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This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is
PURELY VEGETABLE.
 For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a

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 It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all Impurities of the body. Such a signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the
GREAT UNSFAILING SPECIFIC
 for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.
 Regulate the Liver and prevent
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 aug7 17

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 ALIAS
THE CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS,
 AND
HISTORY OF IMMERSION.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale a limited supply of the above work (St. Louis edition.) The work is not stereotyped, and therefore the supply is limited. He desires to close out at once the entire stock. And this for two reasons: First—It will enable him to meet his obligations with the publishers. This he is very anxious to do, as a matter of justice to them. Second—He desires that the brethren and people generally should have the benefit of his labors—especially as the author is woefully misrepresented by the advocates of Immersion. The work has been so often fully endorsed by our bishops, editors and conferences, that there remains nothing more to be said, but to CIRCULATE the work at once among all our people and induce them to READ it.
 The price is \$2, specie. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to all cash purchasers of ten or more copies at one time. All orders, with cash, should be sent to the undersigned, at Austin city, Texas. Purchasers will designate the route by which their books shall be sent, and will take all risks. They can be shipped on the railroad from Bryan, Burton or Austin; but all orders should be sent to Austin. Will the brethren take hold of this matter at once, and, during the camp-meetings, sell off this remnant of the work? Those who have money to remit will please send it to this place as soon as practicable, and oblige
 Your brother in Christ,
O. FISHER.
 AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 26, 1872. aug7 3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFSSIONAL.
 By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT.
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37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER
 Complete, with a Gifford Injector.
 Also,
 A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER,
 With Tubular Boiler, used about two months.
 I have also in store—
 BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds,
 STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING,
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 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.
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A. SMITH & CO.,
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 Price per single case of two dozen quart bottles, \$8. 25 per cent. discount in favor of clergymen and physicians on water for their own use. Medical and clerical profession must be certified by the nearest postmaster or other responsible persons.
 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. june5 12t

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 Now ready, complete in one volume, the PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION of D'AUBIGNE'S GREAT WORK, of over 1000 pages, with numerous engravings, and maps on steel and wood.
AGENTS WANTED. Send \$1.75 for outfit, and secure your CHOICE of territory at once. Circulars, terms and advance sheets free.
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New York to Galveston.
ISLAND CITY LINE
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New York & Texas Packets.

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 FREIGHTS TAKEN AT
Lowest Rates,
 AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE OF WHARFAGE.
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RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS FREE OF CHARGE.
 Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.
JOHN SHEARN,
 President.
 jan31-17



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. P. LUFKIN, Supt.
 Southern Cotton Press Company's 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 17

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 AT LOWEST PRICES:
 SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND LIBERAL TERMS!
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The most popular and widely-known dealer in the great South-west. junc19-6m
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL PARTON'S LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY,
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 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.,
 1730 st Memphis, Tenn.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 13.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1001.]

BEAUTIFUL RAIN.

Beautiful drops of blessed rain,
Tapping against my window-pane,
Come ye to bless our earth again?
This blissful message ye bring to me
From distant mountain and far blue sea,
"Our God can ne'er forgetful be."
Lips that are seldom tuned to praise
Turn to Him now, in grateful lays,
While every heart its tribute pays.
And hill, and valley, and smiling plain
Swell the notes of the glad refrain,
Beautiful, beautiful, blessed rain.
Weak and helpless, we children call
Upon our Father who blesteth all;
And into His sheltering arms we fall.
The crumbs from His table if He withhold
Or a moment leave us without His fold,
We faint with hunger or starve with cold.
He holds the sea in His hollow hand;
The mountains arise at His command;
We pitiful children helpless stand.
But His tender mercy doth never wane,
He sendeth the early and later rain,
And our barns are filled with golden grain.

Texas Resources.

Description of Bell County.

(CONTINUED.)

PRICE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The price of land varies much according to quality, locality and improvements. We dare say that in no country in the world is the price of land more influenced by locality than in Texas. Unimproved prairie land can be bought at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. There are but few unimproved tracts, which combine advantages sufficient to make them desirable, that can be bought for less than the former price, and but few, no matter how situated, that command higher figures than the latter. Unimproved bottom lands range in prices from ten to twenty dollars per acre. Improved places command from seven to twenty-five dollars per acre. The difference in price of prairie lands is controlled not so much by quality as locality. In fact the lands held at two dollars per acre are generally as rich as the heart could wish, and it is the remoteness from timber and from neighborhoods that makes the distinction.

The principal productions of Bell are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, etc. Grasses of various species grow to almost perfection, while vegetables of every description are raised in the greatest abundance. We don't know of anything grown north of this latitude, except clover, but what does well here. There was a time when it was thought that this country was not adapted to the culture of vegetables, but that idea has long since exploded. In no country do vegetables of every description grow more luxuriantly, as every farmer and householder in the land can attest. This error owed its origin to the want of proper effort on the part of the earlier settlers, later experiments proving beyond a doubt that everything can be grown here necessary to the comfort and welfare of man. The yield per acre of corn, cotton and the cereals is governed by the seasons and the quality of the land on which they are planted. If the seasons are favorable our prairie lands will average forty bushels of corn per acre and one bale of cotton. Bottom land of course produces more. The average yield of wheat one year with

another may be set down at fifteen bushels per acre. Even last year when a fearful drought prevailed at the very time when rain was most needed many of our farmers made thirty bushels of corn per acre and half bale of cotton.

HEALTH.

With the exception of some localities on the rivers and in the bottoms, there is no local cause for sickness whatever. A home on our broad, rolling prairies, where the invigorating norther sweeps in winter and the delicious, bracing breezes of the gulf blow in summer, is a sure guarantee from diseases of every description. We challenge a comparison between the health of our country and that of the same area of any country in the world. Our men, women and children are as hearty and robust as can be found anywhere in the United States. We see fewer persons suffering from chronic affections here of long standing than in almost any place, and it is a truth which every physician will corroborate, that almost every person who comes to Texas suffering from chronic diseases is benefited. We do not claim exemption from disease. We are sick here as elsewhere, and we die here as elsewhere. We do not wish to make the impression on the minds of any that he will find the fabled El Dorado in Texas, where his gray hairs will be turned to raven black and the wrinkles smoothed from his brow. We only claim that we have as healthy a country as anybody, and that none need fear to come on account of sickness.

HOUSES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

One great reason among many others why Bell county offers special inducements to the immigrant is our farmers and land-owners will make it a special object this season to build houses on their lands for the new-comer to occupy. Shelter is the first thing the immigrant needs. His family must be protected from the weather, and he must have a home to live in while he makes a crop. Our citizens intend to put up houses with a sufficiency of land adjoining for every family to occupy and work so soon as they come. This advantage united to the fact that provisions will be cheap and abundant with us will enable every man who comes to Bell county to settle himself and commence his future labors without delay or difficulty.

Crops in Robertson County.

EDITORS ADVOCATE.—I will take the privilege of a subscriber (if that be a privilege) to offer a few items relative to this immediate neighborhood: Some portions of Robertson county have been more favored by summer rains, and the effect is apparent upon crops in such localities. Corn, however, was fully made before the drought set in, and, perhaps, this county never had a better yield. An abundance of corn will secure a plentiful supply of bacon and fat stock, so indispensable to the farmer's success.

We can safely calculate on half a crop of cotton. It has commenced opening early on account of dry weather, and the producers have every prospect of gathering it in time to make all necessary improvements preparatory to another crop.

If the price of cotton remains good this fall and winter, our people will be left in a condition to compare favor-

ably with those of any portion of the State.

Health is good; and, altogether, this "county of depots" is in a flourishing condition. D. M. PRICE.

ENGLEWOOD, Aug. 4, 1872.

Information Wanted.

We reprint the subjoined call, by one of our correspondents, from the *Indianola Bulletin*, as it contains matter that should be of interest to every fruit-grower in the State. In the absence of any regular agricultural journal, we cheerfully offer our columns for the diffusion of just such intelligence as herein called for, only suggesting that brevity on the part of correspondents will enable us to give a greater number of letters and larger variety of views:

The undersigned respectfully asks the fruit-growers of Western Texas to give him an account of their experience, whether favorable or not, with the different varieties of fruit which they may have grown. Had we an agricultural organ it would be the proper medium through which to make known such facts; but, having no such paper, and being peculiarly connected with fruit culture, I will thankfully receive, and take pleasure in spreading such information as will benefit the public.

Often has our climate been blamed for failures, when the true cause was want of experience or knowledge in the planter. Those who are conversant with old works on horticulture will remember that thirty or forty years ago many European fruits were in cultivation in the Northern States whose places are now filled by American seedlings. When our Northern neighbors moved to the far West they carried with them many a favorite fruit, only to find it unadapted to its new home; and when our sister States of the South imported the fine apples, pears, peaches, etc., of the North, their first efforts met with much disappointment. Each section now has a fruit list of its own. Experience proves that a fruit which will succeed in one climate may prove unadapted to another. Constitutional adaptation has more to do with the success of fruits than acclimation. Acclimation only affects individual plants of a variety, while want of adaptation affects the whole variety or species, and no amount of acclimation will ever make it do well if not constitutionally suited to our climate. We have a peculiar climate, and have imported largely from abroad, and should naturally look for failures; but from information gathered from some of our most experienced horticulturists, as well as from the personal experience of the writer, a large number of the finest standard fruits have been found perfectly at home among us. We wish to add to this list, and believe that if every one will help us, it will soon be greatly enlarged.

Another subject of interest is the introduction of choice seedlings. We have a few natives here and there, which deserve to be perpetuated by budding and grafting, and to be disseminated among the people. We should remember, however, that the

great majority of seedlings are not worthy of comparison with the finer standard varieties, and we should hesitate in introducing them to the public; but when one is found really superior in size, flavor and productiveness, and specially if it ripens at an unusual time, its introduction will prove a blessing to the country. If our people had been careful to propagate, by budding or grafting, every good native variety, instead of relying solely upon chance seedlings, they would have been far in advance of their present position. I am willing to exchange fine varieties for choice seedlings. Respectfully,

AMMON BURR,
Port Lavaca, Texas.

We clip from a communication of Brother Tharp's the following crop items:

Though your space is limited, we will briefly speak of the crops along the way, which, taking the whole area in consideration, are the best we ever saw, and, having been raised an agriculturist, we think we know what we say, and say just what we mean:

Planters talk of gathering thirty, fifty and some as high as eighty bushels of corn per acre, but we think the latter probably too high.

We went up by the way of Waxahachie; was on Mr. Gibson's plantation, where a sixty-acre crop of wheat was being threshed out. He told me that he was threshing off thirty bushels per acre, and we were informed that this was about an average for that section of country.

The proportion of cotton planted up the country seems to be very small, but it promises a heavy yield per acre.

Waxahachie is a verity: Macadamized streets, and substantial stone bridges are characteristic of the enterprise of the place.

CLIMATOLOGY OF GALVESTON FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1872.—The following table of winds is compiled from 186 observations, which were made during the month:

N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	CMS
5	0	0	31	103	14	13	15	5

From this table it is evident that south was the prevailing wind. The atmospheric pressure for the month averaged 30.039 inches. The mean temperature for the month was 85.6 degrees Fahrenheit, just one-tenth of a degree higher than it was for the corresponding month of last year, but agreeing to a nicely with that given by Dr. Loomis in his treatise on Meteorology, table XVII, page 260, on the average temperature of Galveston for the month of July.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION—For July, 1872:

Cabin passengers.....	850
Immigrants, white, from U. S.	535
Immigrants, colored, from U. S.	85
Immigrants from Europe.....	112
Laborers, from U. S.	137

Total.....1,719

Immigrants from Europe, 112, are as follows:

Germany.....	76
France.....	15
Portugal.....	14
Poland.....	7

Total.....112

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. John S. McCarver writes from Belton, giving a good account of that region:

Fine prospects of a general revival of religion as I have seen for years. In almost every part of the country the work of salvation is going on, and is daily deepening and widening. The cause of our common Savior is prospering.

Crops never finer than the present; health remarkably good; everything to cheer onward and forward.

Rev. Jonathan Burford, from Bellville circuit, Texas Conference, sends us word about that portion of the vineyard:

We closed a meeting yesterday at a new appointment, near Sempronius, which lasted a week, and resulted in the conversion of seven souls, the reclamation of several backsliders, and the organization of a society of seventeen members. We were ably assisted by Brothers Cyrus Campbell, L. D., and J. S. Clower, T. D. I have five other appointments on my work, and I expect a revival at each of them before the end of the year. The glory is the Lords! Pray for us!

Rev. J. M. Wesson, Superintendent of Missions, Galveston District, Texas Conference, hands us for publication the subjoined report:

MISSIONARY MONEY—GALVESTON DISTRICT.

Navasota circuit.....	\$26 40
Matagorda ".....	36 63
Bryan ".....	14 19
Brazoria ".....	5 00
Millican ".....	3 85
Shearn Church, Houston.....	95 90
St. Johns, Galveston.....	50 00

Total.....\$231 97

The above has been placed in my hands, and paid upon the drafts held in favor of the missionaries.

Rev. R. H. H. Burnett writes us from the Tehuacana mission that he has been having a good meeting. He reports:

We commenced a protracted meeting at Ward's school-house on the 13th of July. The country has been possessed by those who question the operations of the Holy Spirit and experimental religion. We had, however, among them faithful men, who said they would prepare for the meeting and assist the preacher, for they felt that something must be done or Methodism would have to abandon that point. We had prayer-meeting at 9½ A. M., preaching at 11 and at night, but with apparently no result. At length we changed the prayer-meeting to a class-meeting, and as sins were confessed and vows renewed, hearts were melted and the prospects brightened. The congregation was large, filling the house and arbor, while a goodly number of colored members filled the opposite side of the house. That night the shout of triumph was heard, but the people could not discern the "shout of joy from the weeping." The church rose from its backslidden state; there were five conversions and nine accessions to the church. We closed reluctantly, as other appointments had to be met. There is work enough up here for two or three preachers. If you have a surplus send them up, and especially about the time of our camp-meeting, the 22d of this month.

We see by the Waxahachie Democrat Rev. Josiah M. Pugh, for a long time President of Sharon (Mississippi) Female College, has been elected President of Marvin College. The high standing of this gentleman as an edu-

cator is evidence that our friends of Waxahachie have been fortunate in his election.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop McTycire left Nashville for the conference on the Pacific coast the 22d of July. Rev. E. E. Hoss, of Holston Conference; Rev. T. L. Moody, of Tennessee Conference; and Rev. E. J. Dawne, of the Arkansas Conference, have been transferred to that field. The Nashville Advocate intimates that two others will follow, whose names will be reported in due time.

