

# Christian Advocate.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

[Whole No. 1028.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

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feb19 3t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

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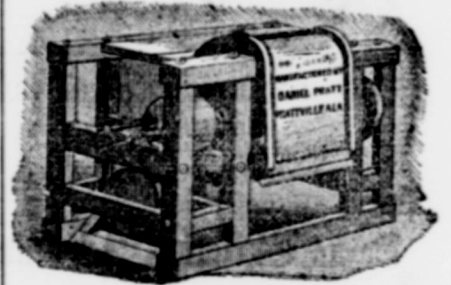
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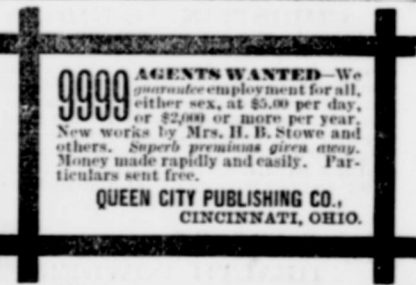
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# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No 40.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1028.]

## TWO PICTURES.

An old farm-house with meadows wide,  
And sweet with clover on each side;  
A bright-eyed boy who looks from out  
The door with woodbine wreathed about,  
And wishes, his one thought all day:  
"Oh! if I could but fly away  
From this dull spot the world to see,  
How happy, happy, happy,  
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,  
A man who round the world has been,  
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,  
Is thinking, thinking, all day long:  
"Oh! could I only tread once more  
The field-path to the farm-house door,  
The old, green meadow could I see,  
How happy, happy, happy,  
How happy I should be!"

## Texas Resources.

### Covington, Hill County.

MR. EDITOR—As I notice descriptions of the different counties in Texas in the *ADVOCATE*, and no one having given any notice of this portion of Hill, I thought that it was too fine a country to be passed unnoticed; therefore, I will attempt a description.

Covington is situated on the east side of the cross timbers, twelve miles north of Hillsboro, and fourteen miles south of Cleburne, in the healthiest portion of Texas. The soil in this section is what is known as black land. It produces, in a good crop year, a bale of cotton to the acre. Land is ranging from three to eight dollars per acre, unimproved; improved, from twelve to twenty-five per acre. There is some land, three and a half miles from the town, which can be bought at five dollars per acre.

Covington will make a nice country town, and it is now improving some. We have plenty of timber and prairie. This is the best location for farming of any place in the county, or, I might say, State. Corn is now selling at fifty cents per bushel. Immigrants wishing to settle in a Christian community should come immediately to Covington.

We have a fine college building, and a school is now in progress. The President of the college is a Methodist minister. He offers free tuition to the children of any and all itinerant ministers.

We can boast of the morals of this place. Society is of the best; no whisky-shops or drunkards in the vicinity.

We have a good Sabbath-school and preaching almost every Sunday. We also have prayer-meeting once a week.

WM. GOODLETT.

MR. EDITOR—Perhaps your numerous readers would like to hear from this section of our fair and growing State. The lands of San Augustine are (the red lands especially) very productive. Industrious and economical men could soon, by the profits of their energetic efforts, purchase them a homestead.

The people of this county are civil, moral, and hospitable generally. The Episcopalians in the town of San Augustine and vicinity predominate. The Primitive and Missionary Baptists, in the more secluded portions, are in the ascendancy. Methodism or Scriptural Holiness is at a very low ebb; but, by the blessing of God, we intend it shall prevail mightily during the present year. For this happy end we invoke your and your readers' prayers.

WM. H. WILLEY.

### Pittsburg, Upshur County.

We take the liberty of giving the subjoined extract from a letter from an old friend, Rev. R. P. Thompson, of the Trinity Conference, in which he presents, briefly but in interesting style, the merits of that portion of our great State. Will not Bro. Thompson, or some one of our good friends in that region, furnish us additional items. We hope ere long to visit that portion of our State, and if no one else will perform the task, shall bring its claims before our people through the columns of the *ADVOCATE*. Bro. T. says:

A better people are not to be found in Texas than those of Pittsburg. The town is located in a beautiful, healthy and fertile country. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the people are church members. There is little or no dissipation. The Good Templars have a flourishing lodge here, and also the Masons and Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows, together with the citizens generally, have, with great enterprise and liberal outlay of means, established here an Odd Fellows' College, which bids fair to be the leading institution of education in Eastern Texas.

HOMES FOR ALL.—Speaking of the difficulties under which most of the Southern States are laboring, and the general dissatisfaction of the people who find it difficult to secure a living from their worn-out lands, the *Austin Statesman* sends forth the following pleasant invitation:

The sole hope left for them seems to be in emigration to our glorious State. Here there is room and verge enough for the whole white population from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. Here we have a mild and salubrious climate, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a hospitable and progressive population, and, above all, we have a popular government, or we soon will have, in all its branches. In times of violence and popular effervescence the scum always rises to the top, and we have witnessed it and felt it here in Texas. But we are now engaged in the skimming off process, and will soon be able to invite our impoverished brothers of the other Southern States to come and partake of our good things, where they shall sit under their own vine and fig tree, and have none to make them afraid.

THE genius which gave to the field and the fireside labor-saving implements, emancipated thirty million laborers, men, women, and children, in this country alone from the bondage of incessant toil.—*Exchange*.

In Texas the difficulty of farming has heretofore been the lack of competent and reliable labor. Let our farmers, as far as possible, avail themselves of the advantages of labor-saving machinery, not merely for outdoor work, but for the household also, thereby saving their wives and daughters a deal of the drudgery which attends domestic duties.

### County Fairs.

The following suggestion, from the *Huntsville Item*, we trust will be acted upon—not only by Walker, but every county in the State where no agricultural organization at present exists:

Experience all about us proves that a county fair is one of the best promoters of general growth a people can secure. In view of this fact, we ask why cannot Walker county have a county fair in 1873. Are we too poor, or are we too settled in the old routine to attempt it? We are neither, and we should have it: if for no better reason, as a measure of self-protection against other counties which are pushing ahead of us.

The English farmers have decided ideas as to the mutual profit and benefit arising from fairs. One of its prominent journals says:

There is nothing like it in any other profession. To be sure, no other professions number so many members on a given area of the country, but this is not true of them as congregated in our large towns. Where, however, will you find that constant activity of the professional mutual improvement principles, whether in town or in country, which one witnesses continually in agriculture? Every locality has its plowing match and club, every market town its monthly meeting for discussion, every county its annual show, every province its great Summer meeting, and each of the three kingdoms its national gathering and exhibition. And, as if these were insufficient to satisfy the appetite for social co-operation, there has grown up another great organization within the last two years, and chambers of Agriculture have everywhere been constituted for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the agricultural body on public as well as professional questions, and of thereafter urging that opinion, wherever it may best bear fruit.

ROUGH FARE.—Our friend Sweet, of the *Texas New-Yorker*, has recently revisited his old home, and evidently concludes there is a difference between our hotels and those of the great metropolis. A well-supplied table may fitly represent the resources of field, farm and garden:

In the days of '36, it was well enough to limit one's diet to jerked beef, corn bread and black coffee, because then the country was new and it was indeed somewhat difficult to procure better fare. But times have changed since then. Railroads are disbursing supplies, and if a landlord has not got in his own immediate neighborhood what he needs to spread a respectable table before his guests, let him go or send elsewhere for it.

In a country where young pigs and poultry grow like the grasses, to never introduce roast shoit, turkey, duck or fried or broiled chickens to your guests, is to perpetrate barbarism. And in a State where there are millions of cows, to have neither milk nor butter upon your table, is to perpetrate a libel of the most infamous character against your county and country. To have no vegetables where vegetation grows perpetually, is another barbarism.

### Fruit in Texas.

Many persons are under the impression that fruit cannot be raised in our State, but the following, from a correspondent of the *Central Texan*, shows conclusively that Robertson county intends demonstrating otherwise:

The peach, nectarine, apricot, fig, plum and pomegranate do finely here. A great spirit of fruit-raising is obtaining with our people. The apple, pear and cherry will soon have a fair test, as most of our people are planting varieties of these kinds. It appears to your correspondent that the kind of fruit that does best in a higher latitude, and that has been brought to successful bearing in a climate similar to our own, would do best here, as, for instance, scions from the Langdon nursery, near Mobile, it appears would be more certain to be good bearers here. The grape, I think, will succeed to perfection here. Whenever a test has been made the result has been entirely satisfactory. The peculiar condition of the atmosphere during the summer months, having but little humidity in it, except when it is about to fall or has recently fallen, and the early evaporation of dampness by the action of the sun, and the brisk periodical winds that prevail daily during the summer months, I think will prevent the rot from a superabundance of humidity, assist the process of maturation, and operate as a preventive to insects that are known to be damaging to the grape in other countries.

IMPROVING OUR STOCK.—We never could understand why our stock people should continue to devote their time and energies to the raising of poor horses and cattle, when the same labor would suffice to bring into market valuable animals, whose sale would remunerate handsomely. The tendency of our various county fairs is to awaken attention in this direction, and we trust our people will not permit such lessons to pass unimproved. That some are growing interested in the subject the following from the *Houston Union* will sufficiently attest:

We are pleased to notice the increased inquiry for fine stock among the farmers in this vicinity. This interest is the result directly traceable to our Agricultural Fair. And such has been and will be the case whenever such exhibitions bring the people together to see each others' products and discuss the various farm topics. One of our exchanges from the northern part of the State chronicles the arrival of a large number of blooded horses via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which indicates that the people of that section intend to abandon the use of mustangs for farming purposes. At our approaching State Fair the display of blooded stock will, doubtless, be its most prominent feature. Long live the fairs, and may their success be commensurate with their deservings.

TITUS COUNTY contains an area of 940 square miles and 11,339 inhabitants. Of this number, 8519 are whites and about 2818 blacks. The amount of taxable property is \$1,618,442.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Brother Ayers informs us that, for good and sufficient reasons, the opening of St. James church is postponed until the fifth Sunday in March, when we are assured the basement will be completed.

—Rev. R. P. Thompson, of Pittsburg, Trinity Conference, says the Methodists of that community received cordially and provided handsomely for their new preacher.

—Rev. H. G. Horton, writing from Rockport under date of February 8th, says of the good people of that section:

I have been on my new work a month, and since my coming here, we have secured a \$200 piece of land by the church, on which has been erected a neat and well-arranged parsonage within the last twenty days, and I have been living in it one week. We have asked no one for parsonage money—all came of its own accord—and not a dime of indebtedness incurred. We have large American congregations, a fine Sunday-school, large membership, old-fashioned class and prayer-meetings. The people here are extremely poor, but very religious, and give liberally of their time and money to the church.

—Rev. "W. V. J." writes encouragingly of his work:

I entered upon my work immediately after the session of the Northwest Texas Annual Conference, held at Belton, October 23, 1872. I have made two rounds on the North Bosque mission, and am now on the third; but, in consequence of the extremely cold weather, have done but little as yet, though I am much gratified to report the baptism of two adult persons, one of whom was above forty years of age. And, though the rain descended, the snow fell thick and fast, and the winds blew, yet the church of God stands unmoved; for every Sabbath that has been anything like pleasant since I came on the work, there has been a good attendance upon the preaching of the Word, clearly indicating a thirst for the water of life.

"Jesus the water of life will give  
Freely, freely, freely!"

And if we were supplied with good church houses, like some of the older circuits, much good might be accomplished during the winter season; but where there are but few houses of worship, and those open and very unpleasant in cold weather, but little can be done until the winter is past and the summer comes, only to go to every appointment wet or dry, cold or hot, and push up all the loose chunks and sow the seed, so that when the sun shines they will be there ready for germinating, may spring up and bring forth abundant fruit. But I hope, and verily believe, that by the close of the present conference year the North Bosque mission will be better supplied with houses of worship.

We have in the bounds of the work one, or, I may say, two Methodist church houses, and contemplate building another during the year. We have half enough money subscribed to build the wall, which will be constructed of stone, and which is cheaper in this country than lumber, and is much more durable than lumber in this or any other country. We do not expect to build fine houses, but we want good ones. And, notwithstanding the hard times by heavy taxation, I think the prospect better for raising the collections ordered by the Annual Conference than any year since I have been traveling; but it may be accounted for upon this reason: The two years that I have traveled before this, I have waited

until the close of the year to take up the collections, and the result was, I have never been able to raise the full amount; but this year I have commenced early, and if I don't raise the amount at the first, second and third trial, I will try again. The North Bosque mission numbers 108 members and three local preachers. And may the power of God be manifested in the awakening of sinners, reviving the church, making more preachers to labor in the vineyard before the close of the year.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—We extract the following paragraph from a communication in the New Orleans *Advocate* from the pen of Rev. J. Hamilton, relative to Bishop Keener's visit to Mexico:

Now let the Bishop commence upon a scale worthy the church and the work to be accomplished. Let us have no day of small and sickly things about it. That is what disappoints and displeases—to use no stronger word—the church. If he wants five men and \$15,000 for the next year, let him call for them and show the church a programme, simple and practicable, demanding them, and his call will not go unheeded. Let the church see that he means not only "business," but success.

—A very powerful revival has been in progress at Staunton, Va., during the last two months. Up to Jan. 1 there had been two hundred and fifty conversions; and one hundred and fifty three of the converts had connected themselves with the Methodist church, the remainder joining churches of other denominations.

—The Methodist Orphans' Home in Georgia, under the auspices of the Church South, has been removed from Norcross to Decatur. Its condition is better than ever before. Rev. Jesse Boring is successful in promoting its interests.

—The Baltimore Conference will meet in the Trinity Church, Baltimore, on the 5th of March next. A large number of visitors are expected to be in attendance.

—The correspondents of the St. Louis *Advocate* report revivals to be in progress at their respective stations.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Father Boehm preached a brief sermon, a short time since, at Asbury chapel, Wilmington, Del. He preached in that city in 1800. Father Boehm is ninety-eight years old.

—Bishop Harris has received a letter of salutation from the native church at Foochow, China, relative to his contemplated visit to China, and other foreign mission fields.

—The most remarkable work of grace known in Maine for years is now going on in Searsport. It begun in a meeting commenced some weeks since, by the Methodist preacher there, Brother Hanscom, the Congregationalist minister, Mr. Adams, and his people uniting with them. The work has swept on with mighty power through the congregations into the schools, and nearly all the scholars are yielding to the voice of the Spirit. Such a work has never been known in all that region before.

—The *Northern Christian Advocate* says: The churches in Syracuse and vicinity are in the midst of gracious revivals: All the denominations in the city share more or less in the work. Special revivalistic meetings are held in nearly all the churches, and a goodly number have been converted, though not as many as yet, as the state of the work a month ago seemed to promise.

—The South Carolina M. E. Conference was held in Greenville, Jan. 15-18, Bishop Ames presiding. Nine preachers were received on trial, thirteen admitted into full connection,

three readmitted from other churches, and twelve deacons ordained. The statistics show 4,679 probationers, 21,344 members, 172 local preachers, 160 churches, 10 parsonages, and 166 Sunday-schools, with 8,693 scholars—an increase of 299 probationers and 591 members.

—There are six German Methodist congregations in Chicago. Four of them are self-sustaining. A new church was recently dedicated there.

—Some laymen of the Washington Methodist Churches have presented to Bishop Ames some fifteen hundred acres of land in the South, to be used outside of the Church Extension Society for church extension purposes in the Southern conferences.

## EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopalians are raising funds with which to build a mission chapel in the western portion of this city.

—The Episcopal Church stands eighth in the list of the churches in this country as regards numbers, but its rate of increase last year was larger than any other.

—Bishop Clarkson, the Episcopal bishop of Nebraska, is now engaged in erecting the 32d church in his original missionary jurisdiction since the commencement of his episcopate, six years ago.

—The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New York has seventy students in the various classes, fifty-one of whom are graduates of colleges, and nineteen are non-graduates. The whole number of its Alumni, 766, of whom there are deceased, 138. The whole number of students matriculated since 1822, is 1099. Prior to that date about 20 had been admitted without matriculation. Total, 1119.

