

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 27.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

[Whole No. 1015

Texas Christian Advocate.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Economy in fencing is of such vital importance to planters and farmers that we would call their special attention to the advertisement of Stone's Air-Line Fence, to be found in another column. This fence saves both money and time.

As a wash for the Complexion, Burnett's Kalliston has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin, removing tan, sunburn, freckles, redness and roughness of the skin, curing chapped hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. oct16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all agents \$40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich. nov20 4t

MARCY'S SCIOPTICON

With Improved and Cheapened

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

For Homes, S. Schools and Lectarooms. It is unrivalled. Brilliant and easy to show. Circulars Free. Catalogues 10 cts. SCIOPTICON MANUAL, Revised Ed. 50 cts. L. J. MARCY, 1340 Chestnut St., Philadelphia nov20 4t

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,

Established in 1837. Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with our Latest Improved Rotary Hangings, the best in use. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VAN DUZEN & TIPT, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

B. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET, nov20 1y New Orleans, La.

LLEN LEWIS & CO.,

Cotton and Wool Factors, and General Commission Merchants STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides, nov17-1y

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM. McDONALD & MEACHUM, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS.

feb14-1y J. M. BROWN. J. W. LANG.

BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas. may16 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Economy in Fencing

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE, Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land having this advantage over the twelve rail take and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 2571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supersede all other rail fences? The answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire--No. 8--around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise, and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee. may22 tf

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR. WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, COTTON FACTORS

And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. aug7 6m

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. j730 1y

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. sep17

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas: GENTLEMEN--It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales.

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

Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.

Yours, truly, A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' " NEW WAREH " Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says: OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

I take pleasure in stating that since my sapientency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.

I am yours, very truly, F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt. BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 1y

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES. NORRIS & CO., Dealers in

YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., sep17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

T. H. McMAHAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Wool, etc. feb8 7y

PIANOS ON ONE YEAR'S TIME!

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

100 OF THE \$450 STYLE At \$90 in Cash, \$90 in Three Months, \$90 in Six Months, \$90 in Nine Months, \$90 in One Year.

These Pianos are first-class in every particular: possess a full and rich as well as brilliant tone. They have rosewood case, carved legs, with patent agraffes, and are fully guaranteed. No extra charge for nice stool and cover. A discount of ten per cent. will be made for cash.

BEAUTIFUL NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS, Five Stops, Double Reeds, Richly Carved Walnut Case, for \$180 on \$36 Quarterly Payments.

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

Address, PHILIP WERLEIN, 80, 92 and 90 Baronne St., New Orleans. June19-6m

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT. GARY & OLIPHINT, COTTON FACTORS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, 162, 164 and 166 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID. PEEL & REID, WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND IMPORTERS, 13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee) And 11 and 13 Front Street, oct23] NEW ORLEANS, LA. 6m

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(Hendley's Building.) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

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

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO., Agents for Pratt's Oils. feb10 tf

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

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

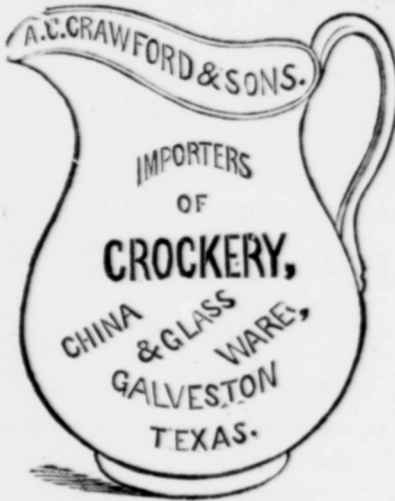
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The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.

There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one. Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov9 6m

LYTLE CRAWFORD.

W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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

1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

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

A. C. CRAWFORD & SONS, Galveston, Texas. jan26tf

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Made of pure heart Cypress Lumber by T. O. MILLIS, (Late of H. REED & Co.,) CHURCH STREET, near TREMONT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Who has constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERNS OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. Postoffice Box, 1098. nov14-ly.

R. F. LUCE, J. C. WAYLAND.

B. F. LUCE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS And GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Terminus H. & T. C. R. R., Corsicana and Dallas.

Special attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods and Produce. Consignments respectfully solicited. Warehouses near Depot. aug28 6m

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WM. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june24tf

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD. RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

AT THEIR OLD STAND. feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

L. HOLSTEIN, 173 Tremont Street, GALVESTON.....TEXAS. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS. (German and English.) English and German News Depot. Cash orders for above, and other articles, are solicited, and will find prompt attention. We mention particularly the German Circulating Library, and a rare and full stock of Election Flags and Badges. New Goods arriving with every steamer. sep18 6m

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

CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE. FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates.

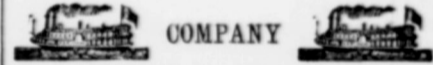
AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

FREE WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE AGENTS AT GALVESTON, FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING, MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS. T. H. McMAHAN, & CO., Agents, GALVESTON. THEO. NICKERSON & CO., 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK. mays 1y}

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY



Signs Through Bills of Lading from Houston. INSURES ALL COTTON

AND OTHER PRODUCE From Houston to Galveston While in Transit.

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

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President. jan31-ly

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.

Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,700.00 OFFICERS: J. P. DAVIS, President. GEO. F. ALFORD, Vice-President. B. B. RICHARDSON, Secretary. S. M. WELCH, M. D., Consulting Physician. GEN. T. N. WAUL, Attorney.

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Issues Policies on all the Popular Plans: ORDINARY LIFE, LIMITED PAYMENTS, JOINT LIFE, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITIES, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS. FRANK FABJ, General Agent. nsv10tf

M. W. THOMAS, 170 TREMONT St., Galveston, Texas. THOMAS & SPANN, 78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

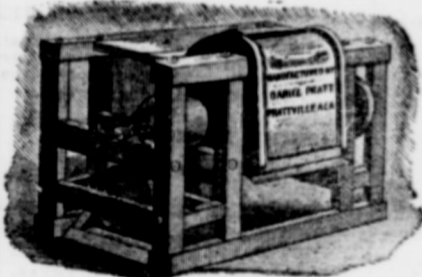
Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES. A full stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes. Also, Gent's, Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed, Machine-sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices. M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for FLETCHER & WALSH'S Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 1y

W. L. MOODY, E. S. JEMISON. MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, ETC., GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. jys30 6m

D. THE. AYERS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, And Dealers in WOOD AND WILLOW WARE jan3 STRAND, GALVESTON. ly

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press, STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS, HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. Send for Price Lists and Circulars. H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS. apr24 ly

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 & 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFESSIOANAL. By JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT.

The most thrilling and powerful book ever written on this subject. It presents a STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS, and contains revelations never before made public. Send for circulars and terms to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

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

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS P. O. BOX 1179, PITTSBURGH, PA. Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Doubled Shot Guns, \$8 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles, \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$6 to \$25. SEND STAMP FOR PRICE LIST. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. aug7 6m

BLYMYER & NORTON'S BELLS.

For Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fine-toned, Warranted, Low priced. Descriptive Circulars sent free. BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664, 664 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O. mar6 6m

William H. Seward's TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD, With many fine illustrations: large octavo. A great book for Agents. Sold only by subscription. For full particulars, apply to the publishers, D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, New York. oct26 4t

\$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts that retail quick for \$50. W. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. jun12 6m-ly

\$30 PER WEEK and expenses paid. We want a reliable agent in every County in the U. S. Address HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 139 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. oct9 6m

AN ARM-FULL, The choice of two site \$2 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

W. H. SELLERS, W. L. THOMAS. W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS, GENERAL COMMISSION & BROKERAGE, STRAND, Galveston, Texas. jys24 6m

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 27.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1015,

THE CLOSED GENTIAN.

BY MRS. WHITNEY

I climbed one day upon a great, high shelf
Where God rare things doth hide,
And found a poem that had writ itself
Against the mountain side.

A plant whose green spires something barely
grew
Held at its short, brave tips
Full-clustered flowers of vivid purple-blue.
Yet bud-like, with shut lips.

The delicate corollas swelled unheathed
From calyx-cradles small
In tender bells, with clear-curved veining
wreathed
That, closing, sealed them all,

I said, "It is the Gentian," and I sought
For an unfolded one,
Just valling with sweet fringes its heart-thought
Of gladness from the sun.

Vainly. It never opened, some one said.
The strange, fair bud was all:
A bright hope only half interpreted,
And shriveling to its fall.

I would not think it. Surely never so
The blessed types are set.
Still I went looking, wistful, to and fro,
The perfect word to get.

'Twas there for reading. God's rhymes take
large room,
With answering meanings rife:
Not far from the "closed gentian" shone white
bleom
Of "Everlasting Life!"

—Scribner's Monthly.

Texas Resources.

West Texas.

We have been prevented from writing to the *ADVOCATE* since June last; but seeing so many letters from every part of our State has aroused our emulation to its acme. I believe there are two or three potent stimulants instigating most of these communications. The first and principal is the desire to induce immigration by representing the advantages of the section in which the writer has personal interests. Another: The *furor scribendi* or *ganas*—as the Mexicans say—to see one's name flying through the public atmosphere at the feet of some elaborate (?) and cherished article, the beauty, or even sense, of which few succeed in discovering. We frankly admit that both of the above motives enter largely into the power actuating us to write; but there is another element in the motive power—a desire to impart reciprocal information to your numerous readers of the country.

We returned a few days since from a tour through the counties of Kerr, Kendall, Bandera, Bexar, Medina and Uvalde. It having been only a year since we were through them, we were much surprised to see such improvements, such strong evidences of increasing prosperity. These frontier people have literally stamped improvement on the wings of Time. A gradual tide of immigration is surely flowing westward, spreading itself over the fertile valleys, silently, among the emerald hills and beside the many limpid streams which ramble through the grassy plains of our ambrosial West. We need no pastures, no granaries for support of stock during our two or three months of *mildly*, intemperate weather. No shed or shelter is required even for sheep. The drouths are no more prevalent here than in many counties where agriculture is the exclusive avocation.

Those counties mentioned above all depend on themselves for breadstuff. The average yield of corn was thirty

bushels per acre, and twenty-five of wheat. Quantities of wheat are annually exported from Kendall and Kerr counties. Wheat commands an average price of \$2 per bushel. Corn is never lower than \$1 per bushel at home, owing to the greater part of the consumers being stock-raisers, who don't raise any corn or wheat. This, with the nutritious, inexhaustible grasses, should be considered by those wishing to emigrate to Texas, either to farm or raise stock.

We cannot probably produce as much per acre as Eastern Texas, but the difference in price of products is in our favor, and these prices at home make the West unsuperably preferable. We admit and deplore the subjection of our delightful West to the depredations of occasional marauding parties of Indians. This is a formidable obstacle to the early settlement and development of our country, yet it is populating rapidly. A half-dozen families together are perfectly safe. We think a system of colonization, if adopted by the government, would be less expensive, and eventually prove more efficient in protecting the frontier, than the present military *regime*.

JO. BUGSBY.

SAN FELIPE, Oct. 26, 1872.

We extract the following description of Lampasas county from a letter written by Thomas Pratt and published in the *Lampasas Dispatch*:

Lampasas county lies in about 31° north latitude and 21° of longitude west from Washington City; is bounded on the east by Bell and Coryell, on the west by [San Saba, on the north by Brown and Hamilton, on the south by Burnet and Williamson counties. The high grounds and hills, called the divide, which separate the waters of the Brazos and Colorado, pass through this county.

The surface is high and rolling and in parts mountainous, with a medium portion of valley land. The scenery everywhere is wild, romantic and beautifully picturesque. The mountains and tablelands are covered with cedar and post-oak and a scrub-oak, which in seasons yield an immense mast. In the valleys and on the margins of streams we have a fair quality of excellent timber, available for many purposes. The prairies have a great variety of nutritious grasses, among which the mesquite predominates. The soil varies according to locality, from black alluvial to black and chocolate-colored sand-loam, and is very productive. Corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye and other small grain are cultivated with success. The Report of the Agricultural Bureau for July and August, 1872, places Lampasas county among the best wheat growing counties in the State. Vegetables of every description, also fruit, flourish as well here as in any portion of South-western Texas. The county is well watered, having the Colorado on her western boundary, and the Lampasas river, with its numerous tributaries, within her Eastern limits, besides innumerable springs and branches flowing from the mountains. The streams abound with fish, and the mountains and forrests with almost every variety of game. Limestone and sandstone of excellent quality is found in abundance for building and fencing purposes; an immense bed of beautiful variegated marble is found on Lynch's creek, a

tributary of the Colorado river. Farm fences are chiefly built of cedar or stone, which are attainable in all parts of the county. The mineral resources of the county are as yet undeveloped, but evidences of its existence are beyond doubt.

The population is estimated at 1200, and with the exception of 15 or 20 are entirely of the white race! This is emphatically a white man's county.

Stock raising for many years was the principal pursuit of our people, but within the past four years much attention has been bestowed upon farming, and we are now rapidly advancing in agricultural attainments, and the day is not far distant when we shall be able to bear favorable comparison with other and older counties in this branch of industry. Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are raised with little care and expense, with no other food than that drawn from nature's granaries.

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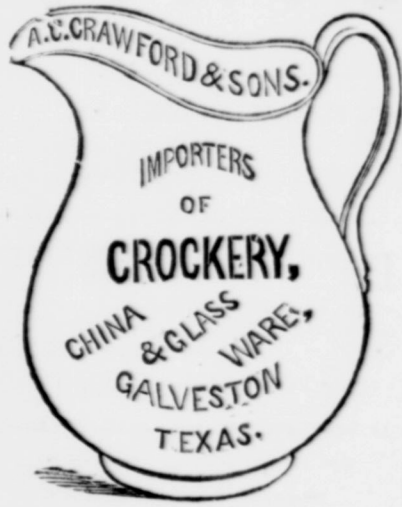
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LITTLE CRAWFORD.

W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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

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56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

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

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

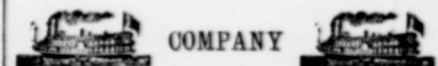
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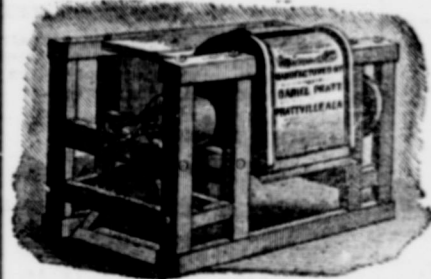
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Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 27.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1015,

THE CLOSED GENTIAN.

BY MRS. WHITNEY

I climbed one day upon a great, high shelf
Where God rare things doth hide,
And found a poem that had writ itself
Against the mountain side.

A plant whose green spires something barely
grew
Held at its short, brave tips
Full-clustered flowers of vivid purple-blue,
Yet bud-like, with shut lips.

The delicate corollas swelled unshathed
From calyx-cradles small
In tender bells, with clear-curved veining
wreathed

That, closing, sealed them all,
I said, "It is the Gentian," and I sought
For an unfolded one,
Just valling with sweet fringes its heart-thought
Of gladness from the sun.

Vainly. It never opened, some one said.
The strange, fair bud was all:
A bright hope only half interpreted,
And shriveling to its fall.

I would not think it. Surely never so
The blessed types are set.
Still I went looking, wistful, to and fro,
The perfect word to get.

'Twas there for reading. God's rhymes take
large room,
With answering meanings rife:
Not far from the "closed gentian" shone white
bleom
Of "Everlasting Life!"

—Scribner's Monthly.

Texas Resources.

West Texas.

We have been prevented from writing to the *ADVOCATE* since June last; but seeing so many letters from every part of our State has aroused our emulation to its acme. I believe there are two or three potent stimulants instigating most of these communications. The first and principal is the desire to induce immigration by representing the advantages of the section in which the writer has personal interests. Another: The *furor scribendi* or *ganas*—as the Mexicans say—to see one's name flying through the public atmosphere at the feet of some elaborate (?) and cherished article, the beauty, or even sense, of which few succeed in discovering. We frankly admit that both of the above motives enter largely into the power actuating us to write; but there is another element in the motive power—a desire to impart reciprocal information to your numerous readers of the country.