We learn from the Episcopal Methodist that Dr. Thomas E. Bond has been quite ill, and, for some time, his condition considered critical. At last accounts, he was improving.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

The Cincinnati branch of the Woman's Missionary Society has appointed Miss Carrie E. Read as missionary teacher to China. She is the daughter of Rev. H. W. Read, of the Upper Iowa Conference.

In an address before the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting, Bishop Foster said that when he entered the Ohio Conference, thirty-five years ago, it numbered two hundred and sixty members. Of that number, only seventeen can now be reckoned effective men.

Rev. Henry Boehm, who is now in his ninety-eighth year, is quite ill. Over sixty years ago, he was the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury.

The Methodist says the proposals for union, made by representatives of the Church, North, were very coolly received at the late session of the General Conference of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, at Charlotte, South Carolina.

EPISCOPAL.

The laymen of the Diocese of Ohio have instituted a league for providing support for the families of deceased clergymen. The effort is to secure out of the nine thousand communicants, three thousand members who will subscribe two dollars on becoming members, and two dollars on the death of a clergyman. Thus six thousand dollars will be secured to the family; and, as the deaths do not average more than one each year, the cost which will secure a competency to the families of those who have served the church during life, will be only two dollars per annum to each member. This plan demonstrates how easy it is, when the people possess the will, to provide for those who labor for them in spiritual things.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. John W. Neil, of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, who has accepted the call to the church at San Antonio, Texas, is expected to leave for his charge sometime the present month.

The Brazil Mission is encouraged by the liberal contributions to the Campanas Institute. Three thousand dollars will complete it.

The Choctaw Mission is prospering, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Floyd. This work is reinforced by Mr. J. L. Caldwell, who teaches, with Mr. McAskill, at the Spencer Institute, during the week, and preaches in vacant churches on Sundays.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has established a mission at Campanas. The two branches of the Presbyterian family work harmoniously in Brazil.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The trustees in Dr. Stone's church in San Francisco, lately rented seventy pews for \$50,492, of which \$10,000 were premiums.

The Presbytery of Elizabeth has resolved that no pastor within its bounds ought to receive less than \$1,000, and house-rent, per annum.

The First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, claims that, during the last two hundred and seven years, regular services have been held in its house of worship, without the intermission of a single Sunday.

In the past twelve years seven churches have been organized in Brazil, under the care of the Presbyterian Church. They now number a membership of 350. Efforts are being made, with encouraging results, to educate a native ministry, and to sustain their religious paper. The chief stations are Rio Janeiro, San Paulo, Bahia, Brotas, and Lorena. Schools are maintained at several stations.

BAPTIST.

Rev. G. Hubert, who was converted and baptized in Boston, returned to Norway in 1862, and reports that he found one Baptist Church at Skein, numbering twenty members. There are now twelve churches, with about three hundred members, besides the many who have emigrated to the United States. The only embarrassment to the work is the poverty of the church, which hinders them in building suitable houses of worship.

The Baptist mission in Sweden is prospering. They report 10 associations, 220 churches, 129 pastors, 40 chapels, 8807 members, and 5920 Sunday-school scholars in that country. The first church of Stockholm has 463 members.

Many Baptist papers, as we anticipated, are very severe on Rev. Mr. Pentecost for consenting to baptize Miss Smiley without requiring her to join the Baptist Church. Mr. Pentecost replies by claiming that in the days of the apostles baptism did not induct the subject into any special church organization.

The Dunkard Baptist Church of Germantown, Penn., has always opposed a paid ministry. They now pay their minister a salary of twelve hundred dollars.

Rev. A. B. Earle continues his good work. Since last fall he has averaged two sermons a day. Many revivals have followed his labors.

The estimated sum invested by California Baptists in educational enterprises is set down at \$12,000,000.

LUTHERAN.

The Norwegian Lutherans of New York have purchased a house of worship which will accommodate about five hundred persons. The task of hunting the Norwegians who are scattered all over that city and Brooklyn is a heavy one, but the pastor has succeeded in gathering about ninety members this year.

CATHOLIC.

The La Capitale, published at Rome,

comments with severity on the act of "some fanatics" who snatched from the hands of an English lady some books, the Gospels, which she was distributing at the door of the evangelical hall in Piazza Trajan. As the Gospels torn from the hands of the lady and trampled in the mud were the translations of the Catholic Father Giacinto, the act is justly regarded as evidence that these zealots consider the Gospel their foe.

The Catholic Standard says that forty-five times the Popes of Rome have been driven from their seats, and twenty-seven times has the purple crown enwreathed the brows of those who filled St. Peter's chair. Malefactors suffered with the Savior, and malefactors have often suffered since, but suffering does not prove that malefactors did not merit their punishment, nor does the frequent expulsion of the Popes from Rome prove their punishment unjust.

In Algeria the schools of the Christian Brothers, and Sisters of Mercy, have been closed ever since the revolution in the home government, and they are not permitted, by the local government, to re-open them. An appeal to the Versailles government has been made by the Bishop of Algeria.

The Catholic Standard says:

While the Society of Jesus is being persecuted in one quarter of the world, in another God is sending additions to their ranks. During the last week, four young men—Daniel Keating, David Ryan, Michael Dolan, and Jno. Lees—have left our city for the Jesuit Novitiate at Frederick, Md.

The Christian Brothers have establishments in France, England, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the Levant, Egypt, Algeria, Cochinchina, the United States, Canada, South America, and other parts of the world. There were in all, in 1871, 9,717 Brothers, forming 1,130 establishments, 2,065 schools, and teaching 370,188 pupils. Their chief strength is in France, where they number 7,704 Brothers, 618 establishments, 1,737 schools, and 206,946 pupils. Paris alone has 754 schools. Herein is the hidden power of Rome.

JEWISH.

A Jewish theological faculty has been established in the Imperial University, by the emperor of Austria, to be equal, in its rights and privileges, to the Roman Catholic and Protestant faculties.

The New York Herald gives the names of eight Jewish Rabbis, and asserts that these are all who preach in Jewish synagogues in the United States. We think the statement inaccurate, as the name of Dr. Blum, Rabbi of the congregation in Galveston, is not included, and very possibly there are other omissions. It is also affirmed that there are no young men in training to succeed the Rabbis now at work, as the Maimonides College is languishing for want of an endowment, and has but three students.

We see it stated in an exchange, that, of the eighteen thousand Jews at Berlin, two thousand have been converted, and that three years ago, twenty-eight of the professors were Christian Jews.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, July 20, 1872.

Among the devoted Christian ladies who are accustomed to leave their pleasant homes at the West End of London, and penetrate into the dense mass of ignorance, and vice, and misery in the East, trying, by a variety of means, to improve the condition of the very poor, is the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, originator of the East End Family Emigration Society. Very quietly, and rarely attracting any public notice, this lady, with the help of her friends, has selected, fitted out, and sent to Canada, several hundred families, who are generally doing well there. The last family party sent by Mrs. Hobart, numbering about one hundred persons, left London a few days ago; and, in spite of the town life they had led, and the privations they had undergone, they were well-looking people; such as you would have welcomed to your shores, had they been destined for Texas instead of Canada.

You are aware that benevolent people here have hitherto preferred to help emigrants to Canada, partly because it is a British colony—but still more, because it is near at hand, and emigrants can be landed there quicker than at any other place, and cheaper than anywhere else, except New York. Miss Macpherson, who has taken some hundreds of destitute boys from this country during the last few years, has placed them all in Canada; and I believe Miss Rye, who is engaged in a similar work, has done the same. The Canadian government is fully alive to the importance of getting its labor market supplied, and its wild lands occupied, and it has just made an offer to advance ten dollars a head toward the passage money of able-bodied emigrants, and to give free grants of one hundred and sixty acres of land to settlers in the new province of Manitoba. What sort of land this may be, I do not know; quite likely it is densely timbered, like other parts of Canada, and will take a man the best part of a lifetime to bring it into cultivation. The offer of one hundred and sixty acres free, sounds well to a poor man, and may tempt some of our people over there; but I do not think many of them would prefer to settle in Canada if they had the same facilities afforded for getting to lands with a more genial climate.

The meetings of our principal missionary societies, and other kindred institutions, are now all over. One of the oldest of these is the Religious Tract Society, founded nearly a century ago, and carried on by a mixed committee, belonging to different churches. It was, at first, simply a society for publishing short religious tracts, but in recent years it has become, in addition, a large book concern, and produces a variety of standard works, as well as illustrated periodicals. The yearly circulation of all its publications, large and small, amounts to about fifty million copies. Large numbers of tracts and books have been printed at Florence, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris, Bremen, Stockholm, and many other parts of Europe, as well as in India and China. The income of the year amounted to £121,943, the undertaking being carried on by voluntary contributions. One of the speakers at the meeting, Rev. Canon Bardsley, said:

"The person, dying, and death, of our Lord Jesus Christ constitute the very essence of God's word, and every sermon is defection that does not contain a clear statement of the plan of salvation. I affirm that no tract is entitled to be called a religious one unless the three R's are to be found in it—Ruin by Adam, Redemption by Christ, and Renewal by the Holy Ghost. It is the glory of this society that it has

put into circulation millions of tracts, in every leaf of which you will find these truths."

Rev. Dr. Tyng addressed the meeting, as a delegate from the American Tract Society, and closed his speech by asking them to add to the "three R's" the five W's, namely:

"I love the Words of Jesus, I love the Ways of Jesus, I love the Will of Jesus, I love to Walk with Jesus, I love the Work of Jesus." Couple the three R's with the five W's, and they would find what they taught in every publication of the kindred societies of Great Britain and America."

One of the speakers who followed was Rev. C. D. Marston, a clergyman of the Church of England, who, forty years ago, was a pupil in Dr. Tyng's Sunday-school.

Another big society is the Church Missionary Society, which had an income last year of £149,697, and supports missionaries in many parts of the world. It represents the Low Church, or Evangelical party, while the Society for the Propagation of the gospel, an older institution, of which John Wesley was one of the early missionaries, is conducted and supported mainly by High Churchmen. The Archbishop of Canterbury was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks he put the work of this and other kindred societies on its true basis:

"We are engaged in the endeavor to spread the only true civilization over the face of the earth. And we believe that the mode in which true civilization is to be spread is the very same mode by which individual characters are raised from all that is degrading in them. And the nations of the earth are to be civilized as we ourselves are raised to spiritual life, not through the outside of the Gospel being presented, but through those great essential doctrines, and we believe that every scheme for civilizing the world will only produce a real effect where the great doctrines of the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ and the influence of the Holy Ghost are proclaimed—that without these no system can be devised which will either reach individual human hearts, or spread throughout the whole circle of the human race the civilization which can elevate man and make him worthy of the position to which God has called him by his creation and his redemption."

Of all the religious institutions we possess, none is more purely Christian—none more free from all taint of party spirit—than the British and Foreign Bible Society. The total income for last year was £183,944, and during the same period 2,584,357 Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture had been issued and circulated in many parts of the world. Through the work of this society a Bible can now be bought in English for six pence (twelve cents) and the New Testament for two pence (four cents.) I almost fear the Bible is too cheap here. In the days when a copy was so costly that they chained it to the reading-desk in the church, people had not much opportunity of reading it, but they at least appreciated the opportunity when they did get it. Now, it is to be feared the Word of God is little prized and little read, just because the printing press has made it cheap.

F. GORE.

FOR EDUCATION.—Stephen Salisbury, of Wooster, has given \$40,000 to the free Institute of Industrial Sciences to found chairs of English and modern languages. Tyler Parker, who died recently in Vermont, made a will giving his entire estate of \$75,000 to Boxford, the income to be applied to educational purposes. A short time since he gave \$1000 for a soldiers' monument.

Notes and Reflections.

NUMBER II.

On entering the first house we came to in Texas, our attention was attracted by a company of young persons, all boys, playing cards. We had reason to apprehend that they were wilder than is common to youths of their age, and also reason to hope that they had not yet gone to excess in dissipation. The lady of the house—a widow, I judge—was polite, friendly and intelligent—a recent convert, I learned, to religion. Her children, well-nigh grown, with characters almost established, not having in their tender years, it is to be presumed, the religious care and training of a pious mother, will render the faithful discharge of duty in her relation to them difficult, and probably at times embarrassing. Yet, by the firm exercise of parental authority, frequent and faithful prayer and humble dependence upon God, she may hope to save them. But how much better to begin life with God as our friend, counselor and guide; to have Him lead us with His counsel, and prepare us at each stage of our existence for future responsibilities, that towards our husbands, wives, children, friends, the church, the world, we may maintain a good conscience. It is easier to keep evils out of our households than to eradicate them after they have been established. The apostolic rule to avoid the appearance of evil is the safe one for families as well as individuals.

At the next house, where we took shelter, as at the first, from a heavy shower, expressing the fear that continued exposure would make my little boy sick, our knowing friend gravely advised that I should take along a bottle of whisky for him. He was interested, it was said afterwards, in a grocery not far off. What would a world of such men be—men so selfish that, for the sake of a trifling gain, would corrupt and kill, and ruin forever innocent and dependent children? It is horrible! Declining the advice of this unauthorized doctor, and journeying on, we were soon overtaken by another rain. We rode up to another house, and the first thing said was—"Good evening. Light." We had at last reached the home of a genuine Methodist and a Christian, the descendant of one of the old pioneer preachers of Texas. We were at home, comfortable and happy. For the first time, now the sixth day since leaving home, did we have the opportunity of enjoying the privilege of family worship. We met on the Sabbath Brother Pilly, a laborious and useful local preacher, from Alabama, and preached for him. His kindness, the kindness of his generous wife and the family with whom we spent Sabbath night, will not be forgotten. We would have gone on our way rejoicing on Monday morning had we only known which was our way. But well-nigh the whole day was spent in uncertainty as to whether we were going right or wrong. We must have traversed long reaches of woods by dim, tortuous cow-paths, in which there probably were plenty of deer that never heard the barking of a dog. Late in the afternoon we reached Hemphill, where the inhabitants have room enough to live like country folks, and society enough to make it agreeable. Inquiring for Brother Watson, of whom we had heard, to get directions a few miles further, he was pointed out some hundred yards off, standing at his gate with his bright little girl, whose chat he seemed to be enjoying, the cares and business of the day being over. As soon as the child spied us, she inquired: "You reckon he has come to preach for us to-night?" To be designated at a distance and at first-sight by the eye of childhood as a Methodist preacher we accepted as a high compliment; the saddle-bags,

however, may have had something to do with the judgment rendered. We did preach to a good congregation, as well-behaved and attentive as any we ever saw. Though the preacher so far forgot prudence and propriety as to preach an hour and a quarter, yet he saw no eye turned away from him during the delivery of the sermon. Brother Watson practices law and religion, knows well how to treat a Methodist preacher, and by no means excels his wife.

