

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

GEO. F. ALFORD & VEAL,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 69 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL,
Galveston. Waxahachie.
P. R. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.
We BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS, but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the filling of orders for Merchandise, Plantation Supplies, Agricultural Implements, &c.
No repairs on Cotton consigned to us. An experienced member of the firm attends in person to the sampling and weighing of every bale of Cotton.

We submit the following suggestions:
COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.
2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will receive its delivery to us in same condition.
3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.
4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.
5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.
HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.
3d. Flint Hides should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.
4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds of Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1. currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse if practicable.
nov17-1y

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

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

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.
For further particulars, apply to the Agents,
C. W. HURLEY & CO.,
117 Strand, Galveston.
OR
C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.
jan17 1y

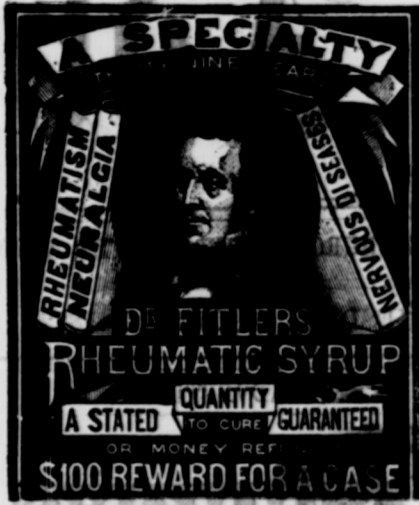
FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS
Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

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

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Lincoln, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head.
R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop't, New York.
junc12-6m

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

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, Clinton, Texas.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

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

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

**JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY. Wherever exhibited it has taken the Premium for light running, amount of cotton ginned, sample, and clean seed.

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.
Price per Saw, Gold, \$1 00

**JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

**JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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

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



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.
may16 1f

R. R. DAVIS. J. F. DAVIS.

R. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

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

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & CO.,
Dealers in

YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,
SHINGLES, DOORS,
SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,
Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,
ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton,
Wool, etc
feb3 '70 1y

W. M. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.
W. A. DUNFELIN & 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.

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

J. C. GORHAM,
DEALER IN
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware,
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,
Harness, Leather, etc.,
jan10'72 1y STRAND, GALVESTON.

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,
jan5-1y NEW YORK.

MARBLE YARD.
A. ALLEN & CO.,
21st St., between Mechanic and Market
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

All kinds of work executed in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Warranted to give satisfaction. Country orders solicited.
nov14 1y

JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.

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

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

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

D. THE AYERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
june21 STRAND, GALVESTON. 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.
Galveston. of Alston & Oliphint
Huntsville.
GARY & OLIPHINT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COTTON FACTORS
may17'72 1y No. 50 Strand, GALVESTON

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 12.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1000.]

SWORD AND PLOUGH.

FROM THE GERMAN OF WOLFGANG MULLER.

There was a Count, so I've heard it said--

Who felt that his end drew near;
And he called his sons before his bed
To part them his goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword,
That gallant, good and brave;
They brought him both at their father's word,
And thus he his blessings gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou the sword retain:
My castle on the lordly height,
And all my broad domain.

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy,
My plough I here bestow;
A peaceful life thou shalt enjoy
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away:
The sons held true his last behest,
E'en on their dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its knight!
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight!"

O, ask not of me what the end may be:
Ask of the country round:
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The height is but desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now;
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the plough.

Texas Resources.

Description of Bell County,

Prepared for W. A. Miller, Secretary of Bell Co. Immigration Society.

Owing to the bountiful harvest that will be made in Texas this year, and the natural tendency of the ever-restless Anglo Saxon race to seek new fields where their conditions can be bettered and their fortunes improved, we may expect an unprecedented immigration to this State during the coming fall and winter from all parts of the Union, and especially from the Southern States.

In order that the immigrant may avoid much of that confusion and disappointment which are the natural and legitimate results of coming to a new country, without having their minds directed to any particular section, and without being familiar with any of its advantages or disadvantages, we propose in this article to give a faithful, true and impartial description of Bell county, its inducements and attractions for the new-comer, so that he or she can take into consideration its merits or demerits in finding a home within this vast domain.

TOPOGRAPHY OF BELL COUNTY.

The northern portion of the county, bordering on the Lampasas river, may be called mountainous, that is the country is broken by high and precipitous hills with wide, beautiful valleys of rich land intervening. The southeastern portion within ten miles of the Milam county line consists mostly of flat prairie and timbered land, while the eastern and southern portions consist of broad, rolling prairie. The general features of the county are favorable to a high degree. The scenery is diverse, picturesque and striking, and it may be said as a truth which can not be gainsaid that Bell county contains more acres of tillable land than any in the State. With the exception of the mountains or hills in the northern portion of the county, nearly every acre is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, while the

general undulating surface of the lands admits of the most perfect drainage, thus insuring freedom from low, marshy, boggy places, which are so adverse to thorough tillage and successful farming.

TIMBER.

All Central Texas is a prairie country, and Bell is therefore a prairie county; but notwithstanding this, no one who is at all familiar with our State will deny that she has more than her proportion of timber. The proportion of timber to prairie may be put down as one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. It is confined principally to the water courses, except in the northern part where the mountains are covered with cedar and a species of dwarf-oak, and in the southeast portion where the post-oak grows on the ridge or table-land. The growth consists in the main of elm, hackberry, pecan, post-oak, black-jack, cotton-wood, cedar, sycamore and burr-oak. The black-oak, white-oak and pine, so familiar in the Eastern States, are not indigenous here at all. The question may be asked how do we get along with such a scarcity of timber? It can be answered by saying that we here don't consider that we have any scarcity. It is true we don't have extensive forests like those which grow in some of the older States, nor have we any use for them. Our fences are built almost entirely of cedar, which last a life-time without repairs, while firewood can be procured in abundance from the streams, mountains and post-oak regions.

WATER.

Bell is also a finely watered county. None better. The Leon, Lampasas and Little rivers run through the county, their general course being southeast. There are also Elm, Nolan, Cowhouse and Salado creeks, with their numerous tributaries which permeate almost every section and farm, affording the greatest abundance of running water for stock and farm purposes the year round. Some of these streams, especially the Leon and the Salado, have fine mill sites, on which several excellent mills have been erected, and the prediction is not a bold one when we say that at no distant day cotton and woolen factories will be reared on these streams that will be an ornament to the county. We have the sites and the water, and but need capital and further development of transportation facilities for them to be carried into execution.

CHARACTER OF SOIL.

The character of the lands of Bell county is diverse. The prairie lands are mostly of a black, waxy nature; that of the post-oak regions, and those of the river bottoms are of a rich loam. It is hard to say which of these are preferable, if there is any preference at all. Both are of inexhaustible fertility, and produce equally well the varied productions of the country. It is purely a matter of choice with the buyer, for if he wants a black prairie farm he can get it, and if he wants the loamy land of the rivers, valleys and post-oaks it can be had. Some say that the black land stands a drought the better, and others say that on the loamy land the crop grows off earlier and more readily, and thus the advantages and disadvantages are about balanced.

Storm Reports.

Congress having made a suitable appropriation for the necessary expenses incurred by the Signal Corps, in making meteorological observations throughout the country, the following circular has been addressed to the different boards of trade, chambers of commerce and agricultural societies in the United States, with a view to securing hints and suggestions calculated to improve the present system of "storm reports." Already these reports are saving to the country thousands of dollars by the prevention of loss through sudden storms, and as the system is improved and extended, our agricultural interests will be carefully guarded, and many disasters from wind and rain easily averted:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR
THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

SIR--By direction of the Chief Signal officer of the Army, I have the honor to inform your committee that by the legislation of Congress at its recent session, in a section, a copy of which is hereto appended, the powers of this office have been enlarged, and he invites from your committee any suggestions or recommendations to perfect the system now established, and to make it more useful to those varied interests for whose benefit it is designed.

Address reply, marked "Official Business," to "The Chief Signal Officer of the Army." Communications thus addressed come free of postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz:

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

For manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm signals announcing probable approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture; for instrument shelters; for hire, for furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards-of-trade rooms; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide, in the system of observations and reports in charge of the chief signal officer of the army, for such stations, reports and signals as may be found necessary for the benefit of agriculture and commercial interests: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any ap-

propriation for the several departments of the Government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the Statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster General; *Provided also*, That whenever any telegraph company shall have filed its written acceptance with the Postmaster General, of the restrictions and obligations required by the act approved July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, for postal, military and other purposes," if such company, its agents, or employees shall hereafter refuse or neglect to transmit any such telegraphic communications as are provided for by the aforesaid act, or by the joint resolution approved the ninth day of February, 1870, "To authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points of the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms," such telegraphic company shall forfeit and pay to the United States not less than one hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal or neglect aforesaid, to be recovered by an action or actions at law, in any district court of the United States.

Approved June 10, 1872.

TEXAS.—Its very size is startling—reaching over six hundred miles from the Rio Grande to Red River, and through thirteen degrees of longitude, from the Sabine to El Paso, embracing 239,000 square miles; nearly four times as large as New England, one-fifth larger than France, and almost twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland; containing a population in 1870 of 818,000, and if settled as compactly as England, would have more than 80,000,000 of people, twice the present population of our whole country.

One of the greatest conveniences to persons emigrating from the same locality is to come together in as large bodies as possible, and when here, to settle together, thus overcoming one of the most serious objections to Texas, which new-comers usually have—a sense of complete isolation among total strangers. Where four or five families are thus settled near each other, they are at once on the same footing socially, as before leaving their former homes, and therefore are much more apt to be satisfied.

There is no doubt but that the mountains of Coryelle and adjoining counties are very rich with lead, silver, iron and copper ores, and perhaps many other kinds. Some coal is known to exist in vast quantities and of good quality in Coryelle, but at this time there is no demand for it, and hence no inducement to disturb these beds of wealth that are now lying dormant in many portions of our county, only awaiting development to yield a rich revenue to our already prosperous people.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. W. S. South, writing from Bryan circuit, July 29th, says:

The Lord has done great things for us at Alexander Chapel. Our third quarterly meeting commenced on the 13th inst., and closed on the 26th. About fifteen professed religion, nineteen accessions to the church, a good many sinners deeply penitent, and the church revived. To God be all the glory.

Our camp-meeting will commence on the 30th of August, six miles below Bryan, near Rector Chapel—self-sustaining. Preachers and people are invited to attend.

Rev. T. B. Buckingham, of Anderson, Texas Conference, sends us good words:

We have a meeting of much interest in progress at Rocky Mound, near this place. Six accessions to the church on last night. The work increases in interest every day.

Rev. W. T. Melugin sends us glad intelligence from the Valley Mills circuit. We rejoice with our brother over the success of his labors:

Please say to the friends of Zion we closed a camp-meeting on North Bosque river, having continued five days. The Lord was with us in great power. Sixty-five were converted, and sixty-two united with the M. E. Church, South. Thanks to Brothers J. H. Richey, of Waco; Sullivan, of Gatesville circuit; Toland, of Valley Mills, and our local brethren, for efficient aid in the work of the Lord. Up to this period the work on the circuit has been greatly advanced. We have received into the church 113 members.

Rev. N. A. Duckett, of the Sulphur Springs mission, sends an account of his work. We read with interest of the labors of those who fill the outposts of the work. We trust our brethren will lay the foundations of Methodism broad and deep in their important fields:

When I reached this mission I found no church-houses, though we now have one commodious church-house in Bosque county, which I dedicated to the service of God on last Sabbath, on which occasion a large congregation was assembled and much interest manifested. Many were anxious for the salvation of their souls, and a few were added to the church. I was ably assisted in conducting the meeting and services by Brothers Pinnell and Ewell. I look forward with much hope for an earnest revival over the entire work.

Rev. T. E. Sherwood gives a good report of his work:

On Friday, the 5th inst., we commenced a protracted meeting at Union Sunday-school, six miles north of Greenville, which lasted ten days, resulting in thirty-six conversions, and thirty-two accessions to the church. This community is principally Baptist and Campbellite; and, though we administered the ordinance of baptism to twenty-three, we did not go into the water at all, but "poured out" the water in imitation of the Spirit by prophecy, and according to the fact in fulfillment of prophecy on the day of Pentecost, and in the case of the jailer. We are now at Mt. Carmel, laboring for a blessing, with good prospects.

We read with pleasure the following cheering news sent us by Rev. C. R. Shapard, of Blanco circuit, West Texas Conference:

In company with Brother Howard, on last Friday night week, I commenced a protracted meeting at Ebenezer Church, on South Union. On

Sunday night, several came forward. On the following night, Brother Howard preached, and a Pentecostal shower came down. The church was made happy, sinners were convicted, and mourners converted. Six came forward and testified that they loved Christ and His cause, and were willing to consecrate themselves to His service. Among others, an old lady, whose husband and several others of her family had been killed by Indians. By Thursday night twelve had joined the church. Notwithstanding we had to attend our regular appointment at Blanco city, Brother Howard remained and carried the meeting on till the following Sunday night, and eight others were received, making twenty in all.

Rev. J. Pauly has been in to see us, jubilant with good news respecting the camp-meeting held by our German brethren near Rabb's Creek, Bastrop county, during the last month. The altar was crowded, and the meeting resulted in about twenty conversions. Brother Vordenbaumen, the Presiding Elder, Brother Pruenzing, the preacher in charge, with Brothers Rabe, Al-bright and Pauly, aided by Brothers Behring and Luz, two faithful local preachers, were present and labored with great zeal and success. The love-feast was a happy time. The church went home rejoicing to work more zealously than ever for the Master. It was almost as good as a camp-meeting to hear Brother Pauly tell about it. One reason why he was so happy was the fact that quite a number of the converts were from among his own people in Houston, and among them was his adopted daughter. Brother Vordenbaumen was also made happy in the conversion of his daughter.

We see by the Bastrop *Advertiser* that Rev. R. H. Neely has been appointed to Bastrop station. We hope our good friends up there will heed the *Advertiser's* advice, and give the new preacher a cordial welcome and willing support.

The camp-meeting on Gatesville circuit, eight miles east of Gatesville, will be held to include the third Sunday (15th) of September. Brother W. H. H. Gilmore invites the assistance of the preachers who can attend.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We learn from the *Southern Christian Advocate* of the 24th ult. that Dr. Pierce is very sick, and that fears are felt by his friends that his failing strength will not enable him to survive the attack. He is at Union Point, Georgia. He has intimated to his friends that he feels that the messenger has come.

Our last intelligence from Dr. Bor-ing reported him still quite sick. The prayers of the church will go up to the throne that this faithful servant of the church may be spared many years to serve it.