We returned a few days since from a tour through the counties of Kerr, Kendall, Bandera, Bexar, Medina and Uvalde. It having been only a year since we were through them, we were much surprised to see such improvements, such strong evidences of increasing prosperity. These frontier people have literally stamped improvement on the wings of Time. A gradual tide of immigration is surely flowing westward, spreading itself over the fertile valleys, silently, among the emerald hills and beside the many limpid streams which ramble through the grassy plains of our ambrosial West. We need no pastures, no granaries for support of stock during our two or three months of *mildly*, intemperate weather. No shed or shelter is required even for sheep. The drouths are no more prevalent here than in many counties where agriculture is the exclusive avocation.

Those counties mentioned above all depend on themselves for breadstuff. The average yield of corn was thirty

bushels per acre, and twenty-five of wheat. Quantities of wheat are annually exported from Kendall and Kerr counties. Wheat commands an average price of \$2 per bushel. Corn is never lower than \$1 per bushel at home, owing to the greater part of the consumers being stock-raisers, who don't raise any corn or wheat. This, with the nutritious, inexhaustible grasses, should be considered by those wishing to emigrate to Texas, either to farm or raise stock.

We cannot probably produce as much per acre as Eastern Texas, but the difference in price of products is in our favor, and these prices at home make the West unsuperably preferable. We admit and deplore the subjection of our delightful West to the depredations of occasional marauding parties of Indians. This is a formidable obstacle to the early settlement and development of our country, yet it is populating rapidly. A half-dozen families together are perfectly safe. We think a system of colonization, if adopted by the government, would be less expensive, and eventually prove more efficient in protecting the frontier, than the present military *regime*.

JO. BUGSBY.

SAN FELIPE, Oct. 26, 1872.

We extract the following description of Lampasas county from a letter written by Thomas Pratt and published in the *Lampasas Dispatch*:

Lampasas county lies in about 31° north latitude and 21° of longitude west from Washington City; is bounded on the east by Bell and Coryell, on the west by [San Saba, on the north by Brown and Hamilton, on the south by Burnet and Williamson counties. The high grounds and hills, called the divide, which separate the waters of the Brazos and Colorado, pass through this county.

The surface is high and rolling and in parts mountainous, with a medium portion of valley land. The scenery everywhere is wild, romantic and beautifully picturesque. The mountains and tablelands are covered with cedar and post-oak and a scrub-oak, which in seasons yield an immense mast. In the valleys and on the margins of streams we have a fair quality of excellent timber, available for many purposes. The prairies have a great variety of nutritious grasses, among which the mesquite predominates. The soil varies according to locality, from black alluvial to black and chocolate-colored sand-loam, and is very productive. Corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye and other small grain are cultivated with success. The Report of the Agricultural Bureau for July and August, 1872, places Lampasas county among the best wheat growing counties in the State. Vegetables of every description, also fruit, flourish as well here as in any portion of South-western Texas. The county is well watered, having the Colorado on her western boundary, and the Lampasas river, with its numerous tributaries, within her Eastern limits, besides innumerable springs and branches flowing from the mountains. The streams abound with fish, and the mountains and forrests with almost every variety of game. Limestone and sandstone of excellent quality is found in abundance for building and fencing purposes; an immense bed of beautiful variegated marble is found on Lynch's creek, a

tributary of the Colorado river. Farm fences are chiefly built of cedar or stone, which are attainable in all parts of the county. The mineral resources of the county are as yet undeveloped, but evidences of its existence are beyond doubt.

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Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Brother D. Ayres called in last Saturday and told us that the brick work on the walls of St. James will be resumed as soon as the weather moderates. The carpenters are at work, and he hopes the room will be ready for services before the close of the year. He expects the Sunday-school to meet in its room by Christmas. The seats have been ordered from Chicago, and the carpet and gas-lights will be in their place by the time the house is ready for service. Brother Ayres, whose whole soul is given to the erection of this building, says that he expects not only to see it completed, but to witness a glorious revival within its walls, in which hundreds will be converted. Let us join our venerable brother in his prayer that he may see the desire of his heart.

—Rev. Jno. C. Huckabee, of Matagorda circuit, Texas Conference, sends us good news from his work. He says:

We have just closed a camp-meeting, which included our fourth quarterly conference. Though the visible results failed to equal the fond anticipations of the pastor, yet much good was accomplished. Five were added to the church, and others we expect as the fruit of the meeting. No doubt much more would have been accomplished had we not been forced to close in consequence of rain. The circuit, upon the whole, is in an improved condition, though much remains to be done. In financial matters, I think all will be right.

—Brother G. W. Lentz, secretary of the quarterly conference, Carthage circuit, sends us the following report of the work this year under the labors of the pastor, Rev. J. R. Bellamy. It is a noble report. Brother Bellamy will meet his brethren at conference, laden with sheaves:

By order of the quarterly conference of the Carthage circuit, East Texas Conference, I transmit to you, for publication in the *ADVOCATE*, a brief account of the abundant and successful labors of our much esteemed and beloved pastor, Rev. J. R. Bellamy.

By reference to the published appointments, it will be seen that these people have been favored with the ministerial labors of this polished craftsman for five years, (one year intervening,) during which time his indefatigable labors as an able minister of the Gospel, his wise counsels in enforcing the discipline of the church, as well as the deep-felt piety he has ever exemplified in his intercourse with the people while going in and out before them, has had a great deal to do in establishing a higher state of morals in our midst. During the past quarter a revival influence has been felt throughout the entire work; a work of no ordinary kind; a heavy tide, moving the hearts of the masses in a saving direction. Having been a participant in these recent convocations, where the inhabitants of Mt. Zion were permitted to sit together in heavenly places, I can safely say I have scarcely ever in life witnessed greater displays of Almighty power, equally affecting young and old. During the past quarter there have been 185 conversions and 175 accessions to the church; in all, during the year, 235 conversions and 225 accessions. Thank God! the work still goes on. To God be all the praise.

—Rev. John F. Cook, of Hallettsville circuit, West Texas Conference, still has good news for our readers

from his work. In a letter dated November 8th he says:

We commenced our fourth quarterly meeting at Shiloh Church, Lavaca county, the 1st of November. Our Elder, Rev. J. B. Walker, was with us. God greatly blessed us. We have had quite a number of conversions, and up to November 15th have received eighteen additions to the church. We had on that day about fifty penitents at the altar of prayer. Since then the weather has been inclement, but our meeting still goes on.

—Brother Vordenbaumen, the Presiding Elder of our German mission District, called in last week, and gave us a good account of the work in his important field. The preachers are at their posts, and the work is moving on steadily. He is now on his last round of quarterly meetings. At the New Braunfels mission there were several conversions and additions to the church. At the New Fountain mission he found large and attentive congregations and some interest was manifested. A new rock church was dedicated at this point. It is 27x45 feet in size, and cost about \$2000, of which \$1250 was paid in, and the rest will be provided for. This is a noble work. Our German brethren always build on a solid foundation. The old church had become too small for the congregation, and the material will be taken down and employed in building a parsonage. In speaking of the condition of the members of this church, Brother Vordenbaumen remarked that he knew many of the members of the church in the American work who could buy out all the property owned by the members of the New Fountain church and have plenty left. And yet these people have built a church which would shame the old field school meeting houses in which many of our people are willing to worship God. At Fredericksburg there was good attendance, and found the church in a healthy condition. The pastor reported eight accessions to the church during the year. We have here a large rock church, 40x60 feet in size, well furnished, and also a parsonage. At Llano we have a half interest in two pieces of church property, and a separate church property, consisting of a good church building and a neat, well-furnished parsonage. There was much interest manifested, congregations large, and much feeling displayed. The church was dedicated on Sunday, and its cost, amounting to \$1000, paid for without any collection being taken up. Brother Vordenbaumen promises to give us a further report from Houston and other points on his district yet to be visited.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—White River Conference met October 30th at Augusta, Ark., Bishop Wightman presiding. The report on statistics gives the following result:

White members, 9413, colored, 11; local preachers, 107; infant baptisms, 301; adult baptisms, 809; number of churches, 92; value of churches, \$19,875; number of parsonages, 2; value, \$1000; other church property, \$2,800; Sunday-schools, 100; scholars, 4625; books sold, \$617.50; periodicals taken, 811.

—The Holston Conference held its forty-ninth session in Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 25, Bishop Doggett presiding. We note with pleasure

one incident. On Sunday night Dr. McFerrin preached, and after the ordination of Elders the Bishop made an earnest appeal to penitents, to which several responded and two were converted to God. We ought to have revivals at all our conferences. The statistical report exhibits the following figures:

White members, 33,993—increase, 3,073; Indians, 120—increase, 18; colored, 168—increase, 6; local preachers, 268—increase, 4. An imperfect report gives 978 infants and 2,011 adults baptized; Sunday-schools, 399; teachers, 2,508; scholars, 19,210. Necessary for claimants, \$1500; collected, \$969 31. For Missions, \$2,145.

It is evident that the Southern Church in Holston Conference is full of life, notwithstanding the loss of church property it has sustained at the hands of the Church, North.

—We learn from the *Nashville Advocate* that the statistical report of the Western Conference shows 2747 members, being an increase of 609 the past year. Our preachers in that field are evidently at work, and the Southern Methodists find a cordial welcome to their new church in that new land.

—Rev. Dr. Kennedy has returned to the editorial chair of the *Southern Christian Advocate* with health restored. He meets a cordial welcome from his editorial brethren.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—One of the principal Arrapahoe chiefs was baptized and received into the Methodist Church by Dr. O. F. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington City. The articles of faith were explained to him by an interpreter.

—St. Louis is making prompt preparations to provide a parsonage for the bishop who will reside there. The Illinois, Southern Illinois, St. Louis and Missouri Conferences will contribute.

—At a late missionary meeting in Iowa, Rev. Mr. Reed, who leaves for his mission as Indian Agent in Idaho, parted from his daughter, who leaves with her husband for his mission in India.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will send out four more young women to the mission field in the East. This will make a force of twelve laboring under the auspices of this society in foreign fields.

—Rev. J. Steele, of Prescott, Wisconsin, has been assigned to the mission work in New Mexico.

—Mrs. Wittenmeyer is preparing for the rostrum. Her first lecture will be on the "Women of the Reformation."

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Selwyn's son will go to Melanesia to take the place made vacant by the murder of Bishop Patteson by the natives.

—Rev. Mr. Stanley, an Episcopal minister, of Savannah, Ga., has arranged, with the approval of the Bishop of the diocese, to hold Sunday evening services in the theatre. Lectures will be delivered to the young men of the city.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Georgetown Sentinel* says, the Presbyterian church of that place

is fast approaching completion and will be a handsome building.

—Dr. Bunting returned last week from the Synod at Palestine. He informs us that the church throughout the State was well represented, and that evidences of steady prosperity were apparent in all portions of the work. The editor of the *ADVOCATE* having filled Dr. Bunting's pulpit during his late absence at the Synod, was able to report to him on his return, that his church was in a healthful condition.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Occident* gives a cheering account of the prospects of the Presbyterian Church on the Pacific coast. It says:

The progress of the Presbyterian Church upon this coast during the ecclesiastical year just closed is noticeable. The increase of population has been but small, probably not over five per cent. In the face of this adverse condition of things, and of the fact that a large portion of our people are scattered far and wide, in small villages and in farm houses remote from places of religious worship, yet our church-membership has increased from 4539 to 5300. An increase of seventeen per cent. is remarkable. Compared with the slower progress of population, it is an indication of a grand future.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—Bacon Presbytery met in Kaufman on the 10th ult. Twelve congregations were represented. Seven ministers were present. The names of three candidates were before the body. The minutes show 580 communicants, 4 new congregations, about 125 conversions the past year, 150 accessions to the church, and much interest on the subjects of missions and Sabbath-schools.

BAPTIST.

—The trouble respecting Mr. Pentecost is not yet ended. Sixteen Baptist ministers of Brooklyn have published a card, in which they declare their adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the Warren Association regarding the "inversion of the Scriptural law in inviting to the Lord's Table those who have not been baptized contrary to the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringement of the Divine law, and a violation of Christian propriety."

Mr. Pentecost's church adopted resolutions to the effect that immersion is the only baptism, and that "no unbaptized person is entitled to the privilege of coming to the Lord's Table."

We see it stated that Mr. Pentecost has resigned his pastorate, and will likely accept a call to a church in Boston.

—The Baptist Theological Seminary has been removed from Greenville, South Carolina, to Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Missionary Society of the Canada Wesleyans report an increase the past year of \$93,882.28 and an expenditure of \$87,710.46.

—Reports, made at the recent anniversaries of the London Missionary Societies, show their united incomes to amount, for the years 1871-2, to the sum of £995,995, or nearly \$5,000,000. The societies, under the supervision of the Church of England, contributed to this amount £444,810; the Non-conformists, £367,978, and all other societies, £183,055.

Northwest Texas Conference.

REPORT ON BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

To the Bishop and Members of the Northwest Texas Conference, convened at Belton:

The committee on Books and Periodicals herewith report that sundry reports and financial exhibits from the Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Texas, referred to us, have been under serious consideration and afford satisfactory evidence that all these interests are in the hands of men of business, energy and enterprise, and are consequently in a prosperous condition.

The burning of our Publishing House at Nashville, involving a loss of \$20,000, will be amply compensated by the erection of the new and elegant building now being constructed on the ruins of the old, which, we are assured by the agent, will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1873.

The New Orleans Depository, a branch of the Publishing House, we are happy to learn, is in a very prosperous condition, and as it is located so much nearer to us than Nashville, there can be no doubt that it offers inducements to us which are not offered by the Publishing House itself, particularly in the item of freight. How this may be effected by the completion of our railroad system, can be determined by time alone.

The periodicals published by our house, from the *Advocate* to our little people, are second to none, and should be in every family and Sabbath-school in our wide-spread connection.

Our own CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at Galveston, we are glad to say, is, under the fostering care of the Publishing Company, fast growing in popular esteem and public patronage; and we have reason to hope that it is at length beyond financial embarrassment. But in order to the realization of these sanguine hopes, much remains to be done by your body. The company report \$12,000 as the minimum amount of stock necessary to insure its successful publication. Of this amount, about \$2400 would be a fair *pro rata* share to our conference. We would recommend you to recognize and appoint some one to canvass the subject at once and raise this amount of stock, payable in one and two years. Part of this amount has been already subscribed and paid up, and part has been subscribed and remains unpaid. And while the company greatly desire money, we are assured that an adjustment of this matter, upon business principles, will be satisfactory to them at present.

In conclusion your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice at the evident success of our Publishing House at Nashville, and will do all that we can to circulate the books and periodicals which are published by the establishment.

Resolved, That we recognize in the New Orleans Depository a valuable auxiliary in the great work of spreading a sound religious literature among our people, and that we will patronize the same so far as we may find it of mutual interest.

Resolved, That in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE we recognize our special official organ, and we hereby heartily endorse its editorial and financial management.

Resolved, That we recognize the principle of *pro rata* distribution of financial obligations, and that Rev. W. G. Veal and T. W. Hines be appointed at once to solicit the remainder of stock during the conference session at this place.

Resolved, That we accept the suggestion of the Publishing Company, and leave the filling of vacancies in the editorial chair, in the interval of conference, to confirmation of the Bishop who may have jurisdiction at

the time in Texas, the same to be ratified by the conference when it meets.

Your committee on Books and Periodicals would herewith submit a supplemental report, calling attention to the *Southern Quarterly Review*, edited by A. T. Bledsoe, and published by the Southwestern Publishing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., for the M. E. Church, South. It is, doubtless, the ablest exponent of Southern Methodism anywhere to be found. We esteem this *Review* as possessing the highest merit as a literary publication, and as a faithful vindicator of the peculiar doctrines of our church; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby heartily recommend it to all our preachers as being of invaluable worth to them.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to increase its circulation.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. RAY,
T. W. HINES,
W. R. D. STOCKTON.

The Pulpit.

BY FLETCHER.

Mind is the sceptered monarch of earth and heaven—the developed omnipotence of God—the ennobling attribute of man. Mind cultivated is power, grand in its true nobility, sublime in its wonderful achievements.