Brother Bond, the preacher in charge of the Sabine circuit, has a pleasant home in the suburbs of Milam. He hails from Missouri, likes Texas better than Missouri, and is doing well, we judge, on his work and on his farm. The cordial welcome that he and Sister Bond gave us was cheering and refreshing to the spirits of a stranger in a strange land.

A few hours' ride brought us to the house of our hospitable and liberal-spirited friend, Judge Sweet, which was headquarters during our stay in Texas. We make this record, which might be extended, under a sense of gratitude in refutation of what we have so often heard was the general character of Texans. They treated us with great cordiality and kindness, from the first house at which we stopped on the Sabine to Brother Horne's in San Augustine. We had heard it said before we started, and repeated since our return, that East Texas is a poor country. We think differently. A large proportion of the land would be called good in any country. It is also well watered with very good drinking water. Its resources are immense. Galveston, Sabine City, New Orleans, whichever of these cities connects with this portion of the State by railroad, will realize millions of profit. Is it not a shame that West Texas should be buying lumber in Florida when there is such a supply at home, so available to capital and enterprise? It is the accepted opinion abroad that it is a sickly country. But we cannot see why, except in particular localities where there are special causes. If it is, then we can only say that the inhabitants bear sickness better than any people upon the face of the earth, or get well soonest. The sickness must be light. They are certainly in general a healthy-looking people, except those whose manner of living would impair the health of a mule, and you find them in all countries.

W. F. EASTERLING.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, August 3, 1872.

Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope, H. F. Gillette, Secretary.

The Superintendent submitted his monthly report for July, also the report of our agent, Rev. F. C. Wilkes.

No quorum being present, no business was transacted, but adjourned to meet the first Saturday in September.

H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

It is reported that a minister in a church in Lawrence, Mass., on a recent occasion, discovered, after commencing the service, that he had forgotten his notes. As it was too late to send for them, he said to his audience by way of apology that this morning he should have to depend upon the Lord for what he might say, but that in the afternoon he would come better prepared.

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to opportunity and all that he owes to chance, all that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends and by the folly of his enemies, and the giant will often be left a pigmy.—Barlow.

Correspondence.

Henderson County---Revival.

MR. EDITOR—In answer to the urgent request of friends away in Henderson county, a distance of 150 miles, we had to preach a funeral sermon on the fifth Sunday in June, which of course gave us a long and weary trip, interspersed alternately with sand, mud, hills, valleys, rocks, rivers, sunshine and showers—but no cold.

Amid all these vicissitudes, we reached our appointment—at Goshen, a beautiful little village in the northwest corner of Henderson county.

Our exordium was scarcely over, when the dark clouds broke forth with tempestuous rage. The preacher saw the situation, sang a hymn to try to allay the alarm. 'Twas no use to try; so we dismissed the congregation without any chance for retrieve, for we had no time to lose.

I was now one hundred and fifty miles from home—the services of our third quarterly meeting to commence the next Friday night. By traveling for miles at a time through drenching rains—our buggy affording but little protection on the prairie, in consequence of the wind—we arrived at Camp creek, the place appointed for our third quarterly meeting (as before mentioned) in due time. Our much esteemed Presiding Elder, Brother Stanford, with his usual promptness, had already arrived, and, with his great, magnanimous heart, relieved us in our weariness, by preaching at candle-light one of his soul-stirring sermons.

Our quarterly conference came off in due time, quite harmoniously. Official attendance full. In consequence of the stringency of the times our financial department was meager, but this will all come upright after awhile. We have a magnanimous people here, and but to see their duty is to perform it. Our meeting was protracted—Brother Stanford remaining with us until Monday night, preaching at almost every regular hour, with a "power and demonstration of the spirit" seldom witnessed. Brother Robert Crawford, who favored us with his presence, on Saturday evening preached a most excellent sermon. Brother Rice, local preacher of Wheelock, on Sunday evening gave us a splendid sermon on Justification. Thus the battle was set in powerful array, the power of darkness beginning to waver. But, O, how sad was the reflection! those who had planned the field and brought on the sanguinary engagement were now to leave us all alone, weak and feeble physically and mentally. We could not—dared not, yield the field; but, oh, how weak! But, glory, honor and praise be to "God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ;" He who hath said, "my grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness," took the field. This was enough; the powers of darkness gave way and fled apace; the prison-doors were thrown open; the ponderous chains fell off the captives, and numbers came forth from the dark prison-houses of sin "into the marvelous light and liberty of the gospel," rejoicing in the earnest of eternal deliverance. Brother Boyd, local preacher, (son of the late Jesse Boyd) came to our assistance on Thursday night, and remained with us, preaching with great acceptability, to close of our meeting. May God bless him, and open up his way before him! Our labors were closed on the following Sunday night, with fourteen accessions to the church, and there were many others, whose proclivities are probably in favor of other church communions, who were, we trust, hopefully converted, giving forth evidences of the fruit

of the spirit—"love, joy, peace," etc. We are now so weak that we can scarcely sit up to write, having been confined to our bed several days with erysipelas of the face, throat, arms, etc., but He who speaks to the raging wind and tumultuous wave, "peace, be still," is with us, and all is well.

T. G. A. THARP.

Is God Sincere?

BY REV. A. J. YEATER.

Having seen the sacrifice which God made in parting for a time with his only begotten Son, the beloved of His bosom, the effulgence of His glory, the sharer of His throne, whom all Heaven adored; having seen, also, the sacrifice which the Son made in laying aside the glory which he had with the Father before the foundation of the world, and robing himself in the likeness of sinful flesh, and tabernacling among God's enemies, and finally dying to redeem them; and still further, having seen how full is God's word of commands, invitations, entreaties, expostulations, and arguments, all addressed to sinners indiscriminately, to induce them to accept this salvation, purchased at so much cost, the question returns—is God sincere in all this? If so, He desires the salvation of all men; has alike said and done all that it is possible for Him to say and do, to convince us of the fact. If His language does not teach it, no tongue of men or angels could. If His acts do not teach it, then acts have lost their significance. The proof, too, is just the same that He desires the salvation of all men, as that He desires it of any part: "The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness, but is long suffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." The atonement, then, was made for all. Jesus Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. He tasted death for every man. And God calls on all men everywhere to repent. The invitations of the Gospel are to all: "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!" Yes, the provisions of the Gospel agree with the acts of God and the declarations of His word, all going to show that He sincerely desires the salvation of all His creatures.

We are aware that it is easy to raise philosophical difficulties, which seem to stand in the way of this doctrine. If God desires the salvation of all, why then, it is asked, are not all saved? Surely His almighty power could accomplish what His infinite benevolence desires. We might go farther back, and ask why Omnipotence allowed sin and misery to enter His holy dominions? or, having once entered, why has He not checked its reign long ere this? A hundred other difficulties might be suggested, all having their seat in our dim and partial vision. It is not for us to bewilder our minds with questions having their foundation in human speculation. The deep things belong to God; the things which are revealed belong to us and to our children. Is it revealed in God's word that He desires the salvation of every man? If so, we must believe it. We must act upon it in our work as a truth not to be questioned.

God's truth is consistent with itself. He has no secret purposes that are in conflict with His revealed will. If we meet with difficulties in the interpretation of His word, we must believe that they will disappear as we obtain further light. As Luther and Calvin had very different conceptions of divine truth from the newly converted barbarian, so the enlightened Christian of the present day must not be expected to hold everything these reformers of a past age taught. The

truths of God's word, like those of His works, expand with the mind that studies them; they brighten with the eye that gazes on them; they rise with the spirit that drinks in their inspiration. These truths we must take into our hearts and carry out in our Christian work, not as they lie, chiseled and polished, cold and dead, in the theological dogmas of past ages, but as they live and breathe in the divine word as understood in the light of the present day. Should we happen to differ in our conceptions of divine truth from names of cherished memory, we need not be startled. This principle is acted upon in every other department of knowledge. It is simply following the dictates of sound science and common sense. "Let God be true though every man a liar;" let us take Him at His word, whatever human theories may cross our path.

Weatherford District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—This conference, of the Northwest Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, met in Peoria on the 11th instant, J. M. Jones, Presiding Elder, in the chair; Watson M. Vaughn elected secretary.

Owing to recent rains and a rise in the Brazos river, the conference was not as well attended as we anticipated. Brother F. O. Dannelly visited our conference, and lectured, making a stirring appeal in behalf of Marvin College. Long live our beloved college!

The business of the conference was transacted in great harmony. Our committees did not report very favorably. The preachers have not been paid; but Providence has blessed us with fine crops, and we feel that part of it will be returned to God who gave it, and that the ministers will be supported. Some are from the frontier, where they have unfurled the banner of the cross on the plains where the terrible Comanche roams. Will not the people pay these valiant soldiers their wages? They are on double duty—fighting the Indians and armies of hell united.

We, as a conference, declare ourselves highly pleased with the ADVOCATE, and the present manner of conducting it, and

Resolved, That, whereas, we regard the ADVOCATE as one of the very best papers published, we will exert ourselves to place it in every family.

Next District Conference is to be held at Acton.

W. O. Meniffee, V. S. Anglin, G. L. Hickey, and R. J. Grace were elected as representatives to the next Annual Conference.

A great deal of time was devoted to the subject of education. A committee, consisting of one taken from each work, was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a district high school; resolving that the Bible shall be a text-book in said school. This committee, consisting of W. M. Vaughn, M. Mullins, W. O. Meniffee, T. W. Hollingsworth, Mr. House, V. S. Anglin, B. F. Williams, Ira Gray, Henry Ward, J. A. Dean, and J. M. Jones, is requested to meet in Acton on the 6th proximo, to receive bids, secure titles, employ teachers, etc. This committee is also instructed to take measures to establish a district parsonage, or rather, a presiding-eldersage.

We must educate. Wisdom is the only earthly attainment relentless death will permit us to bear into eternity. When we come to cross the Jordan of death, wealth and worldly honors must sink beneath its waves, and leave the mind, the soul of man to soar away.

As some of the above committee were not present, we hope they will see their names and meet us promptly. W. M. VAUGHN, Sec'y.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Whipping a balky horse does not improve the driver's temper nor the horse's qualities. A better way is to fill his mouth with loose dirt. This diverts his thoughts, and the desire to free himself of the annoyance makes him anxious to move. Another, and still better, plan is to feed him as he stands; he will forget his whim and move on. The best way, if the driver can spare the time, is to wait quietly until the horse gets tired of standing, and he will pull out of his own accord.

Side cropping heretofore has not paid as it should in Texas, from the simple fact that it is neglected for the main crop. If the farmer will make his potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, etc., a part of his crop, to be worked with the rest, and not to be attended to at odd times, they will pay much better.

An exchange says that a pill of camphor the size of a pea, will cure the gapes in chickens, the odor being fatal to the worms in the windpipe. Their drinking water should be strongly impregnated with camphor. Will some of our friends test it and report the result.

Soft soap, made from hard wood ashes as strong as it can be made, and applied in the spring to the body of trees as high as the branches, taking care not to touch the swelling buds, is recommended as a remedy against the bark louse and other tree parasites.

For scratches in horses, a wash of strong soapsuds, to be followed, when the place is dry, with a wash of copperas water, repeated twice a day for a week, will be found a prompt relief. If the horse's blood is much out of order, give, say a tablespoonful of pulverized saltpetre in his feed twice a day.

WASTE BASKET.

Musical fruit—Peeling-pears.
Black friars—Colored cooks.
Joint education—Gymnastics.
Lucifer matches—Prize-fights.
Scotland's brightest light—Burns.
A man of low extraction—A cheap dentist.
When is a gun-barrel a chicken?
When it is a little *foul*.
A storm is like a fish after a hook, when it is going to abate.
The ties that connect business men with the public—Advertise.
The poorest man in the world is one who has nothing but money.
When is a lawyer like a donkey?
When he is drawing a conveyance.
Why is the freight of a ship like a locomotive? Because it makes the cargo.
What is that which must be taken from you before you can give it away?
Your photograph.
"Sambo, did you ever see the Cat-skill Mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen 'em kill mice."
Can a man who has been fined by a magistrate again and again, be considered a refined man?
The world had its iron age, its golden age, and its age of bronze, but the present age is the age of steal.
"Small-pox here" and "Rooms to rent," are the announcements on one door of a house in Detroit.
The Cleveland *Leader* mentions an organ-grinder of that city, as an old "veteran suicide-inducer."

Miscellany.

THE SEA-SHORE.

BY AMELIA ANNE.

I.
Dash, dash, dash!
Ye blue and glad waves!
As, sparkling in the glowing morning sun,
Ye scatter diamonds with a lavish hand;

II.
Roar, roar, roar!
Ye white and foaming waves!

III.
Moan, moan, moan!
Ye black and sullen waves!

For the ADVOCATE.
Wanderings in Dream-Land.

FLORENCE E. PIPKIN.
Often have I wandered to the fairy-land of dreams, and beheld scenes of by-gone days returning in all their former loveliness, and heard the voices of loved ones, long since departed, uttering again words of affection in my ear.

and the Sabbath bells are calling to evening worship, sits in the door-way surrounded by his little household band. Thus, while held by the magic swell of dreams, I would become once more the happy, innocent child of other days,

But with returning day comes the awakening, the realization that I am no longer a child, but a woman, for whom the past is beyond recall; and I feel that only the present is mine, while the future lures me on with promises and hopes of nobler aspirations and higher achievements.