The *Christian Neighbor* brings intelligence of the death of Bishop Vanderhorst, one of the two bishops elected on the organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Dr. Mood, now present at our table, having known his early history, furnishes us some interesting items. He was formerly a slave in the Vanderhorst family, who, as the name indicates, belonged to one of the sterling Huguenot families which were

driven by persecution to our shores. After his conversion, he was licensed to preach among his own people. Having command of his time, he learned the carpenters' trade, at which he labored industriously, at the same time doing good work for the conversion of his race. He was self-taught, and by diligence secured a large stock of useful knowledge. It was his custom while at work to have on the bench an open book, and employed every spare moment in extending the range of his knowledge. His piety and intelligence secured the confidence of his white brethren, who were ever ready to assist him in his studies, or aid him in his labors among his people. After emancipation, he adhered to the church which had been instrumental in his conversion, and had for so many years labored with zeal and success for the salvation of his race. From his election as bishop until his death, he labored with apostolic zeal for his people. His loss will be severely felt, but God, who ever watches over the feeblest of His flock, will provide for the work so successfully begun among the colored people in this land.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Mrs. Van Cott is working as an evangelist in Northern Wisconsin.

Camp-meetings, held at Sea Cliff, near Hempstead, Long Island, at "Martha's Vineyard," and other popular Methodist watering places, are each attracting, as summer resorts, large multitudes of people, who desire to unite religious privileges with their midsummer recreations.

The Book Agents are calling on the people to respond to the action of the late General Conference for the support of the Bishops, and the families of those retired from the work, and the widows and orphans of the Bishops. Ten dollars for every hundred members is the amount needed to meet this demand.

EPISCOPAL.

We notice the fact that Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has been invited, with two bishops of the English Church, to attend the approaching convention of Liberal Catholics, to be held at Munich, Germany. We see it stated that he will accept the invitation. He has been considered one of the foremost prelates of the High Church party in the United States, and in strong sympathy with the tractarian movement in Oxford University, and a strong advocate for union between the Liberal Catholics of Europe and the English Episcopal Church, as the only solution that can be offered respecting the conflict now going on in the Catholic Church. These facts, in connection with his acknowledged abilities, account for his selection as the representative of the American Episcopal body in the Munich Congress.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

Overtures were made by representatives of the Southern Presbyterian Church at the late General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn, looking to an organic union between the two denominations.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A Presbyterian Theological Sem-

inary has been organized in San Francisco. It opened with four students in attendance.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The Assembly appropriated \$51,238 as the smallest amount with which the work can be carried on. The work in Egypt is awakening special interest. Rev. Dr. Hogg and wife were to return to this field of their missionary labors the 20th ult.

Dr. J. F. Patterson will depart in the fall for his work at Damascus and Syria.

The late General Assembly which held its annual meeting at Washington, Iowa, reported 574 ordained ministers, 726 congregations, and over 71,000 communicants. They are not as numerous as some other organizations, yet their liberality surpasses that of many. They contributed for church purposes last year \$830,000, or \$11 16 per member.

The late General Assembly, feeling the need of reinforcements in their mission work, after fervent prayer for divine direction, selected three ministers and two young ladies for the work. It is not yet known whether they will all accept the work.

CONGREGATIONAL.

At the last meeting of the General Association of the Congregational Churches in New York, action was taken respecting education of young men for the ministry. Collections are taken up during the months of July and August for the educational cause. Twenty or more candidates are now dependent on this society. Each church is permitted to assist students of its own selection through the society, forwarding the name of the beneficiary and stating the amount respectively given them.

It is stated in connection with the operations of the General Association of the Congregational Churches at New York, that the demand for preachers and missionaries is in excess of the supply by several hundred.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Hugh S. Brown, one of the most popular Baptist preachers in England, is coming to this country for a six weeks' visit.

A letter in the *Examiner and Chronicle*, from Prof. Knapp, who is laboring in Spain, sums up the result of two years' labor in Spain, and gives as the result: In the Madrid Church, 93 members; La Seca, 15; Lenares Mission, 2; making a total membership of 150. The Plymouth brethren, who reject church order, have baptized about one hundred. A suitable lot, near the present chapel, can be secured, with a hall on it which will seat six hundred persons, for 5000 Spanish dollars, and the Board have decided on its purchase.

CATHOLIC.

The Pope is loud in complaint against the Italian Government, which has seized and appropriated for secular uses thirty-five convents and religious houses in Rome.

A decree of Amadeus, counter-signed by the new minister of grace and justice, suspends all payments which the State has heretofore made to the clergy. Spain is laying down the shackles it has worn for centuries.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, July 13, 1872.

The articles on emigration to Texas, published in the newspapers since Mr. Hurley's arrival here, have done more than we expected. At the Texas Emigration Agency, just opened in the Strand, letters are coming in from all parts of the country, and "The Complete Guide to Texas" is being sent out free in every direction. If the movement goes on as it has begun, and I believe it will, you will want bigger ships next year. Beside using the influence of the newspapers, it is important to go personally among the country people, who, up to this time, have known almost nothing about your State. Since Mr. Hurley left London, he has again visited Scotland, and I must refer you to him for particulars of his journey. Meanwhile, meetings are being held here in the south. You would have been pleased to see the crowd of honest, intelligent faces assembled last Saturday, at nightfall, in a village near Newmarket, to hear about Texas. No room could be got large enough to hold them, so they met in the open air—a sweet summer evening, with not a breath of air stirring. I suppose most of the men in the village had turned out, and some had walked miles, from other villages, after their day's work. A few of the masters stood around the edge of the crowd to listen, and the old squire, their master passed backward and forward at intervals. There were a few interrogations, but on the whole, all went well. Two barrels and a plank formed the rostrum of the speaker, willing hands held up the maps of Texas and of America, which served to illustrate the subject as long as there was light to see them, and long after the sun was down the crowd were content to stand to put questions and receive answers about that broad, new country over the sea where every industrious family would find a welcome.

At the close of the proceedings the names of twelve families were taken down as wishing to go to Texas—all of the best class of our agricultural population. Many of these people have large families, and I hope employers on your side will provide for the children, who will soon be useful, and not refuse to make engagements on that account, for if so, they will lose the finest and most valuable servants that could be obtained anywhere. These men understand all kinds of farming work, and I believe they may be relied on to keep their engagements.

In my last letter I began an account of a Sunday spent with Mr. Hurley in London. Now to close the narrative as briefly as may be: In the evening we first went to the Metropolitan Tabernacle to hear Mr. Spurgeon. Provided with early admission tickets, we found our way into the lower gallery about ten minutes before the service began, and the building was soon about three-parts filled by the seat-holders. Two minutes before half-past six, the principal doors were opened, and the crowd who had been waiting outside streamed in, and occupied every available seat. It was a fine evening for a walk, but fine or wet, this great building is always full. A description of it appeared in a former letter. Mr. Spurgeon, who seems to have grown stouter lately, preached a simple gospel sermon from the well-known text—"Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them."

After the service, a walk of two miles brought us to Old Street, in the neighborhood of Golden Lane, one of the most densely-peopled districts in London. Here is a "Hall of Science"—

falsely so-called, where the prominent infidels hold meetings; and here every Sunday evening comes Mr. Orsman with his band of singers to preach the gospel to all comers in the open air. After a few minutes of waiting, our friend and his helpers appear—they have held meetings at two other spots before this. One young man wheels a cart containing a harmonium, and another brings a costermonger's barrow, which serves for a pulpit. First a sweet old hymn is sung, and then, when the crowd has gathered, one after another of the helpers mounts the barrow and gives a short address. They met together for earnest prayer before they started, and therefore no prayers but silent ones are offered now. The people listen attentively, and by this means Mr. Orsman has reached many a poor, lost man and woman, and led them to the Savior of sinners.

Such work as this is in some respects hard and difficult, but it has an exceeding great reward, even in the present world. He who saves souls saves lives in the highest and most comprehensive sense—turns from evil to good all the powers and faculties of a life which shall last throughout eternity. Such work is much needed everywhere—most of all in this vast city.

F. GORE.

Notes and Reflections.

Having recently made a trip through a portion of East Texas, (keeping within the bounds of the East Texas Conference,) we hope to do some good by writing a line or two, which means now-a-days a right long letter. If you Texans, Mr. Editor, cannot travel from one county to another without finding something worth publishing, surely I may hope to say something of a leisurely horse-back ride from Opelousas, Louisiana, to San Augustine, Texas, by a circuitous route, that will be worth reading.

Through Louisiana we saw but little of interest. The continued rains, high creeks, and the effect of wandering in the Big Cane swamp, kept us in a state of mind unfavorable to either observation or reflection. On the first day we verified Solomons proverb: "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." We made inquiry of everybody we met, listened to everybody, and, as a consequence, found ourselves in the afternoon *safe enough* in the Big Cane swamp; and in that vast wilderness we wandered up and down until near nightfall. We killed a coon that certainly never saw man, (of course we had a pistol, for we were going to Texas!) and we saw in that quiet retreat probably a hundred buzzards keeping the fast of Lent. Many of these pious birds were perched upon branches overhanging a pool of stagnant water—in which hundreds of fish were dying—with wings half-extended as if saying grace over the rich repast before them, or devoutly returning thanks. Like everybody in this country, they had been living on poor beef for a long time, and now they were denying themselves by substituting fine fish, and fasting by feasting. Such is Lent as we have seen it among men. Out of the wilderness at sunset, neither the first place we found nor the second was the land of rest. At the first, a little girl, full of sympathy and tenderness, interposed in our behalf as the mother was multiplying reasons why she could not take us in. I was not surprised at the unwillingness of the mother to be accommodating, but wondered how she could resist the pathos of the child. O, if manhood and womanhood could maintain the guilelessness and loving kindness of childhood, and keep them in alliance with strong principle and high resolves, how would their influence burn its way into the hearts of those they wish to bless! The friend who took us in for the night, and treated us

cleverly, remarked the next morning, in a tone of half inquiry and half affirmation, "You are a preacher?" "Yes; but that is nothing; you have accommodated me, and I am willing to pay you." "I do not often charge preachers; but as you are a preacher, I will use these two dollars in building a cistern." A cistern, I judge, at some school-house or church. Brother Keener must look after those two dollars, but, unless we are a poor hand at guessing, he must confine his search to "the region round about Jordan."

Well, after many "ups and downs," wanderings out of the way, wading and swimming deep waters, wettings from above, and without having enjoyed the privilege but once of saying grace at table, to say nothing about family prayers, we reached the bank of the Sabine. The clouds were dripping slowly and a heavy rain was coming on. We were in a great hurry, and the ferry-man was "a slow coach." He needs a master to teach him good manners, morals and promptness. He had a little boy with him. O how I pitied the child! Both of them were "full of cursing," and of "all manner of uncleanness." "Never mind," said a negro who noticed our temptation to impatience, "when the Texas cow-drivers come along and give him a few cursings, they will put him in his senses." Such was our introduction into Texas.

This young man and boy, reveling in an atmosphere of profanity and vulgarity, and the allusion to the Texas cow-drivers, waked up the recollection of many things we had heard. We do not remember ever to have heard more than three persons speak favorably of Texas. It is to be hoped that we struck its darkest corner. But what of this young man and boy? What of his parents? What of those who are older and better inclined, who ought to have taken an interest in them, and influenced them for good? Who is responsible for their demoralization and degradation? Surely there must have been determined and persistent effort to lead them into vice. Of their own accord, with the counteractive influence of any high characters around them, they could not have gone so far, descended so low in so short a time. Let the young who may read this beware of the beginning of evil. Let them remember that a by-word is the first step to profanity, a game of cards to a gambler's den, a social glass to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell! Let parents who may be shocked at the above recital, watch with greater solicitude and care the gradual development of their children's characters. Let them guard their children with untiring watchfulness against the influence of the wicked. Let them endeavor to bring to bear upon their children a decidedly religious influence by wholesome counsels, family prayers, correct lives, that opposing, unfriendly influences may be counteracted and overcome. Let them remember that their children are a sacred trust committed to them by God, and that unless they use all the means within their reach to influence and lead them in the way of virtue and piety, they become a party to the crime of their destruction by virtue of neglect. Let them not depend upon the preacher and the Sabbath-school, but rather keep in mind that they are Heaven's ordained, primary instrumentality for the salvation of their children, and that anything short of earnest, positive endeavor to accomplish this result, amounts to disobedience to God, and unfaithfulness to those who are influenced powerfully by them, at the very time when character is forming and influence is the most prevailing.

W. F. EASTERLING.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

[We are promised several descriptive letters from this new contributor; they are welcome.—ED.]

Special Providence.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy path."

In journeying through life, how often are we led to see the goodness of God in our preservation! We may see that a *special* providence attends our footsteps. We may not, at all times, consider that the Lord "directs our paths." How ungrateful not to "acknowledge Him!" There is not a human being who has not been an object of God's *special* providence at one time or another. To see this, we only have to take the *back track* of life's pilgrimage in its devious meanderings.

Reader, review your life in the retrospect so soon as you read this paper, and then recount the many hair-breadth escapes you have made; the time you were saved from a watery grave, the flying steed, the falling bridge, the glancing ax, the exploding fire-arm, or it may be, the bite of the poisonous reptile. In this way view the many instances in which the Lord has interposed to save you from death.

These reflections were induced when returning recently from a quarterly meeting. There suddenly rose a severe tempest; the giant trees of the forest were bending beneath the fury of a hurricane.

At the first warning of the roaring wind, I passed a little cottage in a clearing by the roadside. I rode by, thinking that the storm would soon abate, but it rapidly increased in violence. Ahead I saw a dense forest of heavy timber, interspersed with dead trees. To go further seemed hazardous; a sudden thought to return to the little house in the clearing prevailed. I wheeled in a moment, and with a cut of the switch, soon passed a corner of a horse-lot, and reached the house in a few seconds. A tree sufficiently large to have crushed both horse and rider, fell across the lot-fence and my pathway, but He who *directs my path*, by His *special* providence, (though it may be the ministration of a kind angel,) kept back the fallen tree. I accept, as true, the sentiment of our sainted poet, Charles Wesley:

"Angels, where'er we go, attend
Our steps, whate'er betide,
With watchful care their charge defend,
And evil turn aside."

In this instance I realized that in the "*sudden thought to escape the blow a ready help I found*," and that the Lord "hastened my escape from the windy storm and tempest."

Spending an hour with the strange family, conversing with them about the special providence of God so recently manifested in my preservation, and inquiring after their spiritual condition, I proceeded on my journey, and found, from the fallen timber along the road, I might have been killed had I not turned back as I did.

The Lord be praised and acknowledged for His preserving care. How reasonable the demand, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him!" how consoling the promise, "and He shall direct thy paths!"

ESROM.

From Laredo.

MR. EDITOR—Among the many exchanges received at the office of the *Two Eagles* the *ADVOCATE* is the first read. Our beloved Bishop having thought it proper to assign us this priest-ridden land as our field of labor, the *ADVOCATE* comes like a letter from home: we eagerly grasp it; we read the glad tidings from our brethren throughout the State; our publisher gleans from it much general news; our children ever gladly read it; we receive it as the organ of our church in Texas. We only regret that we are not able to extend the circulation more in our field of labor: we regret that any should throw straws in the way, calculated to impede its circulation.

JAS. H. TUCKER.

Correspondence.

Sherman District—Third Round.

The Greenville circuit quarterly meeting came off at the time of the District Conference, which is reported.

