

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 26.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.

[Whole No. 1014.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

SUBSCRIPTION: 25 Cents, Per Annum, in Advance.

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Three inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four inches.....	16 00	155 00
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Single insertions, 20 cents per line.
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WORDS WORTH READING.—To anchor the hair firmly in the scalp, to preserve its color, to keep it pure and free from scurf, to quicken its growth, to improve its texture, to make and keep it what it ought to be—the crowning personal charm of both sexes—it is only necessary to use **BURNETT'S COCAINE.** oct16

CHURCH NOTICES.

Belton District.
FIRST ROUND.
Port Sullivan and Cameron chr., at Salam Church, Dec. 7. 5.
San Gabriel chr., at Hamilton's Chapel, Dec. 14. 15.
Davilla chr., at Davilla, Dec. 21. 22.
Belton sta., Dec. 28. 29.
Georgetown chr., at Round Rock, Jan. 4. 5.
Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11. 12.
Leon chr., at Rock Church, Jan. 18. 19.
Sugar Loaf chr., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25. 26.
Gatesville chr., at Gatesville, Feb. 1. 2.
Gatesville chr., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8. 9.
Valley Mills chr., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15. 16.
The district stewards are requested to meet at Belton on Dec. 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

The Presiding Elders of the Texas Annual Conference will please forward to the undersigned the names of the lay delegates and reserves elected to serve as members of Conference at its approaching session at Bryan, at least one week before the 4th of December, so that suitable places may be prepared for their entertainment during the session.
H. V. PHILPOTT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.

533 Oxford Street, W. C., }
LONDON, October 12, 1872. }

DEAR SIR—I beg respectfully to annex copy of a circular as sent to the Medicine Vendors and others in the States and elsewhere by two or three individuals (of little or no means), under the style of "The New York Chemical Company," which company had no existence until October, 1871, and with which I have no connection. The more effectually to deceive, they caution the public as follows:

"The immense demand for 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT' has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable Medicines.

"In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new 'Trade Mark,' consisting of an Egyptian Circle of a serpent with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT' will have this trade mark on it. None are genuine without it.

"To Dealers and Jobbers in Drugs and Medicines:

"We call your particular attention to the new style of 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT'—none of the old style are manufactured by us now, nor have they been for months. We therefore caution all purchasers against receiving from any Jobbers or Dealers the old style of goods.

"Information concerning any such goods being offered will be received with thanks.

"We ask the favor of all the information you can give in regard to those counterfeits."

Now, this Honorable Company, aware that your laws do not permit them to copy the precise getting up of my Medicine, put their counterfeits into another form and intimate that they adopt a New Label.

The object of these people in referring to the immense demand for these Medicines is, that it may be believed that I am connected with them.

In the interest of the public, I therefore respectfully invite you to be pleased to give an insertion to this letter in your paper, that your readers may not be deceived by this "New York Chemical Company's" spurious Medicines.

Each Pot and Box of my Genuine Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," but they are not sold in the United States. (Signed) **THOMAS HOLLOWAY.** nov13 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ARM-FULL. The choice of two exquisite steel engravings, entitled "An Arm-full" and "Help Me Up," sent FREE to every subscriber to the **SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE** for 1873 (17th year). Universal satisfaction and delight over Pictures and Magazine. Only \$1 a year. AGENTS WANTED at every Postoffice. Send a green stamp for specimens and "tools" to use in forming clubs. Address, J. W. Daughaday & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. **HELP ME UP.** nov13 4w

GEO. F. ALFORD, R. MILLER, W. G. VEAL,
Galveston. Rusk. Waxahachie.

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
No. 69 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL,
Galveston. Waxahachie.
F. M. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.
WE BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS, but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the filling of orders for Merchandise, Plantation Supplies, Agricultural Implements, &c.
No repairs on Cotton consigned to us. An experienced member of the firm attends in person to the sampling and weighing of every bale of Cotton.

We subjoin the following suggestions:
COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.
2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.
3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.
4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.
5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.
HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.
3d. Flint Hide should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.
4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practically. nov17-1y

DR. GILBERT'S
RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
REMEDIES

Are sold exclusively, at wholesale or retail, by B. S. PARSONS, Mechanic street, near Washington Hotel. These Remedies are guaranteed to relieve in every instance. sept18 1f

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

GEO. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. STRICKLAND,
Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, M'BRIDE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants,
(Hendley Building.)
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug9-1y

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,
and SWEDEN. NORWAY,

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,

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,
117 Strand, Galveston.

OR
C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.
jan17 1y

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING.

STOWE & WILMERDING,
(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.,)
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,
AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & CO., Liverpool.
Telegraphic transfers of money to New York, New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company.
jan10-1y

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

W. K. M'ALPIN, JAS. BALDRIDGE,
Galveston. Washington Co.

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COTTON FACTORS
And
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING
Wagon and Carriage Work
OF ALL KINDS.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to.
No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts., feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE,
Successors to
M. STRICKLAND & CO., and ROBT. CLARKE.
Stationers, Steam Printers
And
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)
jun12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the **WILSON**, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$55.

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

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents,
174 Tremont street, Galveston.
Agents wanted in every county. dec8-1y



BLAGG & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS,
GALVESTON.
Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may1y

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 Marke street, Galveston, Texas.
CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sep11 6m

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.,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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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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.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

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

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY.

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872. Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

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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.

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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 ly



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. jan5-ly'

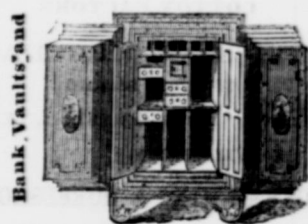
AMERICAN STEAMSAFE COMPANY.

Safe Makers to the U. S. Government, Boston, Mass.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

—WITH—

SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT,



Bank Vaults and

Burglar-Proof Safes,

MADE OF

WELDED STEEL AND IRON

A. JACKSON, Pres't. E. D. DRAPER, Treas.

GEO. L. DAMON, Gen'l Supt.

Silver Safes, Express Boxes, etc., built to order. Old Safes and Vaults fitted with Steam Improvement.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

Branch office—68 STRAND, Galveston.

M. D. MILLER, Agent.

Send for descriptive catalogue. nov7-tf

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

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

THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL

MUSIC BOOK

Will be ready October 1, 1872.

PURE DIAMONDS,

BY JAMES R. MURRAY.

A new Sunday-school Music Book which we predict will become the most popular work of the kind ever published in America. Specimen pages are now ready, and will be sent free to any address.

PURE DIAMONDS will be issued in elegant style, printed on fine white paper, and substantially bound in boards. It will be ready promptly on the first of October, when orders will be filled in rotation. As the demand will be very large, all wishing specimen copies, or an early supply, should send in their orders at once.

Price—Bound in boards, 35 cents; \$3 60 per dozen; \$50 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Published by S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio. aug28 ly

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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. sep11 4m

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. junel2-6m

WITHOUT SILVER TIPS Three weeks is the extent OF WEAR FOR CHILDRENS SHOES sep25 6m

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST. sep25 6m

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., 57 Park Row, New York. sep18 3m

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

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. jun26-6m

\$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 ly

EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine. 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 1872

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(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-ly

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, Factory, China, 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 ly

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. je26 6m

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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.; Cincinnati, O. oct9 3m

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 26.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1014.]

[For the ADVOCATE.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

A fearful influence disturbs thy charm,
-O fairest realm of magical romance!
Thy gent all withdraw the sheltering arm:
Mute is the peri's shell, and still the fairy's
dance.

Drowned is the fall of Hafiz' tuneful strains,
Once echoing round thy hills enchanting rise,
Thy flowery-bordered waters, rosy plains,
And balm-exhaling groves--drowned in a na-
tion's cries.

The very gnomes who guard thy central height,
Who stored such fertile sweetness in thy
streams,

Changed are they now, and yield but poisonous
blight:
Thy splendid, lavish sun! even he a churl be-
seems.

A fearful presence haunts thy lovely coast:
Famine, with hunger mad, foul with disease;
While, hardy in thy woes, a plundering host,
With unresisted grasp, thy bloom and vigor
seize.

And thou--thou canst refuse, when close beside
Two mighty potentates would help thy need!
Such keen, immediate agonies to bide,
The help within thy reach is surely great in-
deed.

But why refuse? Dost fear the gulle of kings?
Their avaricious, their ambitious lust?
The fearful debt that alien favor brings?
Or dost refuse in pride or self-sufficient trust?

Feeling how firm thy own foundation stands,
As close to Eden laid, in the world's prime;
And viewing all their might as shifting sands--
Colossal piled--by what? The waves of later
times.

Remembering all thy former sorrows, too,
When writhing under many a foreign chain,
Far worse than now, but risen from each anew,
'Twas thine to flourish fair, and so may be
again.

Well mayest thou feel thine immortality!
Though wasted by thy thrice imperial sway,
Though near as ancient as humanity,
A life in Asia's death--a potency to-day.

For thine the poet's strain, the scholar's page,
The sweetest voice in all the Orient choir;
And thine to meet this toiling, bartering age
With marvelous-tissued store, and jewels to
desire.

A youthful race, we reverence thy age;
Unknowing famine's bite, we feel for thee;
And thy distress it should be ours to assuage--
The will could find the way, however long it be.

We pray for thee; since God can give release,
Whate'er thy woes, howe'er thy future lower:
God of the harvest, God of health and peace,
Nor time, nor circumstance, nor space can
bound His power.

Texas Resources.

Palo Pinto County.

MR. EDITOR--As yet I see nothing in your columns about Palo Pinto, and thinking you would like to have a description of the county, I offer you the following:

Palo Pinto lies just south of parallel 33. It is a frontier county, and frequently is seen the mangled corpse of some one slain by the Indians, or perhaps the slain is not found, and for years his bones lay bleaching on the plains. So strong is the attachment of these men to their country that, live or die, they will not forsake it. It is a county of mountains and valleys--of Switzerland-like scenery. As you journey westward, you will ascend a mountain; then travel out on a kind of table-land; then ascend another mountain, then another table-land. Thus, step by step, you ascend mountains which have no descent on the other side. May we not call these singular mountains Nature's steps? Generally at the foot of these mountains are fer-

tile valleys, through which flow beautiful creeks.

On a beautiful plain near the centre of the county rises a mountain of a circular form, with a flat summit of some ten acres. There is but one narrow ascent to the mountain; so herdsmen drive their herds up on the mountain, and thus pen, or rather, mountain them.

Plenty of timber, such as oak, elm, pecan, cotton-wood and cedar. Most of the fences are made of cedar, hence they are durable.

Among healthy counties, this is the healthiest. The roses of health bloom on the cheeks of hale inhabitants.

Like most mountain countries, it is well watered; many bold springs, and anon you are saluted with

"A liquid lapse of murmuring streams."

The Brazos flows through the county. The valleys on the Brazos are as fertile as those of the far-famed Nile.

The Brazos often flows through open valleys, with scarcely a tree to mark its course, save, perchance, some lonely willow adumbrating it where

"Shadows in the glassy waters dance."

We found the best of society in Palo Pinto, good schools, etc.

We will not burden you with a description of Keechi valleys, in the northern portion of the county; but to them we must give the pre-eminence. A Texan ranger once made this quaint and not very reverent remark: "God made the world in six days, getting done Saturday evening before night. He spent the evening in giving Keechi valley a polish he did not give the rest of the world."

Palo Pinto is destined to be one of the most flourishing counties in the State. Hasten the time when the flowers of peace shall bloom on our bleeding frontier.

WATSON M. VAUGHAN.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.--Stock raising in Texas, for the Northern market, is rapidly assuming the features of a regular business. The farms used for this purpose are as numerous as they are wonderfully large. One of them in southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 250 men on saddle horses to attend them. Another lot consists of 200,000 acres, 70,000 head of cattle. Some of the great stock raising farms are owned and managed by private parties, but others are operated by joint stock companies. Some of these farms fatten and sell 50,000 head of cattle a year. For many years Illinois has been the leading stock raising State of the Union, but Texas now promises to surpass it in this respect, with its broad prairies robed in verdure the entire year. The problem of roast beef and beefsteak in the Northern cities is, as a writer observes, intimately connected with the growth of the railroad facilities in Texas; hence the more railroad facilities there, the cheaper will be the price of beef. In fact, at the present rate of railroad progress in Texas, it will not be long before the State will be able to supply us with corn-fed beef, bright and fresh from its vast prairies. No less than eight lines of railroads are now in course of construction in northern Texas, several of which penetrate and pass through the stock raising sections. *New Orleans Picayune.*

Hood County.

From the card of Duke & Ewell, of Granberry, Hood county, we obtain items of interest respecting Hood county. It contains an area of 614 square miles, a population of 6000 whites, and 100 negroes. Its wealth is estimated at \$1,000,000. It has open about 500 farms; has about 15,000 head of cattle, 4600 head of horses and mules, and the average yield per acre is, say 30 bushels of wheat and 40 of corn. It has in its bounds two high schools, and twenty-five common schools, two Masonic lodges, four temperance lodges, and Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian Reformed and Lutheran church organizations:

"It is divided nearly equally by the waters of the Brazos river. The Brazos Valley will average about two miles in width, and the soil is from twelve to twenty feet in depth, and not uncommonly yields 75 to 80 bushels of corn per acre. The banks of the river are high, and its waters rarely overflow its valley lands. The surface of the country is high and undulating, and about half covered with timber. There are hundreds of springs, creeks and branches, of pure, unfailing water. In the center of the county is situated Comanche Peak, from whose summit the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country is discerned on each separate occasion with renewed pleasure. The earliest settlements date back about seventeen years, though about four-fifths of the present population have arrived within the past three years, and continually increasing in the same ratio--emigrants from all portions of the Union, though mostly from Southern States."