Mind uncultivated is power without direction or restraint, dangerous in its own omnipotence, and fearful in its inevitable destiny.

Mind cultivated is the nutritious and healthful food of social, moral and national life, giving wisdom and strength for conquests in the inviting fields of earth.

Mind uncultivated is the deadly upas-tree of every healthful organism, fatal to all who rest beneath its shade.

Mind cultivated is the empire of true greatness ruling over a world of utility and beauty, subsidizing to its sway the stern elements of the physical and the more subtle elements of the moral world.

Mind uncultivated is the kingdom of darkness and error, swaying the sceptre of death over all that is true in science, noble in impulse or sublime in achievement.

Mind cultivated is the lever fulcromed on the eternal laws of social and political life, lifting the world from the pit of ignorance and superstition into a higher life and a sublimer destiny.

In these days, when mind battles with mind for the supremacy in every enterprise of honor or profit—when every truth of physics or ethics must be tried in the crucible of a positive and demonstrative philosophy, the good of society and the glory of God alike place demands upon the pulpit that can only be met in the school-room, college, university, and the more extended fields of mental activity and scientific research.

The camp of instruction—the drill-ground of incessant mental effort, must be accepted as the theatre of preparation necessary to invest the pulpits with full power—give it weapons to combat the errors of the age and secure the richest blessings of God.

If the pulpit would achieve its grandest results, it must bring its richest intellectual offerings into the treasury of God, that they may receive a spiritual baptism and become the inheritance of the faithful. Truth, though immortal, commanding under a divine impulse, needs a drilled, a valiant soldiery to secure her triumph.

The ethics of a higher, purer social life, if successful, must find its defenders among the intellectual, the cultivated, the refined.

The true philosophy of a broader, more comprehensive and a truer political life can only triumph under the highest intellectual culture, guided by the sublime teachings of a divine wisdom.

The perfection of a true spiritual

life, though under the impulsive direction of God himself, can only attain its universal supremacy and achieve its final conquest over unbelief in the arena of intellectual conflict guided by the holy teachings of that divine spirit that cannot err.

The church, though living under the prophetic declaration of the great teacher—"the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"—needs, and authoritatively demands, every agency intellectual sagacity can suggest—every argument reason can array—every power oratory can command—every influence science can wield—every sacrifice love can offer—all, all offered on the altar of consecration and working in harmony with the law of spiritual perfection, which is eternal life.

TYLER, October 14, 1872.

WE copy the following from the *Baptist Union*. It appears that Baptists are not so firmly united respecting close communion as some of their papers would have us believe:

The *Examiner and Chronicle* is aroused. The case of the Rev. George F. Pentecost stirs its blood. The editor has been slow to believe that the liberal views of such Baptists as Robert Hall, John Bunyan, and Charles H. Spurgeon, find favor among Baptists in America. He emphatically denied that Rev. J. Hyatt Smith was an open-communionist, even after he had himself declared that he could not "fence in the Lord's table." He has persisted in unbelief, in the face of ample evidence of the rapid growth and spread of these sentiments. And even now he says: "We cannot name half that number (fifty) of ministers or churches who wish to see the Baptist denomination open-communion in theory or practice." Our brother ought not to be so ignorant of the current of thought among Baptists. We could give him the names of several times fifty ministers who are open-communion in sentiment, and are praying that this restrictive rule may cease to be a denominational usage. And these are not obscure men, of small ability and little influence either. Several of them are reckoned among the ablest men in the denomination, and hold positions corresponding to their talents. While we write, we can recall the names of not less than a dozen doctors of divinity who entertain these views, and make no particular effort to conceal them. How is it that Dr. Bright remains oblivious to this great change which is going on among his brethren? Has the Lord hitherto held a veil over his eyes that he might not see and oppose this remarkable work of grace?

AN INSTINCTIVE BRICK.—By a microscopic examination of a brick taken from the pyramid of Dashour, a German philosopher has discovered many interesting particulars connected with the life and habits of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming the accounts of the Bible and Herodotus concerning the Egyptian method of brick-manufacture. Besides these materials, the microscope has brought to light the remains of the river shells, fish and insects; the seeds of wild and cultivated flowers, corn and barley, the field pea and the common flax, cultivated probably both for food and textile purposes, and the radish, with many others known to science. Manufactured products were also found, such as fragments of tiles and pottery, and small pieces of string made of flax and sheep's wool.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

A HEROIC STOKER.—The Keokuk (Iowa) *Gazette* says that as a passenger train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway was running a curve recently, the engineer discovered a child about two or three years of age on the track a short distance ahead.

He immediately reversed the engine and called the attention of the fireman to it. The latter, whose name is Geo. Wedgewood, seeing at once that the train could not be stopped in time to save its life, crept out on the cow-catcher, braced himself, and when he got within reach of the child he seized it and threw it up into the air, so that it lit upon his shoulder, thus snatching it from the very jaws of death. It was a brave and heroic act, done at the peril of his own life, and one for which he is entitled to the largest measure of praise and commendation. He was slightly injured in the undertaking, but not to any extent. The child was entirely unharmed.

THE hopes of temperance men in Illinois are not realized by the operations of the new liquor law. They based their expectations of good results on the inability of the keepers of the saloons to give the required bond. Over two thousand very promptly met the requisition, and though the price per glass is raised in consequence, there is no reduction in the amount of consumption. No scheme that taxes the drinker will avail. When the thirst for stimulants is formed, cost is no consideration. The vendor must be reached, the tempter must be banished from society by pains and penalties that cannot be shifted upon the wretched victim of depraved appetite. The latter must be treated as wards of society, who, having lost the power of self-direction, must be put under guardianship; while the dealer is regarded as the offender, who has become obnoxious to the law of public opinion and the penal laws of the State, and held to a strict account for the consequences of his traffic. Just so far as the temperance cause educates public opinion up to that point, it approaches the hour when the path of the inebriate shall be freed from the snares of the tempter.

REV. GEO. K. JACKSON, of Leavenworth, Kansas, after being twice refused ordination on account of his rejection of the doctrine of eternal punishment, has finally been ordained by a council of Congregational ministers in his church at Leavenworth. The *Churchman*, an Episcopal paper, censures such lax views of orthodoxy, and the *Independent* retorts that "with half as much orthodoxy and ten times as much paganism, the candidate could easily have obtained orders in the Episcopal Church." That might be so, but it does not prove that the Congregationalists have acted wisely in letting down the standard of truth so low that error of the gravest character may pass over. Their action endorses the views of the preacher.

MANY of our readers will remember the story of John Allen, "the wickedest man in New York," whose conversion was reported in the papers, and his dance-house said to have been turned into a place of worship. Many prophesied that his reform would prove a hoax, and his house would return to its former vileness. The prophecy has proven false, and the house is now occupied as an institution to aid poor men who are endeavoring to reform their lives. Dr. Murray, Dr. Hall and Rev. Mr. Tyng took part in the services when it was consecrated to its new work.

Correspondence.

Northwest Texas Conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education submit the following report:

A review of the past four or five years gives cause for profound gratitude to God for the success which has attended the efforts of this conference in the cause of education. These enterprises, begun at a time when society was adjusting itself to the results of a disastrous civil war, have been vigorously prosecuted amid all the changes which have followed the revolution of State government and the agitation of social restlessness and apprehension. Added to these difficulties, a great free school system of education was projected by the State, for the support of which a heavy taxation was levied upon the people. Under these circumstances, that Marvin College and Waco Female College have maintained an existence at all, is a notable instance of divine care over schools. That they live and are prosperous; that both have recently been started on a new career of usefulness with enlarged facilities; that the trustees of both institutions have been inspired with fresh zeal and warmed with new devotion; that larger numbers than for years past have already been matriculated; that an interesting class of young men in one school is studying for the ministry, and a noble company of pious young ladies are giving religious character to the pupils of the other—all point to these institutions as important agencies which Providence designs for blessings to the church. In surveying these "facts we thank God and take courage."

The question is sometimes asked: "Why are we called upon to support church institutions when State provision and individual enterprise would meet the wants of education?" It is time for us to meet the question fairly and determine whether there is any religious obligation to establish and foster literary and scientific schools under our immediate control. We look for religious obligation in the Word of God, and nothing is more plainly in the Old Testament than that we should train up a child in the way in which he should go, and nothing more positively commanded in the New Testament than that we should feed the lambs of Christ. How shall this duty be performed? Popular sentiment accords to us the Sunday-school and the catechism; but is this enough? Is it enough to call the youthful mind for an hour on Sunday to the subject of religion, when it has been all the week under the training of ungodly men? It is urged, on the other hand, that there are many pious men and women engaged in teaching who can meet the demand of the religious training. Let us appeal to known facts and history: Individuals engage in teaching as a profession, and while many are conscientious in their work, the large majority perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, and many prosecute the tasks of the school-room only for the monetary remuneration. Shall all the sacred interests of the children be left to the hazards of so many infidel and mercenary teachers, in hopes of occasionally finding a pious instructor? The chapter of accidents is far too large to satisfy any parent that he has done his duty to his child as long as he takes no interest in a systematic arrangement for religious training.

If individual enterprise cannot accomplish for us what we feel to be the highest interests of education, cannot the State accomplish the work? In order to make the free schools of a State of any decided religious character, a State Church must first be established, the doctrines and forms of which must be taught in the schools. Are we prepared for this? Are we

ready to surrender our peculiarities of faith and order for any system in the world? The question need only be asked. Let the working of free schools be noticed in Catholic France and Protestant England. Let the struggle in Ohio and the expulsion of the Bible from the free school tell to the present generation what infidelity and Romanism will do in the future. We can hesitate no longer, for the conviction is irresistible that we can no more trust the State to educate than we can risk the individual.

There is another view of this subject, which we would submit for your consideration: The intellectual powers cannot be fully and harmoniously developed except in connection with religious training. Perception, under the dominion of carnal appetite, must be clouded. Reflection cannot catch all the beauties and excellencies of the objective world, and give rounded form to truth amid the stimulants of worldly excitements. Reason loses its deductive powers amid the enchantments of the theatre and ball-room; and imagination, the inspired faculty of the soul, hears no angelic song, sees no heavenly form of beauty in the hurry and jostle of trade and traffic. Full mental development can be attained only in harmony with God's appointment of religious culture. Shall we be satisfied to lose the highest and purest form of civilization? No conscience should consent to barter away so sacred an inheritance as this. It is time for us to take deeper and stronger convictions on this subject. We must no longer look upon education as the fringe and bordering of our work, but as part of the warp and woof of the loom; we must move. We must not regard our institutions as the pleasure grounds of the church, in which clerical idlers hide from toil, but as the enclosed vineyards of the Lord, from which the richest fruit shall be gathered.

MARVIN COLLEGE.

We are happy to report Marvin College in a prosperous condition. In the new organization of the faculty, the Board of Trustees congratulate themselves and the friends of the college on the fact that they have at the head of the institution one so long tried and favorably known as Rev. J. M. Pugh in the cause of education. Associated with him is a zealous and efficient corps of teachers.

In the benevolent work of this college a strong appeal is made to the sympathy and co-operation of preachers and people. Thirty pupils receive at present gratuitous instruction. Among these, six young men are studying preparatory to the work of the ministry. These young men not only receive their tuition free from the faculty, but, through the liberality of the citizens, their board and lodgings are furnished. These six students have a theological society for mutual improvement, and under the direction and encouragement of the professors, will do much to prepare themselves for the great work of spreading scriptural holiness over the land.

Resolved 1st, That the presiding Bishop be requested to appoint Rev. W. G. Veal as agent for the college the coming conference year.

Resolved 2d, That Brothers Wm. Price and Wm. Kerr be confirmed as trustees, to fill the vacancies in the Board.

Resolved 3rd, That Hon. J. W. Ferris, Col. C. M. Winkler, and Rev. W. G. Veal be appointed a committee to procure a suitable charter for the college.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

During the present year an entire change has been made in the faculty of Waco Female College. Dr. Connor, formerly of Chappell Hill Female College, with a full board of instruction, is now in charge of this institution. We are glad to learn that a thorough sys-

tem of education has been adopted, and the faculty is prepared to give all that parents desire for their daughters in modern languages, music and the other ornamental branches of female education. A large and elegant boarding-house for young ladies has been built the present year, and is now rapidly filling with the daughters of the State. A most cheering fact for the Conference is, that nearly all of these young ladies are now members of some branch of the church and consistent professors of religion.

In view of the fact that the citizens of Waco present to the conference an institution worth \$30,000, all of which has been contributed by them, they request that an agent be appointed to raise \$5000 to complete payments on the late addition, and to secure improvements essential to future success.

Resolved, 1st, That the Bishop be requested to appoint ——— agent for the purposes aforesaid.

OWENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Owensville High School has been tendered this Conference by Board of Trustees. The property is valuable and the location good for a school of interest to the church. Therefore,

Resolved, That ——— be appointed a committee to examine the titles and receive the legal tender from the Board of Trustees, so soon as the property is relieved of debt.

Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to appoint Rev. Hiram. M. Glass, Principal of the school, and Rev. Andrew Davis, agent.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that primary schools be established in every circuit under the care of the quarterly conference, and a high school under the care of each district conference.

We ask no resolution of renewed effort to promote the interests of conference institutions, but earnestly urge the members of the conference to action. Now is the time to put these colleges over the school, and give them anchorage in safe and quiet moorings.

W. G. CONNOR,
J. M. PUGH,
GEO. W. GRAVES,
JOHN F. NEAL,
HORACE BISHOP.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMOIRS.

REV. JESSE M. BOYD was born November 2, 1817, and in July, 1844, he made a profession of religion. He was licensed as an exhorter February 8, 1845, and in September of the same year was licensed to preach, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1846 he was received into the Arkansas Conference, held at Van Buren, and was employed for two years on the Perryville mission. He was then sent to Fort Smith circuit for two years, and after that was sent to Burton, Lewisburg and Clinton, successively. He closed his itinerant labors in Arkansas, after serving Cery mission for two years. He then located, moved to Texas, and joined the East Texas Conference. He was for two years in charge of Greenville circuit, one on Quitman, and the next year was superannuated. He then moved into the Texas Conference, and served the Buchanan circuit for two years (1863 and 1864). For two years each he was on Grandview and Acton, Centreville and Wheelock. At our last conference he was appointed to the Marlin circuit, and entered upon his work full of faith and with cheering prospects of success. Disease soon arrested his labors, and on the 17th of December last, he died, in peace with God and all mankind.

Brother Boyd was a preacher of moderate ability, as men estimate ministerial talent, but he was mighty, through God, in bringing sons and daughters to Christ. He was a notable instance of the power which is in the Word of God when delivered by those who are fully consecrated to the ministry. His record is on high, and

his praise in all the churches. May the Master send many more like him into the harvest!

REV. GUY C. MCWILLIAMS was for several years a member and minister in the Protestant Methodist Church. He was ordained deacon in that church in 1845, and elder in 1847. For several years he traveled as an itinerant minister in Arkansas, and was for one or two sessions president of the conference. In 1868 he joined the Northwest Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and served the Fort Worth circuit in 1869. The next year he was appointed to Cleburne circuit. In 1871 he was engaged as agent of Marvin College. At the close of that year, Brother McWilliams was superannuated, and died January 22, 1872.

The subject of this notice was a man of God. He walked with God, and God took him. Death found him ready, and the transition from his earthly to his heavenly home was made without confusion or anxiety.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my end be like his."

THOS. STANFORD, for Com.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The jute plant is succeeding in Georgia and Louisiana. Would it not pay in Texas?

The best pasture for a small stock of sheep is the Bermuda grass. It is one of the thriftiest and hardiest grasses that can be grown. In fact, it is so difficult to destroy that the farmer should be careful never to permit it to be introduced upon land he designs for cultivation.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture says, that clover has been found a profitable crop in portions of the South. One variety, unsuitable to one section, is found well adapted to another. This fact shows that a single experiment will not prove any locality unfavorable to its growth. Other varieties should be tried.

Too rapid growth of the tree is unfavorable to production of fruit. The strength of the tree goes into the wood. This excessive vigor may be checked by pruning in the spring, or by cutting with a sharp spade the small roots which grow a short distance from the tree, care being taken not to cut the large ones.