The Bonham quarterly meeting was held at Virginia Point—was protracted several days. This is a heavy work for one man. Preacher rather discouraged on account of finances. Circuit able and willing to pay in provisions; but transportation would consume it. Talk of a parsonage.

Sherman station *in statu quo*. This quarterly meeting protracted a week; but no visible good. Sherman circuit: Comfortable quarterly meeting in *Thief Neck* (changed to *New Prospect*—deserves a better name than the former;) one conversion. Thank God for *one!* Amen! says the faithful old pastor, Brother E. Couch. Whitesboro circuit: Nothing beyond regular routine; finances low; preacher discouraged. A few have done nobly; but many nothing. Gainsville, at Wallace's Bend: A comfortable meeting; finances nearly up; consequence—pastor labors in hope. This country is new, having been settled within the past three years. The people in the main in moderate circumstances; some poor; and yet the preacher better paid than in older circuits! The reason is the people here enjoy consistent, New Testament religion. Montague quarterly meeting, held in Spanish Fort Bend: Here we are out in the outskirts of civilization. Preacher and people assemble at meeting "armed and equipped" according to *law*. Every man carries his six-shooter, and some rifles or shot-guns. Brother Weaver, the circuit preacher, carries his regularly; occasionally chases the red man; says he has not yet been chased only by the Devil. He is doing a good work; has organized several small societies. At the quarterly conference had a Board of Trustees and Building Committee appointed to build a church at the new town of B—, in the centre of this rich bend. Some fifty families have settled in this bend since March 1, 1871, and still they come! The farmers manifest industry and thrift.

In Clay county (west of Montague) there is a colony forming. Some one hundred families will probably settle there this summer. If so, we must send them a missionary next year. But who will go to that outpost? Do I hear any young man of three or four years' experience in the ministry, with a good English education and moral nerve, saying: "Here am I; send me?" O how we need the true baptism! O how we need a truly missionary church! The ministry *must go*; but the church *must send*. The Lord awake us! The fields are white, but the few laborers are starving and discouraged.

Pilot Grove circuit *in statu quo*; served by a faithful local preacher. Up to date preacher in charge and Presiding Elder have received but little. But the people promise to do something in the way of provisions. Hope that they will do.

And now, Mr. Editor, I do not like to complain; but I must say, in behalf of the preachers of my district, that they are doing more work for less pay than any class of men I ever saw. I do not wonder that the church here is in a cold state. The people have withheld from the preacher his honest dues—failed to pay an honest debt! How can such prosper until they bring their tithes and offerings into God's storehouse? Then, and not till then, will He pour them out blessings. But I hope for better things, though I thus speak. The prospect for an abundant crop of corn and cotton is fine. The wheat harvest is abundant. The people can, if they will, hereafter do bet-

ter for their preachers. I trust that they will.

We have a number of camp and protracted meetings in contemplation on the district—principally in connection with the fourth round of quarterly meetings, from each and all of which I hope you may hear good reports by and by. If the editor could attend some of them, we would promise him plenty of hard work in the way of pulpit exercise; plenty to eat, including chicken and ham, flour biscuits—the very best—some new subscribers for the paper, and the sight of the finest country in all Texas.

In my next I may something descriptive of the district for the benefit of those who may be seeking homes in North Texas. As ever, yours,

J. W. FIELDS.

WHITESBORO, July 4, 1872.

A Missionary Suggestion.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—A few weeks ago I gave you some facts and figures relating to my little flock of sheep. There is, in addition, one little matter which I am induced to mention:

Two years and a half ago, a friend made our little boy, the six-months' old, a present of a single ewe. Last February this ewe and her increase of all ages numbered seven head. Just then God took our little boy home to heaven. We discussed what disposition we should make of his sheep, and finally decided to keep up his mark and consecrate his little flock as a missionary or Sunday-school fund.

We sometimes ask, without making any definite calculation, if, in the third season, one sheep has made a net increase of six hundred per cent., what will this little property, in the course of time, yield to the missionary work? Now I name this little matter only as a suggestion to others, that they set apart *something*, more or less, consecrated to the service of our God. Should such a plan be generally adopted, our home missionary work would not languish; our people and churches would awaken to new life and energy; our preachers would be supported in their work; the religious interests of the country would be blessed with general prosperity, and sinners would be converted to God in vast numbers.

Every thinking reader will readily admit that these desirable results would follow a general adoption of some definite system of property and personal consecration. Then let me suggest that *every one* of us who fails to make due consecration of his goods, as well as of his personal services, is responsible for his share of the slumbering apathy that now rests like a dark funeral pall over such a large portion of the church and her enterprises.

UNCLE GIB.

To the Preachers of the East Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—The following resolutions were adopted by the East Texas Conference at its last session, to which I respectfully call your attention:

Resolved, That the preachers of this Conference be required to preach on the subject of temperance at least once at each appointment during the ensuing conference year, and that they inquire in their church conferences if any of their members are in the habit of drinking spirituous liquors, and if so, to enforce the rule of our Discipline thereupon. R. H. GUINN.

Resolved, That the preachers of this Conference be required to take up their Missionary, Conference Collections and Bishops' Fund separately, and report the several amounts in separate packages, to the proper officers of this conference next year; and that the Presiding Elders of each district be required to obtain from the Joint Board

of Finance the amounts apportioned to their several districts—necessary to be raised for the Bishops' and Conference Collections; that they submit these amounts to the meeting of the district stewards, for them to apportion among the several charges within their districts; and that the Presiding Elders report the action of the district stewards to the preachers of the several charges on their first round. (This has been done, I suppose.)

T. W. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Explanatory.

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of July 10, there is a communication from Brother F. A. Mood, accompanied by a note from Bishop Pierce, which places my capacity for judging the meaning of a writer by the words he uses, at rather a low ebb. In vindication of myself, I shall quote the language of Bishop Pierce, about which Brother Mood and I differ, and earnestly request its publication. Bishop Pierce says:

"But we are not ready to ignore, or eclipse, or degrade, or embarrass Randolph Macon, and her sons, or her capacity for more of the same sort; or Emory and Henry, with her mountain health, vigor and usefulness; or Emory with her radiant history of graduates, and revivals, and contributions to the conferences; or Wofford in her glory and misfortunes, just now on her feet again; or the Southern University, asserting her vitality by her recent resurrection from the debris of the war; or Centenary, now rallying to her aid Keener's vim, and "the grace of liberality" also; or the Texas University, with its grand combinations, its liberal ideas and imperial territory; or Central College, with her rich endowment of money, lands and people; or the Kentucky University, long struggling with difficulties and discouragement, at last looming up in the light of hope. All these institutions—especially the older ones, and the younger according to their time and means—(italics mine) have done, and are doing, good service. They ought not to be disparaged, and certainly not disabled. The church cannot afford their loss or damage."—*Bishop Pierce's Letter, Nashville Advocate, March 2, 1872.*

Let an appreciative reading public determine whether the language of Bishop Pierce in *this letter* means institutions at work, or those merely in contemplation, on the 2d March, 1872, and not what Bishop Pierce thought May 31, 1872.

Personally there can be no feeling between Brother Mood and I; the question of difference is the construction to be placed on a written document. If I am right, Brother M. is wrong; if Brother M. is right, then I am wrong, and there is an end of it.

Yours, etc., C. J. LANE.

Oso, Texas, July 17, 1872.

Greenville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—Our second year's labor on this circuit up thus far has been arduous, but, we trust, not without profit. In consequence of God's gracious work last year—some three hundred souls being converted—we returned to the work crushed with a consciousness of inability to "feed the flock of God," so many of them being "babes in Christ." With much anxiety did we enter the field, combating with sin as it presents itself in the guise of social parties, genteel plays, innocent amusements, "banquetings, revelings," etc., as they are called, all of which, you know, come during the winter months. But, thank God, the winter is past, spring has come and gone, and the summer is here, and so far we have to report but about seven who have "gone back" to the world. We are induced to "thank God and take courage." T. E. SHERWOOD.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

CLEANING KNIVES.—The very best way to clean a stained steel knife, is to cut a solid potato in two, dip one of the pieces in brick-dust (such as is usually used for knife-cleaning) and rub the blade with it.

DURABLE WHITEWASH.—Whitewashed walls will not rub off if the lime is thus prepared: Mix half a pailful of lime and water; take half a pint of flour; make a starch of it, and pour it hot into the whitewash; stir it well, and add a little salt.

POTATO ROLLS.—Boil two pounds potatoes, pass through a colander, or mash them well; add two ounces butter and one pint milk, a little salt, one gill yeast, and as much flour as will make a soft dough; set them to rise; when light, cut them in cakes; let them rise half an hour, and bake. Sweet potatoes make beautiful biscuit mixed as above.

DRIED PEACH PUDDING.—One quart dried peaches chopped fine, one cup sweet milk, one cup sirup, one cup sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, half a teaspoonful cloves; add flour enough to make it nearly as stiff as a pound-cake. Boil three hours. Spirit or vinegar sauce.

TO BOIL RICE.—The way they boil rice in India is as follows: Into a sauce-pan of two quarts of water, when boiling, throw a tablespoonful of salt; then throw in a pint of rice, after it has been well washed in cold water; let it boil twenty minutes; throw it out on a colander, and drain off the water. When this has been done put the rice back into the can or sauce-pan, dried by the fire, and let it stand near the fire for some minutes, or until required to be dished up; thus the grains appear separate and not mashed together.

WASTE BASKET.

What is the use of a seat of war for a standing army?

Honey bees are winged merchants—They sell their honey.

Small leaks in family expenses make large results in a lifetime.

A thing sometimes "brought to pass"—a counterfeit note.

Opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched when they are fresh.

There is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.

Say less than you think, rather than think only half what you say.

Room for improvement is probably the largest room in the world.

Why is life the greatest conundrum? Because all have to give it up.

The individual who got over a thing smoothly first put on a little oil.

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes? Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

The fastest and slowest of our English authors were Swift and Crabbe.

Why is a newspaper like an army? Because it has leaders, columns, and reviews.

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

The persons who live on the failings of their neighbors will never die of starvation.

When did the greatest rise in milk take place? When the cow jumped over the moon.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

"Say, Jack, can you tell us what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?" "I guess knot."

Our Monthlies for August.

LOVE.

O tender joy of love!
Whose silent blisses
Feel there's no heaven above
Love's perfect kisses!

The starry glory of the skies
Is fair to see;
A deeper light in love-lit eyes
Shineth for me.

O far remove from death!
O heaven! O'erlying strife;
We reach, with bating breath,
Unto this crown of life!

O far remove from death!
So far it seems a lie—
The fear of craven hearts—
That they who love can die!

O perfect crown of life!
Invested king and queen,
We cope with any fate,
Invincible—serene!

The golden feet of flying hours
Came toward us down the shining night,
And sweet as breath of passing flowers,
And sweet as sun-lit April showers,
Fled on in music and in light.
O beauty of the calm wide night!
O rhythm of the sounding sea!
Harmonious with the deep delight
That sets the springs of being free;
We felt your voices one with ours;
We knew the theme was love, and we
Full chorals of one great symphony!

The years have passed—they have been full and sweet:
Love maketh life and life's great work complete.
Some time will come the setting of the sun,
And this brief day of the long work be done.
There will be folded hands, lips without breath;
But we shall have passed on—Love knows no death!
—Harpert.

Origin of Camp-Meetings.

The camp-meeting was an adopted child in the Methodist household, but it grew and flourished as if born there. In the early settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee the Presbyterians, who were the religious pioneers of the time, planted a branch of their church in the new country of the Southwest, and sent out ministers so well suited, in their spirit and manners, to the pioneer life of the mountain settlers along the sources of the Cumberland that the churches thus established flourished and increased until their influence took almost exclusive possession of the country. But as the growths of the mind, like those of the soil, take on a character peculiar to the places where they are planted, these churches soon assumed distinctive forms of worship and a considerably modified system of doctrines, whose adherents became known as Cumberland Presbyterians. The logical teachings of the Calvinistic churches were not well adapted to the pioneer mind, which was fixed more directly on results than the processes by which they were reached. Matters of faith with these new churches were on an easier scale, and tended more to "free-will," than in the older schools. Those Presbyterian ministers who were willing to push forward into the new settlements were men of practical piety, chiefly zealous of reaching the hearts of the people with the affectionate precepts of the Gospel. The simple-minded settlers responded with the same heartfelt zeal. Religious revivals followed as a natural growth from hearts that were not Gospel-hardened; and the rigid quiet of the church in the older settlements was disturbed, if not scandalized, by the extravagant enthusiasm of the pioneers. This led to misunderstandings among those in authority, which effected the separate organization of the Cumberland Presbyterians, to whom the first camp-meetings are to be credited. In the new country large houses for meeting did not exist, but large meetings could not be dispensed with, and resort was had to the next expedient, of meeting in the forest,

sheltered by the trees that God had given them. These meetings became very common for many reasons, not the least of which was that there was greater freedom there, and greater effects were produced. These were largely due to the æsthetic influences, which, though neither seen nor understood by those uncultivated minds, assisted most powerfully the religious enthusiasm of the occasions, if they did not actually induce the true spirit of devotional fervor. For my part, I can not understand why the solemn tones of a cathedral organ are expected to awaken the heart to heavenly contemplation if the hushed sway of the pines or the tender rustling of the maple can not inspire thoughts of Him Whose breath perfumes them, and whose pencil paints.

In the sparse settlements of the new country the multitude affected by the revivals could not come and go daily, and the camping in tents or extemporized huts became a necessity. The meetings in a short time were fixed by appointment and at stated periods, and through their agency the Cumberland Presbyterians swept over the entire Southwest, their influence even reaching the shores of the Lakes.

Philosophy of Shouting.

But this seems to explain the wild songs, shouting, falling, trances and the noise generally. The human mind is clearly divided into two distinct dominions—one ruled by the *head*, through the reason, judgment and intelligence, and the other governed by the *heart*, through the emotions, affections and sentiment. In religious matters there are the doctrines and precepts, etc., addressed to the understanding, through words of intelligence, all belonging to the *head*: and there are the devotional affections, excited by the sentiments of love and holy joy, belonging to the realm of the *heart*. In meetings for worship the process would be (and this was the old camp-meeting practice) to begin with subjects of thought, expressed in proper words, said or sung, which tended to awaken and call into play the affections of the soul, and excite them to feel the subject to which the *thought* was at first directed. In a simple-minded community there would be less restraint put upon the feelings, and that in proportion to the simplicity of their manners. These, in the process of worship, would give a looser rein to their affections, and as they warmed up they would soon give expression to feeling only. As music is the servant of the affections, the tune of a song and its melodious sounds would be most prominent, and the meaning become subordinate to the purpose of giving utterance to their joyous feelings, as in shouting "Glory! Hallelujah!" etc., using the mere tune and rhythm.

