate of taxation; the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year; great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; mercenary foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. We believe the people will not intrust the Government to those who resisted every step forward of this beneficial progress; complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be candidly sustained, because they are right—not merely tolerated because they are law—and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured these amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for their liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewarded for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a return to the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public positions, while practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the

principal; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industry and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the additional legislation, as well as to extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such sickness.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of her adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge continual and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital; and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profits for these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain of the late rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and that, therefore, they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission into wide fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States.

17. It is the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

HENRY WILSON,

Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

The "Natick Shoemaker," as his friends familiarly called him, was born of humble parentage at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812. By reason of the poverty of his parents he was apprenticed to a farmer of his town at the early age of ten years, in which position he remained until he reached his twenty-first year, his educational advantages being limited to some twelve months schooling. His insatiable taste for reading, however, procured him access to a good library, from which, during his apprenticeship, he borrowed and read, on Sundays and evenings when unemployed, by moonlight and firelight, over 1000 volumes of choice literature. His majority attained, he left his native town, and on foot traveled to Natick, Mass., where he hired himself to a shoemaker, at which trade he continued two years, after which time, having saved some spare money, he returned to New Hampshire and pursued his studies in several local academies. Losing his hard earnings, through the failure of a friend with whom he had intrusted them, his school studies terminated, and he resumed his trade of shoemaker, continuing at the "kit" for some two years. At this time, in 1840, his political life commenced by an ardent advocacy of Gen. Harrison for President, since which time his name has been identified with every subsequent measure of national importance in the United States. In this year he was sent from Natick as Representative, which post he filled for three years, when he entered the Senate of his adopted State for two years; in 1845 he carried to Washington the great anti-slavery petition of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas; in 1848 he became prominent as a leader in the Free Soil movement, at which time he edited the *Boston Republican*, continuing to do so for two years; in 1849 was Chairman of the State Committee of his party; in 1850-51 was elected State Senator, during both terms being President of the Senate. During the succeeding five years he filled a number of prominent political positions, but was defeated as a candidate for Congress and Governor. In 1845 he succeeded Edward Everett in the United States Senate, at which period he fiercely advocated the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—his own bill on the latter subject eventually passing in 1862. In 1856 he was challenged by Senator Brooks, from South Carolina, for language used when commenting on the latter's attack upon Sumner, but declined the challenge on the ground that dueling was forbidden by the law of the country. For four years he labored arduously in the Senate, and at the close of his term was honored by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, returning him to the Senate for the years 1861-2. At this time, as Chairman of the Military Committee, and throughout the entire war, in sundry positions, he labored as few had ever done in a similar official capacity, extorting many compliments for the rapidity and thoroughness of his work. In 1865 he was for the third time elected to the Senate for a term of six years. Senator Wilson is of commanding presence, large, portly and possessed of a splendid physique. His speeches are characterized by thoughtful deliberation and clearness, but for their effect depend mainly upon the hearty earnestness with which they are accompanied. His nomination by the party he had served so faithfully since its first organization surprised no one; it was felt to be evidently his due above and beyond all other claimants for this its highest compliment.

CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—The Republican National Convention, numbering its delegates from every State and Territory, has met, done its work, and the result is already heralded by the lightning to the uttermost borders of the land. Its nominees and the platform of its principles—strangely incongruous as the medley is—are now the rallying cry for the coming campaign of the party. It was a "mixed body," and it is to be presumed contained the talent and statesmanship of the party, but evidently, on the second day of the session, "the man and the brother" bore off the palm in the speeches delivered on the stand. The Academy of Music was magnificently prepared for the occasion. The front of the house and lines extending across "Broad street" were graced with a liberal display of bunting and streamers. Pressing your way between the rows of policemen, your ticket "only for this day and this session," admits you into the vestibule, which is filled with some of the choicest productions of the conservatory. Terra cotta vases containing fresh cut flowers flank the entrances to the inner corridor on every side. Before you is the stage, in the center of which sits the President of the Convention, surrounded by his Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries, and in his rear the distinguished guests. Behind his desk are strung aloft two massive stands of white and gold, each upholding a coronet of gas jets shaded with glass globes. Between these sumptuous light dispensers is a row of ornate vases brimming with odorous exotics. A parapet four feet high, with creeping plants of rare varieties, forms the background of this densely packed stage. From the rear of this ivy-mantled partition rise up, in tier on tier, like the seats of an amphitheatre, the chairs and desks of the representatives of the press of the nation. The desks are covered with white muslin, and are arranged in three parallel sections, with intervening passage ways, thereby affording easy egress and ingress. On both sides of the desks are vases of exotics and blooming plants, and in the rear, encircled with evergreens, is a charming scene, on canvas, representing an Italian sunset. The delegates are systematically arranged in the parquet circle, in the central part of the building and in front of the stage. The guests are seated in the four galleries which run around three sides of the building, which now contains 3000 people. You look around, and at equal distant spaces in the balcony, the family circle, and the amphitheatre fronts, are storm-flags gracefully thrown over, the ends gathered in and fixed to the pillars supporting each tier. You see, too, large sized and well-executed shields, bearing the arms of every State and Territory in the Union, hung over each flag. The spaces between the flags are taken up with wreaths of laurel and rustic baskets containing living and flowering plants.

It is the second day of the Convention—the day which is to settle the candidates of one party for the first and second highest offices in the gift of the American people. Hour after hour passes—speeches, nominations, voting, clapping hands, cheering, waving handkerchiefs—all have their place; sometimes there is order, sometimes the greatest of confusion; and at last the struggle is over, as Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is chosen for the Vice-Presidency. For the President there seemed but one sentiment.

For the privilege of witnessing the proceedings your correspondent is indebted to the courtesy of Lieutenant Governor Flanigan, the Chairman, and the Hon. G. T. Ruby, the Secretary, of the Texas delegation. So much for the political world. R. F. B.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 26, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The third installment of twenty per cent. upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company is due and payable from this date. Subscribers who have failed to remit their second installment will favor us by sending both installments now due in one enclosure. With our heavy and increasing expenditures, it becomes necessary to urge prompt payments, and we trust no further notice will be needed to insure attention.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

WE omit a sketch of President Grant as nominee for re-election by his party; our readers are well-informed on all the prominent events in his career.

IN addition to the Republican platform, adopted at Philadelphia, given on our seventh page, will be found an interesting description of the Convention by our esteemed correspondent, R. F. B.

OUR job office is well supplied with material for executing all manner of publishing work, and we offer our services in this line at lowest rates possible. Orders solicited from the country.

OUR sketch of Senator Henry Wilson, in this week's issue, presents a lesson that every poor, industrious lad in the land may study with great profit and encouragement. We speak of the man, not of the politician.

OUR letter from England, on our fifth page, will be found deeply interesting to all having the welfare of our State at heart. Brother Hurley is doing a noble work for all of us in distributing reliable data regarding Texas throughout Europe. We wish an equally generous movement was at work in the Northern States.

WE are in receipt of programme of the Lee and Jackson Literary Society at the Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va. Among the names of the committee, we notice those of Miss Lucy Kyle and Miss Nora Munger, from Texas, to whom we are doubtless indebted for remembrance. We trust the day is not far distant when our girls may receive, in a home institution, all the educational advantages to be found in other States.

THE first number, new series, of the *Baptist Weekly*, published at New York under the editorial management of Rev. Nathan Brown, D.D., graces our table this week. A capital full-page illustration of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is furnished on the first page, while the remaining fifteen pages are filled with choice reading, current news, and denominational items. We will welcome its visits with much pleasure.

HOW MANY?

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to inquire what proportion of families in the bounds of your circulation observe the time-honored and Divinely-sanctioned custom of family worship—night and morning? I mean where the head of the family is a Methodist. R.

We are unable, from the data at command, to give the exact proportion, but have good reason to fear the duty is sadly neglected.

Some years ago, a Presiding Elder in Texas, at a fourth quarterly conference, felt it his duty to make some inquiries into the state of family religion among the official members, when one of the local preachers, to whom he addressed the question, "Brother, do you find family prayer a source of spiritual benefit to yourself and family?" startled the Conference by rising to his feet and acknowledging that for some time he had been living in neglect of the duty, and as a result he had enjoyed but little religion. With tears, he confessed his fault, and pledged the Conference that he would from that hour set a better example before his family.

Were the question asked at each quarterly conference, would any other local preacher in Texas be compelled to make so sad a disclosure? We hope not. To preach without enough religion in the heart to kindle the fire of devotion in the home circle, must be hard work. We pity the man who bears the burden.

As the Presiding Elder went on with his class meeting he found among the stewards and class leaders composing the conference that neglect of the duty was the rule, while its faithful observance was the exception. We think it would be well if Presiding Elders would hold such class meetings frequently. It may discover neglect of duty where it is least expected, but it may also lead to the restoration of many forsaken altars.

A prayerless saint is no occasion of alarm to the devil, and a church full of such Christians will make feeble inroads into his kingdom. A Christian who will not pray with his family usually prays but little for them, and the absence of the parent's prayer often destroys the effect of the preacher's sermon. No wonder the children of professedly religious parents grow up in sin when the parents by their actions, have said they did not consider salvation worth praying for.