—At the late meeting of the Diocesan convention of the Episcopal church of New York, it was resolved to establish a cathedral in New York city, and a committee of fifteen has been appointed and has set to work for the accomplishment of this object.

—Some years ago the minister of a small "up-town" church in New York city, organized a system of furnishing nutritious food to the sick and suffering; also, for hard-working but underfed poor, these last paying a small sum when they are able. All applicants were visited, and only the deserving received aid. This institution, known as "The Bread and Beef House," is still in successful operation.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Sabbath-school of Calvary church, Bradley county, Ark., under the pastoral care of Rev. David Kerr, has raised forty dollars for the China mission. At Hamburg the foundation of a Presbyterian church has been laid, which it is hoped will soon be finished.

—The *Christian Observer* says the annual congregational meeting of the Second church of Louisville, Ky., held recently, revealed the financial condition of the congregation. It began the year ten thousand dollars in debt, and it has now six thousand dollars in hand. The congregation resolved to raise \$30,000 during the year, if possible, for the erection of the new church edifice, and to push it forward, and have it completed before next winter. The walls of the new church are now some fifteen feet above the ground, and it promises to be a commodious building, of such a shape as to do credit to the congregation and the city. Eight thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot for this purpose.

—The Southern Presbyterians of Washington, D. C., dedicated a neat chapel on Jan. 19th.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—The first session of the Presby-

terian State Convention of Michigan was held in Ypsilanti, Jan. 21. At a woman's meeting held in connection with the convention, it was determined to organize auxiliary woman's societies in the various churches in the interest of foreign missions.

—The executive committee of Pennsylvania Synod resolved, at a recent session, that no one belonging to secret societies can have aid from the beneficiary funds of the synod.

—The three missionaries of the American Board of Austria—Messrs. Schausfler, Clark and Adams—are now all stationed at Prague. They have received a hearty welcome from other Christian workers in the city, and write most cheerfully of their prospects for usefulness.

—The pews of the new Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago was sold recently, and the total amount received was \$21,000. The highest premium paid \$100, and the price of the highest pew \$1300.

—An additional \$250,000 for the permanent endowment of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York is nearly secured, of which Mr. Lenox, who erected the building, gives half.

—The late John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$56,000 to various benevolent causes connected with the Presbyterian Church. Amongst the bequests are \$5000 to the Widows and Single Women's Society, and \$1000 to the Old Man's Home. During his life-time he gave away \$200,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—The funds raised for the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Synod, which, when established, was to have been located at the University of Virginia, have been turned over to Hampden Sydney College.

—Rev. E. P. Hammond, the famous evangelist, is in Bloomington, Ill., conducting a series of union meetings. Hundreds of children have professed conversion, and the work has begun among the adults. Single meetings are attended by more than two thousand, by actual count. A curious feature is the opposition of the saloons, although nothing has as yet been said by Mr. H. about saloons. This argues badly for the saloons, and well for Mr. H.

—A meeting of committees appointed by the several dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania was held on Jan. 8, for the purpose of forming a "federate council" of the dioceses, which resulted in the formation of such a council. The objects to be accomplished are the fostering of kind offices among the dioceses, an appellate court for the trial of clergymen, a missionary organization, a uniform church charter, legislation on questions of marriage and divorce, and the furtherance of certain state charities.

—Richard Asbury, the first American Methodist bishop, was the first clergyman of his denomination to preach in Trenton, N. J., and there is a minute still existing which shows that he was paid seven shillings for that service.

—An exchange says there is a Baptist church in Indiana whose members represent more than \$1,000,000 in wealth, and yet pay their pastor \$150 a year for "one't-a-month" preaching.

—Thirty thousand dollars have been raised already for a new Brooklyn Tabernacle. The plan of the church is not yet decided upon. It is proposed, however, that Sunday-school and lecture-rooms with accommodations for the lay college, should be comprised in the new building in addition to a large church auditorium. To do this it is estimated that from \$75,000 to \$100,000 would be required, the congregation having determined to erect it without incurring any debt.



## Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, January 11, 1873.

Rev. Thomas Bain, of Coupar-Angus, Scotland, who went to Liverpool to see the San Jacinto sail, has written to the Texas Emigration Agency, 335 Strand, expressing warm approval of the arrangements made for the reception of the emigrants on their arrival in Liverpool. He adds: "I met with a good many of the emigrants, and was delighted to find not a few of them truly Christian men. It is rather striking that there are three or four local preachers. I gave my card to several, and requested them to write to me when they are fairly settled in Texas. I would like to get information about the country, for the sake of encouraging some of our hard-working, Christian farm-servants with families to go out and greatly improve their position, and have a large sphere of usefulness \* \* \* I never saw a better conducted set of emigrants, and I seldom met with so many real Christians in such a company."

By the time this letter arrives, you will probably have had an opportunity of judging for yourself as to the class of people sent you, but, nevertheless, I am glad to quote Mr. Bain's independent and unsolicited testimony. It bears out the statements I have made in former letters, and goes further, because my remarks had reference only to the emigrants sent by the London agency, whereas Mr. Bain speaks of the passengers generally. You may take it as certain that these people, if well treated, will do well.

Another emigration scheme has just been floated. Mr. George Grant, who was for twenty years senior partner in a dry goods establishment in Oxford street, London, has lately visited America, and has purchased a tract of land on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, in Ellis county, Kansas. The land being purchased from the United States Government, he has had to take it in alternate sections—an arrangement he complains of strongly—the actual amount owned by him being about sixty-nine thousand acres. Mr. Grant states that his object is to encourage the class whom we call here "small farmers"—industrious men working some land on their own account with small capital—to go and settle on his land. He believes many who now earn but a mere subsistence at home would gladly emigrate to America, "could they feel reasonably sure of securing a foothold there, and getting ahead without being made to undergo the perils of Castle Garden in the first instance, and subsequently run the gantlet of Western land jobbers." A large share of the land Mr. Grant purposes to reserve for himself in order to establish a stock farm, and he undertakes to place on this farm within two years about 50,000 head of stock, comprising cattle, sheep, horses and pigs, thus employing a large number of work-people, and offering a home-market for much of the grain produced on the entire estate. A few purchases have been already made from Mr. Cochrane, a well-known breeder at Hillhurst, Lower Canada, but the bulk of the live stock is to be shipped from England in the spring, when active operations will begin. Commodious buildings, suitable for reception houses, are now being erected on the property. The town which will soon spring up he intends shall be orderly, a clause being inserted in each deed and lease voiding them whenever the premises shall be used for the sale of liquors, dancing or gambling. You are aware that we have a great deal of unemployed capital in this country, and Mr. Grant's example may encourage others to engage in prairie farming and stock-raising. A reprint, in a portable form, of extracts from

the Texas Almanac for the current year, if circulated in this country, would help to direct the attention of capitalists towards your State. The "Complete Guide to Texas," now distributed gratis, answers its purpose very well, but is addressed rather to the working man than the capitalist.

The "Week of Prayer," just ending, has probably been observed more generally than on any previous occasion since the missionaries at Loodiana first issued their call to united, worldwide supplication. In London the number of meetings has increased. The business men in the city crowded daily into the large room of the London Tavern, and there were daily and nightly meetings in other parts of the metropolis. The meetings are all conducted on much the same plan. Some well-known man—usually a layman—takes the chair. The proceedings commence with silent prayer, or the singing of a familiar hymn. The chairman reads a few verses of Scripture, and then calls upon one or two persons to offer prayer. Other hymns and more prayers succeed each other, with one or perhaps two brief addresses, and the whole proceedings usually occupy about two hours. Any requests for prayer sent in are read, and made the subject of intercession. Sometimes the meeting is thrown open for prayer by any person present. Very happy gatherings are these in which ministers and laymen meet on a common level, and brethren of different denominations bend together before the God and Father of all. The sectarian spirit, which has done so much harm in the world, cannot flourish where such meetings are frequent. The opinions of Christians may differ on many points, but the desires of their hearts and the worship of their spirits are expressed in the same hymns and the same prayers. Go into one of these meetings as a stranger, and you might suppose that all were of one denomination. And the unity of spirit so worked in the prayers is found to extend to the addresses. The one theme is the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. One of the prominent speakers at these meetings is Lord Radstock. While a young man he declared himself a follower of Christ, and became a voluntary preacher of the Gospel. Many years he has now labored, visiting different parts of the country for the purpose of holding evangelical services, which in some instances have led to a remarkable revival. Lord Radstock as a preacher has few natural advantages, but he is intensely in earnest, and it does luke-warm professors of religion good to hear him, as well as those who are out of Christ. Another, whose deeply spiritual addresses are a feature of some of the meetings, is Mr. Blackwood, of the Treasury, who has written a number of little books full of instruction on the things of God. These are examples of men in high social position—of whom, happily, we have not a few—who stand up boldly for the truth in the midst of the stream of scepticism—broad, though shallow—which is flowing over the land.

F. GORE.

MR. EDITOR—Bishop Pierce, being requested by Bishop Keener to get a preacher for Jacksboro station, has transferred Rev. W. A. Sampey from the Alabama Conference and stationed him at Jacksboro.

In one month from the date of his transfer, he reached within forty-three miles of his appointment. Learning there that I had supplied the work with Rev. J. C. Turner, he left his family and came in search of me to know what to do. He and Brother Turner each receiving the appointment on the same day—Brother Turner being in Texas and Brother Sampey in Alabama—Brother T., of course, reached and took charge of the work first, and

so far as I know, was doing well. But, of course, as Brother Sampey is now a member of the conference, has been a traveling preacher for eighteen years, and has reached the appointment assigned him, it is his of right, and I so informed him, and by this writing I suppose he is in his Jacksboro home.

I congratulate the church at Jacksboro and the citizens at large upon the reception of a preacher of such extensive experience, and, as I believe, a man so well adapted to the Texas work. He has a wife and two children, one six and the other twelve years old. I suppose this is the first preacher with family that ever lived at Jacksboro. I feel sure the people of that place will receive them with open hearts and liberal hands, making them feel that they are not strangers in a strange land, and provide liberally for their support.

While we dislike to lose Brother Turner from the field, we know him to be a man too true to the church and the cause of Christ to even consent to occupy the place of a regular itinerant, who says annually, "Here am I; send me anywhere," when he is at hand to take the appointment.

T. W. HINES.

WAXAHACHIE, Feb. 11, 1873.

## Indian Depredations.

MR. EDITOR—I write to give you a few instances of the many depredations committed by the savages on our frontier:

On the 23d the Indians came upon an old lady, aged seventy-three years, by the name of Moore, who was traveling the road, about thirteen miles west of this place, shot, and pierced her with a spear. Some persons, hearing the shooting, repaired to the spot, and found the old lady dead and the Indians gone. The Indians were seen the same evening by a young man, who reported them to be ten in number.

On the 24th a different party of Indians (supposed to be) attacked and killed two Mexicans who were making rails, six miles below the town of Comfort, in the direction of San Antonio; and on the evening of the 25th they came on a family, two miles distant from this place, by the name of Terry, who were living in a tent. The gentleman was building a house about three hundred yards distant from his camp. The Indians came upon him, shot him three times, broke his skull, leaving him dead. They then went to the tent where his wife and four children were, speared one of the little boys five times, broke another's skull, and bruised another very badly, taking the oldest, which was a girl, eight years old, off with them. While they were killing the children, the lady made her escape by jumping off a bluff that was near the camp. The news came in about thirty minutes. Five other men and myself went to the place of killing as soon as possible. We found the man dead and three children badly mangled; two of them died a few hours after. We followed in pursuit of the Indians until sundown. Just before dark we saw what we took to be an Indian spy, but night coming on, we abandoned our pursuit.

Your brother in Christ,  
W. L. RIDOUT.

CENTER POINT, Jan. 2, 1873.

A private dispatch to New York from Rome, announces the appointment of the Very Rev. Dr. Corygan as bishop of Newark, N. J., and Wm. H. Gross, a redemptarian missionary, as bishop of Savannah, Ga.

Private intelligence, received from Rev. J. Rockwell Smith, on his way as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Pernambuco, South America, is that he had reached St. Thomas in safety and health.

Texas University—Liberal Donation!

MR. EDITOR—It gives me great pleasure to chronicle another donation of one thousand acres of land for the endowment of the Texas University. The donor asks that his donation be accepted as a gift to the Lord, and that his name be not published. It is to be wished that his modesty in this instance had not enforced this demand. But the donation is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Who will be the third to enroll his name among the ten benefactors to education in Texas, whose names among the coming generations will be held as household words?

Brethren, be prompt! We are anxious to secure the ten thousand acres before we make the "location" public. We do not wish to start a paper or a pasteboard university, but an institution well anchored in land and moneyed means. There are other propositions waiting after you have acted. Let me, in the next week or two, announce the other eight names.

F. A. MOOD, Regent.

## A Look into Waco Female College.

It was my privilege yesterday to look through this admirable institution for young ladies. The president, Dr. Connor, does not seem damaged by the campaign of last session, but begins the spring term with vigor and animation.

Though strict in his discipline, he never fails to impress the minds of his pupils with the propriety of his regulations, and all admit that the order he maintains is essential to their success in study.

The exercises are all regulated by the bell, the classes changing every half hour.

Profs. Connor and Richey, in mathematics and the languages, seem to the manor born; and Miss Evans, surrounded by her little people, gives a picture of the "happy family."

Prof. Krause and Miss Connor are making music a profession, indeed, and not a mercenary trade. Under their training the musical talent of the city will be happily developed. We counted five pianos devoted to the service of the young ladies. The music rooms are conveniently located to the teachers. Each practice room has a piano, and each pupil her regular time for practice. Nothing is allowed in these rooms to interfere with the improvement of the scholars.

From the music rooms, we walked through the new and handsomely finished-up boarding house, and found each room supplied with a stove or fire-place, and only occupied by four young ladies.

This gives proper retirement, and quiet for study, and is, no doubt, one of the reasons for the uninterrupted health of the school. The dining-room especially pleased me—the tables are about eight feet long, just long enough for a family circle and a teacher at the head. The dining-room looked like several quiet families, all cheerful and happy. A plentiful supply of wholesome fare covered the tables, and the privilege of calling for lunch between meals is denied to none. In no institution that I have ever visited is there more attention paid to the health and comfort of the boarders. Seldom is the work of woman fully appreciated, and less in the position of matron than any other. But the constant care of Mrs. Connor rises to the dignity of a benevolent labor; many will rise up in future to call her blessed.

The painting and other improvements on the college look like business, and afford substantial evidence of progress. Success to the Waco Female College, and prosperity to its worthy Faculty.

WACO.



## Correspondence.

## Ranch Life in Texas.

MR. EDITOR—Your last paper came to us full of interesting matter. It is indeed a welcome visitor. We like its varied information. One-ideaed people are usually "bores" to their acquaintances. Are not one-sided newspapers equally as great an imposition on their subscribers? The fault to our church papers is that they are too local. Give us information about our progress as a denomination, but spare us the petty details of communities and sections.

We live in an extremely remote region—that contested territory lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande. It is historic land. Texas, as a Republic, fought Mexico for it. Uncle Sam gave his pugnacious neighbor a few hard blows, partly for the same cause. We are still the "bone of contention" between the two countries, by the manner in which our rights as citizens are disregarded, and our stock driven off by marauders from the Mexican frontier. Lawless bands of thieves steal and kill with impunity constantly. The armies of a large portion of Mexico, during her incessant revolutions of the past few years, have been sustained by Texas beef obtained in this manner. At last, however, our Government has taken our wrongs into consideration. Three commissioners were sent out last summer to inquire into the truth of these much complained of outrages. They made an investigation of the state of affairs on the Rio Grande frontier, and returned to Washington. By the last papers, we are informed that they are again *en route* for this region. All of the stock-raisers of this vicinity have lost a large per cent. of the increase of their cattle and horses annually by theft from Mexicans during the fifteen years in which I have been a resident in this county. The flocks and herds range the broad prairies without restriction. This vast territory, constituting whole counties in which there is scarcely a settlement, is one of the finest grass regions in the world. The losses sustained for a long distance from the coast are not from Indian depredations, but from outlaws from the Rio Grande. As the range in the coast counties of Texas east of this place have failed or been overstocked, large stocks of cattle have been driven here from those older settled portions, and the whole face of the earth in Nueces is literally teeming with "live stock." A "rodeo," or herd of cattle, which would formerly have taken several men an extended hunt to gather, may now be assembled at any place in a few hours—not of hundreds, but of thousands of animals. This country is and must ever remain a sparsely settled community. The riches are in the grass. The owner of large stocks, if he lives on a *ranch*, must be essentially exclusive. He does not care about near neighbors. It is not his policy to mingle with his fellow-men, if they wish to become stock-raisers also. He likes them best at a respectable distance. This mode of life does not encourage sociability; while it at the same time affords those expert bands of robbers splendid opportunities to sweep down without observation, and make a magnificent haul at the stock feeding defenselessly upon the prairies.

