

Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

[Whole No. 1012.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We have received from several of the schools that advertised in our columns this summer reports that their fall sessions have opened with the very brightest prospects, the Randolph Macon College, of Ashland, Va., among the rest.

By reference to the advertisement of the Texas Mutual Life Insurance Company, it will be seen that its officers and Board of Directors are selected from among the most substantial and reliable of our leading citizens. Their high character and the ample facilities this company commands will secure the confidence of the State. Its terms are liberal.

Mr. Philip Werlein, the large and popular piano dealer of New Orleans, in order to generally introduce his most popular style piano and organ, offers 100 Hale pianos and 100 Needham organs on one year's credit. Hale's rosewood piano, with carved legs and patent agraffe treble, at \$450, are sold for \$400 in cash, \$90 in three months, \$90 in six months, \$90 in nine months, \$90 in one year. No extra charge for nice stool and cover. A discount of ten per cent. for cash, will be made. One hundred and eighty dollar organs on \$36 quarterly payments. Mr. Werlein furnishes notes which are to be signed, and will ship promptly on receipt of order.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

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That I may secure the general introduction of my favorite style Piano, made by J. P. Hale, I offer

100 OF THE \$450 STYLE

At \$90 in Cash, \$90 in Three Months, \$90 in Six Months, \$90 in Nine Months, \$90 in One Year.

These Pianos are first-class in every particular: possess a full and rich as well as brilliant tone. They have rosewood case, carved legs, with patent agraffes, and are fully guaranteed. No extra charge for nice stool and cover.

A discount of ten per cent. will be made for cash.

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SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

Five Stops, Double Reeds, Richly Carved Walnut Case, for \$180 on \$36 Quarterly Payments.

All notes to be held as a lien on all instruments until paid, which I furnish blanks of. If monthly payments, or every two or six months be preferred, no difference will be made.

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LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND,

ENGLAND,

GERMANY,

NORWAY,

and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS

OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.

For further particulars, apply to the Agents,

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No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.

jan17 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 Sixteenth Year September 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above, at 75 East 61st street. aug7 4m

H. REED & CO.,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS,

252 and 254 Tremont St.,

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Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best

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All work guaranteed or no pay.

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FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

I will guarantee to

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

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

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The exercises of this Institution will open the

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

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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, A. M., PRESIDENT.

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Preparatory.....\$8 00, \$12 00 or \$16 00

Collegiate..... 20 00

Music on Piano..... 20 00

Book-keeping..... 20 00

Penmanship..... 5 00

Commercial Calculations..... 10 00

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

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

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

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

Board can be had for \$12 50 per month.

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sepl8 2m

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Prompt attention given to all orders.

jan17 '72 1y

D. THE AYERS & CO.,

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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

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WILL CLEANSE YOUR CLOTHES WITHOUT RUBBING.
EVERY ONE SOLD IS FULLY WARRANTED.

NO FLUIDS OR EXTRA SOAP USED.

It consumes less Soap, less Time, and less Fuel, than the usual method.
It saves Labor, Wear and Tear, and the Annoyance of Wash Day.

It Requires no Attention while the process of cleaning goes on.

It will do the Washing of the Family while you are Eating Breakfast and Doing Up Dishes.

STEAM has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease and stains from clothing, and bleaching them white. Paper makers have for many years used steam in cleaning and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making, by its agency, the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white. Until the invention of the STEAM WASHER, or WOMAN'S FRIEND, although often attempted, no method had been discovered of applying steam directly to the clothing, which could be used in a portable manner for domestic purposes. The WOMAN'S FRIEND washes without labor. It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour. The STEAM WASHER is superior to all other devices, for the following reasons:

- 1st. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
- 2d. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
- 3d. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
- 4th. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this WASHER, that it will washed by a machine, or by hand labor, or a washboard.
- 5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, are washed in a superior manner. For flannels this WASHER is most desirable, as it will not full them as a machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed-blanket, can be washed perfectly, and with ease, without the rubbing-board.

IT IS TRULY A LABOR AND CLOTHES-SAVING INVENTION.

READ THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS:

I respectfully ask you to read this circular carefully, and candidly consider what I now propose to you as a matter of business. Before making known to you my confidential terms, permit me to state that the matter of washing clothes is one of no small consideration; it is something which concerns every family and every individual. It is but recent since Hand-washing was in common use. Lately, however, the inventive genius of the country has been directed to the invention and construction of various devices or machinery by which much of the labor, drudgery, loss of time, and wear of material, might be obviated. Ponderous as well as intricate WASHING MACHINES have been constructed—many of which are decided improvements over the old method of washing—and these machines have been very salable with all. People will continue to have Washing Machines; but let me ask you, if the STEAM WASHER can be constructed for a few dollars (much less than any ordinary Washing Machine), and enable all to WASH BY STEAM without labor, loss of time, without wearing of clothing, etc., is it not reasonable to suppose that it will supercede, in a great measure, all Washing Machines now in common use? The sale of this WASHER is unparalleled, and must be so. There is nothing like it in use. It is new, and every family needs it and will buy it. I wish to secure a few good men to sell rights for me, and in order to secure as many as I need immediately, I offer extra inducements. My price for territory is \$9 per 1,000 inhabitants; but if you will buy a single county, and agree to sell rights for me, I will allow you to deduct 60% per cent. as your commission; consequently, your county would cost you but \$27 instead of \$81, should it contain but 25,000 inhabitants, more or less in the same proportion. And to those buying rights I will sell WASHERS at nearly cost, and to those not buying rights I will furnish WASHERS at \$60 per dozen; and bear in mind, I will sell to no one except a single dozen until he first buys the right to a county. Any tinner can make the WASHERS, as well as they can be made here, and save the cost of transportation. Remember that by purchasing the right of a single county, you shall have the privilege of selling any county or State for me, and upon application I will forward the deed to you by express for any territory which you have sold for me, provided that said territory is not already disposed of when I receive your order. I will make all the deeds, so there can be no confusion of mistakes. The amount you will have to pay me is simply \$3 for 1,000 inhabitants, in any county or State. I shall make these VERY LIBERAL offers for a short time only, after which I shall sell at my regular price, \$9 per 1,000.

Many of my patrons have requested me to suggest to them the best method of selling the WOMAN'S FRIEND, in order to make the most money in the shortest time practicable. In reply I would say, that there are many methods which might be suggested, all of which seem to work well, but the most prominent of which I will suggest: In the first place, send for a sample and carefully test it; you will learn by a single trial how to wash with it most successfully. All you have to do now is to exhibit it to others. I will suggest that you make an engagement to wash at a certain place, at an appointed hour; manage to have as many present as possible. You will be astonished at the intense excitement it will produce after the water and steam have rushed through the tubes and foamed over the clothing, rushing back through the clothing to the lower bottom, to be suddenly returned again in the same manner—say for thirty minutes—you take out the clothing, rinse and wring out, and find the clothing perfectly clean. You will find all perfectly delighted with it.

You can take orders from nine in ten present, to be filled afterward, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$10 to each. A single trial in this manner will satisfy you that the WOMAN'S FRIEND is a success and will sell. You should, in that case, lose no time in ordering a deed for your county, to be sent by express C. O. D., if not convenient to advance the money. You should, meanwhile, continue to take orders, and by the time your deed would come to hand you might have a gross sold. You should, likewise, arrange with a responsible tinner to make the WASHER—the price will vary according to style and finish. I have known some agents to sell as many as twenty Washers in one day. After you have introduced it more or less in your county, you can take another county, and rest assured that wherever you can get a single Washer in a neighborhood it will sell many more. Consequently, after you have sold a few hundred in a county, you can sell the right of your county for much more than at the start. You can calculate what your gains will be by buying a single county; but this is not a tenth part what you should make, for while you are traveling you will meet with many men who want to make money, to whom you can sell rights. There is no business you can engage in which offers such splendid inducements; besides, it is a safe business, no loss, and pleasant, because it renders perfect satisfaction. I can not see how I can propose better terms. Should I allow my patrons to make their own terms, I scarcely believe they could make better terms for themselves, and make more money.

On the receipt of five dollars I will ship you a complete Washer, as a sample, together with a Certificate of Agency, a book containing the census of 1870, instruction how to sell Patents, and Pictorial Posters, with full instructions how to conduct the business. And upon the receipt of the Washer you may have time to test it in, and if you find it not as represented I will refund your money. The Washers retail at \$10. After I send you a sample I will hold your county a reasonable time for you to decide whether you wish to purchase or not. I will furnish blank deeds, and will do all I can to enable you to succeed in the business. Let me hear from you soon, or your choice of territory may be sold to some one else. Do not ask me to send C. O. D.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Soak the clothes over night in warm suds—in the usual manner.
 2. Put in the bottom of the WASHER a quarter bar of good soap, or enough to make a good suds, sliced up thin; then fasten down the false bottom—see that the center valve is in the proper position; put in water enough to cover the cap over the valve, say about an inch; lay the clothes down smoothly, with the soiled parts well soaped, in the WASHER—not rolled up, but spread out, so the water can circulate freely—and carefully pack the clothes down; see that the fire is hot, sufficient to generate steam; when the water boils, it will begin to flow up the tubes on the outside, at the ends of the WASHER, and through the holes into the WASHER again; after a steady circulation has been going on in this manner for about thirty or forty minutes, the washing will be completed. Rinse well and wring out, same as in the usual way. Colored clothes must not be mixed with white. Use soft water for boiling ALWAYS. If hard, use soda, lye, or make it soft in any other way.
- If it is desired to bleach with the WASHER, this may be done by adding a tablespoonful of borax of commerce to a WASHER full of clothes.

I refer you to a few extracts from letters received. I can publish hundreds of letters from parties who have used the Steam Washer, and speak in its praise. I have, thus far, declined doing so. I know full well how Certificates are looked upon. I have sold the Steam Washer upon its own merits. Thousands have used it, and it has given universal satisfaction throughout the country. I ask none to rely on what I say, or the commentaries of others, but let the Washer stand on its own merits. I would not ask or advise any one to engage in this business of selling Washers or rights, unless he has thoroughly tested its work; and to enable all to do so, I send a sample Washer upon the receipt of \$5.00 (about half the retail price), and guarantee that if found not as represented, I will refund the money. So there is little risk to begin with. Heretofore I have made but little effort to sell the Steam Washer, but hereafter I shall make an effort to popularize it. I shall advertise liberally in first-class papers. I refer you to the American Agriculturalist, February, 1872, and New York Weekly Tribune. I shall continue to advertise liberally in other first-class agricultural papers, as well as the leading religious papers throughout the country. Of course my former patrons, who have bought territory—as well as those who may hereafter engage in the business—will be benefited proportionately. I am convinced that the Steam Washer will be used in every family.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW LETTERS.

Our readers will be grateful for the room given to the advertisement this week to the famous Steam Washer of Mr. Tilton. We are prepared to recommend this invention as all the advertiser and manufacturer claims for it, and every family should order one at once. It saves woman's toil and thus saves her life. It more than pays for itself in a very short-time by the saving of fabrics, that by the old process of washing were worn out more than by actual service. The washing has been hitherto a greater wear and tear upon garments than the wearing itself. The new Steam Washer secures a clear gain to all who use it. The advertiser, Mr. Tilton, is a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and will perform all his promises.—Methodist Recorder, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 27.

DECATUR, Macon Co., Ill., March 23, 1872.

J. C. TILTON—Sir—Inclosed please find a \$20 postoffice order, for part pay on Moultrie Co., Ill., for which please send deed for the same, and a list of the counties sold.

Would say that after giving the Washer a fair trial, wife is exceedingly well pleased with it, and would, upon no account, be without it. It gives entire satisfaction, and is designed to become a great favorite.

You have indeed conferred a great benefit on women in this invention, far surpassing anything yet invented for lessening household labor. The grateful thanks of every lady using it must be yours.

REV. H. W. HOWELL.

ST. MARY'S, Auglaize Co., O., March 7, '72.

DEAR SIR—Having used your Steam Washer for over four months, we are prepared to recommend it to the public as far the cheapest and easiest method of washing that we have ever met with. We have tested it thoroughly, washing very dirty clothing in it, and know it will do all you claim for it. We have never had to rub a single article on the wash-board that has been washed in the Steam Washer since we

Address all Orders and Letters to

J. C. TILTON, No. 10 1/2 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S.—CUT THIS CARD OUT and preserve it for future reference. Persons writing me from seeing this card, will please state where they saw it.

TEXAS BANKING
—AND—
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
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AT FAIR RATES,
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may 1-ly

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ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY,
Feb 14-ly TEXAS.

USE WILL HOWE'S
CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO
WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,
CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.
sep 17

have had it, hence there is a great expense saved in the wearing of clothing. We could not do without it.

REV. J. JACKSON and WIFE.

SOUTH CREEK, PA., Dec. 6, 1871.

J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: The Steam Washer came to hand last week, Monday evening. Tuesday morning it was at work while we were taking our breakfast, and did its work well. We have given it another trial this week, with good success. Mrs. Stone is quite enthusiastic in its praise. She thinks it gives to women emancipation far surpassing all that woman's suffrage could do for her.

I want the right for Chemung, N. Y., Bradford, and Tioga, Pa. (Rev.) LEVI STONE.

Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand. Accept my thanks for your promptitude. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. I have spoken of it to numbers, who desire me to order one for them. Several have come to see it tried. All acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed to Henderson county, Ky. I would send the money now, but fear some one else has the right by this time. (Send C. O. D.) (Rev.) B. T. TAYLOR.
HENDERSON, Ky., Dec. 13, 1871.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 26, 1872.

J. C. TILTON—Sir: We have used your Steam Washer in our family for three months, and are well pleased with it. Would not do without it for three times its cost.

CHAS. D. BUTLER,

Wood Engraver, 24 Fifth Avenue.

WALNUT GROVE, Mo., July 30, 1872.

Mr. J. C. TILTON—Sir: Since we bought the State of Missouri I, myself, have sold twelve (12) counties and two dozen Washers, all of which amounts to \$1732, which I think is doing very well when you consider the fact that I have not been "outside of Greene Co., Mo."

TEXAS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Twenty-second Street.
Authorized Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000
Capital Paid Up and Secured, - \$300,000

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C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston.

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This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public.

The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

JAMES SORLEY, N. B. YARD,
President. Vice-President.
SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS,
Secretary.
No. 60 Twenty-second street, over First National Bank of Texas.
FRANK FABJ, General State Agent.
nov 10 1871

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000
S. M. BARRI, General Agent.
BRANCH OFFICE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS:
No. 230 Postoffice Street,
(Next to Ice House.)

As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a Southern Institution, and has become a popular success, insuring, in twelve months, over NINE HUNDRED POLICIES. Doubtless the reason of this success is found in the prominent feature of LIFE ENDOWMENT, which it affords at the same rate as for an ordinary Life Policy; thus a person thirty-five years of age, insuring for \$5000, and continuing the yearly premium of \$131.90, will, at the end of fifteen years, be the possessor of about \$2500, (the accumulated earnings of said premiums compounded from year to year) in addition to the Policy of \$5000, payable at death. This earning, as will readily be seen, is the product of the sum of premiums, say \$1978.50, paid during the fifteen years, and presents to the Policy-holder the welcome harvest of near \$1500, over and above all that he has paid, while his Life Policy is that far paid up.

This alone is one attraction to those who deem profit a thing of value, and enables one to reap of his planting before his beneficiary receives the amount of the Life Policy by the death of the assured. Other approved Policies are granted by the MOBILE LIFE, and at rates as low as demanded by other good companies.

The business of the Company will be managed by a Directory, now being formed, and all monies received will be retained and invested here. J. W. BRADFORD Agent.
G. W. PEETE, M. D., Medical Examiner.
sep 17

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 24.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1012.

WORK AND WAIT.

A husbandman who many years
Had ploughed his field and sown in tears
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain! Those rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

"My drooping vine is withering,
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

"My flock is dying on the plain,
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain:
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toll in vain for me.

"A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the clusters on the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

"Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

"Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunders in thy ear—
An answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing from a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

And on the clouds he saw again
The covenant of God with men
Re-written with his rainbow pen:

"Seed time and harvest shall not fail,
And though the gates of hell assail,
My truth and promise shall prevail."

Texas Resources.

Walker County.

