

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 20.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

[Whole No. 1008.]

Texas Christian Advocate.
LARGEST
CIRCULATION
 OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION:
 \$4 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. F. RIES, dealer in fancy and staple groceries, tobacco and cigars, has a fine stock, which he will supply customers on reasonable terms.

The cotton, corn stalk, cockle-burr and weed cutter, advertised by Jeremiah Buckley & Co., is a success. See advertisement. Buckley's stock of hardware is always complete.

THE GULLETT IMPROVED COTTON GIN.—Our friend, Col. Higgins, exhibited to us a few days since a sample of cotton ginned on his new Gullett Improved Gin, which was certainly ahead of any we have seen turned out by any other gin. Several old farmers and excellent judges, after careful examination, pronounced the sample very superior. Col. Higgins has large experience in the different make of gins, and pronounces the Gullett Improved the best now in use. Dirty and trashy cotton, after being carried through this gin, is brought out perfectly clean and clear of trash; it runs very light, picks the seed more closely, and throws them out cleaner than any other in the market. Major J. W. VICKS, of Galveston, is the agent for the Gullett Improved Gin for the State of Texas, and Col. J. C. HIGGINS, of Bastrop, agent for this county.—*Bastrop Advertiser.*
 sep25 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. F. RIES,
 —DEALER IN—
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.
TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.,
 NO. 227 POSTOFFICE STREET,
 Galveston, Texas.
 oct2 6m

THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL
MUSIC BOOK
 Will be ready October 1, 1872.
PURE DIAMONDS,
 BY JAMES H. MURRAY.

A new Sunday-school Music Book which we predict will become the most popular work of the kind ever published in America. Specimen pages are now ready, and will be sent free to any address.
PURE DIAMONDS will be issued in elegant style, printed on fine white paper, and substantially bound in boards. It will be ready promptly on the first of October, when orders will be filled in rotation. As the demand will be very large, all wishing specimen copies, or an early supply, should send in their orders at once.
 Price—Bound in boards, 35 cents; \$3 60 per dozen; \$50 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Published by S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.
 aug28 1y

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES AND CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East
61st street, New York, will commence its Six-
teenth Year September 26, 1872. For full in-
formation send for catalogue.
 Address as above, at 75 East 61st street.
 aug7 4m

COTTON, CORN STALK,
COCKLE-BURR AND WEED CUTTER.
 Maj. J. H. Littlefield has one. He considers it invaluable. John Mills, of Brazoria, says: "It kept ten plows going: is the first implement I have found to exceed my expectations, and proves a complete success." Names of other old Texans can be given, to whom reference can be made. Orders must come in within a month, to be certain of having one in time for this season, with arrangements so made that the sole agents,
JEREMIAH BUCKLEY & CO.,
 Galveston, Texas,
 can collect the price at Galveston, viz: \$100. Delivered free to railroad cars or steamer in said city.
 oct2 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE GALVESTON
MEDICAL COLLEGE
 Will open the THIRD MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, with a full corps of teachers. Students will be matriculated at any time, and private instructions and clinical lectures will be given until the regular course commences.
 For particulars, address the undersigned.
GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D.,
 Prof. of Surgery and Dean of Faculty, Avenue L and 22d street.
 October 1, 1872. oct2 1m

William H. Seward's
TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD,
 With many fine illustrations; large octavo. A great book for Agents. Sold only by subscription. For full particulars, apply to the publishers, D. APPLETON & CO., 49 and 551 Broadway, New York. oct20ow 4t

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G. W. PEETE, M. D., Medical Examiner.
 sep18 1y

THE CITY OF HOUSTON
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 sep18 1f

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 Agents wanted in every town in the State.
 sep11 1m

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 sep25 6m

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Air-Line Patent Fence
 Letters Patent having been granted the
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This fence is the Cheapest and most perfect Stock-proof of any ever yet discovered.
 I will guarantee to

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

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 may22-1f. JOHN H. STONE.

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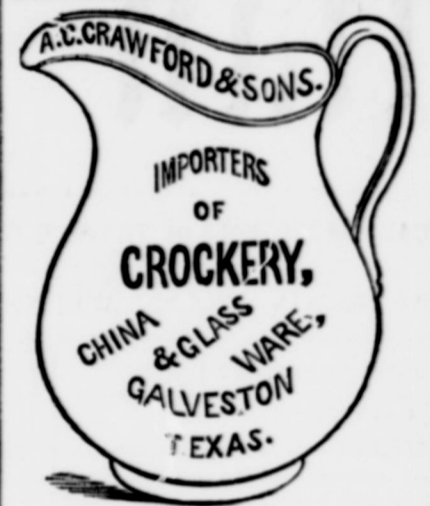
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And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks.

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

jan26tl

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COTTON & WOOL FACTORS

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

COMMISSION & BROKERAGE,

STRAND,

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HISTORY OF IMMERSION.

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

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
 remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.
 The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.
 Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and the most eminent men throughout the South, endorsing the efficacy of *Rosadalis*.
Dr. R. A. H. Carr of Baltimore says: "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."
Dr. T. A. Pugh of Baltimore recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
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Crawley & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.
Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cures him of Rheumatism, when all else failed.
Rosadalis is not a secret preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest ingredients that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.
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Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX—No. 20.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1008.]

HARVEST SONG.

BY ROSEN NOEL.

Garner in the golden grain!
He that fares immersed in wheat
Sees a russet mellow main,
Falling from the upland, meet
Lavender horizons warm,
Blent with opaline warm skies:
Verdure-isles of cloudy form
In descending meet his eyes;
Round them, like a sea at rest
Glassy sliding up the sand,
Simmers harvest, many a crest
Hither and thither drooping bland,
Weighted every leaning ear
With the treasure of the year.

Garner in the golden grain!
Yonder shining sickle cleaves;
Bronzy harvestmen sustain
Thwart one another golden sheaves,
Whose luxuriant honors all,
Marrying, seem tawny toil
Of a foaming water-wall,
When wave meets baffled wave's recoil.
Nigh to one of these a child
In a little cart is laid,
Sleeping in the air so mild,
Where a linden with sweet shade
Softens all the radiance
Within the reaping father's glance.

Garner in the golden grain!
All, aglow upon the hill,
Unforeboding will remain,
Till the sickle gleams, until
All shall placidly resign
Pleasant homely life afield,
Where the youngling flowers twine:
Only now we saw them yield,
Lilthe and blithe, and green, when wind
Ruffled them to silky waves,
Playing merrily: so we find
Aged pilgrims near the graves,
Mellow and wise, and loving wait
Swift inevitable fate:
We weep who lose them: they are still,
While One bears them where He will.

—Good Words.

Texas Resources.

Robertson County.

We extract from the report of the Emigration Association of Robertson county the following interesting description of that county:

The International Railroad runs through the centre of the county from southwest to northeast, and forms a junction in this county at Hearne. There are five depots and towns on the Central Railroad in this county, and four on the International, five of which are flourishing towns. There are also several villages in the county not on any railroad, at one of which (Owensville) is located a literary college or high school, which, though it is under the supervision of the M. E. Church, South, is not sectarian. It has a full and competent corps of teachers and is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and is surrounded by a delightful and healthy country.

About one-tenth of the country is prairie, the remainder timber. The timber consists of post-oak, black-jack, hickory, elm, walnut, cedar, pecan and other growth. The soil on the bottoms is a deep, rich alluvium, varying from a stiff red or black to a loose sandy soil. That of the uplands is generally a fine gray soil overlaid with clay, at a depth of from ten to twenty inches. These lands are very rich and productive, and after thirty years' cultivation, without manure, produce as well as at first.

The productions are cotton, corn, oats, rye, barley, Hungarian and other grasses, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas and all the other vegetables common in the United States; peaches, plums,

apples, apricots, nectarines, pomegranates, figs, quinces, pears, pecans, walnuts, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries and grapes. Plums, peaches and grapes have been fully tested, and the fact is well established that in no country are the trees and vines more healthy and vigorous, nor the fruit larger or more delicious. Pecans, walnuts, blackberries and dewberries grow spontaneously. Within the last few years attention has been turned to the cultivation of apples, pears and other fruits with the most encouraging results. Our people are aroused to the importance of fruit culture, and in a few years we can boast of a long list of fruits in great abundance. There is one vineyard in the county, only two years old, that is worth \$14,000.

The average yield of corn for the last ten years, we estimate at fifty bushels per acre on the bottom lands, and twenty-five bushels on the uplands. Of cotton for the same time, 1800 pounds seed cotton on the bottoms, and 1100 pounds on the uplands per acre. We think the yield of corn for the present year will average forty bushels to the acre in this county, and will be worth, at gathering time, not over twenty-five cents per bushel. Peaches are now worth fifty cents per bushel if taken in large quantities.

We are gratified to report that our county is in the heart of the best cotton growing region in the world, the plant being more vigorous, healthy and prolific, and subject to fewer disasters than in any other county. The lint is also of a superior length, fineness and strength. There has not been a failure in the cotton crop, either from worms or drouth, for thirty years. There is no portion of the United States where families can supply themselves with a greater variety of vegetables, and for a longer time in the year, than in Robertson county.

The range for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs is good all the year round, and water is abundant in most places for stock. Horses and mules are worth from \$30 to \$150; milch cows, \$10 to \$20; sheep, \$2 to \$3; and stock hogs about \$1 per head. Well water is good and inexhaustible, at a depth of twenty-five to fifty feet.

There are many thousands of acres of rich, well-timbered and well-watered lands in this county for sale. Improved lands are hard to get, as they are \$10 to \$20 per acre about the towns and thickly-settled neighborhoods, though farms are much cheaper away from the towns. Unimproved lands vary from \$1 to \$10 per acre, and there are large bodies of these uncultivated lands, just as rich and productive as the farms in cultivation. Fine lumber, suitable for building purposes, can be had at \$2 per 100 feet.

The International is now completed to Palestine, and by the 1st of November next will intersect the Southern Pacific at Longview, which is now running to that place. The Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, will meet in Northern Texas this next fall or winter, but immigrants prefer coming as yet by New Orleans to Galveston, and then up by cars to this county. So it will be but a short time until the East and North will have easy access to this

county by two railroads. The railroads that were run through the county give us convenient markets and direct communication with Galveston, thence to New York and Liverpool.

Claims of Bryan.

The contest for capitoline honors is causing each locality in the field to exhibit its advantages to the public. We can't copy all the clever things that is being said about them; but we see no impropriety in admitting the following from a circular issued by a committee appointed by the citizens to present the claims of Bryan to the people:

All things considered, Bryan has advantages not possessed by any of the points named. It is situated in the very heart of the fertile regions of the Brazos, as fruitful as the famous valley of the Nile, and immediately on the great railroad artery of the State, that traverses its entire length from north to south, forming with its branches and connections, when completed, more than two thousand miles of railroad, penetrating almost every part of the State. Its climate is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold. It is never visited by malarial epidemics, and is as free from disease of every kind as the most favored spot in Texas. It occupies, with reference to the gulf and to the surrounding country, a considerable elevation, and is favored by day and night with refreshing and healthy breezes. On the north, east and south, it is surrounded by beautiful alternating prairies and groves; on the west it is skirted by extensive forests. It has an abundant supply of good water and cheap fuel, while from the soil of the surrounding country are readily obtained all the products necessary for bountiful, or even luxurious subsistence. It is thus marked by the hand of nature as a point highly favorable to the pursuits of civilized life, and admirably adapted to be the home of an enterprising, enlightened and happy population. This is no fancy sketch, but a reality to which all who are acquainted with Bryan and its advantages will readily bear testimony. It has all the requisites—centrality, accessibility and healthfulness of location; and, we may add, that it is favored with a population, numbering about four thousand, that will compare favorably with any other in the State.

Crops, Railroads, Etc.

A correspondent of the Greenville Herald, having recently made a tour through several counties, gives the following crop items, etc.:

Harrison and Upshur have fine corn crops. Cotton to the middle of July was never more promising, but since that time no rain having fallen, the crop loses much of its promise; unless it rains soon there will only be from one-half to a two-third yield.

Hopkins and Hunt, so far as I saw, will make an abundant crop of corn and cotton. I have been in Texas eighteen years, and have seen sixty-eight or seventy counties, and on Mr. Ames' farm, near Greenville, I saw the best corn I ever saw in Texas, though I learned from Mr. Cozine, late of Panola county, that he had corn

even better, which would average sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre. The wheat and oat crops, so far as I saw, were both unusually good. Kaufman, Van Zandt and Smith all have fine crops. I found that railroad excitement far exceeded the heat produced by the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform. The International is bringing freight from Hearne, situated on the Texas Central, to Palestine, and is graded from the latter place to one or two miles beyond Longview, and will soon put its iron sinews from Jefferson, Texas, to Hearne, thus giving the first through, all rail, ticket from Jefferson to the coast at Galveston. The Texas and Pacific is now under contract from Longview to Dallas. I learn that 500 hands are now wanted; also, 200 span of mules to draw scoops on grade. I see the people along this line are encamping their families previous to locating and erecting permanent homesteads. I find timbered lands—oak and pine—along this line may yet be had at from \$2 to \$4 per acre.

When we take into consideration the present condition of Texas, we are led to cry aloud for more people. Texas is prolific as to children, yet we need more adults to till our rich prairie soil and to form houses of our beautiful pines. O ye Eastern men, cross the great Mississippi and seek our broad plains, eat our white biscuit after saturating it with the lard of our fat oxen.

In all candor, there never was a more auspicious autumn than will be that of 1872 for immigrants to seek Texas. Any of our mills will now sell seasoned pine lumber at \$12 50 per thousand. Our best Texas flour can be had at 5c. per pound; our best beef may be had at 2½ to 3c. per pound; corn in many places will be only 25c. per bushel; pork, 3 to 5c. per pound; good milk cows, \$12 to \$18. While this is the case, lands can be had wild at \$1 to \$5 per acre, or improved, from \$4 to 10, even near our railroad lines. While those who come as laborers can get from \$20 to \$25 per month in gold for farm labor.