We remember at a camp meeting some years ago, when the appeals of the preacher failed to move the hearts of sinners, he turned to the church and urged upon them their need of a deeper work of grace, reminding them in pointed terms of their neglect of family religion. He then called upon all who would join in a covenant to erect a family altar on their return to their homes to meet him in the altar. It was soon crowded. Husbands and wives with their children met there, and, with tears, renewed their vows to live nearer to God. When they retired the invitation was again addressed the sinners and they responded promptly, and found a praying church ready to meet them. If sinners will not yield let the preacher appeal to his prayerless church, and possibly he may find one of the stumbling blocks that hinder the return of sinners.

DON'T FORGET THEM.

The trustees of the New England Conference have received from the estate of Sarah M. Howe \$2100 for the benefit of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of said Conference. We read this statement with great interest. There is no class for whom less provision is made; yet none that has stronger claims on the sympathy and liberality of the church. A minister who is faithful to his vocation has no time nor opportunity to lay up a competency for old age or a growing family. He is cut off from secular pursuits, and his salary, even when the church is liberal, looks only to a support. Whoever enters upon this sacred calling gives up the prospect of accumulating houses and lands. When old age comes on, or death arrests his labors, too often there is no home or income provided for the helpless ones, while the church makes but precarious provision for them.

These facts have made the hearts of many faithful preachers ache. Nothing but a trust in God could sustain them. It is well for the church that so many have faith, or the pulpit would often be empty. The faith of the preacher is a rebuke to the church which makes its frequent exercise a necessity.

Right in this connection we are reminded that sometimes preachers fail to attend to the Conference collection, which is the only relief our church has provided for our worn-out preachers and the widows and orphans of those who are in their graves. Is not that strange? One of these days the widow or orphan of these very preachers may feel the sting when other preachers neglect their duty.

THE SOUTHERN BISHOP.—Bishop Haven is to come South. He will make his home in Atlanta. The General Conference not being prepared to answer the call of the colored people for a bishop, has given them Gilbert Haven. We think it an admirable arrangement. Having ever looked at Southern character and life from a New England standpoint, he will now have an opportunity of looking at New England from a Southern standpoint. As nobody has ever yet mistaken the coming bishop for an olive branch, or a white flag, or anything else in that line, we shall not be the first to commit the folly, yet we are glad, if they send any one into the Southern field, that Bishop Haven is the man. There are others who would be benefited by a trip to this climate. They are possessed of intense convictions, and have got into such a way of loving or hating hugely things with which they are imperfectly acquainted, that actual contact with the objects of their admiration or disgust is needed to secure a healthy tone of mind.

THE Gatesville *Sun* informs us that a number of churches and school-houses are being built in Hamilton county. There is no better indication of a healthful condition of the public mind than churches and school-houses. It is a good investment, for it will attract the right sort of immigration.

WE see by the *Baptist Weekly* of June 18th that Miss Sarah E. Smiley, the well-known Quakeress preacher, and Rev. Mr. Hiles, a preacher of the same society, were baptized at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, the 9th of this month by the pastor, Rev. George F. Pentecost. Miss Smiley, prior to her baptism, stated that she had been for some years dissatisfied with a spiritual baptism and a spiritual Lord's Supper; hence she was led to renounce her relations to the Society of Friends. She intended to join no other society. "She desired fellowship with all Christian churches, and considered herself as entering the church universal." Mr. Hiles made a similar statement. Rev. Mr. Pentecost then stated that neither of the persons about to receive baptism would become members of the Baptist Church by receiving baptism at his hands. "The ordinance," he said, "was not administered by authority of the church of which he was pastor, but on the authority he received from the great Head of the church." The action of Mr. Pentecost will no doubt occasion considerable comment in the church of which he is a member.

DICKENS and other writers have made sport of missionary efforts for the benefit of distant people with unpronounceable names. The labors of missionaries in the Fiji Islands is a sufficient reply to their flings. Thirty-six years ago the Wesleyan missionaries commenced their labors among the cannibals of those islands. They found a people in the lowest stage of degradation; cannibalism, infanticide, strangling of widows at their husband's death were recognized by custom and sanctioned by religion. Now these practices are all abolished and the church numbering 22,799 members and 107,200 attendants upon public worship, many of whom once were cannibals, attest the influence of missionary labor. Schools have been established, and the people are steadily advancing in the scale of intelligence and morality. Can infidelity show such results?

FATHER GAVAZZI gives an encouraging account of the efforts being made for the evangelization of Italy. During the past year seven colporteurs distributed in Rome 30,000 copies of the Scriptures, while 45 who have been laboring in the peninsula have distributed 300,000 copies. One Christian lady gave to the Jews 3,000 copies. The "Free Church of Italy" is represented by 35 ministers. The activity of the evangelical Christians and the readiness of the people to receive and hear the word of God indicates that the day of the redemption of Italy is dawning.

GIVE US CREDIT.—We observe that the *American Lutheran*, of York, Pennsylvania, credits several articles from our columns to the *Christian Advocate*. That is very indefinite. The *Christian Advocate* is a large family. It has spread itself all over the United States. We hope our Pennsylvania confrere will render unto "Texas" the credit that is justly due her.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELIST.

HEALING OF THE NOBLEMAN'S SON.

This miracle was wrought immediately on our Lord's return to Galilee from Samaria, where He had had the interview with the Samaritan woman and her fellow townsmen. This miracle of healing is omitted by all the evangelists except John. This miracle was wrought on the nobleman's son without Christ seeing the child at all. It would appear that while Christ was at the village of Cana, where He had miraculously turned the water into wine, that the nobleman, hearing He was there, came up from Capernaum, which was on the shores of the lake of Galilee, and besought Him to go down and heal the child. It would appear that this nobleman was driven to Christ by the stress of his domestic circumstances rather than by his inward wants; hence Jesus said: "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe." It would seem, however, that the Lord saw that the man had faith to believe that He could heal the child, so He said, "Go thy way; thy son liveth."

This transaction occurred at the seventh hour, or one o'clock. The next day the nobleman met his servants, hastening to relieve his mind by telling him that his suffering child lived and that the fever had left him. The servants and the family, perhaps, knew nothing of the miracle, but the nobleman learned from them that the amendment began "at the same hour in which Jesus said unto him thy son liveth." What a proof have we here of the omnipotence and omniscience of Christ! But this miracle had consequences far more important and interesting, even to the nobleman's family, than the mere healing of the child; for himself believed and his whole house.

HEALING OF PETER'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

This miracle is recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke, but is entirely omitted by John. It was wrought at Capernaum, which was the residence of Simon Peter, and, more than any other locality, the home of Christ during the years of His public ministry.

The three evangelists who record this miracle do so in substantially the same terms, but each one of them in a sufficiently different manner to vindicate their independence of each other. Matthew says that "when Jesus was come into Peter's house He saw his wife's mother laid and sick of a fever." Mark says "Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and anon they tell Him (Jesus) of her." Luke says "Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever, and they besought Him (Jesus) for her." Now let us note the manner in which they state the miracle was wrought. Matthew says: "And he touched her hand and the fever left her." Mark says: "He came and took her by the hand and lifted her up, and immediately the fever left her." Luke says: "He stood over her and rebuked the fever and it left her." They all agree that the healing was instantaneous, for she "immediately arose and ministered

unto them." It is not clear that the nobleman's son was instantly perfectly cured, for when the nobleman asked his servants when the child "began to amend," they said "yesterday, at the seventh hour, the fever left him." Perhaps the child was but a boy, the son of a rich family, and his sudden and perfect recovery was not of any great importance. But here was a mother in a poor family whose help was hourly needed in the domestic affairs of the house, and who had few to wait on and cheer her hours of convalescence. Thus the Savior's acts were not only varied, but suited to peculiar needs.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matthew 13; Mark 4; Luke 8. This, the first, and certainly one of the most interesting and important of the parables is recorded by the evangelists Matthew, Mark and Luke. John makes no mention of it. Indeed, it may be well to notice in this connection that there are no parables recorded in John's Gospel. They are all contained in Matthew, Mark and Luke. St. John has two allegories—"The Good Shepherd" and "The True Vine." John's Gospel, as may have already been remarked, is much less historical and popular in its cast than the other gospels, and is made up for the most part of profound discourses. But to the parable before us. Matthew and Mark in their account of this parable—as is common with them—say very much the same. Luke in some particulars differs from them. Matthew and Mark mention that this parable was delivered at the seaside—that is, the Lake of Galilee. Luke does not mention that it was by the seaside at all, but he agrees with Matthew and Mark that a great multitude were gathered together.

Matthew says that the seed which "fell upon good ground" brought forth some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, and some thirty fold. Whereas, Mark reverses the order thus: thirty, sixty and a hundred fold; while Luke simply states that the seed on the good ground "bear an hundred fold." In speaking of the seed that fell by the "wayside," Luke adds the additional item, "that it was trodden down." Matthew and Mark mention that the seed on the stony ground, when it sprang up, perished, because it had "no deepness of earth." Luke says: "It withered away because it lacked moisture." They all agree in saying that after the delivery of the parable Christ said: "Who hath ears to hear, let him hear."

