

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 25.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1013.

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

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

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

	PER MONTH.	PER ANNUM.
Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00
Single Insertions, 20 cents per line.		
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.		

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

Visitors to St. Louis are advised to take advantage of the accommodations offered by the Southern Hotel. They will find all its appointments perfect, and the table unsurpassed.

Our readers will notice a change in the firm of Sorley & Owens this week, Owens & English continuing the business. In addition to their cotton and commission business, they keep on hand a large stock of improved farm implements, engines and machinery, and to which they keep adding all the new approved varieties of articles in their line. See their advertisement.

**ASTHMA**—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy—prepared from a German receipt obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past few years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, are the manufacturers and proprietors, and it is for sale by Druggists everywhere. oct15

**CHURCH NOTICE.**

**Weatherford District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**  
Walnut creek cir., at Veal's station, 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in December.  
Jack-horo station, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in December.  
Weatherford cir., at Weatherford, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in December.  
Alvarado, at Alvarado, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in December.  
Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Acton cir., at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Granberry cir., at Sulphur Springs, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Fort Worth cir., 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in January.  
Nolan's River cir., at Nolan's river 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in February.  
I want all the district stewards to meet me at Cleburne on Saturday before the first Sabbath in January. Brethren, do not fail to do so. My Postoffice will be Waxahatchie. Lock box 119. T. W. HINES, P. E.

**Stephensville District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**  
Hamilton, at Rock church, Nov. 30, and Dec. 1.  
North Bosque, at Willis' chapel, Dec. 7, 8.  
Palexy, at Andrew chapel, Dec. 14, 15.  
Stephensville cir., Corinth, Dec. 21, 22.  
Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, Dec. 28, 29.  
Comanche, at Oak Grove, Jan. 4, 5.  
Camp Colorado, at Hog creek, Jan. 11, 12.  
San Saba, at San Saba, Jan. 18, 19.  
Fort Mason, at Fort Mason, Jan. 25, 26.  
Rockvale, at Round Mountain, Feb. 1, 2.  
W. MONK, P. E.

**Notice.**

All candidates for admission on trial into the Texas Conference will please meet the Committee on Examination at the Methodist church, in Bryan, on Tuesday, December 3, at 2 P. M. L. ERCANBRACK, P. E. November 1, 1872.

**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.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**SOUTHERN HOTEL,**  
(Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.)  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs.**

The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.  
There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one.  
Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov6 6m

We offer choice of  
**4 COURSES OF LESSONS**  
FOR 1873.

**AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKER**  
\$1.50 A Year in Advance.

Specimen copy of WORKER and LESSON-PAPER, list of INTERNATIONAL LESSONS (which we have adopted) for 1875—and lists of the Worker Lessons for 1870, 1871 and 1872 and club rates, sent on application to the publisher, J. W. McINTYRE, Sunday-school and Religious Bookseller, No. 4 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Bound Copies for 1870, 1871 and 1872, 42 each, post-paid. Lesson Papers on Matthew for 1870, on Gospel of John for 1871, on Acts for 1872, same price as for 1873, 12 cents a year, or per 100 \$9 a year. nov6 1t

**TYPE FOR SALE.**

We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address,  
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.  
Galveston

**FOR SALE—**

**A PROOF PRESS.**

Will sell cheap for cash. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

**NOTICE--NOTICE!**

We are prepared to execute

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**

on short notice, and as cheap as any printing house in Texas.

Orders from the Country Solicited.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

Galveston.

**FOR SALE—FOR SALE.**

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

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

I have also in store—  
**BUILDING HARDWARE** of all kinds.  
**STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS**  
**AND BELTING,**  
**SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES,**  
**FRENCH BURR** and  
**COLOGNE MILL-STONES,**  
**DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc.**

J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas.

fel21-1y

**A. KORY & BRO.,**

125 and 127 Market St., Galveston,

Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies' Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. nov28-1y

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**

The firm of Sorley & Owens is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.  
W. B. SORLEY,  
J. E. OWENS.

Galveston, Oct. 31, 1872.

In withdrawing from the above firm, I beg leave to return my thanks to its numerous patrons for their past favors, and to bespeak for its successors, Messrs. Owens & English, a continuance of their friendship and confidence.  
W. B. SORLEY.

Galveston, Oct. 31, 1872.

**Co-Partnership Notice.**

The undersigned (successors to Sorley & Owens) have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of

**OWENS & ENGLISH,**

and will continue the business of their predecessors, in all its branches, at the old stand, 122 and 124 Strand.  
J. E. OWENS,  
T. W. ENGLISH.

GALVESTON, Nov. 1, 1872. nov6 2t

**OWENS & ENGLISH,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**SORLEY & OWENS,**

**COTTON FACTORS**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLAN-

TATION 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, MAN-

DRELS, Etc.,

"KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS,  
"INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE

PRESSES.

"NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the

Cheapest in the Market,

THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest run-

ning and best stand in the world. It is

adapted to the ginning of long or short

stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and with a

reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one.

Thrashing and Cleaning Machines,

Climax Mowers and Reapers,

Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills,

Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Straubs' Corn and Wheat Mills,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

Shingle Machines,

Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all

kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel,

Fire and Burglar-proof Safes,

Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers,

Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements,

And Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price

List.

OWENS & ENGLISH,

122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON,

dec15-1y

**E. H. CUSHING,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY**  
**MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.**  
**HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar20 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.

**GARY & OLIPHINT,**

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

162, 161 and 166 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 2y

**MARBLE YARD.**

A. ALLEN & CO.,

21st St., between Mechanic and Market

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

**A DOLPH FLAKE,**

—DEALER IN—

**LANDRETHS' SEEDS,**

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas.

aug4-6m

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.

July 17-1y

**FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF**

CHARLES PRATT'S

**NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS**

Reference to all our Insurance Companies.

1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.

500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.

500 " 12-1 " "

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,

Agents for Pratt's Oils.

**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. sep18 1y

**PORT SULLIVAN COLLEGE.**

The Fall Session will commence

Monday, September 2d, 1872.

Classes for GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH,

MATHEMATICS and BOOK-KEEPING.

Tuition and Boarding on moderate terms.

Address—

H. J. EDGERLEY, Principal.

PORT SULLIVAN, Milam Co., Texas. [sep4 1t]

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD,

**STEELE & WOOD,**

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,

No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas.

nov14 1y

# ROSADALIS

# OSADALIS

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

The merit of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the reader of its efficacy. It is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and others, endorsing the terms of the "Fruit Extract of Rosadalis." Dr. R. V. H. of Cambridge, Md., writes: "I have used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pug of Baltimore recommends it to all persons suffering with Scrofula. It is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Henry Hall of the Baltimore M. Conference says: "I have been benefited by its use and cheerfully recommend it to my friends and acquaintances."

Dr. J. W. Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cures him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is a vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the most powerful ingredients that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.  
**CLEMENTS & Co.,**  
BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors.  
**JOHN F. HENRY,**  
No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE,  
New York. Wholesale Agent.  
june19 1y.

## MENEELY'S BELLS,



(Established in 1826.)  
**WEST TROY, N. Y.**  
Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogue, apply to  
**E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,**  
West Troy, New York.  
jly10-1y

**MENEELY & KIMBERLY,**  
BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.  
Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address,  
**MENEELY & KIMBERLY,** Troy, N. Y.  
apr24 1y



**SENECA FALLS**  
Bell Foundry  
For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, Etc.  
Send For Circular and Prices.

**RUMSEY & CO.,** Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.  
oct9 6m

## 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. It contains the choicest collections of music, both original and selected from the best sources; particularly designed for Choirs, Singing-schools and Private Societies.  
Specimen pages, with terms, mailed free.  
**Miller's Bible and Publishing House,**  
1102 and 1104 Sansom St., Philadelphia.  
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## 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. Address  
**WILLIAM FLINT & CO.,**  
Athens, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Cincinnati, O.  
oct9 3m

## BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....Currency, \$300 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, 1873.  
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.

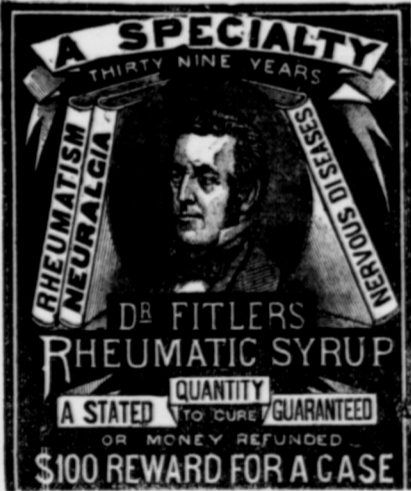
**JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,**  
**168 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

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. F. 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.  
**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.  
jan10-1y

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

## THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL

**MUSIC BOOK**  
Will be ready October 1, 1872.  
**PURE DIAMONDS,**  
BY JAMES E. MURRAY.  
A new Sunday-school Music Book which we predict will become the most popular work of the kind ever published in America. Specimen pages are now ready, and will be sent free to any address.  
PURE DIAMONDS will be issued in elegant style, printed on fine white paper, and substantially bound in boards. It will be ready promptly on the first of October, when orders will be filled in rotation. As the demand will be very large, all wishing specimen copies, or an early supply, should send in their orders at once.  
Price—Bound in boards, 25 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$50 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Published by S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.  
aug28 1y

**FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.**  
An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book  
For the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any Book Agent. It contains nearly 500 fine Scripture Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn.  
sept14m

**A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.**—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colds of the Head.  
**R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop'r, New York.**  
june12-6m

**WITHOUT SILVER TIPS**  
Three weeks is the extent OF WEAR FOR CHILDRENS SHOES  
sep25 em

**CABLE SCREW WIRE**  
BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST.  
sep25 em

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. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published. For circulars, address **H. S. Goodspeed & Co.,** 37 Park Row, New York.  
sept3 3m



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.  
Office, No. 20 Platt Street, New York.  
june26-6m

\$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. Particulars free. Address **G. Stinson & Co.,** Portland, Me.  
sep25 1y

**EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"**  
Answers this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., New York.  
oct23 13t

**\$30 PER WEEK** and expenses paid. We want a reliable agent in every County in the U. S. Address **HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO.,** 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.  
oct9 cowly

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 25.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1013.]

## GOD'S HUSBANDRY.

"I the Lord do keep it."--ISAIAH XXVII. 3.

Blessed Lord of all that springs,  
Growing from this earth of Thine,  
Ruler of the time that brings  
Root and branch and grape and vine;

Who can tell what Thou wilt do  
With us in our low estate--  
Searching all our frailty through  
Ere Thy patience makes us great!

Ere Thy spreading noble tree,  
Raised to its divine repose,  
In all human husbandry  
Lean on Him for whom it rose.

Nourished with descending dew,  
Lo, we climb by things that die  
To a use beyond our view,  
Sacred in Thy guardian eye.

Weakness to the weak will cling,  
Earth by earth will be sustained,  
Till Thou hast Thy holy thing,  
And the gracious end is gained;

Till upon a heavenly height  
Fearless shall our increase be,  
And the vine of thy delight  
Stretch forth every stem to Thee.

Hopes that at Thy bidding sink,  
Joys that of themselves decline,  
Truths that are not as we think,  
Train us to this end of Thine.

Bound to that which sets them free,  
Torn from many a timely stay--  
Thou, Eternal One, art He  
Whom Thy growing things obey.

And Thy hand we learn to know  
(By a sovereign wisdom blest)  
When the props that let us go  
Lift us to our rock of rest.

There to boundless love resigned,  
Whatsoever its hold embrace--  
Tendrils from the earth entwined  
Take their own eternal place.

And in Thee, the Lord at large,  
While our limits guard us well--  
All the gladness of thy charge,  
All the glory, who can tell?

--Sunday Magazine.

## Texas Resources.

### Houston County.

MR. EDITOR--It ought to afford all Texans pleasure to note the interest you manifest in immigration. It is a matter well worth Christian effort. When our great State becomes reasonably settled up, then we shall have good churches and church buildings, good schools and school houses. There are now multitudes of places where the population is too sparse for either church or school, and especially Sunday-schools.

Allow me to say, through your columns, that Houston county can contain treble her present population; that it is one of the largest counties of the State--well watered, well timbered, large pineries, cheap lands (from four to twelve dollars per acre); and as to health, fertility, range and crops, is an average county. Trinity river, on the east, is navigable every winter, and the Houston and Great Northern Railroad runs through the county, and no subsidy to pay, as most counties have to pay which are so fortunate as to get railroads. This road will branch just south of our county, and there will be two lines of it through the county--one connecting us with the North via Red River, and the other with the East via Shreveport.

This county is a full average for grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar, vegetables and fruits. I raise about one hundred bushels of apples. We have an advantage over most sections of the State. We have average seasons every year; but even if the wet or dry

is excessive, we are sure of average crops, and take it, all in all, year by year, Houston county will come up with the best of counties.

### OLD SETTLER.

CRESWELL, Oct. 25, 1872.

### West Texas.

We are indebted to the Rockport Transcript for a description of a portion of our Western country. Those who desire a good stock range, good lands and good health, will read this description with interest:

### ARANSAS COUNTY.

Aransas county was created by the last Legislature, by dividing the territory formerly belonging to Refugio county. It extends from Aransas river on the west to the San Antonio river on the east, and includes within its limits the island of St. Joseph's, immediately on the Gulf, at the southern end of which is Aransas Pass. It embraces within its territory Aransas Bay, one of the most beautiful sheets of water upon the whole coast of Texas, and upon whose waters vessels of the largest burden can float. Aransas bar, since improvements were made upon it by citizens of Rockport, affords from ten to twelve feet of water at all seasons. The soil of this county is generally of a sandy loam, which well repays the labor put upon it in the growth of "low growing" vegetables or sea-island cotton; the constant winds being unfavorable to the growth of "high growing" products, though in the more interior portions corn and the smaller grains grow very well. But the agricultural resources of this section have never been developed. When we receive a thrifty class of immigrants, who are not afraid to bestow upon the soil the labor it demands, results will be obtained from farming that will surprise many of our old settlers. At present there are so many profitable sources of employment open to the residents here, that their attention has never been turned to the soil as an exclusive means of support, and what it is capable of doing has never been fairly tested. We have now in our mind an intelligent German, living in this county, who, when we first knew him, was comparatively penniless, and who commenced turning over the soil for a support. He is now wealthy; having during the time raised a large family and educated them well. The case demonstrates the fact that money can be made by agricultural pursuits.

### REFUGIO COUNTY.

Refugio county extends from the Aransas on the west to the San Antonio river on the east, and to Copano Bay on the South. This county is about equally divided, between a rich sandy and a black hog-wallow, both rich and adapted to farming and grazing. Indeed, we doubt if there is a county in the State where a small farmer, combining stockraising with his farming operations, could do better, or so easily acquire a competence, at the same time enjoying unrivaled health. The old Mission de Refugio, the county seat of the county, was established by the Spanish as a mission about 1750. There was a fine large church there, built of rock by the Spanish, which was partially destroyed

by a bombardment by the Mexicans during the Texan revolution, and suffered from that time to go into decay, until during the late "unpleasantness," when it tumbled into ruins. A new and very substantial Catholic church now occupies the site of the old one. The town is situated near the banks of the Mission river, upon a rolling prairie, and does considerable trade with the surrounding country.

### SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

San Patricio extends from the Nueces on the west to the Aransas river on the east, and to Corpus Christi and Nueces Bays on the south. This county is thinly populated, the greater part of its area being devoted to grazing. San Patricio, the county seat, is situated on the Nueces river, and is slowly progressing as the county becomes known and settled. The county has much good farming land within its borders. Ingleside, a country neighborhood, situated upon an inlet or arm from Corpus Christi Bay, is beautifully located, and is one of the most pleasant places to reside at on the Texas coast.

### BEE COUNTY.

Bee county is northwest of Refugio county, and with its streams of water, fine rolling prairies, and beautiful groves of timber is perhaps more beautiful in its general aspects than any we have heretofore described, and would probably better please the eye of an immigrant. Beautiful homesteads could here be selected, where one could joy to grow old, with growing family, crops and herds about him. Beeville, the county seat, is beautifully located upon the edge of a high rolling prairie and upon the banks of the Paesta creek. It is a thriving little village and is improving fast.

### LIVE OAK COUNTY.

Live Oak county is situated west of Bee and north of San Patricio. It enjoys a fine climate, the Gulf breezes losing little of their invigorating force in passing over the intervening land. The Nueces river runs through the centre of the county, and near its banks is situated Oakville, the county seat, a most prosperous village. In its general character it is similar to Bee, and here thousands of the hard worked sons of toil of other States and climes could find beautiful homes and lead a life of comparative ease.

Over the whole section we have described there is perhaps no part of our State that can raise vegetables in more profuse abundance or to greater perfection.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.--Central Texas, between the Trinity and Colorado, contains the largest cities, the best navigable streams, and the most railroads. The Brazos river flows through its centre for 600 miles, whose valleys are famous for fertility, producing immense crops of cotton, wheat cereals and nutritious grasses. The larger portion of central Texas is prairie, and lands are held at from fifty cents to \$10 per acre.

Between the Colorado and the Rio Grande is the great stock region, covered with a dense growth of the mesquite grass, upon which the horses, cattle and sheep keep fat the year round.

From Col. Crosby, of the New York Tribune.

EDITOR ADVOCATE--In your paper of September 25 I find the following, relating to the colonizing of the State of Texas, viz:

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

My name has been confounded with probably others--Dr. J. W. Taylor and Judge Harney, of Indiana, more than likely. These two gentlemen have been traveling quite extensively in your State for the purpose of locating a colony. My being with them is largely due to the efforts of your commissioner, Col. J. H. Lippard, at St. Louis. It was through his influence that I was induced to visit Texas, and much more, by his advice I spent so much time in traveling over the State for the purpose of properly describing so beautiful a portion of our fair domain to the Northern people. Texas as a State is but little known. Her own people have but the faintest idea of the wealth contained in the virgin earth beneath your feet, of the capabilities of the production of your soil, or the great demand soon to be made for your primeval forests of pine and cypress.

Col. Lippard has done more to give Texas a favorable hearing in the great Northwest than any one else. His letters published in the various papers describing the State have found a favorable response in the press of the North, and have been published very generally in all the leading papers. While he has traveled at his own expense, giving lectures upon Texas, her climate, soil, and resources, your other commissioner in--well, is he in New York, or where else?--is as yet unknown, and by him your State less so. If the State of Texas could only be made to understand the necessity of giving your commissioners a generous support, as well as furnishing the office with such printed circulars as would give the greatest information in the most concise form, for free distribution in every city and town, railroad office and elsewhere, throughout the North and East, your State would soon be teeming with immigration from all parts of the United States, as well as Europe.

On my late return home, while traveling in the Indian Territory, near Boggy Depot, in six and a half hours time I counted two hundred and two immigrant teams going towards Texas. This is only a beginning of the good work already accomplished by Col. Lippard in the West. He is the right man in the place he occupies, and when I visit the State of Texas next year I hope to find him more warmly indorsed by the press of the State.

DANIEL W. CROSBY.

WEBSTER, MASS., Oct. 17, 1872.

Oil has been found in Burleson county by a party engaged in boring for water. The oil resembles petroleum.

## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. O. A. Fisher, of San Marcos circuit, West Texas Conference, sends us cheering news. He says:

The San Marcos camp-meeting, embracing Oct. 3-13, resulted in twenty-six conversions and accessions to the M. E. Church, South.

—Rev. A. H. Sutherland, of Lockhart and Prairie Lea circuit, West Texas Conference, sends us a report of the work since July. We rejoice with our brother over these trophies won for the cross:

Since the 1st of July we have held five camp-meetings within the Lockhart and Prairie Lea circuit, resulting in about eighty-five conversions and sixty accessions to the M. E. Church, South. The good resulting from these meetings has doubtless been much greater than these figures signify. The grace and knowledge of the church has been increased. The world has been made to respect the cause of Christ by seeing its beneficial influence upon society. We hope that saying to be fulfilled, "One soweth and another reapeth," until all this land and beloved people will have been gathered into the "garner of the Lord."

—Rev. Wm. H. Morehead, M. D., writing from Covington, Hunt county, Northwest Texas Conference, gives an account of a good work in that region. He says:

I began a meeting at this place Sept. 28 and it continued for ten days. There was great interest manifested; the Christians were revived and fifty-one souls were converted to God, and thirty-nine additions to the church. On Monday Brother Hunt came to my assistance and aided with earnest spiritual preaching, but on account of other appointments had to leave me alone. On Wednesday Brother Smith came to my rescue, staying until Saturday, when I was again left alone. Yet lasting good has been done here: the church has been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and souls made happy. Several mourners were left at the altar, crying "What shall I do?" May God still pour out his blessings upon this people. I will begin a meeting eight miles from here in a few days. Will write you again. May God prosper the ADVOCATE.

—We find in the San Antonio *Herald*, of the 25th inst., the following account of a meeting on the Medina. We have pleasant recollections of a meeting in that vicinity which we attended years ago:

In company with a pleasant crowd of ladies, gentlemen, and children we went to Oak Island Church on Sunday last. The regular quarterly meeting was going on, and our old-time friend, Rev. John S. Gillett, occupied the sacred desk. No man in Western Texas is more highly respected than Rev. Mr. Gillett, and few, if any, can preach a better sermon.

The good people of the neighborhood have completed a very nice hard rock church, capable of holding nearly as many people as the Methodist Church in this city, and on this occasion it was comfortably full. The sermon was plain and practical and carried conviction to the hearts of most of the hearers.

After service "our crowd" adjourned to the river and "camped." After a short rest dinner was spread on a tablecloth, and, after a ride of fifteen or more miles, we can safely say it was relished by every one.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Tennessee Conference held its session in the McKendree Church,

Nashville, Oct. 16-23, Bishop Doggett presiding, Dr. Young Secretary. The report of the statistics furnished the Nashville *Advocate* gives us the following figures:

White members, 38,619; increase, 2160. Colored, 53; decrease, 97. Local preachers, 307; decrease, 10. Adults baptized, 2950; infants, 1118. Sunday-schools, 351; decrease, 5. Teachers, 2007; decrease, 25. Scholars, 17,388; increase, 369. Volumes in library, 29,231. Necessary for claimants, \$3000; collected, \$2287.85. Collected for Missions, \$5520.21; for Bishops, \$1719.50.

The increase in membership is encouraging, and the Sunday-school report shows the interest felt in that work by our church in Tennessee. The conference took favorable action respecting the Central University. Among the visitors present we note the name of Brother Duval, of West Texas Conference. Among the appointments we observe the name of John W. Hanner, Jr. It must make the heart of the preacher glad to see his son taking his place in the line of battle. Among the transfers we find the name of James R. Randall, to the Northwest Texas Conference. Three of the preachers had died during the year, viz: James A. Walker, J. A. Jones, and S. L. Orman. The memorial services, at which Dr. McFerrin presided, were reported as particularly solemn and impressive.

—The St. Louis Conference met at Arcadia, Oct. 16-20, Bishop Pierce in the chair, Rev. L. M. Lewis, Secretary. We remark with pleasure the return of our old friend, Brother L. M. Lewis, to the ranks of the regular work. He is in charge of First Church, St. Louis. Rev. S. C. Littlepage is transferred to the Northwest Texas Conference. The statistical report sums up as follows:

White members, 9984; increase, 42; colored members, none; decrease, 12; local preachers, 95; increase, 1. Infants baptized, 524; adults, 690. Sunday-schools, 71; teachers, 618; scholars, 3096. Necessary for claimants, \$3200; collected, \$955.08; for Missions, \$1519.90.

—The Pacific Conference held its session at Santa Rosa, Oct. 2-8, Bishop McTyeire presiding. The minutes show the following statistical report:

White members, 3195; increase 80; colored, 7; increase, 7; local preachers, 54; decrease, 2; baptized—infants, 204; adults, 131; Sunday-schools, 61; teachers, 461; scholars, 2389. Necessary for claimants, \$1000; collected, \$792; for Missions, \$1023.

The name of W. R. Gober was struck from the roll. The session is reported as harmonious, and the members, both clerical and lay, full of hope and enterprise. Every interest has advanced; churches have been built, parsonages repaired, and the Sunday-school work well sustained. The transfers were hailed with joy, but more are needed.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—It was stated at the fifth annual commencement of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Boston that five years ago the number of students was 32, the next year there were 44, the next, 59, the next, 81, and last year there were 94. This is certainly an encouraging increase.

## EPISCOPAL.

—In Richmond, Virginia, there are

seven Episcopal Churches and eight clergymen.

—Rev. J. A. Penneman, rector of the Episcopal Church at Summit, New Jersey, has recently united with the Roman Catholic Church, and was baptized Oct. 6th.

—The corner-stone of an Episcopal church was laid at Paris, Texas, September 9th.

—Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is appealing for aid in Philadelphia to build three churches in Tennessee. That State has but forty preachers and mission stations.

—Mr. Purchas, the ritualistic champion, died recently at his home, in Brighton. In theory, Mr. Purchas did not push his ritualistic ideas beyond those advocated by Mr. Bennett; but as the ecclesiastical authorities of the church in the case of the latter gentleman decided that it was lawful to teach ritualistic theories, but unlawful to put them in practice, hence, while Bennett was cleared with only the shadow of an ecclesiastical censure resting upon him, Purchas was found guilty of unlawful acts, forbidden to continue them, and fined to the full amount of the costs of the trial. He refused to abide by the decision, and his property was subjected to execution and his church closed by the constables. He was true to his theory to the last, and, though suspended from the ministry, still administered the services according to his ritualistic notions.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Synod of Texas meets at Palestine, Texas, November 7th, at 11 A. M. The Synod embraces the entire State, and will exhibit the ministerial force at work in this field, as well as a large and influential lay representation in the eldership.

—The *Christian Observer* reports an interesting work at Columbia, Tennessee. At its recent communion meeting, seventeen persons, mostly members of the Sunday-school, were admitted into the communion of the church. During the past five years, the church has steadily increased in numbers and spirituality.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—The membership of the Presbyterian Church increased last year 17 per cent. in California. As the increase in population was but 5 per cent., this increase indicates the vitality of the Presbyterian Church in that section. The present number of Presbyterians on the Pacific coast is 5300.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in San Francisco is holding what is termed "praise services." The singing is led by a few brass instruments, and only familiar hymns are sung, in which the whole assembly join with fervor. They draw large congregations, and it is said the power of music often shows itself in the deep feeling displayed.

—A Congregational Church in Adrian, Michigan, is said to have called to its pastoral charge Rev. W. S. Welch, a Universalist. How may two walk together unless they agree?

## BAPTIST.

—The Convention held at Babylon, Long Island, after an animated debate

on the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the action of Rev. Drs. Hyatt Smith and Geo. F. Pentecost respecting their alleged irregularities concerning close communion, resulted in the tabling of the question by a vote of 34 to 24. This is evidently a triumph of these ministers who appear to represent the open communion party in the Baptist Church.

—In England and Wales there are 300 churches, of not more than twenty-five members each; 1040 of 25 to 100; 846 of 100 to 250; 140 of 250 to 500; and 32 of more than 500 members.

—The Seventh Day Baptist General Conference met in September in Southamptton, Illinois. As this was the two hundredth anniversary of the institution, they resolved to raise a memorial fund of \$100,000. The chief object recommended for support by this money was the educational fund. Fraternal courtesies were exchanged with the Seventh Day Adventists. The latter body was represented as earnest and self-sacrificing in its work. One-tenth of all incomes is regarded by them as sacred to the Lord, while many make a larger contribution. They have not admitted the question of open communion as a debatable question, or, as they state it, the question whether a "commandment-keeper can commune with a commandment-breaker, though he follows his practice in ignorance and unbelief." As there are but 7000 Seventh Day Baptists in the land, the inference is that the Gospel has made but little progress toward bringing the world under the influence of the true faith.

## JEWISH.

—A writer in the *Jewish Chronicle* makes calculations which bring him to the conclusion that in 1880 the nationality of Israel will be re-established. It is evident from this that a portion of the Israelites have not abandoned the hope of their literal restoration to the land of their fathers.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—Vigorous efforts are being made in Scotland to supply the destitute portions of its large towns and cities with the Gospel. All denominations share this labor. A large mission field has thus been opened in localities where the Gospel has been preached for centuries.

—A beautiful house of worship has been erected by the Methodists in Melbourne, Australia, for the Chinese. The front bears the inscription: "The House of the Sound of Peace."

—An organ has been ordered for St. Johns M. E. Church, South, in Galveston. It will be one of the finest in the State.

—The union concert of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Sunday-schools was held in the lecture room of St. Johns Church on the 27th ult. The spacious room was crowded by children and grown-up people. They listened to appropriate addresses from the pastors of the churches, and Bro. Stewart, Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school. The singing was pronounced by competent judges equal, if not superior, to any they ever heard from the Galveston schools. We are glad to note these tokens of the interest our churches and people feel in the Sunday-school work.

## Miscellany.

## Church Newspapers.

It is interesting to note the disposition of Christian denominations toward each other, as it is shown in their respective periodicals. Every week brings to our office a huge pile of religious "exchanges;" of which the unsectarian papers could be counted on one's fingers. In looking them over, we are struck with some general facts as to the spirit of various Christian bodies.

The Roman Catholic papers give no uncertain sound as to their fellow-Christians. They know nothing about any fellow-Christians except fellow-Catholics. To Protestantism, in every form and of every shade, they are hostile to the last degree. They pour unspeakable contempt on the claim of kinship maintained by High Churchmen. They delight to include every variety of their opponents under the comprehensive term, "infidel." The unfairness of Protestant controversialists is perhaps their favorite topic. To any intimation of unfairness on their own part, the reply is prompt: "Catholicism is true; Protestantism is false; and truth can keep no terms with falsehood!" The delicious self-confidence of these brethren exceeds anything we know. Being so sure of themselves, they ought to be a little tender and pitiful toward us poor fellows who are going to the bad, straight and sure. But, not a bit of it! Red-hot shot, vitriol and cayenne pepper are the best they will vouchsafe to any of us.