In order to get immigrants, this place has organized an Immigration Society, and your Eastern exchanges will confer a favor by giving publicity to their location. Any information about Texas will be rendered by their Secretary, D. Richardson, by addressing him at Elysian Fields, Texas.

CENTRAL TEXAS.—It contains the richest lands in the world. Through its centre, for a distance of six or seven hundred miles, flows the Brazos river, whose wide valleys are famous for fertility.

It can, alone, produce more cotton than ever has been raised in the United States in one year.

It embraces a large portion of the great wheat region of Texas, whose capacity for production is equal to the supply of the whole United States.

Its grand prairies are covered, summer and winter, with grasses full of nutrition.

It is a planting, farming and stock raising region all combined in one. There is no portion of it that is not almost equally well adapted to the farmer, planter and stock raiser.

In point of health, no portion of the universe can surpass it, and few can equal it.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. S. S. Cobb, of Grapevine circuit, Trinity Conference, sends good news indeed from his work. No wonder our brother feels like praising God. He says:

During the last two months there has been about one hundred souls converted to God and added to the church on the Grapevine circuit. Quite a number of old backsliders reclaimed, and the church greatly revived. The Lord be praised.

Rev. H. L. Taylor, writing from Marlin Sept. 20th, says:

Brother John R. White commenced a meeting on Little Brazos, on the Marlin circuit, on the second Sabbath in September, which resulted in the accession of thirty-eight persons to the church. We are winding up our work for the year. Brother Stanford has met all his appointments. We look for him to be returned, as he has done a faithful year's work.

Rev. George S. Gatewood writes from Dallas circuit, Trinity Conference, Sept. 19th. We trust those six recruits to the itinerant ranks may be shining lights in the church of God. We shall await the report of the other camp-meetings with interest:

We held our second camp-meeting for this work on White Rock creek, which resulted in thirty-nine accessions to the church, and about that number of conversions. The later part of this meeting embraced our fourth quarterly meeting. Besides other things of importance that were done, that quarterly meeting recommended six preachers to the Annual Conference for admission into that body.

Our third camp-meeting was held on Spring creek, near Plano. In this meeting the church was greatly revived; thirty-three joined the church, while many professed religion. We have two other camp-meetings to hold.

Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh sends us an interesting account of a camp-meeting on the Brazos. The names and localities given call up many a pleasant reminiscence respecting "our first circuit:"

On the 16th of August, by invitation from Brother Parker, I attended a camp-meeting near Pittsville on the Brazos river, near old Brother Parker's, the patriarch of the church in that section of country, which resulted in so much good to the church that I think it should be reported for the information and encouragement of the church at large.

Public services commenced on Friday night, the 16th, with a small congregation. On Saturday the congregations were large for the sparsely settled country. I never preached to a more attentive and appreciative people. The interest increased at every service, until Sunday night, when there was a decided move in the camp. Some thirteen additions were made to the church, among whom there were aged persons and heads of families of note and influence in the community. The meeting was continued through the week following, and ten others joined the church on the ground. I was compelled to leave on Monday just as the work was fairly started, but have received information of its progress through Brother McCorkle, who remained, and has since come to Houston and joined my suburban charge, as he lives some ten miles from here on Buffalo Bayou. He and his good wife had been Methodists many years ago, and after attending the meeting, determined no longer to remain out of the church, and we took them in a week ago.

Thus the meeting, besides being a great benefit to the old members, has resulted in the addition of some twenty-five members to the church. How many were converted, I have not understood.

Here is a great destitution of gospel privileges on the Brazos river settlements for fifty miles or more below where this meeting was held. Some have told me they had not heard a sermon for many years, and that there were young men and women grown who had never heard a gospel sermon from a regular minister in their lives. I earnestly hope that a faithful missionary may be sent into these destitute settlements at our next conference.

Rev. N. A. Luckett, of the Sulphur Springs mission, Northwest Texas Conference, in a letter dated September 10th, gives a pleasant account of his work. We rejoice with him over the conversion of sinners:

My second camp-meeting for the Sulphur Springs mission was held on Polaxey, fourteen miles west from Granberry, embracing the first Sunday in September, and lasted ten days. A great deal of interest was manifested by the membership of the church during the entire meeting. Our Presiding Elder, Brother J. M. Jones, was with us two days, and preached several times to a large and attentive audience with telling effect. We felt that the Lord was with us, and sinners were awakened to a sense of their situation. On Monday all the preachers left me alone—worn out—and I sent for Bro. Hill, a local preacher, who rendered efficient service in the great cause of his Master.

During the meeting on Polaxey sixty professed religion, and thirty-five were added to the church. The old membership of the church on Polaxey confessed that they never have before seen such a display of the power of God in no country. I shall preach in a few days in the same community, and will receive other members into the church, and also to administer the ordinance of baptism by immersion to some others. God has smiled on this portion of the State; the farms have returned a bountiful yield, and the farmer rejoices in plenty, for which all ought to feel thankful. I am still working for the *Advocate*, and find that it is a welcome visitor to all who have subscribed for it.

Rev. H. V. Philpott, in a letter of September 19th, sends us an account of his recent meeting. May we not hope that the coming session of the conference at Bryan will be a season of revival power? The preachers and people should make it a matter of special prayer:

Our meeting at Bryan has closed. We fought against very extraordinary matters: 1. The opening, just at that juncture, of the public schools, which created no little excitement and dissipation, especially among the young. 2. Theatricals (special) for the benefit of the Masonic Lodge, which is in debt by reason of the burning of their hall, jewels, etc., some time ago. 3. Theatrical (special) for the "benefit of the Lodge and Presbyterian Church." 4. Democratic mass-meeting of the citizens for the purpose of selecting one candidate out of many aspirants to run against the Radical candidate for mayor. This stirred about all the bad blood in town, and some that was regarded as quite good. I had one male member at church that night. 5. Then came a Greeley and Brown courthouse meeting. 6. A smoky, dry north wind, which made breathing a difficult thing and gave people colds, etc.

Well, we were tremendously in earnest and held on fifteen days in the face of all these things, and then closed

decently. Twelve joined the church, and some eight or ten professed conversion, as near as I could learn. The church received some advantage, and our part maintained its credit in the community well. Brother Archer was with us a few days, and preached four very interesting sermons.

I have found Bryan a difficult work to keep up this season. The removals, the failure in last year's crops, the decline of business rather below the point of support, much less gain, have depressed our people and rendered them anxious and full of temporal forebodings very prejudicial to religious success. They say, however, that the pastor and presiding elder shall not suffer materially, and they are anticipating the conference hopefully, I think. Oh, how I do long for a gracious revival, at least, then, at conference! Pray for me.

I had a sick child during my meeting, and now Mrs. P., and another child, have the fever. But we are hopeful of the recovery of both.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

The Western Conference held its session at Nebraska City, September 4th, Bishop Pierce presiding, A. V. Bailey, Secretary. The Bishop reports through the *Nashville Advocate* that the conference is growing, being much helped by transfers, but needing more. The membership is 2760, showing an increase of 622; Sunday-schools, 43; teachers, 248; scholars, 1835. The next session is to be held at Atchison. Among the transfers we note the name of W. W. Jarred transferred to the Northwest Texas Conference.

The Kentucky Conference met at Harrodsburg, September 4th, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair, T. F. Vanmeter, Secretary. White members reported, 19,181, showing an increase of 758; colored, 122; decrease, 80; local preachers, 100; decrease, 17; Sunday-schools, 158; teachers, 1135; scholars, 7725; collected for claimants, \$1,731 86; for missions, \$2,563 07. The next session is to be at Lexington.

The Missouri Conference held its session at Mexico, Adrian county, beginning September 11, Bishop Pierce presiding, and J. D. Vincil, Secretary. Bishop Marvin, Dr. McFerrin and Dr. Haygood were present.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

At the late Cincinnati Conference a probationer was appointed on a conference committee. Bishop Wiley, who presided, said he knew of no prohibitory law, and Bishop Morris, who was present, did not object. The action strikes us as judicious. The action of the committee does not bind the conference, which may accept or reject according to its own judgment. By placing the young men on committees they would be more than mere spectators at conference, and would be trained early respecting the business of the conference.

Dr. E. O. Haven has resigned his presidency of the Northwestern University to enter upon the work assigned him by the late General Conference.

The Western Book Agents have purchased a lot in St. Louis on which to establish a Book Depository, and for the publication of the *Central Advocate*.

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts,

who died September 12th, was an earnest, devout, Christian minister. He was one of the Low Church party, whose place will no doubt be filled by a High Churchman.

Thirty-two churches have been built in the diocese of Nebraska during the past six years.

Connected with the church in New York, of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng Jr., is pastor, is an institution known as the House of the Evangelists, which undertakes to train for the city mission young men to whom the advantages of a liberal education are not accessible. During last year twenty-three resident students have enjoyed the privilege of the house, two of whom have graduated, and entered the ministry by ordination. The members of the institution are constantly engaged in mission work in the city. A "night college for Christian workers" occupies three nights in the week.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The United Presbyterian Mission Church in Cairo, Egypt, recently admitted eleven persons to membership. They represented eight nationalities. Three were Copts, two Syrians, one Greek, one Hungarian, one Abyssinian, one Tigran, one Arminian, and one from an unknown African tribe.

BAPTIST.

Rev. J. Goble has been paying a visit to England to secure additional laborers to Japan. He has secured two. The activities of our Baptist brethren in the mission field are worthy of praise.

Rev. John Tecumseh Jones, an Ottawa Indian, recently died, leaving his entire property, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, to the cause of Baptist ministerial education, in the State of Kansas.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Caswell, late President of Brown University, an eminent Baptist clergyman, has come out in favor of open communion.

The Baptists of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are making a vigorous effort to endow Acadia College to the amount of \$100,000.

The Baptists, during the past year, administered baptism to 90,200 persons.

The colored Baptists of Galveston are trying to finish their church building, now nearly completed. It has cost one thousand dollars, which has been raised in a great measure by themselves. It still requires about three hundred dollars to finish it, and they would be thankful to any who would contribute, be it ever so little, towards paying that indebtedness. Elder Whitely, their pastor, is well indorsed by some of our leading citizens.

OLD CATHOLICS.

The Old Catholic Congress, which met the 20th ult. at Cologne, was a meeting of great interest. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was in attendance. The Catholics who oppose the dogma of infallibility were represented from Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. Hyacinthe was not expected. The probable reason was that his marriage would force on them the question of the celibacy of the clergy.

LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL.

We have been kindly permitted by C. W. Hurley & Co. to use the subjoined letter, which we give our readers as an indication of the character of many of the immigrants who are seeking homes in our rich and growing State. Every industrious immigrant not only adds to the productions of our country, but widens the field of Christian effort in our midst:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14, 1872.

Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., Galveston:

GENTLEMEN—Having read with care and considerable interest a little book entitled "Texas: the Poor Man's Country," given me by Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co., of this city, I have made up my mind to go out there, providing I can satisfy myself its representations are correct. I see from this work that you are the appointed agents in Galveston, and before making any decisive arrangements here, I have thought best to write you, stating my exact position and circumstances, and to ask you for your candid opinion, and if you really think there is for a man of industrious and careful habits a genuine prospect of securing a comfortable livelihood and acquiring property, as regards land and cattle, as represented. You may regard my inquiries, perhaps, too inquisitive and tedious, and I must apologize for so troubling you; but I am determined to emigrate to some country, and I am trying to find out the best, where I may settle for the rest of my life. May I therefore ask you kindly to furnish me with some particulars to the best of your ability? I should like to know of any farms that may be at liberty, already partly cleared or otherwise, to be either let or sold on time, of good land. I should like about 160 acres of good land at first, partly prairie and partly timber. How near are the lots of land, 160 acres each, (donations to heads of families under the new constitution,) to railway and good markets? I mean in the Northern part of Texas—in a healthy part.

My age is thirty-eight years. I was born and brought up on a farm in Leek, in the county of Stafford, and farming and farm work has been my occupation the most of my life. In 1860 I emigrated to the State of Illinois, where I did well, with a cousin of mine, until 1863, when, in consequence of being drafted into the army of the North, we fled and came home. But for that I should have been there now; but my experience there gave me a practical knowledge of American life and method of farming and raising crops of all kinds, except cotton. Cotton is a commodity I should like to cultivate as much as possible. It would not grow to any perfection in Illinois, which is a fine State, but my objection to it is the length and intense cold of the winter, and in summer the heat is much greater than in Texas, as represented in the book before referred to.

A little over two years ago I came to Liverpool with a double object of seeking information as to the different countries for emigration, and of obtaining employment of some sort while so doing for family support. Having had a good education, and possessing a good character and unexceptionable references, I was engaged by Messrs. M. Bounphrey & Co., of Knowsley Building, Titheburn street, Liverpool—a firm you well know, as you receive from us three times weekly the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*. I have been their warehouseman since the beginning of the present year. They are not at present aware of my intentions, but I shall of course make known the matter as soon as I can see my way clear, and then shall be happy to submit their names as one of my numerous references, in the event of any being required, and you can ascertain

who and what I am prior to my leaving this country. My wife is aged thirty-six. I have five sons and one daughter. The youngest is the daughter. Their ages are fifteen, thirteen, seven, five and three years. We are all strong and healthy, and I am anxious to provide them with lands and homes that may prove the means of honest and good subsistence for their lives, for I can see more plainly every day that this country is no place for a poor man, for, though I work for a good and respectable firm, still it takes all I can get to provide for my family and educate them. I am no drinker, nor do I approve of the habit; yet I cannot save money; it is a working man's lot here to struggle hard for a bare existence. My wages are twenty-six shillings per week, out of which I have to pay five shillings sixpence rent, taxes besides; beef and mutton, one shilling to one shilling two-pence per pound; coals, one-half shilling per hundred weight, and every thing in proportion. It is easy to see that for a family of eight persons there is not room for saving up; whereas, if I were out in Texas, these articles, such as, bread, butter, meat, milk, vegetables, eggs, etc., would almost be spontaneously provided, and that without any drawback on crops from which to expect realization. If I come, it will not be accompanied with any amount of capital to invest, but with health and strength and determination, by sheer labor and perseverance, to make my way; and as I know something of what roughing it is in the States for a beginner, I think it would be better if I came at first accompanied by one or two of the oldest boys and send for my wife and remaining children when we thus had opened the way. If I had to buy land, it must be understood that I should require time for payment, which must be stipulated for according to average of yield and value of crops raised thereon. Of course, if I failed, there would still be the land and my labor upon it as security at any time. I simply mention these matters because I wish no misunderstanding. I like plain and open dealing, and if I can find any one to let me have land, I am prepared with good and honest labor.