Walker is bounded on the west by Grimes, on the south by Montgomery, on the east by San Jacinto and the Trinity river, on the north by Houston and the north and main Bedias—a large stream heading in Grimes. The famous river, San Jacinto, east and west, runs through her territory, the former rising near Huntsville, the latter in Grimes, near Prairie Plains, traversing the county from northwest to the south boundary line. Along these streams the land is unsurpassed in fertility, particularly the west branch, which is thickly settled with an intelligent and industrious population. The Trinity runs through the county, from the mouth of the Bedias on the northwest to Trinity county line on the northeast, and forms its boundary from there to San Jacinto county line on the southeast. Along its course the lands are of rich quality, and mostly in cultivation. About four-fifths of the county is timbered, including large tracts of fine bottom land. The prairies and uplands are generally good; rich black mold predominating in the prairies, being equal to any in the State for productiveness. In "ante-unpleasant" times the cotton crop was estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn is also a reliable crop. Sugar-cane too has succeeded well here on a small scale. Fruits are being fully tested in various parts of the county. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, damsons, raspberries, strawberries, mulberries, gooseberries, blackberries, etc., do well, both cultivated and native to the soil. Cotton, before the railroads entered our county, was the all-absorbing product, it being regarded as the only workable gold mine. With

her now splendid market facilities, a change is evident in the spirit of the people's dreams.

One of the great features of the county is its timber—white and other oaks, hickory, pecan, walnut, ash, cedar, pine, etc., are abundant. Eleven steam saw-mills are actively at work, and more building. Pine lumber is \$15 per M feet. Not inferior to her timber interests, is the abundance of springs of pure freestone water and clear and constant running branches all through the county. Good wells can be had almost anywhere, at from ten to fifty feet.

Perhaps no county in the State—save Hardin, the location of the famous "Sour Lake"—can boast the same number of mineral springs. There are the Carolina or Bailey Springs, fifteen miles east of Huntsville. They are similar to Sour Lake, consisting of white and black sulphur, alum, chalybeate, bituminous, etc. Then there are the Wyser sulphur springs, on the Trinity, and the M'Cown sulphur springs on the Bedias, with several others in different parts, though not yet in general use. The famous spring from which the Huntsville lager is made, is only a mile east of Huntsville, with a switch to the railroad, and the Murray chalybeate only two miles east of Huntsville.

Walker is not subject to those devastating drouths which so often afflict the West, as her vigorous growth of timber can certify. There are four important items to be considered by the immigrant—water, timber, good and cheap land, and market facilities. These essentials are all combined in Walker. Huntsville city, the county seat and chief business mart, has over 2000 population, and daily improving, being the present terminus of the B. R. R., which is destined to extend its branches to the N. O. R. R. at Beaumont, and the Texas Central and International at Hearne or Bremond. Austin College and Andrew Female College are both located in the city, and with some dozen State schools in city and county, are evidences "strong as Holy Writ" that education is not neglected among other advantages. Huntsville has a large trade and many substantial brick buildings; is also the location of the penitentiary, which affords a good market for cotton and the products of the soil. The convicts within its walls are engaged in manufacturing; the products, especially of cotton and wool, command a ready sale.—*Huntsville Item.*

Our Resources.

Those interested in this department of our paper will read with interest the subjoined extract from the address of Col. George H. Sweet, delivered at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Washington County Fair Association, Oct. 16, 1872:

Figures sometimes tell the most eloquent facts in our language. It is not my intention to detain you long in listening to them; but as I have taken some pains to write to the department of agriculture at Washington to procure those of 1870, which have not been given to the public, I think you will find them worthy of attention. It will, however, be necessary to introduce some of the figures of 1850 and

1860, so that at your leisure you can calculate the percentage of increase.

The total population of Texas in 1850 was 212,592. In 1860 it was 604,215. In 1870 it was 818,579—this notwithstanding the late war. We have unquestionably over a million now.

The whole number of farms and plantations in Texas in 1850 was 12,198. In 1860 it was 42,891. In 1870 it was 79,015.

In 1850 the improved farm lands numbered 639,117 acres. In 1870 the number was 2,964,836 acres. In 1870 the cash value of our Texas farms was \$60,149,750; the value of farming implements was \$3,396,793; the total amount of wages paid, including value of board, was \$4,777,638; the total value of all farm productions was \$49,185,170.

In 1870 the cash product of Texas orchards was \$69,172, although we have as yet given but little attention to fruit. The amount of products of the forest was \$66,841; of market gardens, \$74,924; of home manufactures, \$293,308.

Our live stock interest in Texas is a great one, and I apprehend that the census returns of 1870 are faulty, being below the actual number that should have been returned. The figures show the following: Number of horses, 424,504; mules and asses, 61,322, milk cows, 428,048; working oxen, 132,407; other cattle, 2,933,588; total number of cattle of all kinds, 3,494,043; total value of live stock, \$37,425,194.

Our cereal resources are yet in the infancy of their development. In 1870 our wheat product was but 415,112 bushels, while this year it will probably number several millions, the crop yielding from twenty to fifty bushels per acre.

In 1870 the rye crop was 28,521 bushels; barley, 44,351 bushels; Indian corn, 20,544,538 bushels. This year the corn crop cannot be less than 25,000,000 bushels.

In 1870 we raised 59,706 pounds of tobacco; 350,628 bales of cotton; 1,251,328 pounds of wool; 42,645 bushels of peas and beans; 208,383 bushels of Irish potatoes; 2,188,041 bushels of sweet potatoes; 6,216 gallons of wine; 3,712,747 pounds of butter; 34,342 pounds of cheese; 62,771 gallons of milk; 2,020 hogsheads of sugar; 246,062 gallons of molasses; 174,509 gallons of sorghum; 275,169 pounds of honey; 13,265 pounds of wax.

While some of these figures are far below other great States of the Union, they nevertheless show that we are progressing in the right direction—diversifying our crops.

There are some highly interesting and instructive figures given in the census returns of 1870 concerning our growing manufacturing interests.

In 1850 we had no factories worthy of mention. In 1860 we had 938 different establishments. In 1870 we had 2,399. I have no correct data of the amount of capital invested in them, but as it was \$3,372,450 in 1860, and the number of manufacturing establishments is now considerable more than double what it was then, it is fair to suppose that the present capital occupied in manufacturing in Texas is not far from six to seven millions of dollars.

In 1860 the cost of raw material used per annum was \$3,367,372. In 1870 it was \$6,293,193. In 1860 there were employed 3,338 male hands and 111 female, aggregating 3,449. In 1870 the males employed numbered 7,770; females, 157; total, 7,927. In 1860 the annual cost of labor was \$1,162,756. In 1870 it was \$1,787,835. In 1860 the annual value of products was \$6,577,202. In 1870 it was \$11,517,302.

A few statistics showing the number of trades and tradesmen among us will prove highly attractive to the European or American mechanic who may contemplate immigrating to Texas:

	1850	1860	1870
Blacksmiths.....	701	1290	1790
Carpenters and Joiners.....	1361	278	3760
Cabinet-makers.....	146	285	250
Coach and Wagon-makers.....	45	178	283
Boot and Shoemakers.....	215	397	628
Watchmakers.....	27	67	111
Foundry and Furnacemen.....	7	10	63
Machinists.....	12	73	195
Stone and Brickmasons.....	313	512	767
Painters.....	62	24	371
Potters.....	8	18	21
Printers.....	119	208	375
Harness and Saddle-makers.....	152	419	673
Sawyers.....	36	48	446
Shingle-makers.....	14	31	92
Ship carpenters.....	45	29	69
Tailors.....	190	211	732
Tanners.....	68	45	47
Tinsmiths.....	42	122	269
Weavers.....	11	94	135
Wheelwrights.....	207	526	491
Stone and Marble-cutters.....	4	32	24

You see Texas is a healthy country, and we don't need many tombstones and monuments.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.—We have heard it suggested that our citizens should organize an immigration society for the purpose of introducing into our county skilled labor, either from Europe or from the Eastern States. The suggestion is sensible and timely, and we hope to see such a scheme placed on foot at an early day. We need ten thousand immigrants in Walker county to-day, to develop her resources and build up her waste places. The necessity is apparent to every one, yet all sit still and let the more enterprising citizens of other counties reap the harvest of immigrants who are constantly pouring into Texas. We are in easy and speedy connection with the coast, have thousands of acres of fertile lands, fine schools and churches, good society, and are a peaceable and law-abiding community, and, with the least exertion upon our part, could bring as many intelligent and industrious immigrants into our county as we may desire. The people of our county acted with a spirit of enterprise and energy in the matter of the railroad, which reflected credit upon them, and the question of immigration is one of no less interest, and the sooner they awaken to an appreciation of its importance the better.—*Huntsville Record.*

FROM the reports which reach us from every part of the State, the crop returns will be better than have been anticipated since the drouth set in. Altogether, 1872 will be accepted as a prosperous year for our State. The surplus of the corn crop, which will find ready sale to the coming immigrants, will more than make up the deficiency in the cotton crop. The attention of our people is being directed to the importance of diversifying crops. With increasing facilities for transportation, there will soon be a market for everything Texas can raise.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. W. R. D. Stockton, of Waco station, Northwest Texas Conference, in a letter dated October 17th, reports a good work at his meeting. We trust to hear of still more glorious results:

Our meeting still goes on with increasing interest. Twenty-six have professed conversion up to this writing, and twenty-eight have joined the church. We will continue through this week, hoping for yet larger results.

—Rev. J. J. Davis, of Richland circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, sends us the following report of his labors for the year:

My work on the Richland circuit is closed for this year at least, and I can truly say that the Lord has blessed me abundantly. When I came on this work I found the church in a very cold, backsliden state; family altars had been neglected; prayer-meetings had been forsaken, and it was disheartening indeed to one like myself, of little experience in ministerial duties; but, by the help of God, we succeeded in reviving the prayer-meetings, family worship, and other means of grace; and about the 1st of June a revival influence broke out that extended all around the circuit and is still glowing. The result has been ninety-two accessions to the Methodist Church; others will yet join, and others still will go to the church of their choice.

—Joseph Lindsey, writing from Lafayette, Texas, October 1st, gives a cheering account of the good work on Coffeerville circuit, under the labors of Rev. Charles E. Lamb. The last item named is one of peculiar interest. The young soldier should be early trained, that he may do good service in the army of the Lord. We hope many of them will take their place as watchmen on the walls of Zion:

As your readers are likely glad to hear of revivals of religion, I would say that God has wonderfully blessed this part of his moral vineyard. At the request of our preacher in charge (who is much beloved,) I would say that since the protracted and camp-meetings commenced there have been 145 conversions, the church greatly revived, and seems fully awake to her obligations. One very encouraging feature is, that the young converts heartily engage in public prayer, and members who never before lead in public prayer now conduct prayer-meetings. God has truly done great things for us, whereof we are very glad.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Louisville Conference held its session at Lebanon October 2d to 9th, Bishop Marvin presiding. The reports show white members, 28,570—increase, 1238; colored, 70—decrease, 72; local preachers, 192—decrease, 2; baptisms—infants, 821; adults, 1530; Sunday-schools, 205; teachers, 1438; scholars, 10,859. We notice among the transfers the name of H. C. McQuown, to the Northwest Texas Conference.

—The Indian Mission Conference met at Okmulga October 2d to 6th, Bishop Wightman in the chair. Increase reported: whites, 45; Indians, 260; colored, 20; local preachers, 21; infants baptized, 507; adults, 511; Sunday-schools, 15; teachers, 49; scholars, 475; collected for missions, \$488 35. W. G. Davis was received by transfer from the Trinity Conference.

—West St. Louis Conference met at Nevada City October 2d to 7th, Bishop Pierce presiding. The statistics reported show: 13,432 white members—increase, 995; colored, 26—decrease, 16; local preachers, 125—increase, 7; infants baptized, 417; adults, 841; Sunday-schools, 155; teachers, 765; scholars, 5449; amount needed for claimants, \$2200; collected, \$1330; for missions, \$1549 90.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Rev. Thos. Strowbridge, of Chicago, has been named for the Japan Mission. Should he accept, he will be the first Methodist missionary in that field.

—From 1850 to 1865, the increase of the Methodist Church in New England was 28 per cent., while that of the Congregationalists was 15 per cent., and that of the Baptists 7 per cent. During this period the increase of the population was 20 per cent., which shows that Methodism in that region not only kept pace with the population, but went in advance of it. In Boston and vicinity the population increased 88 per cent. from 1850 to 1870. During that period the Methodist Church increased 134 per cent. These facts, taken in connection with the slight aggressive movements made by the churches which preach or favor liberal Christianity, exhibit marked activity in the evangelical element in that region.

EPISCOPAL.

—The edifice occupied by the younger Tyng, in New York, proving too small for the wants of the parish, a new and larger one is being built over and around it, the services being continued as usual in the old church. When the new building approaches completion, the old one will be removed, and the interior of the new building will be completed.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions held its sixty-fourth annual meeting during the first week in this month. It reports 334 missionaries from this country in its service in foreign lands, and mentions as worthy of grateful remembrance the fact that there has been no death among its missionaries this year—a fact unparalleled in forty years. The seventy-four missions connected with the Arminian Mission have more than 4000 communicants, and Sabbath-schools numbering 9000 scholars. One hundred and fifty-three young men were reported as connected with the theological seminaries and station classes, preparing for the ministry, and two hundred and forty girls and young women in the different schools were training for the Christian work. In Ceylon sixty-six village schools had made such progress as to be received under government patronage, to the relief of the mission funds. In Micronesia the work has extended to twelve different islands. About 400 members have been added to the church on the island of Ponape. In all portions of the work the need of more laborers was recognized, and the announcement that eleven students of the Yale College Sminary and four pastors had tendered their services was received with tokens of gratification. Three missionaries are about to com-

mence work in Northwestern Mexico. Three are already at work in Spain and two in Austria.

—Five of the six principal prizes to graduates at Princeton have been awarded to the sons of ministers, two of whom are foreign missionaries. This fact does not confirm the somewhat popular and quite ancient theory about preachers' sons being worse than other people's children.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. Hyat Smith, and Rev. Mr. Pentecost, when called to account recently for their open communion sentiments, defended their position clearly and independently. This action calls forth the following from the *Examiner*:

Our Year Book for 1872 makes the number of Baptist ministers in the United States to be 12,013 with a larger number of churches; and we do not believe there are fifty ministers or fifty churches among them all who wish to see the Baptist denomination open-communion in theory or in practice. We cannot name half that number of ministers or churches.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The San Francisco church, which has so long been disturbed by the application of Chinese converts to membership in the church, has at last settled the question, and the Mongolian converts will be admitted.

CATHOLIC.

A San Antonio paper makes the following statement:

We have been informed, and upon inquiry, the information has been authenticated, that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese has instructed the priests over whom he professes to rule, that they are to refuse the sacraments of church to all parents who send their children to public schools.

—Count Joseph Mastai Ferretti, the Pope's brother, died recently at his home, in Sinigaglia, Italy.

—The Roman Catholic Patriarch of Babylon, of the Chaldean rite, has issued a protest against the infallibility dogma, and is sustained by all his suffragans. A violent scene took place between the Patriarch and the Pope at the Roman Council of 1870, because of the opposition of the former to the dogma. The Catholic Meronites of Syria are sharing this opposition, and are withdrawing from the Papal Church.

—There is in the city of Rome 230 convents or religious homes. In these there are 4663 inmates, of whom 2377 are males, and 2086 females. Outside the walls of the city, and in the province of Rome, there are 225 convents, and 3576 inmates of both sexes. The government is about to break them up.

—A new residence for the Catholic Bishop Dominic is to be built at Pittsburgh. It is to be sixty-eight feet front, and extending back one hundred and twelve feet. It will be three stories high, exclusive of basement, and Mansard roof. The entire cost is \$75,000.

—The *Figaro* says that French women believe that falling stars are the wandering spirits of unbaptized children. Every year, about the meteoric season, they suppose the spirits apply for admission at heaven's gate, and St. Peter admits a few of them—that is, those for whom plenty

of masses have been said, but the rest are put off for another twelve months.

—A correspondent of the *Tablet*, one of the leading Roman Catholic papers in this country, furnishes the following item of information:

"Your readers have probably read in the Spanish Catholic press of another remarkable appearance, that of the three thorns which have miraculously grown out of the heart of St. Theresa, kept with great veneration in a crystal chalice in the Convent of Alba de Tormes. These thorns have only appeared since the persecutions of the church, and the Archbishop of Salamanca, having investigated the miracle, has pronounced it authentic, and allowed attested photographs to be taken of the relic in its present state, of which one lies before me. The longest thorn appeared on the occupation of Rome.

JEWISH.

—In consequence of the continued persecution of the Jews of Bucharest by the native citizens, large numbers are leaving the country. A company of Jewish emigrants, numbering several hundred, have left for the United States.

MORMONS.