Texas Immigration.

Our exchanges from every quarter note the rapid influx of immigrants, and several of the State papers, formerly largely devoted to stale stories and anecdotes, or, still worse, political billingsgate, now contain articles describing the advantages and resources of their sections of the State. This reform can be credited to the Bureau of Immigration, and it is to be hoped that every county in the State will respond to the demand of Superintendent Loeffler, and thus derive permanent benefit from the efficient working of the Bureau. The most intelligent people of the State are becoming convinced of the real and permanent advantages of Immigration--they see what all the States of the Northwest have gained from this source, and are now going to work in earnest to induce immigration.

There is a regular avalanche of immigration tending that way, and those who want neighbors, capital and enterprise put into active motion by first-class business men, will act wisely by setting forth their claims.

When Col. Thos. A. Scott visited Texas, some weeks ago, to prepare for starting work on his Texas Pacific Railroad, he was accompanied by Col. J. W. Forney, publisher of the Philadelphia Press, who published in a series of articles the result of his observations. In a late issue, the Press says:

"As an evidence of the interest which has been evoked by our articles concerning the advantages of the Southwest, it may be mentioned that among the many persons who called yesterday to inquire especially about Texas, and to obtain copies of the pamphlet entitled 'What I saw in Texas,' written by the editor of the Press, was a responsible and respectable representative of 500 young men of Eastern Pennsylvania--farmers, clerks, mechanics, etc.,--who are desirous of immigrating to some part of the Southwest. Most of them have small capitals, from five hundred to a thousand dollars, representing generally the savings of many years, and are determined to invest them in some of the numerous profitable enterprises and branches of business which are waiting for them in a newer country and a more genial climate."--*St. Louis Texan.*

Vale of Calder.

This vessel reached Galveston on the 5th. We clip from the Galveston News the subjoined letter of thanks from the passengers:

STEAMSHIP VALE OF CALDER,
At Sea, Oct. 29, 1872. }

To Capt. E. B. T. C. S. Corry.

We, the undersigned saloon and steerage passengers, from Liverpool to Galveston by the above-named steamer, under your command, beg to return you our best and hearty thanks for the kindness and friendly interest we have experienced at your hands, and also for the gentlemanly conduct of your officers, especially naming your chief steward, Mr. W. H. Miller, to whom our thanks are due for the attention paid to us as a body, and, under your instruction, to those of us whose sickness rendered them incapable of self-assistance. In leaving your ship, we unitedly wish you that prosperity you deserve, and have great pleasure in assuring you that you will ever be kindly remembered by the undersigned.

Signed by John Price, Jas. Dickson and family, Thos. Weller and family, William Green and family, J. Warren and family, Thomas Hubbard and family, Thomas Northern and family, Charles Munday and family, Thomas Thompson, John Grigg, Alfred Allum, Thomas Waterhouse and family, Jas. Warring, Thos. Turton, John J. Salk, Henry Moralle, Edward Millenard and family, William Goodmon, Jas. Howarth, Thomas Webb, William Young and family.

FROM the following, which we extract from the Rockport Transcript, we conclude that West-Texas has many attractions for the immigrant:

The water, both spring and well, is number one. Timber of every sort is abundant. The soil is rich, and varies from black waxy to light sandy. Fruit is abundant. Garden vegetables of splendid qualities are easily reared. The average of corn is thirty to forty bushels; cotton, four to five hundred pounds of lint per acre. Land sells at from \$1 to \$10 per acre. This having been a large cotton-growing region, there is plenty of open land to rent or for sale.

The second crop of wool is coming into the Brownsville market, and commands a lively price.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. C. J. Lane, of the Navidad circuit, Texas Conference, sends a cheering report from his work. It is always a healthful indication when the pastor can report a living, active Sunday-school in connection with his charge. He writes from Oso, under date of November 4th:

I closed a meeting yesterday, resulting in ten additions to the church, and a general feeling of interest on the subject of religion. Our people are hard to move, but are very decided when they start. We had large, very large, congregations, and as good order as ever was observed anywhere. I can say that I have here the largest and most attentive congregation I ever saw in the country, and perhaps equal to any in the State; and the Sunday-school connected with the church has existed for sixteen years, and has done, and is doing, great good.

—Rev. Wm. H. Wiley, of Burksville circuit, East Texas Conference, writing from Burksville, October 18th, says:

My last quarterly meeting for the year will convene at this place tomorrow, after which I will take up my line of march for Tyler, the seat of our Annual Conference. I am grateful that, through the blessing of God, I can report, since the last quarterly conference, eighteen accessions to our church and seventeen conversions on my charge.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—We find the following account of the good work going on in the Baltimore and adjacent Conferences in the *Episcopal Methodist*:

The series of meetings held at Calvary Church, South Baltimore, have resulted in some forty-five conversions and about forty accessions to the church. Rev. I. W. Canter is the laborious and efficient pastor of this church.

The services at St. Pauls Church, of which Rev. W. G. Eggleston is pastor, have been in progress for several weeks, and are daily becoming more interesting and gracious in their results. Souls have been converted and the membership is greatly revived. Rev. L. Rosser, D.D., the zealous and distinguished evangelist, has been constant in his ministrations of the Word, and has preached with great acceptability. He is a model to others of fidelity to the cause of God.

Whatcoat M. E. Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Daugherty, has experienced a remarkable season of divine grace. It is said that 130 souls have been converted.

Brother Grandin, on Tyler circuit, and Brother Flaherty, on Baltimore circuit, and Brother Haddaway, on Beltsville, have all been cheered with gracious revivals in their respective charges.

At Wesley Chapel, near Lacey Springs, Rockingham county, Va., a very interesting religious meeting is being held. A number of persons have professed religion, and others are daily at the altar for the prayers of the church. The meeting is conducted by Rev. S. S. Ryder, of Rockingham circuit, M. E. Church, South.

A letter from Richmond, Va., to the *Baltimorean* of this city says: A most glorious revival of religion has been in progress for several days past at the Union Station Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Benj. Franklin Woodward, one of the most zealous as he is one of the most interesting preachers in the Virginia Conference, is the popular and beloved pastor.

The Winchester (Va.) *News* says the work on the Braddock street Methodist church is progressing rapidly, the

frescoes being at work on the inside. When completed, according to the design, and the splendid organ in position, it will be one of the prettiest church edifices in the Valley of Virginia.

A protracted meeting has been going on for the past two weeks in the M. E. Church, South, of Leesburg, Va., under the charge of Rev. Dr. Head, assisted by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Warrenton, and the Rev. Mr. Kern, of Washington. Several persons have professed conversion.

—The Arkansas Conference met at Bentonville, October 16th, Bishop Wightman presiding; J. L. Burrow, Secretary. The report of the statistical secretary summed up as follows:

White members, 10,792; Indian members, 3; colored members, 22; local preachers, 131; adults baptized, 884; infants baptized, 410; Sunday-schools, 108; superintendents and teachers, 568; scholars, 4451; number of churches, 87; value of churches, \$70,500; parsonages, 4; value of parsonages, \$3905; other church property, \$5522; bishops' fund, \$385 60; amount of books sold, \$812 20; periodicals taken, 591.

—We note with pleasure the fact that Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D., of Arkansas, who was nominated for Governor of the State, has declined to be a candidate. He is unwilling to compromise his usefulness as a minister by mingling with political affairs.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Rev. F. A. Spencer, of the Ohio Conference, has been appointed to go to Italy to assist Dr. Vernon in his mission among the Italians.

—Mrs. Spinney, of Great Neck, Long Island, has given \$20,000 for the erection of a Methodist church at that place, and \$10,000 for its maintenance.

EPISCOPAL.

—The gain of the Episcopal Churches in the dioceses within the bounds of the States in the Southwest, during the ten years ending with 1871, was 17,000, or from 39,000 to 56,000, being about 38 per cent. The greatest increase has been in the State of Texas, in which the membership advanced from 700 to 2000 in that time, being an increase of nearly 300 per cent. This indicates a rate of increase greater than that of any other denomination in the State. In South Carolina there has been a loss of nearly 36 per cent., or 1524 out of 5672 members. This has no doubt resulted from the large emigration of the white population of that State, while the increase in Texas may be traced to the large immigration to our borders.

—An organization, styling itself the "Free Church of England," has been lately formed. Its members do not accept the doctrine of apostolic succession, and repudiate the High Church and ritualistic teachings of the High Church party. They purpose revising the prayer book by carefully excluding ritualism from it.

—It is the purpose of those in the Established Church who oppose the Athanasian creed to introduce into the Parliament next year a bill providing that after the passing of said act no clergyman of the Church of England shall be subjected to any persecution for substituting the apostle's creed for that commonly called the creed of St. Athanasius in divine service.

—The *Southern Churchman* says the number of clergymen in the diocese of Virginia is 143; candidates for orders, 29; parishes, 148; churches, 192; parsonages, 48. One thousand two hundred and seven communicants were added to the church the past year, and its present membership is estimated at 12,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—We see it stated that one-fourth of the wealth of the Presbyterian Church is within the bounds of the Synod of New York.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania reports in its statistics: Ministers, 161; congregations, 327; confirmed members, 63,548; communicants during the year, 51,189; additions, 5020; losses, 1473; amount apportioned at last meeting, \$25,360; collections, \$20,872.

—The number added on examination to the Presbyterian Church last year was 28,758, being an average of six to each congregation.

—One hundred young ladies, connected with Dr. Hall's church in New York, recently sent \$1000 to Kansas to aid in building a Presbyterian church at Netawakee.

—The Presbyterian Church has seven organized churches among the Dacotah Indians, under the charge of native pastors. Their membership ranges from forty-three to two hundred and fifty-seven. Their annual increase indicates their vitality, and the pious and consistent lives of the members is proof of the soundness of the work of grace in their hearts.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. H. Stowell Brown, the noted English Baptist preacher now visiting the United States, in speaking of Mr. Spurgeon, refuses to class him with the American Baptists, because of his liberal opinions and practice respecting close communion.

—The twenty-third anniversary of the American Bible Union was recently held in the Baptist Mariner's Chapel, New York. The report showed there were circulated last year more than 6000 copies of the Bible in Spain, Mexico and South America. 20,744 copies of the English Scripture were distributed gratuitously.

—The censures which the Baptist papers have pronounced upon Mr. Pentecost for his open communion views, do not meet the unqualified approval of the ministers of that church. Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, D. D., of Albany, New York, and Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., of New York, have written articles in which the utterances of the Baptist papers are rebuked. These gentlemen do not agree with Mr. Pentecost, but they vindicate his rights as a Christian and his fidelity as a minister.

—One of the Baptist Missionaries at Burmah sent \$1000 to the church edifice fund of the Home Missionary Society. The field abroad is yielding returns to the home work.

—A Woman's Baptist Missionary Society at Richmond, Virginia, in which all the Baptist Churches of the city are represented, has undertaken the support of Miss Moore, a missionary to China.

—The Woman's Baptist Missionary

Society of the West will soon send Miss Eastman and Miss Rankin as missionaries to Burmah. They go with Prof. Packer and wife, who will labor at Rangoon. Prof. Packer will teach in the Baptist Theological Seminary at that point.

MORAVIAN.

—A son of the Prime Minister of Thibet, who has been for some time under the instruction of Moravian missionaries, has professed conversion and been received into the church, being baptized under the name of Nathaniel.

CATHOLIC.

—A strong element of superstition is being developed in France since the war, which is being encouraged by the priests. At Lourdes it is claimed that the Virgin Mary has appeared to a young woman, making revelations favoring the Ultramontains. Recently over ten thousand were assembled there, filled with some sort of religious enthusiasm. At the close of the mass, a speech was delivered by the Bishop of Tarbes, in which their religious and national zeal was appealed to, to which the crowd responded with shouts of "Vive la Pape! Vive la France!" Nineteen deputies and seven bishops attended and participated in the proceedings.

—Rev. M. O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh, died the 18th ult. at Woodstock, Maryland. He was a native of Cork, Ireland; was educated at the College of the Propaganda, Rome; was sent to the United States as a missionary. He was sent as Vicar-General to Pittsburgh in 1841; was consecrated bishop in 1843 in Rome, and brought with him a community of the Sisters of Mercy, who have since spread over the United States.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia and Florida has tendered his resignation to the Pope. The reasons for the act are not given.

UNIVERSALIST.

—At a late meeting of their State Association in Massachusetts the Universalists resolved in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath, and discussed the question of adopting a uniform service to be used in all their churches.

JEWISH.

—The *Jewish Messenger* reports the arrival of eleven Jewish immigrants from Roumania last month. They are driven from that land by the persecutions to which they were exposed. Many more are expected in the spring. The Israelites in America are preparing to extend these refugees from intolerance a cordial welcome. It is a matter of national pride that our land affords a refuge for the oppressed of every land.