There can be no misapprehension as to the import and lessons meant to be taught by this parable; because the Great Teacher himself gives in His own explanation of all its several parts, which is not only unspeakably valuable in itself, but also for its illustrative value as to the true method of interpreting all other parables. As this was the introduction of the parabolical method of teaching by Christ, the disciple sought of Him the explanatory commentary He gave them. Matthew, Mark and Luke all say that the disciples "asked him of the parable;" but Mark only mentions that they did after the great multitude had dispersed—"when they were alone." W.

THE work in Spain is progressing. A synod lately met in Madrid which represented nineteen churches. It elected a consistory and adopted a confession of faith.

A WESLEYAN of Southport, England, by name of Fernley, has built, at Manchester, a building for general meetings of all Christian organizations. It cost \$100,000. He has donated \$25,000 to the Wesleyan Mission in Italy, and built a church at Southport which cost \$65,000. This is the age of Christian munificence.

REV. GEORGE LAWES, of the London Missionary Society, lived secluded from intercourse with the civilized world for ten years among the Pacific Islands. He has translated the Bible into their language, and has so far secured the confidence of the people that the chiefs have made him their adviser in all matters which concern them or their people.

THE statistics completed at the census office show the following items: Church organizations, 72,451; total number of church edifices 63,074; total church accommodation, 24,659,562, and aggregate value of church property, \$354,429,581. From this it appears that upwards of 14,000,000 of the inhabitants of this country are not provided with church accommodations.

ABOUT seventy persons attend the services of the Waldenses, Naples. These churches have connected with them four Sunday-schools, which are attended by 130 scholars, and nine evangelical day-schools, attended by upwards of 4,000 scholars; also an orphans' home, a Bible and tract depot, which has circulated 5,000 Bibles and over 70,000 tracts and religious books the past ten years.

WE learn through the *Neches Valley News* that the citizens of Beaumont, Texas, are taking steps toward the erection of a church building, the joint ownership to be in the Methodist and Baptist Churches. A committee was appointed to carry their purpose into effect. The familiar names of Brother J. F. Pipkin and James Armstrong assures us the work will move on all right.

It is at last reliably stated that Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was sent out by that journal in search of Dr. Livingstone, is on his way back to the coast with letters from the great traveler. When Livingstone reaches the civilized world Great Britain will claim the glory of his discoveries, yet it left private enterprise to perform the work which it should have been the pride of the nation to have performed.

THE Persian famine is steadily increasing. Many portions in the South and East have been depopulated. Appeals are still being made to civilized countries for relief. It is a significant fact, that when nations are in distress they turn instinctively to the Christian world for aid. The appeal is being heard and answered in Europe and America. We have heard of no offering from the Pagan world. We are not sure Christendom is doing all its duty.

R. F. B. concludes this week his very interesting letter from Washington.

THE 117 theological seminaries in the United States embrace 366 teachers and 3,204 students. The Roman Catholics have 17 seminaries and 862 students.

REV. MR. HEPWORTH'S congregation has bought six lots on Madison Avenue, New York, and propose building a church of iron which will seat 2000 persons.

THE *Gazetta d'Italia* states that negotiations have been going on between Germany, Austria and Italy, looking to the abolition of the Jesuit establishments in those countries.

It is evident that Gavazzi has no more respect for the capacity of the Pope than he has for his infallibility, and asserts that he was expelled from the college on the ground of general incapacity.

THE company for the revision of the Old Testament have held their tenth session. The preliminary revision has been carried as far as numbers xviii, 24. In May their second revision was commenced.

AN effort is being made to start a railroad reading room in connection with the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad for the benefit of the employees of the road. The suggestion is a good one, which all the other roads of the country should adopt.

AT the request of Pfarrer Reuffle, of Mehmig, the Jansenist archbishop of Utrecht Henricus Loos has gone to Bavaria to attend to the confirmation of the children. The archbishop purposes having an interview with Dollinger on the subject of consecrating the old Catholic bishops.

IN a meeting held under the auspices of the London Missionary Society at Gloucester a short time since, the Rev. Griffith John stated that there are at this time 70,000 Christian converts in China. The "handful of corn on the top of the mountains will shake like the cedars of Lebanon."

SOME unknown friend, having found in the columns of a contemporary Dr. Mood's letter treating of advertisements in the several church papers, which originally appeared in our *Advocate*, kindly copies the same and encloses it to us. Had the paper copying it from our columns given us the usual credit, it would have saved our correspondent much unnecessary labor, besides showing us a proper courtesy.

A YOUNG lady, Miss Auther, of Middletown, New York, contracted the small-pox while nursing a patient suffering from the disease. She was forced to remove to a ruined building in the outskirts of the town, where, without medical attention, she died alone. Her body was found mutilated by the animals which had access to the building. The authorities say they paid a man to attend the girl, but do not know whether he did so or not. Cannot the Fiji Islanders send a missionary to Middletown, New York?

The Sunday School.

Our School Books.

Many persons complain that our Southern Methodist Sunday-school books do not meet the demand of our schools; many of the books are not adapted to the wants of children, while there is a great want of variety. There are difficulties in the way, however, that cannot easily be overcome. Our Book Editor cannot publish at pleasure works when the copy-right belongs to other parties; and until Southern talent and piety shall supply him with the works, he will be unable to meet the demand. He and the Publishing Agent are doing, no doubt, in this direction all in their power. They have published such works as they could control, and then supplemented the publications of our church by libraries carefully selected from those issued by the American Sunday-school Union. When this supply is exhausted, which is often the case with our larger schools, we have to go beyond and select from the publications of other churches, or private publishing houses, books to meet this want. Here more trouble comes in. The theology of one book is unsatisfactory, and the political complexion of another is offensive. The evil is a serious one. The task of selecting a Sunday-school library under these circumstances is one of great importance, but of equally great embarrassment. If we want books suited to the tastes and wants of the South, we must make them. If Southern talent has not produced them, our Book Editor is not in fault. Cannot the South supply this demand? We surely have writers who are capable of supplying this want. Who ever sends out on its mission a Sunday-school book of genuine merit, has done something worth living for.

FEED WELL WHILE GROWING.—

Our butcher told us recently that if calves were starved while young so as to stint their growth, that they would never make good beef afterwards. They ought, he said, to be fed well while growing. We have thought the matter over since, and concluded that if butchers cared for the calves they expected to slaughter, parents and the church ought to care still more for the children whom they wish to save. How many grow to manhood with minds warped, with hearts uncultured, and then the gospel is expected to accomplish great things for them. So it will; but it would have accomplished still more if the whole nature had not been dwarfed by neglect. Better begin early. Grace works by means, and if they are neglected, the penalty must be paid.

In one of the discussions at the late Baptist Sunday-school Union in New York, one of the leading superintendents stated that seventy-five per cent. of the superintendents in the city were country-born. The fact is suggestive, and if in other cities the same rule holds good, it would be worth while seeking the cause. It suggests, among other things, that the Sunday-school is the best refuge a young man from the country can find when exposed to the temptations of a large city. We have known many who have been saved from ruin through its influence.

Sunday-School Picnic.

MR EDITOR—The Union Sunday-school, at Eutaw, superintended by our worthy citizen, Robert Harper, agreed, some weeks ago, to have a picnic on the 8th inst., at Sulphur Springs, two miles west of Kosse. A cordial invitation was extended to Kosse Sunday-school to attend. On the day appointed the two schools convened at the Springs, joined by their parents and friends. There were one hundred and thirty or forty students on the ground, some two hundred of the youth of the community, and all, old and young, numbering nearly five hundred.

When we viewed the array of beauty and youth, and the sober, steady countenances of riper years, all conspiring to interest the little ones, and give a fresh impetus to the great cause of Sunday-schools, we could but regard the gathering with pride and delight.

Appropriate addresses were made, enlivening songs were sung, and all, for the time, seem to dwell in an atmosphere of pure, unalloyed happiness. Then came the sumptuous treat of pies, cakes, and all sorts of good things prepared especially for the little folks—a marked preference being shown them in every way—which seemed to make them superlatively happy, and regard the Sunday-school as one of the great institutions of the age. Peace, quietude and joy ruled the hours as they sped swiftly away, and finally all returned home with the consciousness of having spent a most glorious day. Let it be published in Gath and along the streets of Ashelton that we are doing something here for the morals of our youth, and intend to have a community that will make the hearts of our friends glad when they visit us.

JNO. R. TAYLOR.

KOSSE, TEXAS, JUNE 10, 1872.

NEEDS OF A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—At a recent meeting of superintendents in Boston the needs of Sunday-schools were discussed. Among the chief wants mentioned were:

A missionary spirit in gathering in those now outside; a closer adherence to the Bible in study; a feeling of obligation to the school as well as to the class on the part of the teachers; enthusiasm in the thought that we are a part of the great Sunday-school host, battling for the truth; co-operation of church and home with the school; a good average of piety and other qualifications; a new superintendent; conviction of the greatness of the work in hand; and persistent labor for the conversion of souls; sympathy with other evangelical schools; prayerful preparation of the lesson, beginning on the first day of the week; teaching in the class, instead of preaching; the constant thought that each Sunday may be the last for effort; punctual teachers; teachers who know why their scholars are absent; who will find out the real amount of knowledge possessed by each scholar; who understand the influence of their personal character; who attend teachers' meetings; who are thoroughly consecrated to their work; a superintendent who will come earlier and stay later, who will do something beside teach music, who will do more visiting, who is filled with the Spirit.

