

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No 9.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 997.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that at last, New York City, our great commercial mart has realized the absolute necessity of a medium through which parties at a distance may rely on having their orders promptly, accurately and honestly filled, whether these orders are for large or small amounts, from wholesale dealers or jobbers, ladies of fashion or consumers of moderate means; all will receive alike honest, courteous treatment, by addressing the New York Purchasing Bureau, 794 Broadway, N. Y. Circular forwarded to any address.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 6, 1872, to July 13, 1872.

Dr A R Kilpatrick, Navasota, obituary inserted. Thanks for commendations.

Rev John Adams, Palestine, one subscriber, with \$2 cash.

Rev J W Fields, Sherman, communication handed to editor.

Mrs Mary L Biggs, Mexico, Oswego county, New York, one year's subscription.

J W Riddell, city subscriber.

Rev J F Sherwood, Greenville, two subscribers.

Rev J W Whipple, Houston, enclosing \$20 cash, third installment on stock. Any new stock subscriptions will be welcomed.

Mrs Landes, Chappell Hill, renews through Willis, Landes & Co, with \$2 25 cash.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, report of Chappell Hill Female College handed to editor.

Rev John F Cook, Petersburg, sends \$5 cash for two subscribers. We acknowledged the \$4 specie in No 994. Would advise registering letters where postoffice orders or drafts are not obtainable.

C C Mann, Chatfield Point, we insert the inquiry, and will send a marked copy to the St Louis Advocate.

John C Smith, postmaster, Belton, thanks for information of the new office at O'Enaville, Bell county; also for other favors. Paper goes to you regularly.

Rev R M Leaton, Hope, one new subscriber.

Rev Wm C Newton, Somerset, three new subscribers--one at Branchville, St Clair county, Ala--with \$26 50 cash.

Rev Horace Bishop, Corsicana, letter and communication handed to editor.

Rev N A Duckett, Granbery four new subscribers.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas, two new subscribers, with \$4 cash.

Rev Wm Price, Waxahachie, notices marked for insertion.

A K Hawkes, Goliad, circulars sent as requested.

B R Shreve, Moscow, Ky, letter received. We wish we had a thousand readers in your State, so they might learn of our cheap homes for the poor.

Rev J W Fields, Sherman, two new subscribers. Obituary inserted, and extra papers will be sent.

Dr Jno R Taylor, Kosse, letter received. We may wish to publish, in which case prepare yourself.

Rev Ulrich Steiner, Industry, his renewal, with many compliments to the paper. Thanks.

A J Yeater, Anderson, we are obliged for your views and endorsement. Condensation is the great requisite in newspapers.

Rev Thomas G Gilmore, Fairfield, two new subscribers.

Rev H M Glass, Butler, write you by mail.

Chas M McClaine, Whitesboro, letter handed to address. Would advise not moving in the matter until the busy season opens here.

Rev John S Mathis, Starrville, five renewals and one new subscriber--all at Tyler, Smith county. Such indications of approval always please us!

Rev J W Fields, Whitesboro, report of Sherman District handed to editor.

Mrs H T Wilson, Anderson, much obliged. Have stored for future use. Any hints on house or garden work are very acceptable.

Rev Jno S McCarver, Springfield, one renewal.

Rev O M Addison, report of Sunday-school Convention handed to editor.

F M Smith, postmaster, Pin Oak, much obliged for information.

Ammen Burr, Port Lavaca, we wish our people to lose the least time possible in arriving at best results in fruit-raising, and are glad to receive any hints of value to them.

Mrs L Milam, Weatherford, her renewal, with \$2 specie.

H L Steagall, Homer, pays \$4 specie on account of two old subscribers; also hands in three renewals, with \$2 specie on account.

R S Findley, Cedar Bayou, his renewal with \$2 25 cash.

J C & S R Smith, Galveston, one subscriber for six months, with \$1 cash.

J M Freeman, Navasota, his renewal, through Somerville & Davis, Galveston, with \$2 specie.

F K Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill, replied to by mail.

Rev Samuel Morris, Larissa, one renewal.

David Ayres, Ocean Springs, Miss, letter handed to address.

J T Massey, Round Mountain, letter handed to editor. Advertisement inserted.

Rev W F Compton, Liberty, obituary marked for insertion. \$1 35 cash received. Thanks for items.

Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, paper goes regularly.

J W Beathard, Concord, one new subscriber.

Rev F M Stovall, Beaumont, writes to say his people think the ADVOCATE just the thing for them, and are delighted with it. Glad to hear of it.

Mrs Florence E Pipkin, Crockett, manuscript received. Write you by mail.

Rev J H Miller, Granbery, two new subscribers--one at Los Neitos, Cal.

Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie, one new subscriber.

Jas F Fumble, Houston, check for \$33 cash received. Glad the work was so satisfactory.

V C Canon, Waco, addresses changed to Mt Olivet as requested.

Rev T M Price, Bagdad, two new subscribers, with \$10 cash; says "the ADVOCATE is just such a paper as the times demand." We shall improve it when possible.

Rev. Hance Baker, Cedar Bayou. Letter received. Your sage, dried and sent to market this fall, ought to sell.

H F Gillette, Bayland; report received.

Rev J S Clower, Burton. Your answer is right; so is your District Conference!

C W Henderson, Bryan; his renewal with \$2 cash.

W H Hotchkiss, Austin. Your answer is correct.

Dr W G Connor, Waco; paper changed to new address.

F A Hutchinson & Co, St Louis. Written to by mail.

Rev W A Harris, Staunton, Va. Advertisement goes in this week.

POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION!--You sometimes send us notice of new offices and corrected addresses without adding your own names. We are always obliged for such information, and will never fail to acknowledge your kindness if you give us your own name.

CISTERNS! CISTERNS!!

Made of pure heart Cypress Lumber by

T. O. MILLIS,
(LATE OF H. REED & Co.)

CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Who has constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction.

Postoffice Box, 1095. July 17-1y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the address of Rev. J. P. BARNEBY, of the St. Louis Conference, will confer a great favor by sending same to Dr. W. H. MOREHEAD, Waxahachie, Texas, or to the undersigned,

C. C. MANN,
CHATFIELD POINT, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS.

St. Louis Advocate please copy. July 17.

TEACHER WANTED.

A teacher for the "Round Mountain Educational Company" School. Persons applying will please state references, etc. School to commence 1st of September.

Address
THOMAS SALTER, Sec'y.

Round Mountain Educational Company.
ROUND MOUNTAIN, BLANCO CO., TEXAS.

July 1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, Va.,

Will begin its 23d Annual Session September 10th, 1872. Than this no College ranks higher. The President, Rev. W. A. HARRIS, is aided by twenty teachers and officers. System of teaching thorough, and based upon the plan of the University of Virginia. English Science and Literature are taught by experienced graduates of our first Universities and Colleges. French is taught by a Native Master of the Language; Music by six Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most distinguished Vocal Teachers of the South. Great attention paid to the special training of the voice.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, chills and climatic diseases, are entirely restored.

Buildings elegant--fanned by purest breezes, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery for thirty miles along the beautiful Valley of Virginia, making it one of the most delightful College homes in the Union. It is attended by over one hundred boarding pupils, from the States reaching from Maryland to Texas.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Baltimore Conference.]
The teachers are efficient and faithful: the pupils are studious, healthy and happy. No College for our daughters ranks higher. * *

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

* * If I had daughters to educate, and were going to Europe to remain until they had completed their Collegiate Course, I know of no gentleman I would select before Mr. HARRIS, nor any family than his I would prefer to leave them with, feeling satisfied that they would not only be thoroughly and properly educated, but raised to suit my ideas of refinement and taste.

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

I regard the Wesleyan Female Institute, under the management of Rev. Wm. A. HARRIS, as one of the very best and most attractive Schools in the State.

[From Hon. John B. Baldwin.]

The Wesleyan Female Institute is managed by a gentleman who is, by character, capacity and experience, admirably adapted to its position, and is surrounded by influences which make it, in all respects, a most desirable place for the care and education of the daughters of Christian parents.

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

* * * The sterling worth of Prof. Harris as a man, his Christian character, his devotion to duty, and his mature scholarship, as also his successful experience as a teacher, furnish ample assurance that young ladies committed to his charge will enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found.

[From Rev. W. E. Munsey, D.D.]

* * * From personal knowledge, I believe that, as the President of a Female College, Rev. Wm. A. Harris has no superior; indeed, within the purview of my acquaintance, he has no equal.

[From Rev. S. S. Roszell, D.D.]

We believe, conscientiously, and as confidently affirm, that this is the best Home School for the daughters of our church with which we are acquainted.

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

The Wesleyan Female Institute is an honor to the church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. In music advantages are offered of very high order. The most talented Professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent. The school is very prosperous, and deserves to be so.

TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE COURSE:

Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240. Music and other extras moderate.

For Catalogue of fifty-four pages, Address
jly17-1m REV. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

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

W. A. DUNKLIN. P. M. DUNKLIN.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(Hendley's Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.

july17-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.

FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates,

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT

ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL

BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF

THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,

MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST TRANSPORTATION

LINE TO TEXAS.

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

GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

may8 1y] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between T. B. STUBBS, L.

C. ROUNTREE, and P. P. BROTHERRSON, under

the firm name of T. B. STUBBS & CO., at

Galveston, Texas, is this day dissolved by mutual

consent, L. C. ROUNTREE withdrawing

from the firm. T. B. STUBBS and P. P.

BROTHERRSON assume all liabilities and are

alone authorized to collect all claims due the

late firm.

T. B. STUBBS,

L. C. ROUNTREE,

P. P. BROTHERRSON.

GALVESTON, June 28, 1872. jly10 2t

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

T. B. STUBBS and P. P. BROTHERRSON have

this day associated themselves together for the

purpose of doing a Wholesale Grocery Busi-

ness, under the firm name of T. B. STUBBS &

CO., and pledge themselves to give every atten-

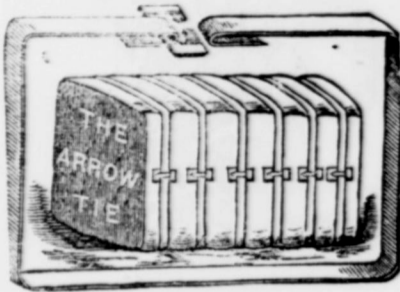
tion to the orders of their former customers.

T. B. STUBBS

P. P. BROTHERRSON.

jly10 2t

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength.

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

Yours, truly, A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF, Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

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

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

BARTLETT & RAYNE,

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Jan 17 ly

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton,

Wool, etc.

Feb 3 '70 ly

ALLEN LEWIS & CO.,

Cotton and Wool Factors,

And General Commission Merchants

STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides,

Nov 17-1y

OLIVER STEELE.

WM. WOOD.

STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,

No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas.

Nov 14 ly

N. H. CONGER, CHAS. M. HARVEY, H. E. CONGER, E. D. CONGER, Surveyor.

N. H. CONGER & CO.,

WACO, TEXAS,

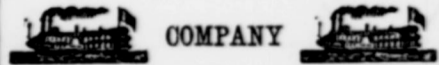
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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

Jan 10-1y

HOUSTON

DIRECT NAVIGATION



Signs Through Bills of Lading from

Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON

AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in

Transit.

Consign to H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, inward and outward.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pay promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN,

Jan 31-1y President.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S

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.

June 19-6m

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

WM. 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.

Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay.

June 24-1f

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

Apr 24 ly

TEXAS BANKING

-AND-

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

The Banking Department

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

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation,

AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

OFFICERS:

J. M. BRANDON, President. N. O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier. B. D. CHENOWETH, Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dept.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Galveston:

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

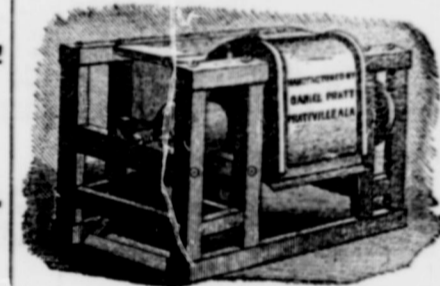
May 1-1y

H. SCHERFFIUS,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

Apr 24 ly HOUSTON, TEXAS.

D. THE AYERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

June 21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 1y

USE WILL HOWE'S

CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

41 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Apr 17

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.

GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Galveston. W. G. VEAL, Waxahachie.

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

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We subjoin the following suggestions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, for 12 or 14 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

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

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

Nov 17-1y

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY.

Safe Makers to the U. S. Government,

Boston, Mass.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

-WITH-

SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT,



MADE OF

WELDED STEEL AND IRON

A. JACKSON, Pres't.

E. D. DRAPER, Treas.

GEO. L. DAMON, Gen'l Supt. Silver Safes, Express Boxes, etc., built to order. Old Safes and Vaults fitted with Steam Improvement.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

Branch office—68 STRAND, Galveston.

M. D. MILLER, Agent.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

Nov 7-1f

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE

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

LEON & H. BLUM,

Importers & Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

Notions, Etc.,

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

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

Jan 5-1y NEW YORK.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 9.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 997.]

The Gentle Shepherd's Lament.

A PAINFUL PARODY.

Should you ask me whence these growlings?
Whence these moanings and repinings,
Whence these groans of sore disaster,
Groans of men who've met misfortune?
I should answer, I should tell you,
From the top of Rocky Mountains,
From the desert of the Far West,
From the plains they call Laramie.
If still further you should ask me,
Why I came out to the desert,
Why I came unto the Rockies,
Why I came, and what I stayed for,
I should answer your inquiries
Straightway in such words as follow:

Once a Doctor, one named Latham,
Wrote a book called "Winter Grazing
On the top of Rocky Mountains;"
Wrote a book that told the people
That they sure could ever find there
Grass in plenty all the Winter
For the sheep and lambs to browse on;
That the Winter was as mild there
As a Summer of the tropics;
That the ground was never covered
With the snow like other regions.

I, with others, therefore came here
From the hub that men call Boston,
With our crooks and pastoral songbooks,
With our wives and other chatties,
With our sheep, and hopes, and wishes,
Built our sheep-pens, and our houses,
Settled down to make our fortunes.

Then the Doctor further told us--
"Not a pound of hay in Winter,
Not a spear you need to lay in,
And your sheep you'll find in Spring time
Fat and ready for the table;
Strong and hearty you will find them,
Strong as though they'd lived in clover."

Now, we find that what he told us
Part was truth and part was fiction,
For they are so strong--in fragrance--
That they drive us from our homesteads,
Drive us from our peaceful dwellings.
Mutton lies on every hillside,
Mutton everywhere doth greet us
As we take our morning airing.

All the Winter heavy snow storms
Fell with scarce an intermission,
Covered deep this "Winter Grazing,"
Covered sheep and even houses.
Starving sheep would ever greet us
Bleating forth their faint complaining,
Asking where the learned Doctor
Found his "splendid Winter Grazing."
Found the grass that sheep would fat on,
Found the weather of the tropics.

Answer none could we afford them,
Hay it was too late to buy them,
So they suffered, fined, and perished.

—N. Y. Tribune.

"Doctor Latham must have surely
Meant the prairie lands of Texas
When he told of "grass in winter
For the sheep and lambs," and so forth.
Had the poet only settled
In our land of grass and plenty,
His the gain of sheep so hearty;
Ours the loss of this sad poem!

—ED. ADVOCATE.

Texas Resources.

San Felipe--A Correction.

EDITORS ADVOCATE--In my letter printed in your issue of the 5th ult. there was an error I wish to correct. Speaking of the increase of value of the ten thousand dollars invested by this company, we said one hundred per cent. would cover it. The amount should have been one thousand per cent. The former per centage would have been hardly an ordinary gain, while the latter appears exaggerated; but to prove that the averment is no hyperbole we will cite an instance of a sale here: Mr. Adams sold to W. H. Pulliam, Esq., two-fifteenths of the property for twelve thousand dollars. We should have said two-fifteenths of the unimproved portion of the property. The buildings, and other appur-

tenances which have all been augmented from the proceeds of the farm, we value at fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Now you see that the enhancement has exceeded the one thousand per cent., if we take the above estimates--and we think they are accurate--as a basis of calculation. One hundred per cent. for four years, or twenty-five per cent. per annum, would be rather a meagre inducement for capitalists, but ten times that amount, or two hundred and fifty per cent., would be a desideratum of which monied speculators will reflect on anon.