—At the International Jewish Congress, held in Brussels the 9th of October, representatives from every country in Europe were present. The barbarous treatment of their brethren in Roumania were among leading subjects of discussion. Delegates from that country delivered addresses, in which the sufferings of their people were portrayed in vivid colors. A committee was appointed to draw up an address to the great European powers upon the treatment of the Jews in Roumania.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, October 19, 1872.

The "Church Congress," now held annually by leading members of the Church of England for the discussion of practical questions—matters of theological or doctrinal controversy excluded—has just taken place, and is said to have been a success. It was largely attended by the clergy and others, but I cannot say I heard of anything very remarkable being said, and it appeared to me, as a spectator, that too much attention was paid to the mere frame-work and machinery of "church work," as it is called. Open seats instead of closed pews; well-built and clean church buildings instead of mean and dirty ones; good singing instead of bad; frequent services; various devices to attract the outside population, especially the young; and many other things were advocated. All useful in their places, no doubt, but not any of them, nor all put together, capable of doing very much to restore religious prosperity. These things, within proper bounds, should be out-come of religious revival; they can never be the source of it. They may make a show of something that looks like religion, but true spiritual life is not to be produced by any such means. A fine church building is one thing, and a "spiritual house," built up of "living stones," is another, and the latter is the only "holy temple" recognized in the New Testament. Good singing is very desirable, but what is good singing? The finest singing I ever heard was in the Church of St. Roche in Paris, at the funeral of the once celebrated Dr. Veron; and who were the singers? The leading *artistes* of the Grand Opera. They were paid nearly as much for singing the praises of God as for rendering the music of Verdi or Meyerbeer. It was fine, no doubt; but do you think these hired praises were pleasing to Him who requires "truth in the inward parts"? Did they ever get higher than the roof of the building? God only hears when the heart sings. Let this be first, and then, if the voice be in tune, all the better. We do the same thing in this country. We hire singers for our churches, selected for their voices rather than for their Christian character. What is really wanted to revive religion everywhere is more faith in God and in his gospel on the part of those who profess and preach it. Christianity is independent of the machinery with which men encumber it, and would probably work more powerfully everywhere if a good deal of the paraphernalia of what is called religion were swept away forever.

One of our largest bodies of Dissenters has also been holding its annual meeting—namely, the Congregational Union. There are 2000 Congregational Churches in England and Wales, and they sent nearly 800 delegates to the meeting. Among the speakers was M. Edmond de Pressense, D.D., one of the ablest men in the French evangelical churches. His speech was a remarkable one. He told his English audience the true cause of the disorders and miseries of France. In the sixteenth century the principles of the Reformation made great and rapid progress in France. The best and noblest minds of that country, hungering and thirsting for the truth of God, went back to the Bible and found it there. They threw off almost suddenly the yoke of degrading superstitions with which the Church of Rome had bound their consciences. What then happened? Rome exerted all her influence to uproot the evangelical doctrines—in other words, to exterminate every man and woman who dared to believe the Word of God rather than the teaching of the church. The rulers of France were her ready tools. They murdered the Huguenots—

so these Christians were called—by thousands; they burned them alive; they drove them into exile. They made the soil of France red with martyr blood, and that blood still cries from the ground to God. In order that there might be no mistake as to who did this deed, the Pope, as soon as he heard of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, gave public thanks to God, and ordered a medal to be struck in commemoration of the event. Thus the Church of Rome stamped out the Gospel and the Bible, by murdering or driving out of France more than a million of the noblest and best of her sons. Who remained? The ignorant, who knew not their right hand from their left; the timid and time-serving; the superstitious. Who more? The infidel. Yes, the intellect of France, that remained, ranged itself from that moment on the side of open infidelity. Can you wonder at it? The doctrines and teachings of the Huguenots were heard no more, and men naturally confounded Christianity with Romanism. Reaching the lowest depths of impiety, this system professed to be the sole depository of God's truth, and to have sole authority to speak in his name, while at the same moment it was turning the blessed Gospel of peace and good will into an engine of political power and horrible cruelty. From that day the intellect of France revolted from all religion, and the secret of subsequent troubles and revolutions is to be found in the struggle between the Church of Rome, whose aim ever is to obtain absolute supremacy in order to enslave the consciences of men, and the infidel party who cry out for personal liberty, freedom of conscience, science, progress. All these are compatible with, nay, are included in, true Christianity, but Rome is the inveterate enemy of all that constitutes the true happiness of mankind.

Let it be remembered in Texas that Rome never ceases these efforts for absolute supremacy over the consciences of men. She cannot butcher her opponents just now, so she has to learn other methods. In countries entirely under her sway she never educates the poor. The most ignorant peasantry in Europe are those of the Roman Catholic countries. But in Protestant lands, Rome appears as a prominent educator. She knows that the children of to-day will be the men and women of a dozen years hence. She spares no pains to get them into her schools. She will teach them cheaper than others, or give them extra accomplishments for the same money. And she succeeds. There are Protestant parents in England and in Texas—or parents who are called Protestants—who are mean enough to accept some small bribe of this kind, and deliver over their little ones to Romish priests and nuns at the most susceptible period of their lives, when what they learn is impressed upon their minds forever. They are sowing sorrow and trouble, not only for their children, but for their country. Rome wins her way first by artifice, but as soon as she is strong enough, she takes the sword. We resisted her to the death in England, and, by the mercy of God, we overcome her. France, too, resisted, but France was overcome. Compare the condition of the two countries to-day. It will be well if both in America and England the lessons of the past be taken to heart.

F. GORE.

COLLECTIONS were recently taken up in Bombay for the erection of a temple in the city of London, to be dedicated to the worship of Vishnu and Siva. This is reversing missionary movements considerably. We doubt not the worshippers of Vishnu in Bombay honored their faith by liberal contributions.

Treasurer's Report Northwest Texas Conference Missionary Board.

W. R. D. SROCKTON, in account, Dr.

To amount in Treasury over last year..... \$70 03— \$70 00

BELTON DISTRICT.
To amount collected, Belton and Salado..... 21 00
Leon circuit..... 30 00
Gatesville station..... 10 00
Gatesville circuit..... 60 00
Georgetown circuit..... 77 50
San Gabriel and Davilla..... 34 25
Cameron and Port Sullivan..... 28 50
Valley Mills circuit..... 17 30
Lampasas circuit..... 3 35— \$280 80

WACO DISTRICT.
To amount Waco station..... \$108 15
Brazos circuit, (#20 to Mexican mission)..... 98 25
Groesbeck..... 13 00
Marlin station..... 6 50
Marlin circuit..... 7 50
East Waco and Mt. Calm..... 4 00
Calvert and Hearne..... 13 50
Wheelock..... 2 75— \$253 65

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT.
Waxahachie station..... \$101 00
Waxahachie circuit..... 60 25
Lancaster..... 15 40
Cedar Hill mission..... 8 50
Milford circuit..... 8 50
Hillsboro circuit..... 62 80
Peoria circuit..... 7 50
Chatfield circuit..... 50 04— \$303 55

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.
Springfield circuit..... \$60 65
Corsicana station..... 14 25
Richland station..... 20 50
Fairfield station..... 24 05
Redland station..... 37 00
Centerville..... 7 00
Tehuacana mission..... 38 00
Owensville circuit..... 11 00— \$212 55

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT.
To amount collected on Cleburne circuit..... \$16 30
Cleburne station..... 10 00
Sulphur Springs..... 7 25
Jacksboro..... 5 85
Fort Worth..... 41 35— \$80 75

STEPHENSVILLE MIS. DIST.
Palo Pinto..... \$3 25— \$3 25
To amount collected on old subscriptions:
U. S. Anglin, one horse..... \$60 00
By H. Bishop, specie..... 5 00
Anniversary collection..... 239 30— \$304 30

Total..... \$1,508 85

CR.
By amount paid to missionary, Burnett—one horse..... \$60 00
J. M. Miller, on mission..... 6 00
Burnett, on mission..... 87 50
Jones..... 3 25

By amount paid to Superintendents of missions on drafts for 1872, for Stephenville Mission District:
To W. E. Weaver..... \$25 00
Wm. Monk..... 296 75
Waco District missions..... 50 00
Waxahachie missions..... 44 00
Weatherford missions..... 25 00
To N. A. Duquet..... 50 00

By amount on appropriations for 1873:
Waco District..... 61 50
Waxahachie District..... 25 00
Springfield District..... 25 00
Stephenville Mission District..... 200 00
Belton District..... 25 00
By am't for Secretary's book..... 4 00— \$939 00

Amount due Parent Board, subtracting \$60 for horse and \$70 of overplus..... 551 20
By am't in Treasury..... 18 65— \$569 85

Total..... \$1,508 85

Bayland Orphans' Home.

The regular monthly meeting of Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans Home was held at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, Nov. 2d. Present—Messrs. W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; Ashbel Smith; C. S. Longcope; H. F. Gillette, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer then made the following report of monies received by him since July report:

	COIN.	CUR.
From a friend who refuses to have his name disclosed.....	\$24 00	
From McNair & Co., Navasota, collected by them.....	44 50	
From J. O. H. & Co., Treasurer of Travis Aid Association.....	13 45	
From F. O. Wilkes, Gen'l Agent.....	493 00	
From J. K. McClellan, Treasurer Bryan Aid Ass., from S. S. there.....	44 20	
From Levy, Metz & Co., through Col. A. M. Hobby, being 25 p. ct. of gross sales on opening day.....	304 05	
From Marlin Aid Association.....	48 10	
From General Agent, Rev. F. C. Wilkes.....	20 00	
From I. Dyer, Galveston, contributed by him.....	20 00	
From Peter Floeck, balance sum of money found by him.....	13 50	
From Mrs. K. DePelchin, Houston.....	1 50	
From Contribution, Methodist S. S., Houston.....	10 00	
From Contribution box, Hutchins House, Houston.....	4 00	1 25
From Brenham, a check.....	35 00	
Total.....	\$200 05	\$476 00

Respectfully submitted,
B. A. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

To which the Superintendent adds, as having come directly into his hands, the following, in July:

From N. Hester, Lexington.....	3 00	
" S. M. Swenson, New York.....		6 00
" H. W. Jannsen, Galveston.....		15 00
Total.....	\$3 00	\$21 00

From Navasota, 183 yds. calico; 31 yds. domestic. From Palestine, a bundle of second-hand clothing. From a little girl, Navasota, 8 years old, a bundle of small clothes.

In August, from R. Milam, Cedar Bayou \$5; from General Agent, Rev. F. C. Wilkes, 6 sacks flour, 30 vol. S. S. Library. From R. F. George, Galveston, medicines, \$8 50. Small box clothing from unknown source. W. J. Kirkland, Houston, 1 barrel sugar.

SEPTEMBER.
From Rosamond & Milam, Cedar Bayou..... \$10 00
Total..... \$10 00

OCTOBER.
From W. H. Mundine, Denton, Denton county..... \$2 00
From Thos. W. H. Janson, Galveston, from a friend who refuses to give his name..... 5 00
From A. S. Chevalier, Gonzales, collected at County Fair by voting for handsomest young lady there..... \$30 00
From Cyrus Thompson, Washington Hotel contribution box, Galveston..... 5 90

Total..... \$39 00 \$12 90
From General Agent, Rev. F. C. Wilkes, 17 sacks flour from Dallas. From Mr. D. Ayers, from Bible Society, two dozen Bibles and two dozen Testaments. From R. F. George, medicine, \$3 25.

Adjourned to first Saturday in December.
H. F. GILLETTE, Secretary.

Bishop Pierce.

The following just tribute to Bishop Pierce is from the pen of Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has recently been on a visit to St. Louis:

It was our privilege to hear Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis, on Sabbath, October 13th, morning and evening. Seldom, if ever, have we been permitted to hear so much pure gospel compacted into single sermons. He is one of the plainest and yet most eloquent of men. There is no effort, no affectation, no waste of breath or word; but from the first utterance to the last, the simplest Anglo-Saxon language, the clearest logic, the richest imagery, and the most earnest spirit. His sermons are rather suggestive than exhaustive. He sends his hearers away with new texts ringing in their mind and soul, and ordains them all preachers to themselves. In the morning, so like an outline his discourse, and so anxious were we to hear certain thoughts more fully elaborated, that we were impatient with him for closing such a winning gospel scene and story in a meager fifteen minutes; but when we consulted our watch, lo! he had spoken fifty minutes. That was preaching. We shall not attempt any analysis of such a sermon.

In the evening we were still more pleased and profited. In the splendid Centenary Church, of which our friend, Bro. Linn, is pastor, we again listened to Bishop Pierce. His theme was 'The Bread of Life.' How he fed that immense congregation! He seemed to handle the very kernels of the Gospel. How sweet they were to the taste! For elegance of diction, naturalness of tone and manner, and grace of presence, we have seldom heard the equal of Bishop Pierce. In defining faith, for instance, he said, 'Faith is not an act, but a course of action; not a paroxysm, but a habit.' He explained justification by faith in new terms, and gave the doctrine such depth and breadth and *continuation of power* as to magnify it more and more. This central theme is the very bread of the Gospel. It is the secret and source of the Christian life.

Bishop Pierce is sixty-one years of age and resides in Georgia. His father, Lovick Pierce, now eighty-eight, is also a distinguished minister of the South, and occasionally preaches with almost apostolic power.