The value of the Osage orange for hedging, and of its wood for tanning hides, is well known. The report for October of the Department of Agriculture says, its seed yields a bland, limpid oil, resembling the olive oil, which may in general use be substituted for it, and a decoction of the wood, evaporated, yields a beautiful yellow extract called aurantine, which may be used for coloring fabrics.

Among grape-growers' maxims the following are of value:

Prepare the ground in fall; plant in spring.

Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but it does not mature it.

Dig deep, but plant shallow.

Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.

Prune in autumn to insure growth, but in spring to insure fruitfulness.

Plant your vines before you put up trellises.

Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.

Prune spurs to one well developed bud; for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.

American Pulpit Thoughts.

Compassion for the Doubter.

[Rev. H. W. Beecher.]

I have the most profound sympathy for men who are unbelieving—that is, those who are in the process of untying things which have been tied. I do not believe in any greater trial than that in which they are placed by their childhood. Our beliefs are not written in a book. What I believe comes to me in the face of my mother. It comes to me in the scenes that I participated in with my brothers and sisters in my father's household. What I believe stands associated with the way in which Sunday used to seem on the old Litchfield-town hill, with the great over-arching crystal vault above, and a strange stillness broken only by the sounds which the birds made in the air. All those scenes of childhood went to the twisting up of the elements of my belief. And when I come to any thing that I am constrained to say is not true, it is not my belief only that I am rooting out; it is my father; it is my mother; it is my brother; it is my sisters; it is my childhood imagination; it is me. I am lacerating a part of my very life. And when men, moved by their fidelity and truth, are passing over the weary desert way of untwining and unblending, they are to be pitied. If there are any men on earth who should be sympathized with and forborne with, it is the doubters, who are doubting that they may believe. It is they who through doubt are calling to God; who through the night are seeking the morning; who through the desert way are steering for the fruitful land. And on the other hand, if there be any class of men who are more void of respect than another, it is those who do not care anything about truth. The seasons come and go, the sun rises and sets, the tides of the sea roll in upon the shore and recede again; and they, not caring for the truth, nor for anything else but their own ease and comfort, go into the world, make bargains, create little bits of whirlpools, and in-gurgitate all they can get, whirling in little eddies on the Amazon of life, or reclining on the bank of some brook, where they can fish and eat. And such degradation, gilded over with a sort of public respectability, is oftentimes a substitute for conscience, and honor, and manhood. Men who have no pulse; men who have no heart; men who stand on the clod, and do not know where the clod ends and where they begin; men who live contented with nothing but the clay—they are the respectable men who would burn you because you do not believe in their catechism. Men who would not sit down on the Bible, though they would violate every precept of it; men who believe in the outside of everything, and in the inside of nothing—are not these the men who are to be pitied, because they are sullen in stupidity? But the men who doubt—because they long for the truth; men who lift up in the darkness cries and tears to God for light; men that churches often frown upon; men who do not walk in your processions, and whose children are shut out from your school; men who, after all, hear the voice of God though they cannot put into articulate sounds what he says or means—such men God loves; he is taking them through the wilderness, and the Jordan will open and let them into the promised land. Have compassion on doubters who are honest and earnest.

But let no man take shelter under this. Let no man account himself as included in this catalogue who takes no pains, and who suffers nothing to solve doubt. Let no man suppose that this applies to him if he works none, sows none, reaps none, lives none. Life is an earnest business. The great fact to you in this universal realm is that you yourself live, and that you are what

you are. Before you are all the issues of infinity; and you cannot afford to live in this world and be indifferent as to these issues. The existence beyond the present life is that on which men should put the most emphasis, and to which they should attach the most value.

I had rather be fanatic in believing than a fanatic in doubting. Doubting and belief are brother and sister. They are to each other what night is to the day, and what day is to the night. The two together make the round day.—*Plymouth Pulpit.*

The Demand for Christian Courage.

[Rev. H. B. Ridgeway.]

It may not be that we are in danger from the rack or the fagot, but there are dangers which threaten the Christian church; and of all the enemies of the gospel, of the faith of Christ, this hour, I believe the greatest enemy is worldliness—not science, not Romanism, not the combinations of men who set themselves against Christianity as a divine scheme; but worldliness, the incoming tide of the spirit of dissipation among the believers in Christ. The danger is that the flood-tides of worldly conformity will rise insidiously to the very seat and centre of the church, and undermine the foundations of godly living. Here lies the peril, and here is the call for the exercise of courage on the part of believers. It is to adhere with firmness to the stricter virtues of religion, the purer and more robust graces of our holy religion. Oh! why is it that we find these combinations in society, men overreaching to control the money of the times? Why these corners in stocks, in wheat, in oil, in iron? Why these devilish combinations to control the finances of the land—to take with one monster grasp all the gold of the country? It is that these men may have power and may live in self-indulgence; and the fear is that good men will be so infected by this example, by the hopes of material gain, or of place or worldly grandeur, as that they will imbibe the spirit of these men and be swept down through their influence.

When the athlete swimmer wishes to make his point and knows that the current of the stream is rushing on, he puts his breast bravely against the stream. When the pilot wishes to bring his boat from one side of the river to the other, and sees the tide is sweeping down at ten knots an hour, he puts the prow of his boat against the tide; and when we would subdue the selfishness and worldliness of the age, we must put our breasts against the prevailing vices, in the maintenance and practice of the simple virtues and the stricter graces of the Christian religion. When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and could not account for it because they were unlearned and ignorant men, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

The Lesson of Disaster.

[Rev. W. W. Everts.]

Then the disciplinary purpose of a great disaster will appear more strikingly in its being a universal remembrance of sin. It is a difficult point to handle, but read your Bibles. There is no trouble that comes upon us, individually, our families, or the world, that we do not intuitively refer to sin as the primary cause; we intuitively see that somewhere and somehow, it is related to sinfulness in mankind. We battle away, and try to accomplish something, but instantly meet with what hinders and defeats us. We then come to know that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." Men thus find, as men of science have maintained, that there is a reign of law. Men of science declare that all that happens in this world happens under law. And every one

knows that if disaster does not come by Divine purpose, that it is not by human purpose; it is not by my purpose, but contrary to it; if it is not contrary to God's purpose, we prove beyond all question, logical atheism—that the domain of the universe has no God. And thus, by the very reign of law, we know that the troubles and calamities of earth have a Divine purpose; they are to exert a disciplinary influence upon the hearts and purposes of men.

But why should I talk of this with the Bible before me? Find the first record of private or public calamity that this book does not trace to the providence of God. A man is a pretender that finds any such thing. Disasters are always attributed to the sins of the people. The old populations of Egypt, of Jerusalem, of Palestine, all attributed their calamities to the judgment of God. The men that told you the fire had nothing to do with God's providence, will tell you that it had nothing to do with the destruction of the cities of the Plain. They tell you it is fanatical to hold to the doctrine of divine providence in such cases. Join them on this issue; maintain that they all have reference to sin. The Bible teaches this doctrine, that by one man sin came into the world, and by sin death; and every man that reads the Bible knows that we are taught that, by sin, misery, death and disappointment came into the world. Therefore we think it true that this disaster pointed unmistakably to the sins of this city. It was not because we were worse than other cities. It was like the demonstration of a problem; the problem of man's success is to be solved in cities. In cities law and virtue are broken down, the family destroyed, religion dishonored. We are no worse than New York or Philadelphia, only here civilization is weak, and we are selected in order to discipline the whole, and make an example for the whole, and thus, when sin generally is touched, sin particularly is touched. Thus a sound theology unmistakably teaches that disaster has reference to the sins of our people and country. And if it had reference to these sins, it refers to them in distinctive forms, and therefore refers to Sabbath-breaking, to intemperance, to the growing licentiousness that menaces the utter doom of our families. Intuition and law, and a sound theology tell you so.—*Chicago Pulpit.*

The Prosperity of Fools.

[Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown.]

Yes, says one, "the prosperity of fools shall destroy them;" true, but we are not all fools; and the fact that prosperity destroys such is no evidence that it will destroy me. I grant it; yet would venture to observe that the man who speaks in this way is likely enough to belong to the very class of whom Solomon here treats; for, if there be any of the wise man's proverbs, the truth of which is past all questions, it is, "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool." But a man may be, both in intellect and heart, very far from a fool, and yet be converted into one by prosperity as Solomon was. With such a warning before us, who can feel himself safe? But you may say, Well, there is no great fear of our being very prosperous; so that whatever dangers accompany such a state we shall never be exposed to them. Don't be too sure of that! For a very little prosperity is enough to destroy some people; and probably your head would be turned before you became one-twentieth part as rich as Solomon. A short season of good trade, with high wages, has destroyed many a man. Your chances of prosperity may be exceedingly small, but you may have many a chance of prosperity more than sufficient to injure and even to ruin you in this world and the next. It does not re-

quire a very hot sun to melt a lump of butter!

There are very few who, on the return of good times, are found to be less extravagant or more thoughtful than before; and not the least unpleasant thought connected with a time of distress is this, that no man in his senses can hope that when the next great depression of trade comes, the people will have profited by experience and be prepared for the storm. I think there is one preservative; it is that furnished by the Gospel; that under the influence of which Paul could say, "I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound." I am perfectly prepared for the best worldly fortune and for the worst worldly misfortune. "The prosperity of fools shall destroy them;" and the prosperity even of some wise men, turning them into fools, may also destroy them; but the prosperity of a truly earnest Christian man can have no such disastrous effect. The more he prospers, the more thankful, humble, liberal, he becomes; ever regarding himself as but the steward, the much honored, because much trusted, steward of what the Lord has committed to his care. It is in the profound realization of the redeeming love of Christ that we find the inspiration of that master affection which will control all others, and bring them into subjection to itself, consecrating all to Him who loved us, and gave himself for us. From the dangers of prosperity, as well as from the sorrows of adversity, our refuge is in Christ!—*The Baptist Weekly.*

God's Perpetual Presence with His People.

[Rev. W. Morley Punshon.]

The constant superintendence over human affairs which these words imply is assured to us by the experience of our own witnessing hearts, and which corroborate the declaration of the inspired Word. There is an essential element of oneness between the lives of all men, and any one who will thoughtfully ponder the record of his own consciousness will evolve from that consciousness the latent principles that have been stamped upon all the histories of time. The world is not like a ship broken loose from its moorings, drifting heedlessly upon an unknown sea. There is arrangement in its course; there is a skillful pilot who never for a moment leaves the helm. We are conscious, all of us, that while, as it respects volition and purpose, we are free, as it respects determination and issue there is a limit to our freedom and a control over us not the less influential because it is silent as the viewless air. The Christian whose heart has been turned to the obedience of faith, who has learned to love and see God in all things, will rejoice in this thought that there is a providence over him which through all change never ceases to be watchful, an eye tracking his footsteps upon which no careless slumbers fall; and knowing his own heart, how vile and deceitful it is, and how prone it is to hide its villainy and its deceitfulness from itself, he will exult that his wandering thoughts are not suffered to be without restraint, nor his slumbers without rebuking vision. In his anxiety to be confirmed to the whole image of God, he will not be careful nor delicate about the means which God may use. He will choose the Peniel blessing, though it may entail the shrinking sinew; he will have the sufficient grace, although the thorn in the flesh remove not, and even at the cost of a wound in the heart, whose smart shall sting and whose scar shall show for life, he will press forward to the right to say, "Thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee." And even if the sword is very sharp, and if the fire has a sevenfold heat, he will rejoice still, if only the blood is purged away from him by the spirit of judgment and by the spirit of burning.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 20, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

BROTHER BURKE called in last week, and, among other interesting items, informed us that the Christian Association at Houston is in a healthy state, and the members purpose sustaining it. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist pastors cordially cooperate in promoting its work. The rooms are kept open every night but Sunday. Our friends from the country will find it a pleasant and profitable place of resort. We are always glad to obtain such items, as they indicate the movements of Christianity in our land.

BUSINESS COLLEGE ADVOCATE.—Professor B. W. Burgess, of Burgess' Business College, Galveston, has issued a handsome four page sheet under the above name. It is designed for gratuitous circulation, and will be published in the interests of commercial or business education. Professor Burgess has been located in our city for some years, and among the graduates of his institution are a number of young men holding responsible positions in business houses in Galveston and other points. We are glad to notice this token of the prosperity of his school. Our young men in the State need no go abroad to secure a commercial education.

A PETRIED woman was dug out of the ruins of Pompeii. She had been arrested by death not in hurried flight from the scene of danger, but in gathering together her jewels. Her love of the baubles rose above the terrors of that hour, and the few moments permitted for her escape were employed in saving them from the ashes. Her jewels were held in her grasp, but another power laid his fingers upon her person, and there she stood for centuries, to furnish a lesson to another generation respecting that vanity which fills the soul to the exclusion of eternity. She is a type of multitudes. Their hearts are petrified and their natures overwhelmed in the ashes of worldliness.

WE do not know who it was who said "shrouds have no pockets," but it is a truth as startling as it is undeniable. The dead leave their earthly possessions behind. Not a dollar can pass the portals of the tomb. No one questions the fact; and yet how often do we see men toiling and hoarding who are standing on the verge of the grave. They move toward its brink with their faces ever turned toward the world they are leaving; and as the sands break beneath their tread, they grasp their gold, though not a dollar can follow them as they launch upon the shoreless ocean. There is no object more pitiable than a man whose whole nature is absorbed in his love of money, and whose shrewdness and industry has amassed a fortune, and yet must give up every dollar at that call which can only be a few months in the future. A life spent in pursuit of wealth, followed by an eternity of poverty, must be a bitter portion indeed.

MORE MISREPRESENTATION.

We invite the attention of the members of the Texas and West Texas Conferences, and especially the German preachers among them, to the subjoined extraordinary statement which appears in the Methodist *Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, and the *Christian Apologist*, the latter the organ of the German Methodists in the Church, North, of which Dr. Nast is editor. We give the document in full, though the latter portion contains the statement to which we refer:

Called once more in the providence of God, to "weep with them that weep" over a newly made grave, the members of the preachers' meeting of the M. E. Church, for Philadelphia and its vicinity, desire to place on record this brief memorial of their esteem and regard for their late fellow-laborer and former associate, Rev. J. J. F. Brunow, who died at Austin, Texas, Aug. 1, 1872.

Possessed of good natural abilities, which had been improved by considerable literary culture, and earnestly devoted to the work to which the Holy Ghost had called him, Brother Brunow was a diligent and successful worker in the field of Christian toil, a good preacher, a faithful pastor, a competent and useful teacher, and a Christian gentleman, whom to know was to admire and love.

Worthy of especial mention we deem his enlightened and brave devotion to the cause of the Union, for which, in the dark days of the rebellion, he suffered imprisonment and the spoiling of his worldly goods, and which led him to dissolve his former ecclesiastical relations and enter the ranks of our own church, where he at once found a welcome and a field of toil. Falling at his post in his far-off Southern work, he has passed from evangelical labor to the blessed fruition of the Christian's hope, and "his works do follow him." May God and his church remember and care for his bereaved widow and her fatherless children. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Rev. J. J. F. Brunow will be remembered by many of our Texas preachers. He was present at the San Marcos and Columbus Conferences during the late war. The minutes of the West Texas Conference for 1863 will show his appointment to the Goliad station in the American work. His reason for retiring from the German work, as he intimated on the floor of the conference, was the fact that his extreme Southern sentiments made him unpopular with many of the Germans, and he could not remain with them without compromising principle. The German preachers who were present will remember the occasion and the fact that Brother Vordenbaumen demanded an explanation of his language, [which sounded like an unjust reflection on] the other members in the German work. Bro. V. claimed for himself and his brethren, that they were as true to the Southern Church as was Bro. Brunow, and that they found no difficulty in preaching the Gospel to their countrymen without any sacrifice of principle. It sounds somewhat singular to those who are familiar with these facts, that the only man whose decided affinities for the South made his work difficult among the Germans, is proclaimed by the preachers' meeting in Philadelphia as having been imprisoned and despoiled of his goods because of his Union principles.