I visited some time since Las Laureles, a regal ranch owned by Capt. M. Kennedy, long a well-known citizen of the Rio Grande. This *hacienda* is of such stupendous dimensions that all others are thrown in the shade. There are 170,000 acres in one enclosure, known here as "the pasture." Three sides of it are formed of a plank fence firmly nailed to cypress posts; the other boundary is the bay. The

fence alone must be thirty miles or more. Within this space there is an immense stock of cattle and horses. I will not give the figures, Mr. Editor, lest I may be accused of drinking from that famous fountain located somewhere in this Western wild, whose waters have the effect of rendering one incapable of speaking truth ever afterward. After such a draught the eye immediately assumes a microscopic faculty, and magnifies all it beholds a million times and the tongue repeats the delusion proportionately. I positively declare I have not visited this noted spring; and, furthermore, do assert that the horses and cattle are there within the enclosure in great numbers, safely protected from molestation, and provided with a splendid range, no matter how bare and desolate it may be outside. This plan of fencing secures the supply of water on the land, which is an item here to the owner's own stock. The improvements of this ranch are designed more for comfort than elegance. One feature struck me which showed the good sense and better heart of this princely ranchero—that is, his homes for his employees are all pleasant and comfortable. The gigantic poles of the telegraph skirt one portion of this mammoth enclosure. At certain points there are gates to enter, and neat houses for the person who attends them. But, amidst all this, how like a recluse it seems to fence one's self in and everybody else out! Do you think you would like it, dear Mr. Editor?

People who know anything about us have a horrid idea of our morals, and think we are no more law-abiding than our neighbors to the West. That is certainly a mistake. Like those regions proverbially "sickly" and famous for "chill and fever," we heartily disown the character imputed to us, and unhesitatingly assert that Karnes, Goliad, DeWitt, Refugio and the counties just beyond us, are noted for their murders and vigilance committees, while "we are peaceable and pastoral in all respects." We have the old *ranch* system in full force here. We build no palatial edifices, no matter what our wealth, and spend no superfluous sums in the adornment of our premises. Primitive simplicity is the characteristic of our homes. We rarely risk even a chimney, for when our range gives out we will seek a new home, and in all probability move our dwelling also. We are the true philosophers of life, who eat to live, and do not live to eat. The luxuries of the table are not indulged in to excess, for bread and meat rarely are partaken of to satisfy, even by the most voracious. We do indulge in coffee—a little strong perhaps—and some few drink a little stronger occasionally. Persons who reside here a long time lose their taste for vegetables. If any one wishes to relish a vegetable dinner with "gusto," I advise them not to stay fifteen years between the Nueces and Rio Grande; for if they should happily survive such an exile from civilization and its joys, they would not survive the dinner after so long a starvation.

For the last two or three years we have had an unprecedented drouth, and the luxuriant mesquite grass, the chief source of wealth, is parched and withered. Not more desolate and dreary are the arid deserts of Africa and Asia than our Western *llanos* at the present time. Much stock of all kinds will die of starvation literally this winter. There is some cry of "epizootic" among the horse stock, but it is doubtful. The disease is more probably famine. All countries have their *dies irae*. We have ours now; but I look forward to bright, blue skies, and a gay carpet of silken grass, mingled with bright flowers. Every cloud has a "silver lining."

I have been in this out-of-the-way corner of the world half of my life, Mr. Editor. Since first I looked out on my prairie surroundings in happy girlhood, not once have I ever left it. Imagine my isolation! How have I passed my life, you ask? Oh, well enough! Din and bustle are not all of life. Books and papers have been the one bright link in existence that contented us with the outside world. The first visitors of any note to our residence, thirty miles from anywhere, were an organ-grinder and a monkey. The man informed us, in a jargon of Spanish and Italian, that he had started to California on foot, and expected to pay his way by plying his vocation. He regaled us with music and the monkey. We gave him a night's entertainment, and sent him on his dreary way with many misgivings. The next one who found us in our retreat was—Comanches and Labali excepted—can you guess? I stood on the gallery of our low-roofed dwelling, scanning the boundless landscape around me with a spy-glass. This was my evening amusement at that period, in lieu of a friendly chat with a companion. I discovered a man bearing towards our house. I became interested. It was an interesting object—a man!

"Father!" I cried out gleefully, "somebody's coming!"

"Who is it?" he asked.

He was at least two miles distant.

"He hasn't passed the tree yet." (We had a lone tree in the prairie by which we "sighted" in that direction.)

"Let me take a look!" said my father, as he came out and fixed his keen eye on the approaching stranger. After a moment's observation he said, looking playfully at me: "I don't like his looks much! I'm afraid he's coming a courting, for he wears a white shirt!" (That was a rare object among the buskin-clad rancheros of the vicinity.)

I caught the spy-glass again, and gazed intently at the swiftly approaching visitor. I discerned a pair of saddle-bags, a sleek, fat horse, and a peculiar gesture of the hand revealed to me instantly the character of the new-comer, at still a great distance.

"I know who it is," I said calmly. "It's a preacher—a Methodist preacher, too!"

"Impossible!"

"It is, I tell you!" I affirmed positively. We didn't bet at our house, but we came very near it that time—and I won!

It was a Methodist preacher! He was on his circuit—not "wire grass"—but mesquite grass, and we were its outposts.

He was "only making a circle around from Goliad to San Antonio," about two hundred miles in its semi-circumference. A short ride for a Methodist preacher, without the prospect of a congregation at any one point, or even off at a considerable tangent from the circumscribed course. Alas! there was no such prospect at "Los Pintos," unless the Mexicans and mustangs could be included.

"Can't help it if I don't find many occasions to preach," he said. "It's my work, and I'm bound to make my rounds!" He proved a genial and pleasant soul, and when the hour for prayers before retiring came, he offered a fervent petition to the Giver of all good for us in our lonely and frontier home. We felt that our poor house was honored by his presence. We sent him on his journey next morning in the direction of Fort Merrill, with many thanks for his visit, and earnest wishes for his success, with a devout admiration of his fearless zeal in the cause of his Master. I honor those brave soldiers of the cross, who are courageously pursuing their course on the dangerous circuits to which their conferences

have sent them within the bounds of this very State. There are heroes on the distant prairie and mountain circuits braving untold dangers and hardships daily in our noble corps of frontier preachers. They are truly the legion of honor of Methodism.

Years afterward, in the summer of '71, a different character became our guest—a pilgrim and a stranger, weary and footsore. It was Alejo Hernandez, a converted Mexican, educated for a priest in Mexico. He talked of his youth, and the superstition and prejudice which had surrounded him, narrated thrillingly how the gleam of light fell on his darkened pathway by means of a tract—a little book. This feeble ray led him to seek the truth in the Word of God. He became converted, and turned his back upon all that opposed him in his new faith—family, friends and worldly advantages. He had boldly avowed Protestantism, and was now an exile from his native land. I became deeply interested in his story, and thoroughly convinced of its sincerity. I bade him rest and share the hospitalities of our humble home. I have watched his progress as, through the agency of the aid and sympathy extended to him by William Headen, of Methodist notoriety, at Corpus Christi, he united with the church and joined the conference. He has since been a missionary to his own people, who are extensively settled among us. He is undoubtedly a man of talent and education. Who knows but from this small beginning a wide field may be opened to the spread of the true Gospel?

Bishop Marvin found us—not here—but at Corpus Christi. Imagine what a treat that was to my poor, starved life, to have enjoyed the society in private, and to have listened to half a dozen sermons from Bishop Marvin! I have no comparison to make; my career furnishes none in its contracted limits. I trust I have still the same joy in store again. Bishop Keener, I see in his last letter, found "Joppa" in Texas, but he did not find "Los Pintos." More than aught else on earth would it have gladdened our, in many respects, desolate home to have welcomed my dear father's best friend and beloved companion in the ministry!

And now, Mr. Editor, I have one more request, and I will spare your overtaxed patience. I see by the paper that His Excellency Governor Davis, in a petition to the Secretary of War, setting forth the exposed condition of this frontier, suggests "the construction of a railroad from the nearest terminus to the Rio Grande, as the best means of affording protection." Will you be so kind as to enlighten me as to the exact locality of that *nearest terminus*? Is it an actual terminus, or a projected one? Couldn't you give us a brief outline or description of all the various railroads in Texas and their *termini*, provided none of them are going to the moon, or to the bad world? If any of them have these destinations, I am not concerned in them, for neither place could be nearest this delectable region! If railroads are to stop stealing, let us have one out here at any cost! What do you say, dear ADVOCATE, am I not right?

"A Dios" I commend you.

LOS PINTOS.

BANQUETE, Jan. 30, 1873.

The Beach Street Presbyterian church, Boston, Mass., is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. The Secretary is unable to meet the demands made for pews and sittings. Notwithstanding the extra expenses of the past year, all claims have been met and the Treasurer has something left; 183 persons have been added to the church during the year—113 on profession of faith.



### American Pulpit Thoughts.

#### Bad Preaching by Laymen.

[Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.]

I honestly believe that one chief reason for the fewness of conversions to Christ is that there is so little preaching for Christ in the daily lives of his professed disciples, and such a fearful amount of direct preaching against him. Actions speak louder than words. The bad sermons of the life are an overmatch for the best sermons on Sunday from the lips. The most faithful and eloquent preaching in the pulpit fails to win those who are disgusted and repelled by the unworthy, inconsistent conduct of those who claim to be Christ's representatives. Who supposes that, if all the Gospel proclaimed on the Sabbath was re-enforced by the eloquence of beautiful and exemplary and useful and holy lives, so few souls would be converted in our congregations?

The simple fact is that every professor of Christianity, every church-member is a preacher, whether he knows it or not. Every life is a sermon. Some church-members find their texts in the shop or the stock-market; and they preach (by their practice) that the chief end of life is to make money. They make more converts to Mammon than to Christ. Others preach the gospel of fashion and self-indulgence; and they attract more to the pleasure party and the frolic than they do to the prayer-meeting. What matters it that the eighth commandment is solemnly enforced from the pulpit on the Lord's Day, if those who represent Christ to the world are overreaching their unconverted neighbors in business during the week? For it is the combined weight of the sermons through the week that carries more influence than the one or two discourses spoken on the Sabbath. What Christians do when outside of the sanctuary influences more characters and molds more eternal destinies than what any one Christian can say when inside of the sanctuary, even though he were a Paul in eloquence. Nor would Paul himself have made any converts to the Gospel of the Cross if he had not proved to the world that "Christ liveth in me." His own heroic and holy life was one of the grandest epistles he ever produced. One great reason for the sad lack of conversions to Christ in our days is that so many of the sermons in shoes lead the wrong way.

For remember, my brother-preacher, that a Christ-like life is the mightiest human influence to attract human souls to God. The most unanswerable argument against the subtle scepticism of the day is the living Christian. Jesus commissions every one of his followers to be a winner of souls. He says: "Go, then, and preach!" Go, then, and shine! Go live like me! Bear fruit! Follow me! My grace is sufficient for you! And when our Lord bestows this spiritual gift of a likeness unto himself, he gives a higher boon and a grander power than if he had bestowed the eloquence of a seraph.

#### Apparent Inconsistencies.

[Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.]

Can a man pray one way and live another? There is no man who does not have infirmities, weaknesses, temptations. Some men seem to reach a state of perfect obedience, but not perfect in judgment; but most who reach a state which they call perfect are certainly not counted perfect by those who know them best. Many of them are conceited, spiritual prigs; they are so self-conscious, have so much self-contentment; they have no time for good will, for love, or a large beneficence. Christians have imperfections; they desire to do right, but they don't go right.

The track of a ship is not straight; if you watch closely, you will find it is

always veering from a straight line, it wriggles all the way from New York to Liverpool; it is all the time going zigzag. The helmsman is all the time steering the ship, first one way, then another, to keep it to the right course. So, if men go wrong sometimes, it is no evidence they are not Christians; they are trying to be.

Is there evidence that you are a scholar in school? The man at the top of the class is no more a scholar than the man at the bottom; the slow, dull boy is a scholar; and that is all anybody can claim. Are you in school learning of Christ? Are you striving as much as in you lies to fulfill the will of God? If so, that gives you a right to the fellowship of Christians, and the comfort and joy of religion. Your Heavenly Father watches over you. He is good, tender, forgiving. "Having loved his own, he will love them to the end." This kind of teaching is not what is thundered from some pulpits, but it is conformable to the statements of the Gospel. I mean no encouragement to the self-seeking, the wicked; but to the great brood who look, seeking for help, it gives a great deal of light and comfort. Live as Christ told you to live; do as well as you can; and for all deficits look to the Savior for forgiveness, hoping and trusting in him.

#### Honesty in Trade.

["Critic," in Chicago Pulpit.]

Too much necessity of business, or rather the urgent need of more nimbleness in the market, in order to make our profits equal to the calls of our extravagance is pickling everybody, working up anxieties and pressing our ideas of honesty lower and lower beneath the surface of our distinctively commercial life. An element of *humbug* is becoming very predominant in salesmanship. The man skilled in forcing wares upon the market, is, as a rule, a cunning artist in honesty. He knows to a nicety how much truth to tell in order to make his falsehoods believable. He has the moral faculty of changing his hue with every contact. Like the tree-toad he always resembles the thing he rests upon. And yet this craftiness in the salesman seems necessary in the intense pitch of things to which our ambitious commerce has wound us. If its effects were never anything more than the occasional thronging of commercial vultures to pick the bones of bankruptcy it would be bad enough then. But such a condition of things cannot exist without its effect upon the morals of the whole community. Now, shall the church have a voice in toning commerce into harmony with a better morality, or shall it be left to the revenges of God which are sure to come?

#### Eli and the Ark.

[Rev. Chas. E. Cheney.]

As Eli sat upon his seat of stone beside the gate of Shiloh, his soul was stirred by another feeling than mere anxiety for the Ark of God. He trembled with the fear that a wounded conscience ever wakens in the breast. Well did he know that, without his sanction, the sacred Ark never could have been taken from the Tabernacle of the congregation. He knew that he and his people had ventured on an experiment as sinful as it was desperate. For Israel had perverted the Ark from the purpose for which God had given it. It was profaned, degraded from its proper place.

But what is all this to you and me? What practical value has it for modern readers of the Bible? Do not let that question be lightly answered. Remember that whatever God uses now to reveal himself to us, should stand to the believer in the relation that the Ark stood to the Hebrew in the days of Eli. The Ark of the Covenant is that by which God has spoken to you and me.

Has that profanation no parallel in modern times? Why, brethren, never is the land shaken by a great political convulsion, but the effort is made by the one party or the other to draw the kingdom of Christ into the arena of the contest. Take such a battle as that whose roar has hardly died away since last November. It involved no great moral question. It did not touch that Kingdom which is not of this world. But on either side the aid of the pulpit was invoked. And in some cases the Ark of the Lord was carried into the field of political battle.

Take a somewhat different case. Suppose a man comes to you and says, "I want a position of political preferment; there are commercial and business interests which I am seeking to advance. I am aiming at professional distinction; and I belong to your church, I agree with you in my religious views. I claim your influence in my behalf."