In those times shouting was a thing of course, and the experience of the quiet ones was often questioned as wanting in the true spirit. A meeting would begin with solemn and sensible hymns and prayers, but as they warmed up with the more excited state of feeling, and "got happy," all gave way to the wilder songs and expressions, so that they seemed to be foolish in proportion as they became happy; which I can hardly say was really the case. But this was the fact—in that state they little regarded what others thought or said, feeling perfectly independent of the world or anything it had to say; and they sang,

My glad soul mounted higher,
On a chariot of fire,
And the moon it was under my feet,

as the most natural expression of their state. But this was all in accordance with our every day experience: whether in pleasure or in pain we express our emotion in sighs, groans, shouts and laughter far more appropriately than we can in words.

Camp-Meeting Harmonies.

I have often looked upon a camp-meeting about the middle of the night, when the mourners and the new converts had all been taken to the tents, where all the zealous brethren and sisters, forgetful of sleep, had given themselves up to praying and rejoicing with these new subjects. There would arise the mingled sounds of earnest pleading spoken in the fervor of fullest faith, and songs glowing with the melody of affectionate devotion and shouts of the wildest ecstasy. These sounds rising on the stillness of a summer night blended with the voices of the forest till it was the lightest task of fancy to hear the song of angels in the dying cadences that vanished in the calm of that temple where these children of the New World worshiped. Here was harmony—not of art, but that wild, uncultured beauty in which Nature adorns herself with flowers or tints the autumn leaf. These simple-minded people sang as the birds sing, to praise the Great Father without whose notice even the sparrow can not fall. They had knelt in the unbuilded temple of the forest to worship in spirit and in truth, and in full faith they aspired to sing in concert with the angels. And shall we say they did not share the joy that flows down from heaven when the angels "rejoice over one sinner that repenteth"? I have seen faces under the influence of this enthusiasm that beamed with the glory of their inward conceptions, and told in more than words of the love that swelled in their hearts. They said it was the love of God. All love is of God, and as that which inspired them seemed to go out toward man, I must accept their claim.

Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Thus Charles Kingsley is always at work. Lately he has been describing some of the scenery of the West Indies, and proclaiming the virtues of Australian potted meats. He has thrown his whole soul into the Australian meat question. The papers have run over with letters from him intended to prove to the world how good and cheap it is to eat the mutton and beef brought in tin cans from Australia. I believe that Mr. Kingsley acknowledges that all his energy and eloquence have been unequal to the task of persuading his servants to eat the excellent food which he is himself willing to have at his table. He has also been lecturing on temperance, and delivering a philippic against Darwin. He has also written a paper condemning and deprecating the modern critical spirit. There is one rule, he insists, "by which we should judge all human opinions, endeavors, characters." That is, "Are they trying to lessen the sum of human misery, of human ignorance? Are they trying, however clumsily, to cure physical suffering, weakness, deformity, disease, and to make human bodies what God would have them? * * * If so, let us judge them no further. Let them pass out of the pale of our criticism. Let their creed seem to us defective, their opinions fantastic, their means irrational. God must judge of that, not we. They are trying to do good; then they are children of the light." This is not, perhaps, the spirit in which Kingsley himself criticised Newman or Colenso. But if we judge him according to the principle which he recommends, he would assuredly take high rank; for I never heard any one question his sincerity and his honest purpose to do good. Of course he is often terribly provoking. His feminine and almost hysterical impulsiveness, and his antiquated, feudal devotion to rank, are difficult to bear always without strong language. His utter absence of sympathy with political emancipation is a lamentable weakness. His self-conceit and egotism of-

ten make him a ludicrous object. Still, he has an honest heart, and he tries to do the work of a man; and he is one of those who would, if they could, make the English State Church still a living, an active, and an all-pervading influence.—*Galaxy*.

Kindliness of Thackeray.

My personal relations to him happened to become very intimate. He seemed to take a fancy to me and mine, and I naturally loved him dearly. He used to come to my house, not the abode of wealth or luxury, almost every day, and often more than once a day. He talked with my little children, and told them odd fairy tales; and I now see him (this was on his second visit) one day in Walnut Street walking slowly along with my little girl by the hand—the tall, gray-haired, spectacled man with an effort accommodating himself to the toddling child by his side; and then he would bring her home; and one day when we were to have a great dinner at the club given to him, and my wife was ill, and my household disarranged, and the bell rang, and I said to him, "I must go and carve the boiled mutton for the children, and take for granted you do not care to come;" and he got up, and, with a cheery voice, said, "I love boiled mutton and children too, and I will dine with them," and we did; and he was happy, and the children were happy, and our appetite for the club dinner was damaged. Such was Thackeray in my home.—*Eclectic*.

Epitaphs.

A writer in *Chamber's Journal* gives some singular examples of persons writing their own epitaphs, generally attempting, as Johnson says, to be jocular upon one of the few things that make wise men serious. A great orator wrote:

"Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes:
My fate a useful moral teaches;
The hole wherein my body lies
Would not contain one-half my speeches."

But neither orator nor poet, we may be sure, had the slightest idea of the lines they perpetrated appearing on their tombstones. Shakespeare is supposed to have dictated the entreating blessing, threatening quatrain that has kept sacrilegious hands from disturbing his dust; and Chatterton, Churchill, Coleridge, and Gay provided inscriptions for their own grave-stones. Possibly they were actuated by a not unreasonable distrust of friendly epitaph writers; the poets of to-day need have no such fear; we affect simplicity if we love it not, the affectation serving as a cover to our barrenness of invention. We cannot nowadays rise to anything higher than a name and a date—mere undertaker's work: the writing of epitaphs, like that of epigrams, is a lost art.

Sir Thomas More aired his scholarship and his vanity in a long-winded Latin epitaph, detailing at length his lineage, his own and his father's services to the state, and finishing up with twelve tedious verses.

Beazley, the architect and dramatist, who wrote his own epitaph years before it was wanted, made a couple of lines suffice:

"Here lies Samuel Beazley,
Who lived hard and died easily."

Brief as this is, of the three assertions made in it but two were true ones. Beazley suffered greatly in his last illness; so greatly, that in writing to a friend he adopted a melancholy strain quite unusual to him, which made his correspondent write back, complaining that his letter resembled the last chapter of Jeremiah. "You are mistaken," answered the dying wit: "it is the last chapter of Samuel!"

Knowledge will accumulate wonderfully if you add a little every day. Do not wait for a long period of leisure, gain one new idea if no more.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUGUST 7, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.—We are in receipt of the Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for 1871. We find use for it every week. All who wish to be posted respecting the actual status of our church, should possess themselves of a copy. The preachers especially should secure and preserve these records of the church to which they belong.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. JAMES CHURCH.—This interesting ceremony came off on Saturday, August 3d, at 6 p. m. The exercises were opened by singing the 780th hymn, which was followed with prayer, as in the Ritual. Then the lesson from the Ritual was read. After which followed a brief address by the pastor, Dr. Walker. Then the 782d hymn was sung. The stone was then laid by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. M. Wesson, who deposited a box containing a list of appropriate articles. The Sabbath-school sang an anniversary hymn, and the services closed with the benediction.

WISH WE COULD GO!—The editor would gladly accept Brother Field's kind invitation to attend some of his meetings. An exchange of the "hard work" of the desk for the saddle and the pulpit would be refreshing, while the accompaniments suggested would be decidedly acceptable. The Methodist preacher, on district or circuit, is a highly favored man—doing the grandest work mortals are permitted to engage in. An angel might resign his harp and song for the pulpit and altar, and gain largely by the exchange. When we look at this side of the matter, and think of the better land, we feel like volunteering for that circuit lying "west of Montague." The man who does his duty faithfully on that frontier station, will look back to it with a glad heart when he stands on the other shore."

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.—The preachers will find the July number of the *Review* one of the most valuable that has been issued from the press. The article on Apostolical Succession is a valuable paper. It is a thorough examination of the claims of High Church Episcopacy. The Survey of the Churches will be read with profit by those who would obtain a clear conception of the opposing views of the Catholic and Protestant churches. The major part of the articles are from the author's pen. Articles V. and VIII. indicate that Dr. Bledsoe has no fondness for sham fights. In the coming number larger attention is promised to book notices. The *Review* should command liberal support from the church. Price \$5 per annum. South-western Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis.

BIBLE RULE THE BEST.

The church of to-day has more to apprehend from liberal Christianity than from the assaults of avowed infidelity. When the latter assails the truth of the Bible, it rallies every believer to its defense, but when liberal Christianity aims to adjust the demands of the gospel to the irregularities or weaknesses of our nature, our sinfulness and folly make common cause with their apologist.

The spirit of liberal Christianity is leaving its impress on the discussion of the Sunday question now prominently before the church in the North. Those who demand modifications in the observance of the Sabbath, without exception regard it as a necessity to man. It was made for him, and his right to it none should question. Its withdrawal they would resent not so much as an act of rebellion against God as of injustice toward man. It is a day of rest. The weary need it to restore their wasted powers, and a wrong is inflicted on the laborer when he is forced to profane its sanctity by toil. This idea of rest covers their entire conception of Sabbath law. That it was also set apart and sanctified as a holy day—a day of worship—is forgotten. It is the Sabbath of the Lord our God, and its hours were set apart to His service. The recuperation of man's wasted energies is incidental—the consecration of its moments to the worship of God is its first idea, and all modifications of this end must tend to its desecration. Here is found at once the error in doctrine and evil in practice of those who plead for Sunday amusements. The day of worship is reduced simply to a day of rest—of suspension of secular toil, and the labor or self-sacrifice of worship are very soon included in the labors for which man seeks relaxation, and the day of rest soon becomes a day of recreation. The German rationalistic ideal of the Sabbath is realized—the Sabbath is simply a holiday, and the beer-garden, the concert, the theatre supplant the gospel, which alone can meet the wants of our nature, and provide for the "weary and heavy-laden" the rest man's weakness or woes demand.

ACCORDING to the new census, there is now in the United States 63,074 church edifices, furnishing accommodations for 21,659,562 persons. This property is valued at \$354,459,581. The congregations of the leading denominations are set down as follows: Baptists of all varieties, 4,366,135; Roman Catholic, 1,990,145; Congregational, 1,117,212; Episcopal, 991,051; Lutheran, 997,332; Methodist, 6,528,209; Presbyterian of all varieties, 2,698,244.

A MINISTER of the Free Church of Scotland recently preached for Mr. James Martineau, the leading Unitarian clergyman of London, and for said act is called to trial by his Presbytery. If he preached sound doctrine, they ought not to complain, for the fact that error is preached in the Unitarian pulpit, should make the orthodox anxious to introduce the gospel there.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

In a few weeks we shall have reached the time suggested by the Bishops as the week of prayer. We note with pleasure the fact that nearly all the District Conferences in Texas have endorsed this suggestion, and have instructed the preachers to make preparation for the services of the week. No preacher or congregation, we trust, will neglect it. If there should be any charge in which all the members are so largely supplied with grace that they need no more, or in which every sinner is in a condition so secure or hopeless that prayer is not required, they might be excused; yet in such a case there is a wide field of usefulness outside of such a favored precinct, and the salvation of souls in other neighborhoods or other lands is surely worth praying for. If none can claim that the work in their midst is complete, all had better engage in prayer. It must be done speedily, or much of it will remain undone forever. Let us meet and pray. God has said that He will answer. His promise has been sealed by the blood of His Son. Take that fact with you to the altar, and if your hearts realize its power and importance, your prayers will be earnest and the God who answereth prayer will hear. Why may we not witness a revival in every charge in Texas? Our faith, our prayers and corresponding efforts will be the measure of the results attained, and those results will involve the salvation of souls.

WHILE the Methodists of England have been successful in their labors among the rural population and in small towns, they are behind several of the leading denominations in the larger cities. This fact has awakened the attention of the church, and efforts are being made more effectually to occupy the field which opens for all, especially among the thousands of poor people who swarm the alleys and lanes of the crowded cities. A wealthy Methodist, Sir Francis Lycett, recently gave the Mission Board \$250,000 in gold, on condition that a corresponding amount should be raised in the church. The condition is to be met, and this amount is to be expended in the erection of fifty Wesleyan churches, each of which is to be capable of seating a congregation of one thousand. Such movements are characteristic of our age. The stewardship of the laity is being more clearly recognized than at any former period, and the wealth of the church, as well as the time and talents of the ministry, are being consecrated to the work of spreading the Gospel over the earth.

THE Wesleyan Church in Australia has a much larger membership than any other religious body in that region. They keep along with the van of civilization in the East, as their brethren of the great Methodist family are still doing in the Western world.

A SEMINARY has been founded in one of the suburbs of Berlin, by the Empress of Germany, for the education of the daughters of officers killed in the late war. The deed is no less just than generous.

A POLITICAL BISHOP.

The *Zion's Herald* copies our notice of Bishop Haven's prospective residence in the South, with the remark that it is a "back-handed welcome," and assures us that, notwithstanding his antecedents in the editorial chair, we will be compelled to esteem the coming bishop for his genial and generous qualities. That is possible; but judging from a philippic from his pen, in a recent number of the *New York Independent*, against Senator Sumner's defection from the Radical party, we infer that his elevation to the episcopacy has not relieved him from his propensity for politics, nor softened his bitterness towards the Southern whites. Speaking of the possible defeat of the Radical candidate, he says of the Southern people: "They will hang and slay. The negro of the South will have to hide himself from his murderous foe, or crouch at his feet in revived servility and a most heinous slavery." We see no olive branch in these utterances. The slogan of the bigoted politico-religious editor is still the war cry of the bishop. The Southern people are branded as hangmen and murderers, and all the animosities of race which good men would allay, are eagerly stimulated in the heart of the negro. It will be in vain for the Church North to send its fraternal messengers, when its representative man—the bishop chosen especially for the South—comes not on a mission of peace, but as a stirrer up of strife among brethren.

The General Conference at Brooklyn, with prodigious effort, filled a pail to overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and Bishop Haven is now very deliberately putting his foot in it.

AN American, residing in England, recently made a donation of one thousand dollars to the American Home Missionary Society, with instructions that it should be divided equally among the wives of twenty missionaries laboring in the home field. Such deeds are refreshing. The donor has had some insight into the home life of the preacher, and learned that its keenest trials are felt by the wife. To her rigid economy, mending worn-out clothes, turning faded garments, stinting, and saving with a care that would look stingy in others, but in her case is heroic, the church is indebted for the presence of her husband in the field of labor. Our respect for the wife of the minister, whose courage never quails, though the wolf is ever prowling around her door, rises into reverence. The church owes her a debt which will never be paid in this world.

THE French branch of the Evangelical Alliance has declined to meet with Germans, because the latter did not express disapprobation of the act of the German Government when it took possession of Alsace and Lorraine against the will of the people. This action meets severe censure from many leading French papers as unchristian and ill-advised. A better spirit must obtain, or the world will say national hate is mightier than Christian love.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EVANGELISTS.

THE MODEL PRAYER.

This sublime, unique and inimitable prayer is recorded by Matthew and Luke, but omitted by Mark and John. Matthew reports the first deliverance of this prayer as a part of the sermon on the Mount. Luke reports its deliverance at a period considerably later, and under entirely dissimilar circumstances. In the first deliverance it was uttered without being asked for, or without any circumstantial prompting; but in its second deliverance it was prompted by the desire of the disciples to be taught how to pray, or some form of prayer, as John also taught his disciples.