This would not be a remote exception if the rule were applied; but as we have asserted, there are many other places out here susceptible of irrigation, favored with facilities and prerequisites of agriculture, which would equal if not surpass this, if enterprise and industry were engaged as means of the development.

Traversing the vast expanse of country from the Emporium of the West--San Antonio--west to the Rio Grande, and thence northward to the Pan-Handle over an area of three hundred miles square, you see every variety of scenery and soil which combines to ornate a landscape to make it enchantingly lovely--rugged, bare mountains and beautiful verdant valleys in such precipitant propinquity; low, grassy hills; level, arid, extensive plains and fertile oases; limpid streams, running parallel, at about every ten miles gurgle down their serpentine course joyously to accomplish their destination, under the protection of umbrageous pecans, huge live oaks and smaller under-brushes that nearly deprive the fidgety brooks of sunlight in their eager scrambles to embrace them. All these have their interest increased by the association of their native solitude and wildness. The beau ideal of the most exquisite imagination of picturesqueness would here have its counterpart. The magnificent grandeur impresses with a sense of awe of the Protoplast! The fitness of nature's beauties to the gratification of our love of esthetics causes, per force, the contemplation of the Omniscent Architect. But the climax of loveliness and interest is reached when you behold the valley. You would spontaneously exclaim, "A Hesperides! --a Paradise of the Occident!" There are no sleepless dragons to guard this place from intruders like the Hesperides that Hercules entered; but to the contrary, every inducement for the immigrant. The exuberant growth of vegetation carpeting this valley with dark, verdant loveliness, seen from the adjacent hills, transports the admirer of Nature into raptures which beggar language to portray. When I ascend these eminences to behold and admire the scenery, there glides through my mind, in sweet consonance with my feelings, those beautiful words of Arlington:

Oh the transporting, rapturous scene
That rises to my sight;
Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight!

JO. BUGSBY.

SAN FELIPE, June, 1872.

WE have reports from Gonzales of cotton worms on some five or six farms in the county, but the crop is too advanced for much damage to ensue.

Newton County Items.

In a letter from Bro. W. H. Willey, Burkeville, Newton county, we are pleased to find the following condensed facts relative to his section. We trust their publication will call attention to the desirable surroundings of South-eastern Texas, which are quite unknown outside of the State:

There is no better land in the broad State of Texas than some which Newton county can boast. Here is the place for poor, industrious immigrants; none superior. Lands are plentiful and cheap. Good pine timbered land can be bought for twenty-five cents to one dollar per acre, unimproved; improved, from two to five dollars. Some of our best hammock and bottom lands would, if well improved, cost eight dollars per acre. Productions of this county consist of corn, cotton, sugar, syrup, molasses, oats, pinders, potatoes, Irish and sweet. Fifteen and twenty-five bushels of corn per acre is the average yield; six, twelve and fifteen hundred pounds of cotton per acre is customary; eight and twelve barrels of syrup per acre is common. The amount of bushels per acre of potatoes are too numerous to mention. Beef, pork, mutton and kid are our home-raised meats, which, for quality and cheapness, can not be surpassed by any stock country. The people are generally religious, but all are moral, industrious and hospitable. Schools are becoming abundant under the free system. Churches are convenient to any of the neighborhoods now in the county.

Such a community will gladly welcome to its midst industrious, enterprising settlers, and we suggest a visit from the latter when looking out for a new home.

A Voice from Kentucky.

The subjoined letter will prove especially interesting to those who have aided in furnishing information through these columns to our readers in the old States, and encourage others to assist us in making the resources of Texas known to the outside world:

My purpose in writing is to give you an idea of how the ADVOCATE is appreciated in this distant State. Its weekly visits are looked for and received as a messenger of consolation and champion of truth. One good feature in the style and arrangement of the ADVOCATE is that its various departments meet the wants of so many different classes of readers. The youth's and Sabbath-school departments never fail of interesting and instructing the young; while the numerous letters from different parts of the "Lone Star State," descriptive of the climate, soil, capacities and advantages, make it peculiarly interesting to those who contemplate seeking new homes.

This portion of Kentucky is thickly settled, and land is held at rates that will not admit of the poorer classes, and those just beginning in life, procuring homes of their own. Therefore a large number of this class will, before long, be induced to emigrate, and go where they can, with limited means, buy lands and make homes for them-

selves and their children, and enjoy the satisfaction of eating from "their own vine and fig-tree."

Texas offers superior advantages of soil, climate, cheap lands, etc., consequently it is just the place for them. All that is needed to turn them toward your beautiful prairies is that these advantages be properly made known among them. Every letter from Texas is read with interest by the people.

Yours truly,

B. R. SHREVE.

MOSCOW, HICKMAN Co., KY., July, 1872.

A Glance at the Future.

The near completion of the railroad connections with the great Northwest suggests new enterprises and new sources of prosperity to our great State. Our seasons are nearly two months in advance of St. Louis. Our people may have the monopoly of that great market for sixty days in each year. We may rear and sell at a good profit tens of thousands of pounds of grapes, millions of baskets of strawberries, tens of thousands of bushels of roasting ears, of tomatoes, and millions of melons.

The people of East Florida are growing rich by having the monopoly of the early fruit and vegetable markets of the Eastern cities for two months. The people just back of Mobile, Ala., send in crates, on cars, thousands of melons to Chicago. Let our people along the line of our railroads running North plant grape vines, peach orchards, and rear tomatoes, strawberries and roasting-ears for the great and growing markets of the Northwest. We shall soon see tens of thousands of barrels of flour coming to Galveston, the nearest and cheapest outlet to the sea, for Brazil and the West Indies, to exchange for coffee from those tropical countries. A prosperous future is before us.

NOT OUR FAULT.--Reader, if your neighborhood does not receive its proper quota of notice in these columns, and is neglected by immigrants when making their selections of farms, do not blame the ADVOCATE, but ask yourself the question: "Have I endeavored through its columns to point out the beauties, advantages and prospects of my section?" If you have neglected your interests the fault lies at your door, not at ours.

WE are glad to chronicle the formation of a Texas Colony at New Garden, Ind. Parties there are in correspondence with Col. John L. Lippard, at St. Louis, asking advice as to the location in our State best suited to parties from that section.

THE Texas Colony, forming at St. Louis, referred to in a previous issue, has decided upon locating near Englewood, on the line of the International Railroad, in Robertson county.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

In a letter on business, Rev. E. H. Holbrook gives us some items respecting his work, and adds: "You may use these if you think them worthy of notice." We are glad to get them. We think the conversion of one soul, much more over a score, and the opening up of new ground, is well worthy of notice. We hope our brother will send us many more of similar kind. If there is "joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," the church on earth should share the joy. He says:

The meeting I mentioned in my last resulted in the conversion of twenty-two, and thirty-two accessions to the M. E. Church, South. To God be all the glory! At Mrs. Posey's—a new appointment taken in this year—we held a four days' meeting, resulting in the accession of twelve members. These, with the old members, gathered in, give a membership there of twenty-six.

Rev. G. W. Graves gives us the net result of his revivals on Belton circuit for some weeks past. About one hundred additions to the church. There is faithful pastoral work to be done, now that all these may be confirmed in the faith. We do not wonder that our good brother feels as did St. Paul, when, a prisoner in bonds, the brethren met him at the "Appii Forum and the three taverns." Other interesting matters furnished by Brother Graves will be found in the appropriate columns. Respecting his meeting, he writes:

Our protracted meeting, of which I gave you a brief statement last week, was closed last night (Tuesday.) Total number of professions, forty-two; accessions to the M. E. Church, South, thirty-two, and about fifteen children baptized, together with a wonderful "stirring up" among the old members of the church. We have abundant reason to "thank God and take courage." About seventy-five persons have been received by ritual, and twenty-five by letter in my work up to this date.

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Huntington is said to favor the formation of a brotherhood for the purpose of training evangelists for their work.

The judgment of the English Privy Council in the case of Rev. Mr. Bennett, vicar of Frome, has been rendered. He was charged with heresy in that he taught: 1. The actual presence of our Lord in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2. The visible presence of the Lord upon the altar, or table, at the Holy Communion. 3. That there is a sacrifice at the time of the celebration of the Eucharist. 4. That the adoration of worship is due the consecrated elements at the Lord's Supper. The Dean of Arches had given decision in 1870 admitting a retraction in a corrected edition of the pamphlet as to the visible presence in the sacrament and adoration of the consecrated elements, and accepting the position that to describe the mode of presence as objective, real, actual and spiritual, was not contrary to the law of England. From this judgment the promoter appealed, and after hearing the argument, the council decided that the reverend gentleman had used language which was "perilously near a

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

We give below the General Minutes, as published by the Book Editor in the Nashville Christian Advocate. The decrease in colored members is explained by the organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The amount raised for support of Bishops is not stated, but Dr. Summers states that the claim was paid in full at the last settlement. We append the General recapitulation:

CONFERENCES.	Travelling preachers.	Sup. ministers.	Local preachers.	White members.	Colored members.	Indian members.	Total members.	Increase.	Decrease.	Infants baptized.	Adults baptized.	Sunday-schools.	S. S. Teachers.	Sunday-school scholars.	Collection for Conference claimants.	Collection for missions.
1. Baltimore.....	157	7	104	22,196	69	.....	22,653	512	.....	1,384	924	354	3,260	17,962	\$2,592 97	\$4,438 58
2. Virginia.....	163	11	162	41,755	522	.....	42,616	1,940	.....	1,260	2,345	559	5,689	29,545	4,832 79	4,395 65
3. Western Virginia.....	44	3	87	10,460	26	.....	10,620	.....	395	277	589	144	1,012	5,498	509 00	661 02
4. Holston.....	129	8	264	30,920	162	101	31,576	1,487	.....	1,109	1,614	352	2,440	15,418	844 56	1,795 27
5. North Carolina.....	134	11	210	46,867	651	.....	47,873	2,206	.....	1,647	1,831	680	3,912	25,030	2,482 34	3,802 06
6. South Carolina.....	131	7	135	34,737	1,328	.....	36,338	2,298	.....	1,690	1,732	427	2,723	17,812	4,149 71	2,830 09
7. North Georgia.....	159	19	419	44,274	447	.....	45,305	1,788	.....	1,114	3,028	470	3,362	24,692	5,788 41	6,099 90
8. South Georgia.....	107	17	215	24,452	.....	.....	24,791	648	.....	719	1,724	276	1,742	11,558	5,031 08	6,198 15
9. Florida.....	42	2	74	7,066	7	.....	7,191	.....	53	441	314	87	449	2,479	846 45	914 61
10. Alabama.....	122	13	190	24,200	364	.....	24,889	228	.....	1,102	1,615	275	1,764	12,690	5,407 70	4,701 49
11. North Alabama.....	106	7	293	24,179	30	1	24,625	1,611	.....	995	1,728	395	1,572	11,378	1,446 25	2,644 96
12. Louisiana.....	62	6	77	9,770	2,269	.....	12,181	626	.....	654	643	78	6	4,446	2,633 19	3,069 46
13. Mississippi.....	107	12	143	17,124	456	.....	17,842	1,680	.....	948	1,142	180	952	9,869	1,724 12	1,782 96
14. North Mississippi.....	117	11	185	23,176	.....	.....	23,489	1,364	.....	998	2,122	233	1,196	9,293	2,332 39	2,421 75
15. Memphis.....	113	10	278	27,832	.....	.....	28,233	2,655	.....	804	2,515	275	1,861	13,541	1,438 15	4,038 85
16. Tennessee.....	167	8	317	36,459	144	.....	37,095	2,669	.....	892	2,732	356	2,127	17,069	2,675 49	3,411 49
17. Kentucky.....	96	8	117	18,423	292	.....	18,846	1,97	.....	476	1,608	143	984	6,858	1,726 13	3,318 28
18. Louisville.....	118	6	194	27,332	142	.....	27,792	1,835	.....	926	1,973	185	1,375	10,546	1,952 50	1,532 09
19. St. Louis.....	44	3	94	9,942	12	.....	10,095	1844	.....	538	687	169	725	6,084	1,200 00	3,135 61
20. West St. Louis.....	68	4	11	12,457	42	.....	12,669	.....	.....	467	908	98	714	4,987	1,370 00	1,843 39
21. Missouri.....	95	6	129	21,890	46	.....	22,156	1,704	.....	679	1,476	225	1,883	11,539	2,144 25	4,480 19
22. Western.....	45	1	20	2,138	165	.....	2,369	625	.....	110	279	27	216	1,439	.....	143 65
23. Indian Mission.....	21	.....	61	127	434	4,330	4,973	493	.....	203	439	8	22	239	.....	378 33
24. Arkansas.....	51	1	116	9,530	42	.....	9,740	1,717	.....	397	891	71	494	2,793	298 90	738 15
25. White River.....	42	1	92	8,827	16	.....	8,988	443	.....	303	832	78	388	2,627	737 60	437 29
26. Little Rock.....	60	5	171	14,015	.....	.....	14,251	964	.....	581	1,098	166	1,149	5,510	2,191 00	1,972 09
27. Trinity.....	57	9	155	12,184	.....	.....	12,405	.....	233	694	1,180	87	442	3,630	1,342 00	600 00
28. East Texas.....	49	3	105	9,113	.....	.....	9,261	1,629	.....	408	752	63	373	2,593	622 22	393 95
29. Texas.....	54	5	87	5,767	188	.....	6,041	967	.....	436	453	51	399	2,639	692 04	1,589 31
30. North-west Texas.....	54	4	154	10,024	7	.....	10,243	1,560	.....	759	1,112	64	408	2,977	658 39	1,732 55
31. West Texas.....	36	3	58	3,545	51	.....	3,673	235	.....	190	180	41	235	1,695	438 27	729 45
32. Los Angeles.....	13	.....	14	551	.....	.....	578	82	.....	49	42	8	45	302	11 95	840 29
33. Pacific.....	45	1	9	3,115	.....	.....	3,171	.....	63	166	145	56	323	2,035	555 81	952 09
34. Columbia.....	17	.....	5	1,033	.....	.....	1,055	.....	52	25	42	3	18	19	.....	339 77
35. Illinois.....	51	.....	56	5,445	.....	.....	5,552	535	.....	200	384	89	591	2,78	106 25	527 15
China Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bishops.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in 1871.....	2,858	199	4,898	600,909	7,841	4,433	621,138	35,506	796	23,221	41,289	6,529	45,417	300,523	\$60,082 51	\$78,813 58
Total in 1870.....	2,735	187	4,714	561,887	13,263	3,952	586,428	.....	.....	21,092	34,408	6,173	42,505	282,467	\$4,875 96	\$3,675 51
Increase.....	123	12	184	39,022	.....	481	34,710	.....	.....	2,219	6,881	347	2,912	18,056	\$5,206 55	\$8,862 34
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[There are defects in the minutes of some of the Conferences which the editor vainly endeavored to supply. The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the Conferences to which they now belong. The preachers who located this year (59) are not counted; on the other hand, those who were admitted on trial (252), and those who were readmitted (45), are counted among the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. The members in China were not counted last year, not being officially reported. The colored members, for the most part have left our connection for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, organized by our Bishops under the authority of the General Conference; they are reported in their own Minutes—hence the apparent decrease in that department. The ten Bishops are added to the total of traveling preachers reported in 1870.]

violation of the law." Yet they gave him the benefit of many doubts, and dismissed the appeal without any costs. The inference drawn by Episcopal papers is that extreme ritualistic doctrines may be taught without peril, provided the ritualistic motions are not observed.

The Protestant Episcopal in the United States report an actual accession of 24,124 the past year. Its total membership is 224,995.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, and licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, named Gustav Alexy, who was recently ordained to the ministry, expects to sail soon for Spain as a missionary under the auspices of the American Board.

The following statistics show the ministerial status of the Presbyterian Church: Ordained ministers, 4346; licentiates, 312; settled pastors, 1681; stated supplies, 1166; ministers without charges, 796; churches, 4616; churches with pastors, 1789; churches with stated supplies, 1729; churches vacant, 989.

In connection with the above we notice the address of Rev. Mr. Gregg, from Canada, before the Northern General Assembly, in which he stated that the Canada Presbyterian Church has on its rolls three hundred ministers—"none without charge."

After an all-night discussion of the question, whether instrumental music should be allowed in worship, the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly cast a tie vote. The Moderator declined to give the casting vote, and the question was laid over for another year, with the understanding that, while the congregations which have instruments may use them, those now without them may not introduce them. The reports

on the Sustentation Fund were satisfactory. The amount subscribed was £24,669.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Wm. P. Pressly, a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, Illinois, has just given \$9000 to the work of raising up a native ministry in Egypt.