Early in 1863 he left his work and went to New York by way of Matamoros, to attend to some private interests, leaving his wife and children with instructions to follow him, which they did after some months. During all his stay in Texas none of his associates ever suspected him of being a Union man, for all his utterances and actions indicated very decided views in the opposite direction; hence this talk about "his enlightened and brave devotion to the Union in the dark days of the rebellion" is purely a piece of romance; and as to his "imprisonment" and suffering the "spoiling of his goods," the statement is false from beginning to end. Not more than two weeks before his private business called him to the Rio Grande, he visited Bro. Vordenbaumen at his home and expressed himself well pleased with his work, which he represented as being in a flourishing condition.

After leaving Texas, he accepted a call from a German Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained two or three years, and from thence he went to the Northern Methodist Church, and was transferred to Texas last winter and assigned to the church at Austin. His relations with his old friends, after his return to Texas, were cordial and fraternal. He attended the district meeting held by Bro. Vordenbaumen in Bastrop county this year, was kindly received by his old associates, and preached at the request of the presiding Elder.

We find it difficult to believe that Mr. Brunow ever made representations of his treatment in the South that would authorize the statement put forth by the members of the preachers' meeting in Philadelphia. Our friends in that region have so long been amused with the fiction of persecutions and martyrdom endured by their missionaries in the South, that they appear unwilling that any of them should go to heaven by the ordinary course of nature; at any rate, the obituary would have been a tame affair without them, hence these touching allusions to his "devotion to the cause of the Union," "imprisonment" and "spoiling of goods."

We have not the remotest thought that those papers which published these false statements, will have the candor or generosity to correct them.

The Texas Conference of the Methodist E. Church (North) will meet in a few weeks; the name of J. J. F. Brunow will go before the appropriate committee; and if they can furnish any evidence of his persecution and imprisonment for Union sentiments during the late war, we will take back what we have said, and publish the evidence they can offer in our columns.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Zion's Herald* says, that about one-fourth of the English Wesleyans are total abstinence men, but only a portion of these take an active interest in the temperance cause. Dr. Cuyler, in his letters from England, some time since made similar statements respecting other branches of the church. From these reports we may infer that the English churches are behind those in America on this question.

THE STRANGER YOUTH.

Parents who permit their sons to go to large cities to seek employment should as far as possible guard them against the perils by which they will be surrounded. The associations they form will, to a large extent, determine their future, both for this world and the next. It is certain that they will encounter bad influences, and it is barely possible, if unguided and uncounseled, that they will be attracted by the fewer good ones they may encounter.

A few years ago, the pastor of one of our churches observed among the half-score of young men who attended his young men's prayer-meetings a stranger, who occupied a back seat, yet seemed deeply interested in the meeting. After service closed, he spoke to him, and by kind words soon won his confidence. He was the "only son of his mother, and she a widow," living on Long Island. He had come to Texas hoping to find business, when he could provide a home for his mother. Unfortunately he stopped in the city, crowded with young men, seeking light work, instead of going into the country, where labor is in demand. Without business, his time dragged heavily upon his hands, and his long evenings, spent at a cheerless boarding-house, sent him out in the streets to seek amusement. Evil influences met him on every street. The saloon, brilliant with its lights and crowded by the merry throng, invited him to enter, while the churches he passed looked sombre and desolate in their darkness. He yielded to these influences, and was gradually being led into perilous paths. Satanic agencies were made delightful to his senses by the comforts and elegancies with which they were surrounded; and very soon, under these influences, the memories of other days were being lost.

One night, as he passed the church, the lights and the familiar song attracted him, while the kind manner and earnest words of the pastor induced him to return again. His bad associates were abandoned, and soon his voice was heard, as in other days, in fervent prayers and hymns of praise. At length the pastor missed him, and on inquiry, found him dangerously sick. He was moved to the hospital, and in a few days it was evident that the messenger had come. It brought no terrors. The pastor often visited him, and as he read the promises of God's Word and knelt in prayer by his couch, the faith of the dying youth in the crucified Redeemer made the wards of that hospital, with its rows of cots and wan, sad faces, a Bethel, for "God was there." A message to his mother told her that, though he died among strangers, she might hope to meet him again.

It is not every mother whose sorrow over the sad news of the death of her absent son can take such consolation to her heart.

DR. THOMAS GUTHRIE, the eloquent Scotch minister, has been dangerously ill. He has suffered, for some time, from disease of the heart, which, recently, has been aggravated by an attack of congestion of the lungs. At latest dates he was much better, but not out of danger.

THE LESSON OF CALAMITY.

The burning of Boston will again set the pens of writers in the religious press to work over the problem of Providence. The *Zion's Herald* saw in the burning of Chicago tokens of a judgment against the iniquities of that city. How about Boston since the deluge of fire swept over her streets and laid the heart of the city in ashes? It is much easier to read the lessons Providence records upon human events for the benefit of other people than for ourselves. Since the days of Job and his miserable comforters, the presence of any great calamity has suggested the thought of sin on the part of the sufferer; "for surely, unless these were sinners, this evil would not have come upon them;" and straightway we begin to hunt for the sin, and point at it when we suppose we have made the discovery. We are not always wise in our researches, nor altogether charitable in our conclusions. The Master assured us that those men on whom the tower of Siloam fell were not the greatest sinners in Jerusalem, and we are not prepared to assert that the burning of Chicago or of Boston proves them to be worse than some other places in this wicked world. Nor do we say they were not. We would find evidence of their badness in their deeds, and not in the calamity that has come upon them. The readiness with which the mind of man associates these great calamities with sin, and the haste with which it pronounces them to be judgments, indicates a recognition of sin as the cause, of which human suffering is the effect. The presence of the one ever suggests the existence of the other. The reason of man assents to the doctrine that, "by sin, death came into the world." Men suffer because they are sinful. All calamities point back to that primal cause of their existence. Men tell us that these things are the result of the operation of material laws; that when vast buildings, composed of combustible material, are placed in close proximity they are liable to conflagration; and that when these buildings cover miles of space, and the wind is blowing a gale, a lucifer match, dropped by a careless hand, or the explosion of a lamp, may kindle a fire which the population of a vast city cannot put out; and this is liable to happen in any city at any time. That is true; and hence the machinery of fire departments and insurance companies to guard against loss. There is also danger out in the country from fire and flood. There is danger on the ocean and lake from fire, famine or storm. There is danger everywhere. The elements are at war with man, and a large proportion of his inventions are designed to subdue them to his will, or to guard life and property against their encroachments. Material laws were doubtless in force when these cities were burned up; but what makes these laws fight against man? The problem is as old as the present moral condition of our race. The only solution is that given by Moses, when he tells us that man sinned and the earth was cursed for his sake. The evils which attend our present condition were designed for our good. The evil and the consequences

of sin are recorded upon the material world; and all the ills humanity is heir to proclaim the insufficiency of the earthly to fill the human heart and point to the heavenly as the only enduring inheritance. These are the ever-recurring lessons which fill up the page of the dealings of Providence with man. The ruins of the burnt cities may not proclaim them more wicked than others, but they are tokens of the sinfulness of our present condition, and in their ashes are written lessons which would raise man, if he would heed them, out of his worldliness to the contemplation and pursuit of more important interests.

A GOOD RULE.

A Christian once said, "I make it a rule, on visiting a family, to find out if it has a family Bible and a newspaper. If either are not possessed, I try to have the deficiency supplied." Is the rule a good one? My brother or sister, is this your practice? If so, persevere. If not, why not?

CHRISTIAN.

The above comes to us from a brother who, we are sure, endeavors to observe in his own life the rule he names. Though a layman, he can find in his sphere of life an ample field for usefulness. Were all the members of the church fully alive to the religious interests of their fellow-men, they would find work on every side. The world's redemption is not committed to the ministry alone. They may lead the van of the army, but each soldier must fill his own place. What a scene the church of God would present if every member were heartily at work! Were each one to see that a Bible is placed in the home of some family now destitute of the Word of Life, and a religious paper in homes where but few religious influences are found, a wonderful change would soon be wrought in the condition of the church.

The papers tell of a terrible tragedy in Savannah. The son of a wealthy banker, enraged with his father, who reprimanded him severely for his dissipated conduct, drew a pistol and shot his father three times, severely wounding him in the arm, head and thigh, and, supposing that he had inflicted mortal wounds, shot himself through the heart. The scene, when the unhappy mother knelt over the bloody form of her misguided boy, is described as heart-rending.

Since the days when the sons of Eli brought a reproach on their father's name and finally broke his heart, the consequences of mistaken indulgence on the part of parents have been recorded in such deeds of horror. The petted child soon grows up into a spoiled boy, and the transition into a reckless, dissipated young man is often as rapid as it is inevitable. While no sorrow can be greater than the wounds an ungrateful child can inflict on a parent's heart, so there is no greater folly than for parents to indulge or humor every passion and appetite of the child and expect that any other than a selfish ingrate will be the outcome. Should any other issue follow, it must result from other than home influences in bringing it about.

The case is no less a warning to young men. Bad company, wine and cards send thousands to their doom every year.

"THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME."

It is alike the privilege and duty of believers to commemorate the death of the Redeemer by eating bread in remembrance that His body was given for us, and drinking wine in remembrance that His blood was shed for us. But notwithstanding the greatness of the privilege, and the imperativeness of the obligation, some are fain to frame "weak excuses." Let us consider some of these.

"I am too unworthy." This fear grows, as we think, out of a misapprehension of St. Paul's remark to the Corinthians. At Corinth some made a gluttonous feast out of the Holy Supper, not discerning the Lord's body in the bread and wine, and therefore ate and drank unworthily, and in doing so, the Apostle says, ate and drank damnation.

We can perform any other religious act in the same way. We can pray to mock, we can read God's Word to scorn, and if we do so it is a damning sin. If we should partake of the Holy Supper as a mere carnal feast, especially if in a riotous and gluttonous way, without discerning the Lord's body, without faith in the merit of His sufferings and death, and without any gratitude for the death he died for us, then we should eat and drink unworthily. Or, if we partook of this Sacrament, living the while in conscious, unrepented sin, it would be to eat and drink unworthily. If, however, we are good enough to be members of the church, we are good enough to partake of the emblems of our Lord's body and blood; not, may be, that we claim a high degree of holiness, but that we are striving to grow in grace and perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord. If, as members of the visible church, we habitually indulge in sin, so as to disqualify us for the Holy Communion, then we ought at once to repent, or else withdraw from the church. We repeat, if guilty of willful and habitual sin, (for any of us may be suddenly tempted,) and if not watchful, may fall into sin for the moment.

If we can approach God himself in prayer, surely we can these emblems of the Lord's body and blood. We must die; surely the communion cannot be a severer test. We must stand before God, and give an account of the deeds done in the body; to partake of the communion cannot be more solemn, or demand a higher standard of purity.

Othersome stay away because some in whom they have no confidence partake of it. Then, to be consistent, you ought to stay out of the church; you ought to refrain from reading the Bible, hearing the Gospel, and to desist from prayer; for, may be, there are those who do all these things, in whom you have no confidence. What's another's life to you? To God they must stand or fall; "for every man shall bear his own burden." Your duty, and not another's life, is the matter that demands your care.

Another stays away because he is not on satisfactory terms with some one. Is this misunderstanding your fault? Have you done all that Christ, and all that honor require to heal and to adjust? If so, though you may

have failed, it should constitute no reason for staying away when invited to go.

Others stay away because it is a cross to go; but let us remember that only those who bear the cross shall wear the crown.

Let us do this solemn and grateful act in remembrance of Him who loved us, and gave Himself a ransom for us. We show our faith in His death, and in His resurrection, and His coming again. We fulfill a last and kind request. The Holy Supper is a most tender and touching memento of the Redeemer's love. As we look upon a mourning ring, or a gray tress that once adorned a mother's brow, and call up all her quenchless love, so let these simple emblems call up the Lord and all His unutterable and everlasting love.

The *Utica Observer* tells of a judge in Otsego county, New York, who arraigned himself for the offense of getting "overtaken in liquor." His name was called, the charge read; the accused plead guilty before himself; he then read the law and administered to himself a stinging rebuke for such conduct, as disgraceful on the part of a public officer, shameful in a citizen, and, as a parent, damaging in its influence upon his children. The penalty of ten dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment, was pronounced in due form, and, accepting the first alternative, the judge left the bench and deposited the money with the proper officer with the humility becoming his offense, and then, returning to his seat, resumed the judge and called up the next case.

That sounds funny, and no doubt the humor of the judge was mixed up considerably with his respect for the law; nevertheless we respect the deed. We would be willing, if innocent, to be tried before that judge. If many other men, both on and off the bench, would arraign themselves before the bar of conscience, and, after an honest examination, pass an impartial sentence upon their offenses, they would hardly escape with a ten dollar fine or thirty days' imprisonment.

The manufacture and use of native wine is advocated by many as the only solution of the temperance question. It is claimed that men will use some kind of beverage, and that we must substitute harmless drinks for those that are pernicious. In support of their theory, they point to wine growing countries of Europe. To this argument, California is fast furnishing the temperance men with an answer. At its recent Convention in San Francisco, the Congregational Association adopted a resolution to the effect that they regarded the increasing wine manufacture in the State "with apprehensive sorrow, and deem it a great obstacle and deplorable evil, and likely to prove disastrous to the morals, prosperity and eternal well-being of man." The cheap wines which the vineyards of California are providing, instead of producing that reform some anticipated, are swelling the number of drunkards to such an extent that the friends of religion and morality are taking alarm and sounding the note of warning.

The Sunday School.

My Old Scholar.

"We can't keep them" is a constant complaint made by Sabbath-school teachers of our older scholars. Well, perhaps we may never expect to keep very long more than a small proportion as regular attendants of our classes, but is that any reason why, if they give up us, we should give up them, and voluntarily surrender the little influence over them which we have gained? Is it sufficient to excuse our discontinuing to visit them, or, perhaps, ceasing to give them even a look of recognition when we meet them in the crowded street? We are sure that every earnest-minded teacher will admit that it is not.

The following narrative may encourage some teacher who is almost ready to despair of some special case as well-nigh hopeless:

M—H— was a member of my class for a considerable time—a lad full of frolic and mischief, so much so that he was regarded as the most troublesome boy in the school, and owing to his presence my class was decidedly the noisiest; and yet I could not help liking him. During an illness in hospital, as narrated below, he employed himself in writing a short account of his life, of which I shall here give an extract. He writes,—“I often stopped away from school, and one time for nine months, at the end of which time I fell into the canal. My brother was with me at the time. I was very near going to face my Maker. Oh, what should I have done! I was not saved, and I would have been lost forever! I still continued very wild, never thinking of my Savior, nor of my soul.”

He eventually ran away to sea, of which the following is his account:—“I let on I was going to work, and left home and started for K—; so when I got there, the ship's boat took me over, so I felt very odd, and to think how they felt at home that night! I think it was one of the boys out of the shop that went and told where I was. I was told one evening that a person wanted to see me alongside of the ship in a boat. I went to see who it was, and found it was my dear mother—she had come to see me; she was fretting very much for me leaving home. She gave me some money, which I spent very bad.”

He was for some years at sea, and I did not hear of him for a considerable time, until I met him one day quite drunk. I met him again soon after, and went to see him at his mother's—she was then a widow. After a little while I was able to get him a situation. On his mother's death, being the only survivor of the family, he set off for America, but the ship put back after a storm, during which he was taken very ill with hemorrhage from the lungs, and he was left in Liverpool, where on his recovery, to use his own words, “Satan got a right hold on him.” Soon after his return home he again went into hospital, on leaving which I lost sight of him. Knowing he was in such a poor state of health, I was very anxious about him, and during a walk with a fellow-teacher mentioned the case to him, and we then and there united in asking, as we walked along in silence, that God would arrest him in his course, and reveal his Son to him as the Savior of sinners. Oh that we had more faith in the power of prayer! Truly, if in all our ways we acknowledged him, we would have more blessing, for he would direct our paths. To his praise be it spoken, who no longer withheld the blessing, when I next saw the poor lad he was again in hospital; but what a change, and how his face lighted up as he told me where his hopes were now centered, and how he had found peace in Jesus! He grew rapidly worse. During his whole illness he seemed ever troubled by a doubt, his soul was full of love to Jesus; though alone in that

great hospital, and almost friendless, no repinings ever escaped him. He seemed to realize the constant presence of the Savior, and loved to dwell on the text,—“Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me.” When last I saw him alive, on going in I found one of the convalescent patients sitting by the bedside, writing from his dictation a short couplet which he had composed, thanking God for his mercy and the sense of sins forgiven “through the blood of Jesus.” When I called again I found that all was over, and meeting the hospital matron she said to me, “Oh, sir! he has had such a happy death; for years we have not had such a happy patient.”