THE *Jewish Messenger* pronounces as stupid the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press, that the Jews of New York are considering the expediency of transferring their weekly religious services from Saturday to Sunday.

Correspondence.

Northwest Texas Annual Conference.

The Northwest Texas Annual Conference held its seventh session at Belton, Texas, October 23-28, Bishop Keener presiding; John S. McCarver, Secretary.

John R. Barden, Wm. G. Davenport, Thomas Reec, Wm. D. Robinson, Jo. J. Shirley and Wiley V. Jones were admitted on trial.

Thos. G. A. Tharp, Richard H. H. Burnett, N. A. Duckett, Willis J. King, Osgood A. Shook and F. Olin Dannelly were continued.

Wm. H. H. Gilmore discontinued. James Hiner and James D. Shaw admitted into full connection.

John P. Mussett readmitted.

W. G. Connor, J. M. Pugh, M. D. Fly, C. E. Brown, W. W. Jared and J. R. Randle received by transfer.

James D. Shaw and Willis J. King elected and ordained deacons.

Alba G. Parnell, Wm. B. Cross, James Wilson, Robert B. Seeders, Thomas P. Harper, Thomas Reec, John C. S. Baird, W. D. Robinson, DeWitt C. Robertson (local) elected deacons.

Alba G. Parnell, Wm. B. Cross, James Wilson, Robert B. Seeders, Thomas P. Harper, Thomas Reec, John C. S. Baird, W. D. Robinson, Elisha F. May, DeWitt C. Robertson (local) ordained deacons.

Horace Bishop, Augustus A. Cornette, Jo. F. Hines, Hilliard B. Smith and F. Olin Dannelly elected and ordained elders.

Valerius C. Cannon, Isaac P. Jeffers, Mansel O. Coker (local) elected and ordained elders.

Drury Womack, C. N. McGuire, B. A. Kemp and Jo. P. Sneed supernannated.

Mordecai Yell and James M. Johnson supernumerary.

Jesse M. Boyd and Guy C. McWilliams have died.

The statistical tables add up, 12,325 members—increase, 2301; local preachers, 174—increase, 20; infants baptized, 666—decrease, 93; * adults baptized, 1390—increase, 278; Sunday-schools, 78—increase, 14; teachers, 490—increase, 82; scholars, 3499—increase, 522; amount necessary for claimants, \$800—collected, \$757—increase, \$183; missions, \$1172 05—decrease, \$621 50; † value of church property, \$176,880—increase, \$11,030; *Advocates* taken, 760.

There was a full attendance of the members, with a large and manifestly interested audience, from first to last. Much important business was transacted. The utmost harmony and brotherly kindness prevailed. The effects of our session will tell for our beloved Zion for years to come. Bishop Keener left us deeply rooted in the affections of his brethren, and the vast congregations that listened and were edified and blessed by his ministry. The year just closed has been one of steady increase and marked results; advanced position has been assumed on every part of our field, and what is manifestly cheering, God is still pleased to dwell with us and claim us for his servants, and the members of the conference left for their fields resolved on greater results.

SECRETARY.

*The number of infant baptisms is incorrect. †The result of missionary anniversary was not reported to the Secretary.

Appointments of Northwest Texas Annual Conference.

BELTON DISTRICT,

W. R. D. Stockton, *Presiding Elder*.
Port Sullivan and Cameron circuit—Thomas J. Hutson.
Belton circuit—John F. Neal.
Leon circuit—Willis J. King.
Gatesville station—R. J. Perry.
Gatesville circuit—Supplied by R. O. Brazzleton.
Valley Mills circuit—W. T. Melugin.

Sugar Loaf circuit—W. E. Weaver.
Davilla circuit—Jo. F. Hines and W. G. Davenport.
San Gabriel circuit—James Peeler.
Georgetown circuit—James S. Lane.

WACO DISTRICT,

Thomas Stanford, *Presiding Elder*.
Waco station—M. D. Fly.
Brazos circuit—J. W. F. Toland.
East Waco and Mt. Calm circuit—W. W. Jared.
Bremond circuit—James J. Davis and John R. Barden.
Marlin station—Rufus B. Womack.
Wheelock circuit—J. Fred Cox.
Groesbeeck circuit—J. R. Randle; M. Yell, supply.
Jena mission—To be supplied.
Calvert and Hearne station—Chas. E. Brown.
President Waco Female College—W. G. Connor.
Agent Waco Female College—Thos. Stanford.
Agent Sunday-schools—Robert Crawford.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT,

Andrew Davis, *Presiding Elder*.

Springfield circuit—John Carpenter.
Redland circuit—To be supplied.
Fairfield and Butler circuit—S. D. Akin and W. T. Johnson.
Tehuacana mission—Richard H. H. Burnett.
Corsicana circuit—Horace Bishop.
Dresden circuit—W. L. Keistler.
Owensville circuit—O. M. Addison.
Owensville High School—H. M. Glass, President.
Agent American Bible Society—John S. McCarver.
Agent Owensville High School—A. Davis.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT,

Geo. W. Graves, *Presiding Elder*.
Waxahachie station—Wm. Price.
Waxahachie circuit—F. Olin Dannelly.
Red Oak circuit—F. P. Ray.
Lancaster circuit—John S. Davis.
Hutchins' mission—W. D. Robinson.
Chatfield circuit—Supplied by J. M. Beard.
Hillsboro circuit—Wm. Vaughan.
Milford circuit—S. S. Yarbrough.
Peoria circuit—To be supplied by D. Rose.
Marvin College—J. M. Pugh, President; J. D. Shaw, Professor; W. G. Veal, Agent.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT,

Thomas W. Hines, *Presiding Elder*.
Weatherford circuit—Jo. J. Shirley and J. M. Jones.
Walnut Creek circuit—W. W. Thomas, A. A. Cornett.
Jacksboro station—W. L. Kidd.
Acton circuit—James Hiner.
Nolen's River mission—John Powell.
Granberry circuit—Supplied by J. P. Hill.
Cleburne circuit—John P. Mussett.
Alvarado circuit—E. A. Bailey.
Fort Worth circuit—J. D. Gaskill.

STEPHENSVILLE MISSION DISTRICT,

Wm. Monk, *Presiding Elder*.

Stephensville mission—H. B. Smith; J. M. Johnson, supernumerary.
North Bosque mission—Wiley V. Jones.
Paluxy mission—Supplied by B. J. Grace.
Comanche circuit—P. W. Gravis.
Palo Pinto mission—O. A. Shook.
Hamilton mission—J. H. Perry.
Rock Vale circuit—Thos. G. A. Tharp.
San Saba mission—To be supplied.
Camp Colorado mission—To be supplied.
Fort Mason mission—To be supplied.

Sanctification.

MR. EDITOR—We entertain the highest respect for Christian ministers

of the pure and elevated type, and regret at any time to come into collision with their sentiments, and especially with Dr. Walker, whom we have known only to love and esteem for very many years. Yet where grave sentiments are widely disseminated, that may possibly be wrong and injurious in their results, it may not be impertinent in one of my humble pretensions to make an effort at correction.

It may not be difficult to show that the knowledge of God, the favor of God, and the love of God do comprise about the whole of true religion. Christ seemed to think that the latter term in the above phrase included about the sum of it—Matthew xxii., 40; and St. Paul corroborated the same sentiment in Romans xiii 10, and in various other passages of like import. The question is, may not this love be perfected at any period in our Christian experience, or must it be deferred indefinitely? or will it ever be fully consummated?

Again: The Doctor says that he agrees with me in that pardon and regeneration do not constitute sanctification. Then it must be something distinct from them. Is it not a state in religious experience that we are exhorted and commanded to attain even in the present life—"Be ye holy;" "Be ye perfect;" "Holiness without which no man shall see the Lord?" These passages, with many others of kindred import, evidently look to something above and beyond simple conversion: a state—a degree in Christian attainment, in which the love of God is perfected in us. Parables, similes, metaphors or analogies rarely hold good throughout. In the vegetable and animal kingdoms we have the beginnings, progress and maturity; then the decline, decay and final dissolution. Religion has its birth, progress and maturity, so far as an assimilation to the divine likeness is concerned. We may grow in knowledge, but if the love of God is perfected in us, we can, by no possibility, be any more like him, so far as present capacity is concerned. Having the love of God perfected in us, we may bloom on perpetually, and finally in immortal youth.

Again: We have every confidence in the Doctor's religious integrity in the elevation and uniformity of his Christian character. But the fact of his feeling about in the dark for some supposed good in the earlier period of his religious course, and failing to find it, is certainly no evidence that others by the thousand have not found it—nor that he would not have succeeded in his laudable effort if he had only persevered in it; nor is it at all strange that others belonging to other Christian communions should have lived and died without professing perfect love, seeing they neither believed, preached nor sung it; and yet among them are many who have professed to enjoy it.

Again: The Doctor will scarcely fail to appreciate the manly aid he has received in the person of A. J. Y., although we fully regard him as able to defend his own cause. Yet, when one who has unfortunately been absent in a distant State, returns home, and finds some sort of discussion going on—he knows not precisely what—but finds some allusion to the theology of the church (of which, we suppose he is a minister,) both in prose and poetry, he can restrain himself no longer, but in the fulness of his exasperated soul proceeds at once to deplore, and exclaim against the Popish tyranny of his own and all other Protestant denominations, and his utter disregard for all that has been written, both in prose and poetry, by the distinguished names that cluster about the history of those denominations. We shall certainly wait in some degree of suspense, expecting the last knotty question to be fully solved, and the last doubt removed,

and then we shall be able to see eye to eye, and collision forever cease.

That a clear distinction exists between a sanctified and simply regenerate state, seems to be clearly taught in the Scriptures. And if we may rely upon human testimony, this teaching is corroborated by the witness of thousands.

If you ask us to explain fully the status of one in a justified state, we say to you, "the wind bloweth where it listeth." "They have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." And yet, with a consciousness of pardon and acceptance with God, like the Doctor was, in his religious experience, they are seeking for something, that experience demonstrates to them they do not possess. And it is the hope and prospect of a higher and holier state, that cheers them on to the end. "He may establish their hearts unblamable in holiness before God." I. Thes. iii., 13. The Doctor objects to inherent tendencies to sin, to roots of bitterness, to the remains of the carnal mind. He substitutes mere temptation. We doubt if in its common acceptance it meets the emergency. Is it the effect of habit from indulgence, the impress of which has not been wholly effaced? There is evidently a restlessness and sometimes painful anxiety for some additional renovation, that will give victory and triumph. This is found "in the love of God being perfected in us," as clearly set forth in Paul's letter to the Thessalonians, against whom no charge or complaint is alleged, and who by the Apostle are represented "as the elect of God."—I. Thes., 1 and 4. The Apostle prays in addition, "the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly." To all intents and purposes, this could not have been their state before, else such prayers or exhortations would have been superfluous and out of place. In addition he says, "I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."—I. Thes., v., 23. We have quoted from this epistle because it is alleged of others, that there were irregularities among them. No such allegation can rest here. The sentiment inculcated in this epistle on this subject, is set forth in all the epistles with more or less clearness, as well as through the whole scope of Revelation. J. MATTHEWS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In portions of Nebraska great attention is paid to timber-planting. It is not only providing the farms with timber, but is increasing the amount of rain.

A piece of sheet-lead from a tea-chest, carefully smoothed and fitted to the collar so it will fit the chafed place, is an excellent relief for galled shoulders on horses.

For spasmodic colic in horses give the following mixture: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. chloroform, 1 oz. of tincture ginger, 1 oz. of laudanum, 15 drops of aconite, 1 oz. of glycerine. If it does not relieve in an hour, repeat the dose.

The rule in Kentucky for netting hogs is: for the first 100 pounds deduct 25 for gross, for the second 100 pounds deduct 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and for the third 100 pounds deduct 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, while over the third hundred pounds is net.

Melons, squashes and cucumbers for seed should be left on the vine until they are too ripe to eat. The usual mode of selecting from some large and well flavored melon that has been brought to the table, often is followed by depreciation in product and quality from the fact that the meat matures before the seed, very much as fodder ripens before the corn.

Miscellany.

Dr. Carpenter and the Scientists.

Nothing has recently created a greater sensation in the religious and scientific world than Dr. Carpenter's opening address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. There had been an expectation that he would develop his special subject, the results of the deep sea soundings in which he has been engaged, and by which he has secured great honor. But he preferred to enter the field of metaphysics, and to rebuke the arrogance of science falsely so-called. It has become fashionable with many scientific men to ignore everything but matter and immutable laws. No God is needed; but matter and laws are enough to explain all that we know or can know in this material system. But Dr. Carpenter takes the ground that the notion of force above law is elementary and necessary to the mind, and that laws, without force, have no power, and that the source of force is mind, controlling by law the sequences of matter. Thus the conception of force implies a God, and to reject him, and absorb all things in matter and laws, he affirms to be "as arrogant as it is unphilosophical." He thus vindicates a field for the science of theology. He justifies science in occupying the field of the order and sequences of nature; but when it attempts to make these a sufficient cause of the system, and to ignore God, it intrudes on a province not its own, and exposes itself to the just hostility of those who are its truest friends. He thus closes his address: "Whilst the deep-seated instincts of humanity and the profoundest researches of philosophy alike point to mind as the one and only source of power, it is the high prerogative of science to demonstrate the unity of the power which is operating through the countless extent and variety of the universe, and to trace its continuity through the vast series of ages that have been occupied in its evolution."