—At a Mormon conference recently held at Salt Lake City, Elder Richards cautioned the people against the Gentile schools which are being established among them. Brigham Young followed, saying he differed with the speaker. He said: "Send your children to the schools. I thank the Methodists, Episcopalians, and all sects for establishing schools, and heaven will reward them."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram from Geneva, dated Oct. 22, announces the death of J. Merle D'Aubigne, the well known author of the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century." He was educated at Geneva, and attended the lectures of Neander at Berlin. He was pastor of a church at Hamburg for several years, and afterwards court preacher for the late King of Holland at Brussels. He returned to Geneva in 1830, and when the evangelical society of that point organized their theological school he was elected to the chair of ecclesiastical history. He leaves the scene of his labors in the seventy-sixth year of his age; having witnessed during his long and useful life, in the changes that have been wrought in the ecclesiastical and political world around him, ample evidence of the soundness of the principle, "God in History," which he eloquently advocated in his writings.

—The murder of Bishop Pateson, and more recent murder of white residents in one of the Polynesian islands, has led to investigations which show that for over two years fifteen to twenty vessels have been engaged in kidnapping the Polynesians and carrying them to Fiji and Queensland to cultivate cotton. The cruel treatment of these captives has embittered the natives against the Europeans, and led them to their recent atrocities. England had better hang a few of her subjects before further efforts are made to Christianize these natives.

—Dr. O. A. Brownson announces that he will resume the publication of his *Review*. Though claiming to be independent, it will echo the Vatican.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, October 4, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—The steamer "Vale of Calder," chartered by the Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company, which sailed last week, having been detained a short time by bad weather, carried only forty-one passengers in all, of whom three families were allotted to the London agency. These had to get ready at a few days' notice, but they reached Liverpool in good time. On arriving at the railway station they were met by the agent, placed in a comfortable boarding house for the night, and next day conveyed on board the steamer. They wrote home to all their friends they were well pleased with the arrangements made for them, and the result is an increased flow of applications for passages from that neighborhood.

I have sent to Mr. Hurley full particulars of the assisted passengers by the "Vale of Calder" and the "San Jacinto"—the latter, which is to sail, it is expected, about November 15th, will take fifty passengers from the London agency, and about three hundred in all—and, therefore, no further details need be given here. The families selected by this agency will, I believe, be found to bear out all that has been said respecting them in former letters. We have a full list for the following vessel, and numerous other applications in addition. The indications at present are that you can get any kind of labor you want, and in any quantity, without looking further than the limits of this island, the inhabitants of which are of your own race and speak your own language, and therefore will become assimilated with yourselves quicker than any other people.

Rev. Dr. Brock, one of the foremost Baptist ministers in London, has just resigned the pastorate of the church at Bloomsbury Chapel. He is about seventy years old, and has labored at Bloomsbury Chapel forty-two years; yet when I last heard him preach—not three years ago—his ministrations had lost nothing of their old force, and the building was crowded as ever. There are some preachers in London whom people will go to hear though they have to stand the whole time of the service, and Dr. Brock is one of them. They would have gone on hearing him till the last if he had gone on preaching. He said he "did not want to die in harness," for "that might have been for the church to die too." There were no outward signs of such an event, but his strength had become inadequate to the care of a large church. Few things surprised me more in America than the preference evinced by some of your people for young ministers over those of mature years. It is otherwise here. We hold that if a preacher be a true man of God he is a gainer in every sense by growing old. He gains not merely more knowledge of men and more complete acquaintance with the Scriptures, but also deeper spiritual insight and higher spiritual experience, such as must confer on him superior qualifications as a teacher and minister of the Sacred Word. Many of our most useful preachers are past middle life, and, according to the prophecy, "bear fruit in old age."

Dr. Brock's preaching was never of a startling character. It was rather quiet and undemonstrative, but not lacking in power and fervor; always logical, and often marked by much vigor of thought and language. To preach in the same building for forty-two years is a good test of any man's call to the work of the ministry, as well as of his intellectual power. A man of extensive reading, familiar with the conflicting speculations and opinions which have come to the surface during the last busy half-century, he

held fast to the simplicity of Christian truth as revealed in the Word of God, and preached always that Gospel of Christ which, after all, when science and speculation have done their best or worst, remains the only hope of the weary and heavy laden. His work is not yet done. Like Dr. Binney among the Congregational Churches, he will exert a wider influence than before among his denomination, and many churches may profit by his counsel and experience.

A son of Dr. Brock, Rev. William Brock, has been pastor of a church at Hampstead, near London, about ten years.

The recent judgment in the case of Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Frome, in which it was decided by the highest legal authority that a clergyman of the Church of England who taught high sacramental doctrine, and whose proceedings were "very censurable," might nevertheless continue to hold and teach such doctrine (within not very clearly defined limits), has led to the secession from the church of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, one of the ablest of the evangelical clergy. The policy of the Government and of the heads of the church has hitherto been one of compromise at almost any sacrifice. Such a policy must fail. It is only a question of time. The cry for "disestablishment" continues, and the connection of the Church of England with the state will eventually, and perhaps speedily, be severed, as was that of the Church of Ireland. F. GORE.

The Old Picture.

BY MITTIE MOSES.

I see it now, just as it hung there upon the wall in my mother's room in our old home. That old picture, with its plain mahogany frame, had hung there farther back than I can remember. There was nothing costly about it; 'twas only a simple painting of a neat, orderly room, with carpeted floor and cool-looking windows with curtains parted in the middle and placed back within the brackets on either side. The old-fashioned, high-post bedstead set out in the center of the room with its occupant upon it—an old man with wrinkled face and hair wearing Time's grave-tint. Near the head-board stood the square table with a glass and vials on it, and underneath it were the pill-bags. Near the table, off from the bed, sat the physician, with one hand raised to his eyes. (I could almost see the tear-drops trickling through his fingers.) How well his coat seemed to fit him! but it was cut away at the sides and tapered to a point behind. What a queer-looking coat it was to my eyes then! and once I believe I should have laughed at it if it had not been for the sick man lying there. His pants fit him to a "T," (if such fitting consists in tightness,) and they were strapped down under his boots, to prevent his knees bending too much when walking, I imagined. But not until I grew weary with looking at the pale, sweet-faced girl that knelt at the foot of the bed, with her brown curls sweeping the white counterpane and her clasped hands lying close to the sick man's feet, did I note the physician's attire. On the other side, nearer his head, sat an elderly lady and gentleman, whom I took to be the old man's son and daughter.

Just below the picture were words that I tried hard to spell out, standing on tip-toe in a chair, and, finally giving up the task, persuaded my mother to leave her sewing and read them to me; and afterwards I spelled them until I knew them perfectly. Often have I stood there looking at the sick man, and trying to say them as I imagined he said them, until tears would blur the picture from my view, and I would go lie down upon the bed that stood just opposite it, and watch them there—the dying man and the

pale, grief-stricken faces beside him—until I would drop to sleep, and angels have whispered the words to me, strengthening my faith in God, and I, but for these, might have doubted his Holy Word.

Strange that that old picture should thrust itself upon my imagination as it did to-day, when wearied and low-spirited I seated myself upon the piazza, looking off at the distant oak-covered hills, whose green tops look down upon my new home. I think it must have been years since I thought of it before. Perhaps an angel drew the picture there between those oaks, for never before did it present itself as at that moment. With other eyes I seemed to see those pale lips move, and my ears, seemingly, could catch the words breathed into them perhaps by his angel-lips—"I am in the hands of a merciful God; I have full confidence in his goodness and mercy. The Bible is true." Oh! what peace seemed to rest upon his dying face! What a light shone down upon the gloomy faces! While up above them all the rush of angels, it seemed, could be heard by them, for those last words carried to heaven must have brought a host to escort the mighty general that had fought the earthly battle, whose white soul perhaps hovered above the hearts that bowed down over his cold casket, a mighty angelic host to escort, instead of the rough, bearded soldiers that fought beside him. Oh, Andrew Jackson, dead though thou art, thy dying words live in many a heart! They come down to me to-day with new strength, new beauty in them. To-day I have full confidence in His goodness and mercy. To-day I believe with my whole heart that the Bible is true.

This Will I Do.

This year I cultivated ten acres in corn, four and three-quarter acres in cotton, making, in all, fourteen and three-quarter acres. If I can cultivate fourteen or sixteen acres for myself, I can cultivate, with a little more labor, one-half or three-quarters more. By using a little extra exertion next year at planting time, I will put in four or five acres in cotton. I will measure off one-half acre more. I will then have four and a half or five and a half, as the case may be, in cotton. I will cultivate it just the same as my own. At gathering time I will weigh that half acre separate from my own. Let it make 600, or 800, or 500 pounds of seed cotton; the more it makes, the more I will have to pay to my preacher. I will sell the cotton in one lot, and will take out, as near as I can, the amount of the half acre, let it make \$10, or \$15, or \$18. I will lay this by to pay my faithful minister whom my blessed God sends to preach to me. If it over-pays my part, I can put in the missionary box, besides, two dollars; also pay for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. In order to build a parsonage on all the circuits, except the frontier circuits, or a church, let the good brethren—I mean every farmer who has a farm open—cultivate one acre in cotton, or wheat, or corn instead of one-half acre one year, and you will have means to carry out my plan. Let the Christian brethren who follow stock raising, when they sell their beeves, take out the price of one beef for the support of the ministry. Let the brethren who follow various occupations in towns and cities respond nobly for one year. What a change you would see if the Christians in Texas would adopt my plan. You would hear of none of the Lord's servants saying, "I left my circuit unpaid." The preacher would be paid up every dollar. I wish to get all that I can next year to join me, and will send you the results.

R. BONHAM.

October 1, 1872.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Corn is selling at Marlin at 30 cents per bushel.

The Jefferson Times reports a frost at that point on the 12th inst.

Houston is manufacturing steam engines and first-class railway cars.

Tyler intends to establish a library. It will be both useful and ornamental to the town.

The Gainsville Gazette congratulates the citizens on the success of the recent county fair.

The State Gazette says cotton from Salado, fifty miles north of Austin, is coming to that market.

The Gonzales Enquirer says it has been shown specimens of coal found by Mr. J. Rodgers in that county while plowing.

Notwithstanding the railway facilities of Houston, the Telegraph says Main street is jammed with wagons and teams from the country.

A tusk, said to be of ivory, was exhumed near Milford, Ellis county, a few days since. It was three feet long and ten inches in diameter.

The Rusk Intelligencer says the farmers are about done picking cotton, and pronounces the yield to be about one-eighth to one-fourth more than was anticipated.

The Rusk Intelligencer reports vast numbers of wild pigeons in the forests of that section. The sportsmen find sport, but the farmers lament the destruction of mast.

The Jefferson Democrat says that the stoves made at Kelly's foundry, in the vicinity of Jefferson, are becoming popular with the ladies in that region. We note with pleasure such tokens of Texas enterprise.

Col. W. S. Day, from Hempstead, was in last week, and reports, notwithstanding the four months' drouth, that fair crops have been made in that section, and in the immediate vicinity of Hempstead better crops have been made than any season since the war.

The Canton News notes with pleasure the fact that many of the farmers of Van Zandt county are preparing to sow wheat. Having a fair wheat country, they are acting wisely in providing at least for the home supply. Those who planted last year averaged twenty bushels per acre.

Ahrenbeck's factory at Hempstead was burned on the 12th inst. The loss is about \$80,000, with but small insurance. This is a public calamity. We hope that they will be able to rebuild. The fire was accidental. A few days before Catlin & Gladdish's gins, in the same neighborhood, were burned.

The steamer Francis Wright, which reached here last week, is fitted out with a beef refrigerating apparatus. She will take on board at this port and at Indianola a cargo of slaughtered beef for the Eastern market. If this trip proves a success, it will open an important trade between the Texas ports and the Eastern States. The shipment of canned beef is already assuming important proportions. Allen & Poole have within a few days past shipped 1000 cases to Liverpool.

The Waco Advance learns that a body of Indians, numbering about twenty, made a raid into Hood county, some fifteen miles from Granberry, and attacked a house. A youth kept them at bay for some time with a club, when, discovering his defenceless condition, they rushed into the house, shot one woman through the waist with a bullet, and another through the lungs with an arrow, and wounded a little boy and girl. It is supposed the women will die. The youth escaped, and mounting a horse gave the alarm, but when the party reached there the savages were gone.

Correspondence.

Reaction.

MR. EDITOR—The Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the M. E. Church, North, an enthusiastic but one-ideated man, has been holding camp-meetings exclusively for those who are seeking sanctification as it is technically understood by him. Like all narrow men, he has pushed his one idea so far that a reaction is setting in. We quote from the *Methodist* on this point:

"A correspondent of *Zion's Herald* quotes Mr. Inskip as saying this:

"I aver, and in this my brethren will sustain me, that there is a difference as great between the soul fully sanctified and the one justified, as there is between the justified soul and the unconverted sinner."

"No one who knows Mr. John S. Inskip would expect him, in the heat of exhortation, to make nice doctrinal discriminations. He has, however, for many years been an earnest and zealous preacher, and both he and his associates are no doubt actuated by a sincere desire to do good. The passage quoted above is utterly subversive of all sound teaching. Whoever is born of God is separated by an infinite distance from unregenerate nature. Moreover, such an one is in a state of salvation, and has in himself, through the grace of the Spirit, all the elements of holiness. The difference between his state and that known as 'entire sanctification,' is one not of kind, but of degree. We are commanded to *perfect* holiness in the fear of God. What is known as Christian perfection is but the completion of a development already begun in the child of God. Considered as to the constituent elements of his renewed nature, every Christian is holy; considered as to the ripeness of those elements, he may be very imperfect. He is exhorted, therefore, with the promised aid of the Spirit, to go forward until he shall become perfect in his Savior. He is not directed, nor does he need to seek a new principle of life. If he *did* need another principle of life, then there would be as great a difference between entire sanctification and regeneration as there is between the latter and a state of sin. But as there is no such difference, statements like that ascribed to Mr. Inskip are wild and absurd. We hope that he has been misunderstood." K. L.

Notes from the Council of Demons.

Prince Whirligig was then called to his feet. As he rose he spoke as follows:

It is with difficulty I can restrain my ecstasy sufficiently to give an account of my grand movements and unparalleled success. I have moved in every circle of human life, from the king's palace to the heathen's hut. My enchanting embraces and intoxicating spirit are welcomed by the countless millions of earth. My task is easy and reward abundant. I flatter myself that I am the prince that will overthrow the kingdom of Prince Immanuel. You will remember how I succeeded in gaining the head of his forerunner, John the Baptist, for my good friend Herodias. Often in later days I have entered houses and had the exquisite pleasure of seeing the Prince of Heaven driven forth while I have been fed and caressed. I wear no mask and make no promises. The intoxicating perfumes I carry have only to be inhaled and my work is done: the conscience is hushed, the soul paralyzed, the passions inflamed, and the mind bewildered. It is true, I have met with opposition in some places, and been called hard names, such as Shindig, Frolic, Breakdown, etc. In such places I have only to administer a few sugar-coated pills, under the names of Old Sister Phoebe, Weavily Wheat, Candy Stew, etc. It makes no differ-

ence what name I work under, my success is the same. I sometimes think our broad way is scarcely wide enough to admit the countless throng I am leading down to my father's eternal home. As a proof of what I say I will read you a letter I have just received from your faithful doorkeeper at the gate of our fiery home. [Reads.] *To Prince Whirligig—greeting.* It is due from me to write unto you, inasmuch as I have the honor of keeping the account of the king's victims that pass through this gate. While the thousands from other princes pass this way, the millions from Prince Whirligig are whirled through. Often when I have a little leisure I amuse myself by questioning the poor dupes as they pass. One case was peculiarly interesting. An old woman, leaning on her staff, was passing by. I hailed her, and bade her give an account of herself. She said I was once a member of the Methodist Church. God had blessed me with a happy family and a pleasant home. I gathered my children round the family altar night and morning, and there sent up the sweet incense of prayer. As my children grew up, they joined the church, and were happy. The Prince of Heaven had his abode with us, and cheered our hearts by his presence. In the course of time, Whirlimadiddle, the chief agent of Prince Whirligig, visited our neighborhood. He talked softly to the children, and said it was a base slander to accuse his master with living opposed to religion. He said none but the Hardshell Baptists, and a few old fogies in other churches, had ever thought of turning him out of their houses. In fact, said he, all the refinement and respectability of the churches have always welcomed him to their houses.

It is impossible for any one to pass in refined and respectable society without becoming a friend to the prince. He assured them he was one of the most polite and refined gentlemen in the world. My children then reasoned the case with me, and said they only wanted a little innocent fun. At last I was overcome, and got to believe there was no harm in the prince, and to please my children, I agreed to let him into my house on a certain night. The night came, and the prince entered my house. At the first tramp of his foot on my floor I felt a hard knocking at my heart; I raised the eyes of my mind, and saw my Savior, as I had often done; but this time he looked sad and grieved; a tear was coursing down his cheek; he raised his hands—I saw the print of the nails; he drew aside his mantle—I saw the print of the spear; he turned from me and left my house. I then saw my great error, and wished to call my insulted Savior back, but my house was out of order. I would have bowed at the family altar, but it had been removed out of the house, for the dancing demon must have the entire house; I sought for my dear old Bible, but it had been carefully laid out of sight; I sought the sacred corner where the family altar had stood so many happy years, and, to my horror, there stood Whirlimadiddle on that once hallowed spot, giving command to the giddy crowd! I sought my children, and found them fast asleep in the embrace of the dancing demon. Until then I had not seen the devastation the demon had brought into my house. R.