PRAYING FOR HER ENEMIES.—A little girl in an Italian Sunday-school complained that some of the children had hissed at her.

"Why did you not do your best to defend yourself, or complain to the master?" inquired the mother.

The child hung down her head and was silent.

"What did you do," added the mother, "when they were seeking their pleasure in tormenting you?"

"I remembered what Jesus did for his enemies," replied the child, "I prayed for them."

The Sunday-School and the Family.

No tongue can tell or pen write the inter-influence of Sabbath-school and family. I have so far presupposed the family to be a model Christian household. Even then the Sabbath-school is indispensable. But how few families are! How many have been reached and rayed by the Sun of Righteousness through the Sunday-school! Lambs are every year running over Jordan dry shod, leading parents across. Brutal fathers and mothers are dragged each week, under the silken bondage of some Sabbath-school child, into the kingdom of God and Sabbath-school song. These songs are in the nurseries of the rich, over the wash-tubs of the poor, prying away at hard, locked-up hearts continually, and dodging in now and again with their freight of love.

As long as children are to be educated for the world first, and as a means to heaven, as long as heaven itself is cut from a child's measure, as long as pernicious influences from mature fathers and mothers descend first and fastest to little ones, so long will Sabbath-schools impress themselves as the prime necessity of the world's Christian education.

If the family feel the Sabbath-school as an invader and a harm, be on the lookout for one of two things—either a malignant Hinduism of religious caste, which the least tincture of love ought to expel, or spiritual rapine, in which worldliness has begotten fatal sloth in regard to the spiritual interests of the child altogether.

The intimacy and interests of Sabbath-school and family are as mutual as the twin limbs of the scissors or the two parts in a melody, or the land and sea. The Sabbath-school is the best, most philosophically true to human want, in fact the most efficient force in the Christian adjustment of a new citizen and soul in his duties to State, and society, and God.—*Sunday-school Teacher.*

Value of Sabbath-Schools.

Lord Ardmillan, in the course of an address delivered at an annual soiree of the Glasgow (Scotland) Sabbath-School Union, said: "So far as I am able to judge, the value and importance of Sabbath-school unions will increase. Not only do such institutions tend to promote Sabbath observance and Sabbath improvement, but they are susceptible of yet wider scope and application, if it be required. It is, I observe in contemplation, and circumstances may occur to render it specially necessary, to have a Sabbath-school Union for Scotland. If it should be found (which I should regret, and do not expect,) that no religious instruction, or defective religious instruction is introduced into our common schools by the people, and more especially by the parents, then this institution and similar institutions will be able to step into the new field, and, with the well tried organization of united churches in Bible teaching and affectionate training, will be able to add the saving and hallowing element of Christian faith and feeling to all other knowledge and to gather in the youth of Scotland for the honor and welfare of our country and for the service of our Father in heaven. I rejoice in the prospect of useful secular education being brought within the reach of all under a national system, and I have such confidence in the people of Scotland that I have no fear of their being hostile or indifferent to sound religious teaching."

CHRIST AS A TEACHER.—A teacher was greatly distressed because she was conscious of other motives besides a desire to benefit her class. She loved teaching for its own sake. She desired the affections of her pupils. She

desired to have the best taught class in the school. She earnestly desired to do good to her pupils—to promote their highest interests, but she was conscious of other desires, and was influenced by them. She said, "Christ had no motive but to do good, and I ought to have no other motive." Her error lay in adhering to the letter instead of the spirit of Christ's example.

Her love of teaching was praiseworthy, and was approved by the Master. Her desire for the esteem of her pupils was praiseworthy so long as it did not lead her to flatter their prejudices, or to neglect their true interests. Her desire to have the best taught class was praiseworthy. We were made to desire excellence, and the principle of emulation is appealed to by an inspired apostle.

While Christ's object was to teach the way of life, he went about doing good to the bodies of men, especially by healing their sicknesses. This was to make his mighty power known, and to prepare men to receive his spiritual instruction. Those who had been healed of distressing maladies would be led by gratitude to listen to his words.

This part of Christ's example suggests that we should labor to promote the temporal as well as the spiritual benefit of our pupils. A wayward member of a Sunday-school class has often been rendered docile by a visit in sickness, or a material contribution to his temporal welfare.—*Sunday-School Teacher.*

How to Treat Strangers.

A Sunday-school missionary in the West, while addressing a Sunday-school, noticed a little girl shabbily dressed and barefooted, shrinking in a corner, her little sunburnt face buried in her hands, the tears trickling between her small brown fingers, and sobbing as if her heart would break. Soon, however, another little girl, about eleven years old, got up and went to her, and taking her by the hand, led her toward a brook, then seated her on a log, and kneeling beside her, she took off her ragged sun-bonnet, and dipping her hand in the water, bathed her eyes and tear-stained face, and smoothed the tangled hair, talking in a cheery manner all the while.

The little one brightened up, the tears all went, and smiles came creeping around the rosy mouth.

The missionary stepped forward and said:

"Is that your little sister, my dear?"

"No, sir," answered the noble child, with tender, earnest eyes, "I have no sister, sir."

"Oh! one of the neighbor's children?" replied the missionary—"a little school-mate, perhaps?"

"Oh, sir, she is a stranger. I do not know where she came from. I never saw her before."

"Then how came you to take her out and have such care for her, if you do not know her?"

"Because she was a stranger, sir, and seemed all alone, and needed somebody to be kind to her."

RULES FOR TEACHERS.—A very skillful and successful teacher of children is wont to express her indebtedness for much of her success to the following rules:

1. When you consent, consent cordially.
2. When you refuse, refuse finally.
3. When you punish, punish good-naturedly.
4. Commend often.
5. Never scold.

Like a little child learning to walk, with a parent's arm encircling it, ever ready to bring complete support, so the restored soul dwells in God.—*Dr. Crosby.*

Boys and Girls.

The Story of a Coat-of-Arms.

A worthy Bishop, who died at Ratisbon, had for his arms two fieldfares, with the motto, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" This strange coat-of-arms had often excited attention, and many persons had wished to know its origin, as it was generally reported that the Bishop had chosen it for himself, and that it bore reference to some great event in his early life. One day an intimate friend asked him its meaning, and the Bishop replied by relating the following story:

Fifty or sixty years ago, a little boy resided at a little village near Dillengen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk he was sent into the woods to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older his father taught him to pick the juniper berries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making hollands.

Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He knew it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day thinking, while he was gathering his juniper berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day, when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a bird-trap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and they were setting the trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and had no doubt but he could catch some.

The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had a great delight to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and, tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds, to bring them as a present to the master.

"A present, my good boy!" cried the schoolmaster; "you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it to you, and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please," said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy as he stood before him, with bare head and feet, and ragged trowsers that reached only half-way down his naked legs. "You are a very singular boy!" said he; "but if you will not take money you must tell me what I can do for you; as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Oh yes!" said the boy, trembling with delight; "you can do for me what I should like better than anything else."

"What is that?" asked the schoolmaster, smiling.

"Teach me to read," cried the boy,

falling on his knees; "oh, dear, kind sir, teach me to read."

The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at all his leisure hours, and learned so rapidly that the schoolmaster recommended him to a nobleman who resided in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in his birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities; and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms.

"What do you mean?" cried the Bishop's friend.

"I mean," returned the Bishop, with a smile, "that the poor boy was MYSELF."

Pug's Mistress.

"Here is a little 'un lost herself, gunnor," said a small street boy to the old tailor in Dark Street.

"And Pug, too," said the little one.

"How is it you carry Pug, when he has two more legs to carry him than you have, my little lady?" asked the tailor.

"Those two legs are the ones that runned him away after the bad dogs, I guess," answered the little lady; "and then I runned after him, and I don't know where I is."

"What is your name?" asked the old man.

"Papa's darling," she said.

"But who is papa?"

"He is darling papa," said the little one.

"Where do you live?" asked the small boy.

"In house, and the house all lost," said the child.

"You must not run after dogs," said the old man. "Scripture bids us 'beware of dogs.' As for myself, I give a wide berth to dogs."

The little lady looked cheerfully up into the old tailor's face, in spite of his severe views. "And mayn't we come in?" she asked.

"Bless me! yes, and welcome!" he cried. "But how will you be found? Your folks will be terribly frightened after you."

"Why," said the little lady, "can't I tell God, and can't God tell them, and then won't they come and fetch us?"

"That, indeed!" cried the old man, with a tear in his eye. "That, indeed! God hears the young ravens when they cry, and I am pretty sure He will you, dearie."

"Run up and down street," he said to the street boy, "and see if you can see the searchers after the lost lamb. She'll be right soon missed from the fold."

He took her into his shop, and she and Pug dropped down on the nearest stool, quite tired; at least she was. Pug looked good for another run, but he kept quiet, thinking perhaps that he had already done mischief enough for one day.