The position of Dr. Carpenter as President of the British Association, and his eminence as a scientific man, clothe these utterances with an authority in the scientific world which the statements of theologians could not exert, though their discussions have long since clearly established the same conclusion. It is a cause of joy that the party of scientific atheism has been exposed by so keen a metaphysical analysis, and has met with so decided a rebuke.—*Christian Union*.

Science and Religion.

By our own progenitors, as by the untutored savage of the present day, every change in which human agency was not apparent was referred to a particular animating intelligence. And thus they attributed not only the movements of the heavenly bodies, but all the phenomena of Nature, each to its own deity. These deities were invested with more than human power; but they were also supposed capable of human passions, and subject to human capriciousness. As the uniformities of Nature came to be more distinctly recognized, some of these deities were invested with a dominant control, while others were supposed to be their subordinate ministers. A serene majesty was attributed to the greater gods who sit above the clouds, whilst their inferiors might "come down to earth in the likeness of men." With the growth of the scientific study of Nature, the conception of its harmony and unity gained ever-increasing strength. And so among the most enlightened of the Greek and Roman philosophers, we find a distinct recognition of the idea of the unity of the directing mind from which the order of Nature proceeds; for they obviously believed

that, as our modern poet has expressed it,—

Are all but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the Soul.

The science of modern times, however, has taken a more special direction. Fixing its attention exclusively on the order of Nature, it has separated itself wholly from theology, whose function it is to seek after its cause. In this, science is fully justified, alike by the entire independence of its objects, and by the historical fact that it has been continually hampered and impeded in its search for the truth as it is in Nature, by the restraints which theologians have attempted to impose upon its inquiries. But when science, passing beyond its own limits, assumes to take the place of theology, and sets up its own conception of the order of Nature as a sufficient account of its cause, it is invading a province of thought to which it has no claim, and not unreasonably provokes the hostility of those who ought to be its best friends.—*Dr. Carpenter's Address before the British Association*.

A Lesson from Nature.

Geologists show us a period when the surface of our earth was so heated as to make life impossible upon it. Then came a time when the crust of the earth cooled and solidified; vapor condensed upon it, an ocean was formed, and in that ocean life first appeared. Now, what do we find on that first ocean-bottom? Among Radiates, polyps, aculephs, and echinoderms—that is, representatives of all the three classes of that division—and these continue from that time to the present. Among Mollusks we find also all the three classes—acephals, gasteropods, and cephalopods—and these, too, continue without interruption to the present time. Among Articulates, we find worms and crustaceans; the insects come in later. But of the thirteen classes which I have given you as composing Radiates, Mollusks, Articulates, and Vertebrates, eight surely came in together, and have continued together ever since. Are these, then, descendants of each other? Surely not, for they are contemporaries, and contemporaries can not be either the descendants or the ancestors of each other. That the insects did not appear until later is not strange, for insects require terrestrial vegetation, which did not exist at first. I will not enter at length upon the question still in dispute among naturalists, whether fishes appeared at the same period with all the other lower animals, nor have I time to dwell upon the introduction of the vertebrate type upon earth. But I think I have said enough to show that there are certain structural ideas—simple, few, and all-embracing—underlying all the diversities of animals. If this be so, if I am right in this belief, their resemblances need be accounted for by no material development. They are the expression of a logical connection, an intellectual completeness in the whole scheme of animal life. If these relations really exist among animals, they indicate thought, and there must be a thinking mind—an intelligence—to originate them.—*Agassiz in the Overland Monthly*.

Geology of the Holy Land.

In addressing the British Association on the Geology of Moab, Rev. Dr. Tristram said that the southern end of the Jordan valley is in reality a great synclinal depression. The lowest rocks exposed are those of the New Red Sandstone. These occur only on the east side of the Jordan, and there are capped by tertiary limestone, resembling that of the backbone of Palestine. Many springs break out at the junction of this limestone and the New Red Sandstone, render-

ing the eastern shores of the Dead Sea very fertile. On the west side only three springs occur, and the country is barren, save near these fountains. Great deposits of marl are heaped against the western banks, but only a little of this occurs on the eastern side. A number of basaltic areas exist on the eastern side of the Dead Sea, overlying the tertiary limestone, and are, therefore, of a later age. The origin of these lava streams is unknown, no craters having been observed in this district.

To the north-east of the Dead Sea, on the east of the New Red Sandstone plain, there occurs a range of hills, also of tertiary limestone. Eastward of this again the Arabs tell of a vast volcanic tract, covered with ruined cities, as yet wholly unexplored.

The great deposits of salt at the southern end of the Dead Sea are of the New Red Sandstone age. The great saltiness of the sea itself is mainly due to this salt washed out and downward by rains and streams. Salt occurs wherever this rock is developed, particularly, again, in the Desert of Sahara.

Hygienic Agriculture.

But what is hygienic agriculture? Simply cultivating the earth so as to produce wholesome food. This implies the best quality of everything intrinsically good; the total rejection of everything intrinsically pernicious. Hygienists would apply the same rules of conduct, and the same motives of human action, to the cultivation of the earth that the Christian teacher applies to the cultivation of man's moral nature—"Cease to do evil, and learn to do well." It would raise those crops, and those only, which are most conducive to human health and happiness. The monetary consideration would be secondary. It would relieve agriculture of all its degrading drudgery and immeasurable frauds, and render it the most agreeable and ennobling occupation on the earth. It would transform piggeries into flower gardens, hog-pastures into orchards, tobacco-fields into grain-fields, and render such animals as are useful to man, healthy. It would also relieve human beings from all contagions now so prevalent—measles, small-pox whooping cough, mumps, etc., for it is not difficult to show that all contagious diseases, without exception, are occasioned by accumulated offal and animal excreta. Moses of old understood this when he prohibited the hog with the authority of "thus saith the Lord." *Science of Health*.

THE HUGUENOTS.—Three centuries have run on since the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew's-day, when so many thousands of the best men and women in France perished in one hideous massacre. Considerable attention has been drawn to the subject, though from its horrible details and the difficulty of drawing any lesson from it that by its brightness would form a contrast to it, many persons have been repelled rather than attracted. Dean Stanley made it a text of a sermon against intolerance, indicating a leaning to the view that at that time all churches were pretty much alike in this respect, and that in our time all churches have advanced pretty equally in their tolerance. Some excellent, but not very original, truth was spoken by Dean Stanley on the bitterness of spirit so characteristic of religious controversy, and the terrible loss which Christendom and the world at large had incurred, in consequence of so much energy that might have been devoted to the labor of love finding so different a channel. Even the Church of Rome, he said, was now thoroughly ashamed of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and instead of regarding it with the pride of former times, could not but feel remorse and

horror at the contemplation of it. These remarks on the feeling of the Church of Rome, however, have not passed unchallenged. Dr. Wylie, of Edinburgh, in a letter to the *Times*, has affirmed that no authoritative or formal expression of any such change of feeling has ever been given to the world, that the Church of Rome therefore is not entitled to the credit of the repentance ascribed to her, and Dean Stanley has in effect admitted that his apology does not rest on any public document, but only on what has been said or done by individuals.—*Sunday Magazine*.

THE ANT.—A line of ants on their travels were once seen trying to pass a little stream, which proved too rapid for them to cross. At last they hooked themselves on each to each, and thus gradually made a chain, which was carried obliquely to the other shore by the current. Many were drowned and lost by the process, the foremost of the band were often battered and knocked about in the rushing water, but the floating bridge was at last complete, and the rest of the army marched in safety upon the bodies of their self-sacrificing fellows. Could any so-called reasoning men have done better, or as well? Our pontoons are not made of living men.

In India, the precautions taken against their voracity are many and ingenious, but the man is almost always baffled by the insect; wood, paper, cloth, provisions, everything but metal is consumed; even the legs of tables are hollowed out, and left standing as empty shells, which give way at a touch. In one case some preserves had been put in a closet, isolated from the wall, with feet set in basins of water. The ants, however, were not to be so outwitted; they crawled up to the ceiling and let themselves down, each ant hanging on to the one above him, till the last link touched the goal, when a stream of hungry applicants ran down and made short work of the coveted treasure. Did those who thus profited give any of the food to the self-sacrificing members of the living chain, I wonder? And what reward did the patriot receive who held on to the ceiling and bore the weight of the rope of ants? Their use in the world, as far as we can fathom it, is as scavengers; but, if we had been born ants, we should probably consider this a wretchedly perfunctory account of the be all and end all of our existence.

The ant may not be able to see very far, but one has a painful perception that our own vision is relatively not much less narrow.—*Good Words*.

GROWTH OF CORAL.—The *Honolulu Gazette* reports the following interesting fact which has recently been observed respecting the growth of coral, and which deserves very careful consideration: Somewhat less than two years ago a buoy was moored in Kealakekua Bay. Last week the anchor was hoisted in order to examine the condition of the chain. "The latter, which is a heavy two-inch cable, was found covered with corals and oyster-shells, some of which were as large as a man's hand. The large corals measure four and a half inches in length, which thus represents their growth during the period of two years that the anchor and cable have been submerged. The specimens which we have seen show the nature of the formation of the coral by the coral animals very distinctly. When taken out of the water it had small crabs on it. A question arises whether these crabs live on the coral polypes, or whether they simply seek the branches of the coral for protection. The popular idea is that corals are of extremely slow growth, yet here we have a formation equal to over seventeen feet in a century.—*Nature*.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION.

The telegrams of the night of the 9th inst. brought intelligence that a fire was raging in the city of Boston rivaling in magnitude the great fire in Chicago. It was discovered about 7½ o'clock P. M. of the 9th, in a four-story dry goods house. It spread from that to other buildings of equal height, which placed the devouring element beyond the reach of the steam fire engines. A heavy gale was blowing, which swept the flames from block to block, and soon the whole business centre of the city was at the mercy of the flames; warehouses and their contents, manufactories, dwellings, churches and shipping sharing the same fate. The engines were powerless, and although blocks of buildings were blown up to arrest its course, the fire still swept on until at last accounts five miles of street were laid in ashes. The loss is estimated at over two hundred millions of dollars.

A MISPLACED switch recently caused a collision on the Eastern Railroad, near Seabrook, New Hampshire, by which several lost their lives, and nearly a score were wounded—some of them being maimed for life. A moment's thoughtlessness, or an extra dram, and the rail only an inch or two out of the way, leads to a terrible disaster. How many a sad history may be traced to agencies equally insignificant. A lucifer match may kindle a conflagration; a neglected valve, or a broken bolt, may cause a terrible explosion; a rotten piece of timber may cause a noble vessel, freighted with wealth and life, to founder in the gale, and many a word or deed soon forgotten has withered the joy of human lives, or consigned immortal souls to perdition. When human happiness or woe may thrill or wither under our touch, and the interests of immortality be influenced by our career, each man or woman should be as careful as the man whose neglect of the switch may wreck a train, and pile the ground with the mangled forms of the wounded and the dead.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the *St. Louis Texan*, a new journal published in St. Louis. It is designed to represent the interests of Texas in that great commercial centre. The number before us gives evidence of editorial ability. It will be a valuable auxiliary to the Texas press in developing the material resources of our great State. The name of our old friend, J. K. Street, of the *Rusk Intelligencer*, appears as its general agent and editorial correspondent.

THE Harvard system of examination for women proposes to classify them by age. The rule is said to be the occasion of some confusion among the feminines, but still more to those whom the business of classification has been assigned.

ARE WE MOVING ON?

We suggested recently, that if the statistics of the various pastoral charges in our church in Texas could show the number of members received by letter, and those by ritual, we would be able to arrive more exactly at the aggressive movements of our church. The increase by immigration from other churches into our bounds is a source from whence the church in Texas must draw a large proportion of that material and religious strength which is essential to the maintenance of her present advanced position among the different denominations. In gathering into the fold this stream of newcomers, the pastor has a large field for labor. In order to succeed in this direction, the church must ever be warmly alive, or its coldness may fail to attract them to its fold, or may even chill them into indifference. The sense of isolation which is experienced by strangers seeking a home in a new country, makes them peculiarly susceptible to the influences which go out from a church animated by Christian affection and earnest in all Christian activities. Rendering the fold attractive to strangers, and keeping its gates open for their admission, is, however, but a small portion of that measure of zeal which should characterize the Church of Christ. A church that merely maintains its ground—which grows by simply natural increase, and possibly does not reach even that standard, is doing but a small part of its work. Many churches, especially in our cities, answer simply as reservoirs into which the excess of the labors of other churches flow. Their records exhibit the constant entry, "received by letter," with an occasional entry by ritual. And in these latter cases we trace, in almost every instance, the aggressive influence which brought them under religious conviction, to the Sunday-school room. Were it not for the constant additions from abroad, the drain on many churches by death, removal and withdrawal would indicate an actual loss. These facts show the need of increased vigor in the aggressive movements in the church. In other words, a church which passes through twelve months without a revival of religion, in which souls are convicted and accessions won from the ranks of sinners, has made no advance movement, even when its numbers have been enlarged by members coming in from abroad. Unless the per cent. of increase each year in the membership is in excess of the per cent. of the increase of population, the world is gaining on the church. The aggregate of wordliness in the land is swelling above the vigor and zeal of the church, and its power for aggressive action is diminished.