Melville ventures the suggestion as explanatory of the differences to be found in the prayer in its second and first deliverance, by saying that its first deliverance was intended to be a model of public prayer, and hence, according to the custom of the Jews, it closed with a solemn doxology; but the second delivery at the request of the disciples was meant to be a model of private prayer, and so, according to Jewish custom, without a doxology.

This prayer is generally styled the "Lord's Prayer," not because it was such a prayer as He was wont to utter when He "continued all night in prayer"—for He had no sins to be forgiven—but because He composed the prayer and gave it to His disciples as a sample and model for all men and all time.

In the eleventh chapter of St. Luke he tells us: "It came to pass that as He was praying in a certain place, when He ceased, one of His disciples said unto Him: 'Lord, teach us to pray as John also taught his disciples.'"

Our inference from this is that John had taught his disciples a form of prayer. The disciples, hearing Christ pray on the occasion alluded to by St. Luke, desired to pray as He did, and therefore made the request to be taught to pray.

St. Matthew, in the Sermon on the Mount, thus introduces the prayer: "After this manner, therefore, pray ye." St. Luke introduces it thus: "And He said unto them, 'When ye pray, say.'" They both begin the prayer in the same words—"Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come." In the next sentence we have this slight verbal difference—St. Matthew: "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." St. Luke has it: "Thy will be done as in heaven, so in earth." St. Matthew has the next petition thus: "Give us this day our daily bread." St. Luke writes it thus: "Give us day by day our daily bread." The next petition is thus written by St. Matthew: "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." This is St. Luke's version: "And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us." The next petition is recorded precisely in the same words by both of the evangelists: "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Here the prayer in St. Luke's gospel ends, because, as Melville supposes, St. Luke's record of it was meant for private use; but St. Mat-

thew proceeds to close the prayer with a sublime doxology according to the Jewish custom of closing a public prayer in the temple: "For Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

Matthew proceeds to give us Christ's comment upon a particular portion of this prayer, which St. Luke altogether omits. Christ well knew the selfishness and uncharitableness of human nature—the exceeding difficulty with which men are brought to forgive one another—hence, it is, He urges its importance by letting them know that the forgiveness of their own sins was suspended upon the imperative condition that they forgive others also. "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive you." This closes what St. Matthew narrates in relation to this prayer; but St. Luke proceeds to give us two most beautiful and encouraging illustrations in the words of Him who spake as never man spake.

The first one encourages to perseverance and importunity in prayer. A man goes to the house of a friend at midnight and asks the loan of three loaves, for a friend has come to claim his hospitality, and he had nothing to set before him. It is too late to prepare anything, and the sacred rites of hospitality must be fulfilled. So, though petulantly answered from within: "Trouble me not," he is not thus to be rebuffed—he must, he will have bread. The man in bed, "though he will not rise and give him because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth." Thus does the Great Teacher instruct us to seek the bread that perisheth not, even the Bread of God which cometh down from heaven; "for He adds: "And I say unto you, ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

The next encouraging illustration the Master gives us of the power and success of prayer is drawn from the experience of all—every parent, every child: "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent? Or if he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him."

What could be more touching and encouraging to "come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need?" These illustrations and encouragements from the Great Teacher are an invaluable addenda to the prayer of prayers.

An analysis of this peerless prayer exhibits much of the grand Scriptural peculiarity, the minimum of words, and the maximum of matter. The prayer is social; it is filial; it is reverential; it is loyal; it is resigned

and obedient; it is humble and trustful; it is just, and it is penitent; it acknowledges danger, and it prays for deliverance. Lastly, it ascribes the dominion, the power, and the glory to God. W.

REV. J. A. MCAULEY, the superintendent of the Methodist missions in the city of London, has been making a tour of the cities in the United States, in which missions have been established for the benefit of the poor and outcasts of society, and comparing the plans adopted with those which have been found successful in the cities of Great Britain. This work is one of peculiar interest, and is engaging the attention of the church on both sides of the Atlantic. At a late meeting before the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society, Mr. McAuley gave an account of the work in London. The best ministerial talent is selected for these missionary stations. Men of the highest culture and of national reputation, preach from wagons, barrel-heads, or chairs; they gather congregations in the streets or lanes of cities, preach in open lots, rent vacant stores, or secure the use of theatres, in which religious meetings are held. Lords, Earls and Dukes participate in these meetings as lay preachers, or lead in prayer when called on. These facts account for the superiority of the English city missions, which have accomplished results so much greater than those organized in this country. The souls of all men are alike in the sight of God, and the church must recognize that fact if it expects His blessing upon its labors.

THE Galway election case has occasioned intense excitement in Ireland. Captain Nolan was the Roman Catholic candidate, and Captain French the Protestant in the late election for Parliament. The priests were charged with interfering in the election, and by their denunciations, controlling votes to secure the election of their candidate. The election was contested, and Chief Justice Keogh, though a Roman Catholic, gave judgment against the candidate of the church, and, in the most emphatic language, denounced the priestly interference in the election. This decision secured Captain French his seat, but it raised such a storm against the judge that he has been compelled to leave the country. This does not help the priests, as it affords evidence of their influence and intolerance.

THE fact that while the average life of Protestant ministers generally is found to be between sixty-five and sixty-six years, and that the average life of Methodist ministers is some 23 per cent. below this, has awakened some interest as to the cause. Not having seen the data on which these figures are based, we cannot vouch for their truth; yet their correctness would not surprise us. The hard work and exposure incident to the life of an itinerant, added to their protracted and intensely exciting labors at revival meetings, is without question a heavy drain on their vital forces. Men who prefer to work out rather than rust out will usually accomplish the result more speedily than those who prefer the latter process.

IN addition to the \$70,000 given by Mr. Bailey to the Washington and Lee University (Virginia,) Mr. Leander McCormick, of Chicago, has agreed to give \$200,000 to erect at that institution an observatory and telescope which is to be the best in the world.

AT a late conference of Protestant ministers at Dusseldorf resolutions of sympathy with the Old Catholics were adopted, offering them the use of the evangelical churches, marriage and burial offices, etc. Also a resolution proposing to bring about a better union of the different kinds of Protestants.

THE Evangelical Methodist Church of France and Switzerland, at its recent Conference, reported 2216 members, 184 chapels and preaching-rooms, 53 Sunday-schools, 30 ministers, and an attendance at their public services of 9000 hearers. It was organized about twenty years ago, and is the outgrowth of the mission Wesleyan Methodism established in France in 1790.

It is said that the Pope has signed a bill regulating the action of the conclave for the election of his successor. It has been the custom to allow nine days to elapse after the death of one Pontiff before his successor is elected. This rule is annulled by Pope Pius, with the evident design of permitting no opportunity for Bismarck to interfere. In other words, to secure a Jesuitical successor.

THE *Independent* rebukes the American Tract Society (Boston) for publishing a paper and sending out, "in imitation of a few unscrupulous secular publishers, a commendatory notice already made for the use of conscientious editors." If the *Independent* will pursue its investigations, it will learn that religious journals in its neighborhood do the same thing. We have more than once received a printed slip, loudly commending the journal which sent it, with the very liberal proposition appended, "By inserting the above, you will be entitled to the — in exchange for one year." The only reply we have ever made to such impertinence is to send our rates of advertising.

AN American firm is advertising idols of every style to "suit the Indian market." They are fixed at prices, we are assured, which will enable these enterprising Americans successfully to compete with their rivals of Birmingham, England. We suppose the members of this firm are liberal contributors to the missionary cause. It would not be the first time that Puritan piety "turned an honest penny" out of some evil or wrong while waging furious war against it.

A RECENT Fulton street prayer-meeting was conducted by Mr. V. P. Suvoong, a native of China. In relating his experience he said that he was awakened by the preaching of the Gospel in a missionary chapel in China, was converted, and now expects to return to his countrymen as a trained medical missionary. The men whom God raises up from among any people will be the chief agency in bringing them to the cross.

The Sunday School.

Good Culture.

One of our neighbors is noted for his success as a market gardener. His land is poor, and yet he raises the largest cabbages, has the earliest beans and peas, the largest water-melons, and the finest strawberries in the market. "How does he do it?" "I can tell you," says one. "Early in the year he prepares his ground well, and then every spare hour is employed in hauling in muck, and bones, and composts of every character; the ground is well stirred, the manure well mixed with the soil, and after the seeds are planted the ground is carefully and diligently cultivated."

"That is an old story," you say. "That is the way all good crops are made."

Of course it is, and that is the way our neighbor makes his fine garden. We are not sure that we can improve upon his plan. It has not been patented; all can try it.

We commend the example of our neighbor to our Sunday-school workers. Begin early with the children; enrich their minds with Bible truths; sow the seed of the Gospel carefully, and watch over the growing plant of a healthful Christian character, and grand results may follow. If the work is performed in a slovenly manner, we may not hope for a harvest. If that man is justified in bestowing such care on beans and peas, should not those who expect to reap in eternity be careful how they work in the vineyard?

In Germany the secular schools have heretofore been decided opponents of the Sunday-schools. About a half century ago one was started by the pious English wife of a German clergyman, but it was prohibited by the Board of Education, with the sapient remark, "How can they give instruction until they have received license from the Government?" Opposition is still encountered from this source, and efforts have been recently made to induce Von Muller to interfere with the work. He wisely has declined to do so, and the Sunday-school work is steadily spreading throughout Germany. The secular school, in another half century perhaps, will accept the Sunday-school as one of its most efficient allies.

SOME of the leading Sunday-schools of Illinois have adopted the plan of having two teachers for every class; one the principal, the other the alternate. In case the principal fails, the alternate takes his place. They are evidently much more liberally supplied with teachers than are our schools in Texas. Two classes for one teacher seems to be the rule. Even at this rate the supply sometimes fails, and the superintendent has the field to himself.

THE Baptist Home and Mission schools in Chicago now number 8507 scholars. There are about 1500 scholars in the Bible-class. These all engage the services of between five and six hundred teachers. These figures indicate a live church. When the church is at work these days, the Sunday-school prospers.

The Teacher.

We commend the following extract, from an excellent article in Scribner's Monthly, to the attention of every Sunday-school teacher:

Nothing is more notorious than the fact that a man may carry the whole scheme of Christian truth in his mind from boyhood to old age without the slightest effect upon his character and aims. It is there, but it fructifies nothing. It has less influence than the multiplication table. A community may be—and often is—thoroughly intelligent in everything relating to the facts and claims of Christianity, and, at the same time, almost hopelessly frivolous or vicious. It follows, then, that a Sabbath-school which does no more than teach fails to do that thing without which teaching is of very little account. The power of a Sabbath-school to make Christians of its scholars resides almost entirely in its teachers. If they are Christians indeed, and are possessed by the Christian's love of the young natures committed to their keeping and leading, they will never rest until, by all practical means, they have endeavored to lead them to the adoption of that life which is the highest placed before the choice of humanity. The best minds and finest spirits of a church ought always to be in the Sabbath-school. The highest office of this age, or of any age, is that of a Christian teacher; and a man who can look with contempt upon the office of Sabbath-school teacher, or regard it as detracting in any degree from his personal dignity, betrays inevitably the feebleness of his conceptions and the shallowness of his piety. How many churches are there in which there are not men and women who look upon Sabbath-school teaching as a burden and a bore? How many Sabbath-schools are there in which there are not teachers who stand week after week before their classes, refusing themselves to receive and profess the religion whose truths they undertake to impart?

Thorough Lessons.

To gain a thorough knowledge of my Sabbath-school requires careful study. If the teacher gives a lesson out of a book of printed questions and answers, he is compelled to understand what he hears recited. Or if the lesson is explained at some length, followed by a full list of questions upon these explanations, which the scholar expects to be asked, this plan simply requires the teacher to go through the mechanical operation of reading the questions to the class, and of looking at the explanations before him, to see that the proper answers are given. A careful preparation and study of the subject in order to understand it, is not made a necessity. It is *repeating*, not teaching, the lesson. It possesses the advantage of rendering all lessons alike very easy. The teacher is not required to have ideas upon the subject. Indeed, were the words of the lesson in an unknown tongue, he could hear the class with nearly equal facility.

To teach a lesson, however, necessitates careful and pains-taking preparation. Explanations intended to guide the teacher in his study of Bible truths, should be characterized by their strict fidelity to the text, and also by their thoroughness. The exposition may be difficult because the text is obscure; it may not always be easy, when the topic is complicated, but in every case it ought to be *thorough*. There can be no excuse for a light, superficial treatment of the sacred Word. A fair test of the thoroughness of any exposition of a Sabbath-school lesson, is the amount of careful study it awakens or requires on the

part of the teacher and the scholar. It may be very simple and easy, but if it calls forth no thought, this fact is an indication that the truth is not explained with any degree of thoroughness. For no text of Scripture, however clear and plain, can be presented with freshness and completeness, as a Sabbath-school lesson, without calling for study by the teacher who desires so to assimilate the truth in his own mind, as to be able to impart it with intelligence and unction to others.

Managed to Death.

Many a Sunday-school has suffered a violent death at the hands of its friends. Not an uncommon fate is it when a school is smothered with plans, or has its back broken by a great burden of useless machinery. There are some persons in every community, with whom managing is a supreme passion, who mistake activity for accomplishment, and the perfection of a method for the realization of a result. Such folks are always in favor of a change of some sort.

No sooner does one plan begin to accomplish its end, and thus to fall into the secondary position which belongs to it as a means, than straightway they call for something more complicated, for some addition or improvement which shall give rise to debate, to new committees, meetings, elections, and by-laws.

Far be it from us to deprecate thorough organization, definite methods, and constant advances in Sunday-school administration. But we beg those dear, useless souls, who are always inventing and presenting improvements to stay their inconsiderate hands. Let them remember that an institution may be killed with kindness as well as by cruel neglect. Let them consider that a defective plan, heartily and steadily executed, will accomplish more good than several which are but capriciously supported, and successively abandoned for each other. It is the spirit in which we do our work, not the method, which tells. A right spirit will mould methods gradually to itself, and thus insure success; but a superfluity of methods will drown the real life of a school. We can not map out the millennium beforehand, we must let it grow. We must take heed that in "managing" the trust committed to us, we do not manage it to death.—*Sunday-School Times*.

"IT IS TOO LATE NOW, PA."—During a series of religious meetings held in a school-house of a small village, a very little girl became much interested for the salvation of her soul. Her father, a hater of holiness, who lived next door to the place of meeting, and who had at one time solicited the prayers of Christians for himself, strictly forbade her again entering the "house of prayer."

The poor little girl was much oppressed, and knew not what to do, but obeyed her father until the next meeting was nearly half through; then, slipping out without his knowledge, and getting through a hole in the backyard fence, she hastily ran to the meeting. It was some time before her father missed her; but when he found her gone, he went immediately to the meeting, where she was on her knees with others for whom the people of God were praying. So enraged was he, that he went directly forward, and took her in his arms to carry her from the place. As he raised her from her knees, she looked up with a heavenly smile, and said:

"It is too late now, pa; I have given my heart to the Savior."