What right has that man to make his religious belief and his ecclesiastical associations a mill with which to grind out his selfish purposes? What right has he to penetrate the most holy places and lay hands upon the Ark to bear it out into his battle with the world?

#### Necessity of Religion.

[Rev. Arthur Swazey, D.D.]

Life runs into life, by the same law that drops of water run together. "Take of me, if there is anything worth taking; give of yourself to me," is what human beings are saying to somebody every day and hour of their lives. So general is this necessity of spirit-exchange, that we are accustomed to think of a person who hasn't any friend, and doesn't want any friend, morally, much as we do of a man who has wealth, but no bank account, makes no investments, neither loans nor borrows, hires no labor, raises his beef and his potatoes with his own hands, makes his own wretched bed and hides his crock of gold under the hearthstone.

Now there are qualities in the soul that make it just as necessary that there should be friendship between man and God; that a man's life should run into God's life, and that he should feel that God's life runs into his life, a flow of good will and fellow interest going back and forth, a sense of nearness and pleasure when in the nearness. Otherwise, in his higher nature, that is to say, in the best of him, he is as out of place in God's world of activity and love as that curmudgeon, his hidden gold not even drawing interest, is in the commercial world. Friendship with God is not exactly like friendship between man and man. It is, however, essentially the same. Abraham is called a "friend of God." Christ called his disciples "my friends." Friendship with God is religion. There is a closer relation between human beings, under the figure of which a right man's relations to God are set forth.

#### Man, God's Temple.

[Rev. Wm. Aloin Bartlett.]

The Scriptures derive much of their illustrative force from Solomon's temple, and yet they are statements of a higher reality. While Nature and human art afforded their cream gifts for the material of the material temple, yet who will compare the cedars of Lebanon with the upright human form, or the marble of the mountains with the fleshy walls that contain the mind, or the gold of Parvaim with the blood that flings its crimson life through all? And as for cunning mechanicism, can Hiram, King of Tyre, put the dust of the earth into the mould of Deity? Can he articulate the points and string the tendons and surcharge the muscles? Is the tapestry of the temple as finely wrought as the cuticle of the body? Is the molten sea as perfect a reflector as

the placid mind? Is the Holy of Holies, brooded by cherubic wings and lighted by the Shekinah and tenanted by the stone law, as consecrated a spot for the revelation of God's glory as the soul of man? Is the porch of that temple as high as the aspirations of the heart? Are Jachin and Boaz, girded with gold, as strong pillars of protection as reason and conscience? Was sound of hammer ever heard upon these walls? Does not God come to his children and perform the rite of dedication and bring all his angel choristers? Do the combined Jewish nation sound a louder minstrelsy of Hosanna, or weave a more harmonious anthem of rejoicing than that delight with which a pardoned sinner sings in the recesses of his redeemed nature the new song, in whose joy, and as an answering echo, the very angels in light do join?

Surely, the glory of the second temple is greater than the first. "For in Christ dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." Not a dim flicker of the revealed light. In the believer God has set up the conscious presence of the Holy Ghost.

CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.—What, then, is liberty? It is the condition of men who understand the laws which surround them and govern them completely and surely, and who submit to those laws. It is the condition of submission and obedience to all the laws which God has laid upon men. You cannot make anything else out of it. It is submission with cheerful spontaneity in regard to God's primary constituent laws in society and in the material world. A man who knows what these laws are, and respects them, and heartily and fully obeys them, is free; and every time a man, from ignorance or indisposition, fails to obey one of these laws, he becomes a slave of that law. No man is free who does not ride laws. No man is free whom laws ride. Is your life, Christian, every day infolded in a large, clear, singing liberty? Do your children look upon you as being better, happier, richer, in every way more a man than others who are not Christians? Is that the impression which is entertained about you by your neighbors?

MANNERS.—Your man of perfect manners may be a wolf in sheep's clothing, and he may be a true man with a disposition to cultivate the suavities, but you will need experience to determine which, whereas the man who does not seem to make a special study of outward politeness, who has that impulsive heart-strongness that never stands upon manner or ceremony, but comes out with the rough truth at sight, is trusted even if not admired. Will it not be an era of sense when men and women shall seek the confidence and esteem, rather than the admiration, of their fellow mortals? The aim of a correct life is not to hide its faults, but to overcome them.

USE OF BONDAGE.—When Rubinstein first began to play, he played with awkward, hesitating movements, thinking of each separate note as he struck the keys. There was a great sweating time between the beginning and that period in which his hand was subdued to his musical will, so that the instrument was at his command, and he walked the high places of the earth, and outsang the birds, yea, and was friend to the mighty sounds of thunder and of storm. All this skill came to him through bondage—that is, practice—hard work. Out of work comes leisure, and out of bondage liberty.

Humility is not a sentiment alone, but a method of life. It is a disposition to bestow the whole of one's life and power in such a way that it shall redound to the advantages of humanity.



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 19, 1873.

### LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

A PRESS of matter compels us to lay over a few communications and obituaries for our next issue.

THE communication from Brother W. L. Ridout, on fifth page, very vividly narrates a not uncommon experience in the life of our frontier preachers. He certainly requires a high order of courage to fill appointments in such a locality.

WE are indebted to J. E. Mason, book-seller, for a copy of *Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag*, second series, by Louisa M. Alcott. This is a capital work by the authoress of "*Little Women*," and is published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston, in their usual unexceptionable style.

OUR table is favored this week with the first number of the *American Protestant*, published at St. Louis; a monthly magazine of choice literature selected from old and new authors. "Rome, the foe of civil and religious liberty," seems to be its motto, and suggests the character of its articles.

G. A. CUTLER, editor of the *Red River Journal*, published at Denison City, has been visiting the coast in the interest of his paper. He represents Denison as rapidly assuming huge business proportions, with every inclination, on the part of its merchants, to favor Galveston with their trade if proper inducements are held out.

OUR FAIR CORRESPONDENT, "Los Pintos," presents the readers of the *ADVOCATE* with an interesting sketch of ranch life in Western Texas. To subscribers out of the State it will prove especially unique, presenting, as it does, so different a mode of life when compared with anything found in older and longer settled communities. We gladly welcome our new contributor, and trust to receive many similar sketches from her facile pen. Her comments upon the varied character of articles appearing in the *ADVOCATE* affords us proof that efforts to furnish an intellectual treat, through the columns of a religious weekly, are especially appreciated by our isolated readers.

WE take great pleasure in noting the arrival in Galveston of Mr. Edward King and Mr. J. W. Champney, representatives of the popular *Scribner's Monthly*, whose pens and pencils are to make Texas and her scenery familiar to the outside world. Nearly a year ago we called the attention of Northern publishers to the unsurpassed natural scenery to be found here, affording magnificent views at a tenth of the expense attending a trip to the famed Yellowstone or Yosemite region, and we are glad to know that the hint is to be acted upon. The gentlemen mentioned above will soon leave us for their tour through the State, and we bespeak for them the gentle courtesies our people know so well how to extend.

### THE COMING PEOPLES.

A few days before we left Galveston for our present trip, we received a letter from one of the patrons of the *ADVOCATE*, entering an earnest complaint against it, on the ground that it "encouraged immigration." "History informs us," said our correspondent, "that the introduction of foreign population has been the cause of the downfall of many of the empires of ancient times;" and Rome, overrun and ruined by hordes of Northern barbarians, was indicated as an illustration of the evils of immigration. We confess that if we thought our land was in the condition of that ancient empire, we should be afraid of speedy dissolution, whether the swarms of barbarians invaded our borders or stayed at home; and if we classed the coming immigrants with the Huns and Goths who invaded Rome in the hour of her decay, and hastened with the sword the ruin which the corruption of her government and the imbecility of her people had already wrought, we would certainly be alarmed. Yet, while we believe our country is so bad that it needs the Gospel sadly, we have large faith in the intelligence and religion of our people; and at the same time we are satisfied that a large portion of the immigrants who are coming are fully as good as many of the people we already find in the land.

### THE LAND NEEDS THEM.

As the cars, the other day, bore us swiftly through the counties lying between Galveston and Dallas—over the broad prairies of the coast, at present occupied principally by the stock-raisers, but one of these days to be dotted with plantations, and adding the produce of the farmer to the wealth of the herdsman; and then on through the broad belt of timbered land, traced with the deep river valleys, or rich bottoms along the creeks, and interspersed with prairies and rich hammock, which will be turned, ere long, into productive fields; and then again swept across the broader prairies of Limestone, Navarro, Ellis and Dallas counties—we felt that there was certainly ample room for the hundreds of thousands of people who are coming to our borders from sister States or distant lands. One feels as he passes over counties of land exuberant in its fertility, and sees, as far as the eye can reach, in every direction the undulations of these rich prairies, broken only by the lines of timber which fringe the streams, that the land is only waiting for inhabitants; its fertility needs only the presence of intelligent industry to emancipate it from the bondage of nature and call forth its rich offerings to bless our race. "These prairies lack nothing but timber," said one traveler, who was looking for a home in our State. "No," said another, "it needs only people. When they come, they will soon find means to supply that want." The latter speaker was nearer the truth than the former. With the means of transportation the railroads are affording, this want will be provided for. The vast pineries of Eastern Texas will be penetrated by railroad lines, and its saw-mills will send out to these immense prairies the material with which

all their broad acres can be inclosed. The land needs men to till these fields and to develop the other resources of this favored country.

### THE CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION.

Apart, however, from these considerations, this question has in it elements of vital importance to the Christian. The objection of our correspondent to immigration finds utterance in another shape. "I am glad," said a friend the other day, "to see immigrants coming, but am sorry to see the off-scouring of Europe poured in upon us. They are coming with their infidelity and Catholicism, and these I dread."

Yes, they are coming—of that one thing we may be confident. They are coming, and what is the part of wisdom with us? First, it is to see to it that, instead of the best element of this foreign population being turned aside into other States while we only obtain the refuse, to secure, if possible, the best. We cannot arrest the stream of emigration that is pouring out from those crowded kingdoms of Europe, for they have not only heard of our goodly land, but they are wearied with the hopeless life they are leading, which is all their own land can offer; but we can act wisely, and, by proper means, attract to our shores those who will swell our productions by their honest industry, and not depreciate our morality and religion by the aggregate of their ignorance and vices. Still, with all our efforts to secure the best, many of the worst will come. What then? The answer is plain: Our Christianity and Protestantism must gird itself for this new work which the providence of God is opening at our doors. Failing to obey the behests of the Master respecting the extension of his kingdom among all people, he is bringing them to our doors, and instead of recoiling from the task, it is our duty to arouse ourselves from lethargy and occupy the field which is fast opening at home.

"The off-scouring of other lands!" What are they? God's creatures!—the subjects of redeeming love as unquestionably as those born and reared beneath the Christianizing influences of our happy land. Under the evils of their native country, the influence of a corrupt religion, or the blighting breath of rationalism, and the oppressions which have been their only heritage from their ancestry, multitudes may be ignorant and irreligious. Is it not a mercy that God, who looks on all men alike, has beheld with pity their woes, has opened a path for them across the ocean and provided for them a refuge in our prosperous land? Is it not a higher mercy when he beheld them, dwarfed in their moral natures, turning from Christ because his religion had been corrupted by an unfaithful church, that he is giving them access to these lands, where they may hear the Gospel in its purity, and where their moral and religious natures, long cramped and chilled by the Christless influences of other lands, may develop into new life under the hallowed teachings of an open Bible?

We have but little sympathy for that morbid sensibility that shrinks with horror from the sight of human

suffering and yet makes no effort or sacrifice to relieve the sufferer; and that zeal for Protestantism and religion which simply recoils from contact with these errors, and is unwilling to encounter them in the earnest and holy endeavor to heal their wounds, is a zeal of a very sickly sort. Our religion must be toned up to a healthier vigor and attain a manlier growth. Our Christianity must expand itself until it embraces a broader field than our own personal salvation and the religious welfare of our own town or community. Our conceptions of our obligations must take in the fact that this Christian land is not the sole heritage of its first occupants, but that God planted them here to prepare the way of the Gospel, that the multitudes of the nations might come in.

We have no fear of the result. With the Bible; with an untrammelled pulpit; with a church waking up to a full conception of its high obligations, we have no dread respecting that conflict with infidelity and a false religion which the introduction of a foreign element may impose upon us. We are preparing to send our missionaries into their territory to assail their errors in their strongholds, and surely we can sustain their feeble assaults in our own land. Possibly we need something to break up the inertia of the church and make the Christian people in these lands feel that there is something for them to do. If, when the ignorant and the sinful cross our path, we are willing to turn them back into the darkness to die, we need a great deal more religion, or a religion of a nobler type.

WE extract the following complimentary notice of the Rev. A. G. Stacy, A. M., from a communication in the *Nashville Advocate*. It is from the pen of Bro. C. P. Jones:

I would say, for the information of his new friends in Texas, that they have gained a good preacher, a fine pastor, and a superior teacher, a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word; and, above all, a very devoted man—nay, one of the very best of men. He filled some of our first stations, and was presiding elder of the Lexington district last year. I regret his departure from among us. He was faithful as a pastor, kind and forbearing as a brother, firm but conservative as an executive officer. I trust the Southern hearts of the brethren, clerical and lay, will give him a warm reception, and duly appreciate him.

A Presbyterian clergyman has opened in New York a "Ministerial and Ecclesiastical Bureau of Information for Unemployed ministers and Vacant Congregations of the Presbyterian Churches," the design of which is to bring together, in a manner which shall respect the very proper delicacy of all parties, ministers without charge, and churches without ministers. It is estimated that there are in the Presbyterian denomination 1156 unemployed ministers, and 1174 vacant congregations—*Christian Era*.

Rev. William C. Clark has been expelled from the New York Conference of the Methodist (not Episcopal) church, for carrying on a lottery, ostensibly for the benefit of a mission house and free reading-room. He continues to serve a church of his own in Brooklyn, apparently successfully.



## HAPPINESS.

A great thinker has said: "It is not what we *have*, but what we *are*, that makes us blest." Ignorance of this truth, or the disbelief of it, is one of the chief causes of man's disappointments and woes. Instead of improving *ourselves*, we are ever striving to improve our *circumstances*, and think if we can achieve certain results that we shall secure the coveted boon of happiness. The great majority, seeing that money can be converted into various comforts and luxuries, seek money as the chief good—the panacea for human ills. But the mind is not foddered on such coarse food; it hungers at the table of material bounty, and its thirst cannot be quenched with mocha or madeira. Marble, silver and cedar cannot home the soul; purple and fine linen cannot clothe the immortal mind: if it have nothing more, in nakedness it shivers, unprotected from the blast.

Professional success is the grand aspiration with unnumbered thousands. Suppose they become famous and important, what are they but the slaves of multitudes? And how do many and exhausting labors make us blest? Others dream of happiness in the mazes and whirls of pleasure; to shine in splendid robes, to lead the fashion, to be the theme of praise and the object of admiration—these they vainly think are bliss. Some suppose if they can attain to, and stand on, the high and shining places of power; if they dispense the patronage of power, and give direction to the public events of their time, that these consummations will make them blest.

Others would roam through distant lands and gaze on famous cities and famous ruins, and on fields renowned, where valor fought and won immortal fame, as if happiness any better grew in famous than humbler soil. Alas! amid pleasures and palaces we may roam, but we cannot fly from ourselves; we carry with us our anxious, our troubled, our longing hearts.

Is it not strange that we cannot see that we must be blest in our own hearts if ever blest at all? What is it to the unhappy man, on whose body the cureless and wasting cancer forever preys, that he is wrapped about with silken robes and glitters with diamonds and shines with gold? And what to the man who carries within a heart full of doubt, full of fear, and full of anxious cares, that he is "Pavilion'd in splendor And girded with praise?" Myself am happiness, or no. The Wisdom Divine pronounces no blessing on our circumstances, whether of wealth, station, learning or fame, but rather upon the humble, the merciful, the peaceful, and the pure. Stop, then, the mad, the absorbing, but vain, pursuit of happiness in the possession of outward things. Seek a mind in harmony with God, in harmony with itself; seek a heart from sin set free, a heart trusting, loving, and hopefully waiting on the Lord, and you shall joyfully find that happiness shall, as a fountain, flow perennial from its inner source.