Sanctification Again.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 9th inst. is an article on the above subject, over the initials "J. M.," which strikes us as somewhat novel in its character. The writer deplors the effects which this discussion have had upon the five conferences of our State, in that certain sentiments have been advanced which seem to conflict, not with the Word of God, but with

the writings of some of the "fathers" in our church, and especially with the "fifty-seven soul-stirring hymns of Charles Wesley."

The writer of this article, having resided most of the time during this discussion in a distant State, is wholly unacquainted with the nature of these obnoxious sentiments; and, either from our own mental obtuseness or the vagueness of "J. M.'s" article, we are unable to define just what he believes, or what he would condemn. We can only arrive at his sentiments as the constituents of a certain Western politician were expected to know what he believed. When called on to define his principles he said: "Gentlemen, I s'pose you want to know my principles." "Yes, yes," the audience responded. "Well, you all know the sentiments of Henry Clay?" "Yes." "Them's 'um," he replied, and sat down amid the cheers of the crowd.

Now in order to know what "J. M." would have us believe on the subject of sanctification, we must consult the "fathers" and ascertain what they have taught, both in prose and poetry, and rest our faith upon their *dictum*. This is the very essence of Popery. It is striking down the first principles of the reformation of the sixteenth century, and going back to the dogmatism of the schoolmen of the middle ages, when every question that came up for discussion was settled, not by the Word of God, but by the decrees of councils, the bulls of popes, and the writings of the fathers; and if these did not satisfy the inquiring mind, by the still mightier logic of the Inquisition.

It was the great work of Luther to overthrow this tyranny of the scholastics and set the human intellect free, so that it could decide all questions in religion upon their intrinsic merits, and not according to what some persons in past ages taught concerning them. It is painful to see the ghost of the scholastic tyranny of the dark ages haunting Protestantism. There is to-day, in most of the Protestant churches, as abject servility to the authority of men as exists in the Roman church itself, even where human infallibility is held.

We honor the names of such men as Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, the Wesleys, Whitefield, Watson, Clarke, etc. These were the intellectual giants of their age and day. But none of them claimed to be infallible. They were mere men. Even Wesley and Whitefield, collaborators in the great English reformation which gave birth to Methodism, were antipodes on Calvinism.

The mere *opinions* of men have but little weight with us. The only question is, "What do the Scriptures teach?" This is the only standard of authority known to Protestants. Creeds, and systems of divinity, and songs, are received for just what they are worth. So far as they accord with what we understand the Word of Infallible Truth to teach, we receive them as embodying our faith. But when we wish to know what God has taught on the subject of sanctification we shall go to His Word, and not to the "fifty-seven hymns of Charles Wesley," however excellent these may be. A. J. Y.

A brother from —, Texas, writes us that he has a plan by which the preachers in the Methodist Church can be supported so that none need leave the sacred desk to engage in secular employment, and also how parsonages and churches may be built in every charge. These are consummations devoutly to be wished. Our brother desires to know if we will publish it. Of course we will, if there is any good promise of help to our preachers who are struggling to keep in the ministry on far less than half rations. There is nothing we will publish with greater pleasure. Send it along.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The steam plow is revolutionizing agriculture in portions of Europe and adjoining countries. In England it is said that five hundred steam plows are held by companies and individuals for hire. In Scotland they are becoming common, also in Germany, where they are introducing a new order of things. The Pacha of Egypt employs four hundred of these plows. When they are introduced extensively in this country they will add largely to the productions of our fertile soil.

Fall plowing will pay, because it is that much time gained in the spring. Often the spring rains either delay the plowing so late that it delays planting beyond the proper season, or it is done so hastily that it is slighted or neglected altogether. In addition to this the freezes pulverize the ground and aid in killing the seed of weeds and grasses that impede cultivation.

Recent statistics have shown that farmers as a class are longer lived than those engaged in any other occupation. Their out-door exercise, their plain and substantial fare, and above all, their freedom from those intense mental excitements which the uncertainties of business in other departments of life occasion, are causes which lead to this result.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a farmer does not need an education. Each year will develop more clearly the value of farm chemistry to the agriculturist. In England the productions of the soil and the value of land have been increased vastly by the use of chemical manure, and as our own country grows older its value will be apparent in keeping the soil up to its present standard.

WASTE BASKET.

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second-hand said to the pendulum.

Why will the geologist put no faith in the fable of the fox that lost his tail? Because he knows that no *animal remains* have ever been found in trap.

A man attempted to seize a favorable opportunity a few days since, but his hold slipped, and he fell to the ground, injuring him considerably.

A cotemporary says it will publish original poetry "on the same terms as advertisements."

The reason that a chilly day is called raw, is because the sun doesn't give heat enough to cook it.

The "spirit" of the spirit-rappers can be nothing save the "gin" by which fools and their money are entrapped.

A physician has been defined as an unfortunate gentleman, who is every day required to perform a miracle—namely, to reconcile health with intemperance.

"No pains will be spared," as the quack observed, when sawing the poor fellow's leg off, to cure the rheumatism.

A gentleman having asked how many dog-days there were in a year, received for an answer that it was impossible to number them, "as every dog has his day."

Dr. Sandwich, hearing that the Arabs had no opiates, asked what they did with one who could not sleep. "Do!" answered the sheikh, "why we make use of him, and set him to watch the camels."

American Pulpit Thoughts.

The King's Business.

[Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.]

Our King is wrapped up in the welfare of his subjects. The Sultan of Turkey had a rule that when riding out on horseback, any of his subjects might approach him, and state their wrongs and sufferings; and the people pressed so close up to the stirrups that it was sometimes impossible for the Sultan to proceed. But we have a more merciful King. We do not have to wait for public occasions. Any hour of the day or night, without introduction, we may press into his palace, tell our wants, and secure his help. Going before other kings, we must have a court dress, rightly cut, and rightly adorned; but beggars may come before this King in their rags; and the prodigal, filthy from the swines' herd, is immediately ushered in. A pardoning King! A condescending King! A merciful King! *O Jesus, live forever!*

It is on the business of such a king that we are sent. It is the business of bringing the world to God. Compared with it, all other business is a holiday and a sport. If a man go into some financial operation, by which he loses a hundred thousand dollars, and his house and estate drop out of his possession, and his failure upset the next man, and his the next, and the next, until the whole land quails under the panic, the disaster is insignificant compared with the ruin of that man who loses his own soul, and by example takes down another, and another, until heaven and earth and hell feel the effects of the eternal defalcation. William the Conqueror pulled down forty-six of the churches of God in order that he might enlarge his park for game. So, men sweep away spiritual things, that they may advance their amusements and worldly gains. But the great day of eternity will reveal the fact that the most important of all business on earth and in heaven is the King's business.

The King's business is not only important, but immediate. If we do not attend to it quickly, we will never attend to it at all. Here is a Christian man, expecting some day to be thoroughly consecrated. After awhile he will become diligent in searching the Scriptures and in prayer. Meanwhile, the day of grace is going. It will soon be gone. Out with your Bible, and begin to read. Down on your knees, and begin to pray. For the business of the store, of the shop, and of the field, you are neglecting God's business. Your soul is losing its best, perhaps its last, chance. Up, man! *The King's business requires haste.*

In the city of Basle, Switzerland, it was the custom to have all the clocks of the city an hour ahead of time, for the following reason: Once an enemy was moving upon the city, and their stratagem was to take the city at twelve o'clock (noon); but the cathedral clock, by mistake, struck one instead of twelve; and so the enemy thought that they were too late to carry out the stratagem, and gave up the assault, and the city was saved; and therefore it was arranged that for many years the clock struck one when it was twelve, and twelve when it was eleven. O man and woman of God, engaged in Christian work, *set your clocks on, if you want to save the city!* Better get to your work too early than come too late. *The King's business requires haste!—Interior.*

Christ's Temptation.

[Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr.]

Let us keep in mind the fact that Jesus was human, and he was to choose between a life such as he lived, that of a servant, so poor that he had not where to lay his head, rejected by the great mass of the people as their Mes-

siah, regarded and treated as a traitor to his country, and a life of the greatest earthly glory. By using his miraculous power for that purpose he could have brought the world to his feet. All the great contrasts of the two modes of life passed in review before him. Satan is a vivid painter, and no doubt he penciled the one view in glowing colors, and arrayed the other in darkest hues. Ambition is a far higher and more powerful motive than desire for the gratification of bodily appetites. Its seat is the realm of the mind. Desire for the approval of our fellows is perfectly legitimate, and is an essential motive of human nature. Christ, as a man, felt the full force of this motive. He was not indifferent, but, instead, was deeply pained by the hate which his course awakened. He felt most keenly every insult which he received. Taking the standpoint of his federal relations, he was to choose between a course that would make clear to sincere inquirers after spiritual truth his Messiahship, and at the same time bring upon him the hate and scorn of all who sought worldly goods as their portion, and such an overwhelming display of signs and wonders as would have united the world in the worship of his greatness. The tempted one saw all, felt all, and deliberately made his choice. Our first parents, not so severely tried, made a different choice. Millions after millions of the race have chosen the ephemeral glory of the world, and verily they have had their reward. Jesus chose to hold his ambition to its legitimate relation, and for the distant joy that was set before him to suffer reproach and hate, and die an ignominious death, rather than secure applause and worship in an improper way. He chose to lay the foundations of his kingdom deep on the rock, and build slowly but surely, rather than build quickly and gorgeously on the sand.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

The Supremacy of Charity.

[Rev. C. H. W. Stocking.]

And now, last of all, Charity is eternal, for she "never faileth." Prophecies shall end in fulfillment when the archangel, with one foot on the land and the other on the sea, shall declare that time shall be no more, and the scrolls and parchments of synagogue and temple have melted with fervent heat. Knowledge—classic, scientific, theologic, legal, medical, philosophic—knowledge for which the pale students burned the midnight oil; which made some men so happy, and some so useful, and some so vain—all shall vanish in that presence which is the Source of all wisdom; but Charity shall live as long as God, the Eternal.

And so, we return, in our historical and scriptural round, to the three sister graces again. And there stands Faith, with her comfort for weary and discouraged souls, forsaking all objects in the shadowy past, and looking forward with undimmed eye from the Creation and the Crucifixion to the consummated glory of the faithful at the general Resurrection. She is fair, but she is but human. Faith ends in sight.

And here is Hope, the last to forsake the struggling human soul, making us, even here, deathless through the resurrection; aspiring to higher perfections, and reaching forth to grasp its harp and crown. She, too, is mortal, for Hope ends in fruition. But Charity's home is in heaven, in the bosom of God. She was present in those councils which sent the Son to earth; she stood at the manger of the virgin's Babe; she was with him on that first Palm Sunday when he stopped distractedly on Olivet, and listening to the shouts of triumph that died with the hour, wept for woes not his own; she looked upon the wasted strength and sinking frame that supported, while they could, the cross to Golgotha, and prompted the freshness

of that love which forgot his own griefs at the tears of some who wept as he passed along:—"Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me," and the final cry that pleaded from the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

And this is how she becomes the greatest of the three. She brings us, in a good and loving heart, a truer image of spiritual excellencies than in the loveliest landscape the Divine Hand can paint; teaches us how she can make the eye of faith clearer, calmer and holier than the watching stars; that the evening breeze that kisses the cheek of innocence is not half so soft and sweet as her voice, in human whispers, freighted with patient love. She saves us from prayerless lives and lifeless prayers, and in our hearts she pitches tabernacles of a most holy joy, over which the cloud of the Lord's presence hovers by day, and pillar of fire by night. Manifold and beautiful are the gifts of God, and of them all, verily, the greatest is Charity. *Chicago Pulpit.*

What is Salvation.

[Rev. H. W. Beecher.]

Salvation does not mean going where nothing can hurt you. It does not mean poor, beggarly, hiding from storms. It is positive, energetic strength. It is manhood in magnitude. It is the power of God in the human soul. It is new life, new being.

Oh! such a work as this—how different is it from routine experiences! A man is convicted that he is a sinner—and that is a good thing. He gets a hope—and that is a good thing. And afterward he says, "I have religion"—and that is a good thing, too. But he goes on for ten years, and is not a bit more generous. He is not a particle more soft or sweet. He is as obstinate as he always was. He is just as irritable and just as unspiritual as ever, understanding nothing that he cannot eat, or that he cannot see and handle; loving money as he always did. If you ask him the reason for the faith that is in him, he informs you that he was convicted once. He tells you what a time he had when he was convicted. And he says that ever since he has had a hope.

Far be it from me to say that these, as stepping stones toward real growth and development, are to be spoken lightly of or to be despised. Yet they are mere transient steps. If a person is brought into manhood sweeter, brighter, nobler and more divine, that is getting religion. It is becoming more and more like God.

There is a great want of liveness and joyfulness and liberty in the experience of average Christians. We are not doing what we were commanded to do. I notice that when men in New York would sell their flowers, they fill their windows full of most beautiful ones. As I came down Broadway the other evening, and passed the florists' shops, I saw vast bouquets, and vast piles of heliotropes, and rosebuds, and various other tempting flowers lying in the windows; and the sight of them made me wish to jump out, and run in, and get some of them. For they and I are cousins. They know me, and I know them; and I always like to stop and speak to them. I long for their companionship. But what if I had seen in those windows burdock, and bullthistles, and all manner of ugly and hirsute and stinging nettles, should I have wanted to go near them?

What if some robustious Christians are always thundering out from their conscience censorious remarks about other people; what if other men are narrow and sharp and stringent in their faith; what if other men are oppressive and rigorous; what if other men are lean and gaunt like an empty sack; what if other men are like a plump barrel too much filled; what if there are all

manner of characters that lack the Christian graces, does anybody, seeing their good works, want to glorify the Father which is in heaven? Do you suppose that when I see a frozen man I am warmed to glorify God? When I see men who profess to be religious, but whose life is devoid of the spirit of true religion, do not I say, with all my heart, "Deliver me from religion, if that is religion?" But if I see a man who knows how to do good; if I see a man who, doing good, does it from the love of doing it; if I see a man who, when reviled, reviles not again; if I see a man who is full of gentleness, and sweetness, and hope and faith, and who, when other men are alarmed, still goes about good, sweet, true, pure, loving, gentle, faithful to the end, I bow down at his feet, and say, "Where got you that spirit? Your God shall be my God." The gospel that we want to-day is the gospel of sweet manhood. We want a truly transparent gospel. We want a gospel that is translated. We want the gospel in its living forms.—*Plymouth Pulpit.*

The Conflict.

[Rev. E. P. Bond.]

In the twelfth chapter of Revelation we are told "there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent called the devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him." The character of the conflict is more fully explained by the words "they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony." When men began to trust in the great atoning sacrifice, the blood of the Lamb, for their salvation, and to preach the Gospel of Christ, Satan, like lightning, fell from heaven. He had become securely entrenched in heavenly places, had possession and control of the religions received and acknowledged in the world, was enthroned in the temples of heathenism, and closely identified with the pharisaical worship of the Jews. But the rising of the Gospel church and the ascendancy of God's truth casts him down. Salvation by grace is a deadly assault upon his influence. The Gospel doctrine of the atonement he cannot endure. He is hurled from his high position and cast down to earth; for here is a religion in which his teachings have no place. Thus has he been cast out of heaven; and now the struggle is to drive him out of earth, cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up there in his proper domain. The great chain which shall bind him is the Gospel of our salvation. It has already been coiled around him. All preaching of the Word of God in demonstration of the Spirit and of power tightens the coils. Every spiritual prayer-meeting is a pull upon the great chain. Thus step by step he is thrust back toward the abyss. We are in the midst of the conflict; but the truth is gaining ground: The hoary systems of paganism are crumbling away. The corrupted forms of Christianity, or, if you please to call it so, the Christianized paganism, which has deluded the world, is losing power. Infidelity is awed into a respectful tone and demeanor toward the Gospel. We perceive the tokens of success, though the conflict rages. We must not falter, nor lose our hope. We must continue to pull on the great Gospel chain. We can thus have a part in the first resurrection, though we may not live upon the earth to see its full glory.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 30, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

We have sent to all our agents statements of their accounts to 30th September, that being the close of third quarter. We would ask all who can, to remit before conference, as we will need the money before that time.

J. W. GOLLEDGE, of the *Waco Advance*, called in to see us last week. We are glad to hear of the prosperity of the section he represents and of the able journal he controls. Our merchants will doubtless take note of these items.