I may say I am religiously disposed, and should like to have my views reciprocated, if possible, by settling in a good state of society.

I remain your obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLOORE.

Ministerial Support.

To a Member of the M. E. Church, South:
MY DEAR BROTHER—Supposing that you will agree that we justly owe to our respective preachers and their families as liberal a support as we provide for our own households, and that you really desire, in good faith, to pay your part of the debt, I beg leave to suggest a plan by which I think we can perform this duty. Here it is:

1. Count up the expenses for the last year of yourself and family, including the hire of house servants, and all purchases for bedding, clothing, and house and kitchen-ware and furniture; also all provisions and feed for milch cows and saddle and carriage horses, omitting the necessary expenses of your farm or business operations. This will show your family expenses.
2. Divide your family expenses by the members of your family. This will give the cost of each member.
3. Allow to each member of the preacher's family as much as the cost of each member of your own family.
4. Multiply the allowance for each person by the members of the preacher's family. This shows your allowance to the preacher's family.
5. Ascertain what proportion of the liabilities of the circuit for the current year has been apportioned to your congregation, and charge the congrega-

tion with the same proportion of your own allowance to the preacher's family. This is your apportionment to the congregation.

6. Count the church members in your congregation, (omitting children and other dependents.) Set down for each the number of persons in his or her family, and add the numbers together. The sum is the number of persons represented in your apportionment.

7. Divide your own apportionment to the congregation by the number of persons represented therein. The quotient is your apportionment to each person.

8. Multiply your apportionment to each person by the members of your own family. The product is your apportionment to yourself.

The only reference here made to the quarterly conference apportionments is the rate apportioned to the congregation, which is adopted because it is always made according to the ability of the respective congregations.

This plan may be made clearer by a restatement upon certain assumed premises.

Let us assume that the estimated liabilities of the circuit are one thousand dollars, of which one hundred dollars, or one-tenth of all, is apportioned to your congregation; that your congregation contains six representative church members, with their families, amounting to twenty-five persons represented; that your own family contains five persons, and the preacher's family four; and that your own family expenses for last year were five hundred dollars. Then we have:

Your own family expenses.....	\$500 00
Cost of each member.....	100 00
To each member of the preacher's family.....	100 00
Allowance to preacher's family.....	400 00
Apportionment to congregation.....	40 00
Apportionment to each person.....	1 00
Apportionment to self.....	5 00

Now, I must admit that, on these premises, if each of the six representative members pays only what you pay, your congregation will pay but forty-eight dollars, and if each represented person pays only what you apportion to each, the sum will be reduced to forty of the one hundred dollars apportioned by the conference. But remember that the calculation regulates the apportionment to yourself, on the assumption that one hundred dollars per head is all that you can afford to your own family. If able to expend more on your own family, you are also able to pay more to the preacher's. Let all pay according to the same plan, and the conference apportionments will be paid.

I propose this as the plan by which we can determine the minimum of what we should pay. Who is not able to adopt it? Many can do better.

AN OLD LAYMAN.

OWENSVILLE, Sept. 7, 1872.

RECENT reports from Hoogly show that there are 13,980 native communicants in Northern India, and a Christian community, numbering at least 48,591 souls. There are about 300,000 native Protestant Christians in India, Burmah and Ceylon. The Word of God is having free course in the East. The present results are but the beginning of the work that will be wrought among the nations of the East.

THE Chinese are waking up under the example of their Japanese neighbors. It is the purpose of the government to send forty students of the Mandarin class to this country to be instructed in a course which will embrace a knowledge of our language and practical art and science. The Chinese wall of separation is being broken down.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Corn at Waco has been sold at forty cents per bushel.

Corn in Cherokee county is dull at seventy-five cents per bushel.

Wheat is selling at \$1 25 per bushel in Bosque county, and corn at fifty cents.

The Waco *Advance* says the cotton crop in Falls county is better than anticipated.

The *Advance* says a party of Indians called at Gatesville a short time since and took two horses.

The El Paso Stage Company is stocking a line of four-horse coaches between Sherman and Decatur.

The M., K. & T. R. R. has moved one hundred wagons and teams and many laborers south of Red River.

The *Inquirer* says the construction trains are expected to cross the Collin county line in about two weeks.

Dr. Kennedy, of Hill county, informs the *Expositor* that he raised 360 bushels of corn on five acres of land.

The McKinney *Inquirer* says new corn has been offered in that place at fifty cents per bushel, with few buyers.

The Canton *News* says that corn is selling in that place for fifty cents per bushel, and flour at six cents per pound.

The reports from the cotton region inform us that the drouth still prevails. In many places stock water is failing, and springs are drying up.

The Denton *Monitor* strongly advocates the payment by the county of the \$60,000 subsidy to secure the railroad through the county.

The McKinney *Enquirer* says new buildings are being erected and improvement still continues to be the order of the day in that county.

Ex-Mayor Thielepape, of San Antonio, and Col. Anderson, appointed by the State to examine the extension of the International Railroad eastward toward Longview, report favorably.

The editor of the Gonzales *Inquirer* has been visiting the region of Rancho in that county; finds it settling up with good citizens; crops are fine, and the marks of thrift and enterprise abound on every side.

Rev. A. M. Box, writing from Crockett, Sept. 25th, says: "Track laying on the H. & G. N. R. R. is going on to-day in 3½ miles of town. They are laying at the rate of one mile per day, and at that rate they will be in Crockett by next Saturday noon."

The Gainsville *Gazette* of the 21st says that Mr. Jem Peery, who returned from Fort Sill, says the treaty was a failure, but few tribes being represented in it. Agent Tatem intends to resign. He says nothing can be done with the Indians until they are whipped into subjection.

The Texas *Intelligencer* publishes the following, with the request that Texas papers will copy:

Resolved, That Rusk Council No. 58, F. of T. petition and beg all ministers of the gospel in the State of Texas to preach a sermon in favor of the cause of temperance on the fourth Sunday of December, 1872; and that each minister who complies with the request, will, if at all convenient, send a copy of the same to this Council.

The *Index*, of Gonzales, says that a Mr. Fitzgerald has taken a patent for an "improvement in wagon sheet and tent." It can be fitted to either an ambulance or a road wagon. When the driver wants to pitch his tent, he selects his ground, drives to it, rolls down the flaps, spreads and pins them, and his tent is ready. His wagon or ambulance is protected, and he can sleep in or around, or under it, as he prefers. Another advantage is, that it requires no room for tent-cloth, poles, etc. It is a good institution.

Correspondence.

Dallas District Conference.

The Dallas District Conference convened at the church in Decatur on Thursday, July 25, 1872, Rev. J. M. Binkley, Presiding Elder, in the Chair; A. Bishop, Secretary.

This district has nine pastoral charges. The conference is composed of about sixty-five members—twenty-one of whom were present. A number more would have been present but for unfounded rumors that it would be dangerous to visit here on account of Indians. The business of the conference was conducted with dispatch and harmony, and will doubtless be remembered with pleasure by all who participated in its proceedings.

The various committees reported favorably and encouragingly, with but slight exceptions.

The Committee on Sunday-schools reported the number of schools at 15; superintendents, 15; teachers, 70; pupils, 779; volumes in library, 1325; copies of the *Little People*, 50. Notwithstanding the report shows that there is not that interest manifested in Sunday-schools that was hoped for, yet we are encouraged to believe that a deeper interest will be exhibited ere long in that important branch of the duties devolving upon the church.

The report of the Committee on Finance shows considerable improvement on the part of most of the churches in support of the ministry, and we have reason to hope that the bountiful crops of the present year will enable the various churches to meet their assessments without material inconvenience. Church building is making considerable progress, which is encouraging for the success of Sunday-schools, as many of our churches have no suitable buildings in which to conduct Sunday-schools successfully.

The Committee on Periodicals, J. W. Chalk, Chairman, reported as follows:

We have no data by which we can ascertain the definite number of periodicals circulating in the bounds of the district. We are assured, however, that, compared with the membership, it is small. This is owing to some extent to the want of mail facilities, and not to the want of a disposition on the part of our people to patronize our church literature. These difficulties are fast giving way, as our mail facilities are rapidly increasing. A vigorous effort on our part will ere long put some member of the *Advocate* family in the hands of all our people, and especially the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, which we esteem an honor to the church, and of which it ought to be proud. The following resolution was appended and adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as it is now being published by the Joint Stock Company, and that we bid it a hearty God-speed in its mission of love and intelligence among the people.

The Committee on Finance, among other suggestions, recommended that we educate ourselves and people to adopt the plan of our fathers, and also of the great apostle to the Gentiles (for raising funds for the support of the ministry): that each one lay by in store weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, as the Lord has prospered him or her, and give the same promptly to God, his church, his cause.

The Committee on the Spiritual State of the Several Churches in the district reports good attendance upon the ordinances and social meetings of the church in most of the charges in the district.

The conference then proceeded to elect delegates to the fifth Annual Conference as follows: Brothers J. W. Chalk, H. W. South, N. Wilson and A. M. Quail; and Brothers A. H. Shoen-

maker, Beverly Rogers and J. S. Nobles, alternates.

We had a large and attentive congregation at preaching each day and night during the week, including Sunday and Sunday night. The meeting was protracted to Monday and Monday night; many of the preachers, however, left on Monday morning. The larger portion of the congregation appeared more deeply impressed and interested on Monday and Monday night than on any previous day. The meeting on Monday night was broken up by a false alarm of Indians. When the old veteran, Brother Dickson, from Collin county, was about half through his sermon the alarm was given. I have seldom seen a congregation more deeply interested in a sermon than was this at the time the alarm took place. It had the effect of breaking up the meeting, which then and there closed *sine die*. A. BISHOP, Sec'y.

Waxahachie District Conference.

This conference held its session at Fort Worth, assembling Thursday morning, 5th of September.

The various committees reported fully, and every question connected with the interests of the church was carefully considered.

In reference to church literature it was

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our Annual Conference to co-operate with other Texas conferences in establishing a Depository at some eligible point in the State for our convenience.

After noticing the *Nashville Advocate* and the *Sunday-school periodicals*, also the *Southern Review*, the conference

*Resolved, That we are gratified at the prospects of the final success of the TEXAS ADVOCATE, and rejoice to see that, financially, it is being placed upon a firmer basis and occupying a prominent place among the family of *Advocates* which are doing so much for the church; also, that we pledge ourselves to renew the effort to place it in every household and make it a welcome visitor to all our people within the bounds of the district.*

The Finance Committee recommended the *assessment system*, which was adopted, and it was

Resolved, That stewards shall report the names of all who fail to meet their assessments at the fourth quarterly meeting and at the last church conference in the year, when the non-paying members shall have the right to state their reasons for non-payment.

The Committee on Missions recommended the reorganization of our Missionary Board, and requested that the bishop, at our next conference, appoint a *general missionary* to co-operate with the presiding elders in superintending the work, and also requesting all our Sunday-schools to organize missionary societies, which was adopted. The report on Popular Amusements was a thrilling paper, and deserves a conspicuous place in the *ADVOCATE*, closing with the following:

Resolved, That the pastors within the bounds of the Waxahachie District be and are hereby requested to preach at least one sermon a year in each congregation upon the subject of "Popular Amusements."

The Committee on Education met with a hearty endorsement, as it pledged the conference to co-operate in building the University and sustaining Marvin College, and recommended to the Annual Conference to organize an Aid Society for the benefit of young men who are preparing for the ministry.

As to the "state of the church," we were gratified to find an extensive revival influence all over the district; that the preachers had been faithful during the year, and were all at their posts except Brother Womack, whose

health is so feeble that he has had to rest. A deep sympathy was expressed for him by every one as we prayed to God to spare his life and raise him up to preach the gospel of Christ. The local preachers were reported as doing good work.

There were other matters of interest brought to the notice of the conference, which were all duly discussed and carefully considered, which would make this communication too long if added here.

The following brethren were elected lay delegates to the Annual Conference:

J. C. S. Baird, J. C. Talley, Geo. C. Parks, W. M. Fly; and I. P. Jeffers, Carr Forest, Jeff. Farrar, W. W. Treadwell, alternates.

Waxahachie was selected as the place to hold the next conference.

We had a pleasant session of the conference, and the kind people of Fort Worth gave us a warm reception and entertained us handsomely. The religious services were not marked with a very great demonstration, owing to the interest taken in a popular election in connection with the railroad enterprises, which absorbed the attention of the people at that time. There was, however, a deep impression left on the subject of religion. Dr. Mood was with us, much to our gratification, and his pulpit ministrations will long be remembered. The meeting continued, I learn, after the conference adjourned, when several members were added to the church.

Thus the business of another year is closing in upon us. May God continue his blessing and keep us faithful.

F. OLIN DANNELLY, Sec'y.

One Dollar Wanted.

To the Ministers in the Northwest Texas Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Since I made my "appeal" for help to pay the debt on Marvin College, I have traveled extensively through the conference, and to those of you whom I did not see I have sent a *book*, with an earnest request that you collect me *one dollar* from each of your friends to meet this demand. Our conference will soon meet, and I shall expect a report. Don't forget to bring back my books! I want them all brought up to conference. Unless you do so, my report to the Board of Trustees will be deficient, and their report to the conference financially a sad one.

Now, brethren, do your duty. This is an honest debt. You owe it. It must be paid. You are under just as much personal obligation to meet it as I am, and I trust you will feel the responsibility.

One dollar—I want a dollar! I hope the friends who have subscribed to me will hand the money to the preacher before he leaves for conference.