THE Baptists in Jamaica are prospering. They have 110 chapels, some of which will hold from 800 to 2000 people, and all of them self-supporting. They have 14,000 colored children taught in Sunday-schools by about 1000 colored teachers, and about 6000 scholars in their day-schools. In their Calabar Institute they have twenty-three young men training to be pastors and teachers.

AN UNGENEROUS INSINUATION.

The American and Foreign Bible Societies have recently sent to Japan, through our Baptist missionaries there, the sum of one thousand dollars to aid in giving the 35,000,000 of people in that country Scriptures in their own language. The British and Foreign Bible Society of England and the American Bible Society of America, acting in concert, having refused aid unless the translation on the part of these missionaries should comport with the rules of the two societies, viz.: to cover up or transfer every word relating to baptism.

We copy the above from the *Central Baptist* of St. Louis. The two societies named are organizations composed of members from all the various denominations, who have united in the effort to supply the world with the Word of God, and the broad catholic principle of their organization, as stated in the constitution of the American Bible Society, is the circulation of the Bible without note or comment. This is the only basis of union upon which all can unite. Its abandonment would be an act of bad faith, and would result in the disruption of these societies. No comment nor gloss which would reflect the peculiar doctrines of any particular branch of the church is permitted, either in connection with the English version or any of its numerous translations. Hence, while in the English version the original of the "word relating to baptism" is simply anglicized, thus avoiding conflict between those who differ respecting the mode of baptism, it insists that in all translations into other languages a similar rule of interpretation shall be observed. With this rule all the different churches are satisfied, except the Baptists, who insist that, in translating the Bible into other languages, "every word relating to baptism" must be translated by a word signifying to immerse. To accede to this demand, would be to surrender the principle which unifies the Protestant world in these grand efforts to supply all nations with the Word of God. The right of the Baptist Churches to form a Bible Society of their own which will, in all its translations of the Bible, reflect their peculiar views, no one will question; but they surely have no right to demand that the other churches should surrender their convictions, and put forth translations which they do not believe conform to the original. The insinuation of the *Central Baptist*, that these great Christian organizations are acting in a niggardly spirit when only one thousand dollars is contributed to aid in giving the Bible to the 35,000,000 of Japan, is uncalled for. Either of the Bible Societies named will make liberal donations if Mr. Goble, or any of the Baptist missionaries, will respect the fundamental principle under which they are organized. If they refuse to accept aid on this basis, these two societies will simply find translators who will furnish a translation which will harmonize with their well-known rule of action.

A JEW by the name of Aaron Philipsson has been elected from Gothenburg to the Legislature of Sweden. This is the first instance of such an election that the history of that country can offer, and is another of those events which mark the spirit of the age.

THE PRAYER QUESTION.

The discussion called out by the prayer test proposed by Professor Tyndall has led that gentleman to define his position respecting the philosophical aspects of the question in a manner which will hardly be acceptable to many of his scientific friends. He antagonizes squarely the assertion that the uniform operations of nature demonstrate that no supernatural influence can be recognized by scientific philosophy. In the October number of the *Contemporary Review* he makes the following statement of his views on this point:

It is a matter of experience that an earthly father, who is at the same time both wise and tender, listens to the requests of his children; and, if they do not ask amiss, takes pleasure in granting their requests. We know, also, that this compliance extends to the alteration, within certain limits, of the current of events on the earth. With this suggestion offered by our experience, it is no departure from scientific method to place behind natural phenomena a universal father, who, in answer to the prayers of his children, alters the currents of those phenomena.

The calm reason that prompted such an utterance is in pleasant contrast with the dogmatism of many scientists of the age, who assume that their partial researches into the wonders of the natural world qualify them to pronounce authoritatively on all questions involving religious truth or human destiny. Until their discoveries have exhausted the field of investigation, and reached conclusions so exact that there is no disagreement among themselves, the Christian who beholds a loving Father in the wise Creator may still approach him in prayer, cheered by the Savior's assurance that those who "ask shall receive."

JAY COOKE recently gave \$5000 to aid in building an Episcopal Church in Duluth, and \$1000 each to the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of that point, and offered to do the same for the Baptist Church, on the condition that none of Christ's true disciples should be excluded from the Lord's table when spread in the house they would build. The offer was declined; and now come a number of the Baptist papers with sharp denunciations of the bigotry displayed in the offer. But few besides themselves will view it in that light. Mr. Cooke may have on that point clear and positive views, but we are sure that there is less bigotry in seeking to open the way for the communion of saints than that exclusive spirit which would repulse any of Christ's true disciples from the Lord's table.

STATISTICS show that last year the people of the United States paid \$135,224,000 for 1,352,246,000 cigars, and smoked them. The cost of the chewing tobacco and snuff consumed during that period will bring up the annual cost of these luxuries to \$250,000,000. How meagre in comparison with these enormous figures is the sum contributed during the same period toward sending the gospel to a dying world. Is it not evident that men love their cigars better than the Christian world loves souls?

FAMILY PRAYER.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in your columns recently some pertinent remarks respecting the duty and obligation of family worship. I recently made an extensive tour through Texas, and have enjoyed the society of some of the leading members of various denominations, and I think that on an average not one in fifty families, the male head of which is a communicant in some church, observes family worship even once a day—scarcely any, even of the clergy, twice. X.

We trust the above statement does not furnish the average number of family altars in the Methodist families in Texas. Yet we fear there is an amount of indifference respecting this important duty, which explains the absence of vitality in the church that is essential to the revival of God's work and the conversion of sinners. In a new country like ours, Christian people are liable, amid the changes incident to removal to new homes, and the formation of new associations, to grow negligent respecting many of their Christian duties. Though this may explain, it does not justify the habitual neglect of Christian obligation. The perils to which the soul is exposed should ever be accepted as an argument in favor of increased vigilance; and the dangers and temptations which people in new countries must encounter, demand an increase of watchfulness, and a more faithful use of every means of grace. The pastor who succeeds in inducing each head of a family in his charge to erect a family altar, has done a good work, and he may be sure that when the secrets of all lives are made known, the children of those homes will "rise up and call him blessed."

The suggestion of our correspondent respecting the neglect of this duty on the part of the clergy cannot, we are sure, apply to the Methodist preachers of Texas. If there is a preacher among us who has a home and no family altar, we advise him to go to the mourner's bench and ask a special interest in the prayers of the church. A prayerless preacher is like a human body without blood. It is a corpse. The name and the semblance of the living man may be there, but the soul is gone, the life has departed, and the man moves through a round of duties as void of vitality as the tomb is of living men. A Methodist preacher needs a great deal of religion to sustain him in his work. His life is one of self-denial. His happiness is not found in the honors or emoluments of the world, but in the consolations of religion and the prosperity of God's work. Here he finds an abundant reward. But when his religious zeal dies out so completely that he has not enough left to kindle the fires on the family altar, he is in a bad way indeed! It will be a wonder and a mercy if he is not soon entangled in the cares of this world, caring more for its possessions than for the salvation of souls. If there is such a man among us, and his wife is a pious woman—and it would indeed be a pity if she were not—we hope she will bring out the family Bible and remind her husband that he must practice as well as preach. If he can obtain no help from this quarter, we hope his children will be

converted, notwithstanding the unfavorable home influences which surround them, and in the warmth of their first love, remind the father of his forgotten vow. A Methodist preacher's home without a family altar! We cannot conceive of such a state of affairs.

A CHRISTIAN friend, whose temporal affairs were not so prosperous as those of some of his neighbors, recently confided his troubles to a friend and expressed great solicitude respecting the future of his family. His income was meagre, and he saw no way of improving it, and at the same time the wants of a growing family were becoming heavier each day. A few hours afterwards they met, and the cloud was in a measure lifted and his conversation was more hopeful in its tone. He explained. While brooding over his troubles he met one who was indeed a child of misfortune. His property had been swept away by a succession of misfortunes, several of his children had died, and at last his wife, who had bravely shared his sorrows, was taken away and his home was cheerless in its gloom. In addition, his health had failed, and yet he was forced to daily and unaccustomed toil to eke out a livelihood for those still dependent upon him. This scene of sorrow, so much greater than his own, rebuked the desponding Christian for his murmuring, and with his sympathies deeply aroused by the distress he beheld, he sought to comfort by repeating the promises, and his heart was made glad as he observed the brightening influence they exerted over the heart of that bereaved husband and father. He felt their application to his own case, and, while imparting comfort, he realized its presence in his own heart.

He had found out a great secret. True happiness is to be found in imparting it to others. The heart that ever feeds on its own woe will grow lean, while he who seeks out greater suffering than his own, and earnestly labors to relieve it, has found a balm in which his wounds may be healed. We will ever find Him to be the "God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, with the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

THE last Legislature of the State of Iowa abolished the death penalty. The net result is not satisfactory, as we learn from the *Waterloo Journal*, one of the leading papers of that State. It informs us that within six months after the repeal of the death penalty the ratio of crime had increased so enormously, that a determination is evinced by a portion of the people to resort to lynch law in self-protection. So marked has been the increase of lawlessness, that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in that State has passed resolutions pronouncing the action of the Legislature as hasty and ill-advised, and calling on all Christian people to circulate petitions for the restoration of the penalty. It is hard for people to understand that human nature is the same that it was in former days, and that the evil within it needs the same restraints.

LOOK AT THIS.

We regret to learn from the report of Bro. Dameron that the reduction in the subscription price of the *Advocate* has not as yet secured any increase in the number of subscribers; we therefore urge upon all the preachers in the Conference renewed efforts to extend the circulation of the paper.

We find the above in the report adopted by the St. Louis Conference respecting their excellent organ, the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*. It was confidently predicted that the reduction of price would be followed by a large increase of subscribers. In this the hope of the publishers has not been realized, and with the price reduced from \$3 to \$2, making a reduction of income from this source of 33½ per cent., the subscription list has not enlarged, while the expenses remain unchanged. As the *St. Louis Advocate* was a good paper before and after the reduction of price, the conclusion is forced upon us that cheapness is not the essential which commands a large circulation.

There has been a very large increase of subscription on the books of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, but we do not attribute that increase to the reduction in price. The reduction had been made some months before there was any marked increase on the subscription list. It was in answer to the improvement, that was made in the paper that the list was doubled in less than six months. We have ever regarded the policy of cheapening our church papers to the starvation point as a radical blunder. It is a concession to that cupidity which demands that every religious supply must be at the lowest possible price. A cheap ministry, cheap education and cheap literature will finally ensure an enfeebled ministry, vacated professorships, and the failure of our publishing interests.

We place too high an estimate on our Christianity to admit that whatever bears its imprint is worth less than the cost of its production. In the ministry we claim that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the people who inflict poverty on those who serve them in spiritual things, have narrow views of Christianity, not to say defective views of their honest obligations. If we want the best talent and culture in our college halls, we must endow our institutions of learning so liberally that we can command the talent and culture of the church, or it will drift into other channels. If the Methodist Church demands papers which will compare with those issued by its sister denominations, it must pay a price which will cover the actual cost of publication. Preachers may preach, or even teach and edit church papers for meagre pay, but the paper bill must be met to the hour, and the printer will not work at starvation rates.

THE average cost of sittings in the Episcopal churches of the United States is estimated at about thirty-six dollars; of the Congregationalist at twenty-two dollars, and the Presbyterians at a fraction less; while the sittings in the Baptist and Methodist churches are estimated at about ten dollars. It costs less money to be an average Baptist or Methodist, according to this showing, than to hold a similar position in the other religious denominations. With some sort of people this would be an inducement.

ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* of the 30th of October contains the resignation of the editor, Rev. T. M. Finney, D. D. We also learn from the *Western Methodist*, that Logan D. Dameron has retired from the presidency of the Board, and that Hon. Truett Polk has been elected to fill his place. Dr. Finney, in retiring from the editorial chair, says:

I hereby announce my retirement from the editorship of the *Advocate*, taking effect from and after the issue of this number. I bear with me pleasant recollections of the courtesy and co-operation extended to me by the publishers from first to last in my editorial office and work. The relationships I have sustained to the patronizing conferences and to the correspondents and patrons of the paper, have been uniformly and altogether agreeable, and I part with them cherishing the most kindly sentiments, and with grateful acknowledgments for their good opinion and generous favor toward the editorial management. In leaving the *Advocate*, my interest in its welfare still abides. More than in any other parting word I would emphasize an earnest wish for its continued and increased prosperity. The publishers deserve our confidence and co-operation. We cannot do without the paper. Rally to its support.

Dr. Finney filled his responsible position with marked ability. Under his management the *Advocate* took high rank among its contemporaries, and his place in the chair will be difficult to fill. We learn from the *Advocate* that the Board has elected Dr. D. R. McAnnally to fill the place, but that notice of his acceptance has not been received.

Dr. McAnnally will be cordially welcomed by his old associates in the press, and his trenchant pen will maintain for the *Advocate* the high position secured for it by his predecessor.