MR. GEO. SMITH, the decipherer of the Assyrian inscriptions, has left England for Asia, with the purpose of making excavations at Nineveh.

## CINCINNATI--WHISKY.

Cincinnati, because so many thousands of hogs are annually slaughtered and packed there, has been called Porkopolis, but we think her claims to be called Whiskyopolis is equally strong. She has a most unenviable notoriety as a manufactress of whisky, good, bad and worse. We have seen the card of one of her famous whisky princes. He tells, with an air of exulting triumph, that his city produces annually more than 11,000,000 gallons of proof whisky, making more than 300,000 barrels of *such* as they sell—about 1000 barrels for each day in the year, excepting Sabbaths. Somebody has said there are fifty fights in each barrel of whisky, but suppose we make the large reduction of forty-five on each barrel, and allow only five fights to a barrel; this gives us the large number of 1,500,000 fights as the annual contribution of Cincinnati towards the quarrels and conflicts of social and domestic life. Let us analyze these 1,500,000 fights, and what is the residuum? Black eyes, battered faces, fractured ribs, and dislocated fingers; these are the mildest results. Next we have the insulted and brutally beaten wives of the unhappy victims of these Cincinnati whisky princes. Next we have cruel and ferocious murders, prompted by the brain-firing demon, with a sad list of widows and beggar orphans. We have the costly criminal trials, the jail and the gibbet, and the ineffaceable brand of shame. Then comes the idleness, the loss of labor and livelihood; then the bad debts, the expensive litigations, and the heavy losses that must fall upon honest industry. Then comes the long list of paupers, and the almshouses and asylums that tax virtue's toil; then a long list of loathsome and wasting diseases, the maniac, the madhouse, the suicide, the grave, and—eternity must tell its own dread stories.

Look into the barrels, analyze the whisky, see the fusil oil, a most irritating poison, the strychnine, and the strong infusion of lye that eats up the coats of the stomach. See in the bottom of the barrel the old and well-soaked plugs of tobacco to stupefy, and the masses of cayenne pepper to make the whisky fiery to the dulled sensibilities of the bloated sot. Such are some of the ingredients of this salubrious tonic.

Cincinnati whisky manufacturers boast of their production, and grow rich. Alas! what millions bled that Caesar might be great! Alas! what crime, what woe, and what ruin, that these remorseless men may be rich! Their strength is more fatal than the writhing crush of the anaconda; their breath is more malarious than the bohun upas tree; more fatal than the simoom of the deserts of the East.

THE first Congregational church of Chicago, costing nearly two hundred thousand dollars, was burned to the ground recently. It was one of the largest and most complete structures in the West. The audience-room was very unique. It was square, with galleries, amphitheatre style on four sides, bringing the minister in the very centre of his congregation.

## OUR WORK AT DALLAS.

We were glad to note, on our recent visit to Dallas, that, while the citizens have displayed remarkable foresight and enterprise in the development of the material prosperity of their city, they place a proper estimate upon education and Christianity.

The Dallas Female College is a handsome and substantial rock building, capable of accommodating a school of first-class proportions. This institution is under the patronage of the Trinity Conference, and is under the presidency of Professor W. H. Scales, who has long been accepted as one of the ablest and most successful educators in the South. He has associated with him a superior corps of assistants, and, with a patronage of over a hundred and twenty-five scholars, is sustaining all the various departments of the college. At no period of the history of our country and the church has the importance of Christian education pressed so directly on the Christian world as at the present day. Such institutions as the Dallas Female College have a field of usefulness to occupy, the value of which it is difficult to estimate.

Dallas has supplied itself liberally with church-buildings; yet, from indications which met our attention at the Methodist church on Sabbath, our people must soon prepare to enlarge their borders. We have a handsome frame-building, some 35x55 feet in size, and on both morning and night it was crowded to its full capacity. We learned that this was the case every Sunday, and that the question of a new building, of such ample proportions that it may meet the increasing demands of the church, is now one of the questions of church interest among our people here. Rev. R. W. Thompson, the pastor, is now completing his fourth year, and under his pastorate the church has evidently prospered largely. A most excellent Sunday-school is in operation, which is one of the best evidences of the vitality of a church; while the large and appreciative congregations who listen to his ministrations show the growing interest of the community in religion. We may add that the singing of the Dallas choir was delightful. They not only sing well, but they sing heartily. We could feel its influence in the pulpit, and felt that it sustained us while preaching the Word of Life to the people.

We were glad while in Dallas to meet Bro. L. P. Lively, formerly of Marshall district, East Texas Conference, now living and at work in the Trinity Conference. We were glad to learn that his health has been to a large degree restored; and, judging from the able and forcible sermon we listened to from his lips on Sabbath morning, the church will gain from him much service in years to come.

THE January report from the Department of Agriculture is at hand, but we have as yet had no opportunity of glancing at its contents. Its appearance reminds us that some \$75,000 worth of seeds are undergoing their annual distribution, and we trust Texas will receive her fair proportion. We shall take pleasure in assisting the process in this direction.

THE SAD NEWS of the burning of the Direct Navigation Company's steamer, Henry A. Jones, C. Blakeman, master, which occurred some two or three miles above Red Fish bar, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., was brought to this city by the steamer Charles Fowler, which also brought down the rescued from the wreck of the unfortunate boat. The steamer Charles Fowler, Capt. Christian, was on her way down from Houston. The flames from the Jones was discovered when the Fowler was twenty miles above. Capt. Christian, detecting the cause of the lurid gleam east over the waters of the bay, crowded his steamer to her utmost capacity to reach the burning vessel. The Fowler made the distance of over twenty miles in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, but was only in time to rescue two men from the wheel of the Jones, and pick up the keeper of the light-house, who had rescued one man from the water with his skill.

Of the immediate cause of the fire there is no satisfactory information. Mr. Murphy, the engineer on duty, is among the lost, and all is conjecture as to the origin of the disaster. The probability is that the fire wall gave way, and that the report heard by the assistant pilot was caused by the falling brick. It is certain that the whole vessel and cargo was in flames within five minutes after the first alarm was given.

The names and occupations of those known to be lost are as follows: *Officers*—Capt. J. J. Price, first clerk; James Hogan, second clerk; William Murphy, first engineer; Peter Peterson, cooper. *Deck hands*—John Cummings, D. Turner, John Callahan, Christopher Shelby, James Brown, William Hughes, H. H. Arity, Wm. Brady, Tom Hourigan, white; Charlie and Bob. Giles, firemen; Wm. McGuire, first cook; Wm. Bishop, second cook. One boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin boy; Alex. Botts, cabin boy; and two stokers, names unknown, all colored.

We omitted to acknowledge the receipt last week of a new paper, the *Southern Patriot*, published at Mount Pleasant, Texas, R. H. Haynes and H. B. Haynes, editors. Its editorial columns display ability. We wish it a prosperous career. It says: "This new year dawns upon us inaugurating a new era. We in this matter simply bow to the great public, ask their indulgence, sympathy and patronage. We launch our little bark, and promise to do our best."

VERY SPECIAL.—Many preachers whose postoffices have been changed have furnished us no notice of the fact, and in the absence of instructions from any source, we are sending their paper to their former address. Will the presiding elders please attend to this matter, and send us the present address of each preacher in the bounds of their respective districts. By so doing, they will render the office very important service.

It has been recently ascertained, by careful inspection of the police, that there are one hundred and ten public gambling dens in New York city.



## The Sunday-School.

### Need of the Spirit.

In Sunday-school work, in Sunday-school literature, in all that pertains to Sunday-schools, care should be taken that in urging one necessity, another should not be overlooked. Great stress is laid—and rightly so—by speakers and writers upon the study of the Word of God. Teachers are exhorted, scholars are stimulated, helps are afforded, and inducements held out in the way of lesson papers, black-board exercises, weekly explanations, etc., etc., to make the study of the Word more efficient and more complete. Against all this we have no word to object; indeed we urge a closer and more comprehensive study of the Word; but I have feared there was a growing neglect in the Sunday-school movement, of the Holy Spirit's work, and of the necessity of his efficient agency in the conversion of souls.

The Word alone will not change the heart, as is proved by the fact that many have studied it and made themselves familiar with it only to be hardened by it. Rational arguments indeed will convince the understanding, and the descriptions and appeals of eloquence will move the affections, but the heart, even the Word of God does not change, without the direct agency of the Holy Spirit. When we speak of the Word of God as absolutely necessary to the salvation of any sinner—as it really is—let us remember, too, that it is only *one* of the means, the success of which in changing the heart is owing to a power that works unseen—the direct influence of the Holy Spirit.

The Gospel did not win great success until the Spirit was poured out on the day of Pentecost; and it was owing to the same efficient agency, in connection with the Gospel, that many thousands were afterward induced to embrace Christianity. Thus ever since, and thus now, it is the Spirit's direct agency in connection with the Word, that the mind and heart are savingly enlightened. This is the true account of every conversion to God. The change is secretly effected by the Spirit of God concurring with the Word. God has put his Word in our hands and says: "Search the Scriptures," and he has promised to give his Holy Spirit to those who ask him; and in reference to this Christ says: "Ask, and ye shall receive."

If we are Christians we became so through the agency of the Holy Spirit upon our minds and hearts. If our Christian life is maintained, it is through the constant, efficient aid and influence of the same Spirit purifying our hearts, elevating our affections, and directing our thoughts and words and actions. In order to prepare for work, and to make our work successful, in the Sabbath-school, we need the constant aid of the Holy Spirit. Without his influence, our teaching is in vain, and no soul is savingly enlightened. Let us seek his constant aid and guidance, and take care lest we grieve him by cold neglect.—*Sunday-School Times.*

### Spiritual Preparation.

Every teacher who is to be successful will need teaching himself, and teaching must be divine. The question is often asked, "Why is it there are not more conversions among our scholars?" May we not reply, "Because there is not enough spiritual preparation among our teachers?" When we read the biographies of those on whose work the divine blessing has very manifestly rested, we always find they were men and women of prayer. A ministry of prayer is a ministry of power. It was the same with the Apostles; and it has been so with all eminent servants of God, in every age.

And thus must it be with us, if any

true fruit is to follow our exertions. We must get our minds stirred up by the thought, that we have to deal with precious souls for whom Christ died. We must feel that to impart merely secular instruction is to desecrate God's day, and fall infinitely short of the duty of our office. We must come up with faith to believe that God is working with us, and by us; and our prayerful effort must be to win our scholars to Christ. Now does not all this imply diligent spiritual preparation? Does it not tell us that we must often be on our knees?

Let me, then, urge you to the discharge of this duty. Your own souls demand it; your class requires it. In your private reading be diligent and pains-taking. Read for a purpose—even that you may grow in the knowledge of divine things, and be better qualified to instruct others. Be constant in your attendance on the ordinances of God's house; first that you may enjoy communion with him yourself; and secondly, that by your example you may influence the children of your class. Be regularly at the Lord's table; every Sabbath-school teacher should be a communicant. Where is love to Christ, if we neglect so plain a command as "This do in remembrance of me?" Thus seeking strength and wisdom from Him who can alone give them to us, we may look for success in our work. "Prayer and pains can do anything," said Eliot, the missionary; without them, whatever be our talent, we shall accomplish nothing. The secret of success, rest assured, is diligent spiritual preparation.

### The Successful Superintendent.

1. He was a man of prayer. He prayed much in secret, and God did reward him openly. When he prayed in his school his prayers were short and earnest. The children loved his prayers—they could understand them, they listened to them—he prayed for them.

2. He was instructive. He loved God's Word and studied it. He was conversant with the standard works of the church. So thoroughly was his school instructed in divine things that it was said of the young converts there, "They were born two years old."

3. He was full of energy. He would visit a deserted neighborhood, procure a place to hold a school, and then, in strong reliance upon God, would begin his work. He would walk miles every Sabbath to attend his school. Seeing a visitor in school one morning, he asked her if she would like to teach. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "There's a bench you can have, then." "But where are the scholars?" "Go out and find them." Thus the school grew and flourished.

4. His aim was to glorify God and save souls. Everything tended to this; nothing was tolerated that interfered with it. His Sabbath-school exhibitions were directed to this end. They were pre-eminently religious, full of the sweet spirit of piety and of love, brimming full of religious truth, and full of facts calculated to make a child fall in love with Jesus.

5. He was never dry. Such a man could not be dry. He had too much real feeling for that. His soul was filled up fresh every day with precious truth and holy love; and whenever he addressed his school, teachers and scholars felt he loved them, and felt too that they must love Jesus.

6. He succeeded. It was no wonder. The wonder would have been if he had not. His schools flourished. Churches sprang out of them. Teachers and scholars were converted; some were called into the ministry.

He stood by the bedside of some as they, with joyous smiles, welcomed death. He has joined them in glory. The harvest-field is still white. God give us more laborers!—*S. S. Journal.*

### Justice to Children.

My feelings are all wounded and sore, and that not because any one has given me an unkind word or look. I only saw, a few moments ago, both of them given to a bright-looking boy, as I walked along the street. His father, so he seemed to me to be, was handing something from a cart on which he was standing, and, just as I passed, with an ugly look, and a smarting word, struck the boy, a fine fellow of about fourteen years of age, with a coil of rope which was in his hand. I do not know what occasioned it; I saw simply the angry look on the father's face, and the surprised, half-angry, half-grieved, and, as he caught my eye, the half-ashamed look of the boy. The blow given was very little, but the tone and the words were very much. I was sure that then and there that father had laid away in store in his son's memory something very sad and bitter. The sense of injustice and wrong done him—so I imagined I saw on his countenance—will live there perhaps many a year to come.

I may be all wrong about this particular case, but it has suggested what I think of often, and what I wish those who have boys and girls would think of more—being *just* with them. Every child has more or less a keen sense of justice within him. He may not be able to tell you about it, but he knows. A boy will take a *deserved* punishment calmly, and will cherish no resentment afterward, while he will never cease to remember with anger one which he did not merit. He will forget the greater and severer punishment, while a very slight one will live in vivid recollection for ever.

I sat lately with an old friend, and we happened to be talking about the training of boys, and the difficulties that fathers have in doing exactly the right thing with them. He spoke of his father, whom I had known so well and honored so much as to make it proper for him to say what he did. That father, long ago gone to heaven, was a man of more than ordinary nobility and excellence of Christian character, and had reared a large family of sons to usefulness and honor. What effected me deeply, and impressed me profoundly, was this—that when this son, now passed middle life, spoke of the family training, one incident seemed to separate itself from all the rest, and stand out in sharp definition; and, sadly enough, that only one incident was painful. A thousand others, in his boyhood history, as it connected itself with his father, had passed way—this was abiding still. After all, it was a little thing, only this—his sister and he had a childish quarrel. She ran away to her mother, and falsely accused him of striking her a blow. When the father came in, the case was reported to him, with only the sister's version. His father, refusing to listen to anything he had to say, though backed by the testimony of a cousin who stood by his side and witnessed to his innocence, hastily and angrily administered a castigation. As my friend told the story, his face flushed and his eyes kindled, and he said, "Even now, after nearly fifty years, I cannot think of it without my whole soul being nerved with indignation."

It was very sad and painful, for I loved, as he did, and revered his father. How, I thought, a sudden and inconsiderate act of injustice will live in memory and blot the fairest record, and cloud the brightest scenes of the past! What would we not have given could that long past scene be withdrawn from memory. But it stands.