Need we comment on the teaching of such an incident? Oh that we teachers were alive to the realities of eternity, and the value of immortal souls!—prayerfully seeking more to live, “redeeming the time,” “always abounding in the work of the Lord,” and with living faith able more to realize that “our labor is not in vain in the Lord.”—*London S. S. Teacher.*

Progress in Rome.

For the following facts in regard to the introduction of the Gospel into Rome, we are indebted to the *Congregationalist*:

“The many Americans permanently in Rome, whose religious wants were not met by anything existing, being encouraged by the many temporarily there, and feeling that the time had fully come for such a movement, in April last organized an American church on a catholic basis, including representatives of Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Unitarian churches, and under the trusteeship of Dr. James B. Gould, the well known American physician, Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, Geo. H. Yewell, the artist, and Henry M. Ticknor, formerly of Ticknor, Fields & Co. * * * They have succeeded in renting the first floor of the Palazzo Gregorio, admirably situated in the stranger's quarters, and directly opposite the buildings of the Propaganda. It contains a banqueting hall well suited for an audience room, and other apartments remarkably adapted to the social and devotional uses of the Young Men's Christian Association, which it is felt will be a very important agent for usefulness in offering a salubrious as well as a winsome centre and gathering place, to the great numbers of young strangers frequenting the eternal city in the traveling season.

Connected with the work are the Italo-American schools under the wise, patient and loving care of Mrs. Dr. Gould, which have prospered to a degree to prove how indispensable they are to meet the conditions of life now presented in this old stronghold of the man of sin. These are conducted in the spirit of Christ, and in his name, for the little ones; and their good effect in furthering the cause of Italian evangelization can hardly be overestimated.

These three, church, association, schools, are branches of one work, and will prosper or fail together. They are in energetic hands. Rev. Henry R. Waite, formerly of New York, is to be the pastor of the church, and from our knowledge of him, we are persuaded that no better laborer for a place at once so difficult and so hopeful, can easily be found.

If a scholar be backward in answering your questions, be all the more careful as to the questions you put to him. Ask him questions you are sure he can answer. Look the lesson over to find for him points in which he is likely to have an interest. When he has answered one question, he will be only the more ready to answer others. Consider him tenderly, and help him along by degrees.—*Sunday-School World.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.—It is a noticeable fact that through this modern much-abused Sunday-school music, children in other lands than ours have been won to a part in sacred song, and to an interest in the truths of Jesus, beyond anything known before. A well known writer and traveler, speaking on this point not long since, said, that when some twenty years ago he first journeyed to the far East, he never heard the voice of childhood in song outside of Christian lands; but on his more recent travels he found these Sunday-school hymns sung everywhere, and the youthful praises of Jesus were literally encircling the world. The very donkey boys in Egypt, and the little Arabs of the desert were humming American Sunday-school tunes as they drove their beasts along the crowded streets, or rested by the camels on the sands. Even in Germany and Italy—lands of song—these tunes are finding favor with the children, in spite of the claim that there is no music in them. In China, and Greenland, and the Islands of the sea, little ones sing these songs, who never sang till now. Indeed, notwithstanding all the many and grievous faults which have been so plainly pointed out—and which are freely confessed—in the Sunday-school music of this generation, and notwithstanding the lack of taste and sense on the part of so many ministers and lay Christians in writing hymns, and arranging tunes, and in selecting from those already written and arranged,—it may still be said as of old, in comparing the present with the past, and the children with their seniors, in this matter of sacred song, “Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings God has perfected praise.”—*National S. S. Teacher.*

THE TEACHER'S REWARD.—The hope of reward is inspired in proportion to the interest manifested by the class. If the scholars often observe that the teacher's voice is choked with emotion, the sympathetic eyes are bedimmed with tears, and the heaving breast, together with every expression of the countenance, betrays, from Sabbath to Sabbath, deep anxiety of soul and real love of heart, they will reciprocate, and the teacher's reward is begun. Another means of giving confidence, is for the teacher to cheerfully sacrifice personal ease and comfort by improving every opportunity to serve the whole school; privately when he may, and publicly if required. Like as the parent is ever pleased to see his child creditably perform a public duty, so the scholar is always delighted when his teacher takes a prominent part in the Sabbath-school temperance meeting—the missionary concert—or the children's anniversaries; and if he reads an essay, or makes a speech, none need be surprised to hear somebody whispering: “That's my teacher, and O you don't know how the class all love him!” Is not this a reward? Most certainly. And now that teacher can, with the blessing of God, lead his class into great good—the result of that kind of zeal which inspires gratitude and thoughtfulness—reaching the highest object of the Sabbath-school—the conversion of the scholars.

“BRING THEM UP.”—When the Philadelphia Association last met, Rev. Dr. Kennard was present. It was the last session he ever attended. At the closing meeting, among his remarks, he addressed a few words of counsel to the younger brethren in the ministry. He spoke of a young pastor who had come to him for advice, relative to a new field of labor. “But why leave where you are?” said Dr. Kennard. “Because,” replied the young man, “the church is behind the age. Its people are not up to the standard.” “Then,” said the veteran pastor in his affectionate but decided way, “my dear young brother, go and

bring them up.” This stirring sentiment of the now sainted Kennard lives in my heart, and has often nerved me to duty. It might be fittingly uttered to many faint and weary workers in God's great vineyard.

In our Bible schools are teachers just in the condition of that young pastor. Their classes are not up to the desired standard, and they think of leaving them. If I could gain the ear of such, I would say, My dear brother or sister, hold on to your class; go and work to bring it up to the proper standard of excellence. It can be done, and you can do it. There is not a class in any of our schools that cannot be brought up to the truest merit of intelligence, attentiveness, respectfulness, and appreciation. Do you ask how? Put into execution, fellow-worker in the Bible school, the following P's and your class will be brought up: *Prepare* the lesson, teach from *Principle*, be *Punctual* with your class, and treat your pupils *Pleasantly*. *The Baptist Teacher.*

Rev. George A. Peltz writes, in the *Baptist Teacher*, on that important branch of Sunday-school work, “The Care of Converts.” He says:

To properly care for the converts in our schools there must constantly be a distinct recognition of them in this respect. Every teacher must be able to tell how many of his class are, to the best of his judgment, followers of Christ; and to tell, also, as to their church relations and their religious habits. So much knowledge of every scholar is the very least allowable, and the aggregations of such items for the whole school should always be in the hands of its superintendent.

The standing of converts should always be recognized in the class exercises. Over a new convert we may rejoice; from a happy convert we may hear a statement of experience; by an experienced one we may be counseled or led in prayer; with a sorrowing one we may weep; over a wandering one we may pray. Public recognition of one's standing among Christians can but impress the propriety of properly maintaining that standing. Of course, a wise courtesy must ever shape these personal allusions and recognitions; and when so shaped, they will serve to make more plain the line between the Christian and the Christless one.

PERSONAL.—You are not simply the teacher of a whole class, but the particular teacher of each particular scholar in the class. Give each their portion. The mother robin does not give all the crumbs to one or two, but gives each some in turn. Many teachers throw out the truths in lumps, and if the scholars can pick out anything, very well, but generally they do not.

Abstractions will do for the lecture-room. In the Sabbath-school class we need particulars and applications. Do not be afraid to be lovingly personal. Satan and the class will seek to scatter and prevent practical conclusions. Let the teacher have his mark, and aim at it, and fire at it; not a mere charge of words, but the living truth. Have the class understand that the truth applies not simply to the world at large, or the class as a whole, but to each member in particular.

PRAY.—Pray for yourself. Pray that you may know what to teach. Pray that you may know how to teach. Pray for your scholars; pray for the class as a whole; pray for each member in particular; pray before you go to meet them; pray after you have left them. Keep your class in your heart. Lay them upon the altar of your devotions; cover them all over with the promises of God. Concentrate the longing of your soul in prayer for their salvation.

Be prompt, punctual, pleasant, personal and prayerful.

Boys and Girls.

Mother's Hymn.

One! two! three! rung out the old school-house clock, and the next instant a merry group issued from its solemn walls and took their several ways home.

"Let's have some fun before we go home," said Tom Reynolds. "Come, Bernard Rogers, let's take a game."

"No," said Bernard, "I must hasten home, father will need me."

"Well, you had better not go by yourself," chimed in several voices. "There are two strange men prowling about the woods, and Will Mallory says they called to him this morning to stop, but he would not answer, and ran as fast as he could."

"I am not afraid," said Bernard, "I shall answer them if they call me, and try to find out what they want."

"Take care, that is not your head," said Will Mallory. "There is not enough in that to tempt any one," laughingly replied Bernard. So saying, he hung his satchel across his shoulder, took his little cane, and walked on, whistling merrily, "Dare to do right."

When he had gone entirely out of hearing of the school-house, he saw two savage looking men with swords fastened to their sides, and pistols in their belts.

One was sitting at the foot of a large tree, while the other stood before him, both engaged in earnest conversation. As he drew nearer, he heard one say, "Perhaps this boy can tell us;" and when he was about to pass on, he hailed him, saying, "Can you tell us where Mr. Rogers lives near here?"

Bernard hesitated to tell his father's residence to such looking men, but his love for truth forbade his telling a falsehood, so he said politely, "May I ask why you wish to know, sir?"

"He ain't a goin' to tell you the truth, Bill, so you needn't trust him!" interposed the other man. "At least, not till you 'cure' him a little to your hand," he added. Bernard assured him that he would tell him only the truth, but all in vain were his assurances, and he soon found out that to "cure" meant to bind him as a prisoner till they had frightened him into anything they chose to require. Poor Bernard! There he sat, bound hand and foot, while, as night came on, the robbers lay down and slept soundly. He thought over all the verses he had learned in the Sunday-school, and prayed again and again the prayers he had been taught at his mother's knee. At last it occurred to him to sing, and though his heart was heavy, he thought it might keep away sad feelings, for he knew not what might be his fate. So he sung in a clear voice an old hymn, a lullaby that had often hushed his infant eyes to slumber, sung by his dear mother, now dead. Soon one of the robbers began to stir, and presently, looking up at Bernard, but with all the fierceness gone from his face: "Boy, where did you learn that song?"

"My mother used to sing it to me," said Bernard.

"Your mother? Where is she?"

"In heaven, sir, and she sung this hymn to me with her dying breath."

"My mother! Oh, my mother!" exclaimed the robber. "Boy, my mother used to sing that hymn too, and after her death I had a sweet sister who sung it to me, and tried to impress the lessons my mother had taught us; but I grew fond of wicked company, and strayed far from her and the path of right. I have gone on from one crime to another, till I was about to commit the blackest of all. I heard my sister had died near here, and left some property which her husband held. We had come to-night to murder him and rob him of his money; but you have saved me by that song. I seem to hear my mother's voice, and feel the

pressure of her gentle hand, as she sung those words. God helping me, I will from this time lead a new life. Let my example be a warning to you to shun evil associates. That you may see what I once was, take this picture of my childhood, with my name written on it by my sister's own hand." He cut the cords loose which bound Bernard, thrust the card in his hand, and, seeing that his companion was gone, disappeared in the woods. By the light of the fagots left burning, Bernard read: "William Bernard, aged 15." The card fell from his hand as he exclaimed, "My mother's brother, of whom I have so often heard her speak, over whom she so often wept!" Kneeling down, he offered prayer for the robber, thanked God for his deliverance, and turned his steps homeward.—United Presbyterian.

The Spider's Bridge.

One chilly day I was left at home alone, and after I was tired reading Robinson Crusoe, I caught a spider and brought him into the house to play with. Funny kind of a playmate, wasn't it? Well, I took a wash-basin and fastened up a stick in it like a liberty-pole or a vessel's mast, and then poured in water enough to turn the mast into an island for my spider, which I named Crusoe, and put on the mast. As soon as he was fairly cast away, he anxiously commenced running round to find the road to the mainland. He'd scamper down the mast to the water, stick out a foot, get it wet, shake it, run round the stick and try the other side, and then run back up to the top again. Pretty soon it became a serious matter with Mr. Robinson, and he sat down to think it over. As in a moment he acted as if he wanted to shout for a boat, and was afraid he was going to be hungry, I put a little molasses on the stick. A fly came, but Crusoe wasn't hungry for flies just then. He was homesick for his web in the corner of the woodshed. He went slowly down the pole to the water and touched it all round, shaking his feet like pussy when she wets her stockings in the grass, and suddenly a thought appeared to strike him. Up he went like a rocket to the top, and commenced playing circus. He held one foot in the air, then another, and turned round two or three times. He got excited, and nearly stood on his head before I found out what he knew, and that was this, that the draught of the air made by the fire would carry a line ashore on which he could escape from his desert island. He pushed out a web that went floating in the air, until it caught on the table. Then he hauled on the rope until it was tight, struck it several times to see if it was strong enough to hold him, and walked ashore. I thought he had earned his liberty, so I put him back in his wood-shed again. Hearth and Home.

EARNING A FARM.—A young man can earn a farm, and a good farm, with his own hands, even if he has nothing but his hands to begin with. The majority of farmers in every town have done this, and what has been done can be done again; but in order to accomplish anything, he must take hold of it as he would any other kind of business; he must give it his whole attention, and, above all, set out with the determination to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer and a part of the autumn. Here is the great secret of success—steady, untiring, persistent efforts, never yielding or halting until the race is run and victory has crowned the effort with success. There is no other method in existence whereby any man can succeed in business. It is only by a fixed and unalterable determination that we conquer.

Talk of the hard life a farmer leads! It is true, it is hard work and often

filthy and repulsive, but he is not obliged to go at another's bidding; he is his own man, and not liable to be discharged at a moment's warning by some quick-tempered overseer. We repeat it, a young man can earn a farm if he can earn anything—and, better still, there is more solid comfort and unalloyed happiness on a farm, if it contains but twenty acres, than anywhere else in the world.

How TOMMY WAS CAUGHT.—Tommy Carter was fond of sweetmeats as most boys of his size, but unfortunately not being contented with the share that was given him at the table and sometimes between meals, he thought one day he would help himself from the closet. So he stood on a chair, and, reaching up to a shelf, took a pot of jam, and with a spoon took out some of the sweet stuff and ate it.

Right in the midst of his enjoyment, however, his parrot cried out, "Stop, thief! stop, thief!" This was one of the speeches which Tommy had taught him to utter. It had no special meaning, and never attracted attention, except to make a little laugh; so that when Tommy's mother and aunt, who sat in the next room, heard the parrot say this, they thought no more of it. Tommy, however, was at first frightened, and then angry. He dropped his spoon and rushed toward poor Polly as if he would destroy her, whereupon she cried out, "Help! help! help!" and this soon brought Tommy's mother and aunt into the room. The boy's lips and hands were yet sticky with the jam, and thus he was caught.

Tommy ought to have been ashamed for two things: First, for taking jam without asking for it; secondly, for getting angry at poll parrot.—Sunday-School Advocate.

PUZZLES, ETC.

PUZZLE.

Take five and five hundred, with something between; I alone, though I'm wanted, may serve for a screen; Place nothing before them, and then you will find The name of a poet, with powerful mind.

ENIGMAS.

There is a certain natural production, neither animal, vegetable, nor mineral; it exists upon the surface of the earth, from two feet to six; it is neither male nor female, but between both. It is often mentioned in the Old Testament, and strongly recommended in the New.

At me crowds assemble; At me thousands tremble; I'm gaily's friend; I to life put an end; In the air I am toss'd high; Fraught with ruin I fly; For dancing I'm famed; For murder oft blamed; I'm frequent in duels; I oft display jewels; I'm in workbaskets found; I in battles abound; I describe the whole earth; I occasion much mirth; That I'm found in your eye And your thumb, don't deny.

CHARADE.

Every farmer has my first, every sire my second The two combined you'll ever find in dwellings stylish reckon'd.

REBUS.