Seriously, to one who is sincerely looking in every quarter for some ground of sympathy, some single point at least where a friendly "Godspeed" can be exchanged, this perpetual war-whoop is a little discouraging. But it suggests a state of things which is far from discouraging. The motive to this bitter and ceaseless warfare is the extreme strait in which those who maintain it find themselves placed. In this country, every influence conspires to enlighten and educate the masses—in other words, to overthrow Roman Catholicism. Intelligence, freedom and charity are in the very air of America. Of the people whom these papers address, a large part are in the families of Protestants, or in other close relations with them. They learn to respect the character of these "heretics," to like and to trust them, and to feel that their religion cannot be such a bad thing. Catholic children study and play in the same schools with Protestants. Not all the fulminations of the church, not all the declamation of prelates in pulpit and sanctuary, can seriously check the tide which lifts every part of the American people toward education and liberty and tolerance;—toward the very things which Pius Ninth declares most dangerous to his church. And hence the sound and fury of its newspaper champions; which will accomplish little, and only shows how great an emergency is upon them.

The many newspapers of the great Methodist Church are largely taken up, as is natural, with the family affairs of their own vast communion. But for the most part they express only friendship for other Christian bodies. The Roman Catholics are to be excepted; for when our Methodist brethren get any leisure from their own good times, they like well to throw a stone or two at Rome. Barring this, and a little skirmishing between the regular "church" press and the independents, the Methodist papers generally have something better than fighting to attend to. They love their own church, but think no harm of others.

What downright, uncompromising fellows those Baptists are! We always enjoy their company. They have

Puritan blood in them—Puritan freedom and fidelity, and a certain Puritan liking for an occasional hearty tussle with an adversary. Get one of them planted on a good square text, one with *baptizo* in it—and you shall see a stalwart fighter! But, judged by their newspapers, or in any other way, they are in large and vital sympathy with the other evangelical denominations. Their one sharp line of division, the communion scruple—gives the shepherd of the flock some trouble, for the sheep have a most unruly tendency to break over it; and some of the shepherds make common cause with them. But, at most, the separation between the Baptists and the other denominations is greater in appearance than in reality.

The case is different when we turn to the Episcopalians. When we take up their journals, we are in another atmosphere. The topics, the diction, the fundamental ideas, are essentially different from those of their contemporaries. They recognize almost as little kinship with the other sects as do the Roman Catholics. You will find in them, for one word of news about all the other American churches, ten about the Church of England, and twenty about the American Episcopal Church. Their theological discussions rest on ground so different from that generally accepted in the community, that they are hardly intelligible to most readers. The Baptist and his opponent can at least understand each other; so can the Calvinist and the Methodist; so can the Unitarian and the Trinitarian. But the "Church" paper assumes, as axiomatic, principles which, to the religious community at large, are not only unacceptable, but totally unfamiliar. We should except from these remarks the Low Church journals; but they fully apply to most of the "Moderate," as well as the High Church papers. It is to us matter for genuine regret that a church with so much that is admirable is so largely isolated from sister churches, which could learn from her and teach her with great mutual benefit. Of the exceptions among its journals we must especially note *Church and State*, which manifests a union of catholicity and earnestness equally rare and delightful.—*Christian Union*.

## A Wonderful Transformation.

Take an ounce of the blackest slime of a beaten footpath on a rainy day, near a manufacturing town. That slime we shall find, in most cases, composed of clay, (or brick dust, which is burnt clay,) mixed with soot, a little sand and water. \* \* \* Let us suppose that this ounce of mud is left in perfect rest, and that its elements gather together like to like, so that their atoms may get into the closest relations possible. Let the clay begin. Ridding itself of all foreign substance, it gradually becomes a white earth, beautiful and fit, with the help of congealing fire, to be made into finest porcelain, and to be kept in king's palaces. But such artificial consistence is not its best. Leave it still quiet, to follow its own instinct of unity, and it becomes not only white, but clear; not only clear, but hard; not only clear and hard, but so set that it can deal with light in a wonderful way, and gather out of it the loveliest blue rays only; refusing the rest. We call it then a sapphire.

Such being the consummation of the clay, we give a similar permission of quiet to the sand. It also becomes, first, a white earth; then, proceeds to grow clear and hard, and at last arranges itself into mysterious, infinitely fine, parallel lines, which have the power of reflecting, not merely the blue rays, but the blue, green, purple and red rays, in the greatest beauty in which they can be seen through any hard material whatever. We call it an opal.

Next in order, the soot sets to work. It cannot make itself white at first, but instead of being discouraged, it tries harder and harder, and comes out clear at last, and the hardest thing in the world; and, for the blackness that it had, obtains in exchange, the power of reflecting all the rays of the sun at once, in the vividest blaze that any solid thing can shoot. We call it then a diamond.

Last of all, the water purifies or unites itself, contented enough if it only reaches the form of a dewdrop; but, if we insist on its proceedings to a more perfect consistence, it crystallizes into the shape of a star.

And for the ounce of slime we had \* \* \* we have a sapphire, an opal, and a diamond set in the midst of a star of snow.

If such beautiful and glorious transformations can take place in mere matter, through the ordinary operation of the laws which God has appointed, what will the transformation be in man, who has a soul and an intellect as well as a body, and on whose behalf God has interposed, and will yet interpose, in so mighty and marvelous a manner?—*Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust*.

## Northern Africa.

Rohlf's, the famous German explorer of Africa, has lately been entertaining and instructing his countrymen in Berlin by a series of popular lectures on his explorations of Northern Africa, which, he thinks, with proper treatment, might again be turned into the paradise that some portions of it were under the Carthaginians and Romans. He has found on the Gulf of Sidra, west of Tripoli, the site of the garden of the Hesperides and the river of Lethe, and he has a strong desire to see his countrymen eating the golden apples so famous in ancient history. He declares that Central Africa is as rich as India, and that a grand highway to the Kingdom of Soudan might easily be constructed across the desert from a port to be established on the site of ancient Carthage. He would encourage German immigration thither, and thus found an independent colony that might in time be a nucleus for operations that would turn all Central Africa into a German India. To this end the Germans have already a strong foothold in the friendship now existing between the Emperor William and his sable majesty of Soudan, to whom the German ruler recently sent some magnificent presents, which were received with all the pomp and circumstance that the African monarch could command. Bismarck and all his countrymen are said to be listening most seriously to these stories and suggestions, and are beginning to feel that their mission is to regenerate Africa and open it to the civilized world. This would be a great task, but the Germans understand Africa thoroughly, for their scholars and geographers have been quietly exploring it for twenty years, and are now no strangers to its hidden recesses and its secluded treasures.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

DISCOVERIES OF THE MICROSCOPE. Lowenbock tells of an insect seen with the microscope, of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a common grain of sand. Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves, flowers and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a single scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings sweat forces itself out like water through a sieve. The mites make five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The Falls county court-house was burnt the 20th ult.

The grasshopper has appeared in the Colorado mountains.

The Texas Pacific, west of Dallas, is being graded rapidly.

The first good rain in four months fell recently in Robertson county.

Grasshoppers in clouds were seen passing southward over Bexar county the 29th.

The Denton *Monitor* exults in the certainty of railroad connection with that point.

There has been no rain in Smith county for four months, yet the cribs are full of corn.

The work on the Narrow Gauge Railroad from Houston to San Antonio will begin shortly.

The Dallas *News* says the city is filling up so fast that boarding or residences are hard to find.

Sherman is wide-awake, as a result of the presence of the Trans-Continental headquarters there.

The Waco *Examiner* reports shipments of cotton from that prosperous town as proceeding in lively style.

The street railroad in Dallas will be completed in December. This thriving inland city is moving ahead handsomely.

The Waco *Register* reports a fine rain in that region, which will enable the farmers to get in their fall wheat.

Several skirmishes between minutemen and the Indians are reported. If let alone, the frontier will take care of itself.

The gin-house of J. Culberson, near Waxahachie, was burned a few days ago. Loss of gin-house and cotton, \$3500.

A pecan tree has been found in Navarro county measuring twenty-three feet in girth three feet from the ground.

Last year 455,901 head of Texas cattle passed through Caldwell, Kansas, and up to October 21, 341,925 have passed through the same point.

The Sherman *Patriot* says the premium given for the best yield of corn was awarded to W. N. Watkins, whose land yielded ninety-four bushels per acre.

The bridge over the Big Brazos in Robertson county is fast approaching completion. Such improvements enhance the value of property in the vicinity.

One hundred and thirty-six immigrants passed through our city last week on their way to Alleyton, Columbus, Brenham, Chappell Hill, Burton and Dallas.

The Waco *Advance* reports the pecan crop plentiful in McLennan county. It says two men can gather four bushels per day, which will average \$2 50 per bushel.

The Sherman *Patriot* learns that a new depot of the M., K. & T. R. R. will be established at Caddo Hills, near Blue Creek, Chickasaw Nation. It is stated that the trains were to commence running from Caddo Hills northwest about the 20th ult.

The Superintendent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad pronounces the castings made at Kelly's foundry, Jefferson, Texas, far superior to any we have received from St. Louis. The *Times* says they are made from a mixture of G. A. Kelly's cold-blast, charcoal iron and Scotch pig.

The Sherman *Patriot* learns that a constant stream of immigrant wagons has been crossing Red River at the ferries north of Sherman for weeks past. They are said to be well provided with teams and means with which to settle themselves. Many are finding homes in Grayson and adjacent counties.

## Correspondence.

## Texas Type of Morals.

"We have (writes a resident of Northern Texas) a population of about four thousand. There are twenty mercantile houses, every one of which, with the exception of one, sells liquor. There are also eleven drinking saloons. There are saloons and ten-pin alleys kept expressly for the freedman, and all are kept running day and night, Sabbath not excepted, with billiards, cards, and music, and every attraction that Satan can invent to allure and decoy the unwary. Profanity the most disgusting and offensive to the sensitive ear of Christians is heard constantly from the lips of those from whom you would expect better things. The Sabbath is desecrated by sporting, riding, driving, and gymnasium exercises. Quarrels and murders are of frequent occurrence. Men have been shot down in the streets for a few dollars. The country is in a terribly demoralized condition.

"Although there are three churches here, their congregations are very meagre, often not exceeding from twelve to twenty hearers. They are not working churches, and the members are liquor dealers and several of them saloon keepers. It would be strange if such churches could exercise any marked influence for good in the community. There are a few Presbyterians, twenty members, who have deeply felt the necessity of some more efficient means for suppressing and rolling back the tide of iniquity that is flooding the land. They have organized a church and established a Sabbath-school, and are striving to do all that they can, but are utterly unable, being too poor to make any approach towards building a house of worship. They can, perhaps, raise money (say five hundred dollars) to purchase a lot. The ladies have formed themselves into a sewing society to do what they can to help themselves.

"In their extremity they appeal to the Christians of the North, knowing there are and always have been Christians who seek opportunity to do good with their money, and ever ready to give when they are satisfied their money will contribute to the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior. The tide of immigration is rapidly flowing in upon the State, and there is a pressing necessity for every good influence that can possibly be brought to bear upon the present demoralized condition of the community.

"Any contributions that may be made to this object may be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, Steubenville, Ohio, or to the Rev. Dr. W. T. Breed, of Philadelphia, who will see that it is forwarded to its proper destination."

MR. EDITOR—I send you the above slip, which is taken from the *New York Observer*, for republication in your paper, in the hope thereby to elicit from some quarter answers to a few questions which have arisen in my mind on reading it.

Firstly. My curiosity is greatly excited to know which of the few towns in Northern Texas, of size corresponding to the description, will recognize the description as correct; for I confess I had (until I read the above) no idea that any town of four thousand inhabitants in Northern Texas, or of any number of inhabitants in any part of Texas, was such a pandemonium as is there depicted.

Secondly. I have a great curiosity to know in which of our Texas Conferences this unfortunate town is situated, so as, if possible, to clear our skirts of the charge of having left a town of four thousand inhabitants in such a condition of moral destitution, without any attempt at giving relief. True, it is said there are three churches there, but they are described as "not work-

ing churches, and the members are liquor dealers and some of them saloon keepers;" but as these are not characteristics of the Methodist Church, I take it for granted that neither of these churches, whatever else it may be, is Methodist.

Thirdly. I have a great curiosity to know what town of four thousand inhabitants in Northern Texas furnishes to three churches established therein congregations amounting in the maximum aggregate to twenty persons to each, or sixty in all; and is so niggardly, that "a few Presbyterians, twenty in number," who "are utterly unable, being too poor, to make any approach towards building a house of worship," find no helping hand extended to them in their great extremity, and are compelled to call on "the Christians of the North" for substantial aid. Shame to that town in Northern Texas, if these things are true!

Lastly. I am curious to know if the key to this mystery is to be found in the two last paragraphs of the article in question; and whether the desire to move strongly the sympathies of "the Christians of the North" has not caused the writer (possibly without the intention of willful exaggeration) to tell things at least as strongly as they exist, and perhaps to forget to mention some little matters which might tone down the horrors of the picture he has drawn of that town of Northern Texas, having a population of about four thousand.

BRANDON.

## Educational Aid Society.

MR. EDITOR—Enclosed please find a copy of the constitution of the "Educational Aid Society," intended for the preachers of the Texas Annual Conference, and others who are disposed to promote the objects stated.

Early last year constitutions and certificates of membership were sent to all the Presiding Elders, but we do not think it amiss to publish the constitution again in the *ADVOCATE*.

Not long since you published that Col. Morgan L. Smith was educating twenty young men, with his own funds, for the ministry of the Baptist Church. What are we doing for that cause? Can you not give us an editorial on the subject? I have not time to "write up" the subject as might be expected of the Secretary.

Yours truly,

B. D. DASHIELL.

CHAPPELL HILL, Oct. 25, 1872.

## CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This society shall be known as the ——— Educational Aid Society of the ——— Auxiliary to the Parent Educational Aid Society of the Texas Conference, and shall have for its object the assistance of young men preparing for the ministry, and the education of the sons of itinerant preachers.

ARTICLE II. The officers shall consist of a President and Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE III. Any person may become a member of this society by the payment of the following sums: Adult males, \$1 00; females, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; which shall entitle them to a certificate of membership.

ARTICLE IV. The Secretary and Treasurer shall draw up an annual statement of the operations of the society, to be transmitted, with the funds collected during the year, to the Parent Society.

ARTICLE V. The anniversary of the society shall be celebrated by addresses on the subject of education, with such other exercises as may be appropriate.

## The Baptism.

We had just returned from camp-meeting, where the Spirit of God was gloriously manifested in the conversion of many souls. On Sabbath Brother B ———, our Presiding Elder, delivered

a most convincing sermon on *Infant Baptism*. I have scarcely ever heard the subject so clearly demonstrated in so short a time. Many who had before been wavering, now boldly proclaimed that they were fully convinced that infant baptism is a Scriptural doctrine. Would that our ministers felt more deeply the necessity of explaining our church doctrines to the laity, who have not the time to search for themselves, and who expect their pastors to do this work for them.