Will not our "little friends" in the Sabbath-school give us the benefit of a collection? Try it, brethren,

F. OLIN DANNELLY,
Financial Sec. to Ex. Board.

MR. EDITOR—I have just arisen from a second perusal of "Methodist Churches North and South," as contained in our admirable *Quarterly Review*, and I now learn that the article is published in book form and offered to the public for the small sum of sixty cents. Is it possible, sir, that there is a Southern Methodist in all Texas, who hears of this little book, who will not have it? But some will say, perhaps: "That is a sectional book, and I want to keep clear of such things." No sir; I deny it! It is a book of *truth*. Just as true, sir, as St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians. "That is a hard saying. Who can hear it?" Well, let every man get it and read it, and I defy any man to prove it false! Yours truly,
TEXAS METHODIST.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Cotton seed meal mixed with shorts makes an excellent feed for cows. It is one of the best fertilizers that can be used in the garden.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says that if cows are permitted to stand in the water for several hours, as they are fond of doing in summer time, it will diminish the flow of milk. Very cold water in winter time will have the same effect.

The easiest way to garden is to kill the weeds before they come up. Go over the surface once a week with a rake or light hoe and stir the surface, and the weeds just starting will be killed. It will reduce this part of garden labor to one-fifth of what will be needed if the weeds get a start.

The *New York Tribune* says that Scotch farmers have for years sowed oats and peas together, and the yield of each is nearly what it would be in different fields. Two and a half bushels of oats, mixed with one and a half bushels of peas, will yield a crop nearly equal to the two crops sowed separately.

Now is the time to select seed corn. It should be gathered from the largest and best matured stalks, selecting the largest ears and those that matured the earliest. If possible, get from those which have two ears to the stalk. By carefully selecting the seed the quality and yield of the corn can be much improved.

WASTE BASKET.

"You're a queer chicken," as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

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

"Sally, what time does your folks dine?" "Soon as you go away—that's missus' orders."

Compliments are the coin that we pay man to his face—sarcasm is what we pay out behind his back.

There is no mean work save that which is sordidly selfish; while in every sphere of life the post of honor is the post of duty.

A young lady having read about a man having invented a stove which consumed its own smoke, hopes he will devise a method whereby tobacco smokers can be run on the same economical principle.

An ignorant woman of great wealth and pretensions said, in response to a compliment to some mutton on her table: "Oh, yes, my husband always buys the best. He isn't stingy, and besides, he is a great epicure."

As a loser of himself, says the *Louisville Courier*, Dr. Livingston is without a parallel in history. For our part we can't see the use in spending so much time and money to find a man who can't be hired to stay found, and who is never happy but when he is lost.

At a recent examination the question was asked why the children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped it after they had been forbidden such idolatry by Moses. A precocious little fellow sharply answered, "Because they had not enough gold to make a bull with."

Good, kind, true, holy words dropped in conversation may be little thought of, but they are like seeds of flower or fruit tree falling by the wayside, borne by some bird afar, happily thereafter to fringe with beauty some barren mountain side, or to make glad some lonely wilderness.

Our Monthlies for October.

THE LAUREATE SINGER.

MARY B. DODGE.

Crowned is the sea supreme among the poets,
Voicing unmeasured thought:
If to it lean the soul, grief-burdened, lo! its
Waves with sadness fraught,
Will sing with sobbing, sympathetic moan,
A murmuring song in sorrow's monotone,
Attuned to grief alone.

If blest the hour, the soul with rapture thrilling,
Oblivious to all ill,
The self-same billows move in glad fulfilling
Of some mysterious will,
Bidding the softest notes to tremble there,
Beneath a crimped veil, surpassing rare,
The mystic waters wear.

But if the soul be chafed, its joy forsaking,
In surges, tempest-fed,
The hurrying breakers, emulant, seem waking
An answer, passion-bred,
Of storm that frets and foams in latent wrath,
And mutters low, in minor tone, of seath
Brooding within its path.

This singer never falters in expression
Of singer's subtlest art,
Holding a master-key by pre-possession
To fit each throbbing heart.
Whose ban the lashings of the deep repeat,
Whose praise the swelling tide, so wondrous
[sweet,
Resounds with praise complete.

Man's mood may scale the gamut, grave or
(tender;
It matters not; the sea
Responsive utterance will freely render
From its immensity:
Its spirit broad no fetter knows to thrall
The motions, rhythmic and reciprocal,
That infinite, echo all.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Poetry and Music.

Poetry occupies the foremost rank among the arts in respect of power to describe to the intellect. Music, on the other hand, is predominantly emotional. One might say that these arts had sexual attributes, so intimately and spontaneously do they enter into alliance. Their union is the consummation of artistic affinity. "Heinrich Heine used to go to Franz with his fresh poem, exclaiming, 'Ah, Franz, here is a child of mine that must be married.' The composer comprehended the soul of the child and married her to Song." Music and poetry belong to each other; yet in certain points of near resemblance they are unlike. Poetical and musical melody have little in common; nor does one gift imply the other. Pope could not distinguish one air from another, yet wrote verses that are always at least sonorous; while Robert Browning, who is a skillful performer upon the organ, and a genuine music-lover, is often rough and unmelodious in his poetic rhythm—"straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps." Yet discords and broken rhythms are of essential importance in poetry; and the analogues of the same asperities occur in all superior art. This is eminently illustrated in the course of musical development. "At first," says Berlioz, in the introduction to "Modern Instrumentation," "music was only admitted to exist in *consonant* harmonies, intermingled with a few discords of suspension." But as harmony became more perfect and more highly differentiated, it constantly employed an increasing proportion of discords, which gave relief from monotony and were found to be expressive. It would almost seem as if musicians had taken the hint from a physical fact—of which, however, they were ignorant—namely, that the higher "harmonic notes" or overtones of any string or pipe are uniformly discordant with the fundamental note.—*Galaxy.*

The Mikado.

It is reported that the Mikado rises at about seven o'clock A. M., and commences the day by the study of the Japanese classics. In this his Majesty is assisted by the learned Mr. Fukuba. At about ten A. M. his Majesty turns his attention to Western languages, literature, etc. In these studies he is

instructed by Mr. Katoh. Two of his Majesty's favorite subjects are geography and physiology. He perseveres with these studies until called upon by his Ministers to attend to the administration of the country, which must be an arduous task, as he takes great interest in the minutest details connected with his government. It is difficult to say at what time these duties terminate. Every day, after his office hours, he takes exercise, such as driving about, or riding round his castle; nor does he confine himself to these limits only, but is often seen with a small staff of attendants in various parts of Yeddo, being passionately fond of outdoor amusements. The Mikado's visits are frequently made *incognito*. Early in the evening his Majesty studies the Chinese classics with Mr. Saito, and lastly he assembles the most learned men of his country, many of whom have visited Europe, together with high officers of his army and navy, who are also frequently present. In the days of his ancestors, these assemblies were composed only of the highest families, but now no family distinction of birth is considered essential, the members being now mostly selected on account of their learning or their merits. The Mikado is taller than the generality of Japanese; his ordinary dress at home is the same as the "samourai," except that the trousers are always white. This attire is very different from that worn by his ancestors, and it is not improbable that his Majesty will also follow the example of so many of his officers, wearing European clothes. In walking in his garden, he wears European boots. It is also a well-known fact that the household domestics of the former Mikados were only women, but the present Emperor is served by male attendants only. Such is the ordinary and praiseworthy routine of the Tenno's daily life—studious, laborious, and simple. It is evident that by and by he intends not merely to reign, but to govern. May his Majesty live long to wisely sway the Imperial sceptre over the subjects of the empire!—*Living Age.*

Medicine Among the Ancient Jews.

Medicine among the Israelites, previous to the captivity of Babylon, did not differ essentially from that of the Egyptians, from which it was doubtless to some extent borrowed. The hygienic precepts of Moses, and his accurate description of different kinds of leprosy, certainly denote considerable progress in the healing art, if not in medicine as a system of science. Tradition imputes to Solomon an instructive book on the natural treatment of diseases, which book is said to have been destroyed by Ezechias, because it might injure the practice of the Levites, who professed to cure diseases by expiatory sacrifices. And Josephus imputes to Solomon the power of appeasing God's rage by prayers, and as exorcising demoniacal spirits by conjuration.

We learn from Bible history that, after the Levites degenerated, the prophets took from them the practice of medicine. Marvelous cures are reported as having been performed by these prophets; they were even accredited with raising the dead. We are not, however, obliged to suppose that any one was restored from actual but from apparent death. The case of the son of the widow of Zarephath, who had a "sickness so sore that there was no breath left in him," and whom Elijah restored to health, need involve no miracle, as the expression, like similar modern ones, only represented appearances, and the disease may have been suspended animation. Cases so nearly simulating death that the patients have been buried alive, are not unknown in modern times.

After the captivity of Babylon the Jews were associated with a people

more cultured than themselves, and, having no temples in which to worship and meditate after the manner of their fathers, they prayed in a less public manner, lived a more contemplative life, and adopted, to some extent, the simple manner and abstemious habits of the Orientals. According to Sprengel, the monks among the Israelites, who were regarded as saints and physicians, originated from the new circumstances in which the Jews were placed, necessitating a change from public worship to private devotions. The Rechabites also, who never drank wine, originated at the same time and under the same influences.—*Science of Health.*

Easter Sunday in Granada.

Easter Sunday is a great day in Granada, not because the resurrection of our Savior is commemorated on that day, but because then at five P. M. the famous "Virgen de las Angustias" goes forth from her church to visit a sister-image in the cathedral. That afternoon the streets assumed the most festal appearance; the windows were hung with red, yellow and blue draperies, and the balconies were filled with gaily dressed ladies. Long before the hour arrived the whole of the Alameda was filled from end to end with a dense multitude of expectant people, and hundreds of boys were rushing about in front of the sanctuary waving long branches of green elder, which they threw down under the feet of the bearers as they carried the image down the steps of the church; literally they "cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way." This image of the Virgin of Sorrows is one of the most famous in the South of Spain, and half the women in Granada are christened Angustia, to place them under her protection; indeed the name is so common as to cause inextricable confusion amongst the number of Angustias. The figure is of the size of life, and is better as a work of art than most worshiped images of saints. It is dressed in black velvet robes spangled with golden stars, wears a crown on its head filled with precious stones, and has a sad, pensive expression in its countenance, which is bent over the dead figure of the Savior—for it is, in fact, a Pieta. Its jewels are most magnificent, and such is the enthusiasm and courage she is known to inspire, that when the French came to Granada they never ventured to plunder or even enter this church, though the people, in defiance, had decorated the Virgin with all her jewels, lighted the church by night and day, and left the doors always open.

As the image left the church, carried by the principal citizens of Granada, in full dress, a blaze of trumpets and crash of drums greeted its appearance. Guns were fired, and rockets sent up; the noise was deafening. As the procession entered the Alameda, with one impulse the whole people fell upon their knees. Many women wept and sobbed as they stretched out their hands in eager supplication. At each step of the procession fresh fireworks rose from the houses on either side of the way; it was like a march of fire, and the appearance of the tall black figure slowly advancing up the green avenue between the throng of kneeling people, was certainly most striking.—*Good Words.*

Edinburgh.

It is hardly possible for a city to be prettier than Edinburgh. The old town is huddled and picturesque and original, with its Tolbooth and Cowgate and Cannongate, the castle on its hill at one end, and Holyrood Palace, with its ruined chapel, at the other. The new town is broad and handsome, full of monuments and fine buildings; and the old and new towns look at one

another from their opposite hills across Prince's street and the broad belt of the public gardens, while close at hand rise the Salisbury Crags, overlooking the Frith of Forth. The suburbs are on the sea, and the braw fishwives in striped kirtles walk about the streets with men in kilts and plaids. Scottish history is full of spirit and romance, and yet one may say it was created by Sir Walter Scott. If we wandered round Edinburgh Castle, recalling its nocturnal surprises, and glowered at the regent Murray's house as we passed, and felt a thrill when we suddenly found ourselves standing on the "Heart of Midlothian" cut in the pavement, or nearly broke our necks to see the Pass of Killiecrankie and the church where Claverhouse lies, and sighed over the ruins of Linlithgow, where James V., the unhappy father of a more unhappy daughter, died of a broken heart—to whom did we owe these vivid impressions and fresh memories but to him, first through the *Tales of a Grandfather*, then through those immortal novels which can never become hackneyed or obsolete, and perhaps in a still higher degree to the spirit-stirring lays with which our childish fancy rang long before the time had come for history or romance? Bruce, Mary Stuart, and Charles Edward are almost the only figures which would stand out clear for themselves in our mind. Scott has given life and reality to the whole *dramatis personarum* of his country's story, and made their names familiar household words, not only wherever English is spoken, but to all the nations of Europe. Surely, besides his lofty place as poet, author and kindest human soul, he deserves the higher pedestal of the patriot, the man to whom his country owes a great debt of gratitude and reverence.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Florence.

Florence and the Arno are at first sight disappointing. The city is inferior in picturesque position and outline to Bologna and Venice, and the Arno at times is less pellucid than it sounds. A dirty, yellow stream, which men were dredging, was the Arno as I first saw it. It required imagination to see it in its superb glacier-fed fury, carrying off bridges, or in its clear full tide, as Dante describes it. But a walk to the Ponte Vecchio, that noble old bridge crowded with shops, with its permitted glimpse up and down the river, soon gives you a view not disappointing by any means. Looking down, the fine Ponte Santa Trinita, most beautiful of bridges, meets the eye, then the long line of the modern Florentine palaces, while behind them the green meadows of the Cascine and the distant Carrara mountains lend beauty and dignity to this charming prospect.

Looking up, a shabby, picturesque old city—the city of "Romola," dear to all novel-readers—reveals itself, backed by green, villa-crowned, vine-clad hills—those famous villas, which are at once the most picturesque and most comfortable homes in the world. How many an American heart has ached at the necessity of turning away from these vine-clad, happy, healthy villas, where two or three years have perhaps been spent with every comfort and luxury, and the view of Florence thrown in, for "forty pounds a year!"