THE *New York Independent* is responsible for the following:

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, who has Ritualistic proclivities, had asked permission to officiate at a wedding in St. Paul's church, Charlottetown; and leave had been granted by the rector, on condition that no departure from the ordinary ritual should take place. The rector had his suspicions, however; and though uninvited, he presented himself at the church just in time to see the Bishop entering, holding in his hand one of those shepherd's staffs which is now all the fashion for the Anglo-Catholic bishops to carry in their processional services. "My lord, I positively object to that being carried into my church," said the rector, pointing to the staff. The Bishop showed a disposition to insist on its presence, saying: "Oh! you had better allow it to be taken in for this time under protest." But the rector rejoined: "Protest! my lord, I positively forbid this bauble's being carried into my church." The churchwarden backing up his rector, the crook was unscrewed and returned to its box, his Lordship, at the conclusion of the ceremony, declaring he had set foot for the last time in St. Paul's, Charlottetown.

THE success of Stanley in his search for Livingstone has led the *Jewish Messenger* to suggest that he be sent forth on a hunt for the long lost ten tribes of Israel. The long absence of these wanderers, and the rather uncertain traces they have left of their movements, are supposed to be the chief attractions of the enterprise.

The Sunday School.

The Little Co-Worker.

The Sunday-school was closed. All the lessons had been heard. The superintendent came forward to make some special remarks to the scholars. Said he: "I want every member of this school, during this week, to be co-workers in obtaining new scholars. There are many around us that ought to be gathered in. How many are willing to engage in the work?" In a moment a score of hands were lifted, and among them the little palms of a small boy in one of the infant classes. He was not more than eight years old. Some of the larger scholars smiled when they saw little Jeddie Lincoln volunteering to become a "co-worker." "What could he do?—a little boy only eight years old," they thought. We shall see. It is not age, nor sex, nor condition, that renders people most efficient in moral labor. "I want," continued the superintendent, "that every member of the school should try to bring in here, next Sabbath day, at least one new scholar, and may God speed you." The school was now dismissed with prayer, beseeching God to bless the effort about to be made.

Evandale Sunday-school was not a large one. It was in a manufacturing district, and many of the children worked in the mills, and neither they nor their parents were all church-going people. It seemed very important that these children, especially, should be gathered in.

That evening after tea Mrs. Lincoln and her little son were seated together in their humble parlor. Jeddie drew his chair close up to his mother.

"Mother," he began, "I am to be a 'co-worker' this week. I have engaged to procure, if I can, a new scholar for our Sunday-school."

"You a 'co-worker,' replied Mrs. Lincoln. "What can a little boy like my Jeddie expect to accomplish among the rough boys of the village?"

"But I can try," answered Jeddie. "No one ever succeeds without trying."

"True, my son, you are at liberty to try, but I am afraid you will not meet with very flattering success."

Jeddie's mother (she was a widow) was not a member of the church, but he had been allowed to attend the Sunday-school in Evandale, and had become greatly attached to it and to his teacher. He had been a constant and faithful member for nearly two years, and every Sabbath found him in his place in his class. The way was now opened for him to do good, and to show gratitude for the privileges he had himself enjoyed.

Early Monday morning Jeddie started out on his mission. He soon met three boys that he knew, Joseph and John Williams, and Peter Nash. They seldom attended church, and were not members of the Sunday-school. It was Jeddie's first opportunity.

"Boys," said Jeddie, "would you not like to join our Sunday-school? It's a nice place to study the Bible, and then you will get beautiful books to read every week."

"No, sir!" they all answered in chorus; "we have to work hard all the week in the mill. We don't find time to study, and on Sunday we mean to do just as we please. Next Sunday we are all going fishing on the pond, and besides, we shall have a fine sail in the new boat."

"But that will be wicked," answered Jeddie. "It is very wrong to break the holy Sabbath day. I think you will enjoy it much better to join our Sunday-school. The teachers are all very kind, and then they give us good books to read every week."

"O fie," said the boys, "we can get plenty of story books at home, and we had much rather take a sail on the

pond than to be shut up all day in the church."

The boys passed on, leaving poor little Jeddie somewhat discouraged. But he was not the boy to give up on the first trial. Ding! dong! ding! dong! rang out the factory bell on the clear morning air. Already the engine was at work, and the heavy thud, thud, of the steam pipe could be heard, and the clashing and clattering of the looms greeted Jeddie's ear. A thought occurred to him. He would go into the factory and ask some of the younger boys to join the Sunday-school. He went straight to the room of the overseer and told him his errand. Mr. Rose was a good Christian gentleman, and gave Jeddie full permission to visit the boys in the factory.

So Jeddie went to work at once. In the spinning department there were several boys, whose business it was to carry bobbins from the spinning jack to the weavers. Here Jeddie found a little fellow just about his age. His name was Philo Hawks. He was the son of a poor woman who lived in the village, and who supported herself by washing and ironing, and this, with what Philo earned in the mill, gave them a living. Philo had a basket nicely balanced on the top of his head, filled with bobbins, which he was carrying to the looms.

"Is not that basket rather heavy?" inquired Jeddie of Philo.

"No, siree!" replied the boy, "I can carry one twice as large."

"Why," replied Jeddie, "that is just like the basket our librarian uses to carry Sunday-school books to the scholars."

"Sunday-school! What kind of a school is that?"

"O," replied Jeddie, "it's just the nicest place in the world. It's where all young people meet on Sabbath day. They are divided into classes, and have teachers, who instruct them from the Bible, and then they give all the scholars beautiful books to read during the week. I have come to ask you to join us."

"I join a Sunday-school," replied Philo. "I think I would like to, but I have no clothes to wear but these greasy ones, and the others would laugh at me."

"But if you will join," said Jeddie, "I will give you some of my clothes. I have a suit a little too small and they would just fit you, and I will ask mother to let me give them to you."

"Then I will join," replied Philo, "if mother will give her consent."

"All right!" said Jeddie, clapping his hands for joy! "Meet me at my mother's at nine o'clock next Sabbath morning, and I think I will have some clothes ready for you, and we will go to church together."

On the following Sabbath, precisely at the hour appointed, Philo presented himself at Mrs. Lincoln's door. By Jeddie's intercession, Mrs. Lincoln had consented to let her son give the new scholar one of his suits now too small for Jeddie, but on trial, a complete fit for Philo. He washed himself, combed his hair, and put on the new suit, and both boys, hand in hand, started for the church. It was with no little exultation that Jeddie walked into the church with his new scholar. No recruiting officer ever felt more honest pride in bringing into camp a fresh recruit for his company.

The superintendent called for a report of the number of new scholars that had been obtained. There were twelve in all, of different sex and age, Philo being the youngest. "It was a good beginning," the superintendent said, and he did not fail to point out little Jeddie, one of the youngest scholars in school, as a worthy example for the delinquents to emulate.

Philo, the new scholar, became a faithful attendant, and a few years after, no doubt by the influence of Sunday-school instruction, he was converted to

the Christian faith, and became a member of the church with his classmate Jeddie. In later years he obtained an education, and to-day is a devoted soldier of the cross—a minister of the gospel, and a pastor of a church in a neighboring State. Jeddie also is now an influential member of the little church in Evandale. Did Jeddie obtain his reward?—*Congregationalist.*

A Little Hero.

The terrible fire which desolated Chicago, is still fresh upon your minds. Many incidents which occurred while the flames were devouring cherished and happy homes, are worthy of record. We will now give one as an example of honest faithfulness.

It is said that a wealthy widow, on the north side of the city, was struggling alone, that never-to-be-forgotten Monday evening, to save some of her personal goods, when a small and unknown boy came to her and said:

"I have been sent by your friend, to ask if I can do anything to help you."

The lady gave him a box, and told him the best he could do for her was to take care of that, as it was very valuable. He disappeared with it, and she carried trunk after trunk to a place of supposed safety, saw them all burned, and, finally, barely escaped with her own life.

All night and the following Tuesday passed, and nothing was heard from the boy or box. Her diamonds, worth thousands of dollars, jewelry, choice silver, and some rare relics, were in it, and she was more troubled for its loss than that of her house and furniture.

But Tuesday night the boy was found sitting on the box, which he had buried on the lake shore. He had been there twenty-four hours; at one time was obliged to half bury himself to escape the devouring fire. The poor boy was hungry and very tired, but he never once thought of deserting his charge.

Don't you think, dear readers, that such faithfulness is beyond praise? How many of you could have resisted going to see after the fire, or to obtain food, and in thus deserting your post, perhaps have forgotten exactly where the treasure was buried, or returned to find it stolen? But the faithful boy, though the flames were almost scorching him, and he was half starved and wearied out, never wavered in doing right.

Now shall we give you a little incident of generous self-denial?

After the fire, a poor little newsboy was selling papers. He saw much of the suffering and misery about him, and it touched his heart. He thought he was able to earn something, while others were perfectly helpless, so he took his pennies, went to the relief committee, and said:

"Here's fifteen cents—it is all I have got; may be it will do a little good."

Could he do more than give his all? And was not this unselfish gift from the poor little newsboy equal, in the sight of our Heavenly Father, to thousands from the rich?—*School-day Visitor.*

From the Heart to the Heart.

A lady was once teaching in a mission Sabbath-school, and one Sabbath morning there came to the school a poor, dirty, ragged boy, and sat down near her. She gave him a book, and set him to studying his lesson. After a while she noticed that he was very much taken up with his book, and seemed to be hard at work, and she, in a very kind tone, said to him, "Is your lesson hard, Johnny?" He looked up, and gazed for a moment at the teacher, and then held down his head and began to open and shut the book, but did not study any more. In a few days she

went to call on Johnny, but she found the house all shut up and the family gone. On inquiring at the next door, she learned that they had left the city and gone to the West. She was sorry not to have seen them, but hoped that the few words which she had said to Johnny might do him some good.

About twenty years after, at a public meeting, which was held in behalf of children, near the close of it, and after the other speakers had finished what they had to say, a man, well-dressed and of good appearance, arose in the audience, and asked permission to say a few words. He then gave an account of his early life in the city; of its poverty, its sorrows and wretchedness; then of his visit to the Sabbath-school, and the kind tone in which his teacher spoke to him; and said that from that day, the single sentence, "Johnny, is your lesson hard?" had been sounding in his ears. He then felt, for the first time in his life, that there was somebody who cared for him. And it was owing to the gush of feeling which he then had that he could not study any more, or answer any question which his teacher asked him.

He stated that they had suddenly left the city, and moved into the country, and that as he had been kindly spoken to in one Sabbath-school he resolved to find another, and did so, where he was treated with the same kindness. He grew up, and became a pious man and a minister. And there he stood to beg of all Sabbath-school teachers and others, always to speak kind words to poor, dirty, ragged children. One kind word had saved him, and might save many others.—*Biblical Treasury.*

THE FATHER'S FACE.—At rehearsal for a Sabbath-school entertainment, some time since, a little five year old Bessie was placed upon the platform to recite a short poem. She commenced very bravely, but her eyes wandered all around the church, gathering more and more of disappointment into the face. Soon the lips began to quiver, and the little form shook with sobs. Her father stepped from behind a pillar, from whence he had been watching her, and, taking her into his arms, said:

"Why, darling, what is the matter? I thought my little girl knew the verses so well."

"So I do, papa; but I could not see you. Let me stand where I can look right into your face, papa, and I won't be afraid."

And is it not so with our Heavenly Father's children? We stand too often where we cannot look into his face. Darling sins, and our pride, like pillars, rise up between us and God, and disappointment and tears are ours until, casting these behind us, we stand in the light of our Father's face.—*Lutheran Observer.*

TEN GOLDEN RULES.—The *Sunday-School Journal* gives the following sensible hints as to how our prayer-meetings may be improved:

1. Put more *thought* into them.
2. Come with more *will* to the service.
3. Put more *Bible* into them.
4. Have more *children* present.
5. Let the prayers be *shorter*.
6. Let the singing be more *spirited*.
7. Don't let them *drag*.
8. Let the *air* of the room be purer.
9. Make the room *lighter*.
10. Last and first, and all-important, let them be full of *faith* in God and his word.

A number of children, in one of the London homes for the destitute, were asked the other day why Jesus was called an "unspeakable gift." There was silence for a second or two, when one little girl, with a trembling voice, said, "Because he is so precious that no one can tell his preciousness."

TEXAS ITEMS.

We learn that a company of minute men have been organized in Atascosa county to arrest the operations of the Mexican cattle thieves in that vicinity.

The Georgetown Record says: "The pecan crop in this vicinity is unusually large, and now that they have begun to fall, big, little, young and old are to be seen gathering them, with which to while away the approaching long winter evenings."

The M., K. & T. Railroad is in operation to Paris Junction, (Caddo station,) twenty-five miles from Red River, and one and a half miles per day is the rate at which the track is being laid. By this time, we suppose, it has reached Red River.

The Weatherford Signal learns that the two Miss Lees, who were carried off captives at the Lees family massacre near Fort Griffin, some months since, have been returned by the Indians, and have agreed to bring in the little boy within ten days.

The McKinney Enquirer says: "Track-laying on the Central is going on within four miles of McKinney. The bridge across Wilson, the largest creek between this and the end of the track, is fast approaching completion, and will be ready for the iron in a few days."

The Gainesville Gazette says that a number of apple wagons, all the way from Arkansas, have been selling apples on our streets the past week at \$3 per bushel—fifty cents per dozen. And adds: In a few years we hope our people will be able to supply our home market at last with this delicious fruit.

The Canton News says: "We learn that work is progressing rapidly on the Texas and Pacific Railroad in our county. Grading is going on all along the line, so we have been informed. Corn is worth one dollar a bushel in currency, delivered on the road, but it is believed that it will still advance."