BAPTIST.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention has appointed Rev. J. B. Jeter, D.D., editor of the *Religious Herald*, a commissioner to select and purchase a site for the Baptist chapel in Rome, to attend to its construction, and take the oversight of the Italian mission. He will leave for Italy in a short time.

Seneca White, the first of the Seneca nation to embrace Christianity, died, recently, at the Cattaraugus reservation. He first joined the Presbyterian Church, but subsequently united with the Baptist Church, of which he was a faithful member until his death.

MORAVIAN.

The Moravians claim to be the pioneers of organic missionary operations in this country. The society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel was organized at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and was incorporated the following year. Its special work was among the Indians. The female missionary societies at Bethlehem, Nazareth and Litiz, are more than fifty years old.

The Gnadenhutzen, Ohio, monument bears the inscription: "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782." The oration was delivered by Bishop Scheinitz. The act of withdrawing the veil was performed by four Christian Delaware Indians, from Canada, one of whom is a descendant of one of the victims of the massacre.

The *Moravian* says that the erection of the monument at Gnadenhutzen has caused sites of other memorable events in the early history of the Church to be marked with enduring and appropriate memorial stones. The graves of Zeisberger and Edwards, at Goshen, have been supplied with new stones, and the spring where the mission station, at Schonbrun, was started by Zeisberger, and five Indian families is marked by a suitable tablet.

Application has been made by some evangelical Bohemians, in Schavonia, to the Elders' Conference of the German Province, for the services of a missionary or evangelist. They claim to be descendants of the Ancient Brethren's Church. The *Moravian* says they stand alone in the midst of the Greek and Roman Catholic population.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec has closed its nineteenth annual session at Montreal. It associated with it a missionary society, a widows' and orphans' fund society, a college for training young men for the ministry, taking advanced ground respecting ministerial qualifications and the admission of candidates from other denominations.

REFORMED.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, at its late session in Brooklyn, appointed a committee to consider the question of union with the Southern Presbyterian Church.

CATHOLIC.

Dr. Cuyler, writing from Rome, says: "On the front of a church near the Vatican is the inscription—'Let us come boldly to the Virgin Mary that we may find grace to help in time of need.' A great many people, conscious of their spiritual necessities, will prefer the 'throne of grace.'"

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 22, 1872.

It was pleasant to see Mr. Hurley come into my office on Wednesday last, with Mr. Lingham, of Liverpool, (Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co.,) looking not a bit the worse for his visit to the old country, although he has not given himself much rest since his arrival. He told me about his journey to the north of Scotland, then back to Liverpool, then into Warwickshire where he saw Mr. Arch, the leader of the agricultural laborers' strike, who promised to circulate the new "Complete Guide to Texas," and will probably help on the emigration movement heartily.

This "Guide," got out by Mr. Hurley since his arrival, is a compact little book containing the latest facts and information about Texas—just what was wanted to put into the hands of intending emigrants. Ten thousand copies have been already printed, and Mr. Hurley tells me to send them free to all who apply for them. We shall probably have a good many customers on those terms. Articles are being inserted in *The Christian* calling attention to the new arrangements for assisting emigrants, and we shall enlist other papers in the cause, and so find our way to the class of people we want in different parts of England.

Having arranged to visit Dorsetshire, Somersetshire and Devonshire—three of our great agricultural counties—Mr. Hurley left London on Thursday night, and is expected to return next week. He stayed long enough to get through some business, and to lay in a stock of pictures, etc.—I hope it is no breach of confidence to mention it—which will gladden the hearts of all the little boys and girls in a certain Sunday-school I once visited somewhere in Galveston. Before he leaves this country he will have made arrangements which ought to secure a large emigration, for the principle on which he means to work—that of promoting as far as possible the welfare of the emigrant as well as of the employer—will command the approval and support of honest men on both sides of the ocean.

One of the poorest and lowest parts of London is called, as if in irony, Golden Lane. A few years ago any stranger who ventured into those densely crowded courts and alleys at night would have run considerable risk of being relieved of his handkerchief, watch and any loose cash he might happen to have about him, before he found his way out again. The people were chiefly professional beggars, thieves and street dealers in fish, fruit, vegetables and other articles. A stranger did go among them, and kept on going by day and by night, in spite of the inconvenience alluded to, and other inconveniences. Somehow or other, they did not "garrote" him, or even insult him. He gained their confidence in a very short time, so that the mention of his name would have been a passport of safety to any other stranger who might get into difficulties in that quarter. About eight years have passed since he first went there. The people are nearly as poor as ever, but you may walk there as safely now by day or night as in any other part of London. Many hundreds of neglected street children have been gathered into school and trained for this world and the next; crowds of poor, ignorant human souls have heard the gospel of Christ, and many have embraced it with all their hearts; more drunken parents have been reclaimed, more wretched homes made happy than I can possibly tell of; and thus, in spite of its poverty, a marked and visible change has passed over that corner of our city. What has been the agency? God has employed one man to do it, not a clergyman nor

missionary, but a clerk in the postoffice, fully engaged in business during the day. But he was not only a Christian, but a whole-hearted Christian. He gave himself thoroughly to his work. Every evening after office hours, and on Sundays, he was to be found in Golden Lane; helpers soon gathered round—his own converts the brightest and best among them—and so the work was done. Among other means of improving his young people, he taught them music, and I was present last winter at a lecture where it was announced that "the Golden Lane Mission Band" would attend. I knew Mr. Orsman and his work well, but I was not prepared to see a number of well-dressed, refined-looking young ladies come forward, accompanied by equally respectable looking young men. Could these be the once neglected and ragged children of Golden Lane? "Yes," said Mr. Orsman, "they are all from Golden Lane."

The Golden Lane Mission is now a well-known institution, issues its own monthly magazine, prints and edits it on the spot, and has the Earl of Shaftesbury for its president. A curious scene took place in the Mission Hall a few nights ago. The street-dealers of the mission—costermongers we call them—wanted to show their gratitude to the Earl for the interest he has taken in them, so they got up a subscription among themselves and raised money to present him with a testimonial, a group of portraits, a gold pencil-case, and a bouquet of flowers. Lord Shaftesbury, as he accepted the gift, said he was proud to be their president—and so he might well be, for, in spite of the depressing influences which have surrounded them from birth, you may find among those poor people of our great cities as true and noble hearts, as simple and earnest faith as anywhere in the world. He might well feel proud, or rather thankful, on that occasion, for to be a Lord is nothing—we have plenty of them—but to win the love of your fellow-men, to earn the blessing of the poor, to help forward the great work of turning many to righteousness—that is worth living for.

F. GORE.

Letter from Philadelphia.

The natural attractions of Philadelphia have but few rivals anywhere, whilst the adornments of art and the appliances of science are adding to their beauty and the enjoyment of visitors continually. Easy of access at a small price by car, the poor can enjoy it for a few cents as well as the rich with their elegant outfits. Thus the country, with its simple charms, its green grass, and fresh air, and forest trees, and pure water, and healthful recreation is at the very door of all these people, and thus it will continue, whatever its growth in the future. And this reminds me of the great National Centennial Anniversary of 1876, for which official preparations are already being made, which will be held in this city, and of which this magnificent park is to be the location. The commissioners appointed by the President from all the States have been but recently the guests of the city, and they have already inaugurated it upon a grand scale. The object is to make it a grand exposition of American products and manufactures, and invite other nations to be represented also. If it can be made a national affair, and not be manacled by political appointments solely, all the people will feel a pride in it. But if our Southern States are to be represented in its management by men who represent our people in nothing, but who are simply excrescences upon society, then, indeed, it will lose much of its interest. Such seems rather the tendency at present.

Neither is education neglected here,

for we find nearly four hundred public schools alone, which give employment to two thousand teachers, and instruct over eighty thousand pupils. Besides these there are higher schools of every grade in which a finished education can be given.

Then, again, the visitor is not only impressed with the number of church edifices which are scattered all over the city, but with their imposing style and appearance. The older churches, which have served their day, are rapidly giving place to magnificent brown stone or marble structures, built in the purest style of architecture, and with all the modern improvements for the comfort of the congregation and the accommodation of the Sabbath school. The favorite plan, when the ground allows it, is a main audience room solely for Sabbath worship, and the chapel running across the rear of the main building for Sabbath-school, etc. Thus each department is separate, the chapel in the upper story furnishing rooms for official meetings of the officers, and the social gatherings of the congregation. The organizations are distributed about, viz: Baptist, 41; Congregational, 3; German Reformed and German, 16; Jewish Synagogues, 7; Methodist Episcopal, 61; Presbyterian, 89; Episcopal, 71; Catholic, 38, with about 20 of other creeds and names. The most elegant church in the city, and in its architecture chaste, symmetrical and exceedingly beautiful, is the new Methodist church, on the corner of Arch and Broad streets. It is built of white marble, costing \$250,000, and is complete in all its arrangements. Your correspondent attended one service here and witnessed a communion of its members. The sermon was light, though neatly prepared and well delivered; the music was led by a gentleman, who walked out in front of the pulpit and sang with the immense organ in the other end of the building. In the prayers, except at the communion, neither the preacher nor people knelt—he leaning forward on the pulpit, and they bowing their heads; and I heard no responses during the service. It was evidently, from all appearances, a wealthy and fashionable congregation.

During this month all the churches have their communion, preparatory to the summer *hegira* to the watering places, the mountains, or Europe. All the people go for a few weeks who can get away, and the preachers expect their "six weeks" vacation as certainly as their salary at the beginning of the month. And such a respite from pulpit and pastoral labor is essential to the strength and efficiency of all ministers. For the want of it many are sickly, inefficient, and soon entirely disabled. The summer vacation of a few weeks is profitable to both the pastor and his people. He returns invigorated, both in body and mind, for the more active labors of the opening fall. The dealings of a congregation with their pastor in this respect find a true illustration in the words of the wise man, when speaking on another subject—"There is 'that scattereth and yet increaseth,' and there is 'that withholdeth and yet tendeth to poverty.'" For a man, weary from continuous labor, cannot be as efficient as the man who enjoys a rest and thus gains strength for increasing duties. But this thought suggests to your correspondent that his "vacation," which has been partly taken up by official business and partly in rest and relaxation, is drawing to a close. Pleasant though the visit has been in this city—enjoying the hospitality of relatives, the drives through its magnificent park, the walks along its streets of palatial residences with their snowy-white marble steps, the inspection of its elegant churches and its public buildings with their treasures of relics,

and libraries, and museums, and cabinets—yet we must this evening turn our face in the direction of the setting sun, and begin our journey toward that fair "island in the sea," which we proudly call "our home." R. F. B.

Chappell Hill Female College.

As in duty bound, I attended the commencement exercises of Chappell Hill Female College. I found much to please and edify. Such occasions, at Chappell Hill, are always seasons of pleasure. On this visit I found much entertainment and profit. The girls and young ladies of the college were graceful and wore an air of refinement that was quite charming. I have noticed that at this institution, and at Andrew Female College, the pupils seemed more graceful than at other similar schools that I have visited. Something, doubtless, is due to the communities where these schools are situated, and much to the ladies filling the various departments of instruction. Young people are eminently imitative. The classes examined acquitted themselves well with few exceptions in the individual pupil. The dialogues, etc., were less exceptional than those that were formerly exhibited at this institution, and these were commendably few of any kind.

The compositions and addresses were good and well read. I cannot say that the very best style of reading was attained; I have heard better, but rarely rather than often. I wish this first-class accomplishment was in more esteem with all of our teachers. The bad reading of our schools gets finally into our parlors, and not unfrequently into our pulpits.

A class of six young ladies graduated, most of whom seemed worthy of that honor, (to one having, as in our case, but a very partial view of their proficiency as shown in the brief, hurried examination had on this occasion.)

The new college building is framed upon the site of the old one, which was burned, and the people of the place and vicinity speak resolutely and cheerfully of the future.

Chappell Hill cannot afford to let her schools go down. And we expect from the characteristic energy and public spirit of the citizens of the place and county, that Chappell Hill Female College will always present to parents and guardians peculiar advantages for the education of their daughters and wards.

H. V. PHILPOTT,

Chairman Visiting Committee.

BRYAN, July 8, 1872.

The Pope is reported to have said to some American visitors that, if he ever should leave Rome, he should be glad to take up his residence in New York, because no city of the world contains more earnest Catholics, or those more devoted to the interests of the church.

Thirty-nine friars and seven Dominican friars who have been banished from Guatamala, for conspiracy against the government, reached San Francisco by steamer, and are receiving cordial assistance from the Catholics of that city.

SOME interesting inscriptions have been discovered in Jerusalem. Among others is a fragment of a basaltic slab, with Phœnician letters, and two large inscriptions, one of them running around a picture.

The *Jewish Messenger* earnestly deprecates the neglect of their Sabbath by the Jews of New York and warmly appeals to them to suspend its continual and general desecration.

Correspondence.

Galveston District Conference.

The Galveston District Conference convened at the Methodist Church, in Navasota, on Thursday, June 27, at 3½ P. M.

Rev. J. M. Wesson presided and Rev. H. V. Philpott was elected secretary.

Committees were appointed on Domestic Missions, Sabbath-schools, Church Literature, Finance, Church Buildings and Parsonages, and Spiritual State of the Church. These committees all subsequently reported, and the reports were considered and disposed of by the Conference.

The pressing claims upon your columns are such that we can ask you to publish only a very brief synopsis of the action of the Conference.

Thanks were expressed to the Great Head of the Church for blessings past, for the measure of success we have enjoyed, and for that peace and harmony that prevail throughout the district.

It was resolved to observe the "week of prayer" proclaimed by our bishops; and that we would endeavor to "walk more close with God," and seek, by humble prayer, the blessings of God upon our labors.

The Sunday-school report embraced a resolution declaring that great care should be taken in the selection of books for our Sabbath-schools—avoiding the trifling and harmful, and selecting the evangelical and useful.

In regard to finance, it was resolved that we approve as a basis of every operation looking to the raising of the support of the ministry, the assessment plan, whereby every member of the church shall be assessed a sum to be paid weekly, or at such intervals as may be agreed upon.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Education, were adopted:

1. That we heartily approve the effort to establish, upon a broad and liberal basis, the Texas University, and commend it to the confidence and patronage of our people.

2. That we cordially recommend to the confidence and patronage of the church and the public the school taught by Mrs. Huffmeister in the Galveston Female Seminary—a building belonging to the church, at Galveston.

The following resolution, from the Committee on Church Literature, was adopted unanimously and without discussion:

Recognizing the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at Galveston, as the special organ of our church in Texas, congratulating the church upon its able and efficient management, we commend it to our people, and pledge ourselves, as a conference and as individuals, to put forth every effort in order to increase its circulation.

J. D. Thomas, C. W. Hurley, C. S. Talaiferro and W. J. Wilson were elected lay delegates to the next Annual Conference; and W. S. DeBerry, A. M. Deckman, Charles H. Lee and J. N. Jones were elected alternates.

The next session of the District Conference will be held at Hempstead.

Dr. Mood was with us and contributed much to the interest of the occasion. He addressed the Sabbath-school, preached on Saturday night and Sabbath morning.

We were agreeably surprised on Saturday morning by the appearance in the Conference room of Dr. Alexander. It was delightful to witness the affection with which this pioneer of Texas Methodism was greeted by his brethren and friends of other years.

The Conference adjourned at 12

o'clock Saturday. Some of the preachers left on the afternoon trains to fill their pulpits the next day; others remained with us during Sabbath. The session was pleasant, and we trust profitable. The preaching was very fine; congregations good—considering the showery weather. On Sabbath, the church was densely crowded—morning and night.

H. V. PHILPOTT, Sec'y.

Missions on Goliad District.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of missions within the bounds of the district, beg leave to submit the following, to-wit:

Laredo Mission, Dr. Jas. H. Tucker, missionary, was established at our last Annual Conference with the hope that it might become the nucleus of operations in the evangelization of Mexico. While it appears from the report of the missionary that formidable opposition presents itself, still that is no good ground for discouragement in the view of those who have strong faith in God, and we are of the opinion that this mission, under God's blessing, and fidelity on the part of His servants, will yet yield precious gospel fruit, and ought, therefore, to be cultivated with assiduity and hope.