This was too much for the hardened sinner. He, too, sank on his knees, while God's children united in prayer; and very soon he found that Savior whom he had in vain attempted to shut out from his own and his daughter's heart.—*Exchange*.

HOW TO TEACH.—1. Carefully and vividly conceive what you are to describe.

2. Get your point of view, look at the objects from it, and steadily keep to it.

3. Determine how far you will go toward an exhaustive delineation. This will be done in view of the effect you wish to produce, the use you intend to make of the object.

4. Measure the means at the disposal of the mind of the child for constructing the image.

5. Select the words and gestures which are sure to suggest to the child the things it is to work up.

6. Be careful to know that each separate element of the description is caught up as you proceed.

7. Move on as rapidly as the child can surely follow. If you fail to do this, the result is tediousness. By this fault you will lose attention.

We shall recur to this subject and attempt to show how large a demand is made on the imagination in religious instruction, both in apprehending the objects of religious experience, the circumstances that give them character, and the similar objects that by comparison, illustrate them.—*Sunday-School Times*.

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

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

LITTLE ALICE.—Little Alice was one of my Sabbath-school scholars, a fair-haired, blue-eyed little girl, whose beautiful face, and sweet, winning ways, made her a favorite with all. Methinks I can see now the soft, tender look of her mild eyes fixed so earnestly upon me as I endeavored to impress upon her opening mind the gospel plan of salvation. One day I said to her:

"Alice, what will you do when you die and are called upon to stand before the judgment-seat of God to answer for all the sins done here upon earth?"

Her face glowed with emotion as she answered:

"Christ died for sinners; I will hide behind Him. God will not look at me. He will look at Christ."

Beautiful thought: to hide behind Christ; to lose ourselves in Him, and casting aside our own impure works, to rest solely and entirely upon His finished work for salvation!

OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.—Our Sunday-school publications for August reach us in time for this month's lessons. Our Sunday-schools should be well supplied with all the periodicals the church is providing. With proper efforts on the part of the pastors and superintendents this can be done. The importance of the work justifies the effort.

Boys and Girls.

Don't Delay.

The captain of a little vessel, once, in a storm, fell in with a crippled steamer, which seemed greatly in need of help.

He stopped to lend them help, as seamen often do, sometimes sending a boat manned by strong sailors, who may climb up the ship's side and learn the full extent of the injury.

"I am in a sinking condition," said the captain, in answer to the inquiries of the other.

"Had you not better send your passengers on board?"

"Will you not lie by me till morning?" said the steamer's captain.

"I will try, but think you had better send your passengers on board now."

Still the captain was loth to abandon his beautiful ship. He would try and hold on till morning, and then if needful, provide for the safety of those on board.

But in the darkness and tumult of the waves the vessels were separated, and the Central America, in an hour and a half after she fell in with the little vessel, went down with most of her passengers, her captain and crew, to a watery grave. She never again saw the little ship that might have saved her precious cargo of human lives. That fatal day sealed the doom of master and men. The whole nation is appalled by such a disaster.

Just such delays seal the doom of most who are lost. God's spirit troubles their hearts. They think some time they will take up their Bibles and read them diligently, and find out the way to be saved. Some time they will pray, and pray earnestly, till God gives them an answer of peace. But not now. "One more day of estrangement from God, added to the many that are gone, will not make much difference." "Mother is praying for them still. God will surely answer her prayers in time." They look to her, as Capt. Herndon did to the little vessel which might have saved his passengers.

But, children, nobody can have a saving faith for you. You must come to Christ for yourselves, or be lost forever. Remember this ill-fated Central America, when you think of putting off repentance.—Child's World.

How Father Cured His Horse.

"Well, said Reuben, the story-teller, father always wanted a horse, because the folks in Greene lived scattered, and he had so far to go to attend funerals and weddings, and visit schools, you know; but he never felt as if he could afford to buy one. But one day he was coming afoot from Hildreth, and a stranger asked him to ride.

Father said: "That's a handsome horse you are driving. I should like to own such a horse myself."

"What will you give for him," said the man.

"Do you want to sell?" says father. "Yes, I do, and I'll sell cheap, too," says he.

"Oh well," says father, "It's no use talking, for I haven't the money to buy with."

"Make me an offer," said he.

"Well, just to put an end to the talk," father says, "I'll give you seventy-five dollars for the horse."

"You may have him," says the man, as quick as a flash, "but you'll repent of your bargain in a week."

"Why, what ails him?" says father.

"Ails him? He's got the 'Old Nick' in him, that's what ails him," says he. "If he has a will to go, he'll go; but if he takes a notion to stop, all creation can't start him. I've stood and beat that horse till the sweat ran off me in streams; I've fired a gun close to his ears; I've burnt shavings

under him. I might have beaten him to death, or roasted him alive, before he'd have budged an inch."

"I'll take the horse," says father.

"What's his name?"

"George," says the man.

"I shall call him Georgie," said father.

Well, father brought him home, and we boys were pleased, and we fixed a place for him in the barn, and curried him down and fed him well, and father said: "Talk to him, boys, and let him know you feel friendly."

So we coaxed and petted him, and the next morning father harnessed him, and got into the wagon to go. But George wouldn't stir a step. Father got out and patted him, and we boys brought him apples and clover-tops, and once in a while father would say: "Get up, Georgie," but he didn't strike the horse a blow. By-and-by he says: "This is going to take time. Well, Georgie, we'll see who has the most patience, you or I." So he sat in the wagon, and took out his skeletons—

"Skeletons?" said Poppet, inquiringly.

"Of sermons, you know. Ministers always carry around a little book to put things into they think of when they are out walking or riding, or hoeing in the garden."

Well, father sat full two hours before the horse was ready to start; but when he did, there was no more trouble for that day. The next morning it was the same thing over again, only Georgie gave in a little sooner. All the while it seemed as if father couldn't do enough for the horse. He was around the stable, feeding him and fussing over him, and talking to him in his pleasant, gentle way; and the third morning, when he had fed and curried, and harnessed him with his own hands, somehow there was a different look in the horse's eyes. But when father was ready to go, Georgie put his feet together and laid his ears back and wouldn't stir. Well, Dove was playing about the yard, and she brought her stool, and climbed by the horse's head.

"Dove, tell what you said to Georgie that morning."

"I gave him an awful talking to," said the little girl. "I told him it was perfectly 'edulous for him to act so; that he'd come to a real good place to live, where everybody helped everybody; that he was a minister's horse, and ought to set a good 'sample to all the other horses, and God would not love him if he wasn't a good horse. That's what I told him. Then I kissed him on the nose."

"And what did Georgie do?"

"Why, he heard every word I said, and when I got through he felt so 'shamed of himself, he couldn't hold up his head, so he just dropped it till it 'most touched the ground, and he looked as sheepish as if he had been stealing a hundred sheeps."

"Yes," said Reuben, "and when father told him to go, he was off like a shot. He has never made any trouble since. That's the way father cured a balky horse. And that night, when he was unharnessed, he rubbed his head against father's shoulder, and told him, as plain as a horse could speak, that he was sorry. He's tried to make it up with father ever since, for the trouble he made him. When he's loose in the pasture, father has only to stand at the bars and call his name, and he walks up as quiet as an old sheep. Why, I've seen him back himself between the shafts of the wagon many a time to save father trouble. Father wouldn't take two hundred dollars for the horse to-day. He eats anything you give him. Sis very often brings out some of her dinner to him."

"He likes to eat out of a plate," said Dove, "it makes him think he's a folks."—Evangelist.

"Honor Bright."

"Will you, now, truly?"

"Yes, honor bright."

This was all I heard of the talk, as I looked down at the eager faces that passed my window, and it set me to thinking. I have no idea what kind of a compact the boys were making, but whatever it was, they evidently thought it was made specially sure by those two words, "Honor bright."

You all think so, I believe, you boys and girls; there is an unwritten code of honor among you which makes it quite right and proper to break certain kinds of promises, if it suits your convenience, but very disgraceful to break others—the honor bright kind.

May be you get it from your elders, or what is more likely, your elders learned it when they were boys and girls, and carried the bad principle with them, out of small transactions into greater ones, until there is no telling the mischief it has done.

If you make a promise, in great things or small, fulfill it carefully, sacredly, honor bright, no matter how much it costs you, provided you have not pledged yourself to a wrong. If you have, there can be no honor about it, except in frankly saying, "I have made a bad promise; I am ashamed of it; I cannot keep it;" and do not let any foolish notion about honor make you stick to the wrong.

You don't want to do this thing? No; but you said you would. Now stick to it, honor bright.

You didn't promise to do it? No; but you know it is expected of you. Do it, honor bright.

Nobody expects it of you? Well, but you know you ought to do it, and do you remember the Great Captain, who expects every man to do his duty? Do it, honor bright.—Little Corporal.

OUR AUCTION.—An auction was held in our kitchen last Monday for the purpose of ridding the shelves and pantry of what the cook called "rub-bish." Mamma and all the children were present as bidders, and Mary, the nurse maid, was auctioneer.

The bidding opened briskly for a long iron spoon, which was knocked down for twenty dollars, sham currency, to Tom, who meant to use it in the garden as a spade.

An old bread pan fell to Hatty, no one bidding against her. She said it would do for her doll to ride in.

A stew pan was bought for "Totty," our two-year-old, who looked wistfully at it, and who was at once crowned with it by Tom. But "Totty" flung it to the farthest corner; that being, he thought, a better place for it than the top of his head.

Several other articles were sold without much competition, when Mary, the auctioneer, said that as every one seemed too busy to care for the baby, he would be offered for sale, too.

So she held the dimpled, six-months' old beauty up to be seen; and the bidding for him was started by the cook at five dollars. Aunt Susan made it twenty-five; Tom boldly called "fifty;" and the bids went up to five hundred dollars.

There the bidding stopped for some time, no one seeming ready to give more; but the baby smiled so sweetly that papa, who had just arrived, offered "one thousand dollars."

The auctioneer called, "Going for one thousand dollars, one thousand dollars, one thousand, I am offered only one thousand dollars, for this beautiful baby; going, going, going, going;"—

Then mamma struck in a bid of five million dollars, and the property was at once handed over to her.

So mamma carried the baby off triumphantly, saying, "that for once she had made a real bargain."

I think you would say so to, if you could see him.—The Nursery.

PUZZLES, ETC.

The planters in my first behold
The source from whence they win their gold.
My second is a hairy thing,
Some with and some without a sting.
But if my whole in numbers great
Appear, then farmers well may quake.
A. B. C.

Good Mistress Hemming sat at work,
Although 'twas late at night,
For Willie had returned to tea
In a most sorry plight.
He'd tumbled down and cut his knees,
And all his clothes were torn;
His mother knew without my first
They never could be worn.

But when the children were in bed
My second she could do,
And then she'd turn and make their things
Almost as good as new.
So Willie's clothes were nice and neat
(He put them on next day),
And in the evening stayed at home
That she might get away.

For once a week the widow went
A meeting to attend,
Where mothers worked, whilst they received
Instruction from a friend;
And if they'd any time to spare
My whole they neatly made,
And by a covering bright and warm
Their labor was repaid.

'Tis something strange, but yet 'tis true,
That when I'm whole I'm none;
But if beheaded, then to you
I shall appear as one.

Poor Johnny made a very wry face,
When he sat at the table and said his grace,
And his poor little heart seemed ready to burst,
When he saw what his mother mixed up in my first.

In after years he was wrecked at sea,
And oft has he told the story to me,
How, when he was just going down as he reckoned,
He was saved by grasping my floating second.

Now Johnny has traveled the world around,
And heaps of curious things has found,
And to keep them clean, as he says to me,
He puts them into my whole, you see.

My first at early morn is seen,
Rising aloft from the meadow green;
In the deep blue sky far out of sight,
Where the sunny rays are warm and bright,
It darts on soaring wing along,
And fills the air with its thrilling song;
Cut off the head of this creature sweet,
And let its body fall at your feet,
You find in a moment the strangest boat
That ever was seen on water to float—
A boat that was used by the world at large,
But no one can tell what became of the large.

I am a word of letters four,
And certainly expect
That every true-born gentleman
Will pay me due respect.

Curtail me I'm a person now
Of growing note and fame,
If blessed by heaven may have one day
A world-wide honored name.

Curtail again and then join on
The tail you first removed,
And you will see what pleases me
And thousands too have loved.

Now place me as I was at first,
And every girl may see
What, whether she is rich or poor,
It's possible to be.

My first is a title of dignified station,
Though oft 'tis assumed by the poor of the nation;

My second oft soars o'er the head of my first,
Yet stoops very humbly to "pick up a crust";
My whole in the summer you often may see—
A little bright insect, as big as a pea.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN No. 998.
DAY. CAT-A-COME. THE LETTER "L."

Obituaries.

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

NIXON.—Mrs. SUSAN A. NIXON, daughter of William and Henrietta Wood, was born February 1, 1832, in Randolph county, North Carolina. She embraced religion when quite a child, and united with the M. E. Church at Mount Shepherd, North Carolina. She was married to K. Nixon August 31, 1852, and started for Texas in a few days. On their arrival in Texas, they settled in Guadalupe county, where Sister N. lived a consistent member of the church till July 4th, 1872. She was serenely called from labor to refreshment. She died exhorting her stricken husband and children to meet her in heaven. May God comfort the hearts of the bereaved, and enable them to pay their vows, that their last end may be like hers.

Happy soul, thy days are ended;
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the arms of Jesus go."

T. A. LANCASTER.
North Carolina papers please copy.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Col. W. J. Hutchins has assured the people of McKinney that the Central Railroad will reach their town by the first of October, and possibly by the 15th of September.

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, has written a letter giving an interesting account of his visit to Texas. He pronounces it as unrivalled in its attractions to the immigrant.

The Hill county *Expositor* has been shown specimens of very fine grapes grown in that vicinity, and is satisfied grapes will do well in that county.

The Cleburne *Chronicle* says that a new hotel in that place is approaching completion.

The Waco *Advance* says that there is a man in that vicinity who has been married five times, and has had fifty children, thirty of whom are living.

The Indianola *Bulletin* has information that the work on the railroad from that point is progressing, and that it will reach Cuero by the time specified in the contract.

While our exchanges speak of good rains, Galveston Island is suffering from a protracted drought. Cisterns are getting low, and the Island farms are suffering very severely. Unless it rains soon the hay crop will be short, and fall gardens will prove failures.

A letter from J. Matthews, Old Caney, Matagorda county, gives good news respecting the prospects of the crops in that region. Old Caney is possessed of lands which will rival the valley of the Nile in fertility:

We have fine crops of cotton with no damage from the worm yet. Picking begun, generally, on Monday, 29th, as it is opening rapidly. Sugar crops have had rain enough for the present, and the weather all we can ask for the benefit of the crops, though our corn crop is rather short.

The San Antonio *Herald* has been shown a bunch of grapes of the "Charter Oak" variety, raised in the vicinity of Lavernia. The bunch weighed over a pound, and was grown on a vine which was grafted into the mustang vine a year and a half ago.