But not only in slumber do our thoughts travel to distant scenes. Often have I wandered in "day dreams" to the Old World—to Italy, the far-famed land of the arts and sciences,

and, standing in the Pantheon, viewed the great men of other days presented by the master-hand of art; have beheld, represented in the marble statues around me, Dante, the immortal poet, with energetic countenance of nobly bitter lineaments; Michael Angelo, Raphael, Galileo, and many other of earth's greatest artists, poets, thinkers and warriors. I have wandered along the banks of the blue waters of the Arno, where green trees stand in gay luxuriance among the elegant houses, the splendid churches and palaces of the city of Florence, where marble statues, forms of beauty or pensive thought—with stone porticoes and bridges—meet the eye everywhere beneath the clear, blue vault of heaven. But imagination does not permit me to tarry long amid these scenes so fair to behold, but leads me on to ancient Rome, the centre of Italy, and ere long I am surrounded by columns, triumphal arches, temples and palaces, broken, ruinous, yet grand and beautiful, with a certain mournful, solemn beauty. Here, too, I see the Forum where the Gracchi, those first great tribunes of the people, spoke in stirring accents for the rights of people. Then my eyes rest upon the ruins of the Capitol, where once the eloquence of Cicero was heard falling upon the ears of the Roman Senate, and awakening in their hearts a patriotic zeal for the true greatness of Rome. Well might one love to linger among scenes around which cluster so many reminiscences of ancient Rome, as she was, when she shone forth in her pristine glory, mistress of the civilized world. But onward I am borne by the train of imagination to the city of Naples, where I behold Mt. Vesuvius, the giant of nature, crowned with its columns of smoke, sending forth, ever and anon, its streams of burning lava, threatening at times to submerge the fair city below. I feel something resembling reverence and dread as I gaze upon this monarch of volcanoes, and listen to the dull, thunder-like noise which at times sounds from his subterranean realm. Yet, ere I give expression to my feelings, my thoughts bound forward to a scene more genial and bright, and suddenly beautiful Venice, "the Bride of the Sea," bursts upon my vision. 'Tis a lovely night in midsummer, and the light of the radiant moon beams upon temple and palace, glitters upon the waves of the canals, upon whose waters countless gondolas pass, gliding to and fro, while the song of the gondolier is heard mingled with the soft notes of the guitar and bursts of rippling laughter from pleasure-seekers.

"Surely," I exclaim, "nothing can be more beautiful than a moonlight night in Venice!" The beautiful scene seems to act as an inspiration, for, even while I gaze entranced upon it, my thoughts soar higher and higher on the wings of fancy, until the sight of the jasper walls and pearly gates of the New Jerusalem, the celestial city, dawns upon my mortal vision. I behold the great white throne upon which the Omnipotent sits in the majesty of heaven, and from which the River of Life flows pure as crystal, while strains of heavenly music from the celestial choir hold my senses spell-bound. I then realize how contemptible is all earthly grandeur when compared with that of the heavenly city; and I know that though ages circle away, earthly kingdoms flourish and fall, dynasty succeed dynasty, though the earth itself pass away, yet the Eternal City will survive—the abiding-place for the righteous. Then, knowing the uncertainty of all mortal things, the frail tenure we have upon mundane affairs, we can all realize with double force the soundness of the poet's advice:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death, Thou go not like some quarry-slave at night,

Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed By unflinching trust, approach thy grave, Like one who draws the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams,"

Guarding Against Lightning.

The notion has long been prevalent that metallic articles should not be worn during a thunder-storm. There can be no doubt that large metallic masses on or near the person attract danger. Arago cites a very noteworthy instance of this: On the 21st of July, 1819, while a thunder-storm was in progress, there were assembled some twenty prisoners in the great hall of Biberach jail. Amongst them stood their chief, who had been condemned to death, and was chained by the waist. A heavy stroke of lightning fell on the prison, and the chief was killed, while his companions escaped. It is not quite so clear that small metallic articles are sources of danger. The fact that, when persons have been struck, the metallic portions of their attire have been in every case affected by the lightning affords only a presumption on this point, since it does not follow that these metallic articles have actually attracted the lightning stroke. Instances in which a metallic object has been struck, while the wearer has escaped, are more to the point, though some will be apt to recognize here a protecting agency rather than the reverse. It is related by Kundmann that a stroke of lightning once struck and fused a brass bodkin worn by a young girl to fasten her hair, and that she was not even burned. A lady, Arago tells us, had a bracelet fused from her wrist without suffering any injury. And we frequently see in the newspapers accounts of similar escapes. If it is conceded that in these instances the metal has attracted the lightning, it will, of course, be abundantly clear that it is preferable to remove from the person all metallic objects, such as watches, chains, bracelets and rings, when a thunder-storm is in progress.—Chamber's Journal.

Vapor of the Sun.

In the lower part of our own air there is always present, in greater or less quantities, the vapor of water. This vapor rises from wet earth, from rivers, lakes and seas, and from the wide expanse of ocean, and occupies a certain portion of the lower atmospheric strata. Thus these lower strata form, as it were, a more complex atmosphere than those above them. Close by the earth there is air and aqueous vapor, while in the higher regions there is air alone; that air being composed of a certain admixture of the two gases, oxygen and nitrogen. Now, in case of the sun, a somewhat similar arrangement exists. The lower regions of the solar atmosphere are at all times occupied by certain vapors, which ordinarily do not range to any considerable elevation, simply because they cannot remain in the form of vapor except close by the sun. But these vapors are such as we should be rather startled to find in our own atmosphere. We breathe the vapor of water without inconvenience, unless it is present in too great quantities; but if we could imagine for a moment that there were breathing creatures on the sun, these must be able to inhale without injury the vapor of iron, copper, zinc, and other familiar metallic elements. For the solar atmosphere to a depth of a few hundred miles, is loaded with these vapors, all glowing with intensity of heat.—Eclectic Magazine.

Pleasures of Ballooning.

At five minutes past twelve, the balloon sinks with great rapidity, and we observe that our course lies toward some quarries, ravines and precipices. We seize upon our last bag of ballast, and a gust of wind carries us, in one bound, over a wide plain, at the extremity of which we see a considerable extent of forest.

This is the spot to descend upon. The swallow approaches the ground, and the car comes down with a terrible bump. Tissandier hangs to the valve-rope, and observes that Fonvielle is covered with blood. The hoop of the balloon has struck him upon the head, and caused a deep wound. The car had come to the ground like a bullet, but we rose again immediately, and had to undergo several similar concussions. Our anchor fled over the ground and would not take hold of anything; it was like a cork at the end of a piece of string. We seemed to be the sport of some invisible power, that first raised us into the air and then bumped us against the earth.

We were being dragged along by the force of a furious gale. So rapid was our flight that we could not distinguish the various objects which we passed by, and in less than a second we found ourselves thrown on the tops of the trees at the extremity of the plain. We hoped that the branches would split open the balloon and put an end to our furious course. The anchor was broken and nothing but its ring remained at the end of the rope: our only hope was thus dashed to pieces.

Holding on to the valve-rope with all his strength, and squatting down at the bottom of the car, Tissandier pulled away lustily, whilst the Swallow jumped about from one tree to the other. The branches of the trees bent beneath the car, the wind whistled in our ears; the balloon appeared to have lost some gas, but a sudden gust carried it from the wood again, and down it came, with a hard bump, upon the open plain beyond. The wind now hollowed the balloon into a kind of cup or basin, and carried us vigorously across the plowed land, until finally some men ran up and caught hold of the guide-rope.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Beautiful Circassian.

The Egyptians possess Arabian characteristics, although there are differences. The importation of Georgian and Circassian slaves, over a long period, has modified the type of the middle and upper classes. No public market for slaves exists at the present time, but they are sold by stealth. The traditions of Georgian and Circassian beauty are familiar to the world; for centuries, historians have drawn them in lines of generous curves, and poets have painted them in Titian colors. With these pictorial fancies upon me, I was taken aback on landing at Alexandria. A dozen of these mountain women were sitting on shore, where they had just landed from the ship. They were pale, thin, rough-skinned, tawny-haired, unkempt, in coarsest attire—and were in pursuit of fleas. I expressed my disappointment to an Egyptian dragoman standing near, who, with a graceful waive of his hand, replied:

"O effendi! could you see these women three months hence, you would say that the Prophet had fitted them for Heaven. Good mashed beetles and generous pilaf shall make them plump; the daily bath shall give their skin the hus of creamy milk, and their joints the suppleness and grace of the gazelle. With new health their eyes shall sparkle with mirth and be dewed with tenderness; the rose shall bloom on their cheeks and gold shall gild their tresses. God is great!"—Galaxy.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 14, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION

OF ANY

PAPER IN TEXAS!

ALL newspaper readers should feel obliged to advertisers, for by the support derived from their notices publishers are enabled to furnish cheap papers.

WHEN ordering any article advertised in our columns, subscribers will confer a favor by stating they were led to order by seeing mention made of it in the *ADVOCATE*.

By an oversight we neglected to give proper credit for the admirable articles on camp-meeting characteristics published in our last. They were from that sterling monthly, *Lippincott's Magazine*, published at Philadelphia, whose pages always furnish an abundance of good reading.

THE first bale of new cotton from Texas to St. Louis this year was forwarded by Stowe & Wilmerding, through Geo. F. Alford & Veal, cotton factors, of Galveston, to Messrs. Alford, Veal & Co., St. Louis, and sold by the latter at public auction on the 24th ult., for the very fine price of \$1 05 gold per pound. Such figures should commend these enterprising merchants to the planters and shippers of Texas, and secure for them a liberal share of the patronage of our Texas friends.

WE are glad to note the safe return from England of our fellow-townsmen, C. W. Hurley, Esq. He looks remarkably well, notwithstanding his arduous services in the cause of immigration to Texas. His return in advance of the coming of the pioneer steamer of this line is due to the fact that full loads of passengers are looked for the first two vessels out, and provision has to be made for their location in our midst. Parties in need of any class of laborers would do well to apply at once to Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., of this city, who will be able to supply their needs in this direction.

THE M. E. CHURCH NORTH AND SOUTH.—We are in receipt of this volume, from the Southwestern Book and Publishing Co. It appeared in the *Southern Review*, April, 1872, and awakened such interest, as a thorough vindication of the position held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that the call for its publication in its present form became general.

The real position of our church is not apprehended by the Northern people, and, as they have access to the ear of Christendom, which has been hitherto denied the South, we hold a false position before the world. This work presents clearly the questions at issue between the two great branches of the Methodist family, and demonstrates the wisdom and righteousness of the principles we represent.

One day our position will be understood, and the Christian Church will recognize in our history a protest against all church legislation or interference in questions of party or State.

THE SENTENCED MEN!

Last week, in this city, the sentence of death was passed upon one man for murder; and that of imprisonment for life upon another, as accessory to the crime.

The trial was continued for a week; able counsel appeared for the prosecution, and defense; a jury of twelve men, carefully chosen from among our citizens, listened to evidence and arguments, and the law, which has been outraged, now meets its stern vindication. We were silent during the trial because the question at issue was of such grave responsibility that we dared not risk a hasty judgment. The man who was slain fell at his door, in sight of his family; and, as we looked on the pale face of the widow, in the court-room, and the little babe which would never hear, on earth, its father's voice, we felt that justice demanded that the guilty should be punished.

Were those men at the bar guilty? We were glad at that moment we were not on the jury; a fearful responsibility rested upon those twelve men! Crime had forced on society a terrible alternative, and the issue must be accepted. The grave countenances of the jurors, as they rendered their verdict, indicated their profound consciousness of the responsibilities their duty to society and the laws of the land imposed upon them. And now the sentence is pronounced! How did the judge feel as his eye glanced along the columns in the almanac? When his gaze grew stationary the days of a mortal were numbered. In our weakness, we may say that we are glad the responsibility did not rest upon us; yet, some one had to meet it. We accept the verdict and the sentence; men must be taught that human life is sacred, and that he who takes it has forfeited his own.

We have no morbid sensibilities respecting the death penalty. When no other terror will restrain desperate men from deeds of blood, the gibbet with its terrors must be evoked. Yet one cannot but wish that a better way could be provided. We turn from that prison cell, where the heart of the condemned man beats under the pressure of one terrible thought, from the gallows with its ghastly surroundings, and the earnest question comes up: "Is there no other power that can control the human heart and turn the evil man from his wicked ways?" The law with its terrors fails to restrain; the prison cell and hangman's knot are powerless to subdue crime. Under the shadow of the jail, within the precincts of courts of justice, in the very crowd which gazes eagerly on the gallows and its victim, the work of crime goes on. Another agency is needed which will not merely lop off these rotten branches, but will reach the heart and change the very nature of man.

Who can tell what kind of men the criminals now under sentence might have been had the power of Christian instruction and the influence of a Christian example surrounded their early lives? Who can tell what would have been your history and ours had we never heard the Gospel or been influenced by its instructions? Passions have coursed through our hearts which, unrestrained, would have led to terrible deeds, and habits might have been developed which, unsubdued, would have made us as bad as the very worst.

"MARK YOUR POISONS!"

So says a medical journal. Bugs and rats must be exterminated, and ratsbane or strychnine must sometimes be bought; sickness comes, and powerful drugs are employed to resist its ravages; bottles of laudanum, or innocent looking powders, are lying in drawers or upon the mantle, and through their proper use, life may be saved; yet a blunder may open graves and fill hearts with the deepest woe! A little care may guard against this peril. "Mark your poisons!" Let the death's-head and cross-bones stare every one in the face, and the word, Poison! in bold characters, startle the careless who may handle the deadly drug!

"Mark your poisons!" They may be hidden in the words you utter; they may be breathed in the tones of your voice: love is often blighted by their breath, and smiles and joyous hopes die under their terrible touch. The deadly virus of anger, envy or pride may course along the tones of the voice, and wither, by its fearful power, joy in the hearts of those we love. Let a mark be placed upon each selfish thought ere it poisons, with words, the happiness of home, and sends out its members in search of that happiness amid scenes of forbidden pleasure.

"Mark your poisons!" They sparkle in the wine-cup, and your child may drain its dregs. It creeps along the veins, which throb under its potent sway; it mounts to the brain; it deadens the heart and brings woe and desolation on its fiery breath! Brand every bottle with the skeleton-head and dead men's bones, that the unwary may not drink and die.

There is death in many a book; death to virtue; a grave for the soul: the trail of the serpent is visible on every page, and his slime is deadly; the venom lurks in each beautiful engraving, which fascinates the eye while it inflicts deadly wounds upon the soul. Let the warning be written on every title-page; let the eyes of your children be guarded from their allurements as carefully as you would hide away the poisonous drug from the little one who is attracted by the glittering crystal in which it is held.

"Mark your poisons!" Were it done, how many things we handle carelessly would exhibit the fatal sign.