Laredo contains a population of about four thousand, of whom not more than one hundred and fifty are Americans. It is one of the oldest towns on our frontier, having been settled about one hundred and sixty years. The people, for the most part, are under the influence of Romanism, and consequently much difficulty confronts the missionary in his endeavors to disseminate the pure doctrines of Christ. But we are happy to know that Brother Tucker is by no means discouraged. In his report he says: "Whilst the Roman Catholic influence has been brought to bear against me in my efforts to establish a Protestant mission on the Rio Grande, I am not disheartened or cast down. I feel that truth is mighty and must prevail; that by Divine aid we shall yet succeed. My congregation is small. Four Methodists and several Episcopalians attend our regular services, while some of the principal men of the place are investigating our doctrines. I have also organized a Sabbath-school of eight scholars and two teachers. I have begun to raise means with which to erect a house for God, and hope to succeed in this important step by the close of the year."

A. F. COX,

Chairman Committee.

Sherman Male and Female Institute.

This institution closed its first session June 27th. The institute has been under the control of Rev. J. C. Parks during the past session, which lasted six months. Rev. Mr. Parks had associated with him as teachers Prof. J. H. LeTellier and Mrs. Sarah Butler, who have proven themselves worthy of their positions. There were matriculated during the past session ninety-three students. The average daily attendance was seventy-five. The Visiting Committee are of the opinion that the students of this institution exhibited more familiarity with their studies than anything we had seen formerly, and especially in mathematics. Every problem, from the most simple to the most difficult, was solved upon the principles of analysis. Every student of the same class was at the black-board at the same time, there being black-boards all around the room on the wall, or ceiling. There was no getting out of showing what they knew, be it much or little. Prof. Parks is the man to govern—the way he manages the students shows him to be—the most perfect system and order on all occasions prevailing. We, the

committee, believe Prof. Parks to be the right man in the right place.

This institution will commence its second session the first Monday in September next, Rev. J. C. Parks as Principal, and probably the same teachers who assisted during the past session.

This institution belonging to the Trinity Conference, we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of all, and especially to Methodists, in the bounds of the Conference. Let us come up to the support of institutions where the Bible is read and prayer offered daily.

J. W. FIELDS,

J. W. CHALK,

J. CLARK SMITH,

Committee.

Owensville High School, Etc.

Upon an investigation of the status of the Owensville High School, the following facts were evolved:

It is embarrassed by some indebtedness; the limit of the credit granted to the church by those who have assumed for her is fixed at a period now near at hand. The property of the church, when this debt is paid, consists of three buildings—the institute on the hill, the court-house used for the male department, and the boarding house. The financial agent, appointed by the Annual Conference, reports the finances of the country so stringent that it is impossible to collect the amount of money by the time; whereupon it was deemed advisable to confer with the creditors, to see if some plan could be adopted which would satisfy them and secure the church by giving her longer time to meet these liabilities.

The plan of settlement agreed upon may be discovered by reference to the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the committee that there is a debt of about fourteen hundred and seventy dollars, with interest for a time, upon the Springfield District High School; and whereas, there is a lien upon the boarding house to the amount of said indebtedness, held by certain friends who had advanced means to secure these additions, and the time for forcing the terms of said lien is near at hand; and whereas, the creditors generously propose to extend the time for payment of said debt until the 1st day of January, 1873, on the condition that we raise a small sum by the 1st day of July next; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we raise and pay over to them, the said creditors, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest, by the time specified, viz: the 1st day of July next.

2. That in the event of a failure in this, we, in conference assembled, agree that the building known as the court-house shall revert to them, the said creditors, they agreeing upon this last named condition to extend the time to the 1st day of January, 1873, at the same time giving the church credit for the value of said court-house.

2. In the event the building known as the court-house shall, by our failure, revert to the said creditors, and they, the said creditors, shall not dispose of the court-house to the County Court of Robertson county for the use of the county as a court-house, then the M. E. Church South, shall have the privilege of re-purchasing the said court-house at the price now agreed upon, viz: three hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest.

Your committee further recommend the adoption of the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That the following named persons, R. Crawford, John V. Glass, and O. M. Addison, be constituted a committee to procure a charter for the Springfield District High School at the next session of the Legislature of the State of Texas.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to attend the Waco Dis-

trict Conference to represent the interests of this institution, and to secure their co-operation.

Your committee would further report: We feel called upon to give expression to a profound sense of sympathy with the university movement brought to our notice by the agent—Rev. F. A. Mood, D.D.

We certainly consider this enterprise one of the grandest and most important that has ever agitated the mind of the church in Texas. It deserves not only the sympathy, but the earnest support of every Methodist in the State. In view therefore of the magnitude of this movement, your committee suggest the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to assist the agent of the Texas University in every way possible in his efforts to promote the university movement; that we recommend Dr. Mood and his mission to the favorable consideration of the entire membership of the church in the bounds of the Springfield District, and cordially invite him to come within our borders and present to our people the enterprise of which he is the agent.

Signed: J. FRED COX,

Chairman.

The Austin District Conference.

I am not surprised at the action of the Austin District Conference. Methodism in that district has had dyspepsia for many years. The symptoms are growing worse; the infirmity is getting chronic; too much stale bread. Look at resolution No. 1, as follows:

"Resolved, That while we cherish good will toward all denominations of Christians, it is not proper for our trustees or pastors to grant the use of our houses of worship for the benefit of those who do not reciprocate the courtesy."

St. Paul says, Romans xii.: 17. "Recompense to no man evil for evil," and a greater than Paul has declared: "If ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye; for sinners also lend to sinners to receive as much again. But love ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest; for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil." Dear brethren, do unto others as they do to you, so shall you be members of the Austin District Conference. What a misfortune (a wide-spread feeling on the Colorado) that Bishop Early could not revisit Austin District, and itinerate some to Illinois, and to the Trinity, and to St. Johns, in lieu of importations, and fill their places with a few common men. Such reconstruction would do good to the upright in heart.

Austin District Conference deplors the fact that we have a first-class ADVOCATE! Austin District Conference stands alone in her deplorings. I have traveled over much of two of the Texas Conferences this spring and summer, and everywhere crops are fine, health is good, people are working and the ADVOCATE is popular. Sorry to hear of a June frost at the Austin District Conference. Advocate Co. can stand the clatter of small arms! Give us facts, items of intelligence, descriptions of localities, fun and life! Keep strait-jackets off the paper. Let it run and leap with life and youthful joy. Tell of God's providence and grace, and if the Austin District Conference can write a good sermon, (by retiring individuality) publish it too, and we will rejoice. Selah. Finally, brethren, be strong! for they that be for you are many more than they that be against you.

Truly thine,

A MEMBER OF AUSTIN DIST. CONFERENCE—(Individually)

THEMES OF THE DAY.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of assuming powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if laws had a binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government, and the liberties of citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interests. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices those who have acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining a partisan ascendancy.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigation and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present Administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for the successful administration of their local affairs, and which would tend to a more patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, which was once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of the executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen.

They have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority by selfish aims, by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Democratic electors of the United States National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to a just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is

the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of Rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized 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, and for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

5. 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 the Republican Government; we therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that a public station shall become again a post of honor; to this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

6. 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 the Government economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest though irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

7. The public debt must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

11. We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treaty, with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to political affinities.

Great Peace Jubilee.

The grandest musical gathering that ever occurred on this continent came to a close Saturday last at Boston. The following programme of the first day's proceedings will give a fair idea of the magnitude and character of this harmonious assembly, which continued in the full tide of successful operation for two weeks, each day noting an almost entire change of selections:

Prayer by Rev. P. Brooks; address of welcome by Mayor Gaston; oration by Gen. N. P. Banks, and grand choral, "Old Hundred," by chorus of 20,000 voices, the great organ, grand orchestra and military band. Overture to Wagner's opera of "Rienzi," orchestra of 1000 performers. Grand chorus and triumphal march from Costa's oratorio, "Naaman;" Mendelssohn's four-part song, "Farewell to the Forest," by 20,000 voices, unaccompanied; concert waltz "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," by orchestra, led by Strauss; the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by M^{me} Erminia Rudersdorff, of London, with chorus, organ and orchestra accompaniment; the "Star Spangled Banner," by the celebrated United States marine band from Washington, and the air sung as follows: first verse by male voices, with full chorus; second verse by soprano and alto and chorus; third verse, soprano solo, chorus of 20,000 voices, the great organ, orchestra of 1000 performers, military band of 1000 performers, all the Boston bells in chime and artillery in accompaniment, the bells rung and cannon fired by electricity. The famous sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor" sung by 150 of the leading artists of this country, accompanied by full orchestra. The Anvil Chorus, from "Trovatore," by full chorus, with organ, orchestra, military band and accompaniment of bells, anvils and cannon—100 anvils played on by one hundred selected firemen.

The finale to the third act of "Martha," sung by 150 soloists, grand professional operatic chorus, chorus of 20,000 voices, an orchestra, military band and organ accompaniment. Closing hymn, "We Arise, my God, to Thee," by Dr. Lowell Mason, first verse sung by 150 soloists, with 20,000 voices in chorus; the remaining verses by full chorus, organ, orchestra and military band accompaniment, and the whole audience joining in.

Foreign military bands were in attendance as follows: The Queen's Grenadier Guards, from London; the Kaiser Franz Grenadier's, from Berlin; the Garde Republicaine, from Paris; Emperor William's Cornet Quartette, and the Irish Guards band, from Dublin. The other foreign celebrities were Franz Abt, the eminent German composer, who conducted his favorite song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," with first verse by 5000 sopranos in unison; second verse 5000 sopranos and 5000 tenors, in unison; third verse 20,000 voices in harmony, with accompaniment of great organ and 2000 instrumentalists. M^{me} Peschka Leutner, the great German soprano; M^{me} Arabella Goddard, the great English pianist; Johan Strauss, with his world-famed orchestra from Vienna; and M^{me} Rudersdorff. Among the selections, which were from almost every class of music, vocal and instrumental, we find Old Hundred; From Greenland's Icy Mountains; Hamburg; Ave Maria; Watchman; Tell us of the Night; Webb; and other hymns familiar to all of our readers, all of which were rendered with not less than twenty thousand voices. The audiences varied in numbers, the smallest on any one day being some 7000, and the largest estimated at 25,000.

Cultivation and Water Transportation.

The history of rivers flowing through highly cultivated and open districts is instructive on this point; the Danube is gradually becoming unfit for commercial purposes, and the Rhine is kept navigable only by elaborate engineering devices, which imprison its stream in an artificial bed. The Connecticut river can now be forded for three-fourths of the year, where formerly a large body of water flowed during the entire year, and now it can hardly be said to be navigable for vessels of ordinary size, even as far up as Hartford. The tributaries of this and other rivers of open and cultivated districts are gradually drying up, causing the substitution of steam for manufacturing purposes in the place of former ample water-power, and crippling many small industries.

There seems to be a conflict between cultivation and water transportation—the former gradually gaining the victory. This is a remarkable instance, within a single generation, of the manner in which man may unintentionally modify the physical configuration of a country—drying up its rivers, changing the course of trade, destroying important local manufacturing interests, threatening, as has been seen, the existence of the very "Father of Waters" as a means of commercial communication between the Great Northwest and the Gulf of Mexico, and modifying the physical features of the Mississippi Valley to an extent which would seem impossible without long-continued geological agencies—and showing that, in its upper part, at least, the Mississippi flows in a bed made chiefly by its own deposits. Already both sides of the Upper Mississippi are being lined with railroads in anticipation of the day, which can not be far off, when the obstructions from sediments in the river-bed shall render navigation difficult, tedious and expensive. Another instance of the interference of human industry with the level of a river-bed is seen at the City of Sacramento, California.—*Good Health.*

Land Changes.

The Hassler Expedition, just reported at Valparaiso, notes the following:

There is less of the common tendency of South American cities to spread out laterally, owing, no doubt, to the very small portion of land which has been redeemed from the sea by the gradual rise of the coast. It is now generally believed that such a rise has been taking place for a long while, whether from a subsidence of the oceanic area, from the expansive power of imprisoned vapors, from the contraction of neighboring portions of the earth's surface, from tidal waves in an internal igneous fluid, or from any or all of the numerous forces which have been assigned as causes by geological speculators. Shells of recent or existing species are said to have been found strewn along the coast for thousands of miles, embedded in loose sand or mould, on terraces and hill-tops, and it seems evident that it has not been long since this portion of the American Continent was entirely submerged. The frequent changes of level which have taken place have doubtless produced corresponding changes in the climate and physical characteristics of the country. Before the Cordillera attained its present height, the warm, tropical, easterly winds were not chilled and deprived of all their moisture by contact with its cold summits, and the whole region must have worn a different aspect under their fertilizing showers. Then, too, localizing alterations have had their effect—rivers have been turned backward in their course and plains covered with luxuriant vegetation have become barren wastes.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 17, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

MERCHANTS in the interior, about leaving for New York to procure new stocks, should remember to ship their purchases by vessels of the ISLAND CITY LINE, Theo. Nickerson & Co., agents, 78 Wall street. While freights are at the lowest rates, and free of wharfage, no charge is made for forwarding through this city.

WE have been favored with a photograph of the Galveston Artillery Company, represented as grouped in their drill room. Though there are nearly one hundred faces in the picture, every one is a good likeness. This work reflects great credit upon the artist, L. Eyth, Esq., and the photographers, Blessing & Co.

The Galveston News raises at the head of its columns, "Largest circulation of any paper in Texas." So does the Texas "Christian Advocate." Which shall we believe?—*Calvert Tribune.*

We invited the attention of the ADVOCATE to its statement, and desired to know whether it was consistent with a high degree of evangelical piety, but have received no answer.—*Galveston News.*

The statement being strictly true, we think it is. As their pressman is ours also, we have every reason to believe the News will admit our consistency.

THE South, a paper published in New York, devoted to the material interests of the Southern States, thus notices one of our letters from up-country:

A letter in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE says irrigation is being carried out on a large scale by a company located on the San Felipe river in South-west Texas, some thirty-five miles from Fort Clark. An outlay of \$10,000 has been made for irrigating purposes, and the results are said to be magnificent.

The South is doing splendid service for our section, and we are glad to learn of its increasing prosperity. We publish this week some additional items from the same locality, which will be found under the head of Texas resources.

THE well known Wesleyan Female Institute, in Staunton, Va., of which Rev. Wm. A. Harris is President, is one of the most deserving and popular schools in the South. Few schools or colleges for young ladies exhibit such facilities for a thorough and polished education.

With a Board of twenty teachers and officers, with such elegant buildings, magnificent scenery, with such refined and religious influences, and situated in one of the healthiest climates in the world, it is not strange that this school enjoys a fame which reaches from Maryland to Texas, and is attended by over one hundred young ladies from fourteen Southern States. Parents intending to send children out of the State to school can not do better than intrusting them to the care of Dr. Harris and his excellent lady.

CLINGING TO THE TRADITIONS.

The lines separating the "Old Catholic" movement from the Papal Church are becoming more sharply defined as the contest progresses. The position assumed by the Abbe Michaud, of France, points directly to an open and decisive rupture with the Church of Rome. Claiming that the Romish system is founded on the scholasticism and false decretals of the middle ages, he insists that the standard to be accepted must be "the seven ecumenical councils, and recognized by the Eastern Church." As the Western Episcopacy has become corrupt, the church must look to the East for aid in restoring its purity and authority. An ecumenical council representing the Eastern and Western Churches must be assembled, before whom the Bishop of Rome must be cited. If he appears and submits, he may be reinstated; if not, a new Western patriarch must be elected, and the council must make such reforms as purity of doctrine and wholesome discipline demand. To the Protestant mind of course there appears a better way. Instead of appealing to the records of ecclesiastical history, and accepting as authoritative the decisions of ecumenical councils, which are only the opinions of fallible men, and consequently crude, and frequently contradictory, it would make its appeal to the Word of God and demand that Pope and councils, and the Church East and West must respect its authority, and conform both doctrine and precept to its teachings. So long as they teach as from God, doctrines which are but the commandments of men, they are like David essaying to array himself in the armor of Saul. They will at last go out trusting to the Word of God for victory.