Fie! fie! put off my gloomy whole From that sweet face, I pray; It makes you look unhappy, As all your friends will say. Behead me, and I then bedeck A holy friar gray; He lifts his hands, and throws me back, And blesses whom he may. Curtail me, and an animal You instantly will see, Without which, I ween, no good farmyard; Completely stock'd would be. Replace my tail, take off my head, Then 'midst old ruins stray, You'll see me at the midnight hour, But not at break of day.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1011.

1—HAY. 2—A SUNBEAM. 3—A CORAL BRACELET. 4—CLOVER, LOVER, GLOVE, LOVE, OVER.

Church Notices.

Notice.

The members of the Texas Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, are hereby notified that arrangements have been made with the proper officers of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, with its branches, and the Houston and Great Northern Railroad to pass the members of the conference to Bryan, the seat of the conference, and return for half-fare. Full fare will be charged for going, and a certificate from the secretary of the conference, testifying to the fact that the party holding it is a member, (whether clerical or lay) will secure a free passage on the return trip. The principal officers of the International and G., H. and H. roads do not reside in Houston, and have not been seen; but if application is made by brethren in Galveston and Hearne for a like privilege, doubtless it would be granted by each of those roads.

B. T. KAVANAUGH. HOUSTON, November 8, 1872.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND.

Waxahachie sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1. Waxahachie cir., at Center Dec. 7, 8. Peoria cir., at —, Dec. 21, 22. Hillsboro cir., at Scott's Chapel, Dec. 28, 29. Red Oak cir., at —, Jan. 11, 12. Chatfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19. Hutchins' mis., at —, Jan. 25, 26. Milford cir., at White Rock, Feb. 8, 9. Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16. The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station.

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND.

Fairfield cir. Nov. 30, Dec. 1. Centerville cir., Dec. 7, 8. Redland cir., Dec. 14, 15. Owensville cir., Dec. 21, 22. Springfield cir., Dec. 28, 29. Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19. Dresden cir., Jan. 25, 27. Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3. Wadaville mis., Feb. 9, 10.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Notice.

Pastoral and elected members and guests of the East Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, will report at the Methodist church, Tyler, Texas. Conference to convene November 20th, 9 o'clock A. M., Bishop J. C. Keener, presiding. Preacher in Charge Tyler Station.

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

H. V. PHILPOTT.

BRYAN, October 3, 1872.

Notice.

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

L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.

November 1, 1872.

To the Members of the West Texas Conference.

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

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND.

East Waco and Mt. Calm mis., 1st Sunday in Dec. Brazos cir., 2d Sunday in Dec. Marlin sta., 3d Sunday in Dec. Calvert and Hearne sta., at Calvert, 4th Sunday in Dec. Wheelock cir., 5th Sunday in Dec. Groesbeck cir., 1st Sunday in Jan. Bremond cir., 2d Sunday in Jan. Jeno mis., 3d Sunday in Jan. Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan.

The following district stewards will meet me at Marlin, December 14, 1872: D. J. McLeilan, A. C. Williams, L. G. Seagin, C. Gilmore, J. A. Graves, D. M. D. Barkley, D. H. Gurley, C. W. Bratton. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND.

Walnut creek cir., at Veal's station, 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in December. Jacksboro station, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in December. Weatherford cir., at Weatherford, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in December. Alvarado, at Alvarado, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in December. Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873. Acton cir., at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before January, 1873. Granberry cir., at Sulphur Springs, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873. Fort Worth cir., 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in January. Nolan's River cir., at Nolan's river 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in February.

I want all the district stewards to meet me at Cleburne on Saturday before the first Sabbath in January. Brethren do not fail to do so. My Postoffice will be Waxahachie. Lock box 119.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND.

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

W. MONK, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Nueces River cir., at Meansville, Nov. 23, 24. JOHN W. DEVLISH.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Canton Times* says: "Red River is very low, and the freights on cotton from Shreveport to New Orleans are exceedingly high, being eight dollars per bale."

The *Waxahachie Democrat* mentions the fact that numbers of immigrant wagons are passing through that place, and calls on the citizens to give them a cordial welcome.

The *Southwestern Index* says: "The cotton crop of Gonzales county is much better than at first thought. The staple is coming to town and passing through to market in considerable quantities."

We learn from the *Sherman Courier* that the whistle of the locomotive can be heard within three miles of McKinney. By this time we doubt not our neighbors have had the pleasure of hearing it within the precincts of their city.

The *Texas News* says: "Returns from the cotton crop, a heavy immigration, and the large sums paid out by the railroad company, have made money matters easier in this section, and trade is brisker than usual in Bonham this year."

The *Mexia Ledger* says: "Mr. Jas. Armour, of the neighborhood six miles west of Tehuacana Hills, informed us on yesterday that his neighbor, B. B. Sanders, from one bushel's sowing of rye, threshed out seventy-five bushels, and says he gathered only about half of it."

The *Waco Advance* says: "News from Kansas says thousands of acres of grass have been given to the flames, to prevent the wintering of Texas cattle in that vicinity. An all rail route north will soon put a stop to such measures, which, to say the least, are inhuman and cruel."

The *Marshall Bulletin* furnishes the following items: The road past Longview is ready for the iron for some ten or twelve miles. The railroad company have begun grading their grounds at the depot. The Jefferson road is to be graded by the 15th of December, as we are informed.

The *Waco Examiner* says: "The first load of broom corn that we have seen in the market this season, sold yesterday to the broom factory for 3 cents per pound. This is \$60 per ton, and any of our lands will yield at least a ton. Now, doesn't this beat cotton or anything else we plant — except sweet potatoes?"

The *McKinney Enquirer* informs us that there are large piles of cotton on the public square awaiting the arrival of the railroad. The prices are sufficient to justify sales, and we suppose the whole of it will be shipped as soon as freight trains run from this point. It also tells us that immigrants continue to pour into our county. Missouri and Arkansas are furnishing a large proportion of them.

The *Jefferson Times*, speaking of the prospects of that city, says: "We think to-day, that the prospects of Jefferson are brighter than they have ever been. The railroad from Longview is secured, the road from Marshall will be finished before January, and the road to Texarcana will be soon under full headway. Twelve months more will place us in direct connection with the great Northwest, and with every portion of the State."

We learn from the *Houston Age* the following: "Col. Griffin, of Hempstead, was in the city yesterday, and stated that the community there had united in the rebuilding of the Ahrenbeck cotton seed oil mill, burnt down last month, and had worked at it with such vim that the mill would be again making oil this week." Such enterprise is certainly highly commendable, and the good citizens of Austin county can lose nothing by the investment.

WASTE BASKET.

Why is a thief called a "jail-bird"? Because he has been a "robbin."

When does a man become an ardent admirer of the *prize ring*?—When he marries a rich heiress.

The man that went on a "wild goose chase" has just got back, and didn't catch him.

A wag, who was asked to buy the Bank Note Director, said he would purchase it, if it would detect a bank note in his pocket.

A gentleman asked a friend, in a somewhat knowing manner, "Pray, sir, did you ever see a cat-fish?" "No," was the response; "but I have seen a rope-walk?"

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why echo was always of the feminine gender, that "May be it was because she always had the last word."

A gentleman, traveling in Ireland, said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quickly answered, "An' it's time I'd parted with 'em, when 'I'd nothing for 'em to do."

A person said, "Suppose it should happen that an aeronaut should be carried away in his balloon, so far from hence as to have to descend on some uninhabited island, how it would surprise the natives!"

The *Sentinel* says that at one of the Iowa Falls Sabbath-schools a few Sundays ago, the superintendent was reviewing the lesson, and was talking of the verse reading "let your loins be girded and your light burning," he asked the question, "Why are we commanded to gird our loins?" One little shaver sang out, "To keep your breeches up!"

GENERAL ITEMS.

Denmark women are very polite.
Japan has established patent laws.
The Dutch are exporting peat to England.
Sewing machines are run by water power in California.

Fifty new American novels have been produced this fall.

The city of Mexico has ordered a \$40,000 statue of Columbus.

A hundred emigrant wagons pass through Humboldt, Kansas, daily.

South Australia estimates its population at midsummer, 1872, at 190,409.

Canada's Lieutenant Governor is buying real estate in North Carolina.

Fifty-five thousand public schools will be established in the Empire of Japan.

The centenary of Linnæus's death will be celebrated at Stockholm in January.

Over 30,000 bushels of onions have been marketed this fall at Davenport, Iowa.

There are 700 Japanese students in various schools and colleges in America.

Torture was lately resorted to in a Mexican court to compel a confession of theft.

Mr. Robert H. Lay of Milwaukee, is one of the heirs to an English fortune of 250,000,000.

A Kansas lady lately obtained a divorce from and was married to her husband all in a week.

A toy balloon sent up in Detroit landed safely in Pennsylvania, after a sail of twenty-four hours.

The largest dairy in California contains 1200 cows, the milk of which is churned into butter by steam.

Kansas is the most fertile State in the Union. One potato hill recently turned out half a bushel of rattlesnakes.

California, with more wheat than she knows what to do with, is preparing to raise more next year than she raised this year.

It is said that 30 or 40 ships are constantly loading with lumber at Darien, Ga., most of them bound for foreign ports.

The surplus crop of wheat in California is 600,000 tons. It will take 350 ships to transport it, a tonnage not now available.

The remains of Heinrich Heine, which were buried in Montmartre Cemetery, have been disinterred and taken to Hamburg.

The Vienna Exposition will have a full collection of American newspapers, arranged by States and accompanied by a brief history of each.

The people of Vineland, New Jersey, contemplate introducing Chinese labor into the settlement for the culture of grapes and cranberries.

Dante's house in Florence is disgracefully neglected. The windows are out, the doors off, and little more than the inscription of the door left intact.

Dr. Stillman, who testified to Mrs. Fair's insanity, was asked if he had read Stobel on Insanity. He said he had, and was then told that there was no such author.

A wedding is to come off in Philadelphia in December with twelve bridesmaids, all attired by Worth, of Paris. The bride's dress will be of Belgian lace, and cost \$9000 in gold.

David Ross, a Macon, Ga., boy, who went to New York soon after the war, has invented a match which promises to supersede all others in use, and he has already refused \$30,000 for his invention.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

Although the entire official returns had not reached us when going to press, it is evident that the Democrats have carried their entire Congressional ticket. The representatives of our State will be Hon. A. H. Willie, of Galveston, and Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Navarro, for the State at large; and Hon. W. S. Herndon, of Tyler, from the First District; Hon. W. P. McLean, of Bowie, from the Second District; Hon. D. C. Giddings, of Washington, from the Third District; and Hon. John Hancock, of Travis, from the Fourth District.

The official returns show that in Austin, Atascosa, Bastrop, Wilson, Hays, Comal, Gaudalope, DeWitt, Menard, Mason, Blanco, Gonzales, Gillespie, McLennan, Uvalde, Bosque, Hill, Falls, Cherokee, Bell, Denton, Victoria, Hidalgo, Lavaca, Houston, Chambers, Nacogdoches, Ellis, Polk, Harden, Orange, Jefferson, Burnet, Freestone, Van Zandt, Henderson, Anderson, Refugio, Bexar, Brazos, Milam, Burleson, Lampasas, Dallas, Galveston, Limestone, Navarro, Bee, and Leon counties the Democrats carry, with but few exceptions, their entire ticket.

Kendall, Medina, Montgomery, Colorado, Harris, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Matagorda, Washington, Starr, and Harrison counties were carried by the Radicals.

For State capital, the official figures as far as heard from are: Austin, 35,284; Houston, 23,593; Waco, 5131. For Constitutional Amendment, 22,398; against the Amendment, 10,983.

It is not likely that the other counties will change the result, and Austin is doubtless the capital of the State by the choice of the people.

Miscellaneous.

We condense from the telegrams the following items respecting the great fire in Boston:

The fire broke out in a four-story wholesale house, having caught in the elevator and burst out from the fourth story. The alarm sounded about 7½ P. M. of the 9th. In the vicinity were four-story granite buildings, to which the flames spread, and in thirty minutes the whole city was at the mercy of the flames. By 9 P. M. it had extended the entire length of Winthrop Square. The buildings were principally granite.

By 11 P. M. the fire was within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph office. The fire had traveled half a mile through the heart of the business portions of the city, and spread with fearful rapidity.

At midnight the flames had spread on Federal and Congress streets, and every kind of vehicle was impressed moving goods. The flames reached Broad street wharf, south of Congress street, and the vessels were on fire. The Hartford and Erie railroad depot was burned.

At 2 A. M. the fire had broken out on each side of Pearl street, corner of High street, and threatened the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

At 3 A. M. steam fire engines reached the city from Worcester; they were pushed through by rail, a distance of 44 miles, in 45 minutes. At that time the fire had not extended beyond Sumner street, near the foot of which the Hartford and Erie railroad depot is located, but the flames continued to rage furiously.

The lurid columns of flames and smoke and illuminations caused by the blowing up of buildings and the crushing of walls, made a scene both grand and terrific. Nearly the whole population were on the streets and rooftops watching the conflagration.

At 4 A. M. the conflagration contin-

ued with fearful effect, and building after building was blown up with only the apparent effect of increasing the terrible volume of flame.

A 9 A. M. the fire still raged. The engines were driven back from station to station. Granite blocks, weighing tons, were split in fragments and hurled across the streets.

Buildings on Lindell and Congress streets were blown up to check the flames. Beebes block, the finest business structure in the city, was burned.

Stewart's rooms only fed the flames. Pieces of dry-goods went whistling across the square, firing the stores on Devonshire street. Every building was heated to the verge of spontaneous combustion, and caught like tinder. Deafening explosions were constantly heard. Crazed women rushed to and fro, with clothes and bedding in their arms.

The telegrams at 10 A. M. said:

The fire has reached dimensions that defy description. The people of Boston find themselves in danger of their lives. The loss of houses and property is now scarcely thought of. The people are retiring before the flames toward Tremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach, but a gale is blowing and seems to have no positive direction.

By half past one the fire had spent its force, and at last seemed to be under control, after raging with unabated fury for fifteen hours.

The general boundaries of the fire are the whole length and both sides of Sumner streets, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence on nearly a direct line to Fort Hill, along Hamilton and Battery March to Kelby street, as far as Lindell and Central streets, and from Milk to Sumner on Washington streets. Within these boundaries, an area of about seventy acres, every building is consumed.

On the 12th the telegrams said:

At points where persons are known to have been buried in the ruins, the ruins are being cooled with water, preparatory to digging out the corpses of victims.

Detachments of the First and Second regiments are quartered in the Old South church. This building has not been thus used since the British officers quartered there in the revolution, 100 years ago.

Six men were arrested this morning in the northern part of the city; they were caught in the act of firing buildings by kindling bonfires in the rear part. The streets are patrolled by the military.

It is estimated that nearly 10,000 girls are thrown out of employment by the fire. It is known that thirty lives have been lost.

As the sufferers by the fire become better acquainted with the nature of the extent of their losses, a feeling of confidence among all classes interested seems to grow stronger that both the home and foreign insurance offices, which have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, will, in time, liquidate their entire debts.

Large quantities of goods stolen at the fire have been recovered by the police, the value being estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and a lot of unclaimed property now awaits identification at the City Hall.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says the extensive saw and steel works on Laurel street, Kensington, were burning November 15th.

The saw factory fire destroyed all of the works fronting on Ray and Dock streets. The fire is now under control. Loss, \$30,000.

The horse disease is believed to have passed its worst stages in New York. It caused less embarrassment to commerce there than elsewhere, as most of the hauling is done by mules, which seem to be less subject to the infection.

On the 12th, telegrams from Cincinnati say: the horse disease is increasing hourly. It is feared that to-morrow all the work horses in the city will be disabled.

Three thousand horses were sick in Louisville, and the disease spreading rapidly on the 14th.

Nearly every horse in Milwaukee is affected.

Wheeling and the adjacent country is affected.

A Cuban letter to New York states that 18,000 insurgents are under arms, but there is a scarcity of clothing and medicine with them. Several skirmishes have taken place lately. Spanish desertions are frequent.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake at Austin, Nevada, on the night of the 12th. A slight shock was felt at Stockton on the same night.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The heavy gale which prevailed on the British coast on the 12th, was very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels have been received. It is feared the number will be increased by additional reports.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner, Greenville referred at length to the treaty of Washington and the successful carrying out of its provisions of arbitration.