She then shut her eyes, and said, "Our Father, who art in heaven," and the rest of it which you know. After that, she sat still looking at the old man, and the old man every now and then looked at her. "The dearie!" he kept saying; and the queer thought came into his mind, "May be, my own little Polly, that God took to heaven nigh fifty years ago, has come back to comfort my old heart these last days." And the thought, as you may suppose, almost made the old heart young, and it felt bright and gay again, as it used to—when the sound of quick steps in the doorway startled all three. Pug gave a sudden bark.

"Rosa, Rosa! you naughty darlint!" exclaimed Biddy, rushing into the shop with the street boy at her heels, and snatching the little lady in her arms; "you darlint! you naughty darlint!"

"I 'spected you, Biddy," said Rosa, quietly. "I 'spected you." And that is the way the little one was found.—*Child's Paper.*

The Vacant Seat.

The tea-table was set. Everything looked so good, from the bread and butter to the frosted cake in the silver basket. Chairs were placed for father and mother, and for all the children, including a high one for little Carrie by mamma's side. But when all were seated, there was a vacant place, an empty chair.

Tears came into the mother's eye. The father sighed deeply, but the children said nothing. They have seen a little brother and a sister laid away in the cold sleep of death, but their chairs had never been placed at the table, and no plate and knife and fork put there for them. Such a vacancy as this had never occurred in the family circle. What do you think it was?

Why, Leonard, the eldest child, had run away from home! Having taken offense at a reproof more severe than usual, which he richly deserved, the proud boy, in a fit of passion, left his father's house, resolving never to return.

The first time the chairs were thus placed Fred and Johnnie said nothing, for they thought it accidental, and would not wound their parents by any remark about it. But as the thing occurred day after day, Fred asked his mother:

"Why do you always have a chair and plate put there?"

His mother replied: "Because we want Lenny back. This is his home. We think he cannot long live without father and mother, and he may wish to return, but feels ashamed to do so. Possibly he may come so far as to look into the window. If so the sight of his vacant seat may give him confidence to enter. More likely he may hear through some of your father's messengers of that empty chair at home always placed at the table for him. This may touch his heart, and cause him to return."

Having heard this, Fred, who was nine years old, went to the window as if to look for the missing brother, and his eyes were full of tears; while little Johnnie put his arms around his mother's neck and said:

"I'll ask God to send him back, mamma."

The child's prayer was heard. Not long after, Leonard was found by a person employed by his father to search for him. He had already become weary of his wandering. The boy of fourteen, who had always known a father's and a mother's love, found he could not live without it, yet shame kept him away. But when he heard of the vacant chair his pride was conquered. He wept freely, and resolved to return. He did so, confessed his sin, and was forgiven, and became ever after a dutiful son.

Young reader, did you ever think of a vacant seat awaiting you in heaven?—*S. S. Advocate.*

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?—Two boys were playing together, when the larger splashed the other with mud and water. It was only fun, you know, but the little boy felt that it was mean because he could not help himself. We thought so, but before we could speak, a bigger boy who was passing, with a sudden shove, sent the oppressor into the mud, with the exclamation, "How do you like it?" His yells were a judgment upon himself.

BE WISE IN TIME.—If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit; so if youth be trifled away without improvement, riper years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

PUZZLES, ETC.

HOW WAS IT?—One of our neighbors puzzled the census man considerably by his family report. He said, "My wife has had three children and I have had two, and there is only four of them." The census man said if three and two did not make five, he would give it up. How was it? We know the parties, and the man made a correct report.

MY FIRST is a number, well known as can be; Reverse it and then 'tis oft found in the sea; **MY NEXT** is an insect, a pattern for you; **MY WHOLE** is desired for a house that is new.

The merry little boys and girls
Who study hard to learn,
Do love to leave their books, and with
My first to take a turn.
And as they play their varied games,
And happily agree,
Each one my second is to each,
Or surely ought to be.
And as the merry game goes on,
My whole gets tired and hot,
Sits down with others on the grass,
And to my first is not.

If to the country you would go,
Why I can carry you I know;
But if to court, why then, d'ye see,
T'will be your turn to carry me.
And pray be careful when I'm near,
For well you may have cause to fear:
Stand in my way and naught could save
Your being hurried to your grave.

You'll shun my whole if you are wise,
Since headless I cause pain;
Inverted I decrease in size;
Behold me once again,
And then I think you'll clearly see
What benefits both you and me.

A great man down in the sunny land
Of Spain, with her fruits so rare,
Stands forth in his cloak and slouching hat,
My first I do declare.

He holds in his hand a jewelled case,
With a pearl such as divers find,
But a cloud spreads over his swarthy face,
For my second he cannot find.

And here in America oft is seen
My whole with a coat so rough,
And when he sings you stop your ears,
For his voice is awfully gruff.

O dear, very dear to the heart
Is my first if it could be found;
My next into fragments would part,
If brought unawares to the ground.
My whole is the loveliest thing
That ever could nations combine:
My praises creation should sing,
As the gift of a ruler Divine.

I am composed of letters three,
All things must surely come to me,
Save one thing that's possessed by man,
Try what it will, it never can.

Transposed, a name I now become,
Possessed by many boys at home;
I'm sometimes given to a beast,
Though not the largest nor the least.

Transpose me once again, you'll see
What a strong, safe place I'll be:
A place where martyrs oft were thrust,
Because their Father they would trust.

My first is liked by children,
Of that there's little doubt;
My whole is just the very spot
Where you may find it out.
Now, if you would discover
What really is my second,
Just look around on any ground,
And there it may be reckoned.

Complete, I am a noisy word;
Behold me, I'm a noisy bird;
And now transpose, I scarce am heard.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 990.

Charades.—HAMMOCK. FAREWELL. DOGMA. MASSACRE.

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.

MOORE.—Mrs. OLIVIA E. MOORE was born November 17, 1825; was united in marriage with A. H. Moore on the 9th of August, 1860. She was a member of the M. E. Church, South, and died in the triumphs of the Christian religion on the 22d of March, 1872, near Bosqueville, Texas. May the mantle of her piety fall upon her little children and bereaved father, and may the Spirit of God lead them all up to heaven. W. T. MELUGIN.

BOSQUEVILLE, June 7, 1872.

PATTERSON.—Mrs. SARAH W. PATTERSON was born in South Carolina, 1808; embraced religion in the year 1840; was united in marriage with F. Z. Patterson in 1827. She became a member of the M. E. Church soon after her conversion; was a humble, faithful Christian. She died on the 13th of May, 1872, in the presence of her large, devoted family, in the triumphs of faith.

May the Spirit of God lead all the family to their home in heaven. W. T. MELUGIN. BOSQUEVILLE, June 7, 1872. St. Louis Advocate please copy.

Texas Democratic Platform.

We, the Democrats of the State of Texas, in convention assembled, deem it proper to announce our opinions and purposes, in the present critical condition of public affairs. It is, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we have undiminished confidence in the time-honored principles of the Democracy, as embodied in the platform of the Democratic Convention at Austin, January 25, 1871, hereunto annexed and made a part of this platform, and believe that the welfare and prosperity of the country will never be fully restored till those principles are in the ascendant; but we recognize, as an alarming fact, that the issues to be determined in the next Presidential election not only concern matters of constitutional construction and political expediency, but they also involve the far greater and vital question whether we are hereafter to live under a government of law or a government of force.

2. That the present Administration has been subversive of constitutional government and free institutions throughout the country, and in the Southern States has been a system of lawless spoliation and central tyranny; that its chief, by accepting gifts, and bestowing offices in return, by appointing incompetent and unfit relations and personal adherents to positions of profit and trust, and by devoting to unbecoming pleasures and pursuits time that should be given to his official duties, has been culpably remiss of the responsibilities and dignity of his high standing; has set a bad example to the people and violated alike the obligations of good faith and the usages of common decency; and that, encouraged and aided by the party in power, he has attempted to usurp or control legislative and judicial functions, and thus establish a consolidated personal government destructive of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

3. That in view of the threatening pretensions and great power of those now in authority, we consider their expulsion from all offices of honor or trust to be essential to the peace and welfare of the country, and to the preservation of constitutional government.

4. That we have seen with profound satisfaction the patriotic movement of the Liberal Republicans lately assembled in convention at Cincinnati, and we fully concur with them in believing that local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual, the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation, a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed, and is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and broods a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims of public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitration, favoritism and patronage, and again a post of honor. We demand Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people; which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of government economically administered,

pensions, interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof.

5. That we recognize the movement of Liberal Republicans in opposition to the present administration of the general government as a commendable effort in behalf of reform and constitutional liberty, and we, the Democratic party of Texas, confiding in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the great National Democratic party, to assemble in Baltimore, do hereby pledge ourselves to a vigorous support of the policy to be enacted by the Baltimore Convention, and to battle for the restoration of civil government under whatever leadership it may direct.

6. That whoever may be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, this convention finds no reason therefrom for destroying, impairing or even modifying the present organization of the Democratic party; but of maintaining its organization for the purpose of putting down and removing the abuses under which our people labor from the tyrannical, dishonest and unscrupulous State government of Texas.

7. That we are opposed to all monied subsidies to private corporations by the State Government, and regard the same as unsound in principle and dangerous in practice.

8. That it is the duty of the general government to protect our citizens from the murderous bands of Mexicans and savages who are daily pillaging our country, murdering our citizens, and driving back the tide of civilization from our western frontier.