A letter received from Dr. Samuel D. Sanders, the President of Andrew Female College, Huntsville, Texas, reports the last session of his institution as very prosperous, and its prospects exceedingly promising. He mentions, in this connection, the rapid growth of that interesting inland town, which has received a fresh impetus from the completion of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad to that point. Facilities of access, such as Huntsville possesses, are important to the prosperity of a school. The college buildings will be thoroughly repaired, and liberal additions made to the educational facilities.

The trial of A. J. Walker and Jeff. Black, for the murder of Green Butler, who was killed at his home, on the main-land, in Galveston county, May 19, 1872, terminated after a week's investigation, the 30th ult., in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Walker was sentenced to death, and Black to penitentiary for life.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that on the 23d a Mexican, named Torre, was arrested by Mr. Jesse Bond, on

the Arroyo Medio, about twelve miles from San Antonio, in the act of stealing eight horses from Mr. Bond. The thief was taken, after a stout resistance, in which his horse was shot and killed under him, and is now lodged in jail.

The Rockport *Transcript*, of the 20th, mentions a meeting of stock-raisers at Beeville, for the purpose of organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of transporting beef by the refrigerating process. The project meets favor, and at another meeting, on the 8th of August, it is proposed to organize the company.

Mrs. Mary Arthur, of Vicksburg, is inquiring through the Texas journals for the whereabouts of her son, D. S. Arthur, supposed to be in Texas. Any information will be gratefully received.

The Waco *Advance* is informed by a gentleman recently from Mississippi, that the immigration to Texas from that State will be heavy next fall.

A "Farmer" writing for the Waco *Examiner*, favors a convention of the farmers of that county, and the publication of a circular giving a description of that county, and the advantages it offers the immigrant. The move is a good one. Immigration is what our State needs. Every county should unite in such efforts to bring Texas and its rich lands before the outside world.

The Sherman *Courier* has seen some peaches of such size and flavor that settles the question that Grayson is a fine fruit country. It has also been the recipient of ears of corn, and some of the largest kind of cabbages, which settle, also, the questions that said county will raise the best of corn and vegetables. A good county for the industrious and thrifty.

The *Courier* also intimates that Sherman is waking up on the railroad question. That is right. The railroad is what your beautiful country needs.

The Marlin *Telegraph* of the 24th ult. says the prospects in that region for crops are grand. The corn crop is estimated at fifty bushels per acre, including uplands. The corn on Mr. Watson's farm in the bottom will average seventy-five bushels per acre. It is expected that corn will be sold in that market at from twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel. The cotton crop looks as well as the farmer could ask.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* says the "iron horse" was tested on the Point Isabel and Brownsville Railroad the 24th of July. The train ran over about two miles of the tract several times for the benefit of the laborers and spectators, who had never seen the "iron horse" travel before.

The Bastrop *Advertiser* says rain is needed badly there, and that the weather is extremely hot; at that time the thermometer was standing at 103° in the shade.

A dispatch of July 30th stated that a fire broke out in the Masonic Hall, Jefferson, Texas, that morning, destroying two entire blocks bounded by Marshall, Dallas and Austin streets and the bayou, including the St. Charles Hotel. Loss \$150,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

A letter was addressed Senator Sumner sometime since by thirty colored citizens of Washington, asking his opinion respecting the issue between Greeley and Grant. After due deliberation, it has been answered. He reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, and aims to convince them that Greeley has been a better friend to the colored people than Grant. He reviews Grant's history to show that he has on no occasion been their cordial friend, but has led a party which, while it systematically used them to attain its ends, has, in its action in their behalf and the President's course with reference to San Domingo, shown but little regard for their real interests and rights. He distinctly announces his purpose to vote for Greeley. This decision, and the reasoning on which it is based, it is believed will reach and influence but a small portion of the negroes in the North, but will carry great weight with the friends of the colored people in the North. He accepts in the letter the action of the Republicans in the Cincinnati platform as an evidence that they meet the issues now before the people of the United States, without recalling issues which, having been settled by the sword, can never be called to life again.

A committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican Convention to select Presidential electors, have chosen Gen. Thos. Ewing in behalf of the Democrats, and August T. Heim in behalf of the Liberal Republicans.

Senator Wilson has gone to Indiana.

The Labor Reform Congress had a stormy session in New York, July 31st, without any action beyond authorizing the Executive Committee to call a Convention.

The Liberal and Democratic Conventions at Belfast, Maine, unanimously nominated F. A. Pike for Congress from the Fifth District.

Gen. Banks has announced his purpose to support Greeley.

The two conventions in Vermont have appointed Committees of Conference. They agreed on nomination for Governor, and other State officers, and also electors for the approaching Presidential election.

Miscellaneous.

The loss at the great fire at Hunter's Point, New York, is estimated at \$1,500,000. The spectacle was said to be grand. If the supply of oil holds out, it will likely continue for some days.

The United States fleet on the Pacific, heretofore commanded by Admiral Winslow, will be divided into two squadrons, Northern and Southern, each under the command of a rear-admiral.

One hundred and eighty recruits have been ordered to Fort Rice, Dakota.

The Radical wing of the Internationalists of New York met July 28th, and a committee was appointed to prepare addresses to the workingmen of the United States.

The United States Commission to Texas on frontier depredations, convened in Brownsville July 30th. The first witness examined was Gen. A. D. McCook, commander of Fort Brown, who testified at length respecting the great laxity of Mexican officials, or their possible complicity with the robbers. He believes the losses have been heavy, and could not be prevented because of the lack of cavalry on the Texas border. The Commission will continue its session from day to day, and evidence of the most im-

portant character will be laid before it.

An Indian raid near Laredo was reported in Brownsville the 30th ult., in which a large amount of stock was carried off, and seventeen persons killed, and many ranches and stores plundered. The depredators were Kickapoos from Mexico.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The American fleet, which has been for several weeks at Portsmouth, is going to Cowes, where it will be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and probably by Queen Victoria.

Geneva.

It is intimated that the awards of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration in the cases of the Florida and Alabama will, together, amount to £1,500,000.

Don Carlos has arrived at Lausanne.

France.

The subscriptions to the new French loan amounts to four milliards of francs, where but three milliards were called for; 500,000,000 francs were subscribed in Berlin.

Gualard, the Minister of Finance, announced, on the 30th, to the National Assembly the success of the new loan. The Government, he said, was overwhelmed by so astonishing a result, which showed that the defeats France had suffered were an expiation, and not a sign of decadence.

France contemplates the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico. The death of Juarez has removed the only objection that existed.

It is reported that Duc D'Aumale intends to resign his seat in the Assembly.

Italy.

It is reported that the Pope is to issue an encyclical letter, declaring the society of the Armenian Catholics separate from the Church of Rome, and placing them under ban of May excommunications.

Spain.

Another band of Carlist insurgents has been defeated, with a loss of eight killed, and thirty wounded.

Mexico.

The news from Mexico is unimportant, beyond a general acquiescence to the government of President Herdo de Tadsa.

The new tariff, increasing the rate of duties, has been suspended on the Texas border for two months, permitting goods to be imported under old rates for that time, on account of the suspension of business during the late revolution.

Gen. Rocha has issued a proclamation at Monterey favoring amnesty with the late insurgents.

A number of leading revolutionists, who had sought refuge in Texas, have obtained permission to return to their homes.

The stage and mail to the interior were at last accounts to be renewed in a few days.

The military authorities in Matamoros announced that a general amnesty had been proclaimed at the City of Mexico, embracing all who had engaged in the late rebellion, and restoring to them their civil and political rights.

A general election for President has been ordered by Congress.

The country is quiet. All the insurgents are submitting to the government.

Japan.

The Mikado is said to have left Yeddo on the 20th of June, accompanied by eight war steamers, purposing to visit Kiots and other portions of the Southern country. He will be absent forty days. This is a new thing under the Japanese sun. It is expected that much good will result from it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From July 27, 1872, to August 3, 1872.

Postmaster, Waco, thanks for notice. Papers will be attended to.

Rev T B Buckingham, Huntsville, check for \$4 received and credited as requested. Item handed to editor.

Richmond Paper Company, circular received. Rev O Fisher, Austin, advertisement inserted. Rev Wm Monk, Corn Hill, appointments inserted. We notice that district meetings are generally a success where the ADVOCATE is a favorite.

Rev W T Melugin, Bosqueville, address changed. Thanks for your thrilling items of church work.

B H Martin, Marshall, his renewal, with \$2 25 cash. Our rule is to stop the paper, but we sometimes send it a few weeks longer than due to prevent a break in the file.

Rev T E Sherwood, Mt Carmel, communication handed to editor. County items received. We are trying to help you in the matter of settlers by publishing your resources.

Rev Thos M Smith, Paris, two new subscribers and renewal.

Rev Thos A Scurlock, Wallisville, one new subscriber.

Rev R C Armstrong, Jasper, four new subscribers, with \$7 gold.

Rev L M McGehee, San Marcos, address changed.

J D Giddings, Brenham, \$20 cash, paid Dr. Mood, being first installment on stock.

B E Hawkins, Waxahachie, \$20 cash, paid Dr. Mood, being first installment on stock.

E W Rogers, Waxahachie, \$30 cash, paid Dr. Mood, on account of two installments on stock.

Rev Wm Vaughan, Peoria, one renewal. Address changed. Conference report received.

Rev R M Leaton, Price's Creek, sends \$10 75 cash for five subscribers.

Mrs L A Whiteides, Jalveston, one new subscriber, with \$1 25 cash. Thanks for recipe.

G Onderdonk, Mission Valley, communication handed to editor.

Rev J W Brown, Corpus Christi, one new subscriber, with \$2 cash.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, one new subscriber and one renewal. Thanks for attention.

Rev T A Lancaster, Gonzales, one new subscriber. Obituary inserted.

Rev A J Potter, Uvalde, one renewal.

Wm J Carlton, New York, advertisement inserted.

R A Mowrey, Arkansas City, Ark, his subscription, with \$1 cash.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, advertisement and check for \$26 cash received.

Rev A F Nash, Patroon, nine new subscribers. Your previous letter acknowledged last week.

Rev W A Harris, Staunton, Va, advertisement corrected and additions made as requested.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, advertisement and check for \$2 received.

H A Wilkins, New Orleans, his subscription, with \$2 25 cash.

Rev J C Randall, Garden Valley, six new subscribers. We do not except even the paper you mention; ours is the best for the people here.

John Matthews, Caney, letter with \$6 60 cash received. Thanks for crop items.

Rev J S Clower, Chappell Hill, one new subscriber. Account all right now.

Rev W S South, Bryan, your good news refreshing. Notice inserted.

Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, letter received, with check for \$23 40 gold. Many thanks. Mrs A T Sedbery's paper renewed.

Rev S J Hawkins, Jefferson, account received. Write you by mail.

Rev D G Bowers, Burton, letter handed to contractor.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, one renewal from 959. Paper has gone regularly.

Hance Baker, Cedar Bayou, please excuse our mistake. Will see the party and write you.

Rev W G Coeke, San Antonio, one new subscriber, with \$2 20 cash.

Rev W L Carleton, Whitesboro, one new subscriber.

Rev CR Shapard, Dripping Springs, letter and items received.

Fort & Jackson, Waco, letter replied to by mail.

Rev A F Cox, Rockport, we wish every one of our readers was as well acquainted with the expense of publishing a paper as yourself.

Rev Jas H Tucker, Laredo, many thanks for your cheering letter.

Rev W Frank Compton, Liberty, our account is correct. Will write you.

Rev O M Addison, Owensville, two new subscribers. Marriage notice inserted.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, postoffice money order received for \$28 60 cash.

Mrs Fannie J Cook, Content, and W W Eastland, Bastrop county, new subscribers, per favor of Lee, McBride & Co, Galveston.

Rev S G Colton, Garden Valley, two new subscribers. Money matters all satisfactory.

Rev W H Gilmore, Sugar Loaf, one new subscriber. Camp-meeting notice inserted.

Rev W T Johnston, Centreville, Mrs Scott's paper has gone regularly to Madisonville, but will change it to Leona. One new subscriber, with \$1 35 cash to balance account.

Rev T J Mayes, Kemp, one new subscriber. It is hard to hold us accountable for other's delinquencies.

Rev A J Yeater, Anderson, communication handed to editor.

Rev T L Smith, Malakoff, will hunt up the information you wish and write you.

Rev J H Mims, Houston, one new subscriber, with \$2 20 cash. Address changed as requested.

Rev Jonathan Burford, Travis, two new subscribers.

W W Sharpe & Co, New York, advertisement inserted.

D O Sullivan, P M, Weatherford, thanks for notice.

A H Steagall Corsicana, will attend to the matter of English servants for you and your friend, and secure them for you. Paper sent as requested.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, that box of peaches shall have due attention, and the thanks for same judiciously distributed.

J T Gaines, Paris, two new subscribers and one renewal. Many thanks for words of approval.

A L Shirley, Marysville, answers are correct.

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

G O Cherry, Richmond, communication handed to editor.

McNeill & Co, Galveston, renewal of subscription, with \$2 cash.

Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis, advertisement inserted.

Geo P Rowell & Co, New York, University of Virginia card inserted.

Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, replied to by mail.

Wm Dodd, Lexington, Va, advertisement inserted.

AGENTS.—Now that crop money has commenced circulating, we shall look for renewed activity in subscriptions. See if any family in your neighborhood, in or out of the church, is unprovided with the ADVOCATE, and when found, try to secure them as readers. You will be doing a good work to them as well as ourselves.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Old and New, August—Good Health—Boston; Good Words for the Young—Sunday Magazine—Philadelphia; Eclectic, August—New York; Overland Monthly, August—San Francisco, Cal.; Report for July, Department of Agriculture—Washington, D. C.; Campaign Tracts—Golden Age—New York.

Married.

COTTER—HART.—On July 24, 1872, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Glenn, Mr. JOHN COTTER to Miss MAGGIE HART; all of Galveston, Texas.

The pleasant accompaniment of the above was accepted with many a kind wish for the happiness of the wedded pair.

TEAGARDEN—LOGAN.—On July 24, 1872, near Calvert, by Rev. O. M. Addison, Mr. T. H. TEAGARDEN to Miss ADDIE LOGAN.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—Receipts for the week only foot some 69 bales, and we have neither sales nor exports to report, hence quotations are omitted.

Markets abroad exhibited a little change during the middle of the week, but at the close, resumed quotations as noted in our last.

Crop reports are not so favorable, those from the coast counties indicating too much rain and consequent prevalence of worms, while the middle tier of counties complain of excessive heat and drouth, the effect being to check the growth of the plant. During the latter part of the week, we presume rains have been frequent along the entire coast, the effect of which cannot fail to be disastrous in the extreme.

The effect of unfavorable reports is clearly shown in the following extract in a letter emanating from a large cotton house in New York:

What is needed now is a substantial speculative influence; nothing is so powerful at this juncture as bad crop prospects. The spinners of Europe have so reduced their stocks as to hold less than at any period since we entered upon this crop, and our own spinners probably hold greatly less than at this season last year; hence anything calculated to dispel the idea of an overwhelming crop would probably bring them into the markets of the world, and coming upon small stocks, would give us a period of activity and an advance in prices.