Running over the tops of the houses on the Ponte Vecchio is that famous aerial bridge which connects the Uffizi galleries with the Pitti Palace. This remarkable and unique passageway starts boldly out into the air from a third-story window, progresses on its way over arches and the roofs of houses, goes unblushingly through a church, and finally emerges in the base of a colossal statue. Some one calls it well the most "melodramatic of passages."—*Galaxy.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 2, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

THE fourth installment to the Capital Stock of this Company is now due. Subscribers will please be prompt in their responses to this notice, and those who have failed to meet previous calls will now remit in full.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

WE were pleased to see Mr. Frank Templeton, of the *Texas Observer*, in our office last week. The *Observer* is one of the largest, as well as sprightliest, of our Texas journals, and coming, with its extensive circulation, from one of the most prosperous regions of our State, will command from our merchants a liberal patronage.

WE notice in the *Waxahachie Democrat* a flattering notice of the prospects of Marvin College, under the presidency of Rev. J. M. Pugh. The healthfulness of the location and high character of the teachers will command for this institution a large share of patronage. We are glad to observe the growing disposition of our people to encourage home institutions.

TEXAS REVIVAL NEWS.—Our revival intelligence for the month of September sums up for the five Texas Conferences 780 conversions and 944 accessions to the church. These figures, we are sure, fall below the actual results, arising from the failure of some to report the exact number of conversions or accessions to the church. In such cases we have omitted them from the summary or approximated the number, being careful to be below the probable number. We again ask our brethren to be as exact as possible in their reports.

Our churches in Texas are being highly favored this year. From no part of the church do we notice in our religious exchanges so many and such gracious revivals of religion. Our field of labor is particularly favored. Let us thank God and take courage.

The above summary does not include the revivals reported in this number, which will be included in the report for October.

THE Free Masons of Berlin celebrated, as usual, their great festival at St. John the 24th of June. The Crown Prince presided.

INTELLIGENCE has reached the Wesleyan Mission Rooms, London, announcing the death of Rev. Joseph Broadbent, August 19th, one of the missionaries in that field.

OF the candidates who came before the Examining Committee of the British Wesleyan Conference in July, and were recommended for admission, one-sixth were the sons of Methodist preachers. Some were men of high culture, and all of them men of promise. This does not confirm the popular theory that preachers' sons turn out more badly than those of other people. We have been persuaded for some time that this popular fiction about the average badness of preachers' children has more existence in prejudice than in fact.

ENDURING HARDNESS.

Those who accomplish the greatest amount of good in this world are not always the most favorably circumstanced for their work. We have frequently noted in the Sunday-school room that the most efficient and successful teachers are those whose business or relations in life were the most unfavorable for that work. An employee in a business house, for instance, who is hard at work, early and late, from Monday morning till Saturday night, is an active worker in the field, while his employer, who can spend hours over his paper and cigar while his clerks are carrying on the detail of business, has neither time nor heart for this employment. One of the most successful lay preachers in London has succeeded in reforming one of the most abandoned quarters of that city, and yet he is a postoffice clerk, working for a moderate salary, with no leisure for his work save Sundays and at night. We often see charitable movements sustained by contributions from parties who can ill spare the money, and not by those who could contribute vastly more without the loss of a single luxury.

The lives of multitudes of the most useful men in the ministry illustrate the same remark. As a body, they are poorly paid, and their lives are long struggles with poverty. We often think and talk about an untrammelled ministry, and indulge estimates of the amount of good the preachers would accomplish if their minds were relieved of all anxiety respecting the support of their families; yet such a state of things is an exception to the general rule. A few may occupy this pleasant estate, but with the large proportion the salary is but a bare support. The clerk may look beyond his present income to the time when his slow accumulation of capital and rapidly increasing credit will enable him to start in business for himself. The financial hopes of the preacher never carry him beyond the clerk's salary. If he could get that he would be content; and yet, amid the cares and solitudes of poverty, he is toiling on in the most important work that engages the hearts and hands of mortals. On the one hand there are all the perplexities which follow scant support, and on the other there is a lavish expenditure of talent, time and comfort to do good.

Among the preachers it is not always those whose opportunities are the most favorable for the work who are accomplishing the most good. Here and there is found one whose temporal affairs free him from anxiety respecting support, yet these are not always the most laborious and self-sacrificing. The property which should enlarge their field sometimes proves a barrier in their path. On the other hand, there are preachers, around whose doors the hungry wolf is ever prowling, whose lives are full of usefulness.

The life of one man often illustrates the fact that prosperity makes men careless who were once laborious and useful in the ministry. The acquisition of fortune has spoiled many a useful life; while others, who were useful in

prosperity, have remembered God and labored faithfully when trial came upon them.

These facts lead us to the conclusion that many of the perplexities growing out of a poorly supported ministry are to find their solution, not merely in wise financial plans—though these are valuable—but in a deeper spirit of consecration on the part of the ministry, and a corresponding increase of devotion and liberality on the part of the church.

We have no assurance that the life of the minister is to be free from toil. The language of Christ intimates that we are to follow him, even if the path leads by the garden of Gethsemane or the steeps of Calvary. The "flowery paths of ease" are beyond the river; and the heat of the desert or the enemies that throng our line of march must be encountered on our course ere we attain our rest. We do not say that when the preacher answers every call of the Master, that the church will respond and his path be made clear, but we do say that if he is faithful to his trust, he will meet his reward; while the church which, through indolence or selfishness, hindered him in his work must bear the responsibility and account before the throne for the loss.

A NEW religious sect, composed entirely of Germans, has appeared in Iowa. They are known as Amanians, and number about 1500. They have purchased about 30,000 acres of land, and have built several mills, and are erecting manufactories. They hold their property in common, and commit the management of their affairs to fifteen fathers. No member receives money for personal expenses, but is permitted to draw yearly a certain amount from the co-operative stores. The theology of this singular sect is not stated, though it is said they hold religious services daily. They are reported to be an honest, quiet and industrious people. They do not encourage marriage, though it is not forbidden. This movement will end like all others which tries to blend the individual in the community, and by artificial checks and balances accomplish the work the gospel alone can perform. The community system is built up on the idea that the sick man must be kept in the hospital and under constant medication. The gospel reaches the root of the disease, and sends man forth into the world to gather strength in its sunshine and toil, and to impart happiness to the souls and bodies of all, whether bound to him by the bonds of race or the ties of a sworn brotherhood.

A CHICAGO doctor states that there are 15,000 habitual drunkards in that city. We commend that fact to the attention of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, which was commenting on the fact that the use of ardent spirits had increased largely in the South since the war. We presume the facts of the case justify very cordial efforts to arrest the evil in each section. As we see a wide field for effort in Texas, we shall not attempt a reform in Chicago. In this direction our charity begins at home.

INTO THE SUNSHINE.

Sunshine is being recognized as one of the great remedial agents which nature has provided to arrest the unwholesome malaria which is generated during the shades of night, and to tone up and reinvigorate the energies wasted by toil and care. We are told to introduce sunshine into the bed-chamber and parlor, into the counting-room and workshop, while the invalid is sent out to gather from the sun's invigorating rays the vitality which the gloom of the darkened chamber, reeking with the odor of many different drugs, will never impart.

What is true in nature is true in religion. Get into the sunshine is good advice to all. None can expect always to travel under a cloudless sky. It is not best that we should. Perpetual sunshine might not be the best thing for us. Clouds have their mission, and the shades of night their work. The trials we encounter are often needed to remind us of our dependence or to tone up our souls to the demands which duty makes upon it. But we need not ever hunt for the cloud or linger longer than need be in the darkness. Seek the sunshine. If the cloud is dark, look for the silver gleam which will soon gild its borders, and when daylight streaks the east, welcome the slanting rays of the rising sun and rejoice in its light. Sin has brought the darkness upon us, and we deserve the pangs of remorse. True; but we will find no relief from guilt or pain by lingering in its shadows. Get beyond as soon as possible. The rays of the Sun of Righteousness may penetrate its depths, and in the joy of pardoned sin you may rejoice in the light of heaven's love. Trouble is upon you. Brooding over it will not render the burden lighter. Look up and press on with unfaltering trust in God, assured that beyond the desolate valley there are green hills which those whom God loves shall climb, and that still beyond them is rest from all the weariness of the present life.

QUITE a brisk business has been carried on for some time between Egypt and England in the shape of bones, which were ground up and manufactured into composts, and sold to English farmers. When the ancient Egyptians were so carefully embalming their dead, they had but little thought that another people would put them to such ignoble use. Just think of a turnip patch in Yorkshire enriched by the mummy of an ancient king! Yet, possibly the fertilizing of a turnip patch with their crushed bones is putting them to better use than their original possessors did. The Viceroy of Egypt has at last put a stop to this business, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English government. It is not, however, because of his reverence for the tombs of the dead, but because he wants to enrich the soil of Egypt.

WE see it stated that Caleb Cushing, while in the city of Paris, devoted three hours of each day to the study of the French language. He is seventy-three years of age. We commend his example to young men of fifteen or twenty summers who think they know all that is worth knowing.

"THIS ONE THING I DO."—Paul.

Let us consider the excellent wisdom of this oneness of aim. The first great element of success in any business is *unity of purpose*. He that has all trades is good at none; he that attempts at the same time several branches of business cannot reasonably hope to succeed, but must almost necessarily fail, because his strength and attention are divided, and, like a poor general, he is beaten in detail and driven with disaster from the field. Men who have distinguished themselves in the various departments of enterprise have been men of one work. Among statesmen we find Pitt, Fox, Burke and Jefferson, Madison, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, devoting their lives to the duties of statesmanship. Among lawyers Blackstone, Mansfield, Erskine, Marshall and Taney, were men of one work; and so of preachers, Paul, Chrysostom, Luther, Wesley, Chalmers and Hall. These men did one thing; and so, in short, men of all callings who have risen to distinction and eminent usefulness. In living for one great end, and doing one thing, the apostle displayed the highest wisdom. We have marked out our path; we have been pursuing a certain object. What is it? One worthy of our capacities? Such an aim as we shall approve in the honesty and solemnity of life's closing hour? If not, let us choose the way of truth and life.

Another element of success in any useful enterprise is *perseverance*. It is no difficult thing to resolve on some noble end; thousands in theory purpose great things, but to persevere through long years in pursuit of some great and distant result is a severe test of strength—a test which some seem not able to bear. A man who can hammer for years upon a vast rock, in the faith that it will break under many ten thousands of blows and reward his persistent toil with a gem of priceless value, is an illustration of the indomitable resolve that insures success. Where success is possible, singleness of aim and persistent application will achieve it. But no talents, however great or bright; no end, no matter how lofty or laudable, can be realized without perseverance. Hence, it has often been said that perseverance, although put forth by a dull and plodding mind, is better than brilliant genius without it. Where no great opposition is to be encountered, it may not be difficult to persevere; it does not require so much strength of resolve; but if we must breast opposition, sustain losses, bear hardships, and suffer persecution, in order to reach our aim, how strong must be the purpose to insure success! From the hour "the heavenly vision" convinced Paul that the Gospel of Christ was not "a cunningly devised fable," but the truth of God, he chose the Christian life for his life, and the Christian heaven for his eternal home; and to the fruition of this choice he gave his life. But in the prosecution of this great aim, Paul encountered every species of opposition. For Christ's sake he gave up old and cherished associates; he gave up worldly ambition and every hope of temporal gain; he

gave up ease and home, and became an outcast and wanderer; he endured toil, privation, stripes, stoning and stocks, and the felons' fetters, and perils, and scorn, everywhere; and this "sea of trouble," that broke in unceasing rage upon him, he knew he must breast and bear, until he anchored in the haven of rest. Yet said he, with most lofty and indomitable resolve, "None of these things move me." Like a gallant ship he outrode the storm, and just as its last wave broke over him, as he heaved in view of the heavenly port, he exclaimed, "My anchor entereth within the veil."

The salvation of the soul is to man the one thing needful—the great life business. Let this work be chosen first, before any other hope, before gain with all its golden allurements, before pleasure with its gay attractions, before ambition with its lofty dreams of power; and, like the great apostle, through all the changing scenes of life, make salvation the supreme concern, subordinate all to it. However winds and waves may drift you, let your motto be, "This one thing I do."

We live in an age of light and toleration. No persecution, no loss of any substantial good attends the service of God. A peaceful and useful life lies before you. If faithful, a triumphant death awaits you, and a glorious immortality expects you. If then you fail of salvation, all the blame and all the unutterable remorse must be yours.

Consider the wisdom of Paul's choice. Of all possible ideals, Paul chose the noblest and the best. This choice is equally open to you, and equally important too. Let us urge you by all that man may fear to choose wisely, and to choose now. If you have made this choice, to animate your zeal, to confirm your resolution, consider the unshrinking fidelity and strong resolve of Paul, who said to every allurements that sought to draw him from the service of Christ, "This one thing I do." Let his great example encourage your faith, and his happy success animate your hopes; so that in the mortal hour you may say, "I have a desire to depart and be with Christ;" for "henceforth a crown of life awaits me,"

W.

REV. MR. MINTURN, a minister of the Established Church of England, continues to offend the more ritualistic of his church by preaching in Dissenting pulpits. It is said that quite a number of the English clergy have signified their purpose of following his example. The Episcopal clergymen in the United States are decidedly in advance of their English brethren. They not only preach without censure in the pulpits of other denominations, but seem very glad of the opportunity, *i. e.*, when they have no house of their own. We are inclined to think the English preachers will be in advance of them in extending to other branches of the church acts of courtesy they so complacently receive at their hands.

THE Colonization Society expects to send another party of emigrants to Liberia in a short time. It is stated that not one-tenth of the applicants can be sent by the society on account of the lack of means.

THE POOR INDIAN.

We are in receipt from the "Department of the Interior" of a circular headed "Can Indians be civilized and Christianized?" It contains an account of the work among the Chippewas residing on the "White Earth" reservation, in the Northern part of Minnesota, who have been induced to abandon their roving habits and settle down to agricultural pursuits, and are gradually accepting the arts of civilization and yielding to the influence of Christianity.