A PROTEST has been published by Cardinal Moreno against the law enacted in Spain regarding civil marriage and the decree which renders the royal *exequatur* necessary for all Papal bulls and acts of the See of Rome. He complains that this decree places the Catholic Church at disadvantage as compared with Protestants, Free Masons, Mohammedans and Jews. Other people will hardly view it in that light. All they ask is that the rights of others be recognized as equal with those of Rome.

It is intimated that the Pope is again inclined to leave Rome, and has indicated a preference for Belgium. The Italian Cardinals oppose the movement, and will very likely prevent it. His removal may imperil the election of an Italian successor.

BEAUTIFUL CHARITY.

Among the beautiful charities projected by Christian sympathy, is the Flower Mission of New York, which has been organized to supply the poor patients in the hospitals with flowers. The ladies of the mission have a meeting place and depot, to which their own contributions and those from other sources are sent, and from whence they are distributed by the ladies themselves; so that each bud or flower reaches the bedside of the weary sufferer, with words of sympathy, which are often better medicine than the drugs of the doctor, and more strengthening than the gruel supplied by the nurse. It is a sad mistake to consider the work of benevolence ended when the bed has been smoothed, the pills administered, or the porridge prescribed by the skillful physician served up. The feverish mind craves kindness; the weary eye tires of the cramped surroundings of the sick room, and yearns for one look at the green fields, and one breath from its fresh flowers: the soul hungers for sympathy and love, and, wanting these, all other remedies often fail. We hope the kind hands engaged in these gentle ministrations may never be reached out in vain for that tenderness and love they now bear to the bed-sides of the sorrowing.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The church will feel the blow, and her broad and busy work for the elevation of that country will be stayed.—*Bishop Haven, in N. Y. Independent.*

The blow apprehended is the defeat of the Radical party. In what way will the church feel its force? In what respect are its fortunes identified with any political party? What link unites her "broad and busy work for the elevation of that country" with the election of any particular candidate? We shall not presume to answer these questions, but here we have the acknowledgment from the pen of Bishop Haven, the chief representative of Northern Methodism in the South, that such an alliance does exist. It is an unfortunate admission; we are sorry to hear it. If Bishop Haven comes as the representative of such ideas, the Church, North, may blame itself if the people accept his assertions, and regard the church for which he labors as one of the wings of a great political party. We hope far better things of it.

Of the sixty-nine graduates of Dartmouth College this year, fourteen are said to be Catholics. That Catholics should be educated at a Protestant college is so remarkable that the papers mention it with surprise. We can balance the account by pointing to the crowds of both sexes who, boasting Protestant parentage, are being educated in Catholic schools.

NICARAGUA, as well as Guatemala, has ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits from her territory. It is remarkable that nations, as they recognize the right of the individual judgment and conscience, revolt at the interference and presence of those who resist the exercise of these most sacred and inalienable of human prerogatives.

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public worship is not only a privilege and blessing, but is a duty as well. We apprehend that there are many who profess to be, and call themselves, Christians, who do not regard public worship as a duty. They allow that it is highly proper, and may be made useful, but do not feel that it is, to the extent of their ability and opportunity, an imperative obligation. And hence it is, that this part of religious service is treated as a thing advisory, rather than mandatory. They feel that they are entirely free in the premises to consult taste, convenience, comfort, and the like. A man, for example, who would never think of saying it is too hot to give legal or medical advice; to buy or sell, reap or sow, thinks himself excused from public worship by the simple affirmation, "it is too hot;" or, "it is too cold;" or, in some way, it is not altogether the easiest and most comfortable thing they can do. Here, self-indulgence and ease are set against the claims of public worship, and are found by those who do so to be the prevailing consideration. It is clear that this whole class place their material and temporal interests above and before their spiritual and eternal interests.

Another class attend public worship, not as a duty, but purely as an intellectual treat, or esthetic pleasure: hence, before they go, they ask, "who is going to preach?" and make their attendance entirely to turn upon the interest they may, or may not, feel in the preacher. Duty is left entirely out of the account. If they are to be agreeably entertained, they will go; if not, they will not go. Some rest their attendance upon the skill of the organist or the eloquent rendering of the choir. The obligation of public worship is thus completely ignored.

Some who profess religion, and call themselves Christians, excuse themselves from public worship on the ground that they are so little interested in this great duty that they cannot keep awake. Think of a man having a suit in court involving only a hundred dollars, saying he would not attend the investigation or listen to the pleadings because he could not keep awake! Does any human creature believe that these people who cannot keep awake in public worship, or under the discussion of the grand realities of religion, would sleep in court where they had a hundred dollars, or the half of it, involved? Nobody believes it.

Some, again, who profess religion, and call themselves Christians, when urged to perform the duty of public worship, reply, that their religion is between them and God, and that they do not recognize the duty of worship. It is only necessary to make this reasoning and practice general, to dissolve and abolish public worship altogether. We suppose the preacher has the same right to consult comfort and taste that the church members have. How odd it would sound for the pastor to say—if in health—"it is too hot to preach; I shall wait for a cooler season;" or, "I don't think I shall have a large or appreciative audience; I shall not go to church or fill the pulpit to-day."

Now, we hold that public worship is directly appointed; that it is sanctified by the most ancient, venerable and holy examples; that it is almost, if not altogether, essential to public morality and the salvation of the multitude. These positions allowed—and we see not how they can be denied—public worship is not to turn upon convenience, ease or pleasure. If the weather is agreeable, we should take it joyfully, as we do when we have to engage in secularities; if the music is correctly and pleasingly rendered, very well; if the speaker is instructive and impressive, so much the more pleasant: but duty must not be made to hinge upon the pleasant and the easy. Many, a vast many, duties demand self-denial, and toil, and discomfort; but no laborer, no parent, no teacher, no pastor, or no hearty and earnest Christian, can, for such reasons, put away the imperative obligations. Whatever is a duty must be discharged, and no questions asked as to its agreeableness. If the comfortable and the pleasing had always, and everywhere, been the rule in matters of duty, Christianity would never have had any martyrs, any missionaries, and moral heroes; Paul, Wesley, Knox, Howard, Asbury, and a host of immortal names that are the heritage and the glory of the church, would never have existed or been heard of. O, brethren, it is a want of the zeal that animated the Master and His most honored and useful servants, that makes us "frame weak excuses," almost too trifling to bear serious examination. W.

THE trial of Abbe Anton, the leader of the Old Catholics in that region, has created considerable excitement in Vienna. He was charged with condemning one of the practices of the Catholic Church, in an article published in one of the papers, against auricular confession. He conducted his own defense, and was acquitted by the jury. Rome no longer controls the secular arm in Austria.

MR. J. ROBE, who lately closed his connection with the Shakers of Lebanon, has published, as his reason for the step, that he considers the mission of Shakerism ended; that its creed and its people are behind the age, and must yield to a church having broader foundations, and more true to humanity.

THE receipts for the year of the different benevolent societies reported at the late anniversaries in the city of London, show a total of \$7,101,874. The receipts of the various foreign missionary societies were about \$3,000,000, not including those on the continent or colonies.

RUSSIA has, including Sundays, one hundred and sixty-three holidays, leaving two hundred and two working days. It is evident that her people are not over-worked, and, as the average pay of a laborer is sixty-five cents per day, it is equally evident that they are not over-fed.

THE Moslems are manifesting more interest in the Bible than ever before. It is freely circulated in Persia. In Mesopotamia the Bible is eagerly sought.

WAS HE INSURED?

The cry of fire startled the town, and as people saw the flames destroying store and dwelling, and the family in their terror flying from their recent home, the question came from many lips: "Was he insured?" The newspapers announce the death of a citizen, and as friends comment on the event, they think of wife and children, and the same question is again asked. There is among those who sympathize a sensation of relief if the answer is in the affirmative.

A man ought to prepare for the future. We accept this as one of the plainest dictums of reason. Fire may consume his wealth in a few hours; he had better insure. His death would leave his family destitute; he had better secure a life policy without delay.

What about other interests? Are those houses that man's entire estate? Is the soul a myth and eternity a fiction? That family has other interests to be guarded beside their home, and other wants beside their daily bread. What provision has he made? Has he insured against the consequences of death? Can he leave behind as a precious legacy the memory of a pious life, which will mould, and guard, and guide the character and history of those who will follow? It would be well if each one of us would weigh the question with eternity in view: "Am I insured?"

WE note among the news items in our exchanges the statement that a young lady recently drowned herself in the Ohio river. In a note left in her Bible she stated that she committed the act "simply because she was tired of living." From additional facts it became evident that the act was induced by incessant reading of trashy novels. The false views they presented of life made her humble surroundings distasteful, and disgusted by her inability to realize in her own life any of the scenes recorded in the story of her heroines, she put an end to the hum-drum affair.

This is no doubt an exaggerated instance of the evils which follow unrestrained indulgence in this direction, and yet the evil is blighting many hearts in the land.

THE women of Carthage, Indiana, having failed by moral suasion and earnest appeals to induce the dram-sellers to abandon the business, marched in a body from one establishment to another, emptying the casks and smashing the bottles. If any one in this world merits sympathy it is a wife whose husband is brutalized by liquor, or whose sons are being sent to perdition by the same line, and possibly the desperation of these Indiana matrons was pardonable; yet we cannot recommend their example. A woman never promotes her best interests when she unsexes herself. There is more power in a patient, quiet spirit than in the frenzy of a virago.

MORE than five hundred different books have been translated and published in the Chinese language by the Protestant missionaries in that field. The Gospel puts in motion agencies which are extending the range of knowledge in every land.

A MERITED REBUKE.

Bishop Haven's want of good taste, in obtruding himself into the political arena, after the fashion of his article in the *New York Independent*, is exciting the alarm of some of his better-minded brethren. The *New York Methodist* closes some comments upon that article, and the attitude in which Bishop Haven is placing himself and his church, with the following pertinent suggestion:

What if a Roman Catholic Bishop should thus appear in the newspapers for a given candidate? Would there not be a "hue and cry" among Protestant papers? We think that it is wise in our bishops to refrain from public participation in party strifes.

THE BLIND.—We had last week a call from our old friend Dr. J. T. Alexander, Superintendent of the asylum for the blind at Austin. He informed us that liberal additions had been made to the house, which will enable them to accommodate about fifteen additional scholars. Last year there were eighteen in attendance, which was all the institution could receive at that time. An excellent corps of teachers has been secured. The scholars are instructed in all the branches taught in our ordinary schools. Especial attention is paid to music. The girls are taught to sew, and the boys can be taught to make brooms and to bottom chairs, so that when they go out into the world they will not be utterly dependent. It is a noble charity, and is in the charge of a capable Christian gentleman. Our friends throughout the State who know of cases of blind children, by communicating with Dr. Alexander, can secure for them the advantages of the institution.

ALLIBONE'S "Critical Dictionary English Literature," embracing a period from the earliest accounts to the latter half of the nineteenth century, contains the names of 46,499 writers. Of these 12,829 were in the department of theology. The fact that one-fourth of the literature of the English language is the outgrowth of the Bible indicates the powerful influence it has exerted over the minds of the most intelligent people on the globe, notwithstanding the apparent indifference with which its claims and teaching are regarded.

GOOD news from the churches in Texas continues to come in. Since our "Outlook" for this issue was made up, additional revival notices have reached our table. They will appear next week. The revival spirit is abroad in the church. Our preachers are at their posts, and the people, in answer to their call, are gathering around the cross, and penitents are joining the happy company. We hope to hear good news from every appointment throughout our five Conferences before the year ends.

THANKS.—Brothers H. V. Philpott and A. M. Deckerman, of Bryan, will accept our thanks for that box of delicious peaches. The kind words with which they were accompanied were as refreshing as the fruit.

THE sales of the Bible in Valparaiso, in 1871-2, have amounted to over six thousand volumes.

The Sunday School.

Romish Schools.

Upon a basis furnished by the publications of Catholicism, there are today at least two hundred and fifty schools or convents for young ladies in this country, and 50,000 pupils are in attendance. It is entirely safe, I think, to say that one-half of this number are from Protestant families, or families not in sympathy with the propagandism of the Romish Church. In some of these schools three-fourths, and in one case we know of, four-fifths were from Protestant families. But if our reasoning proceeds upon the fraction one-half, there are 25,000 young women in these schools who are being manipulated, as adroitly as human ingenuity can invent, in the interest of the Romish Church.—*Dr. Bugbee.*

The above furnishes an argument in favor of Christian education that every Protestant parent should heed. Rome is wide awake. No agency that will advance her interests will be neglected. Her schools are diligently nurtured; terms and course of study are made attractive, and Protestant parents yield to the attraction. We must educate our children, or blame ourselves if in future days we find them estranged from the religion of their fathers. Were this amount of patronage annually given by Protestant parents to schools under the watch-care of their own churches, they would not only guard their sons and daughters from peril, but would aid in building up institutions which are languishing for patronage. The Sunday-school is one of the leading agencies the Protestant world must employ in this conflict. Making the Bible its textbook, it declares open war with one of the chief errors of Catholicism, asserting the Bible is the birthright of our race, and by storing the minds of the young with the truths of God's Word, will shield them against the assaults of error in its most dangerous forms.

A RULE WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS.—We have had occasion to notice, in more than one case, that when members of the church are careless in attendance upon the means of grace, they specially need their benefits. Absence of a member from prayer-meeting shows his need of prayer. The pastor may accept this as an unerring indication. Neglect of public worship shows a general decay of all the graces, and neglect of family religion shows that the party has lost the power, and is fast giving up the form of godliness.

The same rule holds good with Sabbath-school workers. A teacher who very seldom studies the lessons shows a lack of interest in the work, and will usually show, in lack of preparation before the class, the need of instruction himself. The teacher who shows but little concern for the personal salvation of his scholars, will, with scarcely an exception, stand greatly in need of a sound and Scriptural experience. The teacher who shows the greatest amount of annoyance because of the restlessness or inattention of the class, proves to observers that he is lacking in patience, or has failed to make the lesson attractive to his scholars.

Power of Kind Words.

We commend the following to Sunday-school teachers. Kind words are cheap, but often give shape to an entire life:

There was once a schoolboy named Robert, who passed for a very dull one among his companions, and was ridiculed and called "blunderbuss," etc.

It happened one day that some members of the school committee were examining the pupils in drawing. With downcast eyes Robert timidly held up his specimens amid the half-suppressed laughter of his comrades.