WOOL.—Judging by our receipts of the week, footing only some 16 sacks, the entire season's clip may be considered in market. The market has been quite inactive, though a fair demand has existed for good qualities which, however, are not to be had, the stocks consisting of dirty and burry lots for which there are no takers. Sales amount to about 1000 pounds on the basis of our last quotations.

The tone of Northern markets continues fairly strong, though without change in prices, the impression prevailing, that during the current month, with new tariff regulations, a better demand will spring up, and thus appreciate quotations. But buyers are cautious, in view of large stocks already in market, and are indisposed to meet the advanced views of holders, who still continue firm. We continue quotations:

Burry Wool, 22 @ 27
Coarse, free of burs, 30 @ 34
Medium, 35 @ 38
Fine, 38 @ 40

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, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

Church Notices.

Stephensville Mission District. Fourth Round. Camp Colorado, at Jim Ned camp-ground, August 24, 25. Comanche, at Indian Creek, Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, September 7, 8. Stephensville, at Iredel, September 14, 15. Hamilton, at Hamilton, September 21, 22. Rockvale, at Rockvale, October 5, 6. San Saba, at San Saba, October 12, 13. W. MONK, P. E.
Victoria District. Third Round. Victoria sta., Aug. 10. Concrete cir., at Irish creek, Aug. 17. Navidad miss., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21. Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28. Hallettsville, cir., at Andrew chapel, Oct. 5. J. G. WALKER.
Waco District. Fourth Round. Marlin sta., Aug. 17, 18. East Waco and Mt. Calm miss., Pin Oak, Aug. 24, 25. Calvert and Hearn sta., at Calvert, Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Wheelock cir., at Wheelock, Sept. 7, 8. Marlin cir., at Brenon, Sept. 14, 15. Groesbeck sta., at Groesbeck, Sept. 21, 22. Waco sta., Oct. 5, 6. District Conference will be held at Marlin, beginning Saturday, September 28th, 9 o'clock. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.
Springfield District. Fourth Round. Corsicana cir., at Prairie Point, August 10, 11. Corsicana sta., August 24, 25. Springfield cir., August 31, September 1. Fairfield cir., at Lake Chapel, September 7, 8. Butler cir., September 14, 15. Centreville cir., September 21, 22. Redland cir., September 28, 29. Owensville cir., October 5, 6. Tehuacana miss., October 12, 13. Richland cir., October 19, 20. A. DAVIS, P. E.
Corpus Christi District. Third Round. Rockport station, August 10, 11. Beeville cir., camp-meeting on Aransas, August 16, 17, 18, 19. St. Marys mis., at Pleasant Grove, Aug. 24, 25. Corpus Christi station, August 31, September 1. Oakville mis., at Lagartaville, Sept. 21, 22. Nuces River circuit, September 28, 29. Laredo mis. and Mexican mis., October 12, 13. JOHN W. DEVILBISS.
Waxahachie District. District Meeting.—The district meeting will be held at Fort Worth, commencing on Thursday 9 o'clock A. M., before the second Sabbath in September. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. We respectfully invite ministers from other parts of the church to attend and help us, as we intend to protract the meeting several days, if the circumstances indicate that we should.
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. We desire a full attendance of preachers and people.
THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.—Waxahachie circuit, at Forest, July 19, 20; Chatted circuit, at Hines Chapel, August 10, 11; Hillsboro circuit, at White Rock, August 17, 18. WILLIAM PRICE, P. E.
Sherman District. Fourth Round. 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. Pilot Grove cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 14, 15. Whitesboro cir., (probably a camp-meeting) September 21, 22. Bonham cir., October 2d Saturday and Sunday. Sherman cir., October 3d Saturday and Sunday. Greenville cir., November 1st Saturday and Sunday. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.
Austin District. Third Round. Austin sta. and cir., (camp-meeting at the old ground on Walnut Creek, six miles from Austin,) August 2 to 12. A public table is expected where meals can be reasonably obtained. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 17, 18. Winchester and Alum Creek cir., at Alum Creek, August 24, 25. Bastrop sta., August 31, September 1. Cedar Creek cir., September 7, 8. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.
Huntsville District. Third Round. Anderson cir., at Plantersville, August 10, 11. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Aug. 17, 18. Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, on the Bedis, August 31, September 1. Trinity cir., September 14, 15. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.
Chappell Hill District. Fourth Round. Bellville, at Nelsonville, August 10, 11. Evergreen, camp-ground, August 17, 18. Stockdale, at Post Oak, August 24, 25. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.
Marshall District. Third Round. Elysian Fields, at Boston Springs, camp-meeting, commencing Aug. 29, and closing Sept. 4. Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, September 14, 15. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.
Galveston District. Third Round. Spring Creek circuit, at McPherson's school house, August 10, 11. Columbia circuit, at Island Chapel August 17, 18. Matagorda cir., at Colorado Chapel Aug. 24, 25. Cypress mis., at Spring, August 31, and Sept. 1. Bryan station, Sept. 7, 8. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

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.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation, AT FAIR RATES, And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Galveston: J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. C. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro. T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant. L. KLOPMAN, Jr., of Klopman & Fellman. ROBT MILLS, of R. & D. G. Mills. W. K. McALPIN, of McAlpin & Baldrige. may1-ly

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 truth written by the unwritten word of the Eternal. This book traces the footsteps of the Almighty, the handwriting of His power, and the memorials of His mighty wonders through all ages. A work charming and fascinating. Rev. R. C. Buckner, Paris, Texas, says: "It is giving greater general satisfaction than any book introduced into Texas during the past ten years." Unusual inducements to agents and people. Address J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or 148 Lake St., Chicago. feb21-9m

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

MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE. NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. The cheapest and best Bible published. Large Print, Beautiful Bindings, and more than Two Hundred Engravings.

THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY. A new and choice collection of Sacred Music, based on system of seven-shaped character notes. Any one can learn to read music and sing in one-fourth the time required by the old method. Address, MILLER'S BIBLE & PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Penn. June26-6m

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly, A. F. 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. jan17 1y

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. June19-6m

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL PARTON'S LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY, The Patriot, Statesman and Philanthropist. Every Citizen who is interested in the remarkable career of our NEXT PRESIDENT, should read the truthful story of his life, as told by the greatest American Biographer. A work of rare interest, and full of instruction. For circulars and terms, address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 1529 st Memphis, Tenn. Jan31-1y

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., may1y 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY



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.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President. Jan31-1y

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: GOLD. 6-Inch Screw, with all iron work complete. \$125 9-Inch Screw. " " " " " " " " 169 Wood work for either Press of long leaf pine..... 100 feb14-6m

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press, STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars. H. SCHERFFIUS, apr24 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

AMERICAN STEAMSAFE COMPANY.

Safe Makers to the U. S. Government, Boston, Mass. FIRE-PROOF SAFES

—WITH— SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT,



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. nov7-1f

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD, STEELE & WOOD, Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc., No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. nov14 1y

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, feb14-1y TEXAS.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and respectable families throughout the South, endorsing the high terms: 'The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.'

Dr. H. V. Mason, Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. A. Page 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 all his friends and acquaintances.

Carver & 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 ingredients that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agents. June 19 ly.



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. June 26-6m

CISTERN: CISTERN:!

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, CISTERN OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. Postoffice Box, 1098. nov14-ly.

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., July 10 ly P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

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

BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

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

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants

For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES.

Wills' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND, Corner of 24th Street.

Galveston, Texas. June 19 ly

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION 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, MANDRELS, Etc.,

"KNOWLES" STEAM PUMPS, "INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES, "NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the Cheapest in the Market,

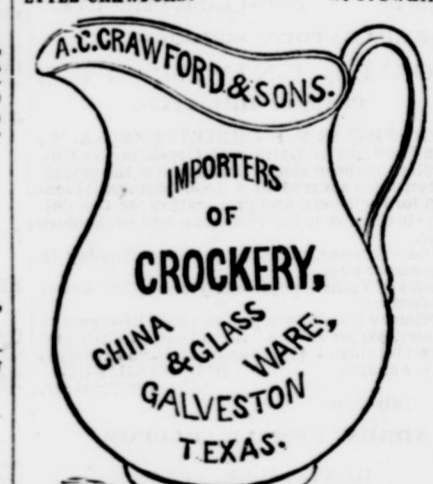
THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and with a reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers. Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills. Cook's Sugar Evaporators, Straubs' 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. dec15-ly

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.

jan28th A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

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

M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for FLETCHER & WALSH'S

Texas inside Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 ly

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

W. 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 24th

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. Jan 10-ly

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, M'BRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-ly

ALLEN LEWIS & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors,

And General Commission Merchants STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides, nov17-ly

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

QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

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

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, 41 CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3-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. jan10-ly

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-ly

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-ly

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. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent of your money. Price, \$55.

The Buckeye Shuttle Is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20.

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec8-ly

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

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"



A DOMESTIC Luxury. A DOMESTIC Blessing. A DOMESTIC Necessity. "WILL LAST A LIFETIME." Address: "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y. may29-1st

S. CONRAD, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20-ly

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. jly10-ly

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address, MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr24-ly

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. [8m

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.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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.

Symptoms.—Slight pain in the side, the skin and eye assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, colicness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone, but can't tell what it is.

When we find the owners of beautiful and bright double-thread machines bartering them away at a pecuniary loss, and paying money besides, for the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machines, and when it is pretty clear that wherever different family sewing machines are brought into active local competition, there are generally more Willcox & Gibbs machines sold than all the lock-stitch machines put together, there is no escaping the conclusion that the Willcox & Gibbs is, upon the whole, the best family machine.

The Blessing of the Age.—No more Sick Headache, no more Dyspepsia, no more Indigestion, no more Piles, no more Chills, no more Liver Complaint, no more Jaundice, no more Pain in the Back, no more Kidney Disease, no more Costiveness, no more Heartburn.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt: Dear Sir—I am a tailor, and for want of exercise, lost all appetite, and what little I did eat soured on my stomach. I bought some of your Liver Pills from Redwine & Fox, and have been entirely relieved by them.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is Harmless.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE. Stationers, Steam Printers And BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book,) GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Three YEARS IN A MAN Trap. By T. S. ARTHUR is now ready. It is a thrilling record of a three years' life in a city dram-shop, shows up the vile deceptions practiced in bar-rooms, and is the most powerful work of the kind ever written—

AGENTS A GRAND and popular Repository of Religious Knowledge. WANTED AGENTS sell 100 per week. A splendid quarto, with 200 magnificent illustrations on STEEL and WOOD. Agents who sell this can have a prospectus free of our PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, published in English and German.



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

BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664, 664 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. made from 50 cts. Call and examine. \$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine.

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON.

MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, ETC., GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions.

SMITH'S HEDGE ROSE. SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Make a Fence that will last forever. Refer to any one who has traveled the Victoria and Texana road.

Plants, \$4 per hundred. Cuttings, \$2 per hundred. Delivered at Indianola free of charge.

A. SMITH & CO., Texana, Texas.

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR. Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE.

37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER Complete, with a Gifford Injector.

A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER, With Tubular Boiler, used about two months.

BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds. STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING, SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, FRENCH BURR and COLOGNE MILL-STONES, DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc.

J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, HANOVER COUNTY, VA.,

Offers, on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, high grade of scholarship, best religious influences in a refined community, and at a location remarkable for HEALTHFULNESS—just sixteen miles north of Richmond, on the R. F. & P. Railroad.

Or, REV. ALEX G. BROWN, Sec'y, Postoffice, Ashland, Va.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the address of Rev. J. P. BARNEY, of the St. Louis Conference, will confer a great favor by sending same to Dr. W. H. MOREHEAD, Waxahatchie, Texas, or to the undersigned, C. C. MANN, CHATFIELD POINT, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS.

F. L. BECKER, AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED ST. LOUIS BELL-TREBLE PIANO,

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of beautiful PIANOS, and all kinds of musical merchandise. I intend to UNDERSELL any Piano dealer in the South.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER, Nature's great remedy for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney, Urinary, Nervous, Heart, and other Chronic Diseases, is bottled and sent direct from the spring at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to invalids wherever residing.

Where druggists do not keep it, invalids may inclose a certified check or postoffice money order to WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL! NEAR AMHERST COURTHOUSE, VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medallist U. Va.) Principal.

This school opens on the 16th of Sept., 1872—closing June 1st, 1873—with a full corps of instructors in its Literary, Scientific and Engineering Departments.

Being strictly preparatory to the University of Virginia in all the departments above named, its course of instruction and the selection of its corps of instructors will have special reference to that institution.

Terms for Half Session: (Payable invariably in advance.) Tuition and Board (with Principal).....\$150 00 Tuition and Board in private family, lowest grade scholars..... 86 00 Middle grade scholars..... 96 00 Highest grade scholars..... 106 00 Tuition alone, according to grade, \$20, \$40 or \$50.

Testimonial from the University of Va. From my knowledge of the character, attainments and experience of the Principal, Mr. H. A. Strode, I cordially recommend the KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL, near Amherst C. H., Va., to the good will and patronage of those who desire thorough training for their sons.

J. W. MALLET, Prof. Ap. Chem. Univ. of Va. I unite very heartily with Col. Venable and Mallet in commending Mr. Strode to the confidence and patronage of the public.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Prof. of Natural Philosophy. I not only concur in the above recommendation, but I have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Strode has exhibited unusual capacity in my department, and I heartily commend his enterprise to the favor of the public.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, Prof. of Greek, Univ. of Va. I fully concur in all that is said above in behalf of Mr. Strode. From contact with him as a student in the University of Virginia I am persuaded that he possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualifications necessary to the establishment and successful management of a High School of the first merit.

WM. E. PETERS, Prof. of Latin, Univ. of Va.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL—SOULE UNIVERSITY, Chappell Hill, Texas.

PROFESSOR B. E. CHRIETZBERG, A. M., late Professor of Latin and Greek in the University, has been elected Principal of the school. Parents are assured of a good business education for their sons, and preparation for the Collegiate Classes of the Freshman and sophomore year.

Primary classes, \$20 per annum; Elementary classes, \$30 per annum; Advanced English and Classical classes, \$40 per annum; German (extra) \$10 per annum.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

The FALL SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, September 2, 1872.

No College in the State is superior to this in educational advantages. The course of study is extensive, and instruction thorough.

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.

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

THOMAS SALTER, Sec'y. Round Mountain Educational Company. ROUND MOUNTAIN, BLANCO CO., TEXAS, July 17-1m.

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.

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. Boukha 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.

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

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

DIRECTORS: JESSE BATH, of Batis & 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 SAMSON, 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, President. N. B. YARD, Vice-President. SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, Secretary.

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

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 ly

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

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar 29 ly

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. jun 12 ly

W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS, GENERAL COMMISSION & BROKERAGE, STRAND, Galveston, Texas.