The next time a sudden gust of anger at your boy blows over your spirit, and you are about to punish him—pause. Be sure that you are *just*. If you are not, beware. One brief minute,

one hasty act, may hide as with a black cloud a thousand kindly things you have done. The blow which you give on the impulse of the moment, and because you are angry, may seem but little, and you may never think of it again, but it may make a vivid and bitter memory in your child's future; it may leave not a momentary mark behind on the flesh, but it shall make a wound in the soul which the years shall only heal, while the scar remains to grow red half a century to come.—*Christian Weekly.*

### Sunday-Schools Among Scandinavians.

Rev. W. N. Gundersen, missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Minnesota, writes to the Sunday-school of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, in New York, as follows:

For twenty months I have been most mysteriously led; but since my first Sunday in this State, when I tried to gather a Sunday-school in a rail-car, till a month ago, when I held a large Sunday-school mass-meeting at the same place, I have not had a doubt that the Lord would open the field for me. Many thousand of my countrymen are flocking to this beautiful State, and living without a church and without a knowledge of the English language.

My first school has been blessed with eleven conversions. Meeting a little Norwegian girl, whose mother was sick and her father intemperate, I gave her a Bible for their destitute home. With bright smiles and sparkling eyes she desired to be shown where she might find the words, "The Lord is my Shepherd." As we parted I heard her singing the beautiful Norwegian hymn, "O Lord, Thou art my Castle." At another place a little Norwegian boy, whose father was frozen to death on the prairie, last winter, said to me: "I have no other friend but Jesus."

I have traveled through six counties and found four thousand settled farmers of my people. Everywhere interest in my work is manifested. I have visited sixty-two families where the pious mother waited at the throne of grace, presenting her husband and children at the mercy-seat, while the infidel father is squandering the means earned by hardy toil. Ignorance of the Sunday-school prevails. A little Norwegian girl asked, "Do they teach Christ in the Sunday-school?"

These children are most numerous. Their parents have not imbibed modern heresies respecting the commandment, "Increase and multiply." (A recently arrived Swede family has fourteen children.) They are also interesting. The American Sunday-school Union desires the means of educating them to be good citizens and true Christians.

VOICES OF GRACE.—It is marvelous and beautiful to observe how various are the voices of free grace. "I am thirsty," says one. "Come to the waters," she cries.

"I am hungry," says another. "Then eat ye that which is good," she says, "and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

"But I am poor, and have nothing to buy with." "Come buy wine and milk without money and without price."

"We are weary," sigh the laborers in the sun-beaten fields. "Come unto me," breaths her answer, like a breeze from the waters, "and I will give you rest."

"Cast thy burdens on the Lord, and he will sustain thee," she whispers to the pilgrim ready to faint on the highway.

"Behold the fountain," she cries to the guilty; "the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness."



**Boys and Girls.**

**The Counterfeit Shilling.**

A boy named Charlie Harris, in a country town in England, had a counterfeit shilling given to him, one day, by his cousin, Thomas Downs, who was a clerk in a store. It looked so much like a good shilling, that hardly one person in a hundred would have noticed that it was not a good one. In coming home from school the next day, Charlie showed the shilling to some of his companions. They asked him why he didn't pass it? He said he would not do that, because it was not right. The boys laughed at this, and asked him to come to old Dame Jones' little shop, at the corner of the lane, and spend the shilling in nuts and candy. "You may be sure the Dame will never notice it," said Harry Morgan, the biggest boy in the company, "for she can't see very well, and then you can treat us all round, and that will be jolly."

Charles' conscience told him that this would be very wrong, and he said he couldn't do it. But the boys all got round him and pressed him so much, that at last he yielded and did it. His conscience troubled him dreadfully when he came to the shop. He hesitated; but the boys urged him on, and he went in and passed off the counterfeit shilling for a good one. The boys thought it was nice fun. They enjoyed the treat very much. But Charlie didn't enjoy it at all. He could think of nothing but the mean, wicked thing he had done. When he went to bed at night he couldn't sleep. It seemed as if there was a thorn in his pillow that drove sleep away.

The next day, when he went to school, Harry Morgan met him and asked him to do his sums for him. "I can't stop now," said Charlie. "But you've got to," cried Harry, "if you don't I'll tell of your passing counterfeit money, and then you'll have to go to jail." Poor Charlie was terribly frightened. How he wished he had never seen that counterfeit shilling. He felt that it was very hard for the boys who had urged him to do wrong, now to turn round on him in this way. But he saw how entirely he was in their power.

During recess there was a quarrel among the boys. One of them who felt angry with Charlie said, "Pooh! a fellow that will cheat a poor old woman will do anything." This was almost more than Charlie could bear. But what was he to do.

On his way home in the afternoon, he suddenly met his cousin, Thomas Downs, who gave him the shilling. "Hallo, Charlie," said Thomas, "let's see that shilling I gave you."

"Haven't got it," said Charlie, turning quickly away. "Stop; did you lose it, or give it away?" "No," said Charlie. "Well, where is it? You haven't spent it, have you?" It was on the end of his tongue to say "No." But Charlie never lied, and great as the temptation was, he wouldn't do it now. "Oh," he cried, almost choked with grief and shame "what did you give me that counterfeit piece for? It has been a dreadful temptation to me. I have passed it and what shall I do?" and the poor boy looked perfectly wretched. His cousin was surprised and sorry. He took him quietly by the hand, and walked down a lane where they could talk by themselves. Charlie told his cousin all about it, and asked what he was to do. Thomas told him there was but one thing for him to do, and that was to carry a real shilling to the old woman in the place of the counterfeit and own what he had done.

"Couldn't I go and put it under the shop door," said Charlie, "it will be just the same; she'll get it, and not lose by the counterfeit."

"Just as well for her," said his cousin,

"but not as well for you, Charlie. You know you have done wrong. If you are really sorry, make clean work of it. Now, go like a man; be honest about it. You have injured your conscience by doing wrong; you must heal it by doing right. Here, take this shilling; I give it you for my share in your trouble. It will teach me a lesson about putting temptation in the way of my friends. Go down to the woman; own it all; ask her to forgive you, and give her the good shilling in place of the bad one."

Charlie did so. When he got the counterfeit shilling he went down to the shore and threw it into the sea. Then he felt a great load lifted off from him, and said to himself: "Now I'm free again. I am not afraid of anybody now."

And this shows us how we are to get relief from the trouble when we have injured our consciences by doing wrong to those about us.—*Exchange.*

**Politeness that Paid.**

"Commercial, Mail and German News!" shouted a ragged little fellow one afternoon lately, as he rushed through a street-car in which we had just taken a seat. "Commercial, sir?" said he turning toward us, and planting a horribly muddy bare foot flat upon our newly-polished boots. We felt provoked, and raised a hand to push the boy off, but he was too quick for us. Starting back he bowed politely, and in the blandest possible manner said, "Please excuse me, sir. I'm really very sorry; I couldn't help it—that big gent shoved me. Tell us where your office is, boss. I blacken mornings—call and shine 'em up for nothin', sir." We were so much pleased and struck with this display of ready politeness, and, despite the dirt, his pleasant, honest face, that we gave him a card, and told him to call next morning, as he wished. On the following morning a strange boy entered our office with a blacking-box slung over his shoulder and a card in his hand. Said he, eyeing our boots, "Be you the gent as give 'Tinsey' this ere card?" "Who is Tinsey?" we asked. "The fellow that slobbered yer boots in the car last night. His mother's awful sick, and he's got to stay and mind his little sister. He says he's sorry he couldn't come and give ye's a shine himself; but 'Tinsey' and we often go whacks, and I'll shine 'em for you just the same, free-gratis-for-nothing." This helped to confirm the good opinion we had formed of the newsboy, and so we asked the boot-black to tell "Tinsey," as he called him, that when it was convenient for him, we should be pleased to have him call. Two or three days afterward "Tinsey" called, ragged and barefooted as before. He told us that his father had been dead two years; that his mother and two sisters were very poor, living in a rear basement in Goerck street, and he himself lived at the Boys' Lodging House on Rivington street, paying five cents each for his supper, bed and breakfast. His earnings averaged from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, and most of it went to support his mother, who was very sickly, and only made a few cents occasionally peddling tinware. This fact accounts for the cognomen "Tinsey," by which the boy was known. Considerably improved in appearance, we dismissed the boy, saying that we should call and see his mother, and make inquiry regarding him at his lodging-house, and if reports were favorable we might give him work in our office. The poor boy was overjoyed at this; said he would like so much to get regular work, because the conductors kicked him off the cars, and big boys drove him from the best blacking stands.

The superintendent of the Rivington Street Lodging House knew "Tinsey" well, and spoke very highly of him.

He said he was one of the few street boys who did not use tobacco, swear, or stay out late at night. He always attended night-school and Sunday meetings, and generally had a book from the library. His affection for his mother and sister was very great, and when he was hard pushed would sell his shoes and best garments in order to purchase trifling delicacies for his sick parent. His mother said Charlie—for that is "Tinsey's" right name—was the best of boys, and the mainstay of the family. He slept at the Rivington Street Lodging House, she said, where he received most of his education and much good advice. These inquiries satisfied us that "Tinsey" deserved a helping hand. He is now in our employment, an active, intelligent, trust-worthy boy. He is neither bare-footed now, nor wears ragged clothes, but earns a competent salary, and lives with his mother in a comfortable home. He is on the primary steps of a ladder that leads to influence and independence, with a fair prospect of one day standing on the topmost round.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

**HOW TO GET ALONG.**—If you have a place of business be found there when wanted, or in business hours.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

No man can get rich by lounging in stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity, liberality, promptness.

Do not meddle with business you do not understand.

Never buy an article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells will take it out in trade.

Trade is money.

Endeavor to avoid hard words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Aid, but never beg.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say "no." No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

Part of a tree.

A girl's name.

A river in Europe.

Where we want to go.

A weight.

What you are looking at.

The initials and finals read downward will give the title and name of a person who lately visited our State.

I'm a merry, merry game,  
In which men and boys delight;  
Yet also am the name  
Of an insect heard at night.

My first is used for the voice of sheep,  
Or when with scorn untruth we meet;  
My second an interjection find,  
Which speaks very much of the speaker's mind;  
My third and last is a very small name,  
Which all the mothers on earth can claim.  
My whole will give the most eastern shore  
Lulled by the great Atlantic's roar.

My first he is a sordid wight,  
Residing in an alley;  
But, oh! he has a daughter fair  
As shy of the valley.

We love each other, and by Love  
To Hymen we are beckon'd:  
If my enchanting maid comply,  
To wed her I'm my second.

Her father tells her, if she wed  
A youth of low degree,  
My whole she'll surely prove for life—  
But she loves none but me.

My first was dark o'er earth and air,  
As dark as dark could be;  
The stars which gemm'd her ebon hair  
Were only two or three—  
King Cole saw twice as many there  
As you or I could see.  
Away, King Cole, mine hostess said,  
Flagon and flask are dry;  
Your steed is neighing in his shed,  
For he fears a storm is nigh—  
She placed my second on his head,  
And she placed it all awry.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1024.**

1—FOOLS-CAP. 2—PIT-TIP. 3—CHAT-HAM. 4 Georgia; Rochfort; Edinburgh; Erie; Cardigan; Ennis—GREECE—ATHENS. 5—ASSASIN. 6—EIS; Leeds; Ithama; Sahara; Havre; Abigail—ELISHA—ISRAEL. 7—AN EGG.

**Church Notices.**

**Waco District.**

**SECOND ROUND.**

East Waco and Mt. Calm, at Mt. Calm, 2d Sabbath in Feb.  
Brazos cir., at Catton, 4th Sabbath in Feb.  
Marlin sta., 1st Sabbath in March.  
Wheeloek cir., at Hickory Grove, 2d Sabbath in March.  
Calvert and Hearne, at Calvert, 3d Sabbath in March.  
Bremond cir., at Kosse, 5th Sabbath in March.  
Groesbeck cir., 1st Sabbath in April.  
Ina mis, at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April.  
Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April.  
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

**Marshall District.**

**SECOND ROUND.**

Hallville mis., at Brown's school-house, 1st Sabbath in March.  
Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in March.  
Henderson and Belview cir., at Church Hill, 3d Sabbath in March.  
Elysian Fields, cir., at Social Point, 4th Sabbath in March.  
Knoxville cir., 6th Sabbath in March.  
Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April.  
Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April.  
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

**Stephensville District.**

**SECOND ROUND.**

Hamilton, at Montgomery's school-house, March 2, 3.  
North Bosque, at Bosque Valley, March 8, 9.  
Pauloxy, at Bethesda, March 15, 16.  
Stephensville, at Barton's Creek, March 22, 23.  
Palo Pinto, at Black Spring, March 29, 30.  
Comanche, at Comanche, April 5, 6.  
Camp Colorado, at Camp Colorado, April 12, 13.  
San Sala, at Simpson's Creek, April 19, 20.  
Fort Mason, at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27.  
Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11.  
WM. MONK, P. E.

**Springfield District.**

**SECOND ROUND.**

Centreville cir., at Beaver Dam, Feb. 22, 23.  
Redland cir., at Watkins' Chapel, March 1, 2.  
Springfield cir., at Bethel, March 8, 9.  
Owensville cir., at White Rock, March 15, 16.  
Tehuacana cir., at Tehuacana Depot, March 22, 23.  
Wadeville cir., March 29, 30.  
Dresden cir., April 5, 6.  
Corsicana sta., April 12, 13.  
A. DAVIS, P. E.

**Corpus Christi District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Rockport sta., Feb. 22, 23.  
St. Mary's cir., at Pleasant Grove, March 1, 2.  
Beeville cir., at Beeville, March 8, 9.  
Oakville cir., at Dinero, March 15, 16.  
The district stewards will please meet at Rockport, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock p. m. Those brethren who cannot attend, I hope will send each a proxy.  
JOHN W. DEVLIN, P. E.

**San Antonio District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Medino, Feb. 15, 16.  
San Antonio, Feb. 22, 23.  
Uvalde, March 1, 2.  
Kerrville, March 8, 9.  
The district stewards will meet at San Antonio, February 22, 23. B. HARRIS, P. E.

**Galveston District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Hempstead, Feb. 22, 23.  
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

**Huntsville District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Madisonville cir., at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16.  
Zion cir., Feb. 22, 23.  
Bryan sta., March 1, 2.  
Bryan cir., March 8, 9.  
Huntsville sta., March 15, 16.  
Caneys mis., March 22, 23.  
My correspondents will address me at Navasota.  
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

**Austin District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Manchae cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Red Rock cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March.  
The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held.  
C. J. LANE, P. E.

**San Marcos District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

San Marcos cir., at Holmes' school-house, Feb. 22, 23.  
Hallettsville cir., at Hallettsville, March 1, 2.  
Gonzales cir., at Gonzales, March 8, 9.  
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

**Chappell Hill District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Independence cir., at Washington, Feb. 15, 16.  
Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 23.  
Burleson cir., March 1, 2.  
Brenham, March 8, 9.  
Belleville cir., at Sempronius, March 15, 16.  
Will give notice of the place where the quarterly conference will be held in due time.  
H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.



## TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

FEBRUARY 10.—*Senate*.—The Senate passed a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the propriety of establishing two additional insane asylums, one in Northern and the other in Eastern Texas.

*House*.—Mr. Robb presented a bill requiring the next term of the district court to be held at the town of Trinity. Under suspension of the rules the bill passed, haste being greatly needed. A bill changing the time of holding courts in the sixth judicial district, under suspension of the rules, passed. Another passed incorporating the Teutonic Association of Fayette county.

FEBRUARY 11.—*House*.—Bills passed: Repealing the act allowing the employment of private clerks by judges of the supreme court; amending section seven hundred and seventy-three, B. Penal Code; to provide for the municipal election in Columbus, Colorado county. A resolution requiring the penitentiary committee to report on the advisability of the establishment of two additional penitentiaries was adopted. A resolution by Sayers passed, requiring the Committee on State Affairs to report on the propriety of enforcing by appropriate legislation, section 26, article 12 of the constitution. It requires the establishment of poor-houses in each county, where persons committing petty offenses will be confined.

*House*.—The report of the committee on the bill abolishing the offices of supervisors and inspectors of schools caused a long discussion, in which most of the colored members took part, and all were against abolishing these unnecessary offices. At length the rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 68 yeas to 13 nays. The bill passed incorporating the town of Gainesville, Cooke county.