He said it was not always possible, particularly when national feelings were aroused on both sides. He rejoiced that England adopted it, although, as the vanquished suitor, she was disappointed in the result of the award, which affected her purse—not her honor.

Alluding to the San Juan boundary decision, Lord Granville estimated that its importance had been greatly exaggerated. The government would be ready at the opening of Parliament to give full explanations.

He congratulated the country on the conclusion of the new treaty with France, and denounced the continuance of the slave trade; and on conclusion said that the government was resolved to maintain the former honor of the Crown, while desirous of promoting peace everywhere.

France.

The National Assembly on the 12th re-elected Grevy, President, by 462 to 43.

General Chanzy has resigned the chairmanship of the Left Centre on account of military duties.

On the 14th, Thiers in a speech thanked God for the restoration and general prosperity of the country, and, in referring to the success of the last loan, says: "The whole available capital of the commercial world was offered France. Germany has been paid 800,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and will receive 200,000,000 more in December."

Germany.

On November 14th Prince Bismarck was ill, and his physicians went to Varzin to attend him.

Switzerland.

The elections for the Grand Council took place on the 10th. The action of the Government in removing Mermleod from his bishopric and forbidding him from exercising his Episcopal functions within the Diocese, was made a test question. The Government was sustained by a vote of 8000 to 1500.

Spain.

The Republican members of the Cortes propose to demand of the Government the immediate emancipation of all slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. Their plan provides for the indemnification of slave owners in Cuba, at the rate of 1000 piasters per head, and in Porto Rico 1500 piasters.

Bands of Carlists have appeared in the province of Biscay, and are committing depredations. The trial by court-martial of the Ferrol revolted still continues. Several of the ringleaders have been sentenced to death.

Two bands of Carlists have appeared in Andalusia and cut the telegraph and railroads. Troops have been sent there.

Italy.

The Italian Government quarantines vessels from southern Austrian ports, in consequence of cholera.

Cuba.

The impression that telegrams passing through this island to other places are liable to censorship, is not correct, as only dispatches originating or delivered in Cuba are subjected to that process.

The Captain General has ordered all parties accused of incendiarism to be tried by court-martial.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Nov. 9, 1872, to Nov. 16, 1872.

Mr P Werlein, New Orleans, will comply with your request.

Rev G W Graves, 1 sub from Salado; quarterly appointments inserted. Will write you.

Rev A D Gaskill, Waxahachie, will examine account and write you.

Notice to members of Texas Annual Conference, signed B T Kavanaugh, will be found elsewhere.

Rev T T Smothers, communication received.

Rev R O Brazelton, address changed to Perry.

Rev W L Kestler, Rice, Navarro county, 2 subs. Address changed as above. The enclosure correct.

Rev A Davis, quarterly appointments received. You have omitted the name of the place at which the quarterly conference is to be held. We have written to you at Corsicana to that effect. The other business all satisfactory.

Rev John F Cook, with names of four additional subs, and draft for \$15 gold.

Received a postoffice money order from Dallas, Texas, for one dollar without any advice.

Rev W D Lewis, Alto, 6 months subscription, and cash \$1 15.

Report of the Committee on Education for Northwest Texas Conference received.

Rev Jno S McCarver, Secretary Northwest Texas Conference, sundry reports from Conference.

Crider & Bro, York, papers sent.

Prof J H Bishop, Mexia, with draft for \$20 in full for bill. Have written you.

Prof W C Kirkland, South Carolina, his own subscription. Plenty of room in the State.

E N Freshman, Cincinnati, check to balance account forwarded.

Dr C C Gillespie, Dallas, with subscription for self 6 months, and cash \$1.

Rev J F Riggs, Tyler, communication to hand.

Rev T M Smith, 1 sub from Blossom Prairie. J H Stone, Chappell Hill, with advertisement of his Air-Line Fence.

Rev J Matthews, Chappell Hill, with list of marriage notices.

Rev T W Glass, High Hill, address changed as above. Enclosure will be inserted.

Mrs M E Hampton, we thought E. H. Cushing, Houston, kept a full stock of such works. Will write you.

G W Tuttle, directions about W H Hopper's paper attended to.

Rev J S Clower, Chappell Hill, with postoffice money order for \$8 32 to balance account. Much obliged.

Postmaster, Palestine, address of paper has been changed.

M Haggars, have handed your letter on immigration to Messrs C W Hurley & Co, who will answer it.

Rev J A Pauley, Houston, his subscription and cash.

G W Lentz, from Carthage circuit, with revival items and obituary of Rev Wm R Wilson.

Rev A H Sutherland, 3 subs from Lockhart.

Rev C W Thomas, with name of 1 sub.

Rev G W Norris, Bristol, N H, his subscription for 6 months, and cash \$1.

Postmaster, Harrisburg, much obliged to you for notice.

Thos V Side, we send your paper in care of D The Ayres. We have notified the News office.

Rev B D Dashiell, the names you send reached us before. Will write you.

Mrs Nancy Bollinger, Salado, request complied with.

C D Barnett, Columbus, your letter has received attention.

Postmaster, Mount Pleasant, notice to hand.

Jas Burke, sundry communications to hand.

Rev O Fisher, San Marcos, \$2 75 currency to hand.

Prof J H Bishop, Mexia, the orders contained in the letter have been anticipated.

Rev A R Dickson, address changed to Denton.

Rev Wm Deason, with 3 subs from Madison county. You ordered the paper to be sent to E T Goree previously. Is the copy ordered for Mrs Fannie Goree another subscription?

Rev O A Fisher, with marriage notice. Will be inserted.

Rev T A Lancaster, with 8 subs. The numbers that were on the papers told when the subscriptions expired, not that there was anything due.

Alford, Miller & Veal, city, names of 3 subs. Postmaster, Waco, address changed as directed.

If our friends would please remember to write what is intended for publication on a separate sheet of paper from the business portion of their letters, they would confer a great favor.

MARRIED.

SLAUGHTER—HINTON.—In the month of September, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. SAMUAL SLAUGHTER to Miss HINTON—all of Austin county, Texas.

CAMPBELL—LEE.—On the 20th of October, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. JAMES J. CAMPBELL to Miss SARAH M. LEE, granddaughter of Rev. John Kinney—all of Austin county, Texas.

WILBOURN—BROWNING.—On the 12th of November, at the residence of Dr. Bouldin, by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. GEORGE H. WILBOURN to Miss BETTIE E. BROWNING—all of Austin county, Texas.

BARNETT—GRIFFETH.—On the 24th of October, 1872, at the bride's residence, by Rev. T. W. Glass, Mr. T. W. BARNETT to Mrs. E. A. GRIFFETH—all of Lavaca county, Texas.

OATMAN—WASHINGTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Austin, Texas, on November 13, 1872, by Rev. O. Fisher, D.D., JULIUS F. OATMAN, Esq., to Miss TEXANA B. WASHINGTON.

Hence may the silken cord of love Bind these two hearts in one, And link them to the throne above Till life's short race is run. May bliss divine crown all their days, The antepast of heaven; When they have finished all their race, May crowns to them be given.

OBITUARIES.

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

In Memoriam.

Mrs. SARAH MCCLUSKY, one of the oldest members of the M. E. Church, South, died at Austin, Texas. She had attained to a good old age, even beyond four-score years, and had seen her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. She was the grandmother of the present wife of Rev. J. W. Whipple, of the Austin district. She was not only full of years, but infinitely better still: She was full of grace, and ready for glory at the Master's call. In a conversation with her a few days before her death, she introduced the subject of her near departure, and her face brightened with joy as we conversed together. And so she passed away into the rest that remains for the people of God. Her funeral took place from the church, on Monday, September 21, 1872. She is the fourth one of our old members who have within this year left us for a home in heaven. May we all, through grace, reach that haven at last.

O. FISHER, Pastor. AUSTIN, TEXAS, NOV. 7, 1872.

WILSON.—At the fourth quarterly conference of Carthage circuit, held at Ebenezer Church Saturday, October 12, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted on the death of Rev. WM. K. WILSON: WHEREAS, It has seemed good to our kind Heavenly Father to take from our midst our well-esteemed and much beloved brother and fellow-laborer in Christ, Rev. Wm. K. Wilson, it therefore becomes our painful duty to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of our deceased friend and brother; therefore be it:

Resolved, That we, who have been so long united with him as co-laborers in one common and great cause, and have enjoyed so much of heaven's best blessings while waiting upon his ministry, do feel ourselves bereft of a genial companion, a true and faithful friend, a noble man and brother.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of the deceased our sympathy and condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother; and also a copy be furnished the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

G. W. LENTZ, Chairman Committee.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—There was increased activity in all branches of the wholesale trade during the early part of the week, which became more moderate toward the close.

MONETARY.—There has been but little relaxation in monetary affairs, and the pressure for accommodations still continues.

COTTON.—The market opened this week with a downward tendency; but as the week advanced, advices from other markets being favorable, buyers entered the market with more confidence, and prices advanced 1/4 @ 1/2c. on the figures of the early part of the week. Receipts this week, 9671 bales; sales, 8196 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3406 bales; to New York, 1700 bales; to New Orleans, 226 bales; to Providence, 1400 bales; to Bremen, 450 bales; to Havre, 1775 bales.

The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Low Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, and Cotton.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 @ 4 50; large \$4 50 @ 5 00 per dozen. Turkeys \$15 @ dozen. Geese in demand at \$10 @ dozen. Eggs firm at 35 @ 36c. per dozen. Potatoes, sweet, \$1 @ 1 25 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Large table of market prices for various commodities including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.

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, \$85.

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



SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO **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 Market 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., July 10 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

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

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN. Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

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

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

W. H. WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to. No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts., feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 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. McALPIN, JAS. BALDRIDGE, Galveston, Washington Co.

McALPIN & BALDRIDGE, COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 76 East Strand, 3028 6m GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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 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

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. sep18 1f

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. McBRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-1y

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Waxahatchie. F. H. 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 itself practicable.

nov17-1y

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.

C. W. HURLEY & CO., SHIPPING

—AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT, Fire Brick- Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND BLACK STAR LINE

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL Sailing Vessels. jan17 1y

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

QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS And General Commission Merchants No. 124 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Consignments solicited. mar17-70

A. S. AMBLER & CO., (Successors to Ambler & Mason,) Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, 88 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Prompt attention given to all orders. jan17-72 1y

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Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Marine and Inland Transportation, AT FAIR RATES, And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

OFFICERS: J. M. BRANDON, President. N. O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier. B. D. CHENOWETH, Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Galveston: J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. C. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro. T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant. L. KLOPMAN, Jr., of Klopman & Fellman. ROBT MILLS, of R. & D. G. Mills. W. K. McALPIN, of McAlpin & Baldrige. may1-y

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000 S. M. BARR, General Agent.

BRANCH OFFICE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS: No. 230 Postoffice Street, (Next to Ice House.)

As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a Southern Institution, and has become a popular success, issuing, in twelve months, over NINE HUNDRED POLICIES. Doubtless the reason of this success is found in the prominent feature of LIFE ENDOWMENT, which it affords at the same rate as for an ordinary Life Policy; thus a person thirty-five years of age, insuring for \$5000, and continuing the yearly premium of \$31.90, will, at the end of fifteen years, be the possessor of about \$3500, (the accumulated earnings of said premiums compounded from year to year) in addition to the Policy of \$5000, payable at death. This earning, as will readily be seen, is the product of the sum of premiums, say \$1978.50, paid during the fifteen years, and presents to the Policy-holder the welcome harvest of near \$1500, over and above all that he has paid, while his Life Policy is that far paid up.

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

The business of the Company will be managed by a Directory, now being formed, and all monies received will be retained and invested here. J. W. BRADFORD Agent. G. W. PEETE, M. D., Medical Examiner. sep18 1y

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A DOLPH FLAKE, —DEALER IN— LANDRETHS' SEEDS: GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER 106 Market Street, Galveston, Texas. sep14-1y

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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..... " 150 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 CELEBATED 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.

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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.

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

Price per Saw, Gold, \$1 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.

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

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

LIVER MEDICINE.

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

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

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

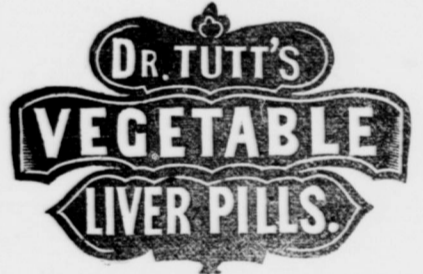
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Price-\$1 per package: sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1 50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. aug7-ly

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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. june20-6m

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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

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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 1y

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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. jun12 4m

S. CONRADI, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, 63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20 1y

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LEON & H. BLUM, Importers & Jobbers of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Etc., Strand, Galveston, Texas. Office J. Blum & Co.-13 and 15 White Street, jan5-1y NEW YORK.

G. R. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW City of Austin, Texas. Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. jun12 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

A Special Offer.—Mr. W. V. H. Asworth, St. Louis, Mo., dealer in pianos and organs, and manufacturer of the McAllison Musical Box, wishes to employ 1500 agents to sell the celebrated "McAllison Musical Boxes." The McAllison is conceded by ALL to be the best, as well as the cheapest instrument of its kind in use. This fact is proved by the great demand for the instrument, over 3000 having been sold during the past six months. The McAllison is manufactured to play sixteen tunes—walnut case, mounted on silver, and warranted for five years. Price, \$18.

To those who wish to act as agents in the sale of our "McAllison Musical Boxes," we will send one, with complete printed instructions to sell by, upon receipt of \$1, to pay for packing and express charges. This is a special offer; and parties who wish to avail themselves of the benefits thereof, must send us reference. We allow agents a large commission, and the business being pleasant, it is particularly recommended to ladies and ministers. Send \$3 for sample instrument, which will be promptly forwarded, with pamphlets, posters, circulars, etc. Illustrated price lists of pianos and organs will be sent to any address upon application, enclosing two three cent stamps to pay postage. In ordering instruments, write name, county and State plainly; also give shipping directions. Address W. V. H. ASWORTH, St. Louis, Mo. oct23 ly

In the active pursuit of pleasure or gain, the inestimable blessing of health is too often forgotten, until disease is firmly seated, and the fact only realized by great bodily and mental suffering. The Liver is the vulnerable point in most persons, and the disarrangement of the organ involves almost the whole system; hence the reason why under Liver disease there is enumerated such a number of afflictions, and we claim the Simmons' Liver Regulator to be a remedy for them all.

Avoid Consumption.—No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more insidious in its approaches than the too fatal destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—"Consumption in its ghastly form." The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant.

Dr. Tutt: Boston, February 9, 1872. Dear Sir—Will you please inform me at what drugist, in New York, I can get your Expectorant, as I can use some of it to advantage, having seen the effect of it on a friend? I am fully satisfied that it has but to be tried to establish its merits. It works like magic. What is your wholesale price, delivered in New York? Let me know where it can be had for the present in New York, and I will communicate further with you at another time. Very truly yours, W. H. BARRON, 96 Summer street.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is Sold Everywhere. may29 ly

CHURCH NOTICES.

Belton District. FIRST ROUND. Port Sullivan and Cameron cir., at Salam Church, Dec. 7, 8. San Gabriel cir., at Hamilton's Chapel, Dec. 14, 15. Davilla cir., at Davilla, Dec. 21, 22. Belton sta., Dec. 28, 29. Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, Jan. 4, 5. Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11, 12. Leon cir., at Rock Church, Jan. 18, 19. Sugar Leaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25, 26. Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Feb. 1, 2. Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9. Valley Mills cir., 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.

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

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

A. M. HOBBY, R. B. POST, B. M. HOBBY.

HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug21-3m

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

A Religious, Family

NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED BY THE

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

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IN TEXAS.

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

Its circulation is now the

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Every Planter should have one.

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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,

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DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc.

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STEWART KELLAM & CO., Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists,

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GALVESTON.....TEXAS.

Dealers in Perfumeries, Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and all kinds of Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded from pure and fresh Drugs. sept15 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. nov14 ly