"Don't be ashamed, my boy," said one whom we will call Mr. Curtiss. "I made worse looking trees and horses when I began to draw. Go on, you'll conquer—will even surpass me, I'm thinking." He then drew a sketch and gave it to the boy, saying, "There, see what can be done by perseverance."

This little incident gave Robert a start in life. Those words were for him as solid capital well invested.

Several years after, Mr. Curtiss was extolling some architectural drawings which a friend had shown him. He commended in the highest terms both the designs and their style of execution. "The architect considers himself indebted to you for his success," said his friend.

"Me!" exclaimed Mr. Curtiss; "I don't understand."

"Do you remember encouraging a boy at the hillside school, and giving him this sketch?" replied the other, producing the small drawing before mentioned.

"I had entirely forgotten it."

"That boy," continued the informant, "is the originator and executor of these designs. At the time you spoke to him, he was much depressed by reason of the incessant and torturing persecutions of his school-mates, and was on the point of giving up school altogether, and going to work with his father at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. Your words, however, nerved him with new energy and spirit, and your little sketch became to him as a talisman throughout the whole of his subsequent school life."—*School-day Visitor.*

How to Study It.

In the first place you must study the words. Here the ordinary mode must rule you. You must weigh each word in the verse just as you would weigh the words of any other composition, if you wish to make a thorough analysis. Common sense is the balance in which you lay each word, and note its exact weight. You must take the verse apart word by word, bit by bit, and see the inherent worthiness of each, and the relative fitness of all, one unto another. The Architect who built the starry heavens built that verse. He uses no useless brick and timber in his edifices. There is no portion of the verbal structure that will fail to remunerate your investigation. Study the verse just as you would study the body of a bird. Some time ago I desired to gain for myself a more definite idea of the build of a bird. So I went to the market and bought a dove, told the man to kill it without deforming it, brought it home, took it apart, and described it to my children. I separated the wing, and showed them the long, graceful primaries, and the winglet on the bird's thumb, and the secondaries that spring from the fore-arm and the tertiaries from the humerus, and soft wing coverts. I removed also the flesh. Then came plainly to view the spinal column, almost ankylosed and solid where it traverses the body, but very flex'ble where it forms the neck. There, too, was the large breast-bone, with its sharp keel, on which is piled the mass of muscle that bears the bird so strongly and swiftly through the

air; there were the ribs, each with its curious little process running back from it; and there were the four collar-bones. Even so must we examine the words of a verse, and notice how the Architect built it, and why he built it as he did.

Yet all this is only like the study of a dead bird. You must know a good deal more in order to realize what a bird is. It is a living thing. It has habits and haunts, and as we must study them, even so must we study the habits of words. Each word has a life. Christ himself has declared it: "The words that I speak unto you they are spirit and they are life." Each word is a spirit. It is a life, and therefore must have a habit. Each prominent word in your verse or passage occurs in many other places in Scripture. Take your concordance and trace it. In each place you will see it in a new aspect, and when you have looked up all its different uses, you have found its habits. You must trace it then as you would trace an eagle or a humming-bird, a lark or a nightingale—in its native haunts, through the woods, by the streams, among the crags, in the meadows, and in the valleys. Look, now the one climbs the upper air, till it becomes as a needle's point in the sky, and the other sips honey from the lowly flower. Here is heard a morning carol and there a nightly song which trills with amazing sweetness. Yonder, among inaccessible rocks, is a rude nest of sticks; here, in a bush, is one built of mosses and red and yellow lichens, and from the pretty eggs come forth a brood of tender nestlings. You have traced the bird's habits, learned its life, and every time you see it, it brings the associated circle of thought and pleasant emotion with it. So study the habit of each word through all its haunts in Scripture, and every time it appears it brings with it the conception of a separate sky, its individual forest, its particular river and valley. Now you know the word, even as you know a bird in its home; and every word is precious, living, God-given, God-breathed.—*Sunday-School Teacher.*

A Child's Strong Faith.

A sweet little girl—well, she was about ten years of age—came to me not long ago. A few moments she stood hesitating at the door, then I heard a faint knocking.

"Come in. Ah! it is you, Mattie. Here, sit down here by me. Now tell me, what is it?"

"Do you think, sir, He would have me; that is—may I—I would like to join His church?"

"You may, if you love Jesus."

"I do love Him, sir—"

"Why do you love Him, my child?"

Quickly she answered, "I love Him because He first loved me."

"Loved me! And He loves you, then. How do you know that?"

"Yes, sir; He does, for He says, 'I love them that love me,' and I know I love Him."

"Don't be too positive, Mattie. How do you know that you love Him?"

Her eyes fell. "Because He says, 'They that love me keep my commandments,' and I try to keep them."

"Yes, but you fail every day, do you not?"

"Indeed I do, sir; but He says again, 'Whatsoever you ask the Father in my name, I will give it you,' and I have asked Him to forgive my sins, and I know He will do it," she said with an air of triumph.

"But what," I said, "if He should fail to keep His promise?"

She looked up with a puzzled look, and then said very reverently, "He said it Himself, sir; He cannot fail."

Oh heart, heart! covet this little girl's treasure. Lean on her creed. "He said it Himself, sir; He cannot fail."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.—The work of the Sunday-school is every day assuming grander proportions, and aiming at more important results. Christian men are beginning to realize more fully that on the early religious instruction and training of children, their future characters, usefulness, and happiness, to a very great extent, depend. This has led to a more thorough investigation of the methods best calculated to promote the efficiency and success of Sabbath-school instruction. As the result of this investigation it appears to be now generally conceded that uniform lessons, embracing the principal facts and doctrines of the Bible, so as to admit of monthly reviews before the school, is best calculated to promote the desired end. Acting on this conviction the National Sunday-school Convention, at its recent session in Indianapolis, appointed a committee to prepare a series of uniform lessons for the Sabbath-schools of the country. With the improved appliances now afforded, there should be increased effort to make the Sabbath-school a still greater blessing.—*Home Companion.*

DO SOMETHING.—Do something to keep up an interest in the Sabbath-school, and to increase it. Let all teachers and scholars, and church members, too, take this course, and the school will prosper.

What is wanted is work—strong, personal, united effort. Let the scholars, all of them, get their lessons and be present every Sabbath to recite them. Let each try to persuade others—as many as can be persuaded—to come into the school, and thus increase its numbers.

Let the teachers prepare themselves by a study of the lesson they are to hear, and do all they can to illustrate and enforce it, and by this punctuality and faithfulness manifest an interest in the school.

Also let every member of the church consider the Sabbath-school an important instrumentality, and do all he can by his presence and co-operation to contribute to its prosperity, and there can be no doubt as to the result.

Friends of Christ, just try these means and you will have no reason to complain in regard to a poor Sabbath-school.

The memories of childhood live the longest; its teachings exert the most lasting influences.

"A pebble on the streamlet scant,
Has changed the course of many a river;
A dew drop on the baby plant,
Has warped a giant oak forever."

Let us teach our children in and out of Sunday-school the whole truth from the sacred book, and from the issues of this society, then will they reach full Christian knowledge with their young manhood; and should God's grace change their hearts, when they attain mature years, plagued with no defective education, they will be found "observing all things whatsoever Christ commanded them." And at last, ripened for the celestial garner, they will leave legacies of light and holy examples—fountains of truth which may flow for centuries, and bless many unborn generations.

I am anxious to urge that liveliness should be associated with all Sabbath exercises, and that the sacred day should become to the child a time of pleasant though peculiar occupation rather than one of restfulness, which his nature must abhor. Liveliness in manner will, in part, consist in liveliness of tone, as well as sprightliness in tune—of which the most recent school of psalmists have, or try to have, so genteel a horror. Young children are peculiarly sensitive to the tones of the voice, and an eminent physician has declared that a person whose voice is peculiarly harsh or disagreeable is unfit on that account to have the domestic care of children.

Boys and Girls.

Which of the Two?

The visitor was a man of forty, slightly bald, and his whiskers and mustache of the approved sort. He was apparently a man of the world, to judge of him as he stood with one hand at his back holding his hat and cane, while the other he moved about nervously or excitedly as he made known his business to the pleasant looking gentleman, who remained seated in front him.

"You stand in your own light," said the visitor, "when you reject young Morton for Randolph—the former connected with the first families of the city, the other a nobody."

Randolph is not a bad name," quietly remarked the person addressed; "but sit down, Julius, and I'll tell you my reason for changing my mind about these young men."

The gentlemen engaged in the above conversation were cousins; both merchants. Though related, they were unlike. Mr. Julius Markham was a man of fashion, who had married a fashionable wife, and spent as much money on dress and equipage in two months as his cousin, Horace Brown, did in a year. Mr. Brown was about choosing a new clerk, and Mr. Markham, having recommended a nephew of his wife, was astonished to find he had been set aside, and that Mr. Brown had selected instead a young man, the brother of his wife's dressmaker.

"Now tell me plainly your reasons, Horace, for rejecting Morton," said Mr. Markham.

"I have found out," replied his cousin, "that he smokes constantly, drinks at times, and visits the gambling saloons or the theatre now and then. Any two of these evils would condemn him in my estimation."

Mr. Markham gave a little contemptuous laugh. "Being a saint yourself, you naturally hope to gather those of the same pattern about you, but it is not so easy. I suppose, though, that young Randolph takes no stronger beverage than water, and sings psalms through his nose like a Puritan. However, I am wasting my time and yours to no effect. I have for sometime thought I could find room for another clerk at our place, and I think I will engage Morton myself."

"I sincerely hope you may not be disappointed in him. If you give him a berth, suppose we compare notes on the subject six months hence," said his cousin.

"I will be glad to do it," said Mr. Markham, as he moved to the door, "if only to show you that a young man may allow himself in a few youthful indulgences, and be also a clever man of business. Who expects us to be tied down to strict lines after business hours? Don't deaden the fire of youth, Cousin Horace, nor make scare-crows of our young men by putting on them long Sunday faces and black funeral robes," and the speaker bowed himself out.

Mr. Brown gave a quiet smile in reply. He could allow for the exuberance of youth, and the elasticity of spirits common to the young, but these indulgences, he thought, grow with what they feed on, and any young man addicted to them, and at the same time keeping up appearances, must be dishonest, either with his employer or with his companions, for how else can he live?

Six months from that time Mr. Brown overtook Mr. Markham as he was walking down Broadway, and linking his arm in his, they walked together.

"Do you still like your new clerk, Julius?" asked Mr. Brown.

"Haven't you heard?" he replied, in astonishment. "He proved a regular scamp; he ran off with three thousand dollars he was sent to deposit in

bank, and actually forged a note on our firm for five thousand. Fortunately this last was discovered, but not in time to catch the thief. To save my wife's feelings, I made no special exertion to apprehend him, but in order to do it, I had to bear the whole loss myself, for Perkins, my partner, would have gone the full length of the law."

"Mr. Brown did not say, 'I told you so'—he only replied, 'There is too much of this defaulting going on in this city.'"

"How did your new clerk turn out, Horace?"

"He's good as gold. I never had a more exemplary young man in my establishment. If he continues as well another year I shall promote him, and finally give him an interest in the business."

"Mr. Markham changed the subject. It was not pleasant to find himself so wanting in foresight or prudence, but he inwardly resolved that a clerk after the Puritan pattern, as he called it, would be much better than one who comes from the place where wild oats grow, however aristocratic, and whose associations are euchre, billiards, wine and the theatre.—*Young Folks' News.*

Swallowing Fifteen Cows.

"Swallowed fifteen cows!" said Bertie in astonishment, looking up from her play. Her ears had caught the words in a conversation that was going on in the room.

"Yes," answered her brother. "He drank them all up."

"Drank fifteen cows! I don't believe it," answered the little maiden firmly.

"He sold them and bought whisky and beer with the money," explained her Aunt Katy.

"Oh, oh, that was it. I see now. Well, it is funny."

"No, not funny, dear, but sad," said Aunt Katy. "The man had a wife and two little children, and he sold the milk from the fifteen cows and bought them food and clothing. But now, having swallowed the cows, as we were saying, his wife and children go hungry and cold, and he, a poor, miserable drunkard, is in the almshouse. Isn't it dreadful to think of?"

The children looked very sober.

"You'll never catch me drinking up fifteen cows, nor one either, said George very positively.

"I don't know as to that," replied Aunt Kate. "The man we were talking about was once a little boy like you, with a healthy taste for food and clear, cold water. As to ever swallowing a cow, much more fifteen cows, such a thing never entered his head. But you see what he came to at last. How was it? He began by taking a glass of ale or beer, or a little wine at parties now and then. This corrupted his pure taste and gave him an unnatural thirst, which only strong drink could satisfy. After ale and beer came whisky, rum and brandy; and the more and oftener he drank the more his thirst increased, until he became a poor, miserable drunkard.

So, you see, George, that no man can tell what he may come to. May be, instead of swallowing fifteen cows, you will get down, one of these days after you become a man, forty or fifty cows, and a house into the bargain."

"Now, aunty, this is too bad!" exclaimed George. "You know I will not."

"So hundreds and thousands of little boys might once have said, who, now that they are grown to be men, are drunkards. There is only one way of safety."

"What is that, aunty?" asked the boy, looking up with serious eyes.

"It is the way of total abstinence, as we call it—the only way of safety for boys and men. If you never drink a drop of intoxicating liquor you will never be a drunkard. If you depart

from this rule no man can say to how low a depth of wretchedness and degradation you may fall. The worst drunkard in the land was once a pure and innocent boy."

"I'll never swallow even a calf!" exclaimed George, starting up and speaking with great earnestness.

"Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing," said Aunt Kate, and all will be well with you. But indulge ever so little in drinking as you grow to manhood, and none can tell into what a great deep of hopeless ruin you may fall."

Clara's Lesson on Order.

"I don't know why it is, Jennie, but I never can keep my room as snug and tidy-looking as yours, try as hard as I will. I am sure I swept and dusted, and worked over it this morning, but it won't shine, all I can do. How is it you manage, Jennie, always to have your room look so well, even when you have your sewing work about?"

"It is little things, Clara, that make the difference between an orderly and disorderly room. Now, if you will allow me the liberty, there are numbers of things I could suggest about your room, though, as you say, it is thoroughly swept and dusted."

"Please say on, Jennie. You are welcome to criticize as much as you will, for I know everything you say will be in love, and I do really want to improve."

"Well, then, it is a little thing to have the counterpane spread evenly and smoothly over the bed—this fashion." And she proceeded to arrange as she spoke. "But see what a much better appearance it gives to the bed. Then, too, how much better the effect when the pillows are nicely beaten up, and laid smoothly against the head-board. If you will allow me to arrange your books over, I think you will like their looks better."