9. WHEREAS, The school fund, sacredly set apart for the education of the children of this State, has, under the political misrule of the last two years, been plundered by speculation, squandered and perverted to political purposes, the Democratic party deem it fitting on this occasion to reaffirm the opinion that, agreeably to the policy the party has hitherto pursued, it is the duty of the State to establish common schools and furnish the means of a good common education to every child within our State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASHBEL SMITH, Chairman.

Platform of the Austin Convention of January 25, 1871, reaffirmed at Corsicana:

It becomes necessary from time to time for the friends of constitutional government to reassert their devotion to it, and to proclaim the principles upon which it should be administered, and when its enemies obtain power to expose their usurpation, to the end that the whole people may be aroused to action, to protect their rights at the ballot-box; therefore be it resolved,

Resolved, 1. That the Democracy of Texas have an abiding confidence in the devotion of the National Democratic party to the correct principles of government, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with it, as an integral part thereof, in its future efforts to restore the government in its administration to the principles on which it was founded.

2. That we rely upon the honesty and capacity of the people for self-government.

3. That the constitution, as formed by the free voice of the States, is the foundation of the powers of the government.

4. That the powers of the general government are restricted to the express grants of the constitution, and all powers not granted are reserved to the States and the people thereof.

5. That the regulation of suffrage and elections belongs to the respective States, and any interference by the general government with intent to control either, is a gross usurpation of power, and the use of the military at elections to overawe the people and prevent a full and fair expression of

their political sentiments, is utterly subversive of free government, and should be restricted by all proper means until the evil is abolished, and an honest and untrammelled ballot restored.

6. The the abolition of slavery as a result of war is accepted as a fixed fact, and it becomes our duty, by State legislation, to provide for the security and well being of all classes of men, native or foreign, white or black.

7. The immigration of the white races from all quarters of the world should be encouraged, and there should be no unreasonable impediments or delay to naturalization and citizenship, the Democratic party having been uniformly in favor of a liberal policy towards persons of foreign birth who in good faith seek a home among us.

8. That we will yield obediently to the constitution and laws.

9. That we, the Democratic party of Texas, are in favor of a judicious, liberal and uniform system of internal improvements.

10. That the Radical State government of Texas has forfeited all claims to the respect of mankind by its unconstitutional and oppressive enactments, and to the end that the citizens of this State and the United States may fully comprehend the grievances we are suffering from the wrongs and usurpations of said Radical government, we charge them as follows: First—In violation of the Federal and State constitution the Legislature of this State has conferred on the Governor, in obedience to his own dictation, the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, to declare the civil laws suspended, close the courts, refuse to our citizens the right of trial by jury and subject them to trial by a court-martial, composed of men who know nothing of the rules of law and evidence. Second—They have in violation of the constitution, likewise at the Governor's dictation, given him the power, by aid of a police force appointed by himself and officered by men of his appointment, to subject our citizens to seizure of their persons and property, and to subject their houses to unreasonable search, without warrant, and with no probable cause, supported either by oath or affirmation. Third—That said police have, without warrant, or oath, or affirmation, charging an offense, and even when no offense had been committed, arrested and imprisoned our citizens, and have extorted from those, as the terms of release, a large sum of money, refusing them the benefit of counsel or trial, without being confronted by their accusers or the witnesses against them, and under a threat of trial by court-martial if they refuse the required sum. Fourth—The Legislature has, by enactment, in violation of a plain constitutional provision, authorized the Governor to remove officers elected by the people and appoint men of his own choice in their place, which power he has repeatedly exercised. Fifth—The Legislature has authorized the Governor to appoint thirty-five district attorneys, when the constitution of the State provides that they shall be elected, and he has exercised this power and causes these officers so illegally appointed to be paid in the aggregate forty-two thousand dollars annually out of the State Treasury, thereby violating the constitution and plundering the people. Sixth—The Legislature has virtually abolished every check that secures the purity of the ballot-box, and throws difficulties in the way of a full vote by compelling the people to vote at but one precinct in each county, on tickets that are numbered for future identification, thereby rendering the detection of official frauds impossible, by failing to adopt a different mode of voting, as authorized by the Constitution.

Seventh—The Radical party of the State has obtained power by fraud and intimidation. The Legislature seeks to perpetuate this power by making the elective franchise dependent on the caprices of registrars, subject, and this in times of profound peace, to appointment or removal at the caprice of the Governor. Eighth—That the Senate and House of Representatives, in utter disregard of the laws regulating contested elections, and without complaint in the manner and time prescribed by laws, on *ex parte* statements or affidavits, deprived members of their seats, and their constituency of representation in the Legislature, with the intention of securing for the Radical party a majority in that body. Ninth—That having been elected for a term of two years, they have continued their existence as a Legislature for three years by an enactment of their own body. Tenth—In order to subsidize and corrupt the press, they have established newspapers in each Judicial District to advocate the interests of the Radical party, and although many of them had, at the time of their establishment, no circulation in order to give them money and support, they have compelled public or private sales ordered by any court, and sales under executions, in any county of the respective districts, to be published in the paper of the district at great expense to the widows and orphans of deceased persons, and of creditors of their estates, although not a single copy of the said paper might be taken in the county where the sale is to be made. Eleventh—It has just attempted to remove the Radical Senator who has denounced their corruption by electing in his stead a military officer, who is not a citizen of the State of Texas. Twelfth—In view of these high crimes and political misdemeanors of the Radical party, committed against the great interests of the people of Texas—

11. That we invite all good men, whatever may have been their past political preferences, to unite with the Democratic party in removing from place and power those who now control the State government, in order to release the people from oppressive revenue and unequal taxation, to insure an honest administration of the laws, and an honest and economical expenditure of the public monies, and to throw the agis of justice and protection over the person and property of every individual whatsoever in the State of Texas.

[Signed] ASHBEL SMITH, Chairman.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—With but little available stock on hand, and under the influence of a decline in other markets at the opening of the week, buyers have virtually been out of market except at prices considerably below those previously ruling. Factors have been unwilling to make such large concessions, and, as a consequence, we have no sales to report. Receipts for the week foot 238 bales; exports, 1496 bales, of which amount over half went foreign:

Low Ordinary.....	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Ordinary.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Low Middling.....	19 3/4 @ 20
Middling.....	20 1/2 @ 20 3/4

WOOL.—With additional receipts for the week amounting to some 400 sacks, and no change of a favorable character in the reports from other markets, prices have again tended downward, but buyers have not been anxious for stocks even at the concessions. The sales amount to about 10,000 pounds on the basis of our present quotations, the market being further relieved by shipments North as suggested in our last:

Burry Wool.....	25 @ 30
Coarse, free of burs.....	33 @ 37
Medium.....	38 @ 40
Fine.....	nominal

TEXAS ITEMS.

One brick yard in Waco turns out 10,000 brick every day.

It is estimated that Cherokee county will make 15,000 bales of cotton.

The Waco *Advance* tells of a wagon load of home-raised apples in the streets of that city.

The grasshoppers have appeared in Gonzales county, but have done thus far but little damage.

The dry weather on Galveston Island is injuring the grapes. They show large signs of dry rot.

The Marlin *Telegram* thinks the prospects for crops in that region more favorable than any preceding year.

It is expected that the cars will be running to Dexter, a station about thirteen miles south of Dallas, by the first of July.

The storm which damaged New Braunfels, destroying its mills, bridge, and causing the loss of several lives, extended west.

Corn is selling readily in Collin county at \$1 to \$1 25 per bushel. The wheat crop will average twenty-five bushels per acre.

The Waco *Examiner* was recently shown two stalks of choice oats. One, the Norway, was decidedly superior, both as to size of stalk and weight of head.

The fruit crop of Cherokee county is breaking down the trees with its weight. The *Observer* reports a load of ripe apples in Rusk. Cherokee is a fine fruit region.

The Lampasas *Dispatch* says a number of visitors have arrived at the Springs. Some have put up tents, and others are building substantial houses. The town is improving.

The Bastrop *Advertiser* says the chief engineer of the Narrow Gauge recently visited Bastrop and inspected the banks of the river with regard to bridging it at that point, and reported favorably.

The Sherman *Patriot* says that several stalks of red clover over three feet in length, and of very luxuriant growth, was brought into that office recently. This looks very much like clover might be raised in Texas.

The Waco *Advance* of the 11th reports new flour from this year's crop. The *Advance* man having been favored with a specimen is so well pleased with its quality that, like "Oliver Twist," he asks for more.

The San Antonio *Express* recommends paving the streets of that city with mesquite blocks. It claims that with but little repair, the pavements made of this wood will last a quarter of a century. Brownsville and Matamoros are paved with it.

The county of Dallas, on the 8th and 9th of July, will vote on the \$100,000 donation to the Southern Pacific Railroad, and on the 12th and 13th the city of Dallas will vote on the proposition of \$100,000 to the Dallas and Wichita Railroad recently organized.

The International Railroad is completed to Douglass, Anderson county. The bridge is completed across the Trinity river, and the trains are running over it. It is said to be the most substantial bridge in Texas. This is characteristic of all the work on this road.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The convention composed of those dissatisfied with the Cincinnati nomination met at the Fourth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., the 21st. It resulted in the nomination of Wm. G. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Fredrick Law Olmsted, of New York, for Vice President. This action has produced but little sensation. The action of Mr. Groesbeck in the matter is not yet known. The impression prevails that he will not permit himself to be put in opposition to the Baltimore action.