FEBRUARY 12.—*Senate*.—A new militia bill was introduced calculated to meet the Governor's approval, he having, in his veto message on the repeal of the present bill, pointed out what was required. Under suspension of the rules the bill passed.

FEBRUARY 13.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: For the relief of Haynes Crabtree; a bill authorizing Washington county to issue interest bearing bonds; a bill for the relief of J. H. Jenkins; a bill amending an act regarding divorces and alimony; a bill incorporating the Colorado, Austin and Lampasas Railroad Company. The Governor sent in the following names for confirmation as directors of the State University: Jas. H. Raymond, S. Mussina, C. R. Johns, M. A. Taylor, Hamilton Stuart, S. E. Norton and J. R. Morris.

*House*.—The report of the Finance Committee, presented last week, with the bill to raise money to pay urgent State indebtedness was taken up. The house resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Col. Winkler in the chair. The bill was considered section by section; but one section was adopted.

FEBRUARY 14.—*Senate*.—A joint resolution to appoint committees to examine into the propriety of reducing the number of judicial districts, and for the payment of witnesses in attendance before committees of the Senate, at the rate of three dollars per day and twelve cents a mile, coming and returning, which passed. The bill changing the time of holding the district courts in Rusk and Harrison counties, passed; also that incorporating the town of Gainesville, Cooke county.

*House*.—A bill to prohibit the selling or giving away liquors near Leesburg Institute, Upshur county, passed; another that the Education Committee consider and report upon the best means to be adopted to relieve the school teachers of the State. A resolution passed requiring the Land Commissioner to answer why he re-

quires settlers to make their preliminary affidavits before clerks of district courts instead of before county surveyors. A bill passed incorporating the city of Dallas. Bills passed: Prohibiting the sale of liquors near Hackberry Grove Academy, Collin county; the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller and Treasurer to appoint two additional clerks during the session of the Legislature; relief to the heirs of George W. Miller; bill amending the first section of the act organizing the courts of justices of the peace; incorporating Falls County Real Estate and Savings Bank Association; for the relief of Caroline A. Stephens; amending sub-division 2 of sections 263 and 264 of article 4 of the criminal code; prohibiting the sale of liquors near Pleasant Grove Academy, Hunt county.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

There are 1083 miles of railway in Texas to-day.

The *Age* says Houston is still improving rapidly.

The ambitious citizens of Denison are asking for a city charter.

A daily mail is to be established between Corpus Christi and San Antonio.

The *Waco Register* demands that some provision be made to protect the city from fire.

The Rev. Jas. Younge, the temperance lecturer, is on his rounds in the Western portion of the State.

The citizens of Freestone are discussing the propriety of building a railroad from Mexia to Oakwood.

The lawyers of San Antonio are endeavoring to have the terms of the United States Court held in that city.

The *Houston Union* thinks the Legislature should make appropriations for the benefit of the hospital of that city.

The regular monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club was held at Harris & Elliott's office 4th inst., Hempstead.

Col. Elias Edmonds is interesting himself in the establishment of a building association in San Antonio, on the co-operative plan.

Cabbages, weighing fourteen pounds each, and described as hard, close, white and sound all through, are raised on Buffalo Bayou.

The *Weatherford Signal* heads its columns with this good advice: "Sober men for office, and the Ohio law for the liquor traffic in Texas."

The reporter's desk of the House was graced a few days ago with a fine plaster bust of Sam Houston, executed by Senor Caiffassi, of Austin.

The concert held at the Methodist Church, Sherman, a few days since, for the purpose of buying an organ for that church, was quite a success.

A bridge across the Brazos, near Hempstead, is now a fixed fact. It is in the hands of a company, the stock has been subscribed, and the contract made.

A new station was opened a few days since on the Texas Central Railway, eight miles south of Sherman, where passengers and freight are now received and landed.

The cotton seed oil establishment at Hempstead, it is stated, will positively commence grinding for the public the coming week, and will commence making oil the week following.

In answer to the report of the small-pox being prevalent at Sherman, the *Patriot* says: There is only one case of varioloid, at the Parker House, and that, we learn, is doing very well. There has been no other case in the place, except the one mentioned some three weeks ago.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The General L. Wright is overdue sixteen days at Portland from Sitka.

Grant has ordered the removal of troops from the Cherokee neutral lands.

Francis G. Smith, of Philadelphia, aged ninety years, and who fought in 1812, is dead.

The schooner Maria C. Fry, from Baltimore for Charleston, burnt. The crew were saved.

Mail service between New York and Bermuda has ceased, the steamer having been withdrawn.

There is a well founded rumor that Mormon agents are negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

The final route of the Southern Pacific railroad has been fixed by surveys from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

It is stated in New York that an organization has been effected on Wall street to lock up money and cause a financial stringency.

The steamship *Ariadne*, from New York for New Orleans, was wrecked off Hatteras. All hands saved. Ship and cargo a total loss.

Holstein river, at Knoxville, Tenn., recently rose twenty-five feet. Fears were entertained of a freshet in the lower Tennessee valley.

Neither Judge Boardman nor Judge Davis have given decision in the case of application of Stokes for stay of proceedings, and the writ of error.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society met at Augusta on the 11th inst. The attendance was unusually large. Gen. A. H. Colquitt is president.

No news has been received from the steamer *Nevada*, for San Francisco, now two weeks overdue from Australia. Much anxiety is felt for her safety.

David W. Judd, agent of the New York State press, has been nominated Quarantine Commissioner of New York by Gov. Dix, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

A fire in Keerns, Woodruff & Robinson's store, New York, which occurred last November was still burning on the 12th inst., in three thousand tons of grain, which was being removed as rapidly as possible.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress not to open the Indian Territory until all the laws allowing land grants to railroads in the Territory are repealed.

The Fort Smith, (Ark.) *Independent* of the 6th says: Two companies of Choctaw Indians who were in pursuit of a number of horse thieves previously captured sixteen, and on Saturday, after holding council, shot six of them.

The editors and publishers of newspapers in Maine have held a meeting to protest against the prepayment of postage on newspapers sent from the office of publication. Dispatches were sent to Speaker Blaine and the Congressional delegation, urging them to see to it.

Ship *Ere*, of the United States and Brazil line, burned at sea. Had 25,000 sacks coffee on board. The fire commenced at midnight in the upper part of the cargo deck. The crew and passengers took boats. No lives lost. Baggage, cargo and mail a total loss. U. S. Consul at Pernambuco succeeded the crew.

Lieut. Ross and Burke of Gen. Crooks' staff arrived at camp Grant on January 22d, and reported that a battle had been fought with the Apaches in which four warriors had been killed and seven captured. Gen. Crooks is at his new post near Mount Graham. His troops have killed over 3000 warriors since the opening of the campaign, and will continue to fight them until they sue for peace.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Fighting is reported in the streets of Madrid.

The consort of ex-Queen Isabella left Paris for Madrid.

Masses will be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Neither Victor Emanuel nor the Italian Government advised Amadeus.

Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

It is reported in Paris that the regular troops in Spain are divided about the form of government.

Spain continues tranquil. The national assembly has chosen Martos president by a vote of 222.

The Prussian court goes into mourning for three weeks, at Berlin, for the late Dowager Empress of Austria.

It is stated that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spanish affairs to push for the crown.

The Spanish minister, Olazágo, took leave of President Thiers, and will probably leave for the same destination.

It is rumored that the Mexican government is preparing to remove Cortina, and a pronunciamiento is anticipated from him.

It is stated that the cavalry have pronounced for a monarchy with King Austurias, Isabella's son. The infantry favor a republic.

The Queen's Bench, at Dublin, acquitted Rev. Mr. Loftus, of Galway, for illegal use of spiritual influence in the elections. A vast crowd applauded the verdict tumultuously.

One hundred million francs were subscribed at a meeting held at the residence of Duke De Aumale to aid Duke De Montpensier in operations against the movement for a republic in Spain.

A dispatch from Lisbon states that an insurrection of the natives has broken out against Portuguese authority in Canada, on the southwest coast of Africa. Corvettes with troops have been dispatched to the colony.

On the 13th the garrison of Fort Carsa Mata, Mexico, becoming dissatisfied with their treatment and the long arrearages of pay, deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, 200 in number, took all the arms. They were pursued by the cavalry.

A dispatch from Madrid received in London on the 13 says the news of the abdication of Amadeus and the declaration of a republic has been disseminated through all of Spain, and that the announcement has no where occasioned disturbance. Good order is preserved in Madrid and throughout the provinces. Marshal Serrano has arrived at Madrid.

In the House of Lords, in London, on the 11th inst., Earl of Lauderdale asked whether any measures had been taken to complete the settlement of the western part of the Bombay line between the British dominions and the United States. He continued: "That, notwithstanding the decision with regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were several water channels which the Americans might claim. The rights of Indian tribes were also left unsettled, and collisions were inevitable." He characterized the whole Treaty of Washington as the most humiliating that England ever negotiated. Earl Granville replied with assurances that steps had been taken to settle all boundary questions. The British Commission had surveyed a line, which was almost identical with that laid down by the Americans, and that instructions had been sent out with a view of arriving at an agreement on the boundary.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Feb. 8, 1873, to Feb. 15, 1873.

Rev J H Davison, cash \$2 coin to renew subscription.

Mrs L C Sadler, Groesbeck, sends subscription and \$2 25 currency.

Rev G R Shapard, 1 subscriber. Yes, our subscription list is rapidly increasing, thanks to our friends.

Rev Wm Monk, 1 new subscriber; also list of second round of quarterly appointments for Stephenville district.

J T Gains, 1 subscriber, and promises of more.

Rev J L Lemons, 1 subscriber from Burleson county.

Rev W T Meriwether, R H Hester's paper has been going to San Antonio since early in January. We change Mr. Bishop's address now.

Rev R H H Barnett, Birdston, 2 subscribers. Mrs Fannie R Richardson, letter to hand.

Rev John Adams, 1 subscriber and cash \$1. Thos J Noukes, Nueces, we discontinue sending the paper when subscription expires.

Mr W Woods, cash received to balance account. We name a specie price for the paper because it suits the subscribers better than currency.

Rev Thos G A Sharp, 1 subscriber from Blanco. R A Mowrey, Arkansas, renews subscription, and cash \$1.

Rev F A Mood, communication received. The printing will be a "blue-ribbon" job.

An envelope, containing \$2 20 currency, received without any advice, and postoffice mark so indistinct that it cannot be read.

Received postoffice order for \$2 25, on account of Gen McCulloch's subscription.

Rev J G Kranter, New Orleans, renews his subscription; postoffice order to balance.

L C Woodley, enclosure placed in editor's box. S P Holliday, Lexington, you have again omitted to state your former address.

Rev P W Archer, will receive attention on the return of our editor.

Wm Goodlett, Covington, your description of Hill county to hand. Much obliged.

Rev R W Kennon, order will receive attention.

Rev M D Fly, your enclosure will receive attention.

Rev W G Veal, order for printing received.

Edwin Alden, the electrotype not come to hand yet.

H M Hoxie, International and Great Northern Railroad advertisement received.

Rev A A Killough, 1 subscriber. We will expect to receive that interesting news.

Dr Rob't P Harrison, we renew subscription. Marriage notice to hand.

Rev Jas H McLean, 3 subscribers. Your previous letter received.

Rev Jas H Tucker, address changed to Belmont.

Rev R P Thompson, 1 subscriber. Thank you for your frank letter.

Rev E F Boone, 3 subscribers from Athens, and draft for \$3 specie.

Rev D Morse, 1 subscriber; also list of second round of quarterly meetings for Marshall district.

Rev Dan'l Morgan, 2 additional subscribers from Walker county.

Jno N Wilson, Melrose, renews his subscription, and cash \$2 20 currency.

Tompkins & Littlefield, enclosure received. Thanks for the trouble you have taken.

Rev P E Nicholson, Velasco, we have written you by mail.

Rev Jno H Stone, draft for amount of bill for printing.

Rev C M Carpenter, 1 subscriber. Subscription book sent.

Rev Jas Hiner, Hood county, 3 subscribers.

Rev W C Newton, 1 subscriber. We make the corrections. We have written you by mail.

Rev C C Black, 2 subscribers and cash \$2 10 currency.

Rev O A Fisher, 1 subscriber from San Marcos. Rev Horace Bishop, 1 subscriber.

Rev W L Ridout, communication of Indian atrocities in Kerr county; also 3 subscribers.

N W Ayer & Son, advertisement to hand and inserted.

Editorial correspondence to hand from Dallas; also 5 subscribers.

W F Cummins, President, Dallas, contract for printing forwarded.

Chas Henderson, Cedar Grove, renews his subscription, which expires this number.

Rev Thos Kece, Wadeville, 3 subscribers. There are several parties in your town who have allowed their subscriptions to expire without renewing.

Rev F P Ray, 1 subscriber from Waxahachie.

Rev B T Kavanaugh, 1 subscriber. Answered your letter by mail.

Rev J F Hines, obituary inserted.

Rev S A Whipple, change of address. Wrote you by mail.

Rev W R D Stockton, draft for \$5 currency, on account of Brother Brazelton.

Rev Thos Stanford, 1 subscriber and cash \$1 10.

Rev H Ebers, Virginia, renews his subscription, and postoffice money order to balance.

Council of Friends of Temperance, White Church, resolutions, etc, passed on the occasion of Mrs Jetton's death, received.

Rev P C Archer, 1 subscriber from Huntville. Rev R W Kennon, have written you. The job printing will be forwarded as directed.

Rev Jas H Tucker, 1 subscriber and cash \$1 25; also obituary.

Rev W V Jones, 1 subscriber and cash \$1 10 also \$2 20 currency—J A Lomax's subscription.

Rev R J Harp, New Orleans. S M Pettengill & Co, Boston, advertisement inserted.

Griffin & Hoffman, will receive attention.

Rev J W DeVilbiss, obituary received.

Rev R C Armstrong, 1 subscriber and cash \$10 specie.

Rev S C Littlepage, 2 subscribers. The obituary appears this week.

Rev O M Addison, communication to hand. H Owens' subscription expired January, 1871. Will write you.

P M Danick, Brenham, will attend to order.

Rev H G Herton, Rockport, address changed. Will write you.

Rev T W Hines, Weatherford district quarterly appointments; also communication.

Rev J W Chalk, correct now.

A B Johnson, descriptive letter received. Will be used.

A J Burleson, 3 subscribers.

E W Cawthorn, remittance received—\$9 currency. Much obliged.

N W Ayer & Son, advertisement received. Book received too late for notice this week.

Rev J W DeVilbiss, 5 subscribers and cash \$8 80. Your resolution is a good one.

Rev Jas S Lane, 1 subscriber. Your address changed. You will have to write to Nashville for the Review.

Rev U C Spencer, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 specie.

Rev R J Perry, Gatesville, 2 subscribers.

Rev Jas Peeler, 3 subscribers from Milam county.

A L K, communication will be used.

Rev A H Sutherland, 1 subscriber. The former name received. We have written to you.

Rev S K Stovall, 11 subscribers. Yes, will send all accounts at end of the quarter.

Rev W N Bonner, 2 subscribers.

Rev A H Brewer, 5 subscribers; all received for first time to-day.

Rev T T Leach, Laverna, yes, we send you the paper.

Jas E Hill, \$2 to renew Mrs D L Stevens' subscription.

Rev P C Archer, Huntsville, 1 subscriber. G Paule, postmaster, we forward the paper to T Tate.

Robert Geddes, notice inserted.

MARRIED.

BROWN—FARLEY.—On the 2d of February, 1873, by Dr. Robert P. Harrison, at the residence of John Mullen, Esq., in Oakland, Colorado county, Texas, Dr. JOHN P. BROWN, of Fayette county, Texas, to Mrs. LOUISA FARLEY, of Oakland, Colorado county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

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

MERCHANT.—Died, on the night of the 20th ult., MARVIN, aged 1 year, child of Rev. B. and Mrs. Martha Merchant, of Rockport, Texas.