"Don't neglect the trifles, Clara, and you will find it very easy to keep your room in neat order. Learn to put things back in their places just the moment you are through with them, and you will not have so much work accumulate on your hands. It is easy to put one book back, but it takes time to arrange a whole case."

Clara learned a good lesson that morning, which she did not forget. She learned to see many little things to which she had been, in a manner, blind before; and she soon was able to keep her room in such neat order she was not ashamed when one of the girls chanced to drop in unexpectedly for a morning call.

BOYS HELPING A HORSE.—"Mamma, I've been helping a horse to pull a load of coal up the hill!" merrily shouted a little happy-looking boy one cold, frosty morning. "The hill was very slippery, mamma, with frost and snow; and I felt so sad to see the poor horse struggling to get up! I remembered that, last winter, papa had some ashes strewn along the road; so I got some in my wheelbarrow, and, with my spade, spread them up the hill. The man then said, 'Gee up, my good horse!' and he was soon at the top of the hill. Then, mamma, the man said, 'Thank you, my little man; you have helped my horse to pull this load of coal up the hill.' I feel so happy, mamma."

"You have done a good action, my dear child," replied the parent; "one that is not only pleasing to me, but to your Heavenly Father. Never omit to show kindness to animals."

A muddy stream, flowing into one clear and sparkling, for a time rolls along by itself. A little further down they unite and the whole is impure. So youth, untouched by sin, may for a time keep its purity in foul company, but a little later and they mingle.

Puzzles, Etc.

RIDDLE.

I'm called an old mother, and I am an old dame; My daughters are many and my sons are the same.

Before Adam was living my life had begun, And ages on ages will probably run. My countenance is fair; I'm well-rounded in form.

The dry heat of the sun and chill blasts of the storm Are but pleasures to me, I've enjoyed them so long;

But I oft quake and shake when I'm singing my song. My dress is peculiar, powdered white is my hair; A mantle of white and sometimes green do I wear,

While around my plump waist there may always be seen A very broad belt of perpetual green. My wealth it is boundless—my coffers are full; I have riches for all, yet some are so dull,

And so slow with their hands in my pockets to thrust, Will live wretchedly poor and then call me unjust;

But my heart is not hard—all my children find rest From their sorrows and cares on my motherly breast.

From me they all sprung, and to me will return When their lights become dim—when their lamps cease to burn.

If my name you would know, to find you must seek, Or patiently wait for the answer next week.

My first is a word of letters three, And applies to this paper, as you may see; My second is either great or small, May lead to park, meadow, cottage or hall.

My whole is a dismal spot of ground, Where, I hope, my readers will never be found.

My first is the medium through which we enjoy most things. My second is a worker in metals. My whole is an author, who, born in one country, made his fame in another, and is claimed by both.

A deputy-governor of the island of Cyprus in the time of the apostle Paul. One of the hardest and most costly of precious stones.

A substance used in building. An ancient African general. A constellation of about eighty stars.

A useful spice. The initials give the name of an ancient judge who was what the Finals express. He met with a most melancholy end.

I'm a tree that bends gracefully down to the wind, And round ladies' necks I am softly entwined; I creep round their ankles, I hold their fair hands,

I wrap them entirely within my warm bands; In the carriages I'm found when the wintry winds sigh, When the sleigh bells are ringing there surely am I;

I am light, though I'm thick, I am short, long, and warm, And those I embrace may defy the worst storm.

By the ladies to many good uses I'm turned; If a letter be put to my tail I am burned; But if you curtail me, by cutting my tail, I become then connected with porter and ale.

We have the following answer to the Biblical Enigma in number of July 10th:

A living soul God put in me When he, of Joppa, went to sea; When Jonah cried to God a main, He took from me that soul again.

"To fallen man I give great light" When spermaceti illumines the night; From this, I know, you cannot fail To understand that "I'm a whale!"

KATE ADDISON.

CALDWELL, July 23, 1872.

We have also correct answers from A. L. Shirley, F. Wm. Beissner, Alfred S. John, Franklin A. Arnold and Edward G. Alexander.

We shall wait two weeks for answers from young correspondents. Contributions to this department solicited from all our readers.

Obituaries.

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

POLK.—Died, at home, in Cherokee county, Texas, on the 26th day of July, 1872, Mrs. MARY E. POLK, in the 43d year of her age.

This truly good and pious lady was the consort of Mr. Charles F. Polk, to whom she was married in 1848. She was born in Livingstone county, Alabama, whence she removed to Texas in 1841. She professed religion in the latter part of 1848, and attached herself to the Methodist church, of which she lived a devoted member, proving "faithful even unto death."—*Texas Observer.*

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Fairfield Ledger*, of the 3d instant, in its excellent "Emigrants' Department," reports the corn crop made. Corn will sell, in the fall, at thirty cents per bushel.

The contract for clearing the road-bed of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, from Longview to the Sabine, a distance of fifty-three miles, has been let out; the work to be complete by the first of October.

The *Gainsville Gazette* has been presented with tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, and other vegetables, of a size and quality which show that gardening is a success in that section.

Collin claims to be the banner wheat county: one farmer raised 198 bushels on four acres of ground.

The *Waxahachie Democrat* disputes the claim, and says a man in Ellis county reaped two hundred bushels from four acres.

The *Bryan Appeal* calls for the formation, in Brazos county, of an agricultural and stock fair, and a county immigration society; a good suggestion: every county should take it.

The *Fort Worth Democrat* says the wheat crop is so large that thousands of bushels may be bought at ninety cents per bushel. This will be good news for the immigrant.

Liberal wages are offered hands to work on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

The reduction of the price of corn in Texas is a matter of general congratulation. Heretofore, the production of corn has been secondary; enough is now raised to meet the home demand, and to supply the immigrant.

The *Two Eagles* mentions the arrival of Captain McNelly and his company at Laredo, on their way to Brownsville.

The same paper mentions reports, from citizens, that thieves are driving cattle across the Rio Grande by hundreds.

Up to July 26th, over two hundred thousand head of cattle had been driven from Texas to Ellsworth, Kansas. In addition to this, about twenty-five thousand had been driven to a point west of that place. The grass in that section was fine, and the cattle looking well. Prices ranged: for four-year-old steers, \$18 to \$23; three-year-olds, \$14 to \$18; cows, \$11 to \$13; two-year-olds, \$9 to \$11; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7; calves, \$5.

We learn that Judge Masterson has extended until April next, the time within which—if the Western Narrow Gauge shall have completed twenty miles of road—the charter shall be good.

The *Crockett Herald* says the crops of Houston, Angelina, Cherokee, and Trinity counties, are as fine as ever grew in these counties, excepting some narrow districts which were suffering for rain.

The *Lampasas Dispatch* says that variegated marble, of excellent quality and in vast quantities, is found in that county.

The *Sherman Land Journal*, after an interview with parties representing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, says that it will be completed to Red River by the first of October.

The *Navasota Tablet* says that up the Central to Bryan, and along the International to Palestine, cotton needs rain.

Calvert is being rebuilt with substantial brick houses.

The *Corsicana Observer* reports a public meeting at that point, in order to secure the passage of the Texas Pacific through that town, and to secure the location there of the machine shops of the Texas Central.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The State Liberal Republican Convention of Louisiana assembled August 5th in the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Wm. W. Pugh was elected President. A committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Democrats, Reformers and Pinchback Republicans, with a view to a coalition.

The Liberals and Democrats of the Fourth Ohio District have nominated Judge W. G. Winons for Congress.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in a letter to Col. Ashley, of Missouri, states that, being a thorough Democrat, he would have preferred a Democratic candidate, but as Horace Greeley has been nominated by the party, he sincerely hopes every Democrat will vote for him. Being disfranchised, he takes no part in politics, but does not hesitate to express his opinions to his friends. He regards the overthrow of the present administration the only hope for a constitutional government.

Hon. S. S. Tilton, late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of San Francisco, has been elected President of the Liberal State Central Committee.

The returns from Montana indicate the election of a Democratic Delegate to Congress.

Andrew Johnson was, by invitation of the Democrats and Liberals of Knoxville, Tenn., to address the people on the 10th, on questions involved in the present canvass.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees of Connecticut each voted in favor of the electoral ticket being equally divided between the two organizations. The Liberals sent a delegation to the Democratic Committee inviting them to meet at their headquarters. It was accepted, and on their reception addresses congratulating both organizations on the cordial union of those who oppose corrupt practices were made.

The Democratic District Convention which met at Gonzales the 5th, nominated Hon. John Hancock for reelection to Congress, by acclamation.

After a prolonged conference, the Liberal Democratic and Reform Convention at New Orleans failed to agree. Subsequently Pinchback, of the Republican Convention, made a proposition to the Liberals, giving the Pinchbackers the Congressman at large and Secretary of State, thus effecting a fusion of the Liberals and Republicans. The Democrats and Reformers demanded four places on the State ticket, including Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. This was declined, and the Liberal Convention nominated D. B. Penn for Governor.

Caldwell's (Republican) majority in North Carolina, at last accounts, was between 1200 and 1500. All the official returns not in. The Democrats, on account of alleged frauds, purpose contesting the election. The latter claim a Conservative Legislature and a Democratic Senator.

The District Convention at McKinney, August 9th, nominated W. P. McLean to represent the Second District in Congress.

A resolution, by a vote of 172 to 11, was adopted endorsing the action of the Baltimore Convention.

The two Executive Committees, Liberal and Democratic, met at Jackson, Mississippi, August 7th, and a fusion was agreed upon, and a ticket was put in the field. The meeting was harmonious, and the nominations gave satisfaction.

Miscellaneous.

A fire occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 5th; loss, \$65,000.

The machine shops of the Harris-

burg Car Company, of Harrisburg, Penn., were burned on the 4th inst.; loss, \$500,000. Three firemen fatally injured by falling walls.

A man named Telitseke shot Mary Spilgor, in New York, Aug 5th, because she would not marry him. He then tried to drown himself; the police rescued him, and the doctors are about to cure the lady.

Mr. VanVleik, a broker of New York, who has been incarcerated in the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum of that State one year, though perfectly sane, has commenced legal proceedings to expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel have obtained writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of two ladies who, though perfectly sane, have been incarcerated there on bogus certificates. Irvin, late a keeper at the asylum, procures affidavits relating many cruelties, resulting in death, by parties connected with the so-called asylum.

Spotted Tail and the Sioux party were to leave Washington the 10th.

The Cuban steamer *Pioneer* has been dismantled by the Government and tied to the wharf at Newport, and placed in charge of a keeper under the jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

During a severe storm on the 5th, six fishing vessels belonging to Berwick were capsized and all on board drowned.

Several railroad accidents having occurred recently, in which some twenty lives were lost, Parliament is making a close investigation into the cause.

The report that gold has been discovered near Kinsale has caused some excitement throughout Ireland.

The English Government will prosecute twenty-two persons for interference in the Galway elections, including the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clanfort, Capt. Nolan, his brother, Mr. Sebastian Croland and nineteen Roman Catholic priests.

The debate, August 9th, in the House of Commons, on the motion for the removal of Justice Keogh from the bench for his decision in the Galway election case, unseating Capt. Nolan on the ground of undue influence in his election by the priesthood, was bitter on the part of prominent Irish members, who strongly denounced the course of Justice Keogh, which has been approved by the Government. A division of the House was taken, and the Government sustained by one hundred majority.

France.

The Pope has written a letter to President Thiers congratulating the French nation on the success of the new loan, which his Holiness attributes to the refusal of Gouillard, the Minister of Finance, to accept the position of Ambassador to the Court of Italy, the invader and enemy of the Holy See.

Russia.

A dispatch, August 7th, from Neschiril-Nogorod, states that a great conflagration is raging in that city. It broke out in that part of the city where the Annual Fair was held, and has destroyed a vast quantity of valuable goods.

Spain.

King Amadeus has reached Madrid. Don Sebastian met a warm reception, and was visited by the Prefect of the French Department of Cosses Pyrenees, who delivered him a letter from Thiers to the King, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination.

A detailed account of the Cuban war shows that 13,600 rebels have been killed, 70,000 have submitted; 10,000 horses, 5,000 stands of arms and 300 swords were captured.

Mexico.

Several stock-raisers and custom officials were examined before the Commissioners on the 5th at Brownsville, and positive testimony offered that 60,000 head of cattle had been crossed into Mexico near Brownsville during the last seven years. Herds of 400 and 500 have been seen crossing in open daylight. The value of stock taken from that vicinity alone is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Similar depredations have been committed above the city and the spoils divided on the Mexican side of the river. On one occasion a thousand head were driven three days without water, and they all perished on the road. Evidence of the complicity of Mexican officials is abundant.

On the 4th inst. Col. Pedro Valdez, holding a commission in the Federal army of Mexico, crossed the river at the head of an armed band and captured Mr. Abram Gonzales, at his ranch not far from Eagle Pass, and carried him a prisoner into Mexico. He also took several head of horses from the ranch. This act, committed while the Commission is in session, exhibits utter contempt for the United States authorities.

The ports of Matamoros, Camargo, and Meir, on the Rio Grande, which were closed during the revolution, have been opened by the custom authorities, and large quantities of merchandise have been shipped to the interior.

A revolution occurred at Tampico on receipt of news of the death of Juarez. The insurgents shouted, "hurrah for Diaz!" and, "death to Lerdo!" Apart from this, no other disturbance was occasioned by his death.

Congress meets, in extra session, the 10th of September.

Lerdo is candidate for the presidency, and the names of several others are mentioned as competitors.

Lerdo voluntarily ordered an investigation of the outrages committed on Americans at Chespas.

The funeral services of Juarez were an imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon; the streets and houses were draped in mourning; fully seventy thousand spectators lined the streets as the funeral cortege passed.

Angel Iturbide, son of ex-Emperor Iturbide, died at the city of Mexico the same day as Juarez.

Japan.

The Mikado is said to have left Yeddo on the 20th of June, accompanied by twelve 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.

Telegraphic communications between Yeddo, Nagasake, and the rest of mankind, will be completed in a few weeks.

The government has decided on the promulgation of a new form of religion, based upon a consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, to which all will be compelled to conform. The religion is to be enlightened, simple and adapted to common sense, and likely to meet the approval of all classes.