With the Christian the question whether any race or any people can be Christianized can meet but one answer: The Gospel is for all, and it is the duty of the Christian world to see that it is placed within their reach. We are glad that the Chippewas are enjoying these benefits, and are glad to know that other Indian tribes have illustrated the power of the Gospel, both in the individual history of many of their number and the changes Christianity has wrought in the moral and social condition of whole tribes. At the same time, we are not prepared to attribute these results so exclusively, as the circular intimates, to the policy of the present administration. The Chippewa, or Ojibway, is one of the oldest tribes of Indians known to the whites. Our earliest historical records mention them along the banks of the St. Lawrence and occupying the basin of Lake Superior. The earliest labors of the missionaries were with this tribe, and generations ago many of them were brought under the influence of Christianity. The Gospel and the preacher have done the work. We have no quarrels with any effort to bring these people by peaceful means under the influence of civilization and Christianity; but in determining what is best for them, we must take all the facts into the account. There is a wide margin between the Chippewas, who have been in contact with civilization and the subjects of missionary labor since the days the white man first visited the great lakes of the North, and the predatory hordes who prowl along our frontier, marking their track by the ashes of burning homes or the blood of their slaughtered victims; and the policy suited to the one may yield only disaster in the other case. Every Christian will rejoice when these savage tribes are brought under civilizing and Christianizing influences; but the first lesson they must learn is that property and life are sacred, and that they cannot rob and murder with impunity. They must be treated like other men. We pity the thief and murderer, and will gladly preach the gospel to them, but we are ready to sustain law when it enforces its terrible sanctions and puts the guilty in prison or breaks their necks. We have a profound respect for the missionary who spends his life in labors among these savage people, but we have no sympathy with efforts to parade the results of Christian labor as a campaign document before the people, especially when it seeks to justify a policy which may be the wisest when applied to the half-civilized tribes of the Northwest, but may be the excess of cruelty when it equips the savage for his bloody war-path among our defenceless frontier settlements.

A TREE is known by its fruits, and we may very safely judge a religion by this rule. In connection with this admitted principle it is significant that Catholicism always exhibits the most unfortunate fruit in the lands where it has had undisputed sway. It had a fair chance to make the Italians wise and good. Until very lately the Protestant world was excluded from the Seven Hilled City, and could abide in Italy only by stealth. The *London Daily News* gives the following incident, which speaks volumes respecting the influence the church has exerted over the mind of the common people:

On the death of the Bishop of Ischia, a native of the place, a rumor was circulated that his body was working miracles. This so wrought on the populace that they interrupted the burial procession, and brought the coffin to the church, and called on all to bring their sick to be healed. This, however, overacted, for a mob filled the church, and believing that there was healing power in the bishop's grave clothes, they stripped them from his body, and tore them up and distributed them, leaving the body naked. The city authorities in vain endeavored to disperse the mob or to convince them that they were deluded. At last, by ringing the church bells, they were drawn out into the street, and the church doors closed and locked, and by the intervention of a military guard, the bishop was finally buried.

THE Boston University, when it enters upon the possession of the estate left it by the late Isaac Rich, will be one of the most richly endowed universities in the United States. This estate alone will amount to \$5,000,000. It is under charge of the Methodist Church. This fact illustrates the commanding position Methodism has attained during its comparatively brief history. If it remains true to its original mission, *viz*: the spread of scriptural holiness over the land, this growth in influence and material resources will insure the permanency of the position it holds among the churches of to-day.

THE State of Illinois has increased the rates of license for liquor selling, and requires bonds for good order; but the hopes of the friends of temperance have not been realized. Over two thousand licenses, with the required bond, have been taken out in Chicago. This is not surprising. The liquor sellers know that the appetite of the toper is insatiable, and that the increased price of a dram, which will be required to cover the license, will be cheerfully paid by the guzzlers. Men who give honor, happiness and salvation for liquor will not stop at a five cents more per glass.

THE *Texas Signet* of September 19th has some timely suggestions for the benefit of those candidates for office who are in the habit of treating their constituents. It justly denounces the act as a bribe offered to secure a vote, which no man can accept without dishonor. If a man accepts the liquor without casting his vote for the man who provides it, he is acting meanly. If the liquor influences him, he has sold his vote for a dram. The man who offers such considerations has given to the public one of the strongest reasons for withholding from him all offices of trust or honor.

The Sunday School.

Important Work.

Sunday-school teachers often grow weary of teaching familiar lessons to common-place boys and girls, who, when they grow up, will very likely make but little show in the world. If they give promise of usefulness, and the teacher could know that a preacher whose eloquence would thrill congregations, or a missionary who would open new paths for the gospel upon shores yet strangers to gospel truth, or if a future statesman is in that group, or if among the girls were those who would move in circles of wealth, intelligence or influence which would place them above the common lot of women, it would be worth while to teach; but the countenances which meet the gaze of the teacher every Sunday give no special token of superior intellect; none are as yet very good children, and some are actually rude and wicked. Christ measures their value by a different standard. His sympathies were confined to no class, for salvation is provided for all. Lazarus, at the rich man's gate, was an object more dear to the Savior's heart than the rich man in his purple robe; the son of a widow met relief as promptly as the ruler's child, and fishermen and publicans were his chosen heralds instead of the rich or learned. In the eye of God the souls of all are equal; and if we measure their value by the price of their redemption, the soul of the humblest is precious in his sight. The lessons may be to your mind familiar; the charm of novelty may have disappeared from the ten commandments, and the story of their announcement on Mount Sinai; the life and teachings of Christ may have become less attractive than a well told love story, and the style of the Bible may be quaint in comparison with that of your favorite author; but these truths are words of life to all who will be saved. That class of boys and girls who will quietly drop into their humble paths in life, is a field in which angels would delight to labor.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT. You want to do good? Remember that the most effectual means of accomplishing that result is by example. He who exhibits those excellencies in his life which he proclaims with his tongue, will appear the most amiable and prove the most useful. A fine genius, a retentive memory, an eloquent tongue, may be desirable; but an enlightened mind and uniform life are every way superior.

It is observed of Caesar, that he never said to his soldiers, "Let," Go on; but "Venite," Come on, or Follow me. So our great Exemplar, while he commands us to duty, hath shown us the way. "Follow me," is the divine injunction.

Two architects were once candidates for the building of a certain temple at Athens. The first harangued the crowd very learnedly upon the different orders of architecture, and showed them in what manner the temple should be built. The other, who got up after him, observed, that "what his brother had spoken, he could do;" and thus he at once gained the cause.

Such is the force of example, that even our enemies are sometimes penetrated with admiration, and constrained to bear a testimony in our favor.—*Christian Weekly.*

The Pastor in the Sabbath-School.

It is a lamentable fact that, in many places, the pastor is regarded as a sort of stranger in the Sabbath-school. If he goes there at all, it is by special invitation, and frequently he feels a delicacy in taking any part in the exercises.

Instead of stopping in his walk up the aisles among the children, or from the desk speaking kind words that touch the hearts of the little ones, he is found apart; cold, formal, and apparently waiting for an invitation to do his duty.

The truth is, there is too often between the pastor and the superintendent, a wall of ice, which not even the breath of charity or prayer seems able to melt.

All this is wrong. The minister should visit the Sabbath-school as pastor of the school—as the head of it; and, at any moment, should feel at liberty to touch the bell and call the attention of the children to any great truth suggested by the lesson. Between the teachers and himself the utmost unity, intimacy, and cordiality should exist.

Only where this oneness of sentiment is seen, felt, and employed between those who preach from the pulpit and those who teach from the pews—do we find what are termed "live Sabbath-schools."

Visit some of the large schools in our cities. "Who is he so busily passing from class to class, scores of little hands outstretched as he comes along?"

"That, sir, is our pastor. He's one of our grown-up scholars, who is with us every Sabbath to encourage us in our tasks. He is now our head teacher, and tells us the story of Christ and the cross, and makes us glad to be here."

But he can and should do more than this. He should (where practicable) devote one evening each week to the instruction of the teachers. In this way he secures the safe training of the children, and the reflex influence of his weekly labors with the teachers will bless him on the joyful Sabbath. In addition to this, he should address the school once a month at least. There should be a monthly jubilee or concert, or missionary meeting (which is better,) where the pastor should pour out his heart upon the children. The bright eyes will sparkle, the little hearts will beat fast, and the great work will gather strength. These monthly meetings are, in many schools, anticipated with greater pleasure by the children than any event connected with their Sabbath-school life. In many judgments, the relation should be thus known and exhibited.

The pastor should be closely identified with the superintendent and teachers. He should watch over them and assist them. He should conduct the school through him. Thus he becomes truly the shepherd of the flock. Any school will grow and prove efficient under such conditions, and the influence of the pulpit ministrations in any given place will be increased immensely.—*S. S. Magazine.*

The Scholar's Preparation.

Several months since, the writer was asked to take charge of a class of boys in a Sunday-school in a neighboring city during the absence of their teacher. They were evidently from intelligent, Christian families, and were not inferior to boys of their own age in capacity and information. One of them did not know where the lesson was. The others might have read over the passage, but they had evidently given it no study. And yet, from inquiry, we could not discover that they were more poorly prepared than ordinarily. It was easy to see that they were accustomed to come to Sunday-school to be talked to by their teacher. A

teacher connected with a large church Sunday-school stated that he had recently been placed in temporary charge of several different classes, and had found a similar state of things in every one. As a result of some observation and inquiry, the writer is disposed to believe that a large part of the pupils in our Sunday-schools make little or no preparation in their Bible lesson.

So long as this remains the case, the results of religious teaching must be meagre and unsatisfactory. It is a well-known fact in secular education that it is only as the mind of the pupil works with the mind of the teacher that there is any real interest or substantial progress. If the scholar is to come to class simply to absorb, like a sponge, such information as his teacher may deal out to him, it will soon be found to have oozed away and have left him but little wiser than he was before. The habit of indifference, moreover, which this practice fosters, is quite likely to create the impression in the minds of children that the Bible lesson is a trivial matter, and that it is not of much consequence whether it be studied or not.

The Teachers' Vantage Ground.

We can conceive the bare possibility of a child coming up, as Romulus and Remus are said to have done, with an outward care. But that a child should grow up to maturity with food, is flatly and obviously impossible.

The same two things are needful for the mind—nursing and nourishment; school and text books; somebody to direct and somebody to study; outside discipline and inward pabulum.

Precisely the same conditions are requisite for soul-culture. There needs the living teacher, friendliness, sympathy and personal help, spiritual comradeship. But more than that. There is needed the truth. Food more than nursing. "Sanctify them through thy truth," is the Savior's prayer. Truth is the instrument in soul-culture. It is the material in soul-nurture. It is bread to the soul. A teacher's loving kindness may suffice to set the young and sprouting toward God, as light and warmth, even stove warmth, will set tulips sprouting. But except there be deep, rich soil for the spreading life to be fed from, any substantial, continuous growth is impossible. Divine truth is soul-soil. And now, that being so, the ideal teacher, keeping his half-dozen children about him year after year, can weave the truth into the child's comprehension. He can turn it over, can illustrate it upon all of its sides, and can impress it in the half-familiar, half-formal intercourse which subsists between him and his scholars, as no other one can. Not the parent, not the pastor, can so impregnate the growing soul with the truth as can an equally competent, faithful Sunday-school teacher. The parent stands in many lights before his child; some of which are quite as certain to be damaging as others are helpful to the work of soul-feeding. The teacher stands mainly in one light. The associations with him are all upon the best side. He is, in the scholar's eyes, the authorized expositor of the truth. I think, as a matter of fact, the average teacher carries prestige in the child's eyes greatly above the average parent, and by so much stands at advantage as regards the work of soul-culture.

THE CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS.—Where duties are beset with difficulties, God does not usually remove the difficulties. He does better for us: He enables us to overcome them. And he does it on this principle: that the assurance of success is the strongest incentive. The Israelites had a work to do; but they were to succeed: "Possess the land, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said."

Let us go to our classes in the confidence that success is certain, for God's command to try includes the promise of accomplishment. The lesson I have to teach is to be a success, the truths which I urge are to be mighty, and we, too, shall succeed; and this confidence is Scriptural. Success is certain—you shall "doubtless come again;" and will be abundant—you will bring your "sheaves" with you. Oh, for more Calebs amongst us! Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are able.

Value of the Sabbath.

Among all the eminent poets who have delighted the world with their song, it is singular that none save James Graham, of Scotland, have raised one strain to the honor of the Sabbath. True, he has done it well and nobly, like 'a sweet singer of Israel' as he is, but still the marvel remains, that nothing save brief outbreaks of song from the poets of England has commemorated the blessedness of the best day of the seven. "The Siege of Troy," "The Jerusalem Delivered," "The Fairy Queen," "The Seasons," are all vapid and pointless themes, compared with the beauty and glory of the Sabbath. The day of quiet—the day of rest—the day of emancipation from earth and of communion with heaven—the Lord's day.

To me it is an ever fresh fountain of enjoyment, and contrasted with the stir and turmoil of the week, seems like the calm after the hurricane; the glare and tumult of the crowded theatre, followed by the quiet of the sanctuary; the burning aridity of the desert in juxtaposition with the sequestered valley, murmuring with streams and vocal with the melody of the birds and the bleating of flocks

"Mong pastures green,
Where quiet waters be."

As a son of dear auld Scotland's my heart yearns with a filial and reverential fondness over the countless blessings I have derived from the Sabbath—blessings that I would not forego or barter away for all the wealth of all the Indies.—*Cor. N. C. Presbyterian.*

BETTER THAN FIGHTING.—Five years ago I organized a Sunday-school in what is called H— Bend, on account of the terrible character of the people. When I first visited them they had no Sabbath, no means of grace. The Sabbaths were spent round a little store, which advertised corn, bacon, meal, tobacco, etc. The etc. was said to be mean whiskey. Hard drinking, fighting, carousing and dancing were the order of the day.

Some of the mothers seemed pleased with the idea of getting a Sunday-school. One said her second son got his arm broke in a fight at the store, and she had no doubt "it would be better for him to be a larnin' to read."