The programme of the Old Catholics of Rome, as published in the *Esperance de Rome*, shows more strongly the tendency of the movement to throw off all mere human authority and plant themselves squarely on the Word of God. The following extract defines the point they have reached:

"Firmly attached to the faith which Christ and His apostles established in the Church, we accept, together with the Holy Scriptures, all traditions of a divine origin, and all the legitimate decrees of the Catholic Church. But we reject, in the most absolute manner, all human traditions which have mingled with the deposit of revelation, and the misuses of authority whereby it has been sought to maintain and impose them. We do especially reject the Council of the Vatican, as having lacked both liberty and the ecumenical character, and the dogmas which it decreed we reject as being the consecration of all the errors and abuses previously introduced into the Church Catholic."

Still the programme acknowledges the lawful authorities which represent the church, and calls for a truly free and ecumenical council. The demand, of course, will be disregarded. None but a council as subservient as that which proclaimed the Pope infallible will ever meet with the consent of Rome. With no assurance of reform within the church, the "Old Catholic" movement must turn at last to the "law and the testimony" as found in the Word of God. It is not strange

that minds which have been so long abiding amid the traditions of the past should still linger beneath their shadows. The shock of the conflict will dispel them, and, without pausing to inquire whether Rome is in harmony with the councils of the early church, they will rest the issue on the question, "What saith the Word of God?"

It is said that the effort to arrest the circulation of obscene literature, which has resulted in the condemnation of several publishers and vendors of these damaging productions, and the destruction of a large amount of their books and stereotype plates, was projected by a young man by the name of Anthony Comstock, who is a salesman in a dry goods jobbing house in New York. Seeing the immense damage these works were inflicting on young men in the city, he boldly arraigned these enemies of virtue before the courts, and for months stood alone in the fight, meeting all the expense before the courts, and the obloquy which was heaped upon him. Good men at last rallied to his support, and the law is being sternly enforced against all unprincipled publishers. Every thoughtful parent will join in this crusade. The butcher who sells rotten beef, or the apothecary who substitutes arsenic for calomel, and strychnine for quinine, is not more criminal than those, who, for the sake of profit, will put a book full of obscene engravings and foul stories into the hands of the young and inexperienced of both sexes. Ruined health is a light calamity compared to blasted virtue and a ruined soul.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Catholic Standard* justifies the rejection of Cardinal Hohenlohe as the representative of Germany in the Papal Court in the following style:

The cardinals being members of the Sacred College and united to the Pope by the strictest bond of union and obedience, cannot represent foreign powers as ambassadors, and much less so in this case where the power in question is Protestant and is actually persecuting the church. Leo X. prohibited the cardinals from acting as foreign ministers, and that at a time when all Europe was Catholic. It is, besides, the custom that whenever a prelate is named a cardinal, he instantly ceases to be the representative of any foreign state, or even a Nuncio.

If we remember right, Cardinal Wolsey was in the service of a foreign state, and Richelieu was at once a cardinal and a leading statesman in France. Infallibility has a hard time with its precedents. Either Pio Nono is wrong, or some of his predecessors blundered egregiously. In either case, the infallibility is in a muddle with itself. This, we presume, is a small matter, as that which contradicts common-sense and the Bible can very complacently contradict its own utterances, and consistently condemn its own actions.

THOUGH ninety out of every hundred of the children in the Industrial schools of New York city are children of drunken parents, yet it is rarely the case that any of them become intemperate. The recollections of their early lives, and the Christian influences under which they have been raised, prove safe-guards which shield them from temptation.

SHOUTING AND STINGINESS.

A brother reporting a revival from his circuit shades the picture by some intimations which indicate that a "deeper work" is needed. Many souls were converted, many were added to the church, but the preacher writes:

One thing, perhaps, we lack: the revival does not reach the "liberal corner" of the heart appertaining to temporal matters as it should. Some men will shout and pray vehemently, but seemingly do not care whether their preacher (of whose earnest, faithful labors they are "mighty glad") lives or starves! Others, thank God! are of a different "stripe." And but for "this stripe" in the church and world, your humble correspondent would have been "flooded" long ago.

A day or two since a wagon came rattling up to the preacher's door, and the friendly face of a brother local preacher made its appearance, and a nice little sack of flour, some Irish potatoes and roasting-ears found their way out of the wagon into the pastor's scanty pantry, together with a dollar or two in money. God bless that clever, pious, generous local preacher! And, Mr. Editor, he preaches all the time too.

Some, no doubt, think the preacher ought to be more heavenly-minded than to think of flour and potatoes after being in a revival for weeks. If he worked as a preacher in earnest ought to work, we have no doubt he had a good appetite, and then ever so much heavenly-mindedness will not keep wife and children from getting hungry. That sort of spirituality which takes away the relish for good, wholesome food is usually the result of a diseased liver or bad digestion. Preachers get hungry, and so do their families, and we presume this fact will obtain in their experience until they are taken to a better world. This single fact should be sufficient to stir up the minds of the people to thoughtfulness.

No wonder our brother noticed the inconsistency between shouting and stinginess. The words are alliterative, but in sense and spirit they are antagonistic. One indicates love, the other is the fruit of selfishness. If a man "seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" The preacher in his revival and the apostle were trying to settle the same question.

Some will wish to know the name of this circuit. We don't like to tell. It is a circuit in which there has been a revival of religion this year. There are members on it that sing, shout and pray, but fail to pay the preacher. There are some on it of a different stripe. We are glad of it. It has in its bounds a clever, whole-souled local preacher, who not only preaches, but divides his flour and potatoes with him, and gave him a dollar or two besides. If you wish to know whether it is your circuit or not, commence the examination at the stewards' books, and if you find that you are receiving the services of an unpaid preacher, you may stop your researches and apply the case to yourselves. You belong to the same "stripe."

REV. NATHAN BROWN, late editor of the *American Baptist*, resigned his position, that he might devote the remainder of his days to translating the Bible into Japanese. The work is worthy of a lifetime.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELISTS.

CALMING THE STORM.

This sublime demonstration of the divine majesty of Christ is recorded by the evangelists Matthew, Mark and Luke, but is altogether omitted by St. John. This miracle was wrought by Christ while on a short passage from Capernaum, situated on the northwest side of the Lake Gennesareth, to Gadara, situated on the southeast shore of the lake, distant from Capernaum about fifteen miles.

The narrations of the three evangelists who record this miracle, is in all its grand and important features, substantially the same; but a close comparison exhibits considerable variety of statement in the minor details.

Immediately before the commencement of this little voyage, Matthew and Mark represent Christ as being surrounded by multitudes, whom He taught and healed as they had need, but His humanity, it would seem, exhausted by much labor, needed repose, for Matthew says: "Now when Jesus saw great multitudes about Him, He gave commandment to depart unto the other side." Mark says: "And the same day, when the even was come, He saith unto them, let us pass unto the other side. And when they had sent away the multitude they took Him, even as He was, in the ship." St. Luke remarks in the paragraph immediately preceding the description of the storm, "That His mother and brethren could not come at Him for the press;" but he does not seem to mention the thronging crowd and the weariness of the Master as a reason for the voyage, but abruptly begins the narration by saying: "Now, it came to pass on a certain day, that He went into a ship with His disciples, and He said unto them, let us go unto the other side of the lake. And they launched forth." In Mark's account, as is characteristic of him, he adds: "And there were also with Him other little ships." We must not be misled by the term "ships" to suppose that these vessels were of the magnitude of such vessels as are now denominated ships, but rather that they were what would now be called fishing smacks.

In Matthew and Mark's accounts they describe the storm as rising, then mention that Christ "was asleep." St. Luke mentions, "that as they sailed He fell asleep," (probably the result of exhaustion from great labors,) then proceeds to mention the storm.

In describing the storm, Matthew says: "There arose a great tempest in the sea." Mark, that "There arose a great storm of wind." Luke says: "There came down a storm of wind on the lake." In describing the effect of the storm on the ship, and their danger, Matthew observes, "that the ship was covered with the waves." Mark says, "the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full." Luke says, "they were filled with the water, and were in jeopardy." Mark only mentions that Christ was "asleep in the hinder part of the ship, on a pillow."

In describing what the disciples said and did, Matthew relates that "His disciples came to Him and awoke Him, saying, Lord save us, we per-

ish." Mark states that the disciples "awoke Him, and said unto Him: Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" Luke has it: "They came to Him and awoke Him, saying: Master, Master, we perish."

In describing the part that Christ acted in this alarming scene, Matthew tells us that Christ "saith unto them: Why are ye fearful, oh ye of little faith? Then He arose and rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was a great calm." Mark relates: "And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea: Peace, be still, and the wind ceased, and there was a great calm." Luke states it thus: "Then He arose and rebuked the wind and the raging of the waters, and they ceased, and there was a great calm."

Matthew mentions that He rebukingly inquired after their faith *before* He wrought the miracle; but Mark and Luke state that it was *after* the miracle was wrought that He upbraidingly inquired, "Why are ye so fearful? Where is your faith?"

In describing the effect which this stupendous miracle had upon the disciples, Matthew narrates that, "the men marveled, saying: What manner of man is this that even wind and the sea obey Him?" Mark records it in this wise: "And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another: What manner of man is this that even the wind and sea obey Him?" It is thus that Luke tells it: "And they being afraid, wondered, saying one to another: What manner of man is this? for He commandeth even the winds and the waters, and they obey Him."

In this analysis of the narration of the miracle of calming the storm, we have noted, first, that in all its leading features the narration is substantially the same in each of the evangelists. This is natural. So alarming a fact as the storm, and so sublime a fact as the miracle of calming it, could neither of them have failed to make a deep and indelible impression upon their memories.

We have observed in the next place considerable variety of statement in the minor details. This is most natural, too. In the hot climate of Judea there often rushed down in the basin of the Lake of Gennesareth the most sudden and terrific storms. Masses of black and angry clouds, tossed and driven by blasts of terrible power, ever and anon lit up by the vivid glare of the lightning, and riven by the awful crash of thunder, the waters lashed to a stormy foam, rushing with maddened waves against the rock-bound shore, threatening destruction to every frail craft on the storm-tost bosom of the lake. Such was the scene. Could we expect to find in the narration of several independent writers, who themselves had witnessed the majesty and felt the terrors such a scene could inspire, a nice and exact correspondence in all the minute details? Surely not. Such an account would have been most unnatural, and therefore, untrue. The Holy Ghost has seen to it that the account has been naturally given, that we might feel it to be true.

It is noteworthy, in the description of this miracle, that all the evangelists mention that the *sea* was rebuked, as

well as the *winds*. We used to hear, in other years, the preachers attempt to put forth a considerable show of philosophic depth, by saying that Christ rebuked the winds. "That was the cause, and the effect ceased." This was said by men who had never been to sea, or lived on its shore. The waves roll for hours, and even days after the winds have folded their wings to rest. A ship is never in more danger of being beaten to pieces than when the sudden stilling of the winds leave her unmanageable and at the mercy of the waves. In the miracle it was as important to still the waves as calm the winds. W.

THE *Independent* is disposed to encourage a union between the Presbyterian Church (South) and the Reformed (Dutch) Church, inasmuch as, theologically, the two churches are in strong sympathy, and then the "Dutch church has not often hurt the feelings of the Southern brethren by hard words about slavery and secession." Without troubling ourselves about the theological aspects of the case, we would be willing to take the Reformed Church into full connection (were we a Presbyterian) on that experience. It is a remarkable one. A church that kept out of politics in the North during the last decade holds about the same relation to the churches in that region as did the seven thousand in Elijah's day to the hosts of Israel.

SUN-STROKES AND SUICIDES.

For every effect there must be a cause. Sun-strokes are reported in the daily telegrams from nearly every Northern city. The story of the suicide also meets us so frequently that it has almost ceased to startle us with its horror. Narrow streets, with buildings on each side from three to six stories high, cutting off every breath of fresh air, into which the vertical sun pours its hot rays, are considered sufficient explanations of the sun-stroke. What about the suicides? Are they victims of that feverish spirit of speculation which drives the American people with locomotive speed along every track of business? This explanation is considered by many satisfactory. Another factor enters into the solution of these two questions. Put an end to liquor selling, and the bills of mortality in our large cities will show a marked decrease in fatal sun-strokes, while many who are now drifting swiftly to the grave of the suicide may escape that doom.

Alcohol, as men mix it up and use it these days, is a devilish invention, and is one of the causes which enters into nearly all the calamities and crimes which we read about in the papers. Alcohol, however, does not do it all; it is a slow poison. Men these days brew liquor which does its work quickly. The decoctions which poison the blood and fire the brain, render the hot air and burning sun deadly to the wretched victim. The reaction from the drunkard's debauch, the shaking nerves, the sense of degradation, the consciousness that manhood is gone and there is nothing left but the stupor liquor brings or the misery of getting sober, drives many of them to the grave of the suicide.

A FACT ABOUT MISSIONS.

It is stated by the *Sandwich Islands Friend* that the missionaries of Micronesia have pushed their explorations further, and published more extensive results than have been accomplished in that part of the world by the British navy since the days of Captain Cook, and by the United States since the expedition of Commodore Wilkes. The expense of all these explorations, including the fitting out and running the missionary ship, *Morning Star*, up to 1870, and also the support of the missionaries, the erection of houses and support of schools, has not exceeded \$150,000.

Governments would find it wise economy to foster missionary enterprise as the most efficient agency in opening new paths for commerce and bringing nations in friendly intercourse with each other. Livingston, the missionary explorer, has thrown more light on the mysteries of Africa than all other travelers combined, and at the same time the missionaries among the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans hunting for souls have been tracing channels, sounding shoals, establishing friendly relations with the Islanders with a quiet energy which has outstripped the navies of the mightiest commercial powers in Christendom.

These facts and figures are also an answer to the objection that missionary movements are so combrous and expensive, that only a small percentage of the contributions made to their support reach the actual mission field. Nations spend millions in the support of various enterprises, and keep corps of scientific men in the field at vast expense; yet it appears that the missionaries have incidentally accomplished more important results for science, and at the same time have redeemed nations from barbarism, and brought millions of immortal spirits under the influence of the Christian faith. The world will one day learn that the Gospel is its regenerator, and will co-operate in the grand enterprises it is projecting.

JAPAN is on the highway of progress. It has started a newspaper. The *New York Independent* has come across a number, but is puzzled over the fact that the title appears on the last page, and the lines run from the top downward. Its value as an exchange is rather questionable, inasmuch as its name is indecipherable. It is something, however, for Japan to have a newspaper. It marks a step toward the new order of things.

REV. JAMES EVERETT, the leader of the movement which led to the organization of the Wesleyan Free Church, recently died, aged eighty-eight years. He was a man of marked ability, both as a writer and speaker, was intimate with Southey, and his literary attainments commanded the respect of Adam Clarke. His library at his death consisted of 6000 volumes.

The *Nation* says that "Dr. Dollinger has been eulogizing Luther, in his lecture at the Munich University as an intellectual Titan, and the greatest genius Germany ever produced." The van of Catholic thought has reached a point the intelligent world has occupied for centuries.

The Sunday School.

Keep Out the Bad.

A gentleman gave an intimate friend a large quantity of manure from his stable yard for his garden. In doing so, he pointed to one corner and told him to be careful not to take that. His gardener, in his absence, had dug up a quantity of bitter cocoa, and had thrown it into the lot. "Don't take that," he said. "If you once get it on your place, it will be almost impossible to get rid of it." The hint was acted upon, for the friend had found from experience that it was about as troublesome to get rid of such nuisances as it was to raise nutritious vegetables.

We read the other day of a farmer who permitted his neighbor to use his fanning machine. When the wheat was cleaned, the neighbor very generously shook the sacks out for the benefit of the chickens and ducks in the yard. The act was good as to intention, but unfortunate as to result. The manure was carted to the wheat field, and that farmer had to work for several years to get rid of the smutty wheat and rust that was thus introduced into the farm. Were it not for burrs, the-crab grass, the tie-vines, etc., the labor of the farmer would be reduced immensely. Half the tools on his farm, and half the work of men and team, are in fight against these enemies. We knew a farmer who would walk half a mile under a July sun to cut down a single stalk of cockle burr. He was a sensible man. The enemy who planted tares in the field was as much a foe as the man who sent foxes with fire-brands tied to their tails into the fields of the Philistines and burned up the "shocks and the standing corn."

How many of the Methodist parents in Texas guard their children as carefully from the seed of wrong doctrines or evil associations as they do their fields from noxious weeds or troublesome grasses? Just now the seed is falling on their hearts. It will germinate, and when the good seed that has been sown comes up, the tares will be there also. How much of each Christian life is spent in efforts to get rid of these evil things? The soul is saved through grace, but the life yields but little fruit to the glory of God and the good of man.