After the adoption of the platform, which appears in another column, the Democratic State Convention, which met at Corsicana on the 17th, nominated the following: For delegates at large—John H. Reagan, J. W. Henderson, Washington Jones and Charles DeMorse, with the following as alternates: W. H. Sellers, Wm. Stedman, P. M. Henderson and Geo. P. Finley. The Second Congressional District presented the following names: For elector of the State at large—B. H. Epperson; for the district—W. P. McLean; for delegates to Baltimore for the district—J. L. Kamy, M. D., K. Taylor, C. W. Geers, E. T. Broughton; as alternates—John J. Goode, George T. Todd, B. T. Estes and Edward Craft.

Judge A. H. Willie, of Galveston, and Col. R. Q. Mills, of Navarro, were chosen as the candidates of the party for Congress.

The California Democratic State Convention at San Francisco adopted resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and recommended such action as will secure co-operation and the defeat of Grant, but leaves the delegates uninstructed as to candidates.

The Maryland State Convention met on the 19th. It is a unit on the Cincinnati platform and candidates.

The Alabama Convention was the largest ever held. It favors the Cincinnati candidates with a straight State and Congressional ticket.

Greeley and Brown will be indorsed by the Liberal Republicans of Arkansas. The convention reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform and candidates.

The two wings of the Republican party of Louisiana were in session last week in Baton Rouge. Efforts at fusion between the two wings have failed. Senator Kellogg will be the candidate for Governor of the Grant faction and Pinchback of the other wing.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention was in session the 19th. Every expression indicated an indorsement of the Cincinnati Convention and candidates.

Montgomery Blair heads the delegates chosen by the Maryland State Convention to attend the National Democratic Convention.

Since the Tennessee State Convention declared for the Cincinnati platform, all the Democratic and Conservative papers have hoisted the name of the Cincinnati nominees.

Miscellaneous.

Special dispatches from Geneva, received in Washington the 22d, state that the arbitrators have decided that claims for indirect damages are inadmissible.

On the 17th inst. some twenty persons in Louisville, Ky., were bitten by a mad dog. Great anxiety is felt as to the result.

The water in White Lake, a celebrated summer resort in Sullivan county, New York, has recently receded several feet, and is still sinking. It is supposed the waters have found some subterranean outlet.

The House of Delegates have unanimously passed a bill constituting eight hours as a day's work, and \$2 a day's

pay for work under control of the District Government.

South American letters received at New York state that Agassiz received a warm reception in Chili and Peru. He says the success of the expedition has exceeded his most sanguine anticipations.

Sekishn, a Japanese island, has been visited by an earthquake and 100 lives have been lost.

Delegates left Jersey City the morning of the 19th to arrange for a strike all along the Erie road.

The Erie Railway has commenced suit against Jay Gould for \$8,000,000. It is said other heavy suits will follow.

There were six sun strokes in New York the 13th.

Tennie C. Clafin has been elected Colonel of the 85th Colored Regiment of New York.

A vigilance committee has been formed in Western New York to suppress incendiaries.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his proclamation against yellow fever ports, to take effect the 1st of July.

Rev. J. J. Thompson, a Methodist minister, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, called at the house of a former member of his flock, and on leaving, took the liberty of kissing a young lady of the family, who had also been a member of his charge. This so enraged a young man by the name of Baum, the young lady's lover, that he attacked the minister with a hatchet and inflicted three wounds on his head, one of which is thought to be fatal.

A revolution has broken out in Honduras for the overthrow of President Medina, who has fortified himself at Gracias, expecting an attack from the allied forces of Salvador and Guatemala.

Two towns in Peru were lately sacked by mountaineers.

Three routes for the proposed Nicaraguan canal are under survey.

The strikes in New York continue. All classes of labor are engaged in the movement. The most formidable has been the strike of fifteen thousand metal workers for eight hours' time and 20 per cent. advance on piece work.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Rev Norman McLeod, a well-known author, is dead. He was sixty years of age.

At a meeting of the arbitrators at Geneva the 15th, Americans received important dispatches from Washington City. They will refuse to request an adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed the English difficulties are insurmountable. The Americans are confident that the Tribunal will not accede to the English declaration.

On the 16th it was rumored that the Americans oppose adjournment, and demand immediate decision.

The English case was not presented on Saturday. The judges sat at a semi-circular desk, with Count Schapes in the middle; at his left were Baron Stajuba and Sir Alexander Cockburn; at his right, M. Stempfell and Mr. Adams. The counsel were at a square table in front, with Lord Tenterden on one side, with his counsel behind him, and Mr. Davis on the other, with his counsel behind him.

The American argument was presented to the court in an octavo volume of seven hundred pages, with a smaller supplementary volume printed only in English. The American agent declared himself ready to proceed, but the English agent simply asked an adjournment, in order that his government might have further opportunity to endeavor to reconcile their differences on that main point at issue. The American agent argued against such action. The Americans seem to

be better posted, and are acting with more confidence than the English.

On the 17th the English remained resolute for eight months' adjournment, and the indications are, that if not granted, they will retire from the arbitration. This the Americans will not concede, though they might accept a shorter adjournment.

On the 19th the Board of Arbitration met and adjourned till the 26th. It is expected that by that date instructions will be received which will prove favorable to a settlement of differences.

France.

The Ambassador to France has presented Thiers the reply of the German Government to the proposition for the evacuation of France as the installments of the war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts in principle the proposition of the French Government, and requires a full payment of the indemnity before the 2d of March, 1874.

Germany.

On the 17th the bill directed against the Society of Jesuits, depriving its members of the right of citizenship, passed to its second reading in the Reichstag, after seven hours debate, by 183 to 101. On the 19th it passed to its third reading by a vote of 181 to 93. Minister Dedbruck closed the session of the Reichstag on the afternoon of the 19th.

An official dispatch from Port-au-Prince to Berlin reports that the German men-of-war *Verta* and *Gesotte* took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by German merchants. There was no blood shed.

Spain.

London specials from Madrid say that the state of Spain is alarming. There have been risings of Republicans in Andalusia since the Conservatives proposed the dictatorship of Serrano with absolute power for spending money and defending the constitution.

The Conservatives are enraged at the rejection of this proposal by the King, and say the last attempt to form a Conservative ministry under Amadeus has been tried.

Serrano is said to have left for England in disgust, and Sagosta has gone to France. The Radicals are arming the population of the towns.

Mexico.

Intelligence has been received at Matamoros from the City of Mexico as late as the 10th and from Vera Cruz to the 11th:

The disturbances near Puebla have been quelled, and the interior is quiet.

The new tariff bill passed by Congress reduces the rate ten per cent. Coin is reduced from eight to five per cent.

Gen. Querro has reached Saltillo with twelve hundred men.

Government reinforcements for Durango to increase the garrison to 3,000 men reached there after the defeat from Monterey.

It was reported in Matamoros June 20th, on credible authority, that Gen. Trevino and Quiroga, finding themselves unable to offer any resistance to the government, had sent commissioners to the City of Mexico to arrange terms of peace on the basis of the pardon and subsequent submission to the Juarez Government.

On the 19th a party of bandits under Portugal robbed several persons and murdered two within cannon shot of the fortifications.

The same day a pleasure boat on the Rio Grande, between Matamoros and Brownsville, was fired on and compelled to surrender themselves as prisoners. They were taken to the military headquarters and detained for some time. It has caused much excitement in Brownsville.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table of wholesale prices for various commodities including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Chappell Hill District. FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham, June 29, 30. San Felipe, July 6, 7. Burton, July 13, 14. Lexington camp-ground, July 20, 21. Caldwell, at Foster's chapel, July 27, 28. Independence, August 3, 4. Bellville, at Nelsonville, August 10, 11. Evergreen, camp-ground, August 17, 18. Sto. Kdale, at Post Oak, August 24, 25.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND.

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.

Marshall District. THIRD ROUND.

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.

Galveston District. THIRD ROUND.

Millican circuit, at Millican station, July 6, 7. Bryan circuit, at Alexander Chapel, July 13, 14. Houston, Washington Street, 29, 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.

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.

Stephensville Mission District. THIRD ROUND.

Palo Pinto, at Picketville, 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 26th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Can't our agents, Brothers Crawford, McCarver 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!

Springfield District. THIRD ROUND.

Butler cir., at Harrison's Chapel, July 6, 7. Centerville cir., July 13, 14. Redland cir., July 20, 21. Owensville cir., July 27, 28. Thruacana mis., August 6, 7. Richland cir., August 17, 18.

Waco District. THIRD ROUND.

Wheelock, at C. Creek, July 6, 7. Marlin cir., at S. Springs, a camp-meeting, July 13, 14. Waco sta., July 27, 28.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND.

Sugar Loaf, at Sugar Loaf, June 29, 30. Leompasas, 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.

Huntsville District. SECOND ROUND.

Madisonville cir., at Midway, June 22, 23. Trinity cir., at Dean's Chapel, June 29, 30.