During the ensuing week, my husband received a note requesting him to baptize the family of my brother-in-law. The Sabbath (the appropriate day) appointed for the ceremony dawned bright and cloudless. We took our little ones, already consecrated to God by holy baptism, and wended our way towards the little cottage, where the gray-haired grandfather and grandmother, with a few relatives and friends, had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Four interesting little boys and a sweet little girl, together with the infant son of a sister, were dedicated to the Lord by our holy baptism. A solemn awe seemed to pervade the place; emotion, too deep for utterance, thrilled our hearts; and as one by one their names were called, and the solemn invocation pronounced, our prayers ascended as one that these little ones might become heirs of salvation. But when the name of the little girl was pronounced, it was almost too much for my full heart. Do you not love the name of *Mary*? It is doubly dear to me: the name of my sainted mother, as well as the mother of my Savior.

Bless God for a church that takes in the little ones!

E. HELENA GILLESPIE.

## Letter from St. Louis.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21, 1872.)

The weather is remarkably warm and pleasant here for this season of the year—almost like summer. The atmosphere presents that hazy, smoky appearance which we sometimes see in Texas when our prairies are on fire in the fall of the year.

St. Louis is a live place; business is active and the merchants are doing a thriving trade. There is no kind of doubt but this is one of the most flourishing inland cities in the United States. There is no reason why the present site of the city might not have been anywhere thirty or forty miles above or below this, only that it happened to begin here, and the concentration of capital and a rich surrounding country have made it what it is.

The building of the bridge across the Mississippi at this point is a triumph of art never before achieved. It has four piers built of granite, two in the midst of the river and one on each bank. They are built on a rock foundation sixty and ninety feet below the bed of the river. The arches from pier to pier will span a distance of 525 feet each.

I had the pleasure of hearing Bishop Marvin last Sunday at St. John's. His subject was the parable of the pounds. His elaboration of the central idea, the absorption of all mental forces, the tendency of increase when active and of decrease when idle, was plain, pointed, and presented in a masterly way. But the Bishop on this occasion was not what we are accustomed to hear from him in Texas. The fact of the matter is he is our property, and he ought to reside in Texas.

I am stopping, as you see by this heading, at the Southern Hotel, the best in the city. It is headquarters for the Texas travel. It is first class in all its appointments.

The St. Louis Conference closed its session at Arcadia this morning.

J. K. STREET.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

An experienced farmer says that it will pay to select his corn when husked, laying aside the inferior ears for the hogs, and feeding the best corn to his horses. Many of the diseases of horses originate in bad corn. None but the soundest and best matured ears should be fed them. The inferior corn, soaked and fed to hogs on hard ground instead of in the mud where they wallow, will make good meat.

When farmers raise oats for home consumption, they will learn that it is healthier food than corn. It is not so heating in summer as corn, and furnishes at once solid food and fodder, or, in farmers' parlance, roughness, which is essential to their health.

Horses are susceptible to changes of weather as well as men. Shelter against the sudden changes of weather in the fall and exposure to sleet in winter, will pay. A horse will appreciate a warm, dry shed during a wet norther as highly as his owner does his black-jack fire or feather-bed.

A successful wheat raiser says: Plow early and keep the land clean. By clearing the land of all green substance two or three weeks before sowing, the insects will be driven off. Sow the wheat thick enough to occupy the whole land to the exclusion of weeds.

A writer in the *Rural Home* advises that the culture of corn land for spring grain should commence early in the fall, in order to destroy the weeds, which will otherwise seed the ground and prove a pest to the wheat crop the following year.

## WASTE BASKET.

The Oldest Anchorite—Hope.

Are "spirit rappings" provided by "tap-stirs?"

If you wish for "Heart's-ease" never look to "Marrygold."

The Most Curious Thing—A woman not being curious.

He whose soul does not sing need not try to do it with his throat.

When is the weather favorable to haymaking? When it "rains pitchforks."

In giving a man the "cold shoulder," do you "cut" him when you meet him?

Has the "tide of events" anything to do with the "current of public opinion?"

Promise of marriage is like precious china—a man has so much to pay for its breakage.

The lady who was nearly killed by the accidental discharge of her duty is slowly recovering.

A sour-minded bachelor is like the small-pox—he will pick holes in the prettiest face.

Won't it be necessary to consult the celebrated "Miles' boy" as to when you've had a "sixpenny ride?"

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS. The machinery of a cotton mill in general goes like clock work, but this is not the case when the hands strike.

AN APPROPRIATE AMENDMENT. Seeing how extremely difficult it is to get a complaint listened to at almost any postoffice, we think the old simile, "As deaf as a post," might very suitably be altered into, "As deaf as a post-master."

SUSPICION.—The generality of suspicious persons are more irritated than gratified at discovering innocence in the individual whom they have prejudged to have been guilty.

Our Monthlies for November.

AT EVENING TIME.

The old nest swings on the leafless tree,  
The red sun sets in the west;  
I think that like two brown birds are we,  
Left last in the empty nest.

All the young ones are afar and away,  
Each sings with his chosen mate;  
Twilight is closing our lightsome day,  
Though the crimson flush lasts late.

'Tis a trembling step comes down the path  
You could erst so lightly tread;  
Changed is our thought of the grave old earth  
That is keeping in trust our dead.

O comely face! that I knew so fair;  
Soft cheeks, that are sunken now,  
I love the gray in your faded hair,  
The lines on your thoughtful brow.

The past grows a book to understand,  
The future has gifts to bring,  
As I sit by the fire and hold your hand,  
And finger the worn gold ring.

My own true wife, who is dearest now  
For all that the years resign—  
For the timid love, for the spoken vow,  
For the home that was yours and mine;

For hopes we shared, and for tears we shed,  
For comfort in days o'ercast;  
For the trust that we held to meet our dead,  
When the shades of life are past.

Griefs that are over left us a gift,  
They lit us a lamp of light;  
Soon shall God's sunshine clear through the lift,  
And there shall be no more night.

Close to my side, dear wife that I love,  
With your thin hand fast in mine;  
So will we wait for the light above,  
Till the morning star shall shine.

Chambers' Journal.

George Eliot.

But the sympathies of George Eliot reach out from the slow movement of the village, from the inharmonious stir of the manufacturing town, from the hall farm, and from the bar of the Rainbow Inn to the large interests of collective humanity. The heart is allied with a vigorous intellect, the characteristics of which are its need of clearness, precision, and its habitual turn for generalization. Words which come peeling from "a glimmering limit far withdrawn," words "in a tongue no man can understand," do not greatly arouse the curiosity of George Eliot. Other teachers would fain lighten the burden of the mystery by showing us that good comes out of evil. George Eliot prefers to urge, with a force which we cannot resist, the plain and dreadful truth that evil comes out of evil—"whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." No vista of a future life, no array of supernatural powers stationed in the heavens, and about to intervene in the affairs of man, lead her gaze away from the stern, undeniable facts of the actual world. "Our deeds are like children that are born to us; they live and act apart from our will. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds never; they have an indestructible life both in and out of our consciousness." Other teachers transfigure and transmute human joys and sorrows, fears and hopes, loves and hatreds, with light from a spiritual world; the sufferings of the present time are made radiant with the coming of the glory which shall be revealed in us; in George Eliot's writings it is the common light of day that falls upon our actions and our sufferings; but each act, and each sorrow, is dignified and made important by the consciousness of that larger life of which they form a part—the life of our whole race, descending from the past, progressing into the future, surrounding us at this moment on every side.—*Contemporary Review.*

The Dikes of Holland.

Every country has its skeleton; in South America, earthquakes; in Louisiana, yellow fever; in Italy, Vesuvius; and in Holland it is water. The giant ocean leans against the land with all his might. The Zuyder Zee was once dry land, and the gulf of Dollard once had forty-four villages

where the water now heaves and swells over the ground. At one inundation of the Zuyder Zee eighty thousand souls were engulfed. These floods are rarer now, owing to superior science in the construction of dikes; for in one thing—to give Dutchmen their due—the management of water, they excel all other peoples. To construct the magnificent docks of Liverpool is only a question of money, for it is simply laying one stone on top of another; but to construct a barricade against the sea, with a comparatively insignificant amount of money, along an extended line of coast on the south, west and north, requires both patience and ingenuity. The reed is a frail thing to lean upon, but Holland does it, and the reed saves her. The switch is nothing of itself, but bound together with its fellows, it becomes the bulwark of conservation. The sea is a sapper who labors day and night to work his way into the dikes, and these switches bundled together are thrust down at a certain angle at the edge, to intercept his operations. The cunning Dutchman here presses his enemy into his service, for the sea by the action of the waves throws up the sand against the bundles and into the interstices, making the whole stronger and more compact. The man behind these barricades of switch and sand was obliged to learn how to cope with the sea or die. Through lessons of disaster and his extraordinary patience at last he found a method, and to-day he stands with his foot on the vanquished. Not yet altogether vanquished, for on tempest nights the sea rises with an angry roar to resume the fight, and it requires all the Dutchman's vigilance and stubbornness to keep him from leaping the bulwarks and boarding the country.—*Galaxy.*

A Characteristic Exhibitor.

Ten or twelve years ago a group of very fine bears was exhibited in New York by "Old Adams," a celebrated hunter and trapper, dead now for some years past. This man was in himself a show nearly as strange as the beasts exhibited by him. He was a spare but well-knit man, apparently about fifty years of age at the time of which I speak. His face, hardened by long exposure to the Rocky Mountain storms, reminded one in its texture and color of a parchment mask, through slits in which, as it were, two beady black eyes gleamed with smouldering fire from beneath the shade of a pair of bushy eyebrows; and it would have puzzled the most adroit even of those barbers who announce that they cut hair "to suit the countenance," to put into anything like form the matted locks of his wild hair and beard, which were long and of an ashy-white hue. When exhibiting his animals, Old Adams used to appear in his hunter's costume of buckskin coat and leggings, the blood-stains that had dried into which gave evidence of many fierce conflicts with such ferocious creatures as are to be encountered in the gulches and canons of the mountains. This man, who seemed to be gifted with an uncommon influence over wild animals, had brought some of his bears to a remarkable degree of docility. One old she-bear of great size, captured by him when young, used to carry his pack for him, he said, during his expeditions over the mountains, and he had slept many a night with his head pillowed upon her shaggy hide. These bears would sometimes rebel, however, and during their stay in New York it was no unusual thing to see Old Adams, with his clothes sadly rent, his hands gashed and torn, and sometimes with one arm in a sling, making his way with gloomy but victorious looks to the office of a surgeon, whose services he always called into requisition when he had come out lacerated after a "free fight" with his bears.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Our Prairies and Forests.

Prof. Lapham, of the United States Telegraph Service, has drawn up a report on the great forest-fires of last year, some of which penetrated even into the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and he shows that the great prairies of the Far West have been produced and are extended by these fires, aided by the operations of nature. In those regions the autumn months are exceedingly dry, with prevalence of southwest winds. "These conditions of climate," says the professor, "have existed for ages, and hence the normal condition of the great western plains is that of prairie; and so long as these causes exist, this region must always remain in this condition, unless changed by ingenious and persistently applied devices of art." At present, a constant struggle goes on where prairie and forest meet; and generally it is the forest which gives way, and border towns and villages also, and the prairie grows bigger. A system of give and take may be said to prevail; in a wet autumn the forest holds its own, perhaps encroaches a little on the prairie; but in a dry season the fires assert their supremacy, and as they kill the roots of everything except prairie grass, the extension of prairie-land naturally follows. But, as Prof. Lapham says, the prairie soil is as well suited for the growth of trees as the forest-land is; and if some united and enforced endeavor were made, millions of acres might be covered with grateful shade, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere would be mitigated, and the well-founded apprehensions that now prevail as regards a scarcity of timber would be effectually removed.—*Eclitic.*

The Badger.

If our readers never saw a Badger, it will be worth while to describe this—premising that the American Badger differs from that of Europe; from the Indian Badger, and the Anakuma Badger of Japan—the European being the most important to commerce, and furnishing 53,000 skins to the fur trade, out of the 55,000, which are the complement of the fur markets. Well, then, this American Badger measured nearly two feet four inches, from the snout to the end of the tail, which is a very niggardly appendage. The snout was a good deal rounder, and the fore-feet were also longer, in proportion, and the tail was more niggardly in its measurement, than the niggardly tail of the same European animal. It differs from it, also, in fur, color and quality. We found the back covered with hair that was dark gray at the roots, as Audubon describes it; and then, for two-thirds of its length, it was stained with a light yellow, and the rest part was black, tipped with white, in broad edges, giving to it a hoary gray appearance. The eyes were of a diamond lustre, and burned whatever they looked upon, and were as black as a starless midnight. A distinctive mark of the species consisted in a white belt, which ran from the snout across the forehead, and so down along the neck to the shoulders, which, in the example we speak of, were broad and muscular. A dull, almost dirty white, painted the chin and throat of our nabob, and he carried his body on four legs colored like burnt Sienna.—*The Aldine.*

Stonehenge.

Had our ancestors been as wise and provident as they might have been, even so late as three centuries ago, these singular remnants of a dead religion and a worn-out civilization might have been made national property, and preserved at the national expense from the hands of the spoiler. But this unfortunately was not done, and of the great temples of Avebury and Stonehenge,

but little now remains to testify to the Titanic architecture of the people who inhabited the British Isles a thousand years before the invading hosts of Julius Cæsar set foot upon the shore. The Avebury stones have suffered greatly from the depredations of the Wiltshire farmers and proprietors. In the year 1648, when John Aubrey, the antiquary, visited the place, he counted sixty-three of the pillars still standing within the circular trench. In 1720, Dr. Stukeley found only twenty-three remaining; and in 1812, Sir Richard Hoare found but seventeen. At present only two monoliths of the great western avenue are standing. The rest have been broken into pieces, and removed—possibly to build pig-sties, possibly to build barns and out-houses for the greedy or unthinking depredators, who never heard of the difference between a Druidical high-priest who lived three thousand years ago, and a clothopper who perpetrated these acts of vandalism the day before yesterday. For some time past, the antiquaries and scholars of Wiltshire and elsewhere have been up in arms to prevent these encroachments—but "may not a man do what he will with his own?" And as the scholars and antiquaries were either unable or unwilling to purchase the land and its precious relics from the legal owners, these latter did as seemed best in their own eyes, and left scholarship and antiquarianism to show their teeth in the approved British fashion—without biting. Fortunately one gentleman with means, the knowledge, and the public spirit, was found to do what ought long ago to have been done by the State. Sir John Lubbock stepped forth to the rescue of Avebury, and by his liberality its monuments will be preserved as they stand—safe from all further danger.—*All the Year Round.*

Ephesus of the Church History.

A few shanties in the midst of the tall grass and weeds of a luxuriant meadow constitute the dirty little town. May not this fertile plain, where the antiquarian is now at work, prove to be the "marsh" improved by time, drained and filled up, on which we know, from authentic history, the vast structure was built, resting on a "foundation made with charcoal rammed, and with fleeces"?

And these huts of broken-down stone walls, and shelters of bushes and wild grass, measure the decline of the once splendid city of marble palaces and theatres and temples; these miserable, ignorant, filthy natives, half Turk, half Arab, are the successors of the philosophers, the scholars, the princely merchants, and the solid men, of the once proudest, most cultivated, and most opulent metropolis of all Asia. "How are the mighty fallen!"