THE lately enacted law of Pennsylvania closing drinking houses on election days was put in full force at the late election, and notwithstanding the intense political excitement that prevailed, good order was displayed at every point. If every other State would follow the example many a scene of riot would be prevented, and the integrity of the polls be far more secure than at the present time.

THE Baptists are making earnest complaint because the artist in painting the baptism of Pocahontas for the rotunda at Washington presents a case of sprinkling instead of immersion. One of the papers suggests as an offset the picture of the baptism of Roger Williams, which everybody knows was a case of immersion, even while some may have doubts about the authority of the administrator in that case.

GAVAZZI has closed his labors in America and returned to Italy. The churches he addressed have responded liberally to his call for help in promoting evangelical religion in his native land, and under the influence of his eloquent appeals have experienced a new glow of zeal for the spread of the Gospel in the world which will be productive of important results. His last sermon, preached in Brooklyn, was from the words, "Faith without works is dead."

JUDGE FARWELL, of the Circuit Court of Chicago, has decided that he cannot entertain applications for divorce that are based on such flimsy pretenses as jealousy, moroseness, ill-temper, or general incompatibility of temper. He considers the marriage vow more than a matter of etiquette; it is a solemn contract, which should be made only after due consideration, and can be dissolved only by the total failure of one party to fulfill the obligations assumed. This is a healthful view of a sacred relation.

THE first Christian church built in modern times in Constantinople was erected in 1864. There are now in Turkey seventy-six churches, many of which are self-supporting. There are four Evangelical Associations in the empire—one at Harpoot, in Mesopotamia, with twenty-six churches; another in Southern Asia Minor, twenty-three churches; third in Central Asia Minor, with eight churches, and the fourth in Bythnia, with eleven churches. The path of the Gospel is opening in the East, and the church is entering and occupying this interesting field.

THE COMING QUESTION.

In the *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger* we find a circular letter to the clergy of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, issued by the Vicar General by order of the Archbishop, in which strong ground is taken against the public schools. The attitude the Catholic Church is assuming toward general education in this country must arrest the attention of every thoughtful Protestant. In some of the States, where the public schools are in operation, they objected to the reading of the Bible, on the ground that, in the hands of the laity, and unaccompanied by an infallible interpretation, the Bible was a pernicious book. In other States, where the Bible is not read, they take opposite ground, and denounce the public schools as ungodly, because their ideas of Christian education are not introduced; and the authority of the clergy is employed to prevent Catholic parents sending their children to these schools. In San Antonio, and in Galveston, we are informed, this action has been taken, and the priests have forbidden, under pain of the displeasure of the church, the patronage of public schools by Catholic parents. The object of this action is clearly defined in the following demand, which we find in the circular letter referred to:

We have over one hundred parochial schools in this State, and these schools are attended by no less than twelve thousand children; give us then our share of the school-tax; we ask for but that which is our due, and cannot be withheld from us without crying injustice. We ask for, and demand it; nor will our importunities cease until our request is granted.

Without entering at this time upon a defense of the common school system as it is now organized, we must enter our protest against this claim of the Catholic Church. The State regards man simply as a citizen. It assumes no rights over his religious convictions, and carefully abstains from all intrusion into his acts of worship. These rights it not only respects, but guarantees. Beyond this, it does not venture. For one branch of the church, therefore, to demand that any part of the public money should be employed for the promotion of its peculiar interests or doctrines, is to demand that the State shall not only abandon its neutrality, but shall foster one branch of the church to the neglect of the rest. If one of the churches may make this demand, others have equal rights, and the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, or the Episcopalians may come in, and the State cannot, without gross injustice, ignore their claims. The unbeliever has rights as unquestionable as the believer in the Christian religion; and the infidel may demand, with equal justice, his *pro rata*; the rights of the Hebrew, the Mormon, the Mohammedan, or the Buddhist from China or Japan, who may become naturalized citizens, and pay their taxes, must be recognized, and as all of these may live in the same community, the recognition of this right claim result in the overthrow of every effort to establish and support schools by the State.

New York exhibits a practical illustration of the Catholic idea of justice in connection with this question. The Legislature yielded to their clamor for an equitable distribution of the school fund, and they claimed and received from the city of New York, as their share, the sum of \$170,000, while all the Protestant churches, though largely in the majority, received only \$43,000. It may be said that if Protestant churches did not press their demand for their *pro rata*, they were in fault. Perhaps so. A becoming respect for their religion may have caused the different branches of the Protestant church to retire from that greedy scramble for the contents of the public treasury, by which alone they could have secured a fair division. The fact that public officers would permit such an unjust division, and a church accept such ill-gotten spoils, indicates that those who would secure their rights in such a contest must descend to a mercenary level, from which self-respect, as well as respect for religion, might well recoil.

Just at this point we note the broad line of difference between Protestantism and Catholicism. The former asks nothing of the State but the free exercise of conscience on the part of the individual. It beholds in the past nothing but evil flowing from the union of church and state, and it carefully guards against all alliances which will fetter its freedom by making it dependent on the civil power. When the church becomes a beneficiary on the revenues of the state for the support of its worship or the promotion of its doctrines, it accepts a vassalage to an earthly power, when it should recognize no allegiance save to the throne of God. On the other hand, Catholicism, which, when it possessed the power, did not hesitate to evoke the secular arm to enforce its mandates, now stands ready to accept support from the public treasury, even though its demands are enforced by threats, which are ever potent when addressed to the mercenary statesman.

The state, if it preserves its just neutrality, has no alternative between schools in which all questions are excluded which will occasion conflict of opinion among those who differ on questions of faith and practice, or the abandonment of all effort to provide for the children of the poor the advantages of general education. The first alternative all bodies of Protestants accept. If they wish their children instructed in religion, they provide teachers outside of these schools, or build up institutions of learning under denominational control. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, says plainly that their demands must be met, or the children for whom no other provision can be made may grow up and corrupt the land with their ignorance.

IT WOULD be a matter of interest if the reports made at the different conferences respecting the statistics of the church, could show the number of members received by letter, and those received by ritual. The former come to us from other States, the latter exhibits the vigor of the aggressive movements of the church.

THE GROWING WORK.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, while speaking of the immense flow of immigration from Germany to the Northwestern States, calls attention to the influence they are exerting over the religious institutions of that region. The Sabbath feels the impression of their presence, and of course the open saloon finds more patronage than the house of worship. It urges this as an argument to arouse the church to increased evangelical efforts. While the tide flowing from this quarter into Texas is not so heavy as that pouring into the Northwestern States, their numbers call for increased efforts in the support of our German missions. They have already accomplished results which cheer the heart of the Christian; but the field widens with each thousand that comes to our shores. Not only do they present a mission field attractive because of its fruitfulness, but its neglect will tell plainly on the religious character of the generation which will soon appear on the stage of action. The Archbishop of Canterbury recently expressed the fear that if the Christians of England did not convert the heathen who were coming to that country, that the heathen would convert them. This fear may possibly in a measure be groundless, but there is cause for fear that unless Christians of our land meet with evangelical efforts the rationalism and Catholicism which come in with the multitudes who are crowding to our country, the influence of those errors may leave an impression broad and deep on the Christianity of years to come. Providence, directing the enterprise of the age into new fields of prosperity, is at the same time laying out work for the Church of Christ.

OUOKOO PREACHERS.

A letter appeared recently in the *New York Independent* from the pen of Rev. B. F. Bassett, a Swedenborgian minister, in which he advises ministers in evangelical churches who accept the teachings of the Swedish Seer to retain their positions, and, with their support secured, to preach Swedenborgianism until they are excluded, assigning as the reason for this course, that Swedenborgian Churches are usually small in numbers, and can pay but poor salaries. Such advice may exhibit the wisdom of the serpent, but none of the harmlessness of the dove. We would be very sorry to think that Mr. Bassett represents the Swedenborgian Church when he deliberately recommends preachers to perpetrate a fraud upon the people they serve. The cuckoo which imposes its eggs upon another mother-bird, and leaves to them the care of her offspring, to the neglect or death of their own, is the fitting type of those preachers who will deliberately accept support from a people, and at the same time supplant the doctrines that people hold sacred. Duplicity is always bad policy; it is worse morality, and the only place it finds in the Christian religion is beneath the pressure of its unqualified denunciations.

WE are glad to notice the return of Dr. Kennedy, of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, to his post in improved health.

WORTHY OF THOUGHT.

A brother from the interior inquires:

"How many Young Men's Christian Associations are there in Texas? How is the organization in Galveston prospering?"

We know of but one in the State, and are not posted respecting its recent operations. We are inclined to fear that it has been neglected of late. Many think the country yet too new for their formation, inasmuch as our population is continually undergoing changes, even in our cities. That fact, however, renders the formation of such agencies of special importance. Young men are coming to our shores every day. Many have left homes where the family altar was familiar as the fire-side itself; and when they encounter the perils of life in a strange land they sadly need every influence which will guard their feet from evil paths. Our country is not too new nor unsettled for the establishment of drinking saloons, gambling dens, and other institutions which will allure the inexperienced into a career of vice. Their lights gleam on every street, and their attractions are paraded in midday or exhibited under the glare of the brilliant gas-light. A stranger youth, who has left the warmth of a pleasant home to seek his livelihood among strangers, yearns for society, and if the church does not make provision, he may find it amid scenes which would sicken the hearts of parents could they follow him into each nightly revel.

A Christian association of young men of every branch of the church, who will make it their business to hunt up and welcome those of their own age who come into their midst, might save many a parent from bitter sorrow and many a son from a terrible doom. A place of meeting, well supplied with interesting and useful books and periodicals, kept open every night, will attract many young men who stand in the solitude of our gas-lighted streets, and who, hearing of no safe resort where they will meet those who will care for their souls, may accept the invitation to enter the haunts of vice and take their first step to ruin.

Other activities in the Christian life will open to that band of young Christians who enter heartily on such work, and these associations might be made powerful auxiliaries to the pulpit and Sunday-school in promoting the interests of evangelical religion.

THE Presbyterian *Banner*, published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gives an interesting account of the opening of "The Sheltering Arms," an institution in that city for the benefit of fallen or distressed women. It is eligibly located, is a handsome brick structure, containing chapel, parlor, sewing room, neat bed rooms, dining room and kitchen. Since the 1st of March one hundred and twenty-four unfortunate or destitute females have found a refuge in this establishment.

IT IS SAID that one of the Japanese Embassy has been converted to Christianity. His interest had first been awakened by reading with Mr. Goble the account of creation as found in the first chapter of Genesis.

FOREKNOWLEDGE AND FREE-WILL.

Our caption names one of the supposed great metaphysical difficulties, one which nearly all thoughtful young persons encounter, and, as they often look at it, a difficulty insuperable and a problem insoluble. If, say they, God foreknows all things, then, say they, all that comes to pass is certain, is necessitated; and if so, our destiny has been determined from everlasting that we have no responsibility, and need give ourselves no concern.

The apparent difficulty of harmonizing foreknowledge and free-will grows, we think, mainly out of two things: the confounding of terms and the attempt to comprehend the infinite. God comprehends all that has been, that is, and shall be, by one infinite and exhaustive act or glance of his intelligence; it will be as he foresees it. But given a world of self-acting creatures, actions and results are just as certain unforeseen as foreseen; their certainty is not increased by being foreseen. "But has not God willed whatsoever comes to pass?" No, not at all; so far from it that millions of sinful actions, which God has forbidden, come to pass every day. In reasoning on this subject, men constantly confound knowledge with influence. Knowledge, abstractly considered, is no more than a clear and certain perception of that which exists; it is not influence. Finite and infinite knowledge are the same in quality; the difference lies in the degree, the extent. The clear and certain perception of a fact *to be* has no more influence in its being than a clear and certain perception of a fact that *has been* has upon it; in one case it is looked at prospectively; in the other, retrospectively; that is all the difference. Let us illustrate: We know with absolute certainty that a portion of the French people have recently dethroned Louis Napoleon; it is impossible *now* that the fact should be otherwise than it is, but our clear and certain perception exerts no influence upon the fact; so God's clear and certain perception of an act of a free creature, yet to be performed, exerts no influence upon that act; his clear and certain perception in no sense necessitates the act. If it be said God influences, determines the result, we reply that this not only assumes what has not been proved, but it also shifts the question from knowledge to power, and is equivalent to saying that God has willed whatsoever comes to pass; but this position cannot be taken by those who hold to the divine authority of the Scriptures, for God positively affirms that he has not so willed, but states that much comes to pass that he has forbidden, and that is contrary to his will.

If one still insists that he cannot see how foreknowledge and free-will can co-exist and yet harmonize, let him do as we and millions have done—satisfy himself by a full and fair examination that the Scriptures are the inspired Word of God. When this conclusion is reached, he will accept the teaching of the book, to-wit: God says he knows all things; that his understanding is infinite, and says I am free and responsible for my actions. If fully satisfied the Scriptures are inspired, their

teachings will be conclusive; but God has given other and corroborative proof of the freedom of the human will. Our consciousness bears testimony to our freedom. We are conscious that we are free; we look upon some of our actions with regret, and upon others with complacency, and only so because we are conscious the actions were spontaneous; we feel we might have acted otherwise or not have acted at all. If we are free, then we are responsible, and if responsible, our destiny is with ourselves; and it is quite unimportant whether our finite minds can or cannot understand how infinite knowledge and creature freedom can co-exist. Let us modestly acknowledge that we cannot comprehend the Infinite; that His ways are unsearchable and past finding out.

"TIME DEFIED."

We read these words at the head of an advertisement in a paper. Beneath was a cut representing a burial case, and below that the information that the mortal remains of our dead could be "preserved forever by the use of ——— patent burial vaults." They were warranted to keep out all dampness, to grow harder and stronger with time, and to be proof against "body-snatchers;" but there was one thing still wanting: no promise was made to restore life, or bring back to our desolate homes our dead ones from the grave. The desire to preserve the remains of loved ones from decay is natural. It is the recoil of the mortal from what is no less terrible because it is inevitable. If we cannot retain the vital spark, we will, if possible, guard the sacred dust, that "Time, the tomb builder," shall be powerless to destroy the remains of the ruin he has wrought. Yet, after all, a chill comes over the bleeding heart, to which we can offer only the comfort which we are conscious is as cold as the marble that covers our dead. We yearn for something more, and this world grows brighter over the thought: not only may we defy time, but decay and death, when our faith recalls a risen Savior, and lays firm grasp on the promise of the resurrection.

STILL MIGHTY.

We often hear it said in these days that the pulpit is losing its power. The assertion is flippant rather than philosophical. Were it said that many people or communities have shared and slighted the privileges of the gospel until they are becoming indurated; or that others are substituting shams for that system proclaimed by Christ; or that the opening of new fields of enterprise, and the rapid acquisition of private fortunes which marks the present age, have developed so rapidly the sensational element that people in the great centers of population and trade can be moved only by some extraordinary influence, the statement would approximate more nearly the truth. The pulpit was never more potent than at the present day. In every large city it is a power that can make every department of life feel its pressure when occasion requires. We see it sometimes prostituting its sacred functions to secular ends; but the eagerness with which mercenary men seek its

co-operation, indicates that even when it is emasculated the pulpit is as powerful as the rostrum, even in fields which are not legitimately its own. Those who attend the house of God as they attend the concert or the theatre, that they may be entertained, may style the preaching of the gospel dull, from the fact that it condemns what they approve, and its great mission cannot be adjusted to the low purpose of amusing an idle mind; yet that gospel, overlooked by those who have constituted themselves the standard of wisdom or good taste in this generation, as it was by the wise and learned of earlier days, is accomplishing its mission everywhere.

The fact that the pulpit can stem the tide of worldliness, and make itself heard at all in our crowded cities, amid the worldliness of business, the heartlessness of fashion and the blandishments of pleasure, indicates its vitality. The pulpit has other fields of effort. In many regions the pulpit is the only conservative influence in society, and it accomplishes a work in restraining vice and promoting morality and intelligence, when the laws of the State are inactive or powerless. The church keeps pace with the growth of population; it plants the gospel in every neighborhood that is organized, while houses of worship go up among the earliest improvements of every town or city; its aggressive movements are penetrating paganism in every land, and is rapidly securing a foothold on every shore. These facts show that the agencies Christianity employs are as full of vigor as at any period of its history.

SINCE Victor Emanuel has taken the secular interest of Italy under his control a spirit of improvement has manifested itself in the city of Rome. New streets have to be opened in order to make room for the new houses that are going up, in answer to the demands of the growing population and the increasing enterprise of the city. The excavations of the workmen in opening the streets and in preparing the foundations of buildings or digging cellars are every day revealing treasures of art long hidden under the rubbish which for centuries has been accumulating over localities once covered by beautiful temples or busy marts. Mosaic pavements, bas-reliefs, medals, jewels, and tools of the artisan, are daily brought to light. Troops of antiquarians and curiosity seekers follow the workmen in their toil. The long sleep of the ancient city is broken up, and thought and eager inquiry, as well as the presence of the open Bible, mark the change which has taken place since the reign of the dark ages has given way before the nineteenth century.