Corpus Christi District. SECOND ROUND.

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.

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

W. H. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS, HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates.

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. apr24 ly

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

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar20 ly

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

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

HARRIS' Improved Sewing Machine advertisement with image of the machine and descriptive text.

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.

A.C. CRAWFORD & SONS. IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE, GALVESTON TEXAS. Advertisement with a large graphic of a crockery pot.

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

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

1300 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. jan26tf

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. nov14 ly

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.

FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates.

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

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON, FREE OF ALL CHARGE

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

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

THEO. SICKERSON & CO., 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING, (Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OR TO

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

A 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. jun12-6m

M. W. THOMAS, 170 TREMONT St., Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN, 78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

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

FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 ly

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. jun12-1m

S. CONRAD,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.
Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20 1y

BAYOU CITY IRON WORKS.
A. MCGOWEN,
Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers,
SAW MILLS, GIN GEARING, ETC.,
(Near Central Railroad Depot.)
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

I am now prepared to manufacture, for sale, my new improved patented

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:

6-inch Screw, with all iron work complete.	GOLD. \$135
9-inch Screw, " " " " " "	190
Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine.....	100
	feb14-6m

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1826.)
WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

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.

For prices and catalogue, apply to
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
June 24-1y West Troy, New York.

WATER TURBINE
BURNHAM'S
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.
feb28] N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA. [6m

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

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

A. KORY & BRO.,
125 and 127 Market St., Galveston,

Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. nov28-1y

QUIN & HILL,
COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

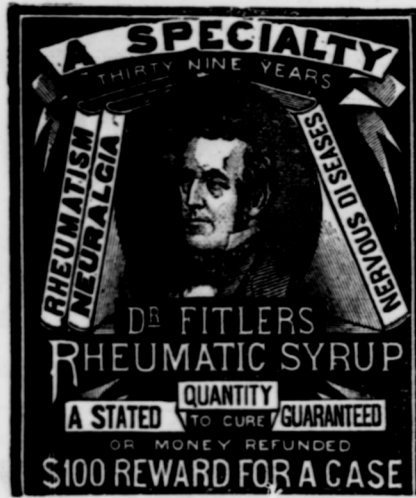
And General Commission Merchants
No. 124 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Consignments solicited. mar17'70

J. C. GORHAM,
DEALER IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware,
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
Harness, Leather, etc.,
jan16'72-1y STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

BROWN & LANG,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
may15 3m

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

Medical advice sent by letter without charge, from time to time; personal examination in Rheumatic complaints seldom necessary. Sufferers desiring guarantee should obtain direct, from the agent, blank application to be filled up containing questions to be answered and mailed to Philadelphia, signed by the patient. Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy is used inwardly only, and is sold by druggists at \$1.25 per bottle—six bottles, \$6.50.

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

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....	Currency, \$200 00
9 foot Screw Irons complete.....	180 00
8 foot Screw Irons complete.....	150 00

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

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

Circulars, with full directions for putting up, and specifications for the box, sent on application.
JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY. Wherever exhibited it has taken the Premium for light running, amount of cotton ginned, sample, and clean seed.
It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.
Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

They are made different sizes. Send for Price List and Descriptive Circulars.
JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
168 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas.
jan17 1y



B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,
68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.
jan5-1y

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.,
feb28-1y Surgeon and Physician.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
Cor. of Center and Mechanic Sts
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. H. COLLETT, having purchased this well known and popular Hotel, formerly kept by M. F. Thompson, Esq., and more recently by his widow, requests a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the house. Travelers may be assured of first class Hotel accommodation.
may5 1f

THE OLD GALVESTON FIRM!
JEREMIAH BUCKLEY & CO.

Exhibit a Creditable Assortment of
IMPLEMENTS

Which should not be overlooked by
PLANTERS, FARMERS, or others interested:
Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mowing Machines, Sulky Steel Teeth Hay Rakes or Cleaners.

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 McNeil Brothers, San Bernard.
3500 of these have been sold to the West, and 500 to the South the past two years.
The Messrs. BUCKLEY & CO., who deal largely in

General Hardware,
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 in their line. may15

FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S

NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS
Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

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.
WM. HENDLEY & CO.,
Agents for Pratt's Oils.
feb10 1f

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

A. S. AMBLER & CO.,
(Successors to Ambler & Mason.)
Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,
56 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt attention given to all orders.
jan17'72 1y

S. HERNSHEIM,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.
Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.
apr24 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.
Galveston. of Alston & Oliphint, Huntsville.

GARY & OLIPHINT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COTTON FACTORS
may1'72 1y No. 50 Strand, GALVESTON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 371 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs: and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21-1y

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

A Healthy Digestion.—Life is rendered miserable when the digestive organs are impaired. Food becomes repulsive; the body emaciated, the mind depressed, and melancholy broods over you. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are the remedy for these evils; they produce sound digestion; create a good appetite; impart refreshing sleep and cheerfulness of mind.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1, 1899. Dr. W. H. Tutt: DEAR SIR—I wish to inform you, and if you desire you can publish it, that I have been afflicted for upwards of seven years with Dyspepsia. I could eat nothing that agreed with me. I became emaciated, had no energy, and felt gloomy and melancholy all the time. I have been using your Liver Pills for three weeks, and have experienced the greatest benefit. I have a fine appetite, and can now eat anything. I cordially recommend them to all who have Dyspepsia. DENNIS O'HALLORAN.

Dr. Tutt's hair dye contains no sugar lead. may29-1y

A Ripping Announcement.—An old-style lock-stitch sewing machine company advertises an attachment called a ripper, but the public know by experience that ripping is a bad way of unfastening a seam. The twisted loop, or Wilcox & Gibbs' seam, is the only one that can be unlocked without ripping and locked again if necessary. junc26-1y

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

Stationers, Steam Printers And BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS. 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.) jun12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

ROSADALIS THE GREAT SOUTHERN remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood. The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities. Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis. Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction. Dr. T. C. Pugh of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used. Rev. Dabney Ball of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances. Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction. Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed. Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest tonics that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation. Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent.

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. jun12-4t

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. JOHN H. STONE. may22-1y

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Paid Up and Secured, - \$300,000

DIRECTORS: JESSE BATTIS, of Batts & Dean, Galveston. B. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro. JAMES SORLEY, Underwriters' Agent, " J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, " M. V. McMAHAN, of T. H. McMahan & Co., and President National Bank of Galveston. A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen & Co. HENRY SAMPSON, Commission Merchant. A. J. WARD, of Ward, Dewey & Co., Huntsville. N. B. YARD, of Brigs & Yard. J. P. DAVIS, Galveston. T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas. C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston. J. T. Flint, of Flint & Chamberlin, Waco. This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public. The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

JAMES SORLEY, President. N. B. YARD, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary. No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas. FRANK FABJ, General State Agent. nov10t

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS. feb14-1y

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. MAY 15 1y

SPECIALTIES. Mercantile & Jobbing Stationery AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

In our line we offer advantages unequalled in any mixed business, and excelled by none. When you visit Galveston, we solicit your inspection of our stock. Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. PEIRCE & TERRY, Corner Strand and Tremont, Galveston sept 23 1y

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE



A DOMESTIC Luxury. A DOMESTIC Blessing. A DOMESTIC Necessity. "WILL LAST A LIFETIME." Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 99 Chambers St., N. Y. may29 13t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW COMMENTARY,

CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY and PRACTICAL, on the Old and New Testaments, by Jamieson, Fausset & Brown, Complete in one Volume. The best Biblical scholars in America unite in pronouncing it the most Practical, Suggestive, scientific and Popular Commentary yet published in this country. It embraces the entire Bible, is compact and convenient in form and moderate in price. Supplying a long-felt want, and having no competitors, it is destined to reach a wider sale than any other work now before the public. For Circulars with full description and terms, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. may29 13t MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICE: NOTICE:



THE WILSON NEW UNDERFERD Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$85.

The Buckeye Shuttle Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec8-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR "JESUS"

By CHARLES F. DEES, D. D. The divinely established and rational religion. The most powerful and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted in every county. U. S. PUBLISHING CO., S. Y. Church's Building, St. Louis. apr24 3m



For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664, 694 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. mar6 eowly

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. may29eow4t

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING

Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS. Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Workers, and dealers in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to. No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts., feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade. The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will sail from Liverpool on the 1st of September next, there being no yellow fever at Galveston, to be followed by another on the 1st of every month throughout the season. We propose have Agents in

- SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

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

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, C. W. HURLEY & CO., 117 Strand, Galveston.

OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England. jan17 1y

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. jun12 1y

H. REED. THOMAS O. MILLIS. CISTERNERS: CISTERNERS!! 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, CISTERN OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. nov14-1y.

C. W. HURLEY. R. WEBSTER. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON, Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

Agents for the Black Star Line

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,

Sailing Vessels, jan17 1y

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. may29eow7t

AGENTS A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge. WANTED AGENTS sell 100 per week. A splendid quarto, with 200 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have prospectus free of four PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German. Address at once to secure terms and territory. WM. FLINT & CO., Savannah, Ga. may15eow3m

\$10 made from 30 cts. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts. that retail quick for \$10. H. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. jun12eow 1y