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Thus the multitude shouted, all with one voice, for the space of two hours; and Paul, the preacher of Christ and him crucified, was in mortal peril.

Then her temple was renowned as one of the seven wonders of the world; now none can tell where it stood. Then the image of the goddess set up within the shrine received gifts from kings, and the homage of adoring men; now images of her are seen only in museums of antiquity, and the visitor turns away from their ugliness.

But the new religion, which her worshippers despised, and whose teachers they persecuted and put to death, is become the living and inspiring faith of the most intelligent and most powerful nations on the globe.

Its triumphs in the past declares it to be, unto all generations still to come, the "wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation"—"the same, yesterday and to-day and forever."—*Old and New.*

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, 1872.

## LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

We have sent to all our agents statements of their account 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.

## NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

A letter from Rev. T. W. Hines, of the Northwest Texas Conference, dated Oct. 29, says:

"Our Conference closed a most harmonious session last night. The reunion was delightful. Bishop Keener dispatched business rapidly.

"Tis too late at night to furnish you a list of appointments."

GEORGE MULLER, of Bristol, England, intimates his intention of uniting his son-in-law, Mr. James Wright, with him in his labors. He has reached his sixty-seventh year, and the weight of time makes it necessary for him to have assistance in his arduous labors. It is to be hoped that he will have in his assistant a man of like spirit. Few men have done as much in a lifetime for their race as George Muller.

THE silver wedding services with which the Plymouth Church celebrated the twenty-fifth year of the relations existing between pastor and church, are about to develop into something more substantial in the shape of a memorial fund of say one hundred thousand dollars, to be employed in building a church or endowing a college. Another proposal is the erection of a magnificent sailors' home in New York, to cost \$250,000. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

AS ANOTHER evidence of the munificence which marks the private charities of the present age, we note the fact that Mr. Josiah Mason, a wealthy steel pen manufacturer of Birmingham, England, has donated property in real estate, valued at \$50,000 in gold, to found a college to give workmen and manufacturers a scientific education. The object is a noble one. Whatever extends the boundaries of human knowledge, tends to the elevation of our race.

THE Catholics of France contributed last year to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling, being only eight thousand pounds less than was contributed during the most prosperous period before the war. This liberality on the part of a people suffering the evils which follow a disastrous war might be accepted as a good example by others, who justify their neglect of religious obligation by pleading the misfortunes of the land.

THE work going on in Spain gives traces of the labors of George Barron, who years ago scattered the Word of Life through that region, and whose account of the Bibles and Gypsies in Spain has been read with interest by thousands in our land. The good seed may lay in the soil during the long winter of superstition and ignorance, but when spring time comes, with its warm sun and genial showers, the husbandman looks out on his green fields and gets ready for the coming harvest.

## NATIONAL BLOOD-LETTING.

We can remember when it was thought an indispensable sanitary measure to bleed almost every one in the spring of the year, or else to drink some depleting teas to thin the blood. It was held by the sage theorist of those days that there was too much blood, too much vitality, that we were too much alive, and must needs be reduced to a lower standard of vitality. But a gracious Providence be thanked that that theory has had its day, and it is now admitted that, according to the Book, "the blood is the life," and that there is but little danger of having too much life. The doctors now most sensibly tell us to take plenty of nutritious food, breathe plenty of fresh, vital air, and take a great deal of out-door exercise.

Now there is still an idea that national life may be too exuberant for health, and that a heavy blood-letting in the shape of an occasional war is essential to national well being. Now we hold that this, like the vernal blood-letting, is all wrong in theory and most hurtful in practice. Of course this theory is held, and we suppose only held, by those who ignore the remedial character of the Gospel. These theorists recognize what, indeed, no observant man can ignore—the depravity of human nature, and the manifold resulting evils; but they do not know what to do in the premises. They see plainly enough that governments, that public opinion and mere mental education are not the remedies for these stupendous evils. They propose therefore the heroic practice of drastic and exhausting remedies or amputations as the only cure—the remedy, indeed, being a far worse form of disease than the disease itself. What an idea, that nations must destroy each other's commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and murder each other's population by tens of thousands, and introduce pillage, fire, pestilence, and famine, in order to secure from each other just and friendly treatment! Has the wisdom of the world's rulers and philosophers no other and no better remedy for the moral and national ills of the world? Alas for humanity, if wisdom died with these shallow thinkers! The wealth and labor that has been wasted in war in the last twenty years would have put a comfortable schoolhouse in every neighborhood on the habitable globe, and would sustain a teacher in each. Further, it would have sent a well-bound copy of the Bible to every destitute family on the globe, and missionaries to every destitute region of the earth. Prevention is always better than cure. The blessed Gospel is the panacea, and the only panacea, for the ills of our wretched world. Let it spread over the earth, let it permeate education, let it purify and elevate public opinion, let it govern legislation and diplomacy, let it go into the manufactories and the mines and sail with the ships on the seas, and the time will come, soon come, when the nations shall learn war no more, but shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and instead of battle-fields shall be fields of smiling corn and vineyards clustered with smiling grapes. Justice, truth, and love shall reign and spread their benign influences over all the habitations of men, and grim and cruel war be known no more.

## LEARNING AND EDUCATION.

The Tabernacle Free College, of which Dr. Talmage is President, was formally opened a few Sabbaths ago with religious exercises. Hon. W. E. Dodge presided, and in his opening speech said that the church had failed to keep pace with the material changes and improvements of the world. The Board of Foreign Missions looked in vain for men to supply the work as it opens. This free lay college was designed to supply this want. They recognized the necessity of a certain number of thoroughly educated men in the work, but while those who will graduate from the college may not be classically, they will be practically educated. This institution and the utterance of the sentiments with which its work for the year was inaugurated are significant. Over a century ago John Wesley realized the fact that a man might be educated for efficient work of the ministry who was not favored with a classical education. The Methodist economy has been built up with this principle engrafted upon it. No people have indicated higher appreciation of the advantages of education, and hence their zeal for the establishment of schools of every grade has commended them to the respect of the enlightened Christian world. If their estimate of higher education has been in error it has been on the side of excess, as their efforts in that direction have sometimes been in advance of the times. Yet with this just regard for learning in all its branches, the distinction between learning and education has never been forgotten. Many of its most efficient preachers, whose labors and their fruit have shown them to be workmen of whom the church was not ashamed, never enjoyed the scholastic advantages of which many of their fellows could boast. In the highest sense of the term they were educated for their work. The man who uses every opportunity which may be opened in his path is receiving precisely that training which will qualify him for that field Providence designs him to occupy. The church acts wisely when it accepts this principle, and while estimating learning at its true value, and employing every agency by which schools of the highest grade can be endowed, it accepts and employs those men whom God thrusts out into the field from apparently unfavorable surroundings.

It is worthy of note that while a tendency is manifest among a portion of our people to depreciate the advantages which may be secured outside the schools in training a minister for his work, that another denomination, which has ever emphasized a classical education as one of the essential qualifications for the pulpit, should recognize the wisdom of the Methodist economy, and open schools in which men who have not enjoyed all the advantages of the schools may be practically educated for their great work.

REV. DONALD MCLEOD has accepted the editorship of *Good Words* in succession of his brother, the late Dr. Norman McLeod, which has been tendered him by the publishers, Messrs. Strahan & Co.

## TEXAS TYPE OF MORALS.

Our readers will find on our sixth page, under the above head, an extract from a letter from some one claiming to be a resident in Northern Texas, which appears in the *New York Observer*, and presents a picture of character and life in a Texas town which our Texas readers will look upon with surprise. We very often meet with such letters in Northern papers, and almost invariably find appended to them an appeal for pecuniary aid. The writers seem to think a slander upon the South is the shortest path to the Northern pocket. We have had occasion to observe, also, that a large number of these communications appear in the Presbyterian papers of that section, and are the production apparently of Presbyterian pens. It is due to the Southern Presbyterian papers to say that we never find such slanders upon Southern life in their columns, and we are satisfied that the writers of these communications are not in genuine sympathy with the Southern Presbyterian Church. It is not strange that the Northern mind should entertain distorted views of the Southern people when such caricatures of town life in Texas as this article from the *Observer* presents is found in so influential a journal. The infliction might be borne patiently, but no remonstrance or correction will be received by the journals which promptly publish these misrepresentations. A letter appeared some time since in the *Interior*, of Chicago, presenting false views of the South, but when a Christian minister of unimpeachable veracity wrote to that journal a correction of those statements his representations were treated with silent contempt. Against the *Christian Union*, though under the editorial charge of Henry Ward Beecher, who is usually more generous than his contemporaries of the Northern press, a similar complaint must be made.

Until a more just and liberal spirit is displayed by Northern religious journals the barriers between the ecclesiastical organizations of the sections must remain.

In answer to some of the pertinent inquiries which our correspondent appends to this letter we will say, that our travels over Texas during the past twenty-five years have made us familiar with many of the towns of Northern Texas, and we know of none to which the description will apply. If such a place can be found between Red River and the Rio Grande, we have yet to make its acquaintance.

A RECENT law has been enacted by the Legislature of Kentucky which provides that, on the affidavit of two respectable citizens, any person who, through excessive use of arsenic, opium, hashish, or any other drug, has become incapable of managing his affairs or controlling his actions, shall be placed under guardianship and in an asylum, as in the case of habitual drunkards or lunatics. This policy is both wise and humane. It affords the unhappy victim of a diseased appetite time to recover. When men or women demonstrate their incapacity to act for themselves, they become the wards of society, which should provide for their wants.



## CASTING PEARLS.

When our Savior spoke of the folly of casting pearls before swine, he did not depreciate the value of the pearls, but reminded us of the stupidity of the swine. Their hoggish nature could not appreciate the value of the gifts contributed to adorn their ungainly bodies, and they would only trample the offering under their hoofs while rooting the garbage for the food they craved. A large portion of the religious press are committing this same blunder in connection with Indians on our Western plains. They forget that the savage may be unable to comprehend the Christianity which prompts the more peaceful policy, and that wisdom may demand its modification by the introduction of other principles. We believe that the Sunday-school teacher and the street missionary will accomplish far more than the police force in reforming the thieves who infest the alleys and cellars of New York, but we would think it profound folly on the part of the clergy of that city were they to denounce the officers of the law when they unearth the thief from his miserable den or drag the bloody-handed murderer before the bar of justice. Were such peace doctrines to prevail for a little while in Gotham, and vice and crime be licensed by the withdrawal of every penalty that is a terror to the evil doer, a carnival of crime would follow, in which the lives and property of peaceful citizens would be in constant jeopardy, and their wives and daughters exposed to insult and outrage whenever they went abroad unprotected, which would teach them that in our day, as in the days of Christ, humanity may be so brutish that the terrors of the law are more potent in its restraint than that mistaken kindness that permits crime to go unwhipt of justice.

If peace measures fail to control the Indian, it is no proof that Christianity is a failure, but simply that as yet these people are inaccessible to its influences. In the meantime the people on the frontier need protection from the ruthless savage. The failure to render it shows how cruel fanaticism can be.

## OPEN OR CLOSE COMMUNION.

Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, a leading Baptist minister from England, now visiting this country, recently delighted his Baptist brethren on this side of the Atlantic by the statement that open communion, as practiced by many of the prominent Baptist preachers of England, does not strengthen their denomination. This remark is regarded as an offset to the action and utterances of Dr. Hyatt Smith and Dr. Pentecost upon this question. We are not sure but Mr. Brown is right in his assertion, and it is very likely that the open communion Baptists, in advocating their liberal principles, may be cultivating a spirit of Christian fellowship at the expense of denominational unity and strength. The Baptists cannot relax their exclusiveness respecting the sacramental table without lightening the emphasis they place on the importance of immersion. Their tone of confidence in asserting their opinions respecting this ordinance

weighs like an argument with a large class of minds—in favor of their views. Looking alone to the prosperity of the Baptist Church, the exclusive policy may be the wiser course; but if the end be the building up of the Kingdom of Christ, by the union of all true believers in the great work of the world's redemption, we must consider the advantage largely on the side of the open communions.

## A TOUCHING SCENE.

We read recently, in the news column of an exchange, an account of the removal of the remains of several bodies from a family graveyard to the new home the family had chosen in an adjoining State. Among the graves opened was that of a little babe, which had been buried some twelve years before. It was found in a complete state of petrification, and appeared as natural as the hour it was laid in the tomb. As the mother, who had seen it buried twelve years before, beheld once more the features of her child, the fountain of maternal affection was stirred; and rushing to the side of the grave, she besought them to give her her babe, and wept bitterly, as though the little one had just parted from life, when her husband kindly but firmly directed that it should be inclosed in the coffin prepared for its reception, and led his heart-stricken wife from the spot.

Every mother, especially those who have seen their children placed in the grave, will sympathize with that mother; and every heart will wish that it had been possible to have restored the little one to the mother's embrace. The promises of the Gospel answer the deep yearnings of the human heart. It tells of the resurrection, and promises each weeping mother she shall receive her dead again: not the body, with its beautiful lineaments and graceful form, cold and still as the chiseled marble, but clad in the garments of immortality and throbbing with the joys which angels share. Christ said, "I am the resurrection and the life."

We find the following in the *New York Independent* of the 24th ult. It is a revolting picture, and if the facts justify the charge, the morality of Cincinnati is below the darkest representation we have yet seen in Northern journals of Southern society:

Dr. R. M. Hatfield at the Cincinnati Ministers' Meeting, recently made some strong statements about a prevalent form of wickedness. He is reported as saying that there was not a block in Cincinnati that did not contain women who murdered their unborn children, and thought it nothing. They came to church, he said, and to the sacrament with hands stained with the blood of the unborn innocents. He called upon the ministers present to look the evil in the face, and confer together as ministers of God, as members of society, and as parents for the best means to check the evil and save American society and American life from destruction. Dr. Hatfield cited the Roman Catholic Church as setting an example of watchfulness over the people in this respect—so much so that he, as a Protestant minister, stood abashed and silent before the Catholics. Dr. Hatfield is in the habit of taking rather highly-colored views of truth; but there is too much reason, doubtless, for these statements, and, if he can awaken the consciences of the people to the enormity of this evil, he will do a good service.

## STILL BECLOUDED.

The Baptist *Herald* is sure that there could have been no water in the cloud which passed over the Israelites, because it was a "fiery pillar of cloud." We prefer the testimony of Moses to the theories of the *Herald*. We learn from Ex. xiii. 21, 22, "that by day the Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud," and "by night in a pillar of fire." Chapter xiv., verse 19, informs us that "the pillar of cloud went from before their face, and stood behind them," and it was not until the darkness of night covered the shore of the sea, as we learn from the 20th verse, that it "gave light" from that side facing the Israelites. The *Herald's* assumption that the "pillar of cloud" which passed over the camp was a "pillar of fire" is thus in the face of the account given by the inspired penman. With this description of the scene by an eye-witness; with the account of the event furnished under the light of inspiration by the Psalmist; with our knowledge of the fact that clouds are composed of water, both when they hang in the sky lurid with that darkness which appalled the hearts of the Egyptians, or when they dazzle the eye with the lightning's flash when it condenses that vapor into drops of rain, we see no ground whatever for the *Herald's* assumption that it was a cloud of fire. Our view of the case fully coincides with the Psalmist's description: "The clouds poured out water; the skies sent out a sound; thine arrows also went abroad. The voice of thy thunder was in the heaven; the lightnings lightened the world; the earth trembled and shook. Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy footsteps are not known. Thou leddest thy people like a flock by the hand of Moses and Aaron." The *Herald's* witticisms about rain from "a pillar of fire" must be applied to the inspired writers, and not to the *ADVOCATE*.