MR. STANLEY has concluded a contract to deliver one hundred lectures for five hundred dollars a night. If his discovery of Livingstone is, as a few suppose, a hoax, it is one of the most successful the present century has endured. For our part, we frankly confess that we wish that Livingstone would discover the source of the Nile, come home, and let us be done with the matter.

The Sunday School.

THE Sunday-school scholars reported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, do not number quite one-half the number of its membership. In 1871 there was a net gain of 18,056 reported, which we accept as encouraging. Yet, the fact that the scholars range so far below the membership, is evidence that we are not, as a church, fully awake to the importance of Sunday-school work. The 13,534 scholars reported for Texas places our State below the average of the other conferences. The fact that so large a portion of our work embraces agricultural districts, and that in new countries the sparse population and the want of suitable buildings are serious barriers in the way of Sunday-school effort, yet it may be possible that a great deal more can be done. The Sunday-school is not designed for our children alone; but, as a missionary movement, it should seek out and bring under its influence all the children in reach who are not under religious instruction. This widens its field of operation; and the church should not be satisfied when the scholars swell in numbers till they equal the church membership, but should seek to throw its influence around the multitudes of boys and girls who are not blessed with pious homes.

THE Nashville *Christian Advocate* tells of a Sunday-school in Tennessee that proposes, "by the grace of God," to go neither "to the springs" nor into "winter quarters." How many of our Texas schools will join in that resolve? Some may leave every summer, but those who stay may keep up the school. The winter is just ahead of us, and by a little labor and expense, the school-room can be made snug and pleasant, and when the spring opens it will be fresh as an evergreen. Our zeal must tone up to meet the demands which are made upon it; Christianity must assume a sturdier growth, or we will lose in winter much of the summer's labor.

THE American Sunday-School Union has commissioned a Danish missionary, by the name of Gundersen, to labor among the Scandinavians in the Northwestern States. He is a man of fine education, having been offered a professor's chair in the University of Copenhagen; but he has chosen to devote his time and talents to a life of labor for the religious welfare of his countrymen in this country. He speaks English, German and Swedish, and will organize Sunday-schools among the people speaking these different languages. The Sunday-school work is opening a wide field for laymen.

In Memoriam.

We trust that all our Sunday-school scholars will read the following tribute to the piety of one who, having illustrated its beauty in life, realized its consolations in death. We commend it, also, to Sunday-school teachers and parents. Dearer than the wealth of earth, to the sorrowing heart of her father, is the memory of his pious child:

Died, in Dallas, Texas, on Wednes-

day, October 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock A. M., of typho-malarial fever, SALLIE GRAYSON, only daughter of Rev. W. H. Scales, aged 14 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Thus had Sallie only a few years to live in this troublesome world. Deprived of a mother's tender care at the age of eight years, she soon began to show intellectual powers beyond her years, and to take her mother's place in the little attentions to her father, and to manifest a watchful care over her little brother, that early made her a necessity to the happiness of both.

In her 11th year she joined, of her own accord, the Methodist Church, in which she lived an exemplary member till her death.

The very ripest of scholars for her age, among the very best in all her classes at school, caressed by friends and honored by her schoolmates, none can say that it spoiled her.

Many years since, left without a mother, by the sweetness of her disposition, she had won to her many mothers, who, with unwearied and sleepless solicitude, ministered maternal tenderness around her sick bed. God bless the good women who tendered their kindness and sympathy to this motherless child in her last illness!

There was in her no stronger trait of character than her fondness for and tact at managing little children; and there are not a few little ones in Dallas, some of whom could not lisp the name of Sallie, who would watch eagerly her coming, and put up their little mouths for those kisses and caresses she never refused. And many a hearty "God bless the child" has followed her from the older members of the community. Her "little deeds of kindness" do live, and will live with perennial freshness in the hearts of this community.

Obedient to her father to a fault, no persuasion could induce her to overstep his wishes. Intenser and purer affection never bound child to parent, nor sister to brother. Mere words are utterly inadequate to portray her loss to the father and brother. She was the fountain of their earthly happiness; while there was not a plan or purpose of this little family for the future in which Sallie did not occupy the chief place. As to them, so to us and to many others, there was but one Sallie Scales; another we never expect to see. But she has gone home to join the company of the redeemed, beside the River of Life. Among those who follow in tears, may she, after awhile, greet her uncle M.

The *Congregationalist* notices "a disposition in some quarters," of which we have not heard before, "to push the theory that Sabbath-school teachers should be paid." The claim has, we know, been made of late that with a full recognition of the importance and validity of a church teaching service there would come a wish to return to the old Puritan practice of teacher and pastor in charge of the church—a superintendent of teaching being a trained church official; but this plan has not included the idea of a return to the Robert Raikes custom of paying teachers for their valuable service—now rendered voluntarily. Indeed, there is little danger of the teachers receiving pay from the churches in this generation. They will gladly work for nothing, if the church will not insist on their also paying the Sunday-school expenses. In a majority of Sunday-schools the teachers and superintendent pay most of the bills of the school. It is not an uncommon thing for the superintendent to pay these bills unaided. It is a very rare thing for a parish to fairly meet the small outlay required to keep the Sunday-school running by an appropriation from its funds, as for other parish expenses.—*Independent*.

How to Illustrate.

The following extract from a lecture by Mr. Beecher to the students of Yale Seminary, reported in the *Christian Union*, may be read with profit by the Sunday-school teacher, as well as the minister of the gospel:

An illustration is a window in an argument, and lets in light. You may reason without an illustration; but where you are employing a process of pure reasoning and have arrived at a conclusion, if you can then by an illustration flash back light upon what you have said, you will bring into the minds of your audience a realization of your argument that they cannot get in any other way. I have seen an audience, time and again, follow an argument doubtfully, laboriously, almost suspiciously, and look at each other, as much as to say, "Is he going right?" until the place is arrived at where the speaker says, "It is like;" and then they listen eagerly for what it is like; and when some apt illustration is thrown out before them, there is a sense of relief, as though they said, "Yes, he is right."

Illustrations, so-called, ought always to be clean, accurate and quick. Do not let them dawdle on your hands. There is nothing that tires an audience so much as when they have to think faster than you do. You have got to keep ahead of them. Do you know what it is to walk behind slow people and tread on their heel? How it tires and vexes one! You know how people are vexed with a preacher who is slow and dilatory, and does not get along. He tires people out, for though he may not have but six or seven words of his sentence completed, they know the whole of it; and what is the use, then, of his uttering the rest?

With illustrations, there should be energy and vigor in their delivery. Let them come with a crack, as when a driver would stir up his team. The horse does not know anything about it until the crack of the whip comes. So with an illustration. Make it sharp. Throw it out. Let it come better and better, and the best at the last, and then be done with it.

"I SCRUBS."—"What have my class done for Jesus since last we met?" asked the teacher of a large infant-class one Sabbath morning.

One said: "I have earned some money for the heathen by doing errands;" another, "I tend our sick baby;" another, "I fetch hunchback Billy to school, with the boys a laughing at me." One after another told, in a half-bashful, half-exultant way, of the little activities and self-denials of the week, so pleasing to the teacher, and still more to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

At last a little four-year-old hand was stretched up, and moved hastily to and fro to attract the teacher's attention.

"Well, my dear, what are you doing to please Jesus?"

The little eager face flushed with excitement as the unexpected reply came, "I scrubs, ma'am!"

Some of the older children tittered, but the teacher sobered them at once by saying:

"Yes, little Molly's share in the work my class is doing for Jesus is as important as any. If she tries to help her mother by scrubbing a bench or table, even if it has to be done over after her, she earns the same smile of love as the older ones who can do errands and earn money for the missionary-box."

"She hath done what she could," is the highest praise that can be spoken of any one, and little Molly has done that.—*American Messenger*.

Patience with Little Ones.

Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, or provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp, with their unripened intellects, the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through years of experience; and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently, as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little." Cheer him on in this conflict with mind; in after years, his ripe, rich thought will rise up and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questioning of your children. Do not roughly crush the springing spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long and instructive reply to every slight and casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry; and aim rather to direct and aid than to answer the inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he learned, as anxious to know more. Happy you, if in giving your child the fragrance of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so will you send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of the little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make your little ones curse the day they were born; but corrected kindly and patiently, they become the elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that may either scorch us with uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth. Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seed of perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy.—*Mother's Friend*.

Considered in its relation to the church, the Sunday-school is of infinite importance. We all know our records will show that a vast majority of the accessions, both to the ministry and the church, come from the Sunday-school. How they are augmenting with every year! Who can tell the results? Who can tell what shall be the influence of the more than 50,000 Sunday-school converts of last year upon the history and destiny of the Methodist Church and ministry in the next fifty years?—the next one hundred years? And what shall it not be in a thousand years? Our glorious government (may it stand for all time!) has not yet rounded its first century. But we sing with understanding, and with inspiration:

"A thousand years, my own Columbia,
A thousand years to come!"

and we grow wild with enthusiasm over anticipated results to us and mankind at the end of that period. And well we may. But when this government shall have fallen, and ours shall be numbered with the perished republics of the past; and when the ashes from our ruins "shall be drifting like dust o'er the deserts of time," then shall the fields of eternity be bright and golden with the immortal harvests gathered from the seed-sowings of these 50,000 Sunday-school conversions in the year of our Lord 1871.

Boys and Girls.

The Mother of Good Luck.

"I don't want to stay here. I don't do anything but go errands, and be at everybody's beck and call. I am not learning anything."

Ephraim, a fatherless boy, had gone into a shop; and, after being there a few months, this was the complaint he made nearly every day to his mother. One day, his Uncle John heard him.

"You think you are fit for something higher, then?" he said to the boy.

"Yes, sir," answered Ephraim. "I don't want to be doing errands all the time."

"But doing errands well is the only real step to promotion in Mr. Barrow's warehouse. When you have earned promotion by doing that branch of his business, you will rise there, and not till then."

"Pretty small business," muttered the boy, with a discontented pucker on his forehead. "I don't care how I do it."

"I am sorry to hear you say so," said Uncle John; "for he only that is faithful in little things can be expected to be faithful in greater things. If you do not your present work well, Mr. Barrow will have no reason to suppose you will do anything else better. Boys must earn promotion to have it. I will tell you a story."

Ephraim liked Uncle John's stories, though he sometimes wanted to quarrel with their moral.

However, he looked up, as much as to say, "Please go on, sir." Uncle John went on:

"A young man once went into business with pretty fair prospects. The firm, however, did not go on well. It failed, I think. G— then returned home with bare pockets in quest of employment. He met his old Sabbath-school teacher in the street, stated his case, and asked if he knew of any opening.

"Not just now," answered the gentleman. "But if you don't want to be idle, and are willing to work, I should like your services in our soup-house; the pay won't be much; but you can be very useful."

"A soup-house!" cried Ephraim proudly, "after being in a firm! I hope he didn't stoop so low."

A soup-house, as some of you know, is a great kitchen where soup is made, and served out to the poor, during winter, when food is dear and work is scarce.

"Let us see how G— viewed the matter," said Uncle John. "Yes, sir, I'll go," was his answer; for G— was a good young man, and thought no situation beneath him where he could minister to the comfort of others. He went into the soup-house; dealt out the tickets, and the soup too, for aught I know; he carefully kept the books; and, in a word, managed the business the best he could. When the gentlemen who were interested in the soup-house met to see what good it had done, they were much surprised with the manner in which the accounts were kept. 'Why, whom have we here?' they asked. One of them was the keeper of a large hotel. 'I must have that young man to manage,' he said, 'my concerns.' He found out G—, and offered him a handsome salary to become head clerk of his establishment. G— earned the promotion, you see. He went; but he had not been in this hotel many months before one of the boarders, the cashier of a bank, said to the hotel-keeper, 'That clerk of yours is a noble fellow! How well he conducts your business! And it was not long before the cashier offered him a better situation in the bank. G— went. In the course of time the cashier resigned, and the directors said, 'We can't do better than put G— in;' and so he was pro-

moted to that office. And he made as good a cashier as he did a clerk. This gentleman is not cashier now; but he fills one of the most responsible posts in the country, and has a character shining with integrity and Christian worth. He did not despise lowly places, Ephraim."

"But he had what I call luck, good luck!" exclaimed Ephraim.

"But diligence is the mother of good luck," said Uncle John; "mind that, my boy."—Congregational Union.

THE TEMPERANCE BIRD. — Mary M— has a pet canary-bird which has shown great intelligence, and has been trained to many pretty ways.

Every day, at meal times, Mary opens the cage-door; and Dick flies out and lights upon her shoulder, where he stays until the meal is over. He has been taught that he must be quite still while Mr. M. asks a blessing on their food; so unless he comes at once when the cage-door is opened, he waits in silence until the blessing is over.

Once fairly perched on Mary's shoulder, he expects a taste of everything she eats; and, whenever she drinks, she holds up to him a spoonful of tea or coffee, which he sips with relish.

One day Mary was ill, feeling no appetite, and growing often very faint. The doctor ordered brandy and water to revive her; and when she tasted it, Dick, as usual, called for his share. He laid his little head against her face caressingly, peeped and coaxed, till just for fun, she determined to gratify him. But no sooner had Dick tasted the brandy, than he flew into a violent passion, shook his head, stamped his feet, and beat his wings, scolding sharply all the time. Then, in disgust he flew back into his cage, and would neither come out nor notice Mary again all day.

O that our boys, when spirits are offered them, rejected it indignantly as did this little canary!—Christian Weekly.

Three things ought to be cultivated—good books, good friends, and good humor, the sunshine of the soul.

Alas! instead of being temples of God's praise, how many have but graves of God's benefits.

Conscience is a sleeping giant. We may lull him into a longer or shorter slumber, but his starts are frightful, and terrible is the hour when he wakes.

PUZZLES, ETC.

ENIGMAS.

I was, but am not; ne'er shall be again; Myriads possess'd me, and possess'd in vain To some I proved a friend, to some a foe; Some I exalted, others I laid low. To some I gave the bliss that knows no sigh, And some condemned to equal misery; If conscious that we met, and but to sever, Now say to whom you bade farewell forever.

CHARADE.

From clime to clime my first with rapid pace, Wherever man exists, finds resting place; It sometimes bids the pearly tear-drop start, Or brings sweet pleasure to the heavy heart.

Fair maid, who mourns a lover far away, Divided by the ruthless ocean's spray, Dear is my second to thy trusting heart, Bringing fond vows, though fortune bids thee part.

Welcome my whole at every fireside, On winter nights, throughout the country wide; Men glad receive thee, and I must confess The beauteous ladies seldom love thee less.

REBUS.

A lunar ray; a kind of arithmetic; a Scripture name; a female name; and to wound. The Initials and Finals read downward or upward, and back or forward, are the same, forming a title of courtesy for a lady.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1008.

1—Clyde Kennison, of Clinton, DeWitt county, answers the first correctly in the word PENITENT. We hope to hear from Clinton frequently. 2—FLASHY. 3—MANHATTAN. 4—LOT'S WIFE, who was turned to a pillar of salt. 5—NEEDLE. We are always pleased to receive contributions to this department. During our winter evenings it may afford profit and pleasure in many a family circle.

OBITUARIES.

DAVIS.—EDWIN LOGAN DAVIS, infant son of Wm. P. and Mattie A. Davis, died near Calvert, Texas, October 2, 1872, aged ten months. A grain of coffee accidentally lodged in his windpipe, and in one short hour the light and joy of the household was taken to dwell with the angels. O. M. A.

STEWART.—Died, at the temporary residence of her parents, at Waco, at 4 o'clock P. M., October 8, 1872, Miss EMMA STEWART, daughter of Rev. Thomas R. and Fannie Stewart, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The deceased was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., and was brought when an infant to Texas by her parents, and about two years before her death she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, we trust, has passed to glory, to be with the redeemed. She leaves father, mother, three brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss, which is her gain; but they mourn not as those without hope. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!" W. H. S.

HOLT.—Died, near Longpoint, Texas, Mrs. MATTIE HOLT, wife of James Holt and daughter of John and Henrietta Stamps. She was born October 6, 1842, and died October 11, 1872. She was the subject of severe and protracted affliction. The skill of the best physicians failed to arrest the course of the disease. The kindest attentions of a loving husband, a devoted sister and numerous friends were alike unavailing. The unrelenting reaper had marked her as one of his victims, and no tears or entreaties could save her from his fatal scythe. She had long before made preparation to meet her God; so, when the dark-winged messenger came, she was ready to go.