But old men and young opposed it, and would not contribute a cent towards a library. However, by means of a great deal of hard work, considerable time and a few dollars of money, and, above all, the blessing of God, in less than three months the grocery was dried up, and the mothers, with their children, large and small, and I believe three of the old toppers, were in the Sunday-school; and now all are in. Now a comfortable church stands near the spot where the young man's arm was broken.—*Sunday-School World.*

Elaborate pictures on the blackboard are rarely of benefit to a Sunday-school, while rude sketchings in illustrations of passing remarks are many times useful. If a superintendent "brings in a carefully drawn chalk picture, he fails to carry his hand and his tongue in harmony, in his exposition of the lesson, before the eyes and ears of the school, as he might carry them by impromptu sketching."

Boys and Girls.

The Iron Man.

A convict pressing his cheek against the iron bars of his cell—did you ever see that sight? Did you ever hear the dismal clank, clank, of rusty iron against mouldering wood, or the regular tramp of six hundred men, all of them wearing the badges of sin and disgrace? Did you ever feel the cold, damp touch of the great flag-stones; look up to the dim roof through the interstices of damp stairs; feel that all that great space throbbled with human hearts, trembled with human woe, and were not ready to weep at the thought of the bitter tears that had been shed beside the hard pallets? Some say that the most of such a congregation are given over to hardness of heart. Yes, if one reads that stolid face and dull eye, carelessly.

But this prisoner, with his lantern jaws, his fierce, hollow, death-bright eye, his wide, white-seamed forehead, the gray hair standing back as if the hand had often pressed it with some burning, feverish impulse—what do you think his age was?

"Seventy."

A poor guess; not yet forty-three. Oh, what a hard, stony face it was!

"The man has no feeling," said the jailor; "neither shame nor grief. He dares any glance; he sneers at sympathy; his heart is flint itself. Monsters are sometimes born—I think he is one."

"But his crime?"

"Wife-murder: at least he caused her death. She was a terrible woman, and neglected a little child, I think, so that it died, I believe, and he hated, and finally killed her."

A history to make one shudder.

"He had never expressed remorse, and our chaplain sees him only for form's sake; it is impossible to keep up an interest in him."

And yet there were some remnants of nobility about him. Even this man had been young and innocent at his mother's knee; he had known sorrow; he did feel remorse, perhaps. Who can tell?

"Let her have it," said the jailor, as my little Minnie picked a beautiful flower from the forbidden ground.

"Little Minnie is naughty to-day," said the child, with a subdued look. "Mamma, put Minnie in prison?"

Such a horrible revulsion passed over me at those words. Had not children as beautiful grown into—what? My very soul shuddered. It was with an effort that I entered the gloomy halls with some friends, the child still prattling; and yet I thank God for that day of my existence.

The stony face was there; the great hollow eyes looked eagerly. Seldom was a child seen in that deathly gloom.

"Man, do you want a pretty flower?" cried little Minnie, holding it up. She was lifted to his level. To my astonishment he took it; his lip quivered.

"Man, you want a kiss?" chirruped the little bird-voice. A sob that was almost terrific was the answer. He withdrew from sight as if he had been shot. We all stood transfixed. A child's voice had stirred the locked-up waters of his soul, and we ended our visit silently.

The next day the warden came to my house.

"Jenner hasn't been off his bed since yesterday," he said. "He begs you will see him." In less than fifteen minutes I stood in the cell. The man's voice no longer defiant, had grown death-like.

"Oh! thank God—thank God!" he cried fervently; "till yesterday my heart was dead—but that child—that child;" he choked again.

"Would you like to see her?"

He passed his hand over his face.

"No; let me die with those sweet

words ringing in my ears. Oh! my little one—my own little darling—your wicked father will never see you—never—never."

When the strong anguish had passed, he told me the story of his life, and such a story! Deep pity was in my heart long before he finished.

The iron man was flesh again. He only lived three months after the defiant will was broken. Deeply did he repent, humbly pray for mercy, and when his wasted face shone with the divine light of forgiveness, he said to me, "You may bring her—only once."

So my darling brightened the dreary hour, and on his dying lips her fluttering kiss fell softly—the last life-throb touched him as the soul went out, leaving a smile behind.

Help Mother, Boys.

A Sunday-school book, published not long ago, made a point of moral courage in a boy turn on appearing at the gate in the midst of a group of boys with an apron on and a dish-cloth in his hand, stating that he could not go with them until the dishes were washed.

Now this was certainly taking the matter pretty far, considering a boy's nature. He would hardly respect himself, nor secure the respect of his mates, by such a display. Nevertheless, it is an excellent thing to have a boy handy about the house. He need make no parade of his accomplishments; but the time will doubtless come, many times in life, when his skill will be warmly appreciated. Our poor soldiers found it an advantage in their camp life to know something of preparing food from crude materials.

"How did you manage, Cassius," I asked a boy who I knew had no training of this sort, "when your rations were given you in flour?"

"Oh, I used to stir it up with cold water and salt, if I had it; then set it on the coals until it was broiled or burnt, and thus made my supper of it."

Another youth I heard of managed quite differently. He stirred up a little short-cake in his cup, and then for a baking-tin took the inside husk of an ear of green corn, and, wrapping it up nicely, baked it in the hot ashes. He certainly made a more comfortable supper than my young friend.

Many a pleasant picnic party has owed half its enjoyment to the skill of some favorite, who would make his pot of coffee and fry his fish in the most approved style.

But it is chiefly on account of the help it may be to the weary and suffering at home that boys should with all these acquirements get a little skill in home duties. A boy should be ready to spring to his feet and set out a heavy table for his mother or sister; to bring in her wood or bucket of water; to set on the plates and cups; to save her steps; to run down cellar for the butter or pitcher of cream, and not think it unmanly to perform these little offices. Such helpful boys lighten many a feeble mother's labors more than they can imagine. They grow nobler and manlier for it, and are far more likely to win the respect and love of the world in later years than the selfish lads who sit idly before the fire, while a poor mother toils early and late, and far beyond her strength, to provide them with undeserved comforts.

A friend whose home was among the Catskills told me of a pleasant home-gathering she once attended at the residence of a neighbor. Her grown-up sons had all come home for a visit—one from his editorial chair in a distant city, another from his large and prosperous store in New York—and all from high and honorable positions in society.

When supper was over, one of the sons said, with a smile:

"Now, mother, you sit back, and let us clear off the table and wash up the

dishes, just as we used to do." So mother with a smile took up her knitting, and these stalwart men, with bearded faces, set to their work with their boyish enthusiasm, running up and down cellar, out into the pantry and kitchen, putting all things in their well-remembered places. It was hard to say who enjoyed the play the most, the mother or the boys. It had not hurt their prospects in life that they had learned house-work as well as other things in their boyhood. If you will turn out as well as these boys, your parents will have reason to rejoice over you.—Mrs. J. E. Canaughy.

A CARRIAGE TELLING ITS OWN STORY.—Some time ago two young men went to a livery stable to hire a horse and carriage. They told the keeper of the stable they only wanted to go to a village seven miles off. When they came back, the man thought the horse looked as though he had been driven much farther than that. He asked them how much farther they had been. They said they had only been to the next village. Then he opened a box that was fastened to the side of the carriage. In this box was a little thing almost like a clock. This had the power of keeping a correct account of every turn made by the wheels of the carriage. As soon as he opened his box he saw that the carriage had traveled thirty miles instead of fourteen. Those young men didn't know that they were carrying with them a silent witness against themselves. They didn't know that that little instrument was keeping a correct account of every yard of ground they went over. And just so it is with conscience. It is busy all the time; and at last it will give a correct account of that we have done.

PUZZLES, ETC.

CHARADES.

My first sometimes contains a fold, and often to paper is applied; My second is first—first person, I mean—and by usage justified; My third is a covering of ancient date and used in days of old, And when the Arabs "stole silently away," this covering they did fold. And now my whole you can easily find, I dare say, But nevertheless to feel it sincerely, you should certainly pray.

Six letters alone compose my name; Curtailed, and I glitter in a transient flame— Then if beheaded I should be, I strike and scourge with great fury. Beheaded again, and with letters three, I spell the name of a well-known tree; But when fully restored to original glory, I am empty, shallow, insipid and showy.

My first without my second In the sun would do my third; But if my third my first could not do, I would be in a sorry plight, and so, my friend, would you.

My whole is a name which once was borne By an isle to the commercial world well known. A. B. C.

RIDDLE.

Who was it that was born in sin, lived in sin, died in sin, yet never saw corruption?

ENIGMA.

Well known in many a land I'm found, Long, thin, but generally round; Sometimes I'm large, sometimes small, But useful ever found by all; And, strange to say, I have an eye Which centered in my head doth lie; Sometimes a tail, which, stranger still, Runs through my eye by woman's will; And blood I draw, or now I save The mariner from a watery grave; Without me, what would dandies be? And ladies, too, are fond of me; They know me well from early years, When oft am I the cause of tears.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1006.

- 1—Drop-letter Puzzle: Trip lightly over trouble, Triplightly over wrong; We only make grief double By dwelling on it long. 2—NAPOLION—WATERLOO. 3—CHRISTOPHER WREN BUILT ST. PAULS. 4—SATURN. 5—HANDEL—SOLO-MAN—SOCK(R)RATES. Pigmallon when he married Astarte (a start.) Because they are allies (all lies.)

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 Shockley 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 Chrisman'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. Navadad, 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 Wickson 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. ythens 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. Groesbeck sta., at Groesbeck, Sept. 21, 22. Waco sta., Oct. 5, 6. District Conference will be held at Marlin, beginning Saturday, September 28th, 9 o'clock. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND. 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. DEVLBISS.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND. Bonham cir., October, 2d Saturday and Sunday. Sherman cir., October, 3d Saturday and Sunday. Greenville cir., November, 1st Saturday and Sunday. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

Garrett Davis, Democratic Senator from Kentucky, died in Paris, Kentucky, September 23d. He has held a prominent position among the statesmen of the day, and even his political opponents accorded to him honesty in his opinions, and boldness in their utterance.

Horace Greeley was introduced to his audience at Indianapolis by Daniel Vorhees. Mr. Greeley announced as the watchword of the present canvass, "Reconciliation and Purification."

On the 25th Grant was to leave Long Branch; spend Thursday in Philadelphia, and reach Washington Friday night.

In the discussion of the colored question at Louisville, Greeley said:

If our movement should prevail, as I trust it will prevail, we will sweep away all this refuge of lies in three months. We will say to the colored man: "We proffer you nothing, except the protection of the law—the same for you as for us; you have your living to earn as well as us; you will have to use all your abilities, all your energies, all your faculties, and make the most of them you can; the laws do not favor you, but they will thoroughly protect you;" and in three months, if we succeed, the colored people will be so disabused that some men can never deceive them again.

On the 25th of September the vote at Portland, Maine, for Senator stood: Senate—Mitchell, 8; Whitaker, 5; Corbett, 3. House—Mitchell, 25; Corbett, 7; Nesmith, 5; Slater, 3; Whitaker, 3.

On the 25th the committee of the Louisville Convention issued an address urging Grant's election. It says that it will be a less calamity than the election of Greeley. The address invokes the Democratic vote for O'Connor and Adams.

A. P. Edgerton declines the straight-out Indiana gubernatorial nomination.

The colored Liberal National Convention assembled in Louisville September 22d. Twenty-two States were represented. A letter from Greeley was received and read with great applause.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Montgomery District have nominated Oates, Democrat, for Congress; Faber, Liberal Republican, for Elector; Miller, Liberal Republican, for Board of Education.

On the 27th of September the Executive Committee of the straight-out Democrats have called a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 16th of October, to select an electoral ticket, and take such action as will be for the best interests of the party.

The National Colored Convention at Louisville adopted the platform endorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees. They also adopted the resolution denouncing the villainy of the rulers who feasted themselves upon the Southern States, and by the most unblushing cupidity reduced the people thereof, of both races, to a condition of poverty, which half a century of prosperity cannot redeem, and nominated Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President.

Miscellaneous.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Nathan, has been discharged from arrest on the ground that he was held illegally, but was held to await a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, calling him to that State to serve thirteen years imprisonment. It is reported the 25th ult. that he said if pardoned from the Illinois prison, he will divulge who was the real Nathan murderer.

Cornelius Discoll was killed in a fight with one Howard Price. The

principal and second are in custody. When will this blot to our civilization be wiped out?

A steam canal boat, with full freight, reached New York from Buffalo, via the Erie canal, in five days less than the usual horse-locomotion. It is the first steam canal boat that has made the full trip.

A heavy storm the 25th ult. in the Eastern portion of Iowa, blew down a number of houses in Monnora and did much damage at Dubuque and Dunlieth.

The Harvard College Committee declines to take action upon the admission of females.

The small-pox is reported to be prevailing violently at Valparaiso and Panama.

The licenses of the captain and first and second pilots of the Metis have been revoked. It is high time that the officers into whose charge the lives of hundreds are committed are held accountable for incompetency or inefficiency.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The English Court has gone in mourning for the King of Sweden.

Princess Hohenlope, half sister of Queen Victoria, is dead.

The opinion of Chief Justice Cockburn, disagreeing with the decision of his colleagues in the Geneva Tribunal, is published in the *Gazette*. It makes two hundred and fifty pages.

A special received in London the 25th ult., says that Johannes, King of Abyssinia, has applied to the civilized powers for protection against the Egyptians.

The advance in the price of coal has caused an increase in the expenses of running the Lancashire cotton mills to such an extent that it has been decided to reduce the number of hours of labor in them, while the present high prices are maintained.

On the 26th ult. Aberdeen, Scotland, and vicinity was flooded by rains, and crops ruined.

At a recent meeting of Roman Catholics Bishops in Maynooth, although Archbishop Cullen opposed the principle of home rule, the majority of the bishops voted in favor of it.

France.

Eighteen thousand Communists are yet held in confinement by the government. Their intention, however, is to release half only. Those accused of assassination, theft and arson are to be tried.

Gen. Manteuffel, commander of the German troops now in France, and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the Departments of Marne and Haute Marne shall commence October 15.