The *Herald* still insists that we admitted that we did "not know whether water was applied or not to the children of Israel," and gives in proof the following garbled extract from our remarks: "The Israelites were not immersed; and if water was applied, it was by sprinkling." We had stated that, were we to admit the *Herald's* assumption that the events were figurative, it did not "alter a single fact." The facts were that "clouds are composed of water, and so is the sea;" that there was as "much water" in them as "at Enon, and fully as much as flowed by the ford of Jordan;" and, with these facts in view, we stated our conclusion: "Whatever these events shadowed forth, one thing is clear: the Israelites were not immersed; and if water was applied, it was a case of sprinkling, either from the clouds or the spray of the sea." We must insist that the *Herald* adhere to the Biblical account of these events, and when it quotes our language, to furnish what we say, and not mutilated sentences which give only a part of our meaning.

The *Herald* complains that we said it "admitted that the Israelites were not immersed," and adds: "Why did he not quote the words of our ad-

mission? We want to see them." Very good. We gave the "words" which led us to that opinion of our neighbor's position, and we give them again:

We do not suppose that the Israelites were immersed in water; but if their baptism was a sprinkling or pouring, it must have been a water baptism, and the *ADVOCATE* so understands it.

That looks like plain English, and hence our conclusion:

The question being settled, that there was no immersion in water in this baptism, we are justified in our conclusion, that it was a case of baptism by sprinkling or pouring, until the *Herald* can show us that there was no water either in the cloud or the sea.

We must class the effort of the *Herald* to show that the scene at the Red Sea bears any resemblance to an immersion in water, with those bold licenses which may be admissible in poetry, but not in a theological discussion such as we find in the Epistle to the Corinthians.

The *Herald* again excuses itself from an examination of the case of Nebuchadnezzar, as the word used was "bapto," and not "baptizo." We thought the family relations of these words justified the introduction of the case, but are not surprised that the *Herald* regards its presence with disfavor. In giving our reasons for the faith that is within us the *Herald* must permit us to choose our way, and if it declines the examination of the passages we present, we certainly will not disturb ourself about it.

THE Sir Walter Scott monument to be erected in Central Park, New York, is a copy of the monument erected by Scotland in the city of Edinburgh to the memory of their greatest bard. One fact in connection with the history of this beautiful work of art is worthy of being remembered as long as either of these marble piles recall the genius of the departed poet. When the commissioners were calling for models of the proposed monument, and all the leading architects of the nation were competing for the prize, a young man, an humble mechanic, who until that hour was unknown, entered the lists and his draft of the monument was selected. This recognition of his genius was regarded as the guarantee of fame and fortune; but ere the monument was completed the young man was drowned in an adjoining canal, and but few who gaze on the monument, uniting so much grace and beauty with a strength which will defy the storms of centuries, have ever heard its history or know the name of the man who first traced its outlines.

A RECENT meeting of the pastors of the evangelical churches was held in Washington for the discouragement of Sunday funerals. It may seem strange to some that so solemn and so imperative a duty should be considered out of place on the Sabbath. The facts show that the remains of the dead are often withheld from the tomb for days, or the funeral services are hurried forward with unseemly haste, in order to bring the funeral on Sabbath. If this is done to save a day for secular pursuits, the living pay a questionable tribute to the memory of the departed; if it is to insure a greater display in the funeral cortege, it savors of unseemly pride. In large cities Sunday funerals interfere so largely with the duties of the pastors that this action has become a necessity.

## The Sunday School.

## Reasons for Encouragement.

Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., addressing the New York Association of Sabbath-school Teachers on the subject of "The conversion of very young children," said:

1. The religion of the Lord Jesus is the only religion that wraps a perfect child into its constitution. The Christian religion is the only religion that incloses humanity in the folds of its broad mantle, the only religion in which a child is laid at the foundation of its faith.

2. The religion of Jesus is the only religion that dares to put its sacred books into the hands of the children. The Christian religion brings all the mysteries of its sacred truth to the mind of the child, and permits it to grasp them by faith. The profound Newton, and the thoughtful Milton, and the inspired Paul, lay hold of them by the same simple faith.

3. The religion of Jesus is the only religion that boasts its workmanship complete when it works the spirit of the little child.

4. The religion of Jesus is better adapted to effect the personal salvation of the little child than that of persons in any other period of life.

5. The faculties developed first and in childhood are those powers which are exercised in conversion. The appeal comes to the will, governing it; it comes to the affections, warming them and making them active; it comes to the conscience, making it sensitive.

**THE BETTER WAY.**—It has been feared that the Sunday-school was drawing aside from the church, and forming a separate organization by itself. It only remains for the church, minister and people, to go after it, as a shepherd would follow a wandering lamb, and, to say tenderly, "Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." Without doubt God intends, by the necessities now existing for the positive religious instruction of the young, to call all the church into his work. It is the providential discipline of the hour. To sanctify the intellectual talents now enjoyed, to call out and cultivate all the graces of the Spirit, and as a fit antagonist to the worldly tendencies of our times, God has opened this great field, and says to all His disciples, "Go work to-day in my vineyard." Christian people need the incident sacrifice, work and study, as much as the periled childhood around us need the culture we are called to bestow upon it.

We are happy to notice the numerous State and district Sabbath-school conventions, and particularly to see the practical character of the subjects suggested for discussion during their sessions. We hope the interest excited will be carried back to the local churches represented, and that a general and earnest movement in advance will be the result. A revival among well-trained Bible scholars will be likely to be not only more permanent, but most fruitful in active and devoted Christian lives.—*Zion's Herald*.

DR. HAYGOOD calls on the schools to renew their subscriptions at once, and not wait till January, *The Magazine, Visitor, and Little People*, for November, are at hand, and their contents give evidence of the diligence and capacity of our Sunday-school Secretary. Every school should be well supplied with these important requisites. The lesson papers are a valuable auxiliary to the Sunday-school work.

## The Horseshoe Curve.

There are, in Pennsylvania, among the short broken ranges of the Alleghanies, many scenes which might rival those of Switzerland in wondrous beauty and fearful grandeur.

Little Fred, as he stood, one bright morning, at the window of one of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne cars, was strangely impressed with the mountain scenery, though he was an Eastern lad and no stranger to hills and hilly country.

For hours he had been looking out into the clear, frosty sunshine, and away up to the snow-covered summits of the surrounding mountains. He fancied he saw rainbows on the crisp edges of the snow-drifts, for the sunlight was dazzling in its brightness, and snow-crystals were slowly melting. He noted the fringes of icicles hanging to some of the jutting rocks; he watched the stir of busy life in the valleys far below him; he saw the little farm-houses, with queer Dutch ovens outside, fields and gardens, blue smoke curling up among the trees, but all so far down that it seemed like a picture to him.

At last the boy wearied of these, and exclaimed, as he discontentedly rubbed the coal-dust from the window:

"Papa, I wish there was something new to see. I'm tired of the mountains."

"Coming to the Horseshoe, soon, my man," said the conductor, who had been standing in the opposite corner, balancing himself and whistling meditatively for some moments.

"Coming to what?" inquired Fred's father, while the boy sat down to listen.

"The Horseshoe, we call it. A curve in the mountains, up here a few miles. It may interest you to see what can be done in the way of building railroads."

"Thank you," said Fred's father, while Fred himself turned to the window with renewed interest.

Presently the brakemen began swinging themselves off the platforms, as if watching for something, which caused the young traveler to ask:

"Are we almost there?"

"Almost," replied the obliging conductor. "You will see the place in a moment. The track is laid on the side-hill. A deep gorge is on the right, and a solid wall of rock on the left. It took some hard digging and blasting to get a ledge wide enough for the double track. You can see yonder."

Fred looked, and saw at a little distance a line of hills, one of which turned back upon itself in a curve so sharp and sudden as to look in shape like a horseshoe, while the iron track seemed to wind along its concave wall like a thread.

Fred shuddered a little as he noticed how very deep the valley was, and how steep its stony sides; and it is not strange that a little thrill of awe and terror crept through his mind as he thought of the dangerous result of a broken tie, a misplaced rail, or an unsafe axle.

He remarked, too, that the rails were but a foot from the edge of the precipice, and gave a little sigh of relief on seeing that a sturdy switch-tender had turned the heavy train to the inner track as they neared the dangerous place.

"How can we go round there without running off?" exclaimed Fred, excitedly.

"By taking care to go slowly," answered the conductor. "The man at the engine must watch his work every day. If he should forget his duty even once, the train would probably be thrown down the rocks by its own weight and speed."

Being now at the place, Fred was intent upon the scenes without.

"Hurrah!" he shouted, "another train on the other side of the curve."

"No, it is our own locomotive. It has turned, and is going the other way, and this long train will soon follow," said Fred's father.

"Railroad men do wonderful things," said Fred. "That was a grand sight, but I was glad we were on the inside track, away from the edge, and close to the rocks." And the little fellow climbed upon the seat, slipping his hand into that of his father.

Mr. H— felt that the child was impressed with what he had seen, and said cheerily, "Yes, Fred, that was a strange place, and it was a very narrow pathway to pass so safely. Do you think we can find a lesson in what we have seen?"

"Hardly," was the doubtful reply.

"I think we may; let us try," said Mr. H—, and Fred began to think of all he knew of locomotives, and railway matters generally.

"The narrow road behind us has made me think of another 'narrow way' which you have heard of, and are trying to follow, I hope.

"Yes, papa," in a quiet, reverent tone.

"For a few years I can take your hand, as I have it now, and help you. After that time you must be your own engineer, and guide your own train. What will be necessary then?"

"To go slowly, as we did a few minutes ago. To think as I go along," was the wise reply.

"What more?"

"Not forget, and grow careless."

"Something more."

"To keep from the edge of the path, I 'spose."

"Ah, yes; there is always a valley of temptation at the edge of the straight and narrow way. It is never safe to venture at the edge. Better take the inside track. And now how can we surely do this?"

Fred was puzzled now, though generally ready to answer papa's odd questions. At last, after remembering what he had just seen, he exclaimed, earnestly, "Why, if there was a rock along the 'narrow way,' I should think you meant to keep close to it." And the boy waited for his father to explain.

"There is a rock, Freddy—one that is so strong, and safe, and sure, that you can always be safe when near it. I mean the Rock, Christ Jesus. If I knew my boy would always do this, I would not dread to think of his growing to be a man."

Fred looked up into the fond fatherly eyes, and said softly, "I'll try."

And he looked down into the valley, and up at the walls on the other side, more thoughtfully than before. The lesson was short, but as the conductor, who had listened unobserved, went on with his work, he kept saying to himself, "Go slowly, take the inside track, and keep close to the rock." And so two lessons were gathered and learned from a glimpse of the Horseshoe Curve.

**WORK FOR CHRIST.**—Work for Christ! This is the best cure for a spiritual invalid in the church. Hard work cures dyspepsia. Like a bracing walk of a mile or two, or a few hours of sturdy axe swinging or wood sawing, to insure a good appetite, so is a hearty devotion to religious duty the best quickener of hunger after God. Work develops a man's spiritual proportions. Lazy church members grow puny and powerless, like some wealth-cursed boys who are brought up in perfect idleness. Work makes a Christian sinewy to carry burdens, broad shouldered to bear responsibilities, strong-voiced to sing God's praise, quick-footed to do good, and healthful in the pulse-beat of his piety. I never knew a thorough worker for Christ to be troubled with spiritual despondency. I seldom have known of a good worker giving his pastor the heartache, or making a trouble in the church. I never knew a warm-hearted

worker to freeze up a prayer-meeting. It is the lazy professors, who mistake orthodox luxury for a personal advance in grace—these are the people who are the trouble and torment of themselves and of their minister. It is easier to be the pastor of a thousand workers than of ten drones. The sight of a dying church, or even of a dull one, wears harder on a pastor than the most arduous toil for a living and growing church. It is not what we do, but what we fail to do, that wears us out.—*Herald of Mercy*.

**STATESMEN AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.** When a bill to exempt English Sunday and ragged schools from taxation was before Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Reid, in moving the second reading, dwelt at length on the advantages these schools confer upon the people. He said that they tended not only to reduce the number of the criminal classes, but to diminish pauperism by developing an independent, self-reliant spirit. They also promote a fusion of classes, and sympathy of the rich for the poor. He stated that the Lord Chancellor had, for thirty-four years, devoted his Sunday mornings to teaching in one of these schools.

Says Mr. Bright, the great English reformer: "I look on the work of the Sunday-school teacher as greater than the work of Senators, for this reason: Sunday-school teachers create the public opinion, out of which law grows. Senators only gather up public opinion, and mould it into law; and greater is the work of the man who creates the opinion, than of the man who gathers it and moulds it into law."—*Sunday-School Times*.

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

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

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

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

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

A writer in the *Sunday-school Journal* says: "In a school once the Savior's words, 'Let him which is on the house-top not come down to take anything out of his house,' formed the lesson of the day. To a scholar's question, 'What would they be doing on the house-tops?' the teacher replied, 'Shingling, of course.' This is fact, not fiction. The writer of this article personally knows the boy, who is now a man and an honored minister in our church, and his want of respect for that teacher remains with him yet. Ignorant of Oriental customs and habits, is it not an insult to our Sunday-school scholars for a teacher to go unprepared to instruct? For of what use is a teacher unless he gives instruction?"

A good teacher needs to know three things: his Savior; his lesson; his scholars. Lacking either, he is not likely to have success in his work.

**Boys and Girls.**

**A Mother's Boy.**

"Is there a vacant place in this bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as with a glowing cheek he stood before the manager.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you could obtain a situation here? Who recommended you?"

"No one recommended me, sir," calmly answered the boy. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, an honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said:

"You must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you told them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, as he said, though half musingly:

"My mother said it would be useless to try without friends;" then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking why he did not remain at school for a year or two, and then enter the business world.

"I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home, and keep up with the other boys."

"Then you have a place already," said his interrogator. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly.

"But you wish to leave. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with half reluctant frankness:

"I must do more for my mother!"  
Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener—recalling the radiant past. Grasping the hand of the astonished child, he said, with a quivering voice:

"My boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy for an apprentice that occurs in the bank. If, meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But now give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for your mother? Have you no father?"

Tears filled his eyes as he replied, "My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and my mother and I are left alone to help each other. But she is not strong, and I wish to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you." So saying the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine into that busy world he had so tremblingly entered. A boy animated by a desire to help his mother will always find friends. *Exchange.*

**The Book in the Cradle.**

In 1835 the Bible Society's agent at Brussels found that Bibles in Holland were very scarce indeed. He was shown a Bible which ten or twelve persons in the village had subscribed for together, and had sent one of their number into Holland to buy it, where it cost forty-two francs.