Put in good seed, and be sure to keep out the evil. See to it that every agency which will guard the soul from unholy influences surrounds the pathway of the young.

THE New York Association of Sunday-school teachers is now in its forty-seventh year. Its records date back to 1826. Its monthly meetings have, among other advantages, that of being a sort of normal school for Sunday-school teachers. It is undenominational, and each church and school enjoys the benefit of the experience of others without surrendering its distinctive characteristics.

Here, it occurs to us, is the true point of union in Sunday-school operations. Union Sunday-schools often encounter friction, arising from the diversity of doctrines taught, which de-

velops a controversial spirit where there should be unity, or excludes many doctrines and questions of importance to the children from the lessons. In the undenominational association of teachers, this friction may be utilized, and while it is well understood by each school, will teach plainly the peculiar doctrines of the denomination which fosters it; yet, in the plans projected, and suggestions offered, all may be instructed, while their reports of results attained stimulate all to faith and good works.

FUMBLERS.—A preacher is expected to know where his text may be found, and have the outlines of his sermon clearly defined in his mind. When a preacher has to fumble over the Bible to find his text he is apt to talk a long time while he is hunting up thoughts, and the congregation will be as comfortably fed as the man who dined on saw-dust pudding; it filled him up, but failed to fatten.

How about the superintendent who meets his school without special preparation? He has to hunt up an appropriate chapter, select the hymns, and make up his prayer as he goes along, and in his talk to the scholars say just what comes first. He is wrong. He ought to come prepared—the chapter, the song and the talk prepared, while the prayer he utters should be the echo of the prayers of the entire week.

What about teachers who come without preparation? We will let them answer.

A GRAND Sunday-school jubilee was recently held in St. Louis. We notice the name of Bishop Marvin among those who participated in the exercises. Upwards of twelve thousand children marched in the procession. Their voices, while singing, were accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred instruments.

A New Jacket and a New Heart.

A little boy who had always played in the court on Sunday in the same soiled and ragged clothes which he wore all the week, was coaxed into a Sunday-school by the promise of a "return ball" and a dozen marbles. Once within the cheerful room, he was charmed with the gay mottoes and evergreens, but most of all, with the singing and the piano. At the close of the school he had a gaily colored picture-book given him, and was told to go on Monday to the teacher's house for the ball and marbles.

When he went there he got a nice long lesson on cleanliness; and was told that if he would keep his face and hands clean for a week, and his hair neatly brushed, that he could have a new jacket and pants for Sunday. Here was a vision of glory for Dick; and he exclaimed, "Look a here, missus, I haint got no soap, but if I had, I bet I'd wash up!"

So he walked off, the happy owner of a cake of pink soap, a sponge, and a comb! The next Sunday he went to Sunday-school as ragged as before, but with hands and face looking as clean as if they had been scoured and varnished, while the soapy water was dripping from his hair.

"Say, missus," he asked, proudly, "need I sit next to dirty boys to-day?"

"We shan't have any dirty boys here next Sunday," replied the teacher, "for you're all coming clean, and with new clothes on."

And so they did, and were as nice looking boys as could be found anywhere; and they made many promises to their teacher about taking care of the new garments she had taken so much pains to get for them. And then the teacher talked with them of their other wants, which were greater than those she had supplied.

The other boys had heard all this before; but it was new to Dick, who had never been at Sunday-school, and whose parents lived like heathen in a Christian city.

When he went home he said to his mother, "Look a here, mammy, I guess I'm goin' to have something else new! The missus says we need new hearts; and I bet she'll see that we have 'em right off, just as we did our clothes!"

Poor Dick did not even know what his teacher meant by "a new heart," and he did not know that it was beyond her power to give it to him.

Parents and teachers may do a great deal for the comfort and happiness of children, but only God can take away the sinful heart and give in its place a new one, which will love God and seek to please Him. But God is far more able and willing to do this than the kindest friends are to supply the wants of the body; and they who seek this great gift early will surely find it. *Watchman and Reflector.*

THE SCHOOL AT THE TABLE.—There is hardly an educator that can outrank the home table. Around it sit with their parents, youngsters who are in their most receptive frame of mind, as well as of body. Whether the road to book-learning be or be not a royal road, every child knows that it is royal business to eat a good meal.

The goodness of a meal consists not entirely in the excellence of the food placed upon the table, nor the costliness of the crockery from which it is eaten. There may be dainty food, prepared by skilled cooks, and served with all conceivable luxurious appliances, the eating of which is dismal business. There are tables to which children are admitted in compelled speechlessness, which are more lugubrious than funerals. There are mistaken souls who come to the board at which their children sit, insisting that, though the children may be seen, they shall not be heard. There are starved children at these tables, who, even though they be crammed with food, pine for a ray of the sunshine which beams from a genial Christian heart in sympathy with the nature of a child.

People cannot be said to "live well" who starve their children out of the joy which is their right at every meal; the joy which makes the table ring with domestic good cheer, which banishes dyspepsia, which drives away the blues, which makes the occasional or habitual guest a welcome visitor, and which adds a sauce and a spice and an appetite, which none of the appetizers put up in bottles, or jars, or jugs, or can furnish at any price.—*S. S. Times.*

The *Sunday-School Gem* has the following, which we commend to the attention of all who are engaged in Sabbath-school work: I was talking with a Sabbath-school scholar a few days since, and asked, "Have you a good teacher?"

"Good? She is more than that," was the earnest reply. "She is the very best. Oh, she is so interesting, and always has something new and nice to tell us. I know she must study her lesson and think ever so much about it; then she is always so pleasant and kind. But the best of all is, we know she loves us."

"How do you know? Did she tell you so?"

"I don't know whether she ever said the words, but you can see it all the time. We all feel it. She is always

glad to see us anywhere. Then she is so tender-hearted. When she asks us to be good, the tears come into her eyes. And we see that she feels what she says. I wouldn't do anything to hurt her feelings for any money; none of the boys would. I'd study my lesson just to please her, if I didn't want to learn it. I tell you it does the boys good to have teachers who care for them. It makes them want to be better just to please her. They want to be like her, to love the same Savior that she loves. I wish the teachers knew how much their classes care for them."

What an honor or happiness to be such a teacher, I thought, thus to be loved, thus to influence, thus to become an example for her pupils!

If teachers only knew. Yes, it would no doubt encourage some to know what their scholars think of them, but is it not well for others that they do not know?

Teachers, what think your pupils of you?

The Child's Place in Christianity.

I find a child in no religion but in the religion of Jesus. Mohammed seemed to know nothing about a child. The heathen seemed to know nothing about children in their mythology. Their gods were not born as children. They were never clothed with the sympathies of children. They were never endowed with the attributes of children. They never threw themselves into the social ties of children. They were gods of terror, gods of passion, gods of lust, gods of blood, gods of might—but they were never gods of helplessness, a span long. Oh, no! That would not have been natural. That would not have been divine, in their conception. And hence they make no provision for children.

But the great elemental fact of Christianity is the Holy Child Jesus. Born of a woman, born under the law, in total helplessness physically, laid in a manger, cared for by no man, but the child of the Everlasting Father, and the Prince of peace. So that the Gospel of Jesus is the only religion on earth that makes provision for child, and is the only religion in which a child is laid at the basis and foundation of its faith.

The religion of Jesus is the only religion that dares to put its sacred books into the hands of a child. No other religion ever conceived of such a thing. No other religion dare venture its existence on such a venture as that. Sacred books of Hinduism, sacred books of Mohammedanism, put into the hands of its children, would shock its authors and its votaries. But the Christian religion brings its sacred books to the child. It says to the little one: "They are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith that is in the Lord Jesus;" and although the child cannot master their mysteries, he can believe their mysteries, he can obey their mysteries, he can elucidate their mysteries.

The religion of Jesus is the only religion that boasts its noblest workmanship wrought in the spirit of a little child, and it is better adapted to effect personal salvation in childhood than at any period of life.—*Dr. Armitage.*

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

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

The home and school are allies.

Boys and Girls.

The Vase and the Dart.

A young boy entered a beautiful garden which extended as far as the eye could reach. Through the whole length of it stretched a narrow avenue, bordered with overhanging trees. Slowly the boy pursued his way along it, listening to the songs of the birds, and admiring the green foliage above him, through which, here and there, streamed the rays of the glorious sun. He quickly perceived that he was not alone; on either side, all down the long avenue, stood a line of maidens, beautiful to behold. They were all robed in white, with wreaths of fresh flowers on their heads, and greeted the boy with a bright smile of welcome. Each held in her right hand a vase of gold, in her left a sharp iron dart.

As the boy approached the first maiden, she held out her vase to him, and invited him to take the contents. On the golden vase appeared the word *prayer*, and the sweetest, fairest fruits were heaped up within; but the boy scarcely glanced at the proffered gift. "It is wearisome!" he cried; so pushed it aside and passed on.

The boy sauntered on, and soon another fair maiden stood before him; she also held forth a vase of bright gold full of pieces of glittering silver. On it was inscribed the word *knowledge*; but the boy scarcely glanced at the proffered gift. "It is troublesome!" he cried; so pushed it aside and passed on.

A short space further on, another maiden stopped him with a bright and joyous countenance. Her gold vase contained the loveliest flowers, and on it appeared written, *acts of kindness to others*. The boy looked at it wistfully for a moment, tempted by the sweet perfume of the beautiful blossoms. Opportunity smiled, but *selfishness* stayed the hand of the boy, half stretched out to empty the vase; he pushed it aside and passed on.

The next maiden who greeted him was calm and fair, with a grave and earnest look. Her vase was full of refined gold, and this was the motto which it bore: *Attendance at the house of God*. A sound of church bells came on the breeze and the sweet music of a distant hymn, but in vain they fell on the boy's listening ear. "It is dull!" he cried; pushed the rich vase aside and passed on.

Soon he reached another maiden who looked like an angel from heaven. Her eyes shone like stars in the calm blue sky, and the tones of her voice thrilled deep into the heart. Her vase was overflowing with sparkling jewels, brighter than those which monarchs wear. On it shown in glittering letters, *the Word of God*. Opportunity cried, oh, pass me not by! Search the Scriptures that can make you wise unto salvation! She held forth her vase with imploring look; but the boy was intent on pursuing his way. "I care not for it!" he cried; so pushed it aside and passed on.

"I shall meet with more maidens," said the boy. "I see an endless number before me; doubtless they carry vases as precious as those which I have rejected." But even as he spoke the words, he came suddenly on a black iron gate, and he could pass on no further. Shuddering, he read on the gate the solemn word, *Death!* Then would he gladly have turned round; then would he earnestly asked for one more opportunity for prayer—one more opportunity for doing what is right; but the last had been passed—he had slighted the treasure of the last!

Nor can we despise opportunities and not suffer for doing so; if they offer the vase, they also carry the punishment meet for those who neglect its contents. As the boy stood trembling

at the gate of death a dart came hissing through the air, and inflicted on him a burning wound; then came another; every opportunity despised sent its messenger of vengeance, and the wretched boy, writhing with the arrows of conscience in his soul, sank down at the gate and perished!

"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation; neglect not this opportunity—it may be your last! O my friends! no day leaves you as it found you; every day brings its opportunities of prayer, praise, reading the Bible and obeying God's laws; every day you have chosen either the vase or the dart.

Dear reader, if this little allegory has raised the thought in your heart, "how have I improved my opportunities?" O push it not aside and pass on! Let not the day close without prayer; seize the golden prize while it is offered to you, or hope not to escape the dart! —Selected from A. L. O. E.

Look Out for the Rocks.

A gentleman crossing the English Channel stood near the helmsman. It was a calm and pleasant evening, and no one dreamed of a possible danger to their good ship. But a sudden flapping of the sail, as if the wind had shifted, caught the ear of the officer on watch, and he sprang at once to the wheel, examining closely the compass.

"You are half a point off the course," he said sharply to the man at the wheel. The deviation was corrected, and the officer returned to his post.

"You must steer very accurately," said the looker-on, "when half a point is so much thought of."

"Ah, half a point, in many places, might bring us on the rocks," he said.

So it is in life. Half a point from strict truthfulness strands us upon the rocks of falsehood. Half a point from perfect honesty, and we are steering straight for the rocks of crime. And so of all kindred vices. The beginnings are always small. No one climbs to a summit at one bound, but goes up one little step at a time. Children think lightly of what they call small sins. Those rocks do not look so fearful to them.

A friend was once, when a lad, sailing down East River, near New York, which was then a very dangerous channel. He watched the old steersman with great interest, and observed that whenever he came near to a stick of painted wood he changed his course.

"Why do you turn out for those bits of wood?" asked the boy.

The old man looked up from under his shaggy brows, too much taken up with his task to talk, and simply growled out, "Rocks!"

"Well, I would not turn out for those bits of wood," said the thoughtless boy; "I would go right over them."

The old man replied only by a look which that boy has not forgotten in his manhood. "Poor, foolish lad," it said, "how little you know about rocks!"

So, children, shun the rocks as you would the way to death. There are plenty of buoys to warn you where they lie hidden; and whenever you meet one turn aside, for there a danger lies.—*Lutheran S. S. Herald.*

Saved by Telegraph.

A young man, at Zanesville, Ohio, a telegraph operator, was recently converted while asking for the prayers of the church at a public meeting. The case was one of peculiar clearness and power, and made a profound impression upon the community. The incident was shortly afterward related in a meeting in Cincinnati, by a Christian neighbor who was well acquainted with the circumstances. At the Cincinnati meeting, a young gentleman, also a telegraph operator, was present, and, although interested in the account,

was inclined to look upon the whole story as sensational and over-wrought. He went away from the meeting with feelings somewhat embittered against Christianity and its advocates.

The same evening, in his office, while thinking the incident over, the business upon the wire being unusually slack, he concluded to inquire by telegraph of the Zanesville operator, if such a case as that related in the Cincinnati meeting had occurred. He tapped the signal sound for Zanesville. Zanesville answered the call. Touching the mystic key, he asked for information, giving in a few words the story which he had heard, and the name of the young man, which also he had procured. "Yes," answered the operator at Zanesville; "it is true, and I am the man myself." Thereupon a conversation was carried on along the wires between the converted and unconverted operators, and Christ Jesus was preached by the new convert until the inquirer was awakened to call what he must do to be saved.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," came in eloquent utterance along the line like a message from the skies.

"Pray for me now," said the penitent to his unseen friend two hundred miles away.

And the two young men kneeled, the one in Zanesville, the other in Cincinnati; a new line of communication was opened from earth to heaven, petitions went up in the dark winter night straight to the Christ of God. An answer came quick as an electric touch, and the two young men rejoiced in spirit at the conscious power of pardoning grace.—*Methodist Recorder.*

PRAY BEFOREHAND.—"If I ever get that boy's sled I will let him know how good it feels to have his best things destroyed," said Jamie Pearl, as he rushed into his mother's room, his face crimson with excitement, and burst into tears.

Mrs. Pearl sat silent for some minutes, her heart throbbing with pain. She loved Jamie very dearly, and she had been hoping for the last few months that he had overcome his hasty temper. She had hoped, too, with trembling, that he was trying to follow the example of the meek and lowly Jesus, and that in the last great day he would be counted as one of His lambs.

As Jamie sat there, his anger melted away before his mother's sorrowful look, and he was able to tell the cause of this new out-burst.

"I can never be a Christian" he added, afterward. "God will be tired of forgiving me so many times, and I am ashamed to ask."

"When you feel the anger first rising in your heart, do you pray to God to keep you from sin?"

"No, mother; I do not love to pray then; but afterward I feel very unhappy, and cannot help praying."

"You do right to pray; God is more willing to give than you are to ask. But be afraid of grieving the Heavenly Dove forever from your heart. Pray before you are angry. Be sure of help from on high if you seek it."—*Child at Home.*

"I'll tell your mother of you," said one little girl to another. "Tell her," answered Maggie; "you cannot tell her anything naughty of me that I don't tell her myself." That is right. Let every boy and girl tell mother when they do wrong, and I am sure they will not keep doing it.

A ten-year-old boy named Casper, of New Berlin, Wis., in the absence of his parents, the other day, took down a shot-gun that he supposed was unloaded, to frighten his little seven-year-old sister, and pointed it at her and fired, killing her instantly.

If all flattering lips were cut off, what a number of sore mouths there would be

PUZZLES, ETC.