So the pain of life is past, All her warfare now is o'er; Death and hell behind are cast, Grief and suffering are no more. J. L. LEMONS.

GAY HILL, TEXAS, Oct. 15, 1872.

HUGHES.—LOU V. HUGHES, daughter of John A. and Catharine, Swann, and wife of Emory Hughes, was born in Jackson county, Ala., October 29, 1850, and died near Leesburg, Gonzales county, Texas, July 17, 1872.

She was an unassuming, devoted Christian. Her regular attendance upon the house of God fully attested her devotion and faithfulness to her Redeemer. At the house of God her Christian virtues were seen, but at home they shone most resplendently. Hers was the Christianity which adorns domestic life and beautifies private character. It was an epistle of Christianity that her life is worthy the imitation of all. The value of her religion was conspicuously seen at the close of her earthly pilgrimage. She gave abundant evidence of her acceptance with God, and of entire resignation to his will. May the Lord comfort the bereaved parents and sorrow-stricken husband. M. G. JENKINS.

TERRELL.—Sister MARIA LOTISA TERRELL was born in Jefferson county, Mississippi, June 4, 1818; she was married to Henry Terrell April 25, 1836. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1838, in which she lived a consistent Christian life till her death. In 1839 she emigrated to Texas, and settled in Colorado county, near Columbus, but finally moved to Guadalupe county, where she resided till the day she was called to her eternal home, October 4, 1872.

She was seriously afflicted with an affection of the heart about one year, but she was ever ready to hear her Master's call. On the morning of the day of her death, she arose, seeming to be better than usual, and, having walked about her room, she reclined on her bed to rest, and in a moment, without a struggle, her Christian spirit passed to its "home not made with hands." She leaves an afflicted husband and a number of children and loved ones to follow her to that pure realm where sin and death come not. H. A. GRAVES.

Resolutions passed by Littleton Fowler Lodge No. 305, A. F. and A. M.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to call from our midst our esteemed and well beloved W. M., Brother J. M. WATSON, who died at his residence, in the town of Hemphill, Sabine county, Texas, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1872, in the 37th year of his age; therefore be it

Resolved, 1, by the Wardens and Brethren of Littleton Fowler Lodge No. 305, That we, as Masons, as lovers of all that is true, good and great, as admirers of all those qualities of mind and heart that ennoble man's nature and place the laurel on his brow, do deeply lament and sorely grieve that the Masonic fraternity and our country at large have been deprived of those virtues and excellencies which distinguished our deceased W. M. and brother.

Resolved, 2, That in our personal and fraternal feelings it is a matter of deep sorrow that we have lost the blessing of his counsel and the wisdom of his administration.

Resolved, 3, That we cannot better assure the family of the deceased of our sympathy in their distress than by recognition of our loss, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, 4, That the usual badges of mourning be worn for the space of thirty days by each member of this Lodge.

Resolved, 5, That one copy of these resolutions be furnished to the bereaved family, with our sincere condolence and sympathy for their inconsolable loss, and one copy be published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and one copy be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge.

J. H. SPEIGHTS, A. J. BECKCOM, DRAYTON PRATT, Committee.

MOORE.—Death, come when it may, is no evil to the duly prepared mind, if in the morning of life it saves us from sorrows that surely follow; if at the close of an upright and useful career it comes as a kind messenger to free the spirit from the burden of flesh which can no longer serve it as an instrument either of action or enjoyment, embalming our memories sweetly in the common mind. As the flowers of life began to bloom on the altar of her fair young life, MARTHA ELLEN, wife of T. W. Moore, and daughter of Col. N. and M. H. Thomas, departed this life at Winchester, Fayette county, Texas, to be transplanted to the emerald isles of the New Jerusalem.

This beloved wife and daughter was born December 19, 1851, and died September 18, 1872, after a protracted illness of five weeks, which she bore with a meekness, fortitude and patience which is not born of earth. Her last moments were sublimely peaceful. Her departing soul, reflecting back to mortal view an encouraging, bright, happy smile, took its rapid flight to regions of unchanging bliss, where it is promised the pure in heart shall see God. Why

mourn, then, fond ones? Your loss is her eternal gain. Human love would retain her here, but the Lord gave, and in his wisdom has taken away. Her life was pure and holy, her death peaceful and painless; her reward, therefore, is a glorious crown of immortality. Her smiles with us are silent, but, blessed be God! she sighs no more; she lives again, but, blessed be God! she weeps no more. Her home is in Abraham's bosom; her companions are angels, where God is the Father and Christ the Bridegroom. Her harp is strung and the banquet is making ready, while the anthem of angels, mingled together, unceasingly roll.

"When the last moment comes, O watch my dying face, And see the bright seraphic gleam Which o'er each feature plays; Then to my ravished ear Let one sweet song be given; Let music charm me last on earth And greet me first in heaven." J. T. T.

Church Notices.

Notice.

Pastoral and elected members and guests of the East Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, will report at the Methodist church, Tyler, Texas. Conference to convene November 29th, 9 o'clock A. M., Bishop J. G. Keener, presiding. J. F. RIGGS, Preacher in Charge Tyler Station.

Those ministers and delegates who will be accompanied by any portion of their family when in attendance upon the session of conference will please precede themselves by a note, stating how many, etc. And let this be done in time for the committee here to make their arrangements to suit the convenience of all parties. H. V. PHILPOTT.

BRYAN, October 3, 1872.

Trinity Conference Notice.

Will those brethren of the Trinity Conference, who expect to bring their wives with them to the Conference, commencing at this place November 6th, please notify me in due time, that I may make arrangements for their accommodation? And I would like, also, the presiding elders, or secretaries of the district conferences, to furnish me with the names of the lay delegates elect. Ample arrangements will be made for all who come; but you can save me a great amount of trouble by complying with the above request. Brethren, on their arrival at Sulphur Springs, will report at Roger's store, on the south side of the Public Square. M. H. NEELY.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Sept. 19, 1872.

Corpus Christi District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Beeville cir., at Blanco, Nov. 2, 3. Quarterly conference Thursday before at Beeville. Rockport sta., Nov. 9, 10. St. Marys mis., at St. Marys, Nov. 16, 17. Nueces River cir., at Meansville, Nov. 23, 24. JOHN W. DEVLIN, S.

To the Members of the West Texas Conference.

Brethren who expect their wives to accompany them will please address me immediately at Victoria, care W. L. Callender, Esq. Also presiding elders will please give names of delegates and candidates for admission and local preachers coming up for orders. On arriving at Victoria, members will call at the law office of Glass & Callender. J. G. WALKER. SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, Oct. 16, 1872.

Victoria District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Hallettsville cir., at Shiloh, Nov. 2. Texana cir., at Texana, Nov. 9. Navada, at Boxville, Nov. 16. Concrete, at Concrete, Nov. 23. Victoria station, Dec. 7. Indianola station, Dec. 14. J. G. WALKER, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Nov. 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion, Nov. 9, 10. Trinity cir., at Shockey Chapel, Nov. 16, 17. Huntsville sta., Nov. 23, 24. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Lexington, at Chrisman's chapel, Nov. 2, 3. Evergreen, Nov. 9, 10. San Felipe, Nov. 16, 17. Bellville, at Travis, Nov. 23, 24. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Galveston District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Columbia cir., at Columbia, Nov. 2, 3. Spring Creek cir., at New Hope, Nov. 9, 10. Houston, Sharn Church and Suburban cir. Nov. 16, 17. Houston, Washington Street Church, Nov. Galveston, St. Johns Church, Nov. 23, 24. Bryan sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Crockett District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Homer cir., Nov. 2, 3. B. P. CULLIN, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Greenville cir., November 1st Saturday and Sunday. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

A horse disease, known as the Canadian horse epidemic, is prevailing to an alarming extent in some of the Northern cities. We give liberal reports for the benefit of our rural readers. At New York city it is described as a diphtheritic disease. The telegram of the 22d inst. says the horse disease has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have stopped. The railroads are running half the usual number. Omnibuses have entirely suspended. Canal horses, which have been exempt until to-day, are now affected. Commercial men are alarmed.

The Canadian horse disease has appeared in the Brooklyn street car stables.

The papers of the 24th describe the various modes of treatment. Some being successful with lobelia, others with tar; and one person gives testimony of French treatment, by phosphoric acid injections to veins.

A great number of horses continue to be affected, and nearly every second horse seen in the streets shows signs of being under influence of the disease.

On the 25th the telegrams say: The horse disease is now spread to every stable in the city. The symptoms of the contagion are visible on most every horse on the street. The stage and street car lines are continuing to lessen their trips. At about 8 o'clock last evening there was not a Broadway stage between the Battery and the City Hall. This morning that thoroughfare seems to be almost entirely without vehicles. Altogether, it is calculated that about 18,000 horses are now afflicted. Animals attacked dry before yesterday, generally exhibit worse features, and it seems evident that, dating the cases from Monday, or Sunday, the crisis can yet hardly be said to have arrived.

The continued working of the afflicted horses is beginning to tell in the rapid increase of dangerous cases. Not many deaths have been reported as yet, but it is known that deaths are occurring. It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that the distemper may not prove fatal, but that horses will suffer for some time from weakness.

The Sanitary Committee reported to the Board of Health, on the 24th, that the disease, though general, is not fatal or contagious. The course of it seems to be, say, Friday the animal appears sick; Saturday worse; Sunday the malady attains its climax; Monday the horse improves; Tuesday is almost fit for work.

Its effect on business has not yet been very seriously felt, but already the cost of drayage and cartage in some instances have risen to war prices.

The disease has appeared at Buffalo, New York. At Rochester, New York, the disease was so general and severe that no horses were seen on the streets. Hand-carts and parties were employed in delivering goods. The disease appeared among the canal horses along the line, and there is great difficulty in procuring conveyances for funerals.

It also appeared at Newburg, New York, and in a number of towns in Hudson county. Later telegrams speak of its appearance at Augusta, Maine, and at Chicago. Horse doctors at St. Louis have announced the approach of the disease at that point.

A Brooklyn gentleman has sent a communication to the agent, at N. Y., of the Associated Press, stating that a sub-cutaneous injection of phenic acid is a rapid cure for the horse disease. The quantity to administer is small.

The question of enforcing the Sunday Liquor Law is the all-absorbing one in Chicago just now, among both the friends and opponents of the law.

On the 24th there was a large meeting of Germans. Resolutions were passed condemning the law as a relic of Puritanism, and an infringement upon the constitutional rights of citizens.

Mrs. Greeley is, at last accounts, still dangerously sick. At one time her life was despaired of, but later intelligence gives some hope of her recovery.

Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father, in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep matters to myself, but because the expedition was an expense, I gave Stanley what would help him to write a book. Americans are good and generous friends."

The San Jacinto, the pioneer steamship of a line to be established between Galveston and Liverpool, was launched Oct. 4th.

The new constitution of South Carolina, forbidding an increase of the State debt, except for ordinary current expenses, without submitting to a vote of the people, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

The monthly wheat report of the Agricultural Bureau states that the percentage of product in comparison with last year in each State is as follows: Maryland, 66; Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 136; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 180; Alabama, 132; Mississippi, 101; Texas, 320; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 200; West Virginia, 104; Kentucky, 175.

Two and a half million—Central Pacific and all other subsidies—have been finally defeated by the supervisors of San Francisco, except the Colorado river, ten million subsidy, which will be submitted to the vote of the people.

The Agricultural Report says returns have been received from counties, representing a large proportion of the wheat of each State, which indicate an increase of about five per cent. over the product of last year, which was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels. It is probable that the completed estimate will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels, upon an area of little less than 20,000,000 acres. This will make the yield between twelve and thirteen bushels per acre, which may be considered an average for the United States. The increase in States west of the Mississippi appears to be about 15,000,000 bushels.

Edmund Winton Henry, youngest and last of the sons of Patrick Henry, died on the 11th instant, at his late residence in Charlotte county, Virginia, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A vessel, supposed to be the Virginia, from Antwerp for Savannah, went ashore near Brixham, October 10th.

From advices from London, October 21st, we learn the admiral of the royal navy, Cochrane, is dead.

Everts departed in the Java.

An advance in the rate of discount is probable to-day.

France.

Prince Napoleon has appealed to the Procureur General for redress against the Minister of the Interior, prefects of police and others, who took part in his expulsion from France.

The appeal is made in accordance with the provisions of the penal code. Should it be rejected or disregarded, the Prince will commence personal proceedings in the courts against the parties concerned, and avail himself of legal means to procure the restoration of his rights as a citizen of France, and the punishment of those who have illegally driven him from his country.

The government has resolved to support, in the approaching session of

the Assembly, a motion for the appointment of a commission to investigate the act of the Oliver and Palikas cabinet, preparatory to the impeachment of the Imperial ministers on charges of having provoked a war with Prussia.

This motion was made by the Left during the last session of the Assembly, but was voted down; the government, at that time, taking no part for or against it.

The German troops have evacuated Rheims, and the French garrison marched in amid great rejoicing.

The evacuation of the Departments of Marne and Upper Marne, by the German troops, has been completed.

Rosissel, who was a prominent Communist, has been found guilty, by the courtmartial, of charges preferred against him, and sentenced to death.

Germany.

Prince Frederick Henry Albert, brother of Emperor William, died October 15th.

Emperor William's decision on the San Juan question was communicated simultaneously, October 25th, to the American and English Ambassadors.

Odo Russell visited Baneroff, and congratulated him upon the settlement of the San Juan boundary question. Russell said the last cause for the difficulty between England and America had been removed. The meeting was very cordial.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The end of the revolt in Ferrol is officially announced. The insurgents, fearing the result of an attack, began to disperse during the night, which was dark and stormy. Some took refuge on board the vessels they had seized and sailed for Seijo. Others fled through the town under the fire of the troops, and about a hundred were captured. The government forces this morning entered the arsenal, meeting with no resistance. Four hundred insurgents remained within the walls, all of whom were made prisoners.

Italy.

There are alarming reports of floods on each side of the Po. The Minister of Public Works has gone to the scene of the flood.

Cuba.

It is believed that the sugar manufacturers will be compelled, at an early date, to grant the operatives who have been on a strike a further increase of salary.

Mexico.

Late advices from the City of Mexico say that the Mexican Congress had created a Senate.

The vote of the people for Presidential electors was cast on the 14th. The electors meet the first Sunday in November to elect a President, there being no opposition to the present incumbent, Tejada.

The election passed off without unusual excitement, and but little interest appeared to be taken in the election.

Telegraphic news from the frontier States represents all quiet. No opposition or excitement whatever in any quarter.

On the 15th the local and military authorities at Brownsville, Texas, applied through the United States Consul to Gen. Rocha to arrest some thieves, who had crossed with about eighty head of cattle within sight of this city, and return the cattle to Texas and surrender the criminals for trial.

Gen. Rocha at once detached a squad of cavalry, who, with the Texas police officers, captured the thieves and some of the animals, which were returned across the river to-day by Gen. Rocha, who also notified the Texas authorities that thieves would be surrendered on proper demand.

This is the first case of the kind occurring since Gen. Rocha came here, and the satisfactory result is regarded with pleasure by all desiring peace on the border.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Oct 19, 1873, to Oct. 25, 1873.

Rev H L Taylor, Marlin, address changed. Randolph Female College, Virginia, check for advertising bill to hand. Much obliged.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett, we took Mr Bains' name for Barr, and have been sending every week; the other sub as you order. Your church items are encouraging.

Rev J Mathews, Chappell Hill, with cash \$2.25. W W Shape & Co, New York, check on Park Bank, New York, for amount of bill furnished. Mrs Julia M Haynie, Edward's Depot, Miss, address changed. Cannot send a full file of the missing numbers. Send all we can.

Rev Horace Bishop, Corsicana, marriage notice.

Rev Joseph F Hines, Millford, 1 new sub; also marriage notice.

F A Mood, D D, 1 sub from Chappell Hill. We have forwarded accounts to all our agents. You can make said bills the basis of any settlement at Belton, or elsewhere, if you will be so kind.

Rev H M Glass, Owensville, 1 sub and draft for \$4 coin.

Mr G W Bond, your communication received. Jno N Wilson, Melrose, your name was sent by Rev Mr Simpson, and has three months yet to run. You can pay him.

Wm H Morehead, M D, Covington, Hunt county, address changed to above place. Revival items received. For conference reports for the years mentioned, write A. H. Redford, Nashville.

C G Vickers, Courtney, address changed to this point.

Prof M C Connor, Waco, with check for bill for advertising to hand. Much obliged.

Rev J Fred Cox, 1 sub, and check for \$2.25 currency.

Rev W Frank Compton, Liberty, 5 subs and \$10 gold. All other matters noted.

Rev A J Yeater, all right.

Rev C J Lane, Oso, with obituary; too late for this week.

Rev U C Spencer, 1 sub at Hockley.

R Bonham, communication placed in editor's box. The most practical means yet proposed.