There was gladness with the angels, there was sadness with us here, but we felt that this bright boy was taken from the arms of those who loved him to a happier home above.

H. G. H.

CHOATE.—SUSAN P. CHOATE, the subject of this notice, was born in Murry county, Tennessee, May 22, 1829. Her maiden name was Boggs. She was married July 27, 1854, to Bro. J. J. Choate, in Hines county, Mississippi.

Sister Choate had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, for more than twenty years, and of this station since January 2, 1871, until January 7, 1873, when she received her summons to the better world in a most triumphant manner. Her funeral sermon was preached by the writer on the following day, in Bryan, at the residence of her husband, who, with his children, neighbors and friends, gathered around the cold form from whence the spirit had departed, realizing how sweet it is to fall asleep in Jesus. Her disease was consumption.

S. C. LITTLEPAGE.

BRYAN, January 28, 1873.

O'NEILL.—Sister AMANDA, daughter of Nicholas and Susan Clark, and wife of Brother Henry O'Neill, was born July 12, 1836, and died January 27, 1873.

She was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1854, and lived and died a consistent member of the same. For some months before her death she was a great sufferer, but she bore her sufferings with marked Christian fortitude and patience; and when death drew near to close her career, she met him with a smile, assuring her friends that, through the blessed Jesus, the victory was hers, and soon she would join loved ones above, and be with her Savior.

She was an affectionate wife and tender mother, and leaves a husband and three children. God bless the bereaved!

J. H. TUCKER.

LEESBURG, February 5, 1873.

WALKER.—Sister ELVIRA, wife of T. J. Walker, died suddenly of heart disease, at Salado, Texas, on the 25th of November, 1872. For many years her health was feeble, yet from early life she had chosen that good part which life nor death could take from her. Raised by pious parents—her father, Brother Cole, of Sparta district, S. C., for many years a class leader, brought her up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—early in life she embraced the Christian hope, united with and lived a consistent member of the church till the day of her death. Though far away from relatives and former friends, yet, thank God, one friend dearer than all other friends was with her—even her blessed Savior.

Seven motherless children mourn, a bereaved husband in sadness sighs; loss to them—to her 'tis gain. God hath taken; can we say, Blessed be the name of God! May the Spirit of the Master comfort and sustain the sufferers.

J. F. HINES.

SALADO, TEXAS, 1873.

BECKMAN.—SAMUEL BECKMAN departed this life November 25, 1872, at Oakville, Texas, in full prospect of the land of eternal rest.

Brother Beckman was born in the State of Kentucky, August 2, 1829, and when quite a young man emigrated to Texas. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Seguin, in the year 1859. He subsequently married Miss Jennie Adams, and settled in the town of Oakville, where he lived a faithful, consistent and active member of the church until his death. He occupied every office in the church as a layman, and was faithful and efficient in them all. His house was a most delightful home for the itinerant preacher, and the church and community and Western preachers will long feel the loss of so good and faithful a man. He had one sweet little daughter who preceded him to the land of rest, and has left a weeping widow and another lovely daughter to follow him to that glorious home in heaven.

His disease was consumption, and he was sick two years. His patience and endurance was wonderful indeed. He died at the house of his father-in-law, Brother Edward Adams, where he had every attention that a most affectionate wife and the kindest of friends could bestow. His end was calm and peaceful.

JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

ARMOR.—DEPARTED this life, at the residence of his father, in Limestone county, Texas, ANDREW JACKSON ARMOR, on the 16th of December, 1872, of typhoid fever.

The subject of this notice was born November 5, 1819, and professed religion in the fall of 1844, during a camp-meeting at Comanche Crossing. He afterwards attached himself to the M. E. Church, South, at Cedar Island, and by his correct deportment won the respect and love of all who knew him. However, it was not until on his death bed that he illustrated that piety which is ever characteristic of the true believer.

It is not the object of the writer to praise his virtues during his intercourse with his fellow-men, but to mention some of the particulars of his last and, seemingly, his happiest days. He endured his sickness with Christian fortitude. When he believed he could not recover, he seemed resigned, and spoke of his coming dissolution as none but a Christian can. It has been my lot to stand at the bedside of many a dying Christian, but I frankly confess that I have never witnessed such a vivid display of the comforts of religion. A few days before his death his father spoke to him of his future, etc. He told his father that he did not wish to speak of that now, but would before he died. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock, Sunday, he called his father, and said: "Call all in. I want to talk now." The family and friends were summoned to his bedside. "Now," said he, "be quiet and do not become excited, for it might unnerve or excite me, and as I promised father to talk some before I died, I wish to do so now." He then said, "Father, mother, brothers and sisters, I am going to die, but do not weep for me, for I shall soon be in heaven, where all will be perfect joy and bliss. Oh! I shall be so happy in that home of the redeemed." After making some requests concerning his earthly effects, he told his father to lay his remains in Cotton Gin cemetery. He then called each one up and bade them good-bye, and charged each one to meet him in heaven. He then called some of his worldly companions and associates who were present, and told them that "they were still living in sin; that it was not a vain thing to serve the Lord," and requested each one of them to meet him in heaven. So touching a scene I never before witnessed; all were in tears except myself. His young friends then went to the bedside and promised, by the grace of God, to meet where parting would be no more. None but those present can conceive the solemnity of the scene; it was beyond description. He then said he was too weak to talk any more just then. The next morning, at 9 o'clock, he requested his infant brother and nephew to be brought that he might see them one more and give them his parting blessing. He then told his father "he was done talking and would soon be gone," and bade him "call the family;" and in a few minutes his freed spirit had taken its flight to realms of everlasting happiness, there to await the resurrection morn, when Christ, at his second coming, shall awake those who truly trusted in him.

I would say to the sadly-bereaved family and friends, weep not as those without hope; though your Jacky is gone, he is not dead, but sleepeth. If you will only be faithful, in a few days, or years at most, you will meet him beyond the Jordan of death, on the banks of sweet deliverance.

T. C. P.

Texas Baptist Herald please copy.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—We are unable to report much improvement in the business of the week, the orders being in a great measure to fill up stocks. We notice, however, a goodly number of merchants from our Eastern counties in town, and the promise of the coming week is favorable.

COTTON.—The market is weak, purchasers demanding a concession, particularly on low grades, and under the pressure, prices have given way on Middling 3/4c., and Ordinary 3/4c. Low Ordinary being rejected. It looks, however, as if the bottom was reached, as in Northern markets deliverers in the future bring a shade higher prices. We quote:

Low Ordinary..... 14 1/2 @ 15  
Ordinary..... 15 1/2 @ 16  
Good Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @ 17  
Low Middling..... 17 1/2 @ 18  
Middling..... 18 1/2 @ 19

Receipts continue liberal, having reached 14,000 bales for the week, and exports 17,395, of these 12,669 were to Europe. The total receipts at this port since September 1st are nearly 250,000 bales.

HIDES.—We note an advance in hides of 3/4c. per pound, while for selections of choice dry, as high as 20c. has been paid; the average figure as they run is 19 1/2c. The market is not as stiff as in the forepart of the week.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Bacon has declined 3/4c. per pound since last quotations. Flour, on the contrary, has advanced 25c. per barrel on all grades. Other articles command the same figures, but on a firmer market.

COFFEE.—Two cargoes arrived at this port since last quotations. Prices are easier for large lots, but with the reports of small stocks, and a short crop, we do not look for a decline.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Baggins, Kentucky and St. Louis, India, Borneo, Domestic, Methuen, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like COPPER, FAIR, PRIME, CHOICE, HAVANA, JAVA, COTTON, FLOUR, SUPERFINE, EXTRA, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like GLASS, FRENCH, DO, DO, GRAIN, CORN, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like HARDWARE, IRON, ENGLISH, SHEET, BOILER, GALVANIZED, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like NAILS, FOUR PENNY, SIX PENNY, EIGHT PENNY, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like HIDES, GREEN, WET SALTED, DRY SALTED, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like HAY, LUMBER, YELLOW PINE, FLOORING, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like MOLASSES, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, CUBA, SYRUP, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like OILS, COAL, LARD, LINSEED, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like PROVISIONS, BREAKFAST BACON, BEEF, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like PORK, CLEAR SIDES, RIBBED SIDES, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like SUGAR, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like SALT, FINE, L'POOL FINE, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like TALLOW, WOOL, COARSE, MEDIUM, FINE, etc.



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Are Doing More and BETTER COOKING DOING IT Quicker and Cheaper Than any Stove of same Cost.

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FOR SALE BY— E. S. WOOD, Galveston, Texas, feb12 4m

\$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo. feb12 1st

\$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address, J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. feb12 1st

STAMMERING

Cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances. They received prize medals, etc., at the London, Paris and New York Exhibitions. For pamphlet and drawings, describing the same, address, SIMPSON & CO., Box 5676 New York. feb12 4t

MATAGORDA HOUSE, (Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.)

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r. No. 20 west Market Street, feb5 GALVESTON. 3m

SITUATION WANTED. Two sisters desire situations as teachers of the English branches, Mathematics and Latin language. References given. Address, Box 32, Athens, Ala. jan15eow 4t

A GRADUATE OF EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

With several years' experience, desires a situation as TEACHER. Best references given. Address, "TEACHER," Care of TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. jan22 1m

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO. Has issued over 1200 Policies since its organization, 18 months ago.

All its Funds are Invested at Home. Its special feature is the

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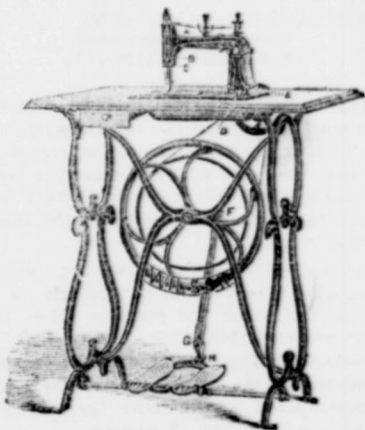
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LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

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

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Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

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All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE.

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Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan1 1y

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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 self practicable. nov17-1y

AGENTS WANTED for SUNDAY HALF HOURS WITH THE GREAT PREACHERS. The only book of its kind and the best book for Agents. It is endorsed by divines of every denomination. Agents make money rapidly by selling it, and it is a book whose circulation does good. Sold only by subscription; liberal terms. Send for circulars.

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**GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, -AND- GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAYS.**

ON AND AFTER **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)**

**Train Leaves Galveston at 4:45 A. M.**  
Carrying the United States Mail and Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West; arriving at Houston at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the Texas Central Railroad for Austin and Dallas. **THIS TRAIN STOPS ONLY AT HARRISBURG THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MIXED TRAIN LEAVES GALVESTON AT 8 A. M., STOPPING FOR PASSENGERS AT ALL STATIONS.**

**Train Leaves Galveston 12:45 P. M.**  
Taking passengers from Morgan's Steamers, and connecting with the Night Train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

**Train Leaves Houston at 7:40 A. M.**  
Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R.; arriving at Galveston at 1:15 A. M., connecting with Morgan's Steamers.

**Trains Leave Houston at 9:15 P. M.**  
Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., and arriving at Galveston at 12:25 A. M.

**The Accommodation Train Leaves Houston at 1:50 P. M.**  
Connecting with the G., H. & S. A. train from Columbus at Harrisburg.

Passengers for Houston and Great Northern Railroad take the 4:45 A. M. and 8 A. M. train from Galveston.

Passengers for Columbus and the West, via G., H. & S. A. R. R. take the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, and the 8:55 A. M. train from Houston. Train leaves Harrisburg for Columbus at 8 A. M.

**GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent.**

**HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and After Monday, Nov. 11, 1872,

**PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

Mail and Express	Arriving at McKinney at 12:00 midnight; at Austin 4:50 P. M., and at Waco 6:30 P. M. same day.
Leaves Houston	Returning leaves McKinney at 4 A. M.; Austin at 12:30 A. M., and Waco 9:15 A. M.; arriving at Houston at 9 P. M. same day.
DAILY (Sundays excepted)	Arriving at McKinney at 6:30 P. M. (except Sunday) and at Austin at 6 A. M. (except Monday) next day.
7:30 A. M.	Returning leaves McKinney at 6:30 A. M. and Austin at 5:30 P. M. (except Sunday) arriving at Houston at 7:30 A. M. next day.
Accommodation	
Leaves Houston	
DAILY	
1:30 P. M.	

ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT RUN FROM HEMPSTEAD TO MCKINNEY ON SATURDAY.

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars** Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Mail and Express Train leaving Houston at 7:30 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 2 P. M. and 2:45 A. M.; South at 2 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.

At Waco, with stages for Peoria, Woodberry, Covington, Cleburne, Acton, Granberry, Weatherford and Jacksboro, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 A. M. For Towash on Fridays at 7 A. M. For Valley Mills, Clifton, Meridian, Footout, Iredell, Duffo, Stephensville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.

For Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.

Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.

At McKinney, North, with El Paso Stage Line, daily (Sundays excepted) for Sherman, Red River City and Terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R.

West, via Pilot Point, Denton, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Decatur and Jacksboro, daily at 6 A. M.

East, (tri-weekly), Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Greenville, Bonham, Paris, Clarksville and Jefferson at 6 A. M.

At Ledbetter, with daily stage for Lagrange. At McDade, with daily stage for Bastrop.

At Austin, with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Rates and Bills of Lading given from Stations on the line of this Road to New Orleans and New York, via Morgan's Line of Steamships, Galveston to New Orleans, and Merchants' Line Steamships, New Orleans to New York, Shippers furnishing their own Bills Lading.

For Rates, apply to Station Agents, or Jas. W. Mangum, Northern Agent, Sherman, and H. L. Rader, Western Agent, San Antonio.

**J. DURAND, General Superintendent.**  
**J. WALDO, General Freight and Ticket Ag't.**

**BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.**

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

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

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

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**THE DEERING!**

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

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

**SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.**

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

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

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

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



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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. **June 12 1y**

**USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.**

**SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3 1y**

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,**  
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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  
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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.  
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**ALLEN LEWIS & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, And General Commission Merchants**

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From Galveston and Houston to Crockett, Palestine, Tyler, Rusk, Henderson, Nacogdoches, Longview, Marshall, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all Northeastern Texas.

On and after **MONDAY, December 16, 1872,** and until further notice, trains will leave Houston daily at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) connecting with the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, for Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Reynolds, Troupe and Overton, connecting with the El Paso Mail Stage for all points in Northeastern Texas.

Trains for Huntsville leave Houston at 1:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Leave Huntsville at 7:15 A. M. for Houston and intermediate stations.

Trains leave Hearne daily (Sundays excepted) for Englewood, Lake Marquez, Jewett, Keechi, Oakwoods, Douglass and Palestine, connecting with trains for Houston. Leave Palestine for Hearne on arrival of train from Troupe.

Freight can be transferred at Houston to or from either the Houston and Texas Central; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad; or the vessels of the Houston Direct Navigation Company.

**H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l. Sup't.**  
**S. SCHOCH, Sup't Houston Div. jan15 1f**

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

**A CHALLENGE**  
Is extended to the WORLD to place before the public a better COUGH or LUNG remedy than **Allen's Lung Balsam.**

**IT HAS NO EQUAL!**  
Read what well-known Druggists of Tennessee say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

**SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 13, 1872.**  
**GENTLEMEN:**—Please ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business 27 years. We mean just what we say. Very truly yours, **HURT & TANNER.**

**What the Doctors Say.**  
Drs. Wilson & Ward, Physicians and Druggists, write from Centerville, Tenn.: "We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing Physicians, as well as Druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be." Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about **Allen's Lung Balsam** can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

**It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form.**

Directions accompany each bottle.  
Call for Allen's Lung Balsam. **J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's. Cincinnati, O.** FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. For Sale by **R. F. GEORGE, Galveston. jan29 6m**

**WITHOUT SILVER TIPS**  
Three weeks is the extent OF WEAR FOR CHILDRENS SHOES  
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(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

**Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

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**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**

**WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN. W. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,**

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

To