My *first* is a useful article,
Though trampled under feet;
My *second* forms a part of coal,
And gas, and tea, and peat.
My *third* is often used by cooks,
It saves a deal of grease,
My *whole* you'll find in any map
Upon the coast of Greece.

A very simple thing am I,
As an one may see,
A sort of pocket well contrived,
And useful, all agree.

A traveler in various lands,
With news of good or ill,
I often baffle curious folks,
I'm ever silent still.

How many long to see me come,
How some hearts ache with grief;
I bring to some sharp bitterness,
To others sweet relief.

Yet though so much depends on me,
It raises all my ire,
That oft the only thanks I get,
Is burning in the fire.

No matter that I bear the stamp
Of royalty so plain,
Once used I'm scarcely prized at all,
And seldom used again.

My *second* on my *first*,
Does very often ride,
And my *whole*, it is my *second*,
When my *first* it does bestride.

What English word is that of six letters from which if you take away three only one remains?

My *first* is like a Quaker neat;
My *next* the loveliest of the flowers;
My *whole* in thousands you may meet,
When rambling in spring's early hours.

My *first*, an engine of war, breaks down
The strong and mighty walls of a town;
An animal, too, who in man's stead—
A guiltless victim—suffered and bled.
In my *next* most schoolboys take delight;
With me in their hands they are happy quite;
But when on their hands, why then they tell
A different tale—they wince and yell.
My *whole* is used by a soldier brave
Ere he's discharged; no lives does it save,
But assists to destroy when very hard pressed.
Can you, dear reader, find out the rest?

My *whole* is shunned as a dangerous creature,
Although my two-thirds you will readily eat;
With head on, I'm like unto man's sinful nature,
Beheaded, I offer an excellent treat.

As a *whole* I am sought by the rich and the poor,
Though they would not like to have me in
their homes:

Take my head off, and then they wish nothing
more
Than to get through the skin to my flesh and
my bones.

Without my head I can feed very well,
On that which my *whole* would regard as no
pelf;

Yea, my own head, and that which is odder still,
Can soon be eaten up by two-thirds of myself.

My *whole* gets credit for much skillful doing,
Perhaps I am greatly judged of by my looks;
Without any head I am said to be knowing,
By that which is ever the best of all books.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," and let
not my *second* know my *first*. My *whole* names
the birthplace of a great and good King of
England.

We shall await the answer of the Biblical
enigma from some of our young readers.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 996.

Charades.—HAMMOCK. SEAL.

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.

COLEMAN.—ROBERT WALTER, infant son of Sarah E. and Theodore Coleman, died at their residence, in Grimes county, on Thursday, 27th of June; aged twenty months.

Thus the little flower, which seemed too pure for earth, has been transplanted in these everlasting gardens. Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens; where every flower brought safe from death's dark portal becomes immortal.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

LEGGITT.—WESLEY W. LEGGITT died in Grayson county, Texas, the 18th of February, 1872, in his 42d year. Brother Leggett had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, eight years, and was the Recording Steward of Sherman Circuit at the time of his death. In his death his family and the church have lost much; but our loss is his gain.

J. W. FIELDS.
SHERMAN, TEXAS, June 20, 1872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A strong tea made of common leaf tobacco, sprinkled over and about the places infested by chicken mites, is said to be an effectual relief.

Our Home Journal urges the importance of sheds to protect manure from the weather, as the rain, drying winds and scorching sun causes a heavy loss of their fertilizing properties.

It is said that if the tail of a balky horse is tied to his end of the double-tree, that when his mate moves up the strain brought to bear on his tail will cause him to keep time handsomely.

The grapes on Galveston Island this year have been seriously damaged by the oriole and other birds. They pay but little attention to scare-crows. It is observed that the white grape thus far has escaped their ravages, though very destructive to the red and black. The color evidently deceives them. Many grape raisers are taking the hint and devoting special attention to the white grape.

Mr. N. N. John, of Galveston, informs us that after trying all the various remedies for chicken cholera, he finds sweet oil and whisky, in equal quantities, mixed, and given in doses of one or two teaspoonsful, is a certain remedy. The dose should be repeated and increased if it does not afford prompt relief. Because this is a good remedy for the chicken pest, our readers need not go and lay in a supply of whisky by the barrel.

WASTE BASKET.

What is taken from you before you get it? Your photograph.

An old lady says she hears quite frequently of civil engineers, and wonders if there is no one to say a good word for conductors.

A middle-sized boy, writing a composition on "Extremes," remarked that we should endeavor to avoid extremes, especially those of wasps and bees.

George Macdonald says: "I know of a man so sensitive that he shuts his ears to his sister's griefs, because it spoils his digestion to think of them."

A sagacious German writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boz, which he says is pronounced Dickens.

"My dear," said a husband to his wife, "do you think that a stove-pipe hat is unbecoming to me?" "It is, decidedly, when it is too much stove," replied the wife.

A Kansas paper, in reporting a trial, concludes with: "The jury returned a verdict of not guilty; but, if the prisoner is sharp, he will leave town without loss of time."

A child of this world, no doubt wise in her generation, says: "I never dress much for the play, because every one is looking at the stage; but no one is more particular about her dress at church."

A citizen of Gosport, the other night, mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite "little brown jug," and took a "long pull and a strong pull" therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

A teacher questioning little boys about the gradations in the scale of being, asked: "What comes next to man?" And here a little shaver, who was evidently smarting under a defeat in the previous question, immediately distanced all competitors by promptly shouting, "His undershirt, ma'am."

TEXAS ITEMS.

Capt. Luke A. Falvel, one of the "old Texans," died at his home in Galveston, and was buried, July 11th. He served in the Texas navy, and commanded the "Flash" during the struggle for Texas independence. He was one of the earliest pilots of the Galveston harbor, and for several years past has held the position of Harbor Master. The unusual length of the funeral procession was a testimonial to the sterling character he had attained.

At the recent session of the State Council of the Friends of Temperance the following officers for the coming year were elected: Rev. W. Carey Crane, D.D., of Independence, President; Rev. Dr. F. M. Law, of Bryan, Associate; Rev. O. M. Addison, of Owensville, Chaplain; Capt. John H. LeTellier, of Sherman, Secretary; B. B. Hawkins, of Waxahachie, Treasurer; Dr. J. W. Shuford, of Tyler, Conductor; D. J. Currie, of Tyler, Sentinel; Rev. James Younge, of Sherman, State Lecturer; Rev. A. D. Gaskill, of Waxahachie, Superintendent of Bands of Hope.

Rev. G. W. Graves, from Bell county, in a letter dated July 3d, writes:

We have abundant rains, and crops are unusually fine. Health generally good. Mr. Editor, every emigrant ought to look at Bell county, before he thinks of locating, for a home.

Dr. Younge, just from Sherman, has been in to see us, and is not only jubilant over the prospect of the temperance cause, but reports the wheat crop is in advance of any thing Texas ever saw before. In some points fifty bushels to the acre were claimed, and weighed seventy to seventy-two pounds to the bushel. Sales have been made in Northern Texas of wheat to be shipped to St. Louis. Our people had better keep it to supply the wants of the one hundred thousand immigrants coming to Texas next fall.

There will be a convention of the Friends of Temperance of every organization, in Waxahachie the 20th of August, to devise ways and means for the promotion of the temperance cause in the State. It is desired that the different counties be represented. It is to be hoped all orders will meet and join in the effort to promote the good cause.

The Sherman Patriot mentions a crop on four acres, in Collin county, which measured 198½ bushels of wheat, or nearly fifty bushels per acre.

The same paper mentions late rains in that region, which will add immensely to the corn and cotton crops of that section, and anticipates that corn will be sold this fall at 25 to 30 cents per bushel. This will be good news to immigrants bound for that section.

The Paris North Texan has been shown by Mr. Henderson, of Lamar county, several acres of as good Timothy grass as Kentucky can grow. The same gentleman has blue grass growing on his farm. The same successful farmer expects his corn crop to produce from 70 to 75 bushels per acre, and his wheat crop has yielded 23 bushels per acre.

Another crop of wheat in the same county measured from five acres 250 bushels, weighing 66 pounds.

The Dallas Herald speaks of a crop of wheat on the west side of the Trinity in that county which yielded over thirty-seven bushels per acre. Very few crops, it says, average less than twenty to twenty-five bushels.

A large merchant mill, of one hundred barrels of flour per day capacity, is soon to be erected at McKinney. Capital and enterprise are tending toward our fertile frontier.

Dr. John W. Harmon, of the Southern Organ and Family Visitor, will lecture on intemperance at the following places during his sojourn in our State:

Hempstead, July 6th; Brenham, 10th; Burton, 11th; Giddings, 12th; Austin, 14th and 15th; Round Rock, 16th; Georgetown, 17th; Salado, 18th; Belton, 20th and 21st; Cameron, 22d; Caldwell, 23d; Bryan, 24th; Calvert, 25th; Marlin, 26th; Waco, 27th and 28th; Springfield, 29th; Cotton Gin, 30th; Fairfield, 31st; Tehuacana, August 1st.

Mr. B. R. Milam, from Weatherford, informs us that the Indians continue troublesome in that region, and that an old gentleman, by name of C. S. Dobbs, was killed by them in Palo Pinto county, about twenty-five miles west of Weatherford, two weeks since. He was returning from Palo Pinto when he was overtaken by the savages. After shooting him several times, they scalped both head and beard and otherwise mutilated his person. When will these troubles cease?

Mr. M. also informs us that the crops in his section are unusually good. He thinks that immigrants to that region will be able to obtain corn for about 40 to 50 cents per bushel from the new crop. Wheat is also abundant.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; C. S. Longcope, T. W. House, and H. F. Gillette, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer then made the following monthly report for June, which was received and adopted.

	CUR.	COIN.
From Richard V. Cooke, Columbus, monthly collections for May		\$25 00
From Richard V. Cooke, Columbus, monthly collections for June	\$25 00	
From Richard V. Cooke, for little Willie Jurney, collected by him from the children of Columbus.		3 10
From Mrs. K. DePelchin, Houston.....		1 50
From A. Wettermark, contributed by Dr. C. B. Stewart, Montgomery.....	20 00	
From Superintendent, contributions made direct to him from Miss Lenna Galliard.....	5 00	
From Chas. Limke, quarterly collections on Mechanic Street, Galveston, March, April and May.....	28 50	
From W. H. Campbell, Finecastle, through CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.	10 00	
From W. H. Willis, Strand, Galveston, collections for April, May and June.....	251 50	
From Mrs. A. V. Winkler, Corsicana.....		38 05
From S. M. Swenson, New York..	6 00	
Total.....	\$346 00	\$48 25

I beg to make further report of receipts of advice from Rev. F. C. Wilkes, General Agent, reporting following amounts received by him:

In Waco, collected.....	\$71 00
In Marlin, collected.....	29 00
In Blue Ridge, collected.....	9 00
In Corsicana, collected.....	51 25
In Austin, collected.....	27 25
Total.....	\$187 50

Respectfully submitted,
B. A. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
July 6, 1872.

The Finance Committee asked for further time to report on the yearly account and vouchers of the Superintendent.

Adjourned to meet on first Saturday in August. H. F. GILLETTE, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

On the 8th the National Democratic Committee unanimously elected Thos. Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, temporary chairman, and F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, temporary secretary of the Convention.

The interior of the Opera House, where the Convention met, was elegantly decorated. The circles were festooned with flags and evergreens, while the coat-of-arms of each State were suspended between the columns of the gallery. Facing the east, a fine portrait of Washington, facing the west was a portrait of Jackson; over this was the portrait of Van Buren, and over the opposite one that of Henry Clay. The triumphal arch in front of the entrance was a counterpart of the arch which was once the pride of Paris. It was adorned with flags, and the different entrances adorned with flags and mottoes.

Hon. J. H. Reagan was chosen Chairman of the Texas delegation, J. W. Henderson the Vice-President, and J. D. Logan, Secretary.

On motion of Col. Ford, it was resolved that in balloting the vote of Texas should be cast as a unit.

The Convention met July 9th. Total number of delegates, 762. The speaker's gavel was made from a piece of oak from the old frigate "Constitution."

Reverly Johnson's appearance on the platform was received with applause.

Belmont's remarks were received with moderate applause, and at the mention of Greeley's name, called forth loud demonstrations of applause.

Randolph, as temporary chairman, took his seat, the band playing "Dixie."

Though an octogenarian, Randolph spoke with energy and force, and was repeatedly cheered.

Rev. Henry Slicer, being present, addressed the Throne of Grace.

The rules of the former Democratic Conventions were adopted.

The permanent chairman chosen was ex-Governor J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Senator Bayard and Governor Hoffman conducted him to the chair. He was received with great applause. After an address, which was repeatedly cheered, the Chairman took his seat.

After three hours' session the Resolution Committee adopted the Cincinnati platform, with the following introduction:

"We, the Democratic electors of the United States National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to a just government."

All the States voted for the platform as prefaced, except Delaware, Mississippi and Oregon.

Greeley was nominated on the first ballot. It stood: Greeley, 686; Bayard, 18; Jere. Black, 21; Groesbeck, 23. It was afterward declared unanimous. As the vote of each State was announced the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited, and when the nomination was declared all united in the demonstrations of applause.

The vote for Vice-President on the first ballot resulted as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 713; J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, 6, and blank, 11. It was declared unanimous.

Hoffman cast the vote for New York. He said Missouri had pledged the largest vote for Greeley of any State in the Union, and said that New York's majority would be greater than Missouri's total vote. He appealed to those who, acting conscientiously on that occasion, did not vote for Horace Greeley. New York was a Democratic State; it had more than four hundred thousand Democratic votes, and when these were ready to

sacrifice personal preferences and prejudices on the altar of country, he hoped their brethren elsewhere would do the same.

Augustus Schell was elected chairman of the National Executive Committee, and Hon. F. A. Prince, of Massachusetts, was re-elected secretary.

The place where the next National Convention to be held was left to the National Committee.

The committee to inform Mr. Greeley of his nomination, met the night of the 11th to fix the time.

Endorsements of the nomination were received the 10th from New Orleans, Mobile, Wilmington, N. C., Newburg, Richmond, Raleigh, Atlanta and New York.

The New Orleans Democratic Reform State Central Committee has united on Gov. Jno. McEnery, and Lieut. Gov. B. F. Jonas.

On the 11th a ratification meeting was held in Jackson, Mississippi. Judge Alcorn and Lieut. Gov. Bennett and others spoke.

The New York World, announces its purpose to sustain the Baltimore nominations.

Gen. Breckenridge expresses himself favorable to the Baltimore action.

The Tribune heads its account of the proceedings at Baltimore with two hands grasped.

The Times heads the account, "Midsummer Weakness—Last act of the Democratic Bedlamites."

The dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, of the 11th says that all the daily Democratic papers have hoisted the Baltimore ticket. The whites are satisfied, but the colored people exhibit an opposite feeling.

Gen. Hancock, writing to a friend, declared his purpose to support the Baltimore nomination.

It is said that the female suffragists were sadly disappointed at Baltimore, and declare their intention to work for the Philadelphia nominee.

It is rumored that in case Gov. Hoffman declines running again, the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will unite on Francis Herman, of Utica.

Senator Bayard, in a letter, expresses his intention to support Greeley and Brown.

The National Liberal Republican Convention met in New York the 12th, and elected Ethan Allen permanent chairman; and the following Executive Committee: Charles G. Davis, Mass.; J. P. Ladd, Vermont; J. S. Pierce, S. C.; H. C. Warrmouth, Louisiana; M. C. Church, West Virginia; G. H. Anderson, Missouri; James M. Scovill, New Jersey.

Resolutions recommending a union of the Liberal Republicans with Democrats in selecting candidates for State and Congressional offices. Carl Shurz and Governor Brown were present.

Miscellaneous.

Representatives of \$2,000,000 worth of South Carolina bonds met in New York the 8th, and by preamble stated that they had been defrauded of accrued interest by dishonest politicians, and resolved to co-operate with the State authorities in prosecuting the robbers of the treasury.

The Stokes trial for the murder of James Fisk is progressing. Stokes, in his statement, said that Fisk had threatened his life, and when they met, drew his pistol first, and that he then drew and fired first. Miss Mansfield on the stand said that Fisk had threatened in her presence to kill Stokes, and that she had told the latter and advised him to be on his guard.

The strikes of the sewing machine men and the iron and metal-workers in New York are ended, and work has been resumed.