Rev Jno F Cook, 1 sub from Petersburg.

Rev Jas M Bond, will examine and write you.

Rev W J Grant, Dresden, with marriage notice.

Rev Robt J Harp, 1 sub.

Geo P Kowell & Co, all right.

A Menet, New York, check received and satisfactory.

Edwin Alden, change of advertisement received.

"Brandon," communication to hand.

Rev Wm A Moore, Kickapoo, \$5 currency.

Geo H Stovall, with Mrs Berry's obituary.

MARRIED.

FINDLEY—GROVES.—On August 28, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. S. Groves, by Rev. J. Fred Cox, Mr. J. W. FINDLEY to Miss MAGGIE GROVES; all of Brazos county, Texas.

NEAL—AKIN.—On Thursday, October 17, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. S. D. Akin, by Rev. Horace Bishop, Rev. JOHN F. NEAL, of Northwest Texas Conference, to Miss CLARA R. AKIN, of Navarro county, Texas.

CLARK—COIL.—In Dresden church, on the 20th of October, by the Rev. W. J. Grant, Mr. GEO. W. CLARK to Miss MATTIE T. COIL; all of Navarro county, Texas.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The general market during the week has been quiet, with a slight improvement at its close. The pressure for money during the early part of the week has been without precedent in this market. The extreme stringency in monetary affairs in New York, and a still greater pressure in New Orleans, with the steady drain of gold to the interior and the large shipment of goods in the same direction, conspired to bring about this result. To these we may add the fact that the demands of the farmers and interior merchants always tax the capital of this point at this season of the year to the utmost. The favorable prices for cotton have afforded some relief, and as it reaches market, will relieve the present pressure; and we may anticipate confidently a marked improvement during the month of November.

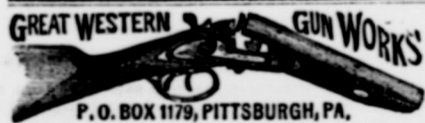
COTTON.—There has been some moderation in the demand this week. Lower grades could only be disposed of at a concession on last week's figures. Receipts have been 10,520 bales; in excess of last, 924; exports, 3076 bales, a decrease on last week of 5267 bales; sales, 7256 bales, a decrease of previous week of 609 bales. During the early part of the week the prices were regular, with a slight reduction on grades below Low Middling; and later in the week the unfavorable advices from foreign markets caused the outside quotations to be dropped, and the market closes firm at the following figures:

Low Ordinary..... 13 @
Ordinary..... 14 @
Good Ordinary..... 15 @
Low Middling..... 16 @
Middling..... 17 @

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 @ 4.50; large \$4.50 @ 5.00 per dozen. Turkeys \$12 @ 12.50. Geese in demand at \$10 per dozen. Eggs weak at 27 @ 30c. per dozen. Potatoes, sweet \$1.00 @ 1.25 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly.

Table of wholesale prices for various goods including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Hides, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, and Wool.



Great Western Gun Works advertisement listing various types of rifles and shotguns.

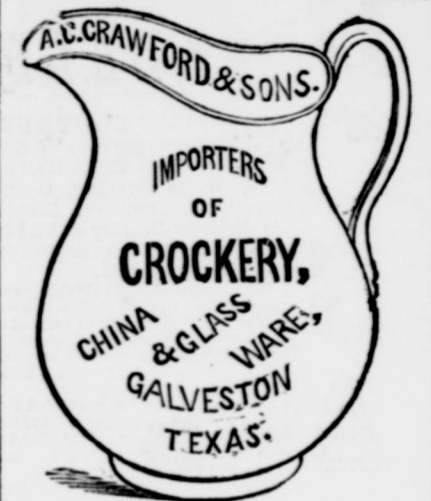


Blymyer Norton & Co's Bells advertisement for church and school bells.

William H. Seward's Travels Around the World advertisement.

Advertisement for a book of agents and publishers.

Little Crawford, W. F. Swain, John Wolston, C. G. Wells, Chas. Vidor.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY. 1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE. 56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

A.C. Crawford & Sons, 173 Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

L. Holstein, Stationery, Blank Books, Miscellaneous and School Books.

E. H. Cushing, Wholesale Dealer in Books, Stationery, Music, Pianos, Organs, etc.

Gary & Oliphint, Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers.

Marble Yard, A. Allen & Co., 21st St., between Mechanic and Market.

Wm. Hendley & Co., Commission Merchants, Cotton & Wool Factors.

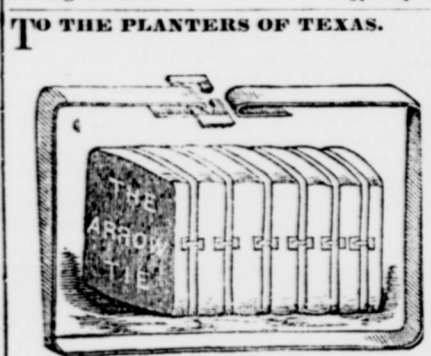
Rice & Baulard, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Window Shades.

S. Conradi, Watchmaker & Jeweler, 63 Main St., Houston, Texas.

Wolston, Wells & Vidor, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, League Building, 73 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Alfred Muckle, Factor, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Strand, Galveston, Texas.

To the Planters of Texas, Assorted crates, containing a full and complete assortment for the Country trade.



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...

C. W. Hurley & Co., Ag'ts for Texas, Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses...

Office of the Southern Press and Manufacturing Co., Dec. 1, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas.

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...

Yours, truly, A. P. Lufkin, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses.

Governor Lubbock also says: Office of the Planters' Press Co., Galveston, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston.

I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie.

I am yours, very truly, F. R. Lubbock, Supt. Bartlett & Rayne, General Agents for Southern States.

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Jan 17.

J. M. Brown, J. W. Lang, Brown & Lang, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas, May 15 6m.

W. B. Norris, J. C. Jones, Norris & Co., Dealers in Yellow Pine & Cypress Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., Galveston, Texas, Apr 17.

W. K. Malpin, Jas. Baldrige, Galveston, Washington Co. McAlpin & Baldrige, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 76 East Strand, Galveston, Texas.

W. H. Williams, Blacksmithing & Horseshoeing, Wagon and Carriage Work of All Kinds.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to.

American Steam Safe Company, Safe Makers to the U. S. Government, Boston, Mass.

Fire-Proof Safes, Sanborn's Steam Improvement.

Bank Vaults and Burglar-Proof Safes, Made of Welded Steel and Iron.



MADE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON.

A. Jackson, Pres't, E. D. Draper, Treas.

Geo. L. Damon, Gen'l Supt. Silver Safes, Express Boxes, etc., built to order.

Old Safes Taken in Exchange for New, Branch office—68 Strand, Galveston.

M. D. Miller, Agent, Send for descriptive catalogue.

Strickland & Clarke, Successors to M. Strickland & Co., and Robt. Clarke.

Stationers, Steam Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)

Leon & H. Blum, Importers & Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Etc., Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Office J. Blum & Co.—13 and 15 White Street, Jan 5-ly NEW YORK.

G. R. Freeman, Attorney at Law, City of Austin, Texas.

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

W. H. Sellers, W. L. Thomas, W. H. Sellers & Thomas, General.

Commission & Brokerage, Strand, Galveston, Texas, Jy 24 6m.

Chas. H. Lee, J. J. McBride, S. G. Etheridge, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

Lee, McBride & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS, aug 3-ly.

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

Quin & Hill, Cotton and Wool Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 124 Strand, Galveston, Texas. Consignments solicited. mar 17 70.



This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system.

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body.

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, etc., etc.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price—\$1 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1 50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

By Wm. SMITH, LL.D. AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFESSIOAL.

By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT. The most thrilling and powerful book ever written on this subject. It presents a STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS, and contains revelations never before made public.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HANDWRITING OF GOD, In Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land.

God has kept two copies of His Historic Records of our race—one on parchment, the other on monumental records and sculptured tablets, buried beneath the crumbling piles of ruined cities.

J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or 148 Lake St., Chicago.

HAVE YOU READ MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK?

The whole world is anxious for it, and every person who has read it is known by his cheerful look. 75,000 copies sold in 90 days, and eight presses running night and day on it to supply the demand.

THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK 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.

PURE DIAMONDS will be issued in elegant style, printed on fine white paper, and substantially bound in boards.

Price—Bound in boards, 35 cents; \$3 00 per dozen; \$50 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

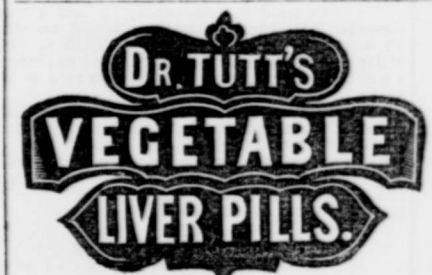
An Elegantly Bound Convassing Book. For the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any Book Agent.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt County, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes.

WITHOUT SILVER TIPS Three weeks is the extent OF WEAR FOR CHILDRENS SHOES

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's CHILD'S COMMENTATOR ON THE BIBLE, FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. 1200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents.



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affecton, of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else.

THE GUIDING STAR, the latest and the best Sabbath-school Singing Book. Price, Boards, 35 cts.; per 100, \$30.00. Sample copy mailed for 25 cents.

THE SABBATH, the Greatest Church Music Book, will soon be ready.

THE AMATEUR, the best Musical Monthly, only one dollar per year. LEE & WALKER, Publishers, 922 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

Send free to agents a COMPLETE CANVASSING OUTFIT of the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, With Bible History, Analysis, Dictionary, Table and Treatises too numerous to mention, profusely illustrated. The cheapest, excelling all others.

WILLIAM FLINT & CO., Athens, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED---AGENTS.

Ladies or Gentlemen, to canvass for "The History of Christianity," by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, illustrated. Eighteen hundred years of the World's most wonderful history in one volume, the only work of the kind in this country—a book for every household in the land—the theme is sublime and exciting.

ROSADALIS 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.

MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1826.) WEST TROY, N. Y. Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory.

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

RUMSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U.S.A.

MILLER'S Bible and Publishing House.

NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. The cheapest and best Bible published. Large Print. Beautiful Bindings. More than two hundred Engravings.

THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY. A new Music Book, by William Walker. Author of the "Southern Harmony."

This book is printed with New shaped Seven-character Notes, and is preferable to anything of the kind ever before used. Any one can learn to read music and sing in one-fourth the time required by the old methods.

AGENTS WANTED. We have the largest, best made and best looking low-priced machine made. Makes the lock-stitch same as the high-priced machines.

\$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts that retail quick for \$10. W. L. WOLCOTT, 131 Chatham Square, N. Y.

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY.

122 AND 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW-MILLS,

HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, Etc., "KNOWLES" STEAM PUMPS, "INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES,

"NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the Cheapest in the Market, THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world.

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators, Straube's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements, and Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

SORLEY & OWENS, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

FOR SALE---A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies. 1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL. 500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL. 500 " 12-1 " " "

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

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

WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN. W. A. DUNKLIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Hendley's Building.) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.

STEWART KELLAM & CO., Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists, No. 172 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dealers in Perfumeries, Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and all kinds of Toilet Articles. Prescriptions carefully compounded from pure and fresh Drugs.

A. KORY & BRO., 125 and 127 Market St., Galveston,

Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen.

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented.

The BUCKEYE SHUTTLE is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20.

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county. dec8-1y



BLAGG & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON.

#8 Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may1 y

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 156 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

Our stock is as follows: The HOWE Sewing Machine, the first invented, WILLCOX & GIBBS' Noiseless Sewing Machine, the NEW DOMESTIC and the HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine.

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

CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sep11 6m]

THE CITY OF HOUSTON

Is a Candidate for the Location of the State Capital!

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

1. The free use of suitable Buildings in the city of Houston for State purposes, until public buildings can be erected.

2. Not less than Thirty Acres of Ground, suitably located within the limits of the city.

3. Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, (\$500,000)

Donation for the erection of public buildings, an amount more than double the value of the present public buildings at Austin. sepi8 st

WM. A. FORT. GEO. W. JACKSON.

FORT & JACKSON, BANKERS

And Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Waco, Texas.

CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE Co., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin. aug21 1y

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

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

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.

Price per Saw, Gold, \$1 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,

168 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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



B. R. DAVIS.

J. P. DAVIS.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND

SILVER-PLATED,

WATCHES,

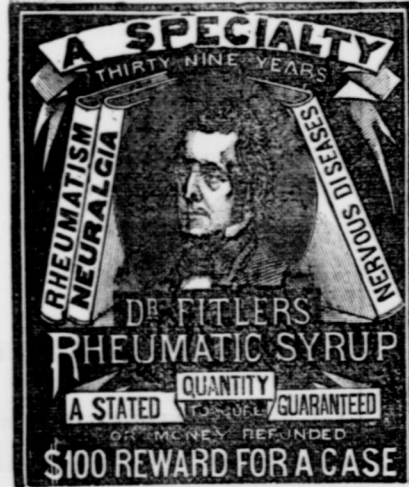
DIAMONDS AND

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

68 Strand, Galveston, Texas. jan6-1y

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

Medical advice sent by letter without charge, from time to time; personal examination in Rheumatic complaints seldom necessary. Sufferers desiring guarantee should obtain direct, or from the agent, blank application to be filled up containing questions to be answered and mailed to Philadelphia, signed by the patient. Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy is used inwardly only, and is sold by druggists at \$1.25 per bottle—six bottles, \$6.50.

Get a circular explaining the various forms of Rheumatism, containing prominent testimonials, of the special agent. may1 6m

J. T. KILGORE, Agent, Clinton, Texas.

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

N. H. CONGER & CO., WACO, TEXAS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to Surveying and Conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. jan19-1y

S. HERNSHEIM,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Tobacco in Hogsheads and Balcs for the Mexican Market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans. apr21 1y

C. W. HURLEY. Z. WEBSTER.

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND

BLACK STAR LINE

—OF—

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Vessels.

jan17 1y

GEO. F. ALFORD, B. MILLER, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Rusk, Waxahatchie.

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Waxahatchie. F. B. CHILDRRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We submit the following suggestions:

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

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

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

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

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.

4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse if practicable. nov17-1y

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Stengall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-ly

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Beware of Calomel and all Mercurial Compounds. Better, far better, endure disease than tamper with this mineral poison, no matter how carefully prepared. Its extensive use has already proven the cause of great and distressing injury. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills contain not a particle of Mercury, and can be taken at all times with perfect safety.

YAZOO COUNTY, MISS., May 3, 1869.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt: I have been a martyr to Liver Complaint for three years, and after employing the best of doctors, and spending almost all I was worth for different kinds of medicines, your agent induced me to try your Liver Pills. I have taken them regularly for several weeks, and have been so much benefited by them that I feel confident of a perfect cure. I consider them the best Liver Medicine ever discovered. J. CRAPON.

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Business and Money.—It is one of the charms of a business to enjoy the exclusive control of an industrial pursuit that is a necessity to the people. The skill that will enable a person to accomplish in one hour what otherwise takes five hours to perform, develops an invention which makes its use a necessity. Such ingenuity, embodied in mechanism, the United States Government has declared to be property; and, in form of a patent, has invested it with all the immunities and franchises of property. It becomes a reality, and its exclusive control transferred by deeds of record like real estate. Thus parties may buy territory, and, within the purchased bounds, exercise jurisdiction over the things so bought without the fear of any competition. This class of business all men covet. J. C. Tilton, of Pittsburgh, is one of the favored few who has the ownership of all the United States, in a machine simple, cheap and necessary. Such mechanism will sell the world over. It will sell itself. Mr. J. C. Tilton proposes to divide this real estate. A more splendid and captivating opportunity for accumulating money, with merely offering this machine for sale, was never presented. Young man, if you mean to be an integer, and not a cipher; if you mean to be independent; if you mean to acquire property, J. C. Tilton offers you a stepping-stone to reach your high aim. Write him at once, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and obtain a position of value to yourself that cannot fail, with common sense and common industry, to bring you in a fortune.

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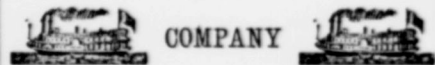
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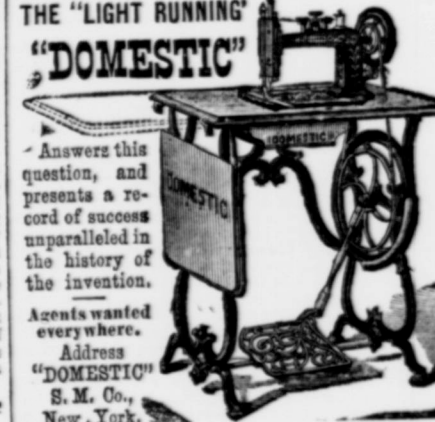
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