

Christian Advocate.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

[Whole No. 1007

Texas Christian Advocate.

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OF ANY

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sep25 1m

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sep1-1y

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The Municipal Authorities of Houston have by ordinance GUARANTEED that, should Houston be selected as the State Capital, they will secure and give to the State of Texas—

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nov14 1y

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Address D. C. VAN NORMAN,
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The ASBESTOS ROOFING is like thick leather; water, acid, spark and cinder proof, and FIVE FIRST premiums from State Fairs prove it to be "the BEST ARTICLE in the market." A large supply of the above articles are kept on hand and sold low. Descriptive pamphlets furnished. Orders solicited and promptly filled by

B. S. PARSONS, Galveston.

E. W. LONG & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of the

UTLEY IMPROVED COTTON PRESS,

Cor. Strand and Bath Avenue,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Send for Circular, Price List, etc. sep11-1m

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First prize in New York State this and last year. Address or apply to

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LEE, M'BRIDE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,

(Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

aug3-1y

TEXAS AGENCY OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, La., insures all kinds of risks, Gins and Gin-houses.

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38 Tremont St., up stairs.

Agents wanted in every town in the State.
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—AND—

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

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may1-1y

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

I will guarantee to

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1007

THE NIGHT.

BY REV. GEO. A. JACKSON.

With soul all swayed and tossed,
As if life's star were lost,
Or curse my path had crossed,
I walked abroad.

In majesty there rolled,
Just burst from cloudy fold,
E'en yet embossed with gold,
The harvest moon.

Then, tempest-tossed and swayed,
Not far or long I strayed
Ere I my steps delayed
To view the Night.

The Night--all brightly starred,
With lance-like cloudlets barred,
Nor storm nor tempest-jarred--
It spoke to me:

"Oh! soul, why thus dismayed?
Why thus 'gainst self arrayed?
Of what art thou afraid?
Hast thou no trust?"

"Oh! Night," I made reply,
"That, too, hath been my cry:
It doth my power defy.
Dost thou know thyself?"

"Oh! soul," the silence said,
"Thou art a creature made;
Thy being must be stayed
On Him above;

"By whom my hosts are led,
By whom all life is fed.
By Him it hath been said,
In Me is rest.

"His help hast thou not spurned,
For whom thou shouldst have yearned,
And, heedless, hast not learned
In Him to trust?"

With sadness still oppressed,
But yet not all unblest,
For pointing me to rest,
I thanked the Night.

Texas Resources.

Paris--Lamar County.

MR. EDITOR--I have been visiting the different points of most commercial interest in this attractive portion of our widely extended State. At length I have "brought up" at Paris, which claims to be the most populous, and is, in many respects, the most interesting town in all Northern Texas. Locally, it is beautiful for situation, being elevated and undulating, and embosomed in and encircled by an abundance of shade trees--a great desideratum in a prairie region of country. The court-house is surrounded by a dense shade of locust and China trees of apparently vigorous growth. An abundant supply of your beautiful umbrella China trees is a great desideratum throughout all this region. Paris is said to contain a population of four thousand. I should think that this was not an exaggerated estimate. It is gradually increasing in numbers, and improving in buildings. Its prosperity is apparently on a permanent basis.

I was surprised that, with the many good things and useful institutions, I found in Paris there was not a single well-supplied book store, the only establishment bearing that name not having on hand, all told, one hundred volumes of miscellaneous books, the balance of the stock being school books. I entertain hopes of an early improvement in that respect. There exists here a good opening for an enterprising book-seller. More than one party are entertaining the idea of the inauguration of such an enterprise.

Among the public buildings of Paris are four respectable Protestant church edifices, to which two more will soon

be added. Two educational buildings, in each of which are seminaries of learning, under the control of well-qualified professors, assisted by able teachers, are to be found in the suburbs of Paris.

I have had the pleasure of meeting here many old acquaintances, among whom were Colonel Fowler, brother of Rev. Littleton Fowler, and George W. Wright, Esq., both of whom I met as members of Congress in the Republic of Texas, which met at Houston in 1839-40, during which session the writer was a reporter of the House of Representatives.

A large immigration to this part of Texas is anticipated during the approaching season. The health is good. The average yield of agricultural products is in excess of any previous year. The price of uncultivated land varies from three to eight dollars per acre.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

Trinity Valley.

We extract from *Our Home Journal* the following letter, written from Cold Springs, Polk county, July 24, 1872:

As my crops are now laid by, I can spare a few moments to inform you of the result. With the exception of too much rain during planting time, we have had a splendid season, and as the rains generally came on Saturdays and Sundays, they did not interfere much with our work; and, considering my force and some late planting, my crops are excellent, and my gratification as to the result is in the extreme.

I have about one-third each of cotton, cane and corn. The stubble cane was injured by the freeze last winter, but I replanted with corn, and will make about half a crop of each. I am now cultivating cane more flat and level; will cut lower and cover better hereafter. My plant cane has the best stand I have ever seen, and is jointing finely.

I have the "Improved Dickson" cotton and "Dickson's Golden Prolific" planted. I will not here lose the opportunity to speak in highest praise of the last named variety. My friend B. says it will all average a bale and a quarter to the acre. Up to this time I have not seen nor heard of a worm in the neighborhood, and I am of the opinion that the freeze last winter used them up, so that it will take several seasons for them to get in full force again.

I have some "Monmoth Dent" corn planted, and can recommend it very highly for a part crop. It is very early and productive, bears crowding, but matures so early the weavils get into it before it is housed.

My prospects for a meat crop are very good. My original Chester boar is dead, but he has left his mark behind, and so perceptible that "he who runs may read." Fruit, flowers and vegetables are in abundance.

During the war, if a man said Confederate money was not good, it was a sure sign he had none; and now, if I hear a man complain of his crops this year, I set him down as either working very, very poor land, or else not working himself.

Our country is making some improvements, and we will soon have a railroad connection to Cairo and St. Louis. The price of land does not ad-

vance any, but stock has advanced about twenty-five to fifty per cent. I understand Mr. C. is asking \$15 for beeves. Wolves are coming in again upon Kukapoo, and a larger number of whelps are noticed than usual. This is a fine country, and offers many inducements to emigrants, but to such as are afraid of chills and fever, and can't start a fire without a pine-knot, I would not recommend it.

TRINITY RIVER FARMER.

Small Marketing.

There are now in use on the Michigan Central Railroad fifty-one cars fitted expressly for carrying butter, beef and eggs from Chicago to Boston and New York. An average of four of these loaded cars start East each day, and are inspected and re-iced at Detroit before they go further. Each car consumes four tons of ice on the trip.

We clip the above item from a Western paper, and commend it to the attention of our Texas farmers whose homes lie along any of our railroad lines. The garden, orchard and dairy have heretofore been cultivated for table use alone. No market heretofore could be found, and the idea of raising cabbages, beans and English peas, peaches and figs for sale, has not been included in the farmer's calculations. Things are fast changing. A market will soon be provided for every article that can be raised. Our early seasons give us in this respect peculiar advantages. To avail ourselves of them, our gardens must be well cultivated, so that the full benefit of the early seasons may be secured. In less than five years from this time the small garden and fruit trade of Texas will be among its most important branches of industry.

Railroad Intelligence.

Our readers are aware that, according to the terms of the Texas and Pacific charter, 500 miles of road have to be constructed and in running order by the first of January, 1874. We are informed that it is the intention of Col. Scott to finish the work in advance of the time. Every preparation is being made on the part of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company for the rapid construction of their lines of road from Longview to Fort Worth, and from Marshall to Jefferson, and from Jefferson to Fort Worth. The time for construction and equipment of the road from Marshall to Jefferson is limited to the 15th of December, and from Jefferson to the crossing of the Texas Central, in Grayson county, to July 1, 1873, and completion of the road to Fort Worth, October of the same year. The construction of the road from Longview to Dallas, and thence to Fort Worth, is to be accomplished with like energy and rapidity as the lines of the Trans-Continental. The number of miles of road to be built as above is nearly 500, and when completed will be the longest line of roads in Texas, and equal in miles to all the other completed roads in the State.

In the meantime the International road is being pushed forward with great

energy, and, in all probability, will reach this place before twelve months.

Hitherto the West has far outstripped the East in railroads, but in twelve months from now the scene will be changed, and within two years more the entire State, in all probability, will be chequered with these great agencies of civilization and progress. Their construction will cause the expenditure of vast sums of money in Texas, will bring immigration and capital, lead to the establishment of manufactures, and stimulate enterprise to an extent hitherto unknown.--*Jefferson Times*.

TIMBER FOR TEXAS PRAIRIE LAND. Scarcity of timber is urged as an objection to much of the prairie lands of Texas, otherwise the most desirable lands of this State. To relieve the minds of many who believe that, from this cause, such class of land must always be of secondary valuation, we say that if a little energy and perseverance are exercised, almost any tract of land in Texas can be well wooded in three or four years' time. The seed of the black locust, in four years from the time of planting, will yield durable timber in abundance, which can be used for almost any purpose. The bois d'arc cannot be surpassed for hedging, and proves invaluable in many instances where firm and very substantial timber is needed. Its growth is also rapid. The long-leaf China thrives well in Texas, and can be adapted to many uses. On the farm of Mr. W. M. Wilson, within three miles of Austin, we have seen this tree from fifteen to twenty feet high, and only of three years' growth. If alone for the amount of fire-wood yielded, we believe that our farmers would be well rewarded for their labor in planting this tree on an extensive scale. Energy, patience and perseverance are only needed to produce the most satisfactory results in this direction.--*Land Register*.

We are informed by some of our merchants who made their purchase of fall stock in Galveston this season, that they have bought goods cheaper than ever before, this side of New York, and even the difference between New York and Galveston, freights to be added, is so slight as to hardly justify a trip to New York. Really unless the country merchant wishes to buy a very heavy stock, the difference is in favor of Galveston.

We see no reason why Galveston, with a line of steamers in direct communication with Europe, and being the best cotton market in the south, may not successfully compete with any other market in the United States. We believe that she is to-day the best market in the South.--*Texas Intelligencer*.

A large colony is forming in Pennsylvania to locate and settle on the Wichita river, in the Indian region. Col. Lippard, the Texas immigration agent, is also making arrangements for a large colony from the Western States, in company with Col. Crosby, New York *Tribune* correspondent, and others. Col. Lippard is doing a good work for Texas, and his efforts should command the cordial co-operation of our citizens.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. Wm. Monk sends us good news from San Saba, in Northwest Texas Conference:

We commenced our third quarterly meeting for San Saba mission with but little ministerial aid, having only two local and one Protestant Methodist preachers. But we went to work in earnest, and God's power was displayed in the conversion of eight souls, and in reclaiming many backsliders. We organized a class of seventeen members. It would have done your soul good to have heard the shout of new-born souls mingling with the triumphant song of the Christian. There is no telling the amount of good that might have been done could we have continued the meeting, but my appointments called me on.

We wish we could have heard those shouts, but it does our soul good to hear Brother Monk tell about it. Brother Monk adds:

We had to close an interesting meeting in Brown county yesterday morning, because we were not able to carry it on. I am almost worn out—faint, yet pursuing. I have to travel alone the most of the time; yet not alone. God is with me. Should I fall by the hand of the savage, just say in the dear *Advocate* that I died at my post.

A more recent letter from Brother Monk adds:

We are having some gracious meetings. At our quarterly meeting, on the Comanche mission, there had been some twenty-five conversions up to the time I left.

Rev. L. Ercanbrack reports the prospects of the work on Webberville circuit, Texas Conference:

We closed a meeting last night at Webberville. We had two conversions, and the members considerably revived. We have had between forty and fifty conversions on the circuit this year, and some thirty-five or forty accessions. I have several meetings yet.

Rev. E. G. Duval, Rancho circuit, West Texas Conference, writes:

I commenced a meeting at Rancho on Saturday before the first Sunday in September. It continued for six days, and resulted in the reviving of the church and two accessions. Rev. E. Y. Seale, Presiding Elder of Goliad district, was with us and preached with power, and rendered good service in the altar. There was great interest manifest during the meeting. There was also much interest manifest at "Sandies Chapel," embracing the third Sunday in August.

Rev. Samuel Morris, of Tyler mission, East Texas Conference, writes, August 20th, of a gracious revival on his work:

We observed Friday as a day of fasting and prayer, and had prayer-meeting at the church. On Saturday morning the Rev. L. R. Dennis, our Presiding Elder, though very feeble physically, preached, at the close of which Christians were shouting happy. He remained with us until Monday evening, doing valuable service. Rev. E. B. Zachry, L.D., of our mission, remained until Wednesday morning. If all the local preachers would work like Brother Z., they would be a mighty power in the Church of God. After these brethren left, the altar was still crowded, and souls were converted at every coming together. We continued until the next Sabbath night, and would not have closed even then had it not been for previous engagements that could not be deferred. There were over thirty persons at the

altar the last night, and five conversions. More than fifty souls professed faith in Christ. Thirty-seven were received into full communion in our church according to our rules, and five candidates yet to be received. Another that I know will join our church. The revival fire is spreading all over our country. I hardly know what to think of the signs of the time. I never saw a more general move.

The *Georgetown Record* says the Methodists of that place intend building a handsome parsonage. Capt. J. C. S. Morrow has generously donated a half block of lots for that purpose.

Rev. G. S. Sandel, of Huntsville station, reports from his work:

We observed the Week of Prayer on my charge; did not have much visible interest. Since the railroad reached us many of our citizens have seemed to take but little interest in religion. The indifference is really alarming. One of the chief causes of this religious apathy arises from the excessive rage for dancing. Christianity and balls never flourish together, especially where members of the church participate in them. I have no doubt that dancing has done more injury to young professors of religion than all the drinking houses and gambling saloons. Not that dancing is worse than drinking and gambling, but that young people are more easily decoyed into it. How strange that persons who have solemnly pledged to "renounce the vain pomp and glory of the world," will suffer themselves to be led into this fashionable folly. It is my solemn conviction that no devoted Christian was ever an habitual dancer, and that where persons frequently indulge in it, it is an evidence that they have never been converted, or else they have apostatized.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We see it stated, by the *Central Methodist*, that Bishop Kavanaugh, fresh from camp-meeting labors in Missouri, reached the camp-meeting near Millersberg, Virginia, and preached with extraordinary power. He has been preaching a half century.

Rev. Dr. Pierce is yet with his brethren in this world. He writes to the *Southern Advocate* that he is trying to get well. If his friends will permit him to rest, he may be spared for years to come.

We learn from the *St. Louis Advocate* that Bishop Marvin has returned from his visit to the churches in Montana. He aided the church in raising \$3000 to discharge the indebtedness upon our church building in Helena. He held an informal conference with the preachers, which was a pleasant and profitable reunion.

The *St. Louis Advocate* of September 4th says that Bishop Pierce passed through that city the previous week on his way to the Western Conference at Nebraska City, which convened the 4th inst. His nephew, Thomas Pierce, was with him, having been transferred to the Western Conference from the North Georgia Conference.

The sixth session of the Illinois Conference closed September 9th, Bishop Marvin presiding. It was held at Rushville. The Bishop reports in the *St. Louis Advocate* that the past year has been one of decided prosperity. A fine year's work has been done in church building. The Sunday-school statistics show progress,

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Bishop Foster held the first session of the Rocky Mountain Conference of the M. E. Church at Salt Lake City August 8th. The statistics show for the Territories of Utah and Montana 201 members; fourteen probationers; five churches valued at \$40,000; twelve Sunday-schools; eighty officers and teachers, and 733 scholars.

As "something new under the sun," the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* announces the first session of the Dixon District Conference under the new law authorizing and defining the powers of such conferences. It reports the session interesting, harmonious and profitable. This new sensation among our Northern brethren has for several years been an accepted institution with the Southern branch of the church.

We learn from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* that recently Rev. I. Vickers was called from his pulpit by duties at another point, and his wife supplied his place in the pulpit. Brother Vickers is better off than the majority of preachers.

EPISCOPAL.

The advocates of a thorough revision of the Liturgy of the Irish Episcopal Church are much encouraged by the recent letter of the English Archbishops in reply to Lord Shaftesbury's memorial on the Athanasian creed. They are hopeful that the Irish branch of the church may be permitted to make such alterations in any part of the services without being disowned by the English Church.

The Bishop of Oxford has expressed his disapproval of one of his clergy for officiating in an English Episcopal chapel in Scotland, regarding it as an act of schism toward the Scotch Episcopal Church.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is engaged in preparing a memoir of the late Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina. Dr. Thornwell was one of the most eloquent preachers of his church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Two Gypsy children were baptized in the Presbyterian church in Bloomington, Indiana, under the names of Dolly Varden and Fashion.

Buffalo, New York, has a population of 150,000, in which there are eight Presbyterian churches, with a membership of 2478. Rochester is more strongly Presbyterian. In a population of 65,000, there are eight churches and 3279 members.

From the report of Dr. Hatfield, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we learn that in 1870 there were 4238 ministers, 4526 churches, 446,561 communicants, and that the total contributions were \$8,440,121. In 1872 they sum up as follows: Ministers, 4441; churches, 4730; communicants, 468,164, and the contributions have reached \$16,086,526. These figures indicate progression.

CONGREGATIONAL.

A Congregational church in San Francisco has introduced a cornet as an accompaniment to the organ, and to aid in rendering the congregational singing more effective. This does not

accord with our musical taste, but then our taste in music is not the law of another man's conscience.

One of the Congregational societies in Chicago will have a free library in the basement, and a fund of \$3000, the interest of which will pay for the services of a young lady librarian. It is the gift of one of its members. Would that every church was supplied with such members.

Maine has 242 Congregational churches, 168 ministers, of whom sixty are pastors, and a membership of 19,462.

A writer in the *Examiner and Chronicle* tells the following incident in connection with the baptism of Miss Smiley by Mr. Pentecost, a Baptist minister, which indicates that close communion was not in their minds:

At the close of the baptism a little episode occurred—on which Miss Smiley laid great stress—that has not been made public. The pastor went to a private house to administer the Lord's Supper. Miss Smiley went also, and with members of different denominations partook of the Supper. This 'mixed communion' Miss Smiley regarded as providential, and accepted it and spoke of it as a sign from the Master that her baptism was approved on high.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions has appointed Rev. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, Ohio, to take charge of the work of training, in the city of Rome, a body of men who shall work as evangelists through Italy.

BAPTIST.

The Baptists are engaged in raising a fund of \$500,000 to aid new congregations in the erection of houses of worship. \$300,000 has been raised.

The Baptists in England and Wales have upwards of 300 churches of 25 members or less; 1040 churches of from 25 to 100 members; 846 of from 100 to 250; 140 of from 250 to 500; and 32 of 500 or upwards. The Baptist Churches are exhibiting much vigor in their movements.

The General Association of Colored Baptists met in Georgetown, Kentucky, August 14th. In 1868 this General Association numbered 27 churches; now they number 112, with a membership of 25,000. The Baptists, in anti-bellum days, labored faithfully among the colored people, and the good seed is visible in the prosperity of their colored organizations.

The Baptist missionary in Rome, Dr. Cote, writes that he has been offered an excellent site, between the old and new parts of the city, for a chapel. Several candidates have been baptized in Civita Vecchia, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

LUTHERAN.

There are but fourteen German Lutheran Churches in New York.

The formation of another Synod for the Danish Lutheran Church is being advocated. The *Lutheran Observer* deplors further division among the Scandinavians, as they have already formed six bodies.

UNITARIAN.

It is said that there are but two or three Unitarian Churches in Pennsylvania. One of them, at Northumberland, a town of 2000 inhabitants, was founded by the famous Priestley last century, when he sought refuge from persecution in England on account of his religious opinions.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, August 31, 1872.

As Messrs. Hurley & Co. mean to introduce steam cultivation into Texas, your readers may like to hear what results are attained by the system in this country.

What can be done with the steam plough? is naturally the first question. Well, choose a light soil and a dry time, and the plough will break up fifty acres or more in a day.

Deep culture is perhaps not so important in your virgin soil as with us, but there is some land even in Texas which would yield all the better for it.

We have had several good steam-cultivators in the market for many years past, but among them all, says Lord Dunmore, "nothing can beat the double engine system of Messrs. John Fowler & Co., of Leeds," and I believe the most reliable authorities will endorse this opinion.

plements after it, and which he considers may be the cheapest arrangement on light soils in dry weather. It is not adapted for general planting, as the wheels are apt to slip on moist land, but a machine of this kind can be made extremely useful on a farm, and turned to a variety of purposes.

I have left myself little space for any other topics this week. The emigration movement is making steady progress. Applications for passages from agricultural laborers of the best class, and other kinds of work-people, continue to flow in, and we shall be able to make you a good selection.

San Augustine District Conference.

San Augustine District Conference convened on the 16th inst., in the town of Centre, J. W. Mills, presiding.

All the charges represented save two. Two pastors absent. Lay representation good. The Conference was a perfect success in every particular.

Committees were appointed on Ministerial Efficiency, Discipline, Temperance, Sunday-schools, Church Property and Missions.

The reports were read, received and adopted.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.—Attendance upon the Lord's Supper good. Infant baptism lamentably neglected by parents. Church meetings almost entirely neglected. On three of the charges attendance upon the ordinances neglected for the want of ordained pastors.

FINANCE.—Amount assessed pastors and presiding elders, \$4899; paid, \$1378 20. (Think of eleven families subsisting eight months upon the poor pittance that has been paid the preachers of the San Augustine district! Aye, members of the church, look at and weigh these figures, and ask yourselves the question, "Have I done my duty?")

The following delegates were elected to the ensuing Annual Conference: L. V. Greer, R. C. Armstrong, T. G. Ragan and J. D. Blanton. Alternates—G. P. Parks, W. C. Caraway, Sanford Snyder and James M. Welch.

San Augustine was chosen as the place for holding the next district conference.

The conference passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, while we prize all the papers of the church, we most heartily endorse the management of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and pledge ourselves to its support.

The business was dispatched expeditiously and harmoniously. Religious services, aside from prayer-meetings held in the conference room, were

regular at 11 A. M. and candle-light. The congregations were very large, and be it said to the honor of the good people of Centre, who so liberally supported the conference, the most orderly I have ever seen in my life. The meeting was very interesting; all felt that it was good to be in attendance. The blessed Lord was with us in power, pouring out his Holy Spirit upon us. Up to Sunday night there had been seven conversions and about the same number of accessions. The church was very much revived. As the meeting advanced the work deepened and extended. The altar was filled with penitents crying for mercy.

The conference adjourned on the afternoon of the 18th, but all remained until after the Sabbath exercises—a majority until Monday. Leaving on Monday, I am not advised as to the final result of the meeting.

R. C. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

JASPER, Aug. 30, 1872.

Methodism in Texas--Houston City--Correction.

O. Fisher was stationed in the city of Houston in the years 1846-47-48; the first by Bishop Soule, the second by Bishop Paine, and the third time by Bishop Capers.

In the fall of 1846 was the great revival. Meetings were held daily for near seven weeks. Supposed to be, of all classes, about one hundred and fifty conversions. After this revival, Mr. Fisher, at the request of his Official Board, made the tour of the Southern States in order to raise money to pay the church debt. He visited New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee, Auburn, Ala., Lagrange, Columbus, Macon, (where he met the Georgia Conference in session under Bishop Capers,) Athens, Washington, Madison, and Augusta, Ga., and next the South Carolina Conference, at Charleston, Bishop Capers presiding. Returning, he visited Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and Prattville and Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he found the Alabama Conference in session under Bishop Soule. He returned by way of Greensboro, Demopolis, to Mobile and New Orleans, where he met Bishop Paine for the first time and Rev. Jas. E. Ferguson, on his way to Texas. All three crossed the gulf together.

It was during Mr. Fisher's absence on his tour that Rev. Mr. Sullivan died. Mrs. F. ministered to him in his last sickness, and was deeply impressed with the facts of his victorious death. It was in the latter part of 1847 that Mrs. Fisher died, of yellow fever. (We had no yellow fever in 1846.) Mr. Tryon, of the Baptist Church, died about the same time. In the latter part of the year 1848 was the great epidemic, in which Jas. A. Fisher, son of Rev. O. Fisher, was taken away. The scourge was frightful, and report said about three hundred and fifty persons fell by the destroyer. This year, 1848, at the unanimous request of the Texas Conference, O. Fisher attempted the publication of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in Houston. To enable him to do that, he was appointed missionary to the colored people; R. H. Belvin was in charge of the whites. The church conference did not furnish one dollar to assist in starting the paper. A missionary appropriation of one hundred dollars was made for the support of himself and family! About one-half of that was paid him. His own private means were very limited, and yet, in good faith, he purchased a press and material, and went to work to carry out the wishes of his conference. They had promised to get subscribers for the paper, and believed the thing would go. In a few months, however, the publisher found his own means exhausted; cash did not come in sufficiently to meet current expenses. Many who had subscribed failed to pay; have not paid yet! And as a

prudent man foresees the evil and hides himself, Mr. Fisher saw clearly that he must shape his business to a safe wind up as soon as possible. By disposing of press and all the fixtures of his office, and nearly all his personal property, he was enabled to meet all his liabilities. The church never paid a dollar of his debts, nor was it requested to do so. But this brief publishing enterprise left him very poor.

His son died during his father's absence in Washington county, where he was detained by a serious injury, caused by the running away of his horse while assisting Rev. Mr. Thrall in holding a four days' meeting in the "Post Oaks," in Washington county. His physicians believed his recovery impossible, and plainly told him so. But, by the mercy of God, he was able to go abroad in about six weeks. And his first news from Houston was the death of his son! This was to him a sore trial. James A. was a child of great promise; was evidently converted to God before he was five years old; was a natural genius.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, August, 1872.

Out this Out.

The time of the Annual Conference is near at hand. It is important that accurate—strictly truthful—statistics be secured. This can be done only by proper system. We give below the information called for in the official blanks issued from the Publishing House at Nashville:

Let each preacher take a half-sheet of foolscap paper, write at the top the heading for statistics, as given below, then trace down the right hand of the page lines for dollars and cents, and write the items called for at the left after the manner given below. Fill the items called for, not from memory nor by guess, but from the church records. Fold it neatly, and carry it to the conference room on the first morning of the session, and hand it to the secretary. If you cannot go to conference, mail it two weeks in advance of the session to the care of the preacher stationed at the place of meeting. By doing all this you will do something toward maintaining a good conscience; you will greatly facilitate business; you will help the secretary, and you will disseminate through the world correct and useful information.

EX-SECRETARY.

[FORM OF REPORT.]

Report from—Cir.,—Dist., By— Date—

Table with columns for Members, Sunday-schools, Church Property, and Salary, listing various categories like White Members, Colored Members, Local Preachers, Schools, etc.

Correspondence.

Is there Not a Cause?

MR. EDITOR—In the town in which I live—no matter what name, and as to the county, no difference—we have just passed through the Week of Prayer recommended by the chief overseers of the church. The meeting was protracted two full weeks, having prayer-meeting in the morning and preaching in the evening. We trust that some good was accomplished. There were six or seven conversions, and some few mourners left at the altar, but the meeting by no means came up to our expectation; and mortifying as it, we are compelled to acknowledge that it was a partial failure. Can there be anything amiss in instituting an inquiry into the cause, or causes, of this partial failure, and see if we cannot profit in the future by the past? We may institute a few interrogations without attempting their solution:

Then, what was the cause? The pastor did his duty faithfully on the occasion. He is an excellent preacher; manifested much zeal for God in the salvation of souls; never was a man more earnest and importunate in his appeals: but to little effect. What was the matter? He had but little ministerial help, and with a few exceptions, the church members stood aloof. I never saw a meeting continue so long and the church members take so little interest. But may there not be a cause lying back of this that it might not be amiss to inquire into? Has there been a sufficient amount of home piety?—close walking with God?—every-day, fireside piety among the members? If not, may there not be a cause for that? Has the church done its duty in paying up the preacher and attending to all his temporal wants? Have they brought their gifts into the store-house to try the Lord therewith, to see if he would not pour out a blessing? If not, may there not be still another cause lying back of that? Has the preacher attended faithfully to his pastoral duties? Has he visited from house to house, prayed with the families and instructed the children, according to the rule of our Discipline? If so, has he punctually attended the class-meetings, and examined closely into the spiritual state of each member, that he might know how to exhort, reprove, rebuke or encourage as occasion may require? Has he been present at the Sunday-school to talk to the children? Has he who is appointed to watch over souls, to feed the flock of God which was purchased with the blood of his Son, done all this work faithfully? Has he exercised the discipline of the church, and either reclaimed the "dead branches of the true vine," or lopped them off? Or has he allowed immoral members to encumber the church? Has he allowed church members to sell whisky, and drink whisky, and remain in the church? Have church members been allowed to visit the theatre, monkey shows and circusses without being dealt with? Have they been allowed to visit balls, and dancing parties, and even engage in the dance, and still remain in the church? Have church members been permitted to have balls at their houses without being called to account? Is there not much worldly-mindedness in the church? Is there not a great want of spirituality in the church? Have we not many church members who study more and make greater sacrifices to increase their worldly possessions than for the salvation of their children? Is there not much pride in the church? Do church members take as much pains in their closets to prepare the mind and heart for divine service as they do at the toilet or glass?

Oh, Mr. Editor, these are close, heart-searching questions, that should

awaken thought and serious reflection in every pious heart. I do not pretend to answer any of them. I leave them with those concerned to answer in their own consciences, between themselves and their God, and in view of the great day. INQUIRER.
August 20, 1872.

From Paris, Texas.

The town contains six distinct evangelical church organizations, with each of which is connected a denominational Sunday-school. I regret to say that no one of the libraries of these Sunday-schools is adequately supplied with useful literature. This is the more to be regretted, as, at the present time, suitable Sunday-school publications, whether of a denominational or non-sectarian character, are so easily procured. By all means, let the rising race be well supplied with useful reading matter. As a man (or a boy or girl) reads, so he thinks; and as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.

I was pleased to find the churches and seminaries of learning of the place acting in concert and with entire harmony—each laboring diligently to cultivate its own field.

Two temperance organizations exist, and one said to be in a flourishing condition, in this town.

A county Bible society, having a well supplied Bible depository in Paris, is in existence. I regretted to learn that measures had not been taken to supply each family in Lamar county with a copy of the Scriptures. But few counties in Northern Texas have made a canvass of their respective counties, with reference to a general supply, since the close of the war.

I find the Methodist church decidedly in advance of all its sister denominations in Paris. By its pastor, whose acquaintance I was pleased to make, and who is reported to be quite an able preacher and faithful and diligent pastor, I learned the membership of his church was near two hundred. I regretted to find that but few religious papers were taken in this region. Every family should receive and pay for the organ of the church to which it belongs.

By invitation, I delivered two addresses in Paris—one on Sunday-schools, the other on early religious training without reference to Sunday-schools. On each occasion I was favored with larger audiences than I anticipated. B.

A Recent Tour.

On Saturday before the second Sunday in July we commenced a meeting at Pleasant Grove, ten miles east of Crockett. Brother D. P. Cullin, my presiding elder, was with me, and, though in feeble health, did much of the preaching and altar work. I also had the assistance of Brother Bonner for one or two days, who labored faithfully. Brother Wm. C. Collins, now of Sabine Pass, but who preceded me on this circuit for the past two years, came into the meeting on Monday and continued to the end, doing valuable service. I had to leave on Thursday to meet my next appointment on the lower portion of the work, about thirty-five miles distant. But the meeting was carried on by Brothers Cullin and Collins until the next Sunday. The result was twelve conversions, sixteen accessions, a good missionary and conference collection, and the piety of the church greatly improved. To God be all the glory! This makes about fifty accessions to the M. E. Church, South, on the Crockett circuit for the present year up to this time. I regretted having to leave just at the time I did, as my district conference is now in session at Pennington, but pressing necessity demanded it.

This is getting to be a fast age, even in Texas. A distance of about thirty miles took me from Crockett to

Trinity Station, on the H. and G. N. R. R., on Tuesday morning last. At 1 o'clock p. m. the train started for Houston—87 miles—landing us there in time for supper. Wednesday morning I took the Central train, running 120 miles, to Hearne, for dinner; thence on to Marlin, the present terminus of the Waco Tap, where we took supper—161 miles from Houston. There I took stage to Waco—28 miles—arriving there about midnight; had a comfortable nap and good accommodations at the Waco House; transacted my business that day; took supper at Waco last (Thursday) night; left again for Marlin on stage, landing at the Nicholson House (no big thing) in time for a morning nap and breakfast. Leaving there about 7 o'clock, we arrived here about 10 o'clock, and if I could have made connection this morning with the International line, I could have gone up to Palestine—95 miles—to-day; took stage there—35 miles—to Crockett, and arrived home to-morrow morning in time to go to my district meeting at Pennington, only 16 miles from Crockett. But failure to connect causes me to have to lay over here until to-morrow morning; so I will not get home until Saturday night—the round trip being 516 miles. A. M. B.
August 9, 1872.

Austin District.

MR. EDITOR—Our camp-meeting on your old field of labor near Austin was a profitable occasion. There were thirty or thirty-five conversions and the church greatly revived. The last night of the meeting was such a time of the power of God displayed among his people as I have witnessed but once or twice in my life. The attendance of Dr. Connor, now of Waco; of Dr. Walker, of Galveston, and Bro. Thrall, of Brenham, was opportune, and their ministrations resulted in great good. They have left an indelible impression on the minds of the people as master workmen in the gospel ministry. There is upon this district room for several preachers who know how and are willing to preach Christ crucified to the people.

After all, Austin District is looking up. The people attend the ministry of the Word. We are unable to meet the demand made upon us as Methodist preachers. I have baptized many children, and some of Baptist parentage. I presume this is right when the parents desire it. Our preachers are looking for a better state of things in the sight of God. I am recommending that dram-drinking members of the church shall drink no more, or leave the church. There is an evil among the people, and every man of God should seek to put it down.

J. W. WHIPPLE.

AUSTIN, Sept. 12, 1872.

EDITORS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—In compliance with my promise, I have served as cashier at the Galveston Bazaar of Messrs. Levy, Metz & Co. on their opening day. The amount of their gross sales was \$1218 15, of which 25 per cent. has been generously handed to me—\$304 55—being the promised donation for the orphans at Bayland Home.

Very respectfully,

A. M. HOBBY.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14, 1872.

[We commend the above generous deed to other firms, who, in celebrating some important change in their business, look only to jollity, which at best is but a passing pleasure, and sometimes leaves behind ugly headaches or greater evils. These gentlemen remembered the orphans, and made their own prosperity a means of relieving their wants. We trust the law of compensation will apply to this case, and the liberal house receive large returns.—ED.]

FARM AND GARDEN.

Surface manuring and cultivation are for grain, and buried manure and deep culture for vegetables.

Iron scraps and filings are useful if thrown around the pear tree, and may be used profitably with the apple and peach.

Feed your fruit trees; it will pay. Your soil may be rich, but an incessant drain will tend to impoverish. Not only may you add to the quantity by judicious mulching, but to the quality.

Trees with coarse, forked roots, like the oak, should be planted deep. Those with delicate, fibrous roots should be planted shallow. For instance, if the trailing arbutus is planted deep, it will usually fail.

The proper time for pruning trees has been carefully tested, and for apples June was found to be the best month. The edges of the wound heal more rapidly and thoroughly than at other times. The tree at that time is in its greatest vigor.

In California the manner of pruning has been found to affect the fruit materially. On the side-hill, with proper exposure and warm soil, the grapes should grow near the ground; in cold, rich valley land they may be raised five feet with great advantage.

When trees are watered during a drouth, the ground for three or four feet should be covered with mulch of some sort to prevent evaporation. Without this, watering trees is usually waste labor. Straw, hay, lawn grass, weeds, shaving, or tan bark make an excellent mulch.

WASTE BASKET.

A pledge of love—Pawning the engagement ring.

What is required to make a pair of boots?—Two boots.

It won't do to call a rich real estate operator a ground swell.

A good hotel-keeper is a man that one can always put up with.

Which are the most melancholy trees?—The weeping-willow and the pine-apple.

Because horses are used to reins, it does not follow that they are indifferent to wet weather.

The reason why the ancient Britons were so formidable in battle was because they were Pict men.

A drunkard said that he did not consider himself obliged to keep his pledge, because when he took it there was no stamp affixed.

The champion temperance man, says an American exchange, lives in Danbury, Connecticut. He has signed the pledge eighty-three times.

"Charley," said a fond mother to her son, "you are into that jam again." "No," replied the pet, "you are wrong, ma; the jam is into me."

Astronomical Professor to Student— "If you were to stand at the south celestial pole, which way would the stars seem to revolve?" Student— "The other way."

Said a youngster in high glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk: "Two cocoa-nuts for ten cents; that will make me sick to-morrow and I won't have to go to school!"

"Mother," said a little boy, "I've got a bad headache, and a sore throat too." "Well, sonny, you shall have some medicine." "It's no matter ma; I've got 'em sure enough, but they don't hurt me."

THEMES OF THE DAY.

The Capital Question.

As the location of the State capital is engrossing much thought with the people of Texas, we insert the following, in which the argument, pro and con, is presented in behalf of one of the prominent candidates. We do this to supply information for our people, not committing the *ADVOCATE* in favor of any place :

There are some reasons why the capital of the State should be removed to Houston, and certain objections, both of which I propose briefly to consider, and

I. IT IS ALREADY THE RAILROAD CAPITAL OF THE STATE. Houston brains conceived the great system of railroads now being pushed into every quarter. Houston enterprise made the conception practicable, and to-day we have nine hundred miles of railroad in Texas, all of which owes its existence to the moving spirits who live in that city, and more than three-fourths of which has been inaugurated and built by the leverage of their capital. All the railroads center in Houston. Like the spokes of a wheel, they stretch forth in every direction. Within a year from to-day every important town, save Brownsville and, perhaps, San Antonio, will be within a day's ride of Houston. This can be said of no other city in the State. In point of accessibility no other city can begin to compare with it. To the enterprise of her citizens do we owe these things, and a fair guerdon for their labors would be to cover the queen of the railroad cities of the State with capitoline laurels.

II. IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT SOCIAL CAPITALS OF THE STATE. There the great State Fairs are annually held. To these fairs flock thousands upon thousands from all sections, not only of our State, but of the United States. There influences for good are set in motion which thrill through the entire population. There the great institution of Free Masonry, after years of wandering and considering, fixed its capital. There annually does she draw her host of representatives from every quarter. There schools flourish with unequalled prosperity.

III. IT IS THE POLITICAL CAPITAL OF THE STATE. All the great political conventions are holden there; or when, as at Corsicana, this is not the case, the popular judgment shows the mistake. While Houston is singularly free from powerful politicians, yet political influences that center there make themselves felt in all the life of the body politic. Its being the political capital is entirely due to its accessibility. It is practically the center of the State.

IV. IT IS THE FINANCIAL CAPITAL. In this matter Houston and Galveston are in effect the same. So far as monetary facilities are concerned, their advantages are combined. It often happens that the treasury is supplied with insufficient funds to meet current drafts. In such cases the monetary facilities of small interior towns are taxed beyond their strength to afford relief. The consequence is that the State warrants become subject to traffic in a limited market, and are ruinously depreciated. Now, no matter who is the immediate loser, the loss falls ultimately and inevitably upon the people. From this cause alone it is fairly estimated the people of Texas can not have lost less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the last eighteen months. Such could never have been the case had the treasury been located near or at a money centre. This consideration assumes an importance hitherto unfelt, when the wonderful growth and increase of population now going on is taken into the account. Soon we shall

have two millions of people. The taxes and expenditures will necessarily be doubled. As in all growing communities much of the public financial business must be in advance of receipts. Accommodations will be necessary that in any interior town will be simply out of the question.

But there are objections which must be considered. And

I. It is said the capital should not be removed at all; that good faith to Austin demands that it be allowed to remain there. To this it is answered that there is no faith pledged. On the contrary, THE CAPITAL HAS NEVER YET BEEN PERMANENTLY LOCATED. In 1845 it was provided in the first State constitution that in 1850 the capital should be fixed for twenty years, when it should be permanently located by a vote of the people. Owing to the condition of affairs, the vote that should have been had in 1870 has been deferred till 1872, and is now to be taken. There is no bad faith in the question. The main purpose had in view in going to Austin, has been accomplished, and now the people are at liberty to consult their own convenience, and that convenience points plainly and unmistakably to Houston.

II. Houston is objected to BECAUSE IT IS LIABLE TO YELLOW FEVER. When the capital was removed from Houston to Austin, one of the main arguments in favor of the enterprise was that it would push back the savage Indians and reclaim so much more of the State. The argument is good for Houston now. Let there be an unacclimated Governor and State officers at Houston, and, our word for it, yellow fever will never be permitted to effect a lodgment upon the Texas coast. If General Butler could keep it out of New Orleans, when the United States blockade was not enough to prevent its admission to Texas during the war, we may feel reasonably certain that Texas may be saved by a vigilant government stationed at the avenues of approach. And this is a most important consideration to all Texas. Let this dread scourge gain a foothold on our soil, and it will make its way to the interior. All history proves this. And whenever it touches an unacclimated population, it plays terrible havoc among them. With the great facilities afforded by railroads for communication, nothing can save the people of the interior but by protecting Galveston and Houston. This objection, then, becomes an argument in favor of the removal, of no little value.

III. It is said that if the capital is removed to Houston it will come under the immediate influence of the great railroad rings (so-called.) It will be impossible, we apprehend, to put the capital out of reach of such influences. The important point is to make a government that they cannot sway. Let the people send pure and honest men to make and execute their laws and they are as safe in Houston as in the Staked Plain. But let corrupt men be placed in power and railroad rings will find them, though their seat of government be in Tophet.

These considerations are worthy the sober thought of the people. The sentiment of the State, which at first leaned to a continuance of the capital at Austin, is now largely favorable to a removal. The best and strongest place yet named, or that can be named, is the city of Houston, and to that city the capital must and will go.

CITIZEN OF HOUSTON.

The Other Side.

We agree entirely with our cotemporary, the *Galveston News*, that there is not only no necessity for the removal of the capital, but very strong reasons why it should not be removed; the chief of which is, that the State is too poor to bear the expense of re-

moval except for the most urgent of causes. Do such causes exist? Granted, that Austin is not exactly the geographical centre of the State. Yet it is sufficiently so, especially now that it can be reached by rail, to answer the wants of the people. The people have not agitated this question, but are quite satisfied (except of course at points interested in a new location,) and are not dissatisfied with Austin as the permanent seat of government of the State.

It is such manifest folly to assert that the rival cities will defray all the expenses incurred in the removal, that we need not go into an argument on that branch of the subject. But we think, in addition to the question of public expense and public convenience, that some heed should be given to the public faith involved in the question. The location of the seat of government at Austin for thirty years past has been considered permanent. There has been nothing in the legislative acts of the State indicating that the question was still an open one, until the convention of 1868 thought proper to open it. Now and then, it is true, some member from the back country would fall out with his landlord about the price of board, or the lateness of the breakfast hour, and revenge himself upon Boniface, and startle timid property holders of Austin by the introduction of a resolution for the removal of the State capital. But there never has been any real or general dissatisfaction with the present location. It certainly is a beautiful one, perhaps the most beautiful one in the State; no one can truthfully assert that it is not healthy, for it is famous for the salubrity of its climate, and no one can assert that it is not sufficiently central, except a few who hope to benefit themselves by having the State House on the square next to their own property.—*Dallas News.*

On the Line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

[From the *Missouri Republican.*]

RALSTON, NEW MEXICO, Aug. 21

This is dated in camp, near the deserted town of Ralston, New Mexico. This place is situated at the north end of the Pyramid range of mountains, and was built in consequence of a supposed extensive deposit of silver ore. After some forty houses had been constructed, and wells dug in the ravine, where the slate rocks barred back the water, for the use of the owners, and after further prospecting had been done with no very encouraging success, news of the discovery of Silver City, in the Burro range, came, and, quickly as a herd of deer startled by the hunter, all are gone to the richer field. Ralston is deserted. Will it ever revive? We have for two days rambled over the hills and rocks in which the precious metal was supposed to exist. First, we found a dyke of quartz rock with seams in which copper oxide was seen, and small traces of chloride of silver. This rock was a perpendicular backbone to the entire range against which the other strata of rocks rest. Large quantities of silver will yet be found in this range, of the various varieties of ore. We found some as rich specimens of argentine (silver lead ore) as we ever saw—specimens that were worth a dollar a pound, and which could be melted as readily as common lead ore. Veins a foot wide, solid mineral of this rich ore, shows itself on the surface of the ground; and ore has been traced a distance of a hundred yards, when it is lost under the high peak of Pyramid, and thus parallel to the strike of the range. A similar vein of the same kind of ore is found at a distance of six miles, at Ralston. If this be one and the same vein, and there is reason to suppose it is, then these houses have not been built in vain, and the Pyramid range will become the most noted of silver produ-

cing points in the country. But the ores must be carried to some more distant point to be worked, since there is no fuel yet discovered near here with which to smelt or work the ore.

Colonel Wolcott, with his able assistants, Messrs. Thomas and Durham, have reached the one hundred and eighty-third mile from El Paso, Texas, on their preliminary line; and with many remarkably long tangents, and no grade above fifty feet to the mile, the greatest elevation is but forty-eight hundred feet above sea level. The waters from where we now are flow to the Gila, and hence to the Gulf of California, consequently we have passed the summit between the Rio Grande and the Colorado of the West. This road, if laid on the preliminary line, and all know that such lines can be improved, will reach an elevation of but little more than one-half that of the Union Pacific road. Security of travel at all seasons of the year is thus secured.

On the morning of the 20th of August, we passed through a pass in the Stein's peak range by an ascent and descent of less than sixty feet to the mile, and thus overcome one of the great obstructions other surveyors have met with. The passage gave us another thing new. In the pass grew the maguay or pulque plant. This is one of the tribe of the century plant, and was in bloom, sending up from its crown of strong, stiff leaves a stem of fifteen feet high, surmounted by crowns of flowers, on from eight to fifteen branches, and another on the top. The mountain mahogany here appears for the first time. Small pieces of this, near the roots, present the most beautiful specimens of wood for small cabinet ware. The tree is short, like all the trees of this region, but we saw some a foot in diameter of sound wood.

The range to the west is said to be rich in gold bearing quartz. But the Apache is there. No prospecting has been done in them, because of these Indians. They are the worst of all the Indian tribes. They have no game or fish, and will not plant. They must therefore steal and kill to get cattle, horses and mules, all of which share the same fate—are eaten. The central cores of the mezral and maguay are substituted for bread; and the pods of the mesquite bean, and acorns of the dwarf live oak ground together and wet with the large, wingless grasshopper and then baked, make their pound-cake. Not very palatable to tastes polite, but very luscious to the Indian mouth.

There is gold and silver in these mountains; there is grass on them and in the valley; springs exist, and wells can be dug. Commerce and the European races demand possession of these mountains, hills and valleys; the railroad, with its cars of freight and passengers, will pass over this shortest and best route across the continent, and the Apache must leave the land he does not use. J. G. KNAPP.

The most likely successor to the present Pope is Cardinal Antonio Maria Panebianco, of the order of St. Francis. He was born at Terranuova, in Sicily, on the 14th of August, 1808, and was made Cardinal by Pius IX. in the consistory of the 27th of September, 1861. He has always professed great admiration for Pope Sixtus V., whose life was his favorite study, and in whose cell he lived. One day, while in a reverie, he suddenly heard a knock at his door, and a voice told him that he would be a Cardinal. This announcement did not surprise him; he merely replied, "Lo sapevo," and he will, says the *Gazette*, doubtless say the same when he learns that he has been elected Pope. Cardinal Panebianco once swore before Canova's monument to Clement XIV that he would restore the order of the Jesuits to its former greatness.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 25, 1872.

LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

REVIVAL intelligence continues to come in encouragingly. See "Outlook."

BROTHER H. C. JEWELL, of Mansfield, Tarrant county, called in last week, feeling decidedly clever towards our merchants in Galveston. He had called on them for aid in buying a bell for the new college in his growing town. They bought it for him. He told us to return thanks for their generosity. Gentlemen, thank you! Our friends up at Mansfield will think of you often when they hear the tones of that bell.

THE *Christian Weekly* suggests that Monday should be made pay-day instead of Saturday. The present plan imposes extra burdens on grocers and women, and opens the way for extra dissipation on the Sabbath. With many no doubt it would be a good arrangement, and would secure to their families many a comfort, of which they are now robbed by the Sabbath revel of dissipated husbands.

GOOD NEWS FOR TOPERS.—Last week we gave an interesting article from one of our correspondents which announces a refuge for drunkards. We are in favor of Sour Lake. We hope the railroads will reach there soon, and that the supply is ample and un-failing. Sour Lake has a grand mission. If it can save the drunkard, it ought to be immortalized. We hope every man who will drink liquor in defiance of Dr. Younge, Dr. Harmon, the Friends, the Sons, the Temple, the Good Samaritians, and in the face of squalid homes, broken-hearted wives and children, who blush at a father's name, poverty, shame, the delirium tremens, and mania-potu, and a dishonored grave, be sent to Sour Lake without delay.

WACO CAMP-MEETING.—The sub-joined reached our table just in time for insertion in this number. We trust that the preachers who can attend will be blessed in their labors, and that the camp-meeting may be as successful as the prospects of Waco are bright:

MR. EDITOR—The whistling of the engine and rumbling of cars (which reached our city last evening) reminds me that we are now connected by a new tie with the balance of the civilized world—only eight or ten hours' run now from Galveston to Waco.

Can't you come or send a representative to our Waco camp-meeting? It commences the 4th day of October, 1000 yards southwest of Public Square; plenty of good water and dense shade. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. A general invitation is extended on this basis. Ministers will be provided for of course. Come and see our growing city, and breathe our fresh air a few days; it may do you good. And give us the light of your countenance and gospel messages; it will do us good.

Yours in Christ,
W. R. D. STOCKTON.
September 19, 1872.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

It seems very late in the day for the Catholic Church to claim to be the special patron of republican institutions; yet sometimes the claim is made. That the church and the priesthood have been wholly evil, no thoughtful man will assert, and that they stood forth as the champions of the oppressed when no earthly power was interposed to shield the defenseless peasant of the middle ages from the rapacity of his feudal lord, no one familiar with the history of those days will question; but that the general history of the church, and the utterances and policy of Popes and councils have been arrayed against the freedom of human thought, and that it has planted itself in the path of human progress, are facts demonstrable from every page of their history. More than once, when the authority of the Papal See or the revenues of the church were involved, they have united with the oppressed in resisting the tyranny of the nobility or rebuking the arrogance of kings; but they have, with equal readiness, evoked the secular arm in resisting the right of private judgment on all questions of faith and practice, and have ever upheld the throne as long as the sceptre recognized the claims of the church. The Archbishop of Canterbury united with the sturdy barons in wresting the Magna Charta from King John, but neither the Archbishop nor the barons were the representatives of republican principles. It was a contest for supremacy between the king and nobility, and for prerogative between the church and state, and it mattered but little to either party whether in the struggle their heels were planted on the lower orders or not. To advance their own power, the Norman lords were willing to accept the aid of the conquered Saxons, and to strengthen the church and humble a king who was inimical to the Pope, the Archbishop united with his antagonists and compelled his signature to the great "charter of liberties." But while we accept gratefully the results which have followed that important act, we must interpret the spirit of the church and the nobility by the motives which prompted the act, rather than by results which they did not contemplate and which were beyond their control.

Since the dogma of infallibility has been decreed by the General Council, every Catholic must recognize the utterances of the Pope as the voice of the church, from which there is no appeal. Among the errors stigmatized in the encyclical letter issued by Pope Pius IX., December 8th, 1864, we find the following: "The Republic is the origin and source of all rights, and possesses rights which are not circumscribed by any limits." The denunciation of this as an error may be very acceptable to the kings of Europe, as they balance themselves uneasily on their thrones, but it will hardly be acceptable to the republicans of Europe or America.

Whatever may be the political sentiments of individual Catholics, it is evident that the Pope is no republican. He is just now bewailing the degeneracy of the times, which have

robbed him of his kingly power, and reduced him to the rank of a citizen. While, as a secular prince, the Pope was at the head of civil affairs in Rome, the right of suffrage, liberty of conscience, the freedom of the press, and trial by jury, were things unknown; while, as a people, they did not so much as know that there was any *habeas corpus*. The Pope, as the head of the civil government, was simply an exaggerated representative of the theory of the divine right of kings.

THE ARBITRAMENT OF REASON.

The Geneva Arbitration marks a revolution more important than many which have been decided by slaughtered armies and desolated provinces. Questions of national difference, which, in former ages, would have been submitted to the arbitrament of war, have been settled by an appeal to reason. Each party, no doubt, had a very wholesome regard for the military prestige and prowess of its antagonist, and the moral persuasives of iron-clads, huge armies, interrupted commerce, idle manufactories, and bloody battlefields, went very far towards holding even the more beligerent within the bounds of prudence. Right here we mark the advance of the age. It permits these questions to modify its diplomacy. It counts the cost before it measures the sword. It thinks of the interests at stake ere it sounds the slogan. It estimates the lives of the people, and the woes which war ever entails on victor and vanquished, and very sensibly it invokes the aid of disinterested parties, and the honor of the nations at variance are pledged to abide their decision. If the world is not growing better, it is coming to its senses. War is the moral insanity of nations, and the peaceful adjustment of this question may be accepted as a token of returning reason.

A YOUNG physician who, two years ago, stood high in his profession, recently appeared voluntarily at the Boston police court and plead guilty to the charge of being a common drunkard, and was sentenced to the House of Industry. The influence of the social customs had been too much for him. He was led to look on the "wine when it was red," and had lost nearly every semblance of manhood. His only hope is that the discipline of the House of Industry, which will for the time put him out of the reach of temptation, will enable him to master his appetite. How terrible his condition! He feels himself a slave to a master whose lash he dreads, and he begs for a refuge. And yet, when that man comes out, there are men so heartless that they will again tempt him to his doom.

"I FEAR I shall have to go back to the school-room to live. It looks like it now."

These words close a letter from a brother who has this year reported some fifty conversions on his circuit. Not supported by his charge, what is he to do? God is honoring his labors, and how can he abandon the work? The church must answer this question.

AN APPEAL.

In a letter from Brother Monk, Presiding Elder of the Stephenville Mission District, a portion of which appears in our "Outlook," we have the following appeal, which commends itself to the earnest and prayerful consideration of the entire church. Leaving his revival at San Saba to attend another appointment, he says:

"My heart grows sad when I think that these lambs have no shepherd. San Saba has had no preacher for three years. Will not Bishop Keener, at the next session of the Northwest Texas Conference, see that these dear people are supplied with a strong and faithful preacher? Hundreds of families in this county are destitute of the Gospel and perishing for the Bread of Life. I appeal to my brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference in behalf of this frontier work. Let every preacher double his missionary collection, so that the Board of Missions may be able to pay the drafts past due the missionaries now in the field, and extend the work next year. We must have at least two new missions. The field is enlarging, and the people look to us for help. I rejoice to say that three of our present missions will be reported self-sustaining, if our beloved bishop will give us men of physical, mental and spiritual power."

The bishop, no doubt, will be ready to send men to this work, and from among the young men now doing good service in the Northwest Texas Conference, or its coming recruits, volunteers, if needed, will be found ready to answer the call; but the bishop will hesitate ere he sends out men to that work unless the church gives evidence of its willingness to sustain them.

Only a few years ago and every circuit and station in the Northwest Texas Conference was missionary ground. The church there owes the missionary cause a debt. It helped to plant the Gospel in their midst. The houses in which they worship, the members who throng them, the Sunday-schools with their troops of children, and their noble educational enterprises are the outgrowth of the mission zeal of other days. We are confident they will meet this draft heaven makes on their gratitude through this appeal from the destitute frontier.

The whole church should respond to this call. There are few fields of missionary labor fraught with greater toil and danger than the frontier missions of Texas. The fact that none of our preachers have fallen beneath the knife of the savage is an occasion of gratitude; and the fact that men are ready, for the love of souls, to brave these perils is a powerful appeal to the sympathy and support of the church.

THE lady to whom Father Hyacinthe was married the 4th inst. was Mrs. Emilie Jane Merriman, a widow lady, aged 39, the daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield. This act of Father Hyacinthe more clearly defines his breach with Rome. Dean and the Lady Stanley, and other distinguished persons, were present. The Catholic party will make large outcry over this act, but those who recognize celibacy as an ordinance of man, unauthorized by the Word of God, will accept this deed as a recognition of the sacredness of that relationship that is honored by all good men and sanctioned by the presence of the Master at the marriage in Galilee.

"THIS ONE THING I DO."—Paul.

It is interesting to know the purpose of a great mind—of all great minds. Hero admiration is as common and as natural now as hero worship in the superstitious ages of long ago. It has hitherto been one of the chief offices of history to tell us what great men have said and done. But little space has been devoted to the common people; they have been, for the most part, but instruments to realize the ideas and work out the plans of the great.

St. Paul was a great man; he meets and fulfills the definition of greatness. Greatness in man has been defined to be *great ideas*; sometimes expressed and realized in books: as in the *Iliad* of Homer, or the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, or in the history of the Decline and Fall of Rome, by Gibbon. Sometimes greatness is realized in architecture: as in the pyramids, or in the cathedrals of St. Peters or St. Pauls; sometimes in war: as by Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and Lee; sometimes in great and useful actions: as in the discovery of America, in the application of steam to machinery, or electricity to the transmission of intelligence. St. Paul has claims to greatness in thought and in action. True, St. Paul was inspired, but the Holy Spirit in inspiring always permitted the outshining of the native genius of the inspired writers, and hence the great variety of style which characterizes the Book of God. Moses is the narrating and describing historian; Solomon, the didactic philosopher; Isaiah, the sublime and rapt poet, soaring into the highest heaven of imagery. Paul's writings have been more read, and have had a wider circulation and a more powerful influence on the world than any other writings since the advent of the Son of God. Hundreds of the most learned men have devoted themselves to the exposition and illustration of the writings of Paul. More has been written about Paul's letters to the churches than about all the Greek and Roman classics put together.

St. Paul was great in action. Many men have been eminent as pioneers and missionaries, but Paul excelled them all, shining among them as the sun among the stars, eclipsing all by his superior brightness. Wherever the all-conquering eagle of Rome found a resting-place for his feet, there went Paul to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. Every great city of the empire was familiar with his voice, and the glorious doctrines of his Lord and Master. This great work Paul did with little sympathy or aid, but against fierce opposition and tremendous odds. The great conquerors, who have filled the earth with the fame of their vast exploits, have been sustained by the resources of kingdoms and the valor of mighty armies; but this moral hero, almost with his single arm, met the world in array against him.

When we study the history of great men, we find almost none who have risen above the weakness, the narrowness of most blameworthy selfishness. Cincinnatus, of Rome, Timoleon, of Corinth, and our Washington, are al-

most the only examples that occur to us just now. Few of the so-called great men have lived for immortality in its highest acceptation. They have nearly all lived for the exercise of present power and sensual indulgence. Their higher and undying nature seems but seldom to have been taken into account, and thus it is that many of them have fallen short of their great possibilities as moral and immortal beings. Paul laid aside the earthly and temporal selfishness that leads most men to sacrifice all to power, gain and renown; to live for God, for his deathless soul, and for the fruitions of immortality. His grand motto was: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." But in thus living, Paul lived for his race, for Jew and Gentile, devoting his time and consecrating his talents to the preaching and "the defense of the truth as it is in Jesus."

Let us notice how Paul did this, and how all real Christians do "one thing," and yet have to do with many labors, details and cares. Paul did it; and the Christian does it by subordinating the various pursuits of life to the supreme concern and everlasting interest of the soul. Let us illustrate how this oneness of purpose is maintained in a complexity of details: One who would be an orator, reads, writes, meditates, improves his vocal and elocutionary power, but he has but one aim. Demosthenes is short of breath; he runs up steep acclivities to invigorate his lungs; he has to address noisy and turbulent assemblies, to familiarize himself with such confusion; he speaks on the sounding shore to the roaring sea; he has an impediment in his speech, so he speaks with pebbles in his mouth to cure the imperfection; but all this looks in one direction, and tends to one successful result. So Paul, in all his long journeys, in all his epistles, in his personal toil for bread and shelter, in all his faithful and powerful preaching, did but "one thing." He was doing his duty, he was pressing for the mark of the prize of his high calling in Christ Jesus. And so the Christian does "one thing" by recognizing God in his trade, in his profession, in his citizenship, and in his family—doing whatsoever he does, in word or deed, all in the name of the Lord Jesus." We must conclude this next week.

It is said that when the late Admiral Foote was in Siam, he invited the royal dignitaries to dinner on his vessel. It was the custom of the Admiral to ask a blessing at his table, and quietly and reverently he performed that duty upon this occasion. The King expressed his surprise, saying that he thought only the missionaries did that. "True," was the reply of the pious sailor; "but every Christian is a missionary." Were every Christian, in name, to become a Christian after this model, what an army would be at work for their Master! The paths of commerce would become a mission field, and each merchant vessel would bear the Gospel to the heathen. The home field would be supplied, and Christians would "testify the Gospel of the grace of God" in every rank and relation of life.

OLD CATHOLICS IN AUSTRIA.

A letter has appeared in the *Tribune* from a correspondent in Vienna, giving a history of the Old Catholic organization in Austria, of which Father Alois Anton is the spiritual head, while Dr. Lindon is the lay president. They have sent missionaries throughout Austria, and have enrolled a large number of members. We give an extract from the letter, which will be read with interest by all who are noting the progress of this remarkable movement:

"They are making such progress in the number of converts which join their ranks that the government can scarcely refuse to give them equal rights with all other faiths before long. In Vienna alone there are 3,000 families professing Old Catholicism. In Bohemia there are seven villages, every family of which is Old Catholic. Altogether that province is said to number about 123,000 Old Catholics. Upper Austria has about 19,000, and there are others scattered about the empire in single communities. One of the chief difficulties the Old Catholics have to contend against is the small number of priests of anything beyond the lowest rank which have joined the sect. They have no bishops; and it is probable they will no longer wait for the high priests of the Roman Catholic religion to join them, but create some from among their own body. At first—that is, eighteen months ago—it was thought the Old Catholic movement would spread with great rapidity, and rival in importance the Reformation worked out by Luther. These anticipations have not been realized, principally owing to the want of frankness of the delegates sent to a meeting at Munich; but there is every reason to suppose that, as soon as the difficulties placed in its way by some governments are removed, the movement will make an advance and assume an importance little expected by most observers at this moment."

The English law requires that a government registrar shall be present at every marriage celebrated in a Dissenters' chapel; a requisition which does not apply to the Established Churches. This is considered unfair to the Dissenters in the present day, and will be one of the arguments by which public mind will be brought to favor the separation of church and state. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states the case:

The argument is that marriages by Mr. Newman Hall, Dr. Brock, Mr. Spurgeon, and Mr. Baldwin Brown are as holy and as satisfactory in the sight of Heaven and of earth as those performed by a bishop, a thriving rector, or a starving curate. If chapels are not fitting places for marriages, they ought not to be licensed for such; but, being licensed, there should be no interference on the part of the civil power in Dissenters' marriages, any more than in those of Episcopalsians.

There is a flavor of justice in this that will make it acceptable ere long to thoughtful minds of England.

The question of religious liberty will, before long, be decided. The Synod of the Church of Greece has brought charges to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs against the missionaries of the American and Foreign Christian Union. They have been prosecuting their missionary labors with some success, and this has awakened the ire of the Established Church. The conflict between freedom of conscience is not yet ended.

MISSIONARY COLLECTION.

Will brethren who have not taken up their missionary collections permit a suggestion—a suggestion which, we think, may help to increase the amount of the collections. It may be that some of you have already adopted the plan and are working it; if so, this suggestion will suggest nothing of value to you. This is the plan: When we take up our collections, let us give whatever we may intend or feel able to give towards this great cause on our circuits and stations, rather than at conference. It will provoke many "to love and good works." Suppose you feel that you can give five or ten dollars to this cause, and suppose you have five or ten appointments; when you take your collection, say, I am going to give five or ten dollars, as the case may be, but I have five appointments; I will give one or two dollars here, and I will give the same at each place. This plan will bring your example to bear upon all your congregations, and will incite others to give also. Of course none of us are able to give enough to make it any matter of ostentation. The widow gave her two mites *publicly*, and the Lord commended her. Methodist preachers give more money than any men we know, in proportion to their means, and need not stir and provoke each in this direction at conference, as is sometimes the case.

W.

It is comforting to find that those who make haste to get rich at other people's cost are sometimes made to feel the pang which they are ready to inflict on other people when their coffers can be filled by the transaction. The collapse of the great "wheat corner" at Chicago will point the moral of many a sermon or newspaper article respecting the sin of reckless speculation. A few heavy houses in that city, backed by several banks, succeeded, by active purchases, in exhausting the wheat market and running up the price from \$1 16 to \$1 61½. These figures attracted the attention of other markets, and the receipts, which had been about 14,000 bushels per day, went up to 75,000, which glutted the market; the price went down more rapidly than it had gone up, and the managers of this scheme have learned a lesson to the amount of about \$2,000,000. If they were poor men who sought to make money at other people's cost, the world would recognize it as righteous retribution. We are not convinced that it will not bear that construction in any case.

We have before alluded to the fact that the rationalistic churches of Germany have been deserted by their congregations, while the congregations of evangelical preachers are crowded and the numbers constantly increasing. Evidence of this change in public sentiment is indicated in their universities. Those known as rationalistic are almost entirely abandoned by students, while the evangelical universities are thronged with students. The rationalistic professor, Loening, of Strasbourg, has but two pupils; the famous Schenkel of Heidelberg has but four; while the liberal University of Leissen, in Hesse, Darmstadt, commences the year without any. At Leipzig and Erlangen the evangelical professors have more than four hundred students.

The Sunday School.

Small Schools.

There are few sights in this world more beautiful than a large and well appointed Sunday-school moving on under the direction of experienced officers and teachers, well supplied with books and well trained in singing the praise of God. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the chief work of Sunday-school instruction is done in our larger schools. They have an important mission, and so have the schools which number only a score or more. The great majority of Sunday-school scholars in the United States are being taught in these small schools. The aggregate shows how important they are. We might call up a great many illustrations to show how important little things are when taken in the aggregate—"Little drops of water, little grains of sand," for instance, which make the "mighty ocean" and help to make the land; but we are not willing to admit that a Sunday-school of only a dozen boys or girls is a little or insignificant affair. Every child is immortal, and its soul is priceless. Out of the log cabin, in which a neighborhood school of a score of teachers and scholars assemble, may go forth influences which may outweigh in value fortunes which have cost years of labor to accumulate.

SOME complain that Sunday is a dull day. After attending church, time drags heavily on their hands. So would Monday or Wednesday if served in the same way. Have something to do for the benefit of others, or some profitable book to read. Rest supposes cessation from secular labor, but does not suppose laziness. The man who puts in the Sabbath morning in Sunday-school work, and the afternoon in looking over the lesson, interesting those around him in some good work, or in reading the Bible or some useful book, or in hunting out some wandering scholar, or visiting the abode of the suffering, will lie down at night feeling the day has not been lost, and will rise Monday morning refreshed for his work.

UNCULTIVATED ground will produce nothing but weeds and brambles. If any farmer doubts it, let him turn out half his field and see how much corn, cotton, or wheat it will produce. "That is not new," somebody says; "there is not a farmer in the land who does not know it." That is true; but there is one thing many people do not know, or if they do, they do not care about it, viz: That the heart of the child is like the field. It is rich in fertility, and may yield a glorious harvest, but if neglected, no good seed planted, and no culture bestowed, the fruits of ignorance and sin will be the result.

ONE of the pleasant features of the Sunday-school work in Northern cities this summer has been the poor children picnics and poor children rides and sails. Many a boy and girl, for the first time in life, shared the joy of such an occasion. When religion takes on the attractive form of making the poor and the wretched happy, it has gone a great way toward winning them to Christ.

Make it Plain.

Said a bright-faced little one, on being asked if she understood what her teacher said, for she had been to Sunday-school but a few times:

"O, yes, I do; for Miss Lowell gave us a story with the preach."

"What was the story, Nelly?"

"O, it was about some wise men going a great journey. It was a long way, and dark, and they didn't quite know which was the right way; but a great bright star came—brighter than any of the stars we ever see—and that went before them to show them the way. They were riding on the backs of camels, and they had a lot of presents which they were going to give to a dear little baby and his mother. And when they came to the town, they didn't know which was the right house, and don't you think, mamma, that the great bright star went and stood right over the house where the baby was; and then they were so happy, and they went in and gave their presents. And Miss Lowell said these were the first Christmas presents that ever were made!"

"What were these presents?"

"Gold and—something else that smelled very sweet; I forget the name."

"Frankincense and myrrh. And to whom were they given?"

"O, to Jesus, when he was a little baby in his mother's lap. Miss Lowell almost made us see it all, like a picture, mamma."

"You have told the story very well, Nelly. Now, what was the preach?"

"O, mamma, that was just the bestest part. And I want to do it too; I do, mamma. Miss Lowell said, 'Dear little children, Jesus was once a little child like you, and he was poor. Would you not have loved to make him a present had you been there?' 'O yes,' we all answered; and, mamma, I thought I wouldn't be afraid to ride in the dark all night, and on the camel's back neither, if I only could make a present to the dear little Jesus. Then Miss Lowell said, 'Go and find some poor child, and carry your present, and Jesus will take it as if you gave it to him.' Then she read a little verse about this; but I can't remember all; only it means giving something to Jesus. Tell me the words, mamma; I want to learn them."

Then her mother repeated the verse several times, Nelly saying it after her, till she knew it perfectly. It was this: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Nelly very soon found some poor children, to whom she carried little gifts. The way she did it was, in saving something every day, all through the holidays, from the nice things which she had received—"because," said she "I want it to be all my own."

On New Year's day she said, "See, mamma, here are four rosy-cheeked apples, and six little cakes and a pie for little Kate Green; and you said I might give her my thick school saccie, for she has nothing warm to wear to school. And here are four oranges for her sick sister, and Nora has bought me a chicken for her with the money that Uncle James gave me. And she has cooked it too, so that sick Mattie will have a nice dinner. O, this will be so nice, and I am just as happy as can be!"

This was three years ago; but Nelly has never forgotten this "story with the preach," and often, very often, she finds opportunity to act upon the good lesson which she then learned.—*Banner.*

THE SIZE OF CLASSES.—A class should not be so large that the teacher can not successfully keep the attention of the entire class. But a teacher's ability to hold the attention of a whole class depends largely on

the teacher's own qualification. It depends also on the suitability of the teacher to that particular class. A teacher who cannot teach one class may easily master another. It is also important that the class members should be adapted to each other. A class unsuited in taste the one to another cannot be interested by the same teaching. What is appropriate to one is not fit for the other.

A teacher should not have more scholars than can be brought under his direct personal influence. Personal influence is also a matter of personal character. Some teachers will captivate two hundred scholars more easily than others will exert an influence over three.

If we could have separate rooms, blackboards, maps, and other conveniences, we might easily enlarge our classes, securing better teachers and perhaps better results. While we are as much as ever opposed to any stiff grading upon the basis of knowledge, we are ready to confess that we believe that fewer and larger classes might be better than the present system.—*S. S. Teacher.*

STUDY IN DIFFERENT WAYS.—The Bible is a book that serves more than one purpose, and therefore needs to be studied by different methods. And it is especially necessary that a teacher should teach not merely from a study of the verses in the week's lesson, but from a wider research. It has been well remarked:

The Bible is one of those books which needs to be studied in a great many different ways. Besides preparing himself on the lesson of the week, the teacher needs to read and study other portions of the same volume, not so much with the direct view to teaching, as to his own general growth in Bible knowledge.

One method of study, which is particularly recommended for this purpose, and which is not so frequently pursued as it should be, is to read occasionally one entire book as a whole, one of the gospels, one of the epistles, or some other portions, not in chapters and verses, but as a whole, just as it was originally communicated to the church. The impression aimed at would be deepened, if the reader happens to have a Paragraph Bible, in which the arbitrary division into chapter and verses is omitted, and the matter is divided into paragraphs according to the changes of the thought.

A WORD BY THE WAY.—Two friends met unexpectedly upon a railway train, a young earnest woman and a wise old man.

The station where they were to separate was near, and without delay the younger brought forward in her quick, decisive way a difficulty which pressed upon her heart.

"I am discouraged with my work in my Sunday-school class."

"And not the first who has been. But why?"

"I labor in vain and spend my strength for nought."

"He that goeth forth and weepeth bearing precious seed shall doubtless come again with rejoicing."

"It is both prophecy and promise, I know. Yet I wait in vain for any sight of my sheaves."

"Nevertheless, hold fast to the promise. Let me give you just one thought. Only the end of a thread. Unravel it yourself. The thought is this—the resurrection element in truth. Have you counted upon that?"

It is well to plant the seed carefully, yet it is not that which ensures its glorified uprising. The property lies within the seed itself. God put it there. Remember, then, that as you sow the immortal words of the Bible you plant no dead, inert matter. The resurrection power is there.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE.—The telescope, we know, brings within the sphere of our own vision much that would be undiscernible by the naked eye; but we must not the less employ our eyes in making use of it, and we must watch and calculate the motions and reason on the appearances of the heavenly bodies, which are visible only through the telescope, with the same care we employ in respect to those seen by the naked eye. And an analogous procedure is requisite if we would derive the intended benefit from the pages of inspiration, which were designed, not to save us the trouble of inquiring and reflecting, but to enable us on some points to inquire and reflect to better purposes; not to supersede the use of our reason, but to supply its deficiencies.—*Sunday-School Magazi.*

You do not think of going to the week-day school without studying; you dare not. And besides, you see how foolish it would be; since, without study, how can you learn anything?

And yet how many children go to Sabbath-school month after month without studying an hour? They sing a few hymns; they read a chapter or two, listen to the teacher, and possibly answer yes or no to a few questions; but there is no real study. How, then, can they learn anything?

Is not this a great sin? Is God's word of so little account that you do not care to give it any time, labor, attention? Think of this: you are mocking God when, in your prayers, you ask him to help you to study his word, but do not study it.

We clip the following from the *Sunday-School Times*:

Said a Superintendent, of one of his teachers who for years had filled her place faithfully, but who was of the slow, modest, quiet order: "Yes, she is a good sort of soul, but plodding—too plodding. I like a little more dash in a teacher." "But how about her class?" "Oh, her class is always full, and, I believe, almost all her scholars have been converted." And what more, O foolish man! dost thou require? Are teachers for ornaments, or for use? Beware how you undervalue the plain, practical, slow-going ones. They have their Master's work at heart, and in the end the fruit of their labors will shame those ideal teachers, who are so much more to your liking. A wise, and Christ-like rebuke and of wide application in these fast times.

By all means learn to play with children, to talk to them, to interest them in private. Be a children's man, and the children will be yours. Do not fail to sacrifice your false dignity to the happiness of children whenever you find a chance. Read also the best children's books. Not Sunday-school books, unless a few of the best, but read the books that have always interested children—"Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian Nights," "Mopsy the Fairy," "Paul and Virginia," and "Sanford and Merton." Keep the child alive in your heart, wonder as the child wonders, feel all the emotions with child-like freshness. It will do you as much good personally, as it will benefit you in speaking to children, or in teaching them. The moralizing temper which we cultivate to an extreme in Sunday-school work is antagonistic to the truest sympathy with childhood.

After all, there is a difference of natural gifts, and those who have the gift, even in its rudiments, should stir up the gift that is in them. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of women's speaking in mixed audiences, men are not usually so well adapted to address children as women. And if a woman may teach a school-room full, why not address a room full on the Sabbath?—*National S. S. Teacher.*

Boys and Girls.

To School Again.

September has come, and summer has left our part of the world once more. Far away, in South America and South Africa, summer is just commencing, but that is nothing to us. The fall winds are beginning to blow, and the kites are sailing in the air; but as vacation is over, and school is open once more, neither kites nor games of any kind must steal away from us the time we need for study.

When Clifton Marshall, with his new kite in his hand, met little Clement Bright near the door of the school house the first Monday morning of the school term, he tried in vain to persuade him to go with him to the fields. He wanted Clement to hold up the kite for him, so that he might fly it. Clement said he would like to go with him, but he could not leave school.

"Why," says Clifton, "it's only the first day, and half the boys will not be there. I shall wait till next Monday. You'll have no lessons to-day anyhow. The teacher will be all day fixing the classes."

"If I go to-day," says Clement, "I will be all ready for to-morrow, father says. And I don't want to miss one day this year. I didn't miss one day last term only when I was sick, and I got a prize for that. But I don't mind the prize so very much; I'll have no absent marks, if I can help it, even if I get nothing for it."

The little manly boy looked once more at the pretty kite, with its paper tail and tassels of different colors, and the new ball of twine, that had never been unwound; and then, taking his hands out of his pockets, and swinging his satchel from his shoulder, he turned and marched into the school-room, to gladden the heart of his teacher by his presence, and to enter upon the studies which are likely to make a noble and a happy man of him.

Boys like little Clement Bright find such books as the grammar and the geography a real pleasure, and to them Mental Arithmetic, so far from being dry, is nice enough. Because they study every lesson well, till they understand it, the next lesson becomes easy, and they take pleasure in untying the hard knots they sometimes meet with.

But the boys like Clifton Marshall, who play when they should be at their studies, find it hard to keep up with their classes, and their school days pass with little credit or comfort.—*Young Folks' News.*

The Praying Boy.

There was a dear little fellow of five years of age, named Harry. He early gave proofs of love to the dear Savior, who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." He would sit for hours listening to stories from the Bible, and his young heart was deeply impressed by them. Oh, that all my young friends loved the Bible like little Harry.

Harry had a dear little baby brother, who at one time was very ill. Harry would go at least a dozen times every day into his little room, and when he thought no one saw or heard him but his Heavenly Father, would kneel down by his bed-side, and say:

"O Lord, please make my dear baby brother better. Amen, for Christ's sake." After a while the baby recovered.

Some time after, the mother was taken ill. One afternoon little Harry went up to her, kissed her, and said:

"Dear ma, I think I had better pray to God to mend you. You know he heard me about baby, and I think he will hear about you. Shall I pray to God about you, mamma?"

"Yes, my dear, if you please."

"Shall I say it loud, ma, or to myself?"

His mamma, wishing to hear what he would say, answered, "You can say it aloud, Harry dear."

"So the little fellow knelt down, clasped his hands, and said, "O Lord, my dear mamma is very poorly. I am very sorry she is so poorly. Please, O Lord, make her well again, for Christ's sake. Amen." He then got up, and said: "There, mamma, God will make you better, because I have asked him for Christ's sake."

The mother threw her arms around her boy, and lifted a prayer to heaven that he might ever retain this sweet, childlike confidence in his Heavenly Father. Her own faith also was strengthened by this little incident.

"What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

Look Well to Your Speech.

"Yes, Harry," said his mother, kindly, "it is hard to be as poor as we are; but do you know, my son, how I manage to get along in the midst of so much trouble? I try to do my duty. Once let me sit down to think and worry, and it would be all over with us."

Mrs. Smith's words seem to have produced an effect upon her son, for he at once wiped his eyes, and left the room without further teasing. If his countenance did not wear an actually happy expression, it had at least lost its angry, defiant look; and the widowed mother resumed her afternoon's work of baking, cooking and mending, inwardly praying for the boy who found the yoke of poverty so hard to bear.

Harry, though thoughtless, had many good qualities, and as he drew his forlorn old sled up the hill to join his companions, he resolved that he would no longer be a burden to his parent.

That evening, when he went to the village post for letters, he overheard a conversation of the postmaster, saying he must make a change in his office, and hoped to find a smart, trustworthy lad to assist him in the sorting and distribution of letters.

Harry said not a word, but his resolution was taken, and before he slept that night he had been engaged as assistant to the postmaster. After a few months, Harry became so skillful in his duties, that the postmaster, who was an old man, gladly gave up all work into his hands. The boy did not forget the good mother whose words had stimulated him to action; and every Saturday night put into her hands his week's wages, well knowing that she would use the money to the best advantage.

Better times soon dawned upon the family, for Harry's example was followed by his brothers, who resolved that they would not be behind in the race; and in time Mrs. Smith was relieved of her oppressive toils by the success of her active sons, all of whom occupy positions of trust; and all this was brought about by the kind and wise words of an active, faithful mother.—*American Messenger.*

Eyes and no Eyes.

I knew a man, a busy man, who had very little time for reading and study, but whose mind was a perfect store-house of information on almost every subject.

"How does it happen that you know so much more than the rest of us?" I asked him one day.

"Oh," said he, "I never had time to lay in a regular stock of learning, so I save all the bits that come in my way, and they count up a good deal in the course of the year."

That is just the thing—save all the bits.

"That boy," said a gentleman, "always seems to be on the lookout for something to see."

So he was; and while waiting in a newspaper office for a package, he learned, by using his eyes, how a mailing machine was operated. While he waited at the florist's, he saw the man setting a great box of cuttings, and learned, by the use of his eyes, what he never would have guessed—that slips rooted best in nearly pure sand.

"This is lapis lazuli," said the jeweler to his customer; "and this is chryso-prase."

And the wide-awake errand-boy turned around from the door to take a sharp look, so that in future he knew just how those precious stones looked. In one day he learned of the barber what became of the hair-clippings; of the carpenter, how to drive a nail so as not to split the wood; of the shoemaker, how the different surfaces of fancy leathers are made; of a locust, that his mouth was of no use to him in singing; from a scrap of newspaper, where sponges are obtained, and from an old Irish woman how to keep stove-pipes from rusting. Only bits and fragments of knowledge, but all of them worth saving, and all helping to increase the stock in trade of the boy who meant to be a man.—*The Little Corporal.*

When you cannot see how you are to "get along," visit a few of your sick or poorer neighbors, and then come back and try it again. If it does not seem to work well, repeat the prescription, taking with you some little delicacy or comfort. If there should still be a want of light, then pray earnestly—not long at a time, however. If it should still be dark, mix in some hard work and cheerful song with the treatment. No failure then.

It is a good thing to see our own fault in contrast to others' good traits.

PUZZLES, ETC.

My first is in Ireland, but not in Greece; My second is in struggle, but not in peace; My third is in June, but not in May; My fourth is in work, but not in play; My fifth is in humor, but not in wit; My sixth is in cavern, but not in pit. My whole form the name and initials, you see, Of a man well known to both you and to me. F. A.

SQUARE WORDS.

A boat. An animal. A metal. Articles used in writing. F. A.

Laden with so-called honors, furrowed with many a scar, My first a hero to his monumental rest may bear; While goaded with the tax, and bending 'neath its load, My next, oppress'd, for peace cries out aloud. When spring is gone, and summer come, in Flora's gay parterre, Beauteous and sweet my whole is seen, fairest among the fair.

I am graceful and useful, but lacking in brains; If you cut off my head, I make clean my remains: Which sever, and in Scotland the region you'll see, Near which I was born and lived happy and free.

My first is sweet, as sweet as syrup; My second, like a horseman bright, Rides round the world without a stirrup, And sees you go to bed at night. My whole you'll now perhaps discover, 'Tis much desired by every lover.

My whole is an article used to conceal The principal means by which we feel; Cut off its head, and reveal'd you see The power which rules humanity: The richest or poorest—high or low— Not one can entirely this power forego; The King on his throne, the slave in his cot, Alike must share in the common lot; The old, the young, the strong, and weak, All the world, must in turn their homage speak; For this power existed ere time began, And will live as eternally as man.

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

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1005. 1—FIVE. 2—SHAKESPEARE. 3—FRANKLIN—AMERICAN. 4—TOIL.

Church Notices.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND. Montgomery cir., at San Jacinto chapel Oct. 5, 6. Cold Spring cir., at Johnson chapel, Oct. 12, 13. Anderson cir., at Anderson, Oct. 19, 20. Danville and Waverly cir., at Willis, Oct. 26, 27. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Nov. 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion, Nov. 9, 10. Trinity cir., at Shookley Chapel, Nov. 16, 17. Huntsville sta., Nov. 23, 24. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND. Chappell Hill and Stockdale miss., Oct. 5, 6. Caldwell, at Waugh camp-ground, Oct. 12, 13. Independence, at Washington, Oct. 19, 20. Burton, at Carter's school-house, Oct. 26, 27. Lexington, at Hickman's chapel, Nov. 2, 3. Evergreen, at Hickory Grove, Nov. 9, 10. San Felipe, Nov. 16, 17. Bellville, at Travis, Nov. 23, 24. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND. Webberville cir., at Perryville, Sept. 28, 29—a camp-meeting. Cedar Creek cir., at Snake Prairie, Oct. 5, 6. Navada, cir., at Clear Creek, Oct. 12, 13. Columbus and Eagle Lake, Columbus Oct. 19, 20. Fayetteville cir., at Florida chapel, Nov. 2, 3. Buckner's Creek, at Plum Grove, Nov. 9, 10. Winchester and Lagrange, at Winchester, Nov. 16, 17. Austin cir., at Manor, Nov. 23, 24. Austin sta., Nov. 30. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

Galveston District.

FOURTH ROUND. Harrisburg, Sept. 28, 29. Navasota cir., at Anniversary Chapel, Oct. 5, 6. Millican cir., at Millican, Oct. 12, 13. Bryan cir., at Wicketon Church, Oct. 19, 20. Matagorda cir., (camp-meeting, near Elliott's Ferry,) Oct. 26, 27. Columbia cir., at Columbia, Nov. 2, 3. Spring Creek cir., at New Hope, Nov. 9, 10. Houston, Shearn Church and Suburban cir., Nov. 16, 17. Houston, Washington Street Church, Nov. 19. Galveston, St. Johns Church, Nov. 23, 24. Bryan sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND. Rusk cir., at Mt. Zion, Sept. 28, 29. Larrissa cir., Oct. 5, 6. Tyler mis., Oct. 12, 13. Tythens cir., Oct. 19, 20. Tyler sta., Oct. 26, 27. L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

Crockett District.

FOURTH ROUND. Sumpter cir., Oct. 5, 6. Neches cir., Oct. 12, 13. Crockett cir., Oct. 19, 20. Crockett and Pennington sta., Oct. 26, 27. Homer cir., Nov. 2, 3. DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE: N. L. Step, L. P.; Dr. S. J. Collins, J. H. Pennington, P. C. Abney, Reserves—H. H. Hendley, H. L. Steagall, John Box. D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND. Marshall cir., at Round Springs, Sept. 28, 29. Hallville mis., at Hallville, Oct. 5, 6. Knoxville cir., at Pleasant Grove, Oct. 12, 13. Bellview cir., at Mt. Moriah, Oct. 19, 20. Henderson and London sta., at Henderson, Oct. 26, 27. Elysian Fields cir., Nov. 2, 3. Marshall sta., Nov. 9, 10. Starrville cir., at Jamestown, Nov. 16, 17. As the examination of character takes place at the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference, and as it is important that the finances of each charge be satisfactorily arranged, besides other matters of great interest to the church, it is earnestly requested that all of the official members be present. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND. 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. Rockvale, at Rockvale, October 5, 6. San Saba, at San Saba, October 12, 13. W. MONK, P. E.

Victoria District.

THIRD ROUND. Texana cir., at Mustang, Sept. 28. Hallettsville, cir., at Andrews chapel, Oct. 5. J. G. WALKER.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND. Groesbeek sta., at Groesbeek, 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. 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. Nueces River circuit, September 28, 29. Laredo mis. and Mexican mis., October 12, 13. JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND. Bonham cir., October, 2d Saturday and Sunday. Sherman cir., October, 2d Saturday and Sunday. Greenville cir., November, 1st Saturday and Sunday. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Austin is making efforts to build up a public library.

The *Dispatch* reports horses stolen near Lampasas the 12th.

The iron horse reached Waco the 18th. It met an enthusiastic welcome.

The Waco *Advance* reports the cotton in that vicinity as turning out much better than expected.

The Lampasas *Dispatch* says a scout of minute men left that place on the 12th on a hunt for Indians.

Waco is urging its claims for the capital on the grounds of its central position, and the wealthy region in which it is located.

The Greenville *Herald* says the present corn crop of that region has never been equaled, both as to yield and amount of acreage.

The \$100,000 subsidy to the Texas and Pacific road was carried in the county of Tarrant by a majority over the two-thirds required.

The *State Gazette* says that homes have been obtained in Bastrop and Caldwell counties for about one thousand Georgians and Alabamians, who are expected next month.

Austin, with points intermediate to San Antonio, it is said, propose liberal county subsidies if the International is completed by that route to San Antonio in twelve months.

The good people at Bryan are presenting their claims for the State Capital if it should be decided to move it. They claim to be nearer the geographical centre of the State than many of the points named.

The Chiefs Santanta and Big Tree left Huntsville September 20th under the escort of United States troops furnished by order of Gen. Auger. A special train carried them to Dallas. They were much astonished at the speed with which they traveled.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The ratification meeting of the Liberals and Democrats was held in New York, September 12th. Four stands were erected, and meetings were held in Tammany and Irving Halls. The attendance was estimated at forty thousand.

Delano has gone to Ohio on campaign business.

Horace Greeley spoke at Pittsburgh the 19th, and at Columbus, Ohio, the 20th.

Miscellaneous.

It is said the President and other officials are convinced that Indian hostilities will probably commence soon along the whole Indian frontier.

A Paris letter says the death of Thiers would result in a civil war in France, and much disgust is caused by the probability of such an event.

A hurricane visited the Windward Island. Vessels were wrecked, wharves broken up, and many lives lost.

The spike and rail manufacturers of the Atlantic States have agreed to advance the prices 25 cents per keg. The advance is due the recent advance in pig-iron.

The failure of a number of heavy mercantile houses in Baltimore has cast a gloom over the commercial circles of that city.

The Chinese ladies of rank and the boy students who have come to San Francisco to be educated are receiving much attention. Some former students having embraced Christian principles, all the forms of Confucius will be rigidly enforced, and the four books of the five kings and the sacred edict of Emperor Kangski will be a part of their religious lessons.

Some two weeks ago, a brutal keeper, named Tarrell, at the New York Asylum, kicked to death two lunatics, one harmless and one a cripple.

A bloody fight occurred in Pittsburgh the night of the 13th between a colored Grant club and a white Greeley club. Six negroes were shot and one white man had his head fractured with a brick. He will die.

The *Herald*, a Mormon journal, says of Bishop Smith's affidavit respecting the Mountain Meadow massacre that, according to his own confession, he is either a murderer or a perjurer, and calls for his arrest and trial and requisition from the Government of Utah.

Col. Thos. Scott and party reached Salt Lake the 14th.

Out of nine hundred and fifty jurors summoned in San Francisco, a jury was at last obtained for the new trial of Laura Fair.

The troubles in the Creek Nation are coming to a crisis. Chief Chieste, with men favorable to law and order, are in arms, and are sustained by United States troops sent out from Fort Gibson. The entire party numbers 800 men. The Sands party is also in arms with nearly the same strength. A collision is considered inevitable. It is said if the Sands party resist further no quarter will be given.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The London journals are rejoicing over the conclusion of the Alabama claims controversy, and express the hope that a foundation for a permanent good understanding between the two nations has been laid.

A special to the *Times* says the award is a trifle over £3,000,000. Cockburn's signature is absent. He will give a separate opinion. The *Times* says: "Willingly will we pay this sum to improve the law of nations."

Sumner reached London the 17th, and will leave for Paris in a short time.

The tory journals condemn in unmeasured terms the action of the Geneva Tribunal.

The meeting of Internationals in London adopted a platform favoring universal suffrage, by ballot, for legislative and magistral offices, compulsory and gratuitous common school education, the disbandment of standing armies, abolition of indirect taxes, and the substitution therefor of a progressive form of taxes, and the suppression of usury.

Thomas Hughes, member of Parliament, attempted, September 18th, to address his constituents at Froeme, where the temperance men, who bitterly oppose Hughes, frequently interrupted the speaker. The police were compelled to clear the hall.

It is reported that the Princess Beatrice, the fifth and only remaining daughter of Queen Victoria, has been betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford. The Princess is sixteen, the Marquis twenty-two years of age.

The first frost of the season fell the night of the 20th in some portions of England.

Geneva.

The Court of Arbitration met at half-past 12 o'clock, September 14th. Five of the arbitrators, the agents of the respective governments, several of the council, some ladies and journalists were present. Count Schlopis, President of the Court, read the agreement of the arbitrators concerning the decision of the Tribunal, and announced that the sum awarded the United States was \$15,500,000 gold. Cockburn refused to sign the decision. Schlopis was applauded after he concluded. The award is payable in Washington in one year in gold.

France.

It is reported that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought facts of great gravity to light.

Thiers has been informed that the Pope has abandoned all thought of leaving Rome.

Henri Rochefort, who has been exiled to the island of New Caledonia, is dangerously ill.

Edward About, the French author, was arrested, and is confined in Strasbourg, for the publication of articles on the German occupation of the French Rhenish provinces, which were offensive to the German Government.

Eight hundred and eighty Communists, condemned to transportation, embarked at Brest for New Caledonia the 18th.

The examination of Edmund About at Strasbourg developed no case against him, and he was discharged from arrest.

Germany.

The correspondence between Emperor William Bismarck and the Bishop of Ermland, on the subject of excommunication, is published. The Bishop takes strong ground against the interference of secular authority in matters of religion. The tone of the communications on both sides is sharp and uncompromising.

The German government has issued a circular in still more threatening terms against emigrants. It declares they shall be treated as outlaws, over whom special surveillance will be instituted. Despite this menace, emigration from Germany has been but slightly affected.

It is reported that Count Von Arneim has tendered his resignation as Minister of Germany to France, in consequence of the unpleasantness he encountered in Parisian society. It is stated that if Von Arneim's resignation is accepted the embassy to France will remain vacant, and Germany will be represented at Paris only by a consul.

Italy.

A special dispatch from Rome to London says that the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, at their conference in Berlin, resolved to advise the Pope to abandon the Jesuit, and agreed to use their good offices with the Italian Government for the protection of foreign religious corporations in Italy.

The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops was celebrated the 20th with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated.

The Pope received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting the misfortunes of the Catholic Church and the injustice done to it by the Italian Government.

Russia.

It is asserted in London that Russia will demand the abrogation of the treaty of Paris for the purpose of co-operating with Austria and Prussia. This is denied categorically by the *Nord*, a newspaper published in Brussels in the interest of the Russian Government.

Sweden.

King Charles is lying severely ill at Mealmes. Later intelligence announces his death.

Brazil.

The elections in Brazil have been disorderly, and several citizens have been bayoneted.

The pacific negotiations between Brazil and the Argentine Republic progress favorably.

China.

Shanghai subscribed six million francs to the French loan.

An earthquake was felt recently at Ching King.

A Chinese child was kidnapped near Tien Tsin. The culprit was delivered to the American Consul, and by him to China's authorities, who beheaded him.

The Russian frigate *Svetland*, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, accompanied by other vessels of the fleet, reached Hong Kong the 17th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Sept. 11, 1873, to Sept. 21, 1873.

Subscriber, we have published so many poems of the same character that we must decline inserting yours.

Rev B D Dashiell, list of quarterly appointments received and inserted.

Rev J W Mills, 1 sub at Wanders postoffice "Enquirer," communication received and handed to editor.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, 2 new subs; will answer by mail.

Rev Samuel Morris, Larissa, we send back numbers to complete file. 1 sub.

Rev A H Sutherland, 9 subs. Thanks for hint; will see to it.

Rev J F Hines, Milford, 1 sub. Notices appear this week.

Rev L Ercanbrack, your request complied with.

N K Barnum, agent, New York, have written you by mail.

Rev E G Duval, Sutherland Springs, your communication to hand.

Rev P W Gravis, Comanche, 1 sub from Hazell Dell.

Rev J W Chalk, Pilot Point, 2 new subs, with \$5 cash.

E S Blizard, Newburgh, New York, address changed.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, letter received, but the cut has not come to hand.

Rev F Olin Pannelly, Marvin College, 1 sub and \$2 20 currency.

Rev O Fisher, 1 sub at Austin and an obituary. Communication handed to editor, which he will answer by mail.

Mrs St Clair, Cleburne, much obliged for enclosure, as well as kind wishes; let us hear again.

Dr G V Ridley, Willis, cash \$7. Accept thanks. Our correct address is Advocate Publishing Company.

Rev E H Holbrook, your letter handed to editor, who will answer by mail.

Rev J A Scruggs, his own renewal and \$2 25 cash.

DeGolyer & Ryhan, the contract is good; let us hear from you.

An Old Layman, communication No 2 received.

Rev A A Killough, 2 subs and postoffice order for \$4 40.

J Bishop, Secretary Dallas District Conference, report to hand.

Geo P Rowell & Co, advertisements to hand. Will write you.

Mrs Sarah E Honaker, Va, cash 50 cents for papers.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, duplicate notices to hand.

Rev R C Armstrong, Jasper, report of St Augustine District Conference received.

Mr Moss, Lynchburg, his sub through Col Alford.

Rev B D Dashiell, 1 sub.

Rev B T Kavanaugh, report of camp-meeting on the Brazos received.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, 1 sub at Moscow.

Rev R M Leaton, 1 sub from Mo. Address corrected.

"Inquirer," your queries handed to editor.

Rev Wm Monk, 1 sub. The money referred to not received. Thanks for items.

Rev T W Glass, one sub from Alabama.

Rev O M Addison, 1 sub from Tennessee. Money is always acceptable.

J P Harris, Sabine Pass, renews his sub through Mr McGaffly—cash \$2 specie.

A Scholar, puzzle received.

Rev C A Grote, Mason county, 1 sub.

Rev W R D Stockton, Waco, much obliged for items and kind invitation.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, communication handed to editor.

"A B C," with original puzzle, we have to cut your column down occasionally when a press of news comes.

Rev N A Duckett, 3 subs, with good news from Sulphur Springs mission.

Rev M H Neely, your notice to members of "Trinity Conference" received, which they should read.

Rev A M Box, obituary will be inserted. Address changed.

Rev O A Shook, Marblehead, 1 sub. We have been sending L W Simpson's paper to Round Mountain, not Shovel Mountain. The gold pen will receive attention.

Rev R H Neeley, Bastrop, address changed.

A McKinney, letter received. Will answer by mail.

D J Jermigan, the price of the *ADVOCATE* was reduced on account of the then reduction in its size. Since the present company has published it, it is larger, and, we think, a better paper than ever before; so that we consider we fully fill our part of the contract. We renew your subscription for the present year at No 1000, for which you can remit at your earliest convenience.

Rev W R D Stockton, communication—opening of Waco Female College—to hand.

Mr W Baer, cash \$25 on account. Much obliged.

S M Pettengill & Co, check for \$62, and advertisement.

MARRIED.

DIYER-PIERCE.—On the 1st day of September, at church, by Rev. J. F. Hines, Judge H. Dyer and Miss Eveline Pierce—both of Hill county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

BACON.—Dr. Jno. B. Bacon was born October 29, 1808, in Washington county, Tenn.; removed to McComb, Ill., 1832; thence to Webberville 1845; was converted at Moss camp-ground in 1851; was baptized and joined the M. E. Church, South, at that meeting; was married to Julia Winfrey December 25, 1852. He, from the beginning of his religious life, took high ground and maintained a truly Christian character till death. August 14, 1872, he fell asleep in Christ with perfect resignation to God and in full hope of eternal life, after having suffered painfully with disease of throat and lungs for eight months. He left a widow and two children, daughter and stepson, to follow him to glory, where they hope at last to meet him. O. FISHER.

BRIGGS.—Died, on the 6th day of September, 1872, in Waxahachie, Texas, after a painful illness of ten days, TANDY EULA, youngest child of W. T. and Mary C. Briggs, age 2 years, 2 months, and 9 days.

Little Tandy was a sweet, interesting child, loved by all who knew her, and especially doted on by her widowed mother and fatherless brothers and sisters. The aged grand parents, too, had centered their affections on the lovely child. But she is gone, and desolate seems the household without the sound of her tiny, pattering feet and the innocent prattle of her little tongue. Yet, while the lonely mother and other sorrowing relatives mourn sweet Tandy's absence, thank God, they mourn not as those who have no hope; they know that she has gone on before to bear her sainted father company in the "beautiful land beyond the river." H.

WATSON.—Miss KATE WATSON, wife of John Watson, and daughter of Rev. A. C. and Mrs. M. C. McDougal, was born in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, October the 25th, 1848; died at the residence of her husband, in Red River county, Texas, August the 25th, 1872.

Sister Watson embraced religion in the fall of 1863 at McKenzie College, Texas, and united with the M. E. Church, South, of which she ever after lived an exemplary member. She was a devoted wife, a dutiful daughter, and an affectionate mother. She died as she had lived—a happy Christian. Her death was not only calm and peaceful, but it was triumphant. May the grace which sustained her in death be sufficient for the bereaved husband and parents. May the hand of the Great Father guide her two little ones through life, and bring them all, husband, parents and children, finally into the haven of the Christian's rest, whither she has preceded. J. K. S.

CROSS.—Died, near Millford, Ellis county, Texas, at the residence of her son, on the 2d of September, 1872, Mrs. HARRIETT CROSS, surviving consort of Francis Cross, who died in Newton county, Miss., in 1848.

Sister Cross was a native of South Carolina; has lived for many years in Mississippi, and moved from there to Texas with her son some two years ago, and has since lived in this county, until called home to rest. Her three score and ten years were well-nigh accomplished, now in her 70th year. After a few hours of brief and painful illness, in the triumph of living faith, she bid farewell to earth-born woe, and winged her way to the paradise of God. Faithful servant found waiting and watching for the Lord. For forty years a member of the church, witnessing for God. May her example and prayers ever be held in sweet remembrance before God, and bring her children to meet her where parting is known no more. J. F. HINES.

Millford, Texas.

PHILLIPS.—MELISSA, daughter of W. P. and Sarah Perkins, was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, February 22d, 1851; united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1854; was married to M. W. Phillips in Leon county, Texas, in which county she departed this life July 14, on Wednesday.

We mourn our loss, but not without hope. None ever knew her but to love her. A devoted daughter, an affectionate wife—so amiable in her disposition, so constant in her devotion, so Christian-like in all her walk, in all her ways. When summoned to pass off the stage of time, she braved it without fear or faltering. Like the sun setting slowly but serenely behind the western hills, so she crossed over the river and rested on the other shore under the shade of the eternal trees planted on the river of life.

Sad it is to be thus taken in the bloom of life; but consoling it is to know that her example leaves a sweetness behind her; a fragrance is left where she trod; a glory lingers where she passed, and when memory calls her, how, like an angel, does she rise up from the cold, dark dominions of death, the personification of love, of friendship, of generosity, of truth, of meekness and of patience. Thus death is conquered, and cannot keep his spoils; for, fresh in beauty and love, her bereaved, devoted husband and sorrowing relatives and friends shall often call her forth at will, until they go to her heavenly home to abide with her forever. What earth has lost heaven has gained. The paleness of mortality gave place to eternal bloom, and the feebleness of her nature caught immortal energies from the first gentle breeze of the heavenly world. T. T. SMOTHERS.

Bryan, September 9, 1872.

HURT.—Mrs. TEXANA V. HURT, wife of Mr. Charles W. Hurt, and daughter of Brother John and Sister Lucinda Box, died of consumption at her father's house, in Houston county, Texas, September 16, 1872, in the 34th year of her age. She was born and resided in this county, at the old homestead, where she died. Her first marriage was to Mr. Thomas J. Taylor, of this county, August 27, 1867, who died of consumption February 8, 1869, leaving one child, little Orrie, who is now an orphan indeed. Her second marriage was to Mr. Charles W. Hurt, of Gonzales county, Texas, January 5, 1870, who being a widower at the time of their marriage, now mourns the loss of his second wife. She leaves him a precious treasure in the person of their little Carrie, a beautiful and intelligent child, now a little over one year old. Having been religiously trained by pious parents, my cousin Texana professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, when she was about thirteen years of age; and from that time to the day of her death, (a period of twenty-one years,) she lived a devoted, Christian life. On being interrogated by her father a short time before her death concerning her spiritual condition, she said: "I have always before had a horror of death, but now it is sweet to die." And to me she said: "I have no fear of death; all is dear. I am going home to heaven. I have regretted to

leave my children, but now I resign them into the hands of the good Lord, who will take care of them." She was shouting happy several times the night before she died. She called her parents, brothers, sisters, husband and friends around her, and exhorted them all to be faithful in the service of God, and meet her in heaven. God grant they may all comply with her request. ALLEN M. BOX. CROCKETT, Texas, September 18, 1872. San Antonio Herald please copy.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.—The market has been irregular, yet, notwithstanding the steady decline in prices in other markets, the week closes with but a slight decline here. The crop prospects are not encouraging, as the wants of the South will bring the crop early into the market, which will enable manufacturers to supply their demand before the depletion of the crop advances the price. Crop reports continue encouraging. Receipts have fallen off during the week, amounting to 4686 bales; sales, 2885 bales; total exports, 2104 bales.

The market closed quiet at the following quotations in gold: Ordinary..... 13 3/4 @ 13 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 14 3/4 @ 15 Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4 Middling..... 16 1/4 @ 16 1/2

Crop reports indicate no material change. The continued drouth will enable the farmers to get in their cotton at an early date.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—The demand for eggs and chickens during the week, has been active, and receipts of both having been light, prices have advanced to some extent. Other descriptions of produce with the exception of peaches, which have been in fair request, have been in limited demand. We quote eggs active at 20 @ 35c. per dozen. Chickens firm at \$5 50 @ 6 00 per dozen. Turkeys not in demand, quoted nominally at \$5 @ \$1 25 each. Geese dull at \$8 @ 9 per dozen. Ducks \$6 @ 6 50. Sweet potatoes easy at \$1 25 @ 1 50 per bushel for new. Cow peas \$1 @ 1 25 per bushel. Peaches coming in slowly, and have sold at \$2 50 @ 3 00 per bushel for common, and \$5 00 for choice. Butter comes in slowly, and sells at 25 @ 30c.

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American Lock-stitch..... \$25 00 Common Sense..... 18 00 Machine Needles of all kinds, all parts for Machines, Sewing Machines of all kinds repaired, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers for sale by T. C. CLARK, Dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, 156 Market street, Galveston, Texas. CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sept 16 m]

MARVIN COLLEGE,

Waxahachie, Texas. The next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in September, 1872, under the supervision of REV. J. M. PUGH, PRESIDENT.

Collegiate Department. Rev. J. M. PUGH, Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

Mr. E. F. YEAGER, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. F. OLIN DANNELLY, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. JOHN E. BISHOP, Professor of Mathematics.

Commercial Department. Mr. JOHN W. WALDEN, Professor of Penmanship, Book-keeping, etc.

Preparatory Department. Rev. JAMES D. SHAW, Principal. Mrs. ANNIE E. BASS, Assistant.

Department of Music. Mr. F. H. LINDEN, Professor.

RATES OF TUITION—FOUR MONTHS. Preparatory..... \$8 00, \$12 00 or \$16 00 Collegiate..... 20 00 Music on Piano..... 20 00 Book-keeping..... 20 00 Penmanship..... 5 00 Commercial Calculations..... 10 00

Arrangements will be made, with irregular scholars, in the Commercial Department, to suit the demands of the students.

A small fee will be required of each student in the Department of Music for the use of the instrument; also, of each student for other incidental expenses.

Every student will be charged from date of entrance till the close of session, except when provisionally hindered, and all bills are due when the student enters.

Ministers' children (who are regular pastors) received free of charge.

Board can be had for \$12 50 per month. JAS. E. SMITH, F. P. RAY, Secretaries. Pres't Board of Trustees. sept 8 2m

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W. G. Connor, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of English Literature and Natural Science.

M. C. Connor, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

R. J. Richey, Professor of Modern Languages and Assistant in English Literature.

Miss Josie F. Evans, Principal of Primary Department.

E. W. Krause, Principal of Music Department.

Miss M. M. Connor, Assistant in Music Department.

Mrs. M. L. Brown, Principal of Ornamental Department.

Miss M. M. Connor, Painting and Wax Flowers.

Mrs. C. C. Connor, Matron of Boarding-house.

The exercises of this Institution will open the

First Monday in September next.

The Trustees have succeeded in securing the fullest and ablest Faculty of any Female College in the State, and will be able to meet the demands of parents for the highest style of female education. For further information, or for circulars, address

WM. A. FORT, Chairman, Or WM. L. PRATHER, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Waco, aug 14 3m

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1872-'73 opens Sept. 20, 1872.

W. M. D. CABELL, (Univ. Va.) Principal.

F. K. Meade, (University Va.) Instructor in Ancient Languages.

Robt. L. Harrison, M. A., (Univ. Va.) Instructor in Modern Languages, English, Et

Thos. A. Seddon, (Mathematical Medalist University Va.) Instructor in Mathematics.

Robt. L. Brown, (Univ. Va.) Instructor in Book-keeping, English, Etc.

Walter Holliday, B. Sc., C. and M. E. (Univ. Va.) Instructor in Applied Mathematics, and in Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

D. S. G. Cabell, (Univ. Va.) Instructor in Law.

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PORT SULLIVAN COLLEGE.

The Fall Session will commence

Monday, September 24, 1872.

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PORT SULLIVAN, Milam Co., Texas. [sept 4 t]

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Huntsville, Ala.

NINETEENTH SESSION begins Sept. 4, 1872. Eight Departments; Four Male, Eleven Lady Teachers and Officers; Splendid Parlor, Outfit; New Furniture; Gas, Water, Heating, Bathing, Fixtures; Grounds and Scenery Charming; Climate Delightful; Health unrivalled; Course liberal; Music, (Piano, Organ, Zithern, Guitar, Violin) by eminent Professors and Teachers; Native French Teacher; Calisthenics Free; Art Cheap. Board and English Tuition per annum, \$250.

REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, Pres't. Late Pres't Tuskegee Female College. sept 4 1m

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. July 31-2m

Educational.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VA.,

Will begin its 25th 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.

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"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, L.L. 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.

We refer to some of our patrons from Texas: MAJ. L. C. ROUNTREE, COL. C. H. LEE, MAJ. J. M. BRANDON, MRS. MARY L. BRIGGS, MR. J. W. McMAHAN, of Galveston; JUDGE S. S. MUNGER, COLONEL R. G. KYLE, Houston; DR. WM. A. EAST, Anderson; COL. THOMAS H. JONES, Austin; M. H. BONNER, Esq., E. MALLARD, Esq., Rusk; L. R. WORTHAM, Esq., Greenwood.

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Catalogues sent on application. Address: REV. H. F. JOHNSON, aug 14 2m Brookhaven, Miss.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Session begins OCTOBER SEVENTH, 1872. For Catalogues, containing full information, address,

REV. E. H. MYERS, D. D., President.

Or, C. W. SMITH, Secretary of Faculty. aug 21-2m

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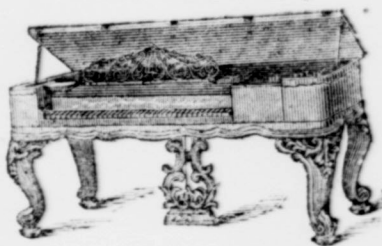
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

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Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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BARTLETT & RAYNE,

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jan17 1y



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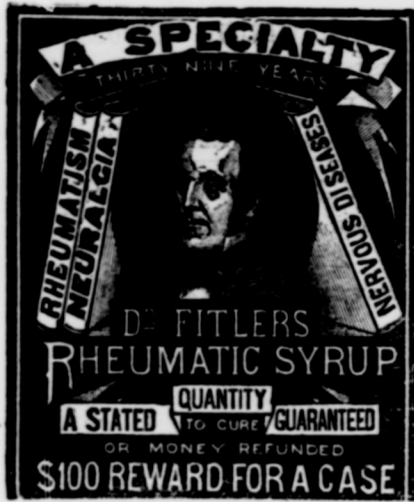
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SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

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

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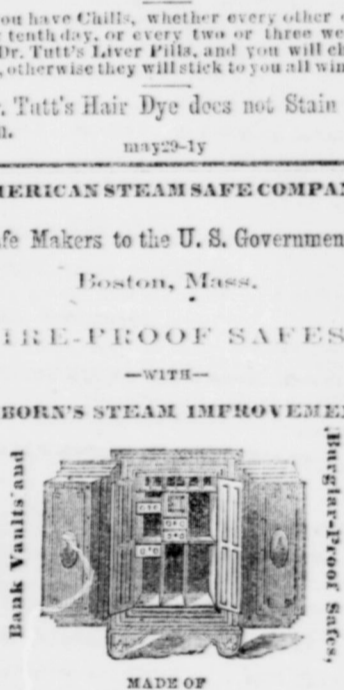
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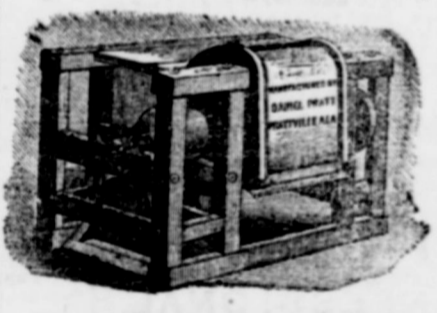
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