All the city militia has been ordered out on the 12th, the day the Orange-men parade. The move is merely pre-

cautionary. No trouble is apprehended. It is understood that the influence of the Catholic clergy will be employed to prevent any interruption. There is no doubt that their influence will enable them to control their people.

Four men, charged with robbing a wealthy lady in Utrecht, Holland, on the 24th ult., of money and valuables to the amount of \$250,000, were recently arrested in London.

An earthquake occurred on the morning of the 11th at some points on Long Island and the Hudson river. It reached Eric, New York, and Greenwich, Connecticut.

There is an ice famine in Brooklyn causing much suffering among the sick. The companies lay the blame on the strike of the laborers.

Two breweries are reported to have failed in New York for three-eighths of a million. It surely was not for lack of custom.

The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of the American Institute in New York will be opened in September and closed the 13th of October.

Another meeting of the South Carolina bond-holders was held the 11th, in order to take measures to compel the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the bonds of that State. Not less than \$40,000,000 of bonds were represented.

The Herald's African correspondent (Stanley) writes, June 11th, that on that day he starts for London, in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. He bears letters from the great explorer for the British Government and for his family. Stanley states that when he left the interior of Africa, Livingstone was unwell, but was determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

The week ending the 6th there were in Brooklyn 689 deaths, including 45 sunstrokes.

David Smith, the youngest son of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, is lecturing against polygamy.

The bodies of seven hundred and eighteen Confederate soldiers buried at Gettysburg have been removed to Richmond, Virginia.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The journeymen builders resumed work on the 9th in London, and it is supposed other trades will follow.

The House of Lords have abandoned all amendments to the ballot bill, except one, in which the House will very likely concur.

France.

It was reported in Paris July 8th that Victor Hugo, by persistent efforts, had secured the commutation of Rochefort's sentence to banishment from France.

On the 9th Goulard, Minister of Finance, submitted a bill to raise a loan of three milliards of francs at a loan of five per cent., also giving the government power to raise further loans, if necessary.

Germany.

On the 11th inst. the Official Gazette promulgates the law providing for the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany. All establishments now under their control must be broken up within six months.

Spain.

A special from Madrid to New York, of July 11th, says that Dr. Howard is free. The order from Madrid offered his release as an act of pardon, to which he demurred, as his acceptance might appear as an acknowledgment of guilt and as waiving his right to compensation. He was then turned, or forced, out of his place of confinement.

Mexico.

Telegraphic communication between

Monterey and Matamoros has been resumed, Trevino and Quiroga having abandoned the place on the advance of the two columns under Rocha from Saltillo, and Ceballos from the frontier. Monterey presented a pitiable aspect. Business had been suspended in consequence of forced loans. Trevino had imprisoned the United States Consul for refusing to pay, and his place of business had been seized. Another American citizen had been assessed \$12,000, or 500 lashes, and only got off by paying \$5000. It is feared the revolutionists carried off many prominent citizens, who are missing, as hostages or to secure heavy ransom.

The forces of Gens. Rocha, Ceballos and Revueltas number 7000 men. Gen. Rocha commands, and will employ the combined forces to capture or drive Trevino and Quiroga from the country.

The revolution is considered at an end, and that the chiefs only keep their men together in order to secure terms of surrender from the government.

Dispatches from Monterey, the 9th, state that Trevino has some 2000 men and all the artillery, and Quiroga with about 800 cavalry and about as many infantry, as posted at another point. Both parties are supposed to be waiting the result of negotiations in the City of Mexico for the surrender of the revolutionists. They will surrender on condition that the President will pardon them.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—We again have to note the absence of any market for the week, though the sales foot some 260 bales, this amount being made up almost of one sale alone. Receipts only amount to 34 bales; exports, being to Liverpool, 82 bales, leaving not more than 50 bales in press unsold. The season may thus be considered closed, and the quotations given, though lower, as entirely nominal.

Crop reports are unchanged, except from Gonzales, where we learn several farms are threatened with worms. It is thought they will not be in force until the last of this month, and the crop will be too far advanced to suffer much. Advices from the southeastern counties continue to report worms, and fears for the crop, but hopes are expressed that the present dry weather may favorably change the results.

Low Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Ordinary..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Good Ordinary..... 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Low Middling..... 20 1/4 @ —
Middling..... 21 @ —

WOOL.—There has been little doing during the week, the demand being still light, and then only for good grades, of which there have been sales running up to about 15,000 pounds. The stock on hand is mainly of low grades, or dirty, burry lots mixed with parcels ranging to fine; but holders decline assorting to meet orders for the best classes of wool, and hence sales are limited. There is no decline in prices, those given last week being fully maintained in the sales transpiring, and holders feel cheerful regarding the future, and are seemingly not anxious to force transactions. Reports from the Northern markets continue better in tone, though without advances in price. Receipts for the week amount only to 26 sacks; exports, to New Orleans only, 34 sacks. We continue quotations:

Burry Wool..... 25 @ 30
Coarse, free of burs..... 32 @ 35
Medium..... 37 @ 39
Fine..... 39 @ 41

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Salt.

Church Notices.

Waxahachie District.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The district meeting will be held at Fort Worth, commencing on Thursday 9 o'clock A. M., before the second Sabbath in September.

CAMP-MEETING.—God permitting, we will have a camp-meeting about twelve miles from Hillsboro, Hill county, Texas, commencing on Thursday, 9 o'clock A. M., before the fourth Sabbath in August.

THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.—Waxahachie circuit, at Forest, July 19, 20; Chatfield circuit, at Hines Chapel, August 10, 11; Hillsboro circuit, at White Rock, August 17, 18.

Camp-Meeting.

At the last Quarterly Conference for Brazos Circuit, North west Texas Conference, it was agreed that we hold another self-sustaining camp-meeting at the camp-ground, on North Cow Bayou, embracing the second Sunday in August.

Brother Akin, preacher in charge, expects to be assisted by the Presiding Elder, James Peeler, and Melugin. We invite any minister who can leave his work to come and help us.

Sherman District.

Gainsville cir., (probably a camp-meeting) August 24, 25. Montague mis., (probably a camp-meeting) August 31, and September 1. Sherman cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 7, 8.

Austin District.

Giddings cir., July 29, 21. Webberville cir., at camp-ground, Bennett's Mill, July 27, 28.

Huntsville District.

Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, July 29, 21. Huntsville sta., July 27, 28.

Chappell Hill District.

Lexington camp-ground, July 29, 21. Caldwell, at Poster's chapel, July 27, 28.

Weatherford District.

Weatherford cir., July 29, 21. Sulphur Springs mis., at Pleasant Grove, July 27, 28, (camp-meeting.)

Marshall District.

Starrville cir., at Bascom Chapel, July 29, 21. Knoxville cir., at Asbury Chapel, July 27, 28.

Camp-Meeting.

A camp-meeting will be held on Sandy, at Bennett's mill, seven miles north-west of McJade, Bastrop county, beginning on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July.

Springfield District.

Redland cir., July 29, 21. Owensville cir., July 27, 28.

Marshall District Conference.

The Marshall District Conference will be held at Bellview, in Rusk county, commencing Thursday morning 9 o'clock, embracing the first Sabbath in August.

Galveston District.

Houston, Washington Street, 29, 21. Houston, Shearn Church, and Suburban circuit, July 27, 28.

Dallas District Conference.

The District Conference for Dallas District will convene at Deatur, Wise county, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1872.

Stephensville Mission District.

Hamilton, at Rock Church, July 29, 21. Rockvale, at Llano, August 3, 4.

Belton District.

Georgetown, at Liberty Hill, July 29, 21. Getesville sta., July 27, 28.

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.

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING. STOWE & 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.

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.

M. W. THOMAS, 179 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.

FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 72 1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned, about six weeks ago, an AMERICAN HORSE, medium sized; bright grey; 12 or 13 years old; long tail; heavy mane; bluish 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.

WESLEY SMITH. VICTORIA, TEXAS, June 1, 1872. junel2-1m

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

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. may24-1f. JOHN H. STONE.

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 Briggs & 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, N. B. YARD, President. Vice-President. SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary.

No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas. FRANK FABJ, General State Agent. nov10-1f

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may18 1y

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. may6 1f

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 Respected Clergymen throughout the South, endorsing the high terms 'The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.' Dr. R. V. Hason Carr, of Baltimore says 'he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.' Dr. T. C. Pug of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying 'it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.' Rev. Dabney Hall of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to his friends and acquaintances. Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never 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 preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest 'teratives 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 P. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent. junel9 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., 66 Chambers St., N. Y. may29 1st

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

Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS.

Fit, Copper, and Sheet Iron Workers, and dealers in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to. No. 27 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 25th Sts., feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

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Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Discipline, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar29 1y

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Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

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S. CONRADI,
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.	\$125
9-Inch Screw. " " " " " "	160
Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine.	100
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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

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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

M. QUIN, Galveston, Texas. J. L. HILL, Successor of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

QUIN & HILL,
COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants
No. 124 STRAND,
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Consignments solicited. mar17-70

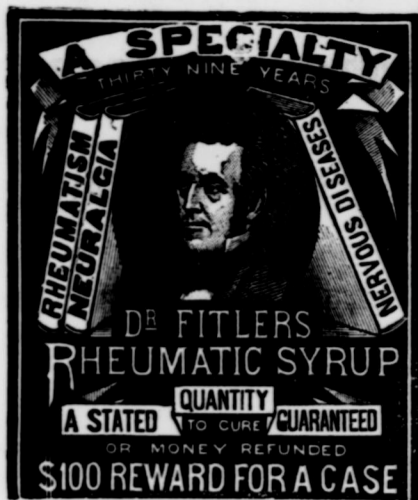
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DEALER IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware,
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
Harness, Leather, etc.,
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BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
The cheapest and best Bible published.
Large 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 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Penn. june26-6m

DUTCHERS'
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
SWEEPS THEM OFF,
AND CLEARS THE HOUSE SPEEDILY
TRY IT.
L. L. DUTCHER & SONS, Proprietors.
june29-4t St. Albans, Vt.

\$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, or 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. T. KILGORE, Agent, Houston, Texas. may1 6m

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,
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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

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DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

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SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

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FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND

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DIAMONDS AND

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FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

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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., Surgeon and Physician. feb28-1y

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

BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas. may15 3m

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

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

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A. S. AMBLER & CO.,
(Successors to Ambler & Mason.)

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,

66 STRAND,

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Prompt attention given to all orders.

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CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED

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Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the

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Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.

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Huntsville.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COTTON FACTORS

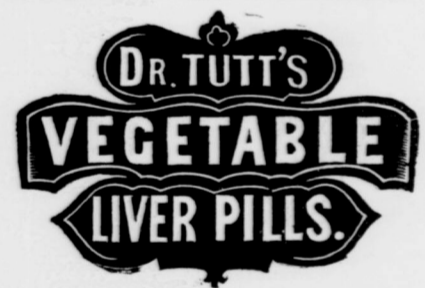
may17-72 1y No. 60 Strand, GALVESTON

G. R. FREEMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

City of Austin, Texas.

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. june12 1y



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases. Office, No. 20 Platt Street, New York. june26-6m

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

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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 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Steagall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price.

The Best of Them All.—The so-called lockstitch sewing machines are certainly improvements upon the cheap and unreliable chainstitch machines, but they do not come up to the mark.

An Important Consideration.—DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS are PURELY VEGETABLE, and are adapted to young and old, male and female, and may be taken at all times, without restraint of occupation, without change of living, without diet, and without the fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather, and in all climates.

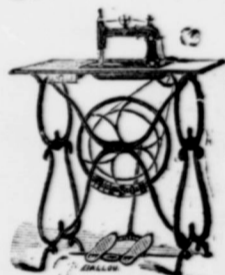
Dear Sir—You make two preparations which, it appears to me, are worthy of a more general acceptance than they have had as yet, probably because they have not been "puffed" in the newspapers.

Very truly yours, JOSEPH P. CARR, Attorney at Law.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye requires but a few minutes.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & CO., and ROBT. CLARKE. Stationers, Steam Printers and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE: NOTICE!



THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED Sewing Machine Has no Superior. For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty They stand unrivaled.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented.

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.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE BUILDING OF A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, at the town of BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS, dimensions 24x56 feet; material, wood, brick, or stone—builder to furnish everything—will be received until July 15, 1872.

Address H. HONS, A. S. WHITENER, D. G. BOWERS, Building Committee.

BURTON, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. July 3d

TYPE FOR SALE.

We 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

INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

On the completion of existing contracts the present season, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will have in operation 517 miles of its main line, while an additional distance of 715 miles is now being located and prepared for contract.

In addition to the extensive and assured carrying-trade awaiting this section, the 517 miles of finished road will at once entitle the Company to Ten Million Three Hundred and Four Thousand (10,304,000) acres of the Lands granted by the Government.

With these accomplished results the Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale at par and accrued interests its

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

which bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent, coin interest, and have the following elements of security: 1. They are the standard obligation of a strong Corporate Company; 2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its Right of Way, Rolling Stock, Telegraph Line, Equipments and Franchises; 3. They are a first lien on the Traffic or Net Earning of the Company.

Holdings of U. S. 5-20's, or the less productive corporate securities, may materially increase their Principal and their Interest income by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30's which we recommend as a profitable and secure investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & WASHINGTON, Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad Co. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally. July 30-21

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.

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. Jan 17 17

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.

Also for Campaign Goods. Address: GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. July 3-3m.

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLAN-

TATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND,

GALVESTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW MILLS,

HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MAN-

DRELS, ETC., "KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS,

"INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES,

"NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the

Cheapest in the Market, THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest run-

ning and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short

stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and, with a reputation of 49 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one.

Threshing and Cleaning Machines,

Climax Mowers and Reapers,

Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar Mills,

Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

Shingle Machines,

Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all

kinds, Turbine Water Wheel,

Fire and Burglar-proof Safes,

Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers,

Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements,

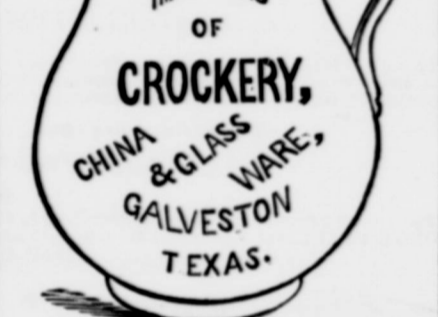
And Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

SORLEY & OWENS,

122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. dec 15-17

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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

1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks.

A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas. Jan 26th

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.

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED CISTERN BUILDERS,

252 and 254 Tremont St., GALVESTON, TEXAS. Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best.

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay. H. REED & CO., P. O. Box 1421, Galveston. July 10 17

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

BEANS'

TUCKER

AND

PLAITER.

MAKES THE MOST PERFECT Tuck or Plait; does away with marker; no spring, no noise, not a particle of strain on the machine. Will last a lifetime; suited to all machines. Retail price, \$3 00. Liberal discount to Agents.

SELLS RAPIDLY. Pronounced by Sewing-machine men to be just the thing wanted. Those who desire a profitable business will send for circular and sample Tucker. Sent on receipt of retail price. Address,

F. W. BROWN, Sole Agent, 176 W. FOURTH ST., Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 10-13

AGENTS WANTED, everywhere, for

The Home of

God's People.

The grandest and most successful new book out, now selling with astonishing rapidity. It contains nearly 200 Magnificent Engravings. One agent took 114 orders in ten days, and hundreds of others are doing equally as well.

\$2,500 per annum can be made by any energetic male or female agent, in taking orders for this valuable, fascinating and popular work. It is the best chance to make money ever offered. Our circulars (sent free) will convince you of this, give you our terms, full particulars, etc.

QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. June 26-6

HISTORY OF THE

GREAT REFORMATION.

Now ready, complete in one volume, the PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF D'AUBIGNE'S GREAT WORK, of over 1000 pages, with numerous engravings, and maps on steel and wood.

AGENTS WANTED. Send \$1.75 for outfit, and secure your CHOICE of territory at once. Circulars, terms and advance sheets free.

WM. FLINT & CO., SAVANNAH, GA. May 15-6-3m

MENEELY'S BELLS,

(Established in 1826), WEST TROY, N. Y.

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, West Troy, New York. July 10-17

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 \$1 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. June 26 1m

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, E. G. RYERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, M'BRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Aug 3-17