The following history is given of a solitary Bible in another village:

At the time now referred to there was but one Bible in the whole village, for Bibles were not then to be had in the country, and any person who wanted one was obliged to go into Holland to buy it, where Bibles were excessively dear. The Bible excited the rage of the Catholic priests, for it was known to them that it existed; but they could never find it, and many a search was made for it throughout the whole village. The persons to whom it belonged

used to hide it away by day, and by night go into a wood with it, and hanging a lantern up to a tree, read it. At other times they would agree to meet in some old burrow or other secret place for the same purpose. They sang also the Psalms of David to song tunes, so as not to attract those who might overhear them at any time.

One day, when the men were absent at their work, and the women had gone to the next market town, the priests, who were always on the watch to see when the house was left without any one but the child, or some young person, came to the spot, accompanied by the police. They made a regular search, but like all others up to that moment, in vain; and the priests and police turned to go to their houses; but on the way back one of the policemen said: "I am sure, if we go back, we shall find the Bible." The least possibility of success was enough to rouse the less zealous of them, and they hastened back; for the reasons the policeman gave were so excellent that no one objected. He said: "I observed that in that house the child was in the cradle; and, whether it was asleep or awake, the girl sitting by it continually rocked it."

Arrived at the house, they went direct to the cradle, took up the child, turned out the cradle, and found the Bible. The little girl who watched the cradle was only ten years old; and when she saw them approach the cradle she burst into tears. They rejoiced over their success, and walked away in triumph.

The poor men, on their way homeward from their work in the evening, learned the painful news; and so greatly were they afflicted, that they all of them could not help crying; and they said that they would rather that they heard their houses and all their goods were burned to the ground than that their Bible should have been taken from them. They tried to get it again; but this was impossible. The men had left the little girl in charge of their greatest treasure, with strict orders that, if ever any one entered, she was not to leave the cradle, but constantly to rock it; which had, up to this unfortunate day, succeeded in deceiving the enemy. They used to put the Bible in the bottom of the cradle, on the book a piece of wood suited to the cradle, and then on the wood the straw and whatever the child lay on.

How happy the change now, when, instead of one Bible for the whole village, and that in danger of being violently abstracted, the Bible has become accessible to every villager; and that, too, at less than a tenth part of the price once paid for it.—*Young Reaper.*

**WHO TOOK HIM ON THE OTHER SIDE?**—"Who took him on the other side?"

A pair of soft blue eyes, full of tenderness and tears, looked up into mine. Sorrow lay on the lips that questioned me.

"On the other side! What do you mean, my darling?" And I looked wonderingly at the child.

"Baby, I mean." The little one's voice trembled. "He was so small and weak, and had to go all alone. Who took him on the other side?"

"Angels," I answered as steadily as I could speak, for the child's question moved me deeply. "Loving angels, who took him up tenderly, and laid his head softly on their bosoms, and sang to him sweeter songs than he had ever heard in this world."

"But every one will be strange to him; I'm afraid he'll be grieving for mother, and nurse, and me."

"No, dear. The Savior, who was once a baby in this world, is there; and the angels who are nearest to him take all the little children who leave our side, and love and care for

them just as if they were their own. When baby passed through to the other side, one of these angels held him by the hand all of the way, and he was not in the least afraid; and when the light of heaven broke upon his eyes, and he saw the beauty of the new world into which he had entered, his little heart was full of gladness."

"You are sure of that?" The grief had almost faded out of the child's countenance.

"Yes, dear, very sure. The Lord who so tenderly loves little children—who took them in his arms and blessed them when he was on earth—who said that their angels 'do always behold the face of my Father,' is more careful of the babes who go to him than the tenderest mother could possibly be."

"I am so glad," said the child; "and it makes me feel so much better. Dear baby! I didn't know who would take him on the other side."—*Children's Hour.*

**"WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND BAR."** The paper dropped from my hands as I read this advertisement. It seemed as though I read, "Wanted, a boy to go to perdition."

I fancied I saw a bright, earnest boy going to a bar-room, seeking a living by that fearful trade of selling wine and rum. I could imagine how, one by one, all the good impulses and desires he had in the beginning fell before the evil influence of the dramshop; how he learned to drink, to swear, and to steal; how bad companions came around him and helped him on to ruin.

Ah! my lad, or whoever you are, who may be tempted by such a call, let me tell you that you had better work in the field, or at the forge, or digging ditches—anything honest—than to degrade yourself by selling death to others. No matter how hard you work, no matter if it soils your hands or clothes, as long as it leaves your heart pure.—*Morning Light.*

**THE DEER: A FABLE.**—(From the German).—A deer once saw himself pictured in a clear brook.

"Truly," said he, "I surpass all animals in gracefulness and majesty! How lordly do my horns tower up! But my feet, how long and how ugly!"

Hardly had he uttered the words when he saw a lion springing towards him. With the greatest haste his despised feet carried him to the next forest; but suddenly his broad antlers were caught in the overhanging thick-  
et, and he could not tear himself away.

The lion overtook him and devoured him.

You may apply.

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

**ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.**

- My 1, 17, 1, 2, 15 was given to man by the Lord;
  - My 2, 20, 19, 9 is the same that we style cord;
  - My 3, 11, 20, 6, 18, 16 is something bright, sparkling, fine;
  - My 4, 17, 22, 9 is expressed from the fruit of the vine;
  - My 5, 15, 4 will be found in the name of a tree;
  - My 6, 2, 21, 14, 6 is to run, to escape, or to flee;
  - My 7, 6, 20, 22, 10 may be given by the pencil's touch;
  - My 8, 21, 2, 2, 5 is a tree that's not good for much;
  - My 9, 5, 11, 20, 6 is the nest of a large bird of prey;
  - My 10, 3, 5 is a bauble with which children play;
  - My 11, 6, 14, 9, 18, 10 is to sorrow for what you have done;
  - My 12, 22, 20, 21, 18 is a state that we seldom have known;
  - My 13, 17, 22, 15 is my own belonging to me;
  - My 14, 20, 16, 5 is compassionate sympathy;
  - My 15, 7 is the French or the Latin for and;
  - My 16, 12, 22, 6 is delightful when played by a band;
  - My 17, 22, 18 is a tavern in all lands where I've been;
  - My 18, 6, 16 is something to catch fishes in;
  - My 19, 15, 14, 8, 5, 11 fans my cheek with a touch of delight;
  - My 20, 18, 16, 9, 11, 20, 22, 6 a correction between lines to write;
  - My 21, 4, 2 is a bird thought to be of ill-omen;
  - My 22, 15, 2, 2, 17, 9 is the name of a sweet little woman;
- And now, to conclude, without any comment, My whole is a verse in the Old Testament.

JAS. W. BRYAN.

When war and famine, hand in hand,  
Bear desolation o'er the land;  
Where captives pine in noisome cell,  
In such like scenes my first does dwell.

From north to south, from east to west,  
My second's wondrous power's contest,  
Yet mid its mightiest display,  
One blow can drive that power away.

My whole was given to sinful man—  
A work divine of wondrous plan—  
Nor mortal power, nor mortal art  
Can ever form my counterpart.

I have had many a fall, but never a tumble;  
though I neither sit nor lie down, I often rise up; I am sometimes low, but never out of spirits; I am of a changeable temperament, yet though I move up and down I never stir from my place; I am always at my post when you wish to consult me. When you look into my face I sometimes cause you pleasure, sometimes pain. Now tell me what I am.

My first, reversed, is a carpenter's tool,  
As useful quite as gimlet or rule;  
My second is part of a ship, and indeed  
It adds to her beauty and quickens her speed;  
My whole was tamed in days of old,  
And drunk in the nails of the barons bold.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1009.**

- 1—LOVE. 2—T. B. WHEELER. 3—A SHELL.
- 4—NOTHING.

**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 20th, 9 o'clock A. M., Bishop J. C. 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. 16, 1872.

**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.

**Corpus Christi District.**

**FOURTH ROUND.**

- Rockport sta., Nov. 9, 10.
- St. Marys mis., at St. Marys, Nov. 16, 17.
- Nueces River cir., at Meansville, Nov. 23, 24.

JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

**Victoria District.**

**FOURTH ROUND.**

- Texana cir., at Texana, Nov. 9.
- Navadad, 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.**

- Zion cir., at Zion, Nov. 9, 10.
- Trinity cir., at Shockley Chapel, Nov. 16, 17.
- Huntsville sta., Nov. 23, 24.

J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

**Chappell Hill District.**

**FOURTH ROUND.**

- Evergreen, Nov. 9, 10.
- San Felipe, Nov. 16, 17.
- Bellville, at Travis, Nov. 23, 24.

B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

**Austin District.**

**FOURTH ROUND.**

- 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.**

- Spring Creek cir., at New Hope, Nov. 9, 10.
- Houston, Shearn 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.

**Marshall District.**

**FOURTH ROUND.**

- 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.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## Miscellaneous.

Geo. H. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, on seeing in the papers a report that President Grant contemplated a change in his Indian policy, addressed him a note, to which the following reply has been received:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Oct. 26, 1872.)

"To George H. Stewart, Esq.:

"MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th inst., saying that a change in the Indian policy of the administration is reported to be contemplated, is just received. Such a thing has not been thought of; if the present policy towards the Indians can be improved in any way, I will always be ready to receive suggestions on the subject; but if any change is made it must be on the side of centralization and Christianization of the Indians. I don't believe our Creator ever placed different races of men on the earth with a view of having the stronger one exert all his energies in the extermination of the weaker. If any change takes place in the Indian policy of the Government while I have my present office, it will be on the humanitarian side of the question. Very truly, yours,  
"U. S. GRANT."

General Howard indorses Crooks' policy of vigorous war against the hostile Indians.

Great sickness prevails among the troops, and more soldiers are required.

He found that the most dangerous and dreaded chief, Cochise, is occupying a stronghold in one of the fastnesses of the Territory, and accessible only by several narrow passes, seven miles long. The approach by the soldiers was impossible, as the place is a natural fortification, which could be held by two hundred against five thousand. This and similar fortresses are in Dragoon Mountains. Cochise has twenty captains and five hundred men under his control.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a brief correspondence from Texas, under date of Oct. 27, in which it reports that the Indians had made a raid into Hood and Parker counties, on the Brazos river, killing one woman and wounding several other persons. A part of the Indians still remained in Texas, and the citizens were organizing for the purpose of driving them out.

Mrs. Horace Greeley died the morning of the 30th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Alvin Johnson. During the evening of the 29th, her symptoms were of such a favorable character as to inspire some faint hopes of her recovery. Such expectations, however, proved unfounded, as she had two chills during the night, after which she was very easy until she ceased to breathe, at 4 A. M., passing away peacefully, without any perceptible struggle. The funeral took place at Dr. Chapin's Church, the 1st inst.

The Sunday liquor law was disregarded in Chicago October 28th. It is a question whether the law will be enforced.

The *Empire*, with a full cargo, sunk between Evansville and Cairo the 28th. No details.

A freight train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road run into Stillwater river, killing brakeman John Thompson and hurting the engineer and fireman.

The liabilities of the Memphis Savings Bank will exceed \$230,000. Individual deposits only \$57,000.

A dispatch from Elko the 27th says an Eastern bound freight train was badly wrecked. So says a San Francisco dispatch.

A later dispatch says a train at Hamilton was stopped by six highway-

men, and the treasure box taken. Passengers unmolested.

The directors of the New York Central Railroad have authorized the issue of forty millions in bonds for the purpose of laying two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo to accommodate the additional increase in their great traffic.

The steamer *Missouri*, from Havana to Nassau, was burned in a gale the 22d ult., about twenty-five miles from Abaco. Twelve persons are all that are heard from; over eighty are missing. Seven ladies and seven children on board perished. The boats were promptly launched, but were swamped at once, except one. The survivors say it was a terrible sight to behold those in the water, clinging to the sides of the swamped boats, begging for help that could not be given them.

We give extracts from the telegrams respecting the horse disease:

The eleventh day of the malady in Rochester, ninety-five per cent. of all the horses had been affected. A few hundred have recovered, and less than a dozen died. The steam fire engines run by hand.

Oxen were hauling goods at Syracuse, New York, on October 28th. Nearly every horse is sick and many have died.

At Portland, Maine, nine-tenths of the horses are sick.

The South Boston cars were drawn the 28th by the drivers and conductors.

The fare on the South Boston line, drawn by men, is twenty-five cents. The cars are well filled.

All the horses in the towing stables at Oswego the 28th were affected. The boats loaded the 26th are still there.

One livery stable reported twenty-five new cases the 30th ult. at Cleveland, Ohio.

The horse malady has appeared in Norfolk and Portsmouth, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of the city authorities to prevent its introduction by infected horses from other places. Two horses have died from the disease, and others are reported in a critical condition.

The horse disease in New York was not abating the 28th. The railroad lines have comparatively few cars running.

In Brooklyn the disease prevails extensively. The city railroad companies had hauled off nearly all their cars the 28th, for the purpose of giving needed rest to the well horses. On some lines no cars were run, and on other lines only at long intervals.

A later telegram says the horse disease shows no abatement. Weather is damp and foggy. Horse-men say that by the 30th there would be a total stoppage of public conveyances. The cars on the 27th were overcrowded. Two horses fell dead on the track. The stoppage of the street cleaning business is apprehended.

October 30th goods were reported to be rotting at the piers.

The steamer *Idaho* has been detained many days. She has only 500 bales of cotton out of 3450 bales, for which she engaged, aboard. Slight improvement generally reported in Brooklyn.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

Marquis Ripon, who presided over the Joint High Commission which framed the Alabama treaty at Washington, delivered an address on the 29th ult. at Ripon, in Yorkshire, on the result of the arbitration at Geneva. He expressed himself as thankful that all the points involved in the treaty at Washington had been peacefully and amicably settled, and regarded this as a great step towards the preservation of the peace of the world.

The cholera has appeared at Wexford, Ireland, where one death from the disease has occurred.

A letter from the British sloop of war *Sherwater* reports that Lieut. Moore

and Gunner Mahoney, of that vessel, on the 25th instant performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos.

Stanley sails for America on the 9th. The enforcement law closing liquor stores in Liverpool on Sundays has caused great disorder.

The London Banking Association has received four hundred thousand sovereigns from the Bank of Paris, and more coming.

## France.

President Thiers has informed Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, that she is free to remain in France without interference by the government authorities, if she desires.

The waters of the river Rhine are rising, and the dykes above the town of Arles are broken in many places.

Gen. Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army disciplined, educated, and powerful in numbers is needed to check the progress of the international enemies of the whole protecting country from foreign foes. The General says the time may come when the Germans will regret rending the hearts and homes, and bearing from France her dearest children.

M. Lamareux, republican, was elected Municipal Counselor of Paris.

The flood of the Po continues. The people are stowing themselves on the house tops and in trees. The streams are filled with cars, asses, cattle, and wrecks of houses.

The town of Regge, fourteen miles from Medina Almasa, has disappeared beneath the flood.

Secretary-General, M. Barthlemy St. Claire, in reply to numerous correspondents, says Thiers does not desire to be made President for life.

The German troops have evacuated Epemay.

## Germany.

On the 31st ult. the Upper House of the Prussian Diet rejected the country reform bill by a vote of 145 to 18. This was done in the face of the threat from the Ministry that if the measure was defeated "it would dissolve the Diet."