Tea is taken at advanced rates. The Pacific mail steamers are unable to meet the requirements of shippers, and three sailing vessels are under charter for San Francisco. There is enough business offering from Yokohama alone to furnish cargoes for four steamers per month for the summer season. The quality of the tea is superior to that of last season.

The crews of two vessels wrecked on the coast of Formosa are reported to have been massacred by the natives.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From August 3, 1872, to August 10, 1872.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett, 2 subs; address of Hollingsworth changed. Will look into the failure of Mr. Cox's paper.

Edwin Alden, Cinn., O; check received; all right.

Rev Taos A Scurlock, Wallisville, 1 sub with \$3 cash.

David Ayers, Galveston; another subscription, with \$2 cash.

McCormick & Lyon, St. Louis. Letter received.

Rev J C C Black, Texana, notices inserted.

Rev J S McCarver, Belton, 1 sub.

Dr A S Lipscomb, Montgomery, his subscription with \$2 specie. Thanks, in advance, for the promised letters. We will allow the discount as suggested.

Rev L F Palmer, Boston, 1 sub. Have sent you a list; so "stir them up."

Rev Jno Carpenter, Waco, quarterly-meeting appointments inserted.

Rev T G A Tharp, Wheelock, 5 subs. We agree with you; no Methodist family should be without the ADVOCATE, and any other family would be benefited by its perusal. Communication received.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, your view of the account is correct; will write you by mail. Do not doubt that subscriptions will flow in with the circulation of crop money.

Mittie Moses, communication handed to editor. Will write you.

J T Tunnel, Comanche, reports received. The money was received all right; the blunder was ours. We send all missing numbers from 987, the date your subscription expired.

Rev Jno B Denton, Clintons, thanks for attentions.

Rev P W Gravis, Comanche, 1 renewal.

Rev D M Price, Englewood, thanks for items.

Rev E F Boone, Athens, 2 subs from Malakoff with \$4 specie.

Rev J L Lemons, Gay Hill, 2 subs from Brenham. We do not believe your work will prove any exception to the general rule now obtaining; we shall watch for the blaze!

W L Prather, Waco, advertisement inserted.

G W Henderson, Waco, letter received with \$4 cash enclosed.

Rev Jas D Shaw, Waxahachie, 2 subs. Previous remittances acknowledged in 999.

W S Hamilton, San Antonio, letter handed to address.

I R Hitt, Chicago, writes to ascertain the address of Rev Geo West, who came to Texas in 1840. Will try to get the information.

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

Postmaster, Detroit, Michigan, thanks for notice.

Rev H F Johnson, Brookhaven, Miss, see this issue.

H A Strode, Amherst C H, Va, letter received with enclosed check.

Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, change made as requested.

Rev W N Bonner, Rusk, 1 renewal with \$5 gold.

D R Homes, Bryan, address changed.

Rev R H Neely, Bastrop, 4 new subs. Book has been sent you.

H C Haskins, Dallas, address changed.

E W Cawthon, Anderson, letter received with \$7 cash. Will send stamps if to be found.

Mrs H M Kirby, Alta Vista, advertisement inserted. Will send the account.

Rev J S Tucker, Laredo, communication handed to editor.

Rev H V Phillips, Bryan, C A Sterne's paper changed to Palestine.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, check for \$12 coin received. Thanks.

Rev W H Willey, Burkeville, 1 sub with \$2 gold.

Rev R H Neely, Bastrop, sends check for \$6 silver.

Rev C J Lane, Oso, 1 renewal. Account will be sent. Communication handed to editor.

Rev J W Beathard, Hardin, 1 sub. Send money when convenient, but the earlier the better, as it is always welcome.

Hon Gustav Loeffler, Houston, communications received.

Rev Tom Merriweather, Prairie Lea, 4 subs and 1 renewal. Papers mailed as requested.

A S Alford, Shelbyville, communication handed to editor.

Rev J M Bond, Milam, 1 sub. Papers going regularly. We hope mail facilities will improve, and the date of your last looks so.

Rev R H H Barnett, Birdston, communications received.

Rev H M Glass, Butler, one subscriber. Thanks for church items.

Rev James D Shaw, Waxahachie, three renewals and one new subscriber. Remit in post-office order; it is cheapest and safest way. Mrs Briggs' paper attended to. Of course all stock holders pay for their paper.

W S Caldwell, Alto, letter, with 60 cents, received. All right.

Rev H F Gillette, Bayland, report received.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, letter received. The amount collected charged as advised.

Rev N A Duckett, Granberry, five new subscribers. Thanks for items.

Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie, communica-

tion handed to editor. You have certainly had a most gracious time.

Rev T G A Tharp, Wheelock, three subscribers. No trouble for us to attend to such orders. Items received.

A B Johnson, Johnson's Point, report received; it is a model of brevity and conciseness.

E H Adams, Bonham, his renewal, with \$2 cash. Renewed from number 1007.

Rev J B Whittenburg, Navidad, letter handed to editor.

Rev John Goss, Kerrville, one subscriber. Address changed as requested.

S H Summers, Burton, obituary will be inserted.

Rev Joseph T Tally, Winchester, one renewal. Direct letters to Advocate Publishing Co.

Rev H B Smith, Covington, letter handed to editor.

J S Akin, Cedar Grove, his renewal. Money arrangement all right.

J F Evans, Palo Pinto, address of your paper changed. Can't you send us a descriptive letter of Palo Pinto?

Rev T G A Tharp, Wheelock, one more subscriber. Items received.

Rev J H Miller, Lancaster, explanation all right.

Mrs P P Harris, Pond Spring, sends \$1 10 cash for six months' subscription. Direct all letters to Advocate Publishing Co.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, one renewal. Will send the missing numbers.

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

Wm M York, Harrisville, nothing due; paper discontinued.

Phillip Werlein, New Orleans, will change advertisement and insert cut.

Rev A B Duval, Fayetteville, Tenn, papers will be attended to.

Miss E R Evans, Beach View, communication received.

E Garner, Palestine, his renewal with \$2.25 cash, per Cannon & Co.

Subscribers and agents will confer a favor by remitting funds due the Advocate Publishing Company as promptly as possible. Whenever able, it is best to remit by postoffice money order or draft on merchants here.

Married.

HUTCHERSON-KEIZER.—On June 11, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Texana, Jackson county, Texas, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Mr. JAMES H. HUTCHERSON to Miss LILLY KEIZER.

SCOTT-LYNN.—On July 31, 1872, at Snodgrass' Factory, on West Carancahua, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Mr. JOHN SCOTT to Miss MARTHA J. LYNN; all of Jackson county, Texas.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—Receipts for the week show a great improvement over those noted in our last, being some 2 1 bales, and as this increase is regular, we conclude the new season has formally opened. Sales indicate this fact also, they having reached nearly 200 bales on the basis of present quotations. The inquiry for new cotton continues good, and as fast as lots are received they are closed out under a belief that higher prices will not obtain later on.

The tendency of prices on the whole is upward, notwithstanding an advance twice during the week was almost immediately followed by a corresponding decline. Crop reports from the South have been less favorable, and previous calculations of an enormous crop are not, it is now thought, so likely to be realized, the effect being, as was shown in our last, to enhance values until better reports should lessen them. Our own State reports continue favorable, on the whole, but with drouth in some sections; still the opinion gains ground that an insufficiency of labor will prevent the picking of total amount grown.

The following are closing quotations: Low Ordinary..... nominal Good Ordinary..... 16 @ 16 1/2 Low Middling..... 16 3/4 @ 17 Middling..... 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4

Wool.—The market during the week has been without demand, except for best grades, stocks of which, however, are exhausted, leaving a residue consisting of dirty, burry wool, for which there is no call. This latter class has been shipped northward quite freely for the past few days, leaving the supply here inconsiderable and hardly worth quoting. Sales foot about 600 pounds; receipts, 4 sacks; with exports to New York amounting to 318 sacks. We have no change in prices to note, the Northern markets continuing firm but without alteration.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small \$3.50 @ 4; large \$4 @ 4.50 per dozen; turkeys 75c @ \$1 each; geese nominal at \$7 per dozen; eggs \$2m at \$0 @ 25c per dozen; potatoes, sweet \$1.50 @ 1.75 per bushel; Irish firm at \$3.50 @ 4 per barrel; Texas butter of prime quality, choice and sweet scarce and in demand at 25 @ 30c per pound; common in good supply at 20 @ 25c; watermelons, large \$3 per dozen; musk melons, none in the market; peaches sell at \$2 @ 3 per bushel for common and \$3 @ 5 for large; tomatoes, \$2 per bushel; okra \$2 per bushel; grapes nominal; apples \$6 @ 6.50 per barrel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.

Church Notices.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND. Port Sullivan, at Cameron, August 17, 18. San Gabriel, at Sally, August 24, 25. Sugar Loaf, at New Olive, Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Valley Mills, at Bosqueville, Sept. 7, 8. Gatesville cir., Sept. 14, 15. Gatesville sta., Sept. 21, 22. Belton cir., at Live Oak, Sept. 28, 29. Lampasas, at Mud Spring, Oct. 5, 6. Georgetown, at Round Rock, Oct. 12, 13. Leon, at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 20. J. CARPENTER, P. E.

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. Concrete cir., at Irish creek, Aug. 17. Navidad miss., at Rickman's chapel, Sept. 21. Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28. Hallettsville, cir., at Andrews 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 Bremond, 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 sta., August 24, 25. Springfield cir., August 31, September 1. Fairfield cir., at Lake Chapel, September 7, 8. Butler cir., September 14, 15. Centerville 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. 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 Lagartavilla, Sept. 21, 22. Nueces 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; Chatfield 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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

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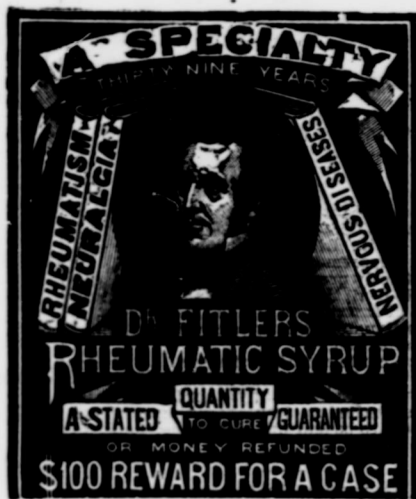
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 jun26-6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21-ly

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. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-ly

Beware.—The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of and as substitutes for Simmons' Liver Regulator. Buy only from respectable druggists and see that it is put up in square packages, and has the signature of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zellin & Co. on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware!

The tangled, rigid, non-elastic lock-stitch is altogether ill-adapted for family sewing, and the complicated and cumbersome machinery required to construct that stitch makes sewing difficult, and, to delicate persons, positively injurious. On the other hand, the mechanical perfection of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine is such that, while the seam is the most elastic and secure known, the most delicate people may earn a livelihood by it, if necessary, with positive benefit to health. jly24-4t

A Stubborn Fact.—There are scarcely any diseases in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious diseases which might have been avoided by a timely use of Cathartic Medicines. For this purpose, DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are confidently recommended; they are mild, safe, prompt and uniform in their action. They contain no mercury. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and they may be taken at any time.

MILLEN, BURKE CO., GA., Oct. 28, 1869. Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Sir—We have been engaged for some time in selling your preparations, and it affords us pleasure to say that in every instance they have given perfect satisfaction. We can more particularly speak of your Sarsaparilla, Liver Pills and Pain Alleviator, as being all they are represented to be, having used them in our own families with marked success; and would advise every family to keep a supply on hand, as they may be the means of saving many dollars in doctor's bills, and alleviating much pain and suffering. Very truly yours, GRAY & DANIEL,

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Imparts a Natural Color. may29-ly

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

The next session of this institution will commence on the third Thursday (19th) of September, 1872, and continue without intermission until the fourth Thursday in June, 1873. The instruction embraces thorough

Classical, Literary and Scientific Courses, together with the Professional departments of Law and Engineering.

The entire expenses for the session of nine months need not exceed \$250 or \$225, according to the price of Board. Arrangements are also made for messing, by which students may reduce their expenses to \$250 per session.

For further information, address G. W. C. LEE, President, or WM. DOLD, Clerk of Faculty. July 26, 1872. aug7 4t.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The session commences on October 1st. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For Catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty. aug7 4t.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year September 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, aug7 4m 17 West 42d street, New York.

TEACHER WANTED.

A teacher for the "Round Mountain Educational Company" School. Persons applying will please state references, etc. School to commence 1st of September. Address THOMAS SALTER, Sec'y. Round Mountain Educational Company. ROUND MOUNTAIN, BLANCO CO., TEXAS. july17-1m.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.,

Will begin its 23d Annual Session September 19th, 1872. Than this no College ranks higher. The President, Rev. W. A. HARRIS, is aided by twenty teachers and officers. System of teaching thorough and based upon the plan of the University of Virginia. English Science and Literature are taught by experienced graduates of our first Universities and Colleges. French is taught by a Native Master of the Language; Music by six Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most distinguished Vocal Teachers of the South. Great attention paid to the special training of the voice.

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

Buildings elegant—fanned by purest breezes, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery for thirty miles along the beautiful Valley of Virginia, making it one of the most delightful College homes in the Union.

It is attended by over one hundred boarding pupils, from the States reaching from Maryland to Texas.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

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

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

Young ladies committed to the care of Prof. HARRIS will enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training rarely found.

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

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

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TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE YEAR:

Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$240. Music and other extras moderate. For Catalogue of fifty-four pages, Address Rev. W. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Va. aug7 5t

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Or, REV. ALEX. G. BROWN, Sec'y, jly30 1m Postoffice, Ashland, Va.

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. Expenses moderate. Huntsville is accessible by railroad from all parts of the State.

For information, or Catalogue, address Dr. SAMUEL D. SANDERS, jy30 6t President.

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.

The exercises will open the first Monday in September next.

Rates of Tuition, payable half term of five months in advance: Primary classes, \$20 per annum; Elementary classes, \$30 per annum; Advanced English and Classical classes, \$40 per annum; German (extra) \$10 per annum. B. D. DASHIELL, Secretary Trustees, july31-2m.

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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.

To those contemplating the making of Engineering a profession, this school will offer advantages unsurpassed by any other in the State. Attention is called to circulars giving complete information, to be had on addressing the Principal, Amherst C. H., Va.

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AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 & 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

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

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

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

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

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6th. Send us marks and Gln 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.

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nov17-1v

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

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FARM HANDS, MECHANICS,

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jan17 1y

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Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june24t

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head.

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june12-6m