The Georgetown Record of the 2d says of the grasshoppers: "On last Wednesday morning quite a cloud of these pests were seen passing over going southward. From whence they came, or where they went, no one knows, but it is to be hoped that they may pass over the State, and not give us a visit as they did in 1867."

A late number of the Gatesville Sun says: "We counted seventy-three wagons on the street at one time on Monday, some emigrants arriving, some from below with goods, but the most were loaded with produce, etc., for market. It was a busy, animating scene, and one that gave our town a very comfortable business appearance."

The Bonham News welcomes the immigrants. It says: "We meet parties almost daily from Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, who are looking at the country, with a view to purchasing homes in this county. Fannin county has thousands of uncultivated acres for settlement, and all such are welcome, no matter where they are from."

We learn from the Gonzales Index that Col. Levi Shackelford, of Caldwell county, has gone to Alabama and Georgia for the purpose of bringing white men to this section of the State. Many of our land proprietors want hands. Those brought by the Colonel last year are good working men, and, as far as we know, are well pleased with the country.

The Goliad Guard of the 12th ult. furnishes the following sad item: "Two young ladies, Misses Malone and Rogero, were playing with, or carelessly handling, a pocket Deringer, when it suddenly fired off, killing the latter named lady almost instantly. The sad affair took place at the residence of Mr. E. E. Rutledge, fifteen or twenty miles above Goliad."

WASTE BASKET.

Power of evil—a power of attorney. A man of standing—the street-car conductor.

Many plain young ladies live to become pretty—old ones.

When a lady faints, what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

The sting of a bee carries conviction with it. It makes a man a bee-leaver at once.

It is unreasonable to complain because your clock stops; it cannot get on without a weight.

An umbrella deserves no credit for its services, for it never does any good until it is "put up" to it.

A wag, speaking of a blind wood-sawyer, says that "while none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw."

"Pa, what can I do unless you get me a riding-habit up here in the country?" "Get in the habit of walking, my dear."

A GOOD DRAIN ON A FARM.—A heavy mortgage at ten per cent. will drain it about as rapidly as anything we know of.

An exuberant youth of Pittsfield thus spoke to a supposed friend: "Hollo, Zone! Oh! excuse me; I thought you were another man!" Laconic stranger: "I am."

"Wife," said a man, looking for his bootjack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes, I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

A schoolmistress was trying to teach a class of four and five year olds the names of the days of the week. After practising them a while, she asked a five year old girl, "What day is this?" "Washing day," was the quick reply.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The wheat crop of Oregon this year will measure 4,000,000 bushels.

General Lee's monument in Richmond, Va., is nearly completed.

One of the big trees in California recently fell, damaging the hotel, and nearly killing the proprietor.

Duluth's oldest inhabitant is selling corner lots for \$1000 which cost him \$1 25 an acre eleven years ago.

This season's cotton crop in Mississippi is the best and the largest that has been gathered for many years.

Two steam canal boats have been built in Norfolk, Va., to compete for the \$100,000 prize offered by the State of New York.

The Dubuque Times describes a large raft that passed that city as being fourteen cribs wide and measuring 235 feet by 500 feet long. It covered an area of about three acres.

The cotton mills in the Southern States now have 150,000 spindles in operation, and are paying from ten to twenty per cent. dividends on capitals ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,250,000.

The wife of a professional gambler at Omaha, lately, seeing a needy woman begging, went into her husband's gambling den and raised a considerable sum of money from the blacklegs there assembled, which she presented to the poor stranger.

Information is received by the Department of State that the statement, that the German government was seeking to prevent emigration to the United States, and had adopted stringent measures for that purpose, is denied by that government.

Not only did Livingstone part with some valuable literary material for Stanley's benefit; but we learn that his daughter, Miss Agnes Livingstone, has relinquished her project of writing a book about her father, and has given her materials to Mr. Stanley.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

In Galveston the Greeley vote was 1150 in majority. A. H. Willie and R. Q. Mills, for Congress at large, about the same. D. C. Giddings received 2418, A. J. Evans 1262. The rest of the Democratic ticket carried about the same figures. The vote for the constitutional amendment was 3350 for, and 122 against. For State Capital Austin received 2270 votes, Houston 1314, and Waco 14.

The reports from the States, though yet incomplete, indicate the election of Grant.

From telegraphic dispatches we glean the following items, which will no doubt be modified when the accurate intelligence is received, though it is hardly possible that the general result will be changed:

Grant's majority in Indiana is between 1900 and 3000.

The Republicans claim Mississippi by 30,000.

Returns from West Virginia show heavy Republican gains.

Wisconsin is carried by 15,000. The Congressional and Senate delegations are unchanged.

The Democrats claim Missouri by from 30,000 to 40,000 and nine Congressmen.

Grant's majority in Oregon is 10,000. Both parties claim Arkansas.

The majority in Maine is 30,000. Grant carries California by 8,000.

The State of Tennessee is claimed for Greeley by 20,000. Maynard leads Cheatham 1000. Johnson is far behind.

The World and Times estimate Grant's popular majority at 500,000.

Grant carries Nevada by 20,000. Grant carries Oregon by 2,000.

The New York delegation stands 26 Republicans and 6 Democrats. A special claims Virginia for Grant by 3000 to 5000 majority.

Eldridge, from Wisconsin, is elected. The Republicans concede Kentucky to Greeley by 6000 to 10,000.

Michigan elects eight and probably nine Republican Congressmen.

Grant has carried North Carolina by a heavy majority. White vote very light.

Returns from Ohio indicate Grant's majority at from 40,000 to 45,000.

The Republicans claim New Hampshire by 1500 to 2000.

Rhode Island gives Grant an increased majority, and elects both Republican Congressmen.

North Carolina is conceded to the Republicans by 5000 majority.

One hundred and eighty-seven towns in New Hampshire give Grant 34,557; Greeley, 27,688; scattering, 241; 48 towns to hear from.

Full returns from a number of counties in Maryland, and partial returns from all other counties, indicate Greeley's majority to be 3000.

The Republican State Central Committee of California estimate Grant's majority throughout the State at 6250; 17 counties are to be heard from, 12 of which are conceded for Greeley.

Returns from Massachusetts nearly complete, and foot up as follows: Grant, 131,077; Greeley, 57,860; Grant's majority, 73,217. Washburne's majority for Governor, 71,238.

Banks is defeated. The entire Radical delegation elected from Massachusetts.

The whole Republican State ticket of Minnesota has been elected by an overwhelming majority.

The returns in Kentucky indicate a full Republican and a falling off of one-third of the Democratic vote. Greeley's majority will probably reach 10,000. Democratic Congressmen have been elected from every district.

New Jersey elects six Republican Congressmen and Republican joint

ballot. The Republican majority is about 12,000.

The Tribune gives Grant 232 electoral votes at the lowest, and 78 to Greeley, with the rest doubtful.

The Herald's election estimates give Grant twenty-eight States, to Greeley eight, or 268 electoral votes for Grant, and 90 for Greeley. The popular majority for Grant is placed at 350,000.

The Herald, editorially, says, "That whether the result will be accounted for by the popular strength of Grant on the one hand, or the weakness of Greeley and the feebleness of the Liberal Republicans, combined with a Democratic bolt on the other hand, it is in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the country."

Miscellaneous.

An erroneous statement having appeared in the telegrams respecting the failure of the Memphis Savings Bank, we copy the following from the Galveston News, which gives the real status of the business:

"When it is remembered that the Carolina Life Insurance Company had deposited \$23,000, Southern Security Company \$150,000, and individual deposits amounted to \$57,000, making a total of \$230,000, the extent of the monied interests involved will be better understood. We have so few occurrences that reveal such fine sense of honor as this action on the part of Major Wicks among the records of our commercial world, that the event excites marked attention. The sympathies of the entire commercial community of Memphis are with the bank and its officers, and all trust that they will soon rise above this misfortune, and prosper as in other days."

The action of Major Wicks referred to consisted in meeting the claims of the depositors out of his private means. The impression that the Carolina Life Insurance Company had lost largely, is a mistake, as its small deposit of \$23,000 is secured to the company.

General Meade died in Philadelphia November 6th.

Mr. Greeley has resumed the editorship of the New York Tribune, which he relinquished to embark in another line of business. The Tribune will hereafter be a thoroughly independent journal.

The horse malady is abating at New York. A disagreeable feature in the epidemic is the number of carcasses in the streets. The facilities for their removal are unequal to the demand.

The malady has reached Goldsboro, N. C.

Nearly all the laboring horses at Norfolk, and many in the surrounding counties, are disabled. The cars have stopped.

The outward bound mail and express matter failed to make the trains and boats for want of horses.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Charles Francis Adams sailed in the Russia November 2d.

The horse disease has appeared in several places in Devonshire, and is especially severe in Diverton and vicinity.

The tone of the English press respecting the election may be inferred from the following extracts from leading journals:

The London Telegraph believes that Grant deserved re-election, and the fact that he has been again chosen disproves the assertion that constituents are ungrateful.

The Standard makes a violent attack upon the Republican party, which, it says, has been nationally what Tammany and Fisk are locally—dead; that Grant and Greeley are both unfit for the position of President of the United States; but it says of two evils it believes the people have made the best choice.

The Standard upholds the principles

F. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.
GARY & OLIPHINT,
 COTTON FACTORS
 —AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 162, 164 and 166 Strand,
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 Advances made on consignments. Bagging
 and Ties furnished at lowest rates.
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MARBLE YARD.
A. ALLEN & CO.,
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 All Kinds of work executed in a workmanlike
 manner, and with dispatch. Warranted to
 give satisfaction. Country orders solicited.
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A DOLPH FLAKE,
 —DEALER IN—
LANDRETHS' SEEDS,
 GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER
 166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas.
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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 for-
 warding goods.
 LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN
 HAND FOR SALE.
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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 burn-
 ing, 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.
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 Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists,
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 Brushes, Combs, and all kinds of Toilet Articles.
 Prescriptions carefully compounded from
 pure and fresh Drugs.
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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-ly

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STEELE & WOOD,
 Importers and Dealers in
 Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
 Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,
 No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas.
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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.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
 The firm of Sorley & Owens is this day dis-
 solved by mutual consent. Either party is au-
 thorized 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 con-
 tinuance 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 predeces-
 sors. 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
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 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.
 Threshing 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.
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 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.
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 WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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 Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books,
 Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines,
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 Largest stock in the South.
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37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER
 Complete, with a Gifford Injector.
 Also,
 A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER,
 With Tubular Boiler, used about
 two months.
 I have also in store—
 BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds,
 STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS
 AND BELTING,
 SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES,
 FRENCH BURR and
 COLOGNE MILL-STONES,
 DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc.
J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas.
 feb21-ly

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 —
ROBT. J. HARP, Agent
 OF THE
SOUTHERN M. E.

PUBLISHING HOUSE,
 Has on hand at the Sales Depot,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST.,
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 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
MOST VALUABLE
RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD
WORKS,
 School Books, Stationery
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 In quantities and at prices which
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 views of purchasers.
 HE HAS A
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 of the guests of the Hotel.
 There is an improved elevator leading from
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 Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News
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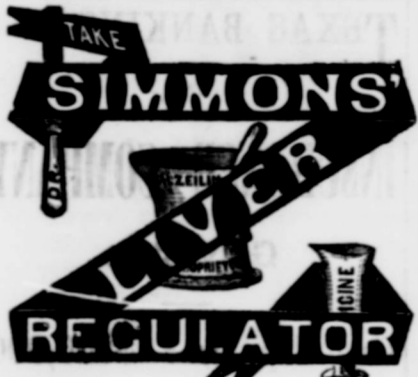
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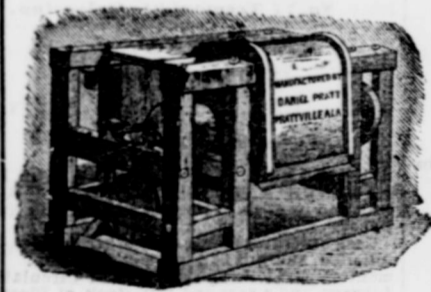
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Over 200 Traveling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

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

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

Miss Josie F. Evans, Principal of Primary Department.

E. W. Krause, Principal of Music Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahachie, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Mr. JOHN E. BISHOP, Professor of Mathematics.

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

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

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

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Every student will be charged from date of entrance till the close of session, except when provisionally hindered, and all bills are due when the student enters. Ministers' children (who are regular pastors) received free of charge.

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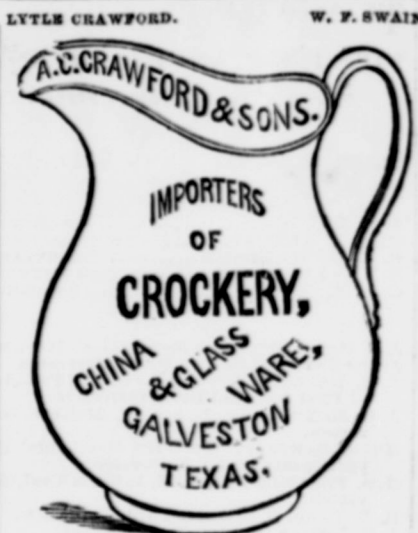
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