Minister Roon, on the 2d, read before the Chambers the Royal message proroguing the session of the Diet.

## Italy.

A dispatch from Turin to Rome, Oct. 31st, reports no abatement of the floods, and the damage is beyond calculation. In Ferrara alone forty thousand people are houseless.

The Pope has resolved to defend the cause of the Church of Geneva against the decree of the Swiss government, forbidding the exercise of his episcopal functions within the Swiss territory by the recently appointed Bishop Meremilod.

## Cuba.

Rivas, the political Governor of Havana, resumed the duties of his office on the 31st ult.

It is reported that the cholera has disappeared from Guantantomo.

A report says that Loroco, captain of volunteers, and secretary of an ultra club at Porto Rico, has been banished from Cuba by the Captain General.

## Spain.

Senor Mosquera, radical, has been elected Vice-President of Congress.

## Mexico.

The *Boletin*, official paper of Monterey, announced on Oct. 28 the appointment by the Government of a frontier commission to visit the Rio Grande and investigate the charges against the Mexican officials of complicity in the cattle stealing on the Texas border.

It is understood that Cortina has two of the best lawyers of the city engaged in preparing a defense to the charges against him.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Oct. 23, 1872, to Nov. 2, 1872.

Rev S L Colton, Garden Valley, we are sending the paper to the parties you mention—we will send our list in full when you can detect any omissions.

Rev E H Holbrook, marriage notices received and inserted.

Rev T J Mayes, address changed; we always acknowledge the receipt of money in this column.

Rev Jno B Denton, Clinton, will try to procure the books ordered.

Rev J K Street, with communication, etc. from St. Louis, will receive attention.

E Helena Gillespie, Dallas, communication handed to editor.

Rev Roswell Gillett, Beeville, Mr Scott's sub runs to No 1116; 2 new subs.

Rev B D Dashiell, communication to hand. So important an enterprise should command the support of the church.

Rev Wm Deason, Madisonville, 2 new subs.

Rev T A Lancaster, Gonzales, 3 subs and P O money order for \$20.20.

Daniel W Crosby, Webster, Mass, will be pleased to hear from you frequently.

L Block, P M, paper discontinued.

Edwin Alden, advertisement to hand.

Mrs S E Capers, Auburn, letters will be sent you by mail, will also write you.

R W Dean, Caldwell, 3 subs.

N W Ayer & Son, with check for bill of advertising.

Rev A H Sutherland, gold draft for \$10. Communication placed in editor's box.

Jas W Bryan, with enigma; we are pleased to receive contributions to this department.

Mrs A E Adams, address changed to Rice. All papers for Chatfield are made into 1 bundle; why some fail to reach we cannot tell—the fault is not with us.

E N Freshman, will answer by mail.

"Old Settler," communication will be used; we want just such correspondence, reliable, truthful descriptions of locations; it is something the reader does not tire of and it cannot hurt the State.

Rev Jas Hiner, 1 sub.

Rev R W Kennon, 1 sub. H Pratt's address changed to Long Point.

Rev Jno F Cook, 2 subs. On Oct 31 we received from you a draft for \$25 gold.

Rev Daniel Morse, perfectly satisfactory.

Jno C Smith, address changed as directed.

Rev R H H Burnett, many thanks for your kind words and works on our behalf; 1 sub. Have you not received our quarterly account to Oct 1st?

Rev Joseph T Talley, obituary appeared last week. Marriage notices inserted.

Rev R C Armstrong, Jasper, with names of 2 subs, and cash \$3 specie. Your plan is the most acceptable to us also.

Rev Jonathan Burford, Travis, postoffice money order for \$9.40. Much obliged.

Rev R M Leaton, 1 sub from Price's Creek.

Rev T W Glass, High Hill, per Lee, McBride & Co, city, \$4.50 coin.

Alford, Miller & Veal, send 1 sub—Mrs M J Hale, Centreville.

Rev W T Meriwether, Prairie Lea, cash \$5.70 currency—\$2.20 to *ADVOCATE*—the balance applied as directed.

Wm McClure, Center, with \$2.50 currency. We received your sub from Rev Mr Mills, and it will not expire for twenty numbers. Will make the exchange with pleasure; only remind us about the middle of December.

Watson M Vaughn, communication will have attention.

Rev O A Fisher, 1 sub. Items and obituary to hand.

Rev A A Killough, Gonzales, postoffice money order \$8.80 and 4 subs. Correction made. Much obliged.

Rev P W Archer, Houston, 1 sub from Caldwell.

Rev W D Parker, 1 sub, and \$1.10 currency.

Rev T W Hines, with quarterly appointments.

Rev H H Sullivan, 1 sub, and cash \$2. Your subscription runs to No 1042. Thanks for your kind promises.

Rev O Fisher, with draft for \$2 coin.

J G Walker, address changed to San Marcos as directed.

Robt Houston, paper continued. Why not send the answer to your riddle?

R P McMichael, 3 subs at Milligan, and gold draft for \$5.

C B Spencer, subscription renewed; bill sent by mail as you request.

Geo P Rains, we address the mail for your place to Hamilton, Shelby county. Much obliged for information.

Rev Wm Monk, first round of quarterly appointments for Stephenville district inserted, 1 sub.

Rev H B Smith, 1 sub and \$4 specie. Thanks for postoffice address.

Rev Samuel Johnson, will write you by mail.

Rev L Ercanbrack, with draft for \$4 gold. Notice will receive attention.

"Jo Bugby" communication handed to editor.

Rev D M Proctor, 1 sub from Honey Grove.

Thos Holloway, London, will be attended to.

Duke & Ewell, card received; will be used.

MARRIED.

CASE-HARRISON.—On October 13, 1872, at the residence of Mr. Wood, by Rev. J. F. Hines, Mr. ELI CASE to Miss MARY C. HARRISON; both of Hill county.

SCOTT-CHAIRS.—On October 3, 1872, by Rev. A. M. Box, Gen. H. A. SCOTT to Mrs. ELIZABETH CHAIRS; both of Houston county, Texas.

MARTIN-HUNT.—On October 20, 1872, near Lagrange, Sunday morning, by Rev. J. T. Talley, Mr. T. J. MARTIN to Miss MATTIE HUNT.

HALL-HUNT.—By the same, at same time and place, Mr. J. S. HALL to Miss L. E. HUNT—all of Fayette county, Texas.

BAZETT-JAMES.—At the residence of the bride's father, October 8, 1872, by Rev. E. H. Holbrook, Mr. NATHAN L. BAZETT to Miss MARTHA J. JAMES—all of Brazos county, Texas.

VANNOY-RAGSDALE.—By the same, at same time and place, Mr. RICHARD P. VANNOY to Miss VIRGINIA RAGSDALE—all of Brazos county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

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

PAINE.—JUNIUS MILTON PAINE was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, January 1, 1862, and died at the residence of his parents, Junius E. and Louisa Paine, on the 24th day of August, 1872, aged ten years, seven months, and thirty-three days.

Milton was a boy of marked character. Remarkable for his truthfulness, nothing could swerve him from the strictest veracity in all he said. No fear of correction ever deterred him from telling the truth. He had very defined sensibilities, producing in him the highest regard for the feelings of others. He could not be persuaded to do anything that would offend his teacher (a lady) or that might seem to be disrespectful of her wishes. He was noble in all the elements of his youthful character.

He suffered greatly in his last illness, and had once before, by an accident, been on the very verge of death; but now he has passed beyond the reach of accidents and the ill of earth to a home in the land of rest. May God sanctify the dispensation to the good of his parents, brothers and sisters. C. J. LANE.

Oct. 21, 1872.

BERRY.—A mother in Israel has fallen! Died, in Ioni, Anderson county, Texas, Sept. 18, 1872, ELIZABETH M. BERRY, aged fifty-nine years.

Sister Berry was a member of the Methodist Church forty-eight years. She was an earnest and faithful laborer in the Master's vineyard. She was the mother of twelve children, four of whom preceded her to glory. Five of the remaining ones are members of the Methodist Church. She lingered through a long and severe spell of illness, was confined to her bed for seventy days before her death, during all of which time she expressed perfect submission to the will of the Lord. Her only regret at leaving was to leave three of her sons unconverted. She professed to have obtained the blessing of sanctification before her death. She told the writer a few days before her death that she thought the great object the Lord had in view, in allowing her to suffer so long, was to make her perfect through suffering. Sister Berry leaves a large circle of friends and relations, but they mourn not as those who have not hope. "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Write: blessed are the dead that die in the Lord henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." GEO. W. STOVALL.

WOODS.—Mrs. GEORGIA V. WOODS, wife of P. C. Woods, died at the family residence in San Marcos, Oct. 20, 1872.

The deceased was born in the State of Georgia, Bibb county, Jan. 31, 1831. She had been long and well known in the community, and filled a large place in the affections of her acquaintance. From her thirtieth year she was a professor of religion and a most acceptable and useful member of the M. E. Church, South. She was the first of a large family to seek religion and join the church. All the rest of the family soon followed. Thus the child became the leader in the most notable and important event in the history of the family. The fruits of the Spirit were seen in her daily walk and conversation. When her husband was absent in the army she kept up the family altar. For six months she was a much afflicted yet very patient sufferer—as willing to suffer as she had before been willing to do the will of God. As a daughter, sister, wife, mother, and friend she performed well her duties. With a faith that triumphed over everything she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. A large concourse of citizens attended the interment of her remains, all feeling that the loss of so good a woman could be borne only by the assurance that their loss was her eternal gain. A sorely bereaved family, husband and eight children, sister and brother, and aged father of the deceased, have the sympathy of the entire community. O. A. F.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—There was a falling off in the general market, with the usual reduction of orders at the close of the month. The money market relaxed considerably under the liberal sales of cotton, though as yet there is no surplus.

COTTON.—The demand has been active this week, and sales liberal. The tendency of the price was upward during the early part of the week, but the market closed with a tendency toward inside figures. Receipts for the week, 11,414 bales. Sales, 7,442 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 1,304 bales; to New York, 563 bales; to New Orleans, 473 bales; to Boston, 945 bales; to Philadelphia, 79 bales. Total exports, 3858.

The market closed at the following quotations: Low Ordinary..... 13 @ 14 Ordinary..... 14 @ 14 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Low Middling..... 16 @ 17 Middling..... 17 @ 17 1/2

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 @ 4 50; large \$4 50 @ 5 00 per dozen. Turkeys \$12 @ dozen. Geese in demand at \$10 @ dozen. Eggs weak at 27 1/2 @ 30c. Potatoes, sweet \$1 00 @ 1 25 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

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

CHEAP FREIGHTS—NO WHARFAGE.

FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF New York & Texas Packets.

Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas.

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates,

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,

MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS.

T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents, GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO., may 8 1/2 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY

Signs Through Bills of Lading from Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston White in Transit.

Consign to H. D. Nav. Co. from all points, inward and outward.

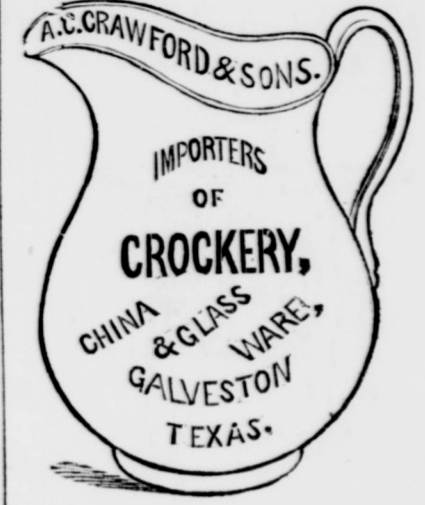
RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY. Assorted crates, containing a full and complete assortment for the Country trade, always on hand.

1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE. 56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

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

A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas. jan 26 1/2

CISTERNERS: CISTERNERS: Made of pure heart Cypress Lumber by T. O. MILLIS, (LATE OF H. REED & CO.)

CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Who has constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNERS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. Postoffice Box, 1098. nov 14 1/2

B. F. LUCE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Terminus H. & T. C. R. R., Corsicana and Dallas.

Special attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods and Produce. Consignments respectfully solicited. Warehouses near Depot. au 28 6m

W. M. HENDLEY, N. N. JOHN, J. L. SLEIGHT, J. J. HENDLEY, H. H. SEARS, W. M. HENDLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS

HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june 24 1/2

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD, RICE & BAULARD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

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Cash orders for above, and other articles, are solicited, and will find prompt attention. We mention particularly the German Circulating Library, and a rare and full stock of Election Flags and Badges. New Goods arriving with every steamer. sep 18 3m

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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.

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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. [sept16m]

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. sept18 st

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C. W. HURLEY. Z. WEBSTER. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick- Tin and Bar Iron.

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LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND

BLACK STAR LINE

-OF-

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.

jan17 ly

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ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

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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.

7. 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 it practicably. nov17-ly

DR. GILBERT'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC

REMEDIES

Are sold exclusively, at wholesale or retail, by H. S. PARSONS, Mechanic street, near Washington Hotel. These Remedies are guaranteed to relieve in every instance. sept18 st

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD.

STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,

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-AND-

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Galveston.

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

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WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST

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AT FAIR RATES,

And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

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MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000

S. M. BARR, General Agent.

BRANCH OFFICE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS:

No. 230 Postoffice Street,

(Next to Lee House.)

As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a Southern Institution, and has become a popular success, issuing, 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 \$3500, (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. sept18 ly

A. S. AMBLER & CO., (Successors to Ambler & Mason.)

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,

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Prompt attention given to all orders.

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And 11 and 13 Front Street,

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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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117 Strand, Galveston.

OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,

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jan17 ly

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

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.

All work guaranteed or no pay.

H. REED & CO.,

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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. B. 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. may22-4f.

JOHN H. STONE.

W. N. STOWE.

W. E. WILMERDING.

STOWE & WILMERDING,

(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, or to

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Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncanson, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10-ly



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.

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—41 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.

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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.

Tremendous Success. T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK. THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP. (A Companion to "Ten Nights in a Bar-room.") 25,000 sold in a few weeks!

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FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 1y

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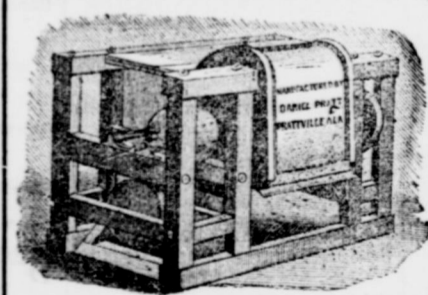
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Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. jy30 6m

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

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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, EDUCATION, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the NEWS OF THE WEEK,

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And the development of TEXAS RESOURCES.

Reading for the family carefully prepared both with reference to instruction and entertainment.

Its circulation is now the LARGEST IN TEXAS,

And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It presents special claims to ADVERTISERS,

Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and PROSPEROUS PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.

Over 200 Traveling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

The Church it represents numbers over 40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE. FACULTY: W. G. CONNOR, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of English Literature and Natural Science.

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

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

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

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahatchie, 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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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 1y

Stegall & 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. jan19 1y

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

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

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

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jan17 1y

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