On the 26th of September Gambetta, in a speech, demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly of France.

At the reception, the 23d, given by M. Thiers in the palace Elysees, Count Orloff, Russian Minister to France, said that the Czar would not have gone to any meeting, the object of which was hostile to France. Count Orloff further said that the Czar had ordered him to formally state this fact to Thiers.

The French Government to-day paid to Germany 57,000,000 francs, completing the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

Immigration from Alsace and Lorraine continues, and is increasing.

Germany.

On the 25th ult. the authorities stopped the transmission by telegraph of a cypher dispatch of four hundred words signed by Napoleon.

The *Reichsager*, publishes an official notice that the payment of the North German loan will begin January 1, 1873.

The Prussian *Crass Gazette* states

that Roseberg succeeds Von Baden as German Ambassador to Belgium.

Spain.

On September 23d the Minister of Finance expressed the hope that the budget will have the effect of restoring the financial equilibrium of the country. The Minister estimates the expenditures for the next fiscal year at five hundred and eighty millions of pistoles. The budget proposes to cover the deficit by withdrawing the subsidies to the clergy.

Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico of the 16th ult. inform us that the authorities have released Thiele, who was confined in Chiapas. Thiele is not an American, but a naturalized Mexican, and was engaged in the Parfiero Diaz revolution. Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister, is investigating the case of Thiele, who demanded proof of his American citizenship, but none was furnished.

The report that Minister Nelson had neglected the cases of several Americans, who were in trouble, are pronounced untrue. The parties making these charges are generally adventurers and unentitled to American citizenship.

Nelson has recovered from his recent illness, and is now engaged in litigating the affairs of the mixed commission, with a likelihood of success. He soon leaves for the United States with the remains of his wife, which will be taken to Indianola for final interment.

The merchants of Matamoros have accepted the proposition of loaning the government eighty thousand dollars to secure the extension of the old tariff for thirty days; the merchants guaranteeing sufficient importations within that time to cover the amount in duties.

The revolutionary General Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, has reached Parras, in the State of Coahuila, with his forces. He is said to be accompanied by Gen. Diaz, both of whom are said to acknowledge the government of President Tejado, and will lay down their arms. Gen. Rocha has left Monterey for Parras to accept their surrender.

Gen. Escobedo has arrived at Monterey, and it is supposed will assume command of the Northern Department of Mexico.

Brazil.

A mail steamer reached Lisbon, September 26th, with dates from Rio Janeiro of the 6th, from which we learn that the Brazilian Minister on Agriculture is dead. Senor Barritz has been appointed his successor.

The election for members of Congress throughout the country resulted in favor of the Government candidates.

The negotiations between General Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, and the Brazilian Government are still going on. The settlement of the dispute depends upon the construction of the boundary between the Argentine Confederation and the Paraguay country.

Cuba.

The *Voz de Cuba* of September 24th says it cannot contemplate the calumny and outrages heaped upon the unconditional loyalists of Porto Rico. It makes the blood boil to see how the Spanish party there have been made victims for the want of proper support. The *Voz de Cuba* attacks the appointment of Peral as a Spanish Minister to Venezuela.

While the police were engaged in registering in the barracks, the Chinese who are employed to clean the city commenced to fight, by which one Chinaman was killed and a number wounded. Contradictory reports of the origin of the disturbance are in circulation, but the trial of the Chinamen and police engaged in the fight is now in progress, and will show which party is to blame.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Sept. 21, 1872, to Sept. 28, 1872.

James N Smith, Clinton, communication received. When you can write such a letter at 83 years of age, Time must have laid a gentle hand on you.

T Balcomb, very much obliged for attentions. Rev S S Cobb, Grapevine, with revival items; also 1 sub. Will send subscription book.

Rev O Fisher, your letter handed to editor. Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, the few lines sent us contain considerable information.

Rev F Olin Dannelly, Waxahachie, both communications received to-day. Will write you. We have received no communication that has not been acknowledged.

Rev J W Whipple, your communication received; pleased to receive it.

"P M," Hemphill, Sabine county, very much obliged.

Rev R H Neeley, 1 sub from Bastrop. You cannot do without the paper. Will send to other address three months.

Rev Geo S Gatewood, with late items from Dallas circuit.

Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, 3 new subs.

Rev J G Johnson, Huntsville, 3 new subs and cash \$6 gold; also an obituary, which will appear.

Rev Wm Allen, communication; also 1 sub and cash \$2.10.

Postmaster, Bastrop, much obliged.

W W Sharpe & Co, change of advertisement received.

James E Thompson, wrote you by mail. Our terms are cash.

Rev Joseph Westmoreland, obituary inserted. J O Rountree, communication handed to editor.

N Tebbals & Son, New York, will be pleased to notice the work when received.

Rev C L Farrington, Huntsville, 1 sub. Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, O, order received attention.

Rev J F Neal, Jacksboro, communication received. Rev Adam Shook will be sent the paper.

Rev D Morse, report of Marshall district, East Texas Conference, received. Thanks for slip inclosed.

Rev Jno B Denton, items to hand. Will use them.

Rev T E Sherwood, Greenville, 1 sub. Will write you.

Rev L F Palmer, Boston, renewing J W Weaver's sub. Will write you.

Edward Wilkes, Tennessee, subscribers, through Messrs Lee, McBride & Co.

W Lambdin, Milliean, sends his sub.

Rev R W Kennon, Burton, sight draft for \$20 gold.

Mrs Sue Ashley, cash \$2; renews sub. Will send back numbers as far as practicable.

Rev R H Neeley, Bastrop, sends 1 sub. A "Member of the M E Church, South," communication to hand.

C H Carlisle, Waco, address changed as directed.

Rev J B Denton, \$10 gold for Mr A Hamilton. Mr C Augt Grote, Alto, his sub and \$2.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, \$5 currency on account of subs.

Rev A McKinney, will be pleased to forward any other applications. McDonald & Meacham, check for \$5 on account.

Rev R H H Burnett, Abram Lamb's paper has been sent regularly. You never sent us Mrs Mayfield's name; we enter it now.

P M, Fairfield, paper discontinued. Rev A M Box, obituary notice received; also news item.

Rev W C Young, Dallas, address changed. Your friends may be a "penny wise and a pound foolish" about their advertising. We believe a journal with a large circulation is a better means of making one's business known than by using the columns of a half dozen papers with "a limited" circulation; and some advertisers, having learned as much, prefer paying three or four dollars per line for each insertion of their advertisement to the paper with a circulation, to having it inserted gratis in others.

Mrs Mahala B King, very much obliged for enclosures. Rev S G Colton, Garden Valley, 2 subs. These names have not been received before. We acknowledge the receipt of all such letters as you speak of in this column. If it has not been acknowledged it has not been received.

W S Caldwell, Alto, 1 sub and \$2.25 currency. Mr. E H Oushing, Houston, answered by mail.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, will receive attention.

"Department of the Interior," Washington, D C, documents to hand.

DeGolyer & Rychen, Ohio, we will see to it.

Rev J H Mims, Houston, this is the second application of the same kind on this list. We enter the name for three months.

P M, Jefferson, address changed. Thank you.

Rev J W Beathard, Concord, cash \$4 currency.

E M Chance's paper has been mailed regularly.

Rev C R Shepard, 2 subs from San Marcos.

Rev Jas H Tucker, Laredo, we printed forms somewhat like yours for one of the conferences. It is a good plan.

Rev F O Dannelly, 3 subs and communication and obituary to hand.

Rev R L Brooks, Prairie Plains, \$5 specie on account; also marriage notice.

Richard Bonham, we would like to hear any practical plan to obtain that object. It must be simple, or it will not work.

Rev G W Graves, 1 sub, and marriage notices. Rev Jno H McLean, Dangerfield, cash \$4.25. Your paper has been going regularly to old address.

Mr Jas Burke, communication and enclosures handed to editor.

"Immigrant," if the piece of land you intend to purchase must be fenced immediately. Stone's air line fence is strong and economical. If you can spare time, or should timber be scarce in your locality, get Smith's Hedge Rose; it grows rapidly, and makes a better hedge in shorter time than Osage orange or any other hedge plant. Write the proprietors at Texana.

Rev D S Watkins, cash \$5 specie, per Mr J H Cox; also 1 sub.

MARRIED.

CLARK-JOHNSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Bell county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Graves, Mr. W. C. CLARK, of Burleson county, to Miss R. A. JOHNSON.

WILLIAMS-BAIRD.—By the same, on the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Mangum, Salado, Texas, Mr. WESLEY WILLIAMS, of Louisiana, to Miss M. N. BAIRD, of Salado.

BROWN-COLLINS.—By the same, at same time and place, Mr. J. J. BROWN, of Mississippi, to Miss MIT. A. COLLINS, of Salado, Texas.

BOOKMAN-SHUTCHER.—On the 21th of September, 1872, by R. L. Brooks, DANIEL BOOKMAN to CAROLINE SHUTCHER—both of Grimes county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

WOODRUM.—Died, at his father's residence, Panola county, Texas, JOHN W. WOODRUM, aged 17 years and 6 months. He had been a member of the Methodist Church four years. He lived consistent, and died triumphant. Sweet be his rest, until the resurrection. We feel for his parents and friends; but let us not sorrow as those who have no faith.

JOSEPH WESTMORELAND.

MAYES.—Mrs. ELIZABETH MAYES was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, August 18, 1803, and was married to Mr. R. M. Mayes in 1835. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1839; removed to Texas in 1841, and died at the residence of Dr. Mayes, in Walker county, on the 12th of July, 1872.

Sister Mayes was a woman of a quiet, even temper, a devoted friend, and a faithful, humble Christian. When her physician informed her that she could not live long, she said to him: "I am not afraid to die," and, though she lived some two weeks after that, she continued to assure her friends that she had peace with God, and that she was ready and willing to go and be at rest, for she had respect unto the recompense of the reward. Relations and friends mourn their loss; but, thank God! we do not mourn as those who have no hope, for we believe that our loss is her eternal gain.

J. G. JOHNSON.

HUNTSVILLE, Sept. 20, 1872.

MARKET REPORT.

The general market is less active, buyers not so numerous, and purchases lighter than last week. There has been no material variation in prices.

COTTON.—During the early part of the week unfavorable advices had a depressing influence upon the market, but later in the week the improved tone in the advices from Liverpool, and an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 c. in New York, brought up prices to the outside quotations of last week. The sales amounted to 3500 bales, being a marked improvement on those of the past week. The receipts of the week show a slight increase. The market closed firm at the following quotations in gold.

Ordinary..... @13 1/2
Good Ordinary..... @15
Low Middling..... @15 1/2
Middling..... @16 1/2

Crop reports continue unchanged. Telegrams to our dairies from Navasota, Palestine, Hempstead, Hearne, Huntsville, Calvert, San Marcos, Orange, San Antonio, Bryan, New Braunfels, Victoria and Dallas, show that picking is progressing rapidly, the prevailing drouth favoring this branch of farm work.

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 have been in limited demand. We quote eggs active at 30@35c. per dozen. Chickens firm at \$5 50@6 00 per dozen. Turkeys not in demand, quoted nominally at 75@81 25 each. Geese dull at \$8@9 per dozen. Ducks \$6@6 50. Sweet potatoes easy at 75@1 00 per bushel for new. Cow peas \$1@1 25 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baoging, Building Material, and Coffee.

Large table listing various commodities such as Choice, Havana, Java, Cotton Ties, Flour, Superfine, Extra, Single, Double, Treble, Fancy, Glass, French, Grain, Hardware, Iron, Slab Iron, Sheet, Boiler, Galvanized, Castings, American, Iron Axes, Lead, Nail, Four Penny, Six Penny, Eight Penny, Ten to Sixty Penny, Wrought, German, Spikes, Steel, Plough, Hides, Green, City Slaughter, Wet Salted, Dry Salted, Dry Flint, Mexican, HAY, LUMBER, Yellow Pine, Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards, Pensacola, Cypress, Shingles, Juniper, MOLASSES, Texas, Louisiana, Cuba, Syrup, OILS, Lard, Linseed, Neatsfoot, PROVISIONS, Breakfast Bacon, Beef, Pork, Ham, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Onions, Sauerkraut, SUGAR, Tallow, Wool, and various other goods with their respective prices.

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.

july21-2m.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

156 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

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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.

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The exercises of this Institution will open the First Monday in September next.

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WM. A. FORT, Chairman, Or WM. L. PRATHER, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Waco, aug14 3m

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.

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JAS. E. SMITH, F. P. RAY, Secretary, Pres't Board of Trustees. sept18 2m

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

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EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS. [From Mrs. (General) John B. Floyd]

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[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.]

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Or, C. W. SMITH Secretary of Faculty. aug21-2m

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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.
 Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.
 Yours, truly,
A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.
 Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses
FACTORS' COMPRESS, GALVESTON.
MERCHANTS' " NEW WHARF "
 Governor Lubbock also says:
OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO.,
 Galveston, May 19, 1871.
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 Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Gal-
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 I take pleasure in stating that since my su-
 perintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been
 constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives en-
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 Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.
 I am yours, very truly,
F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

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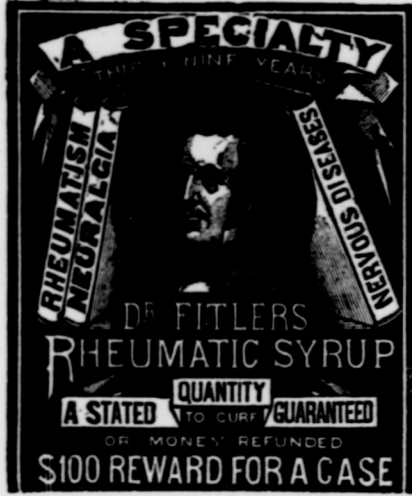
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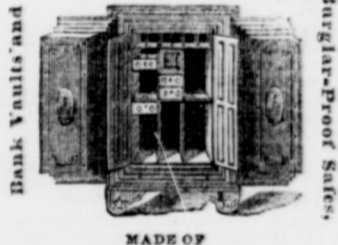
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5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.

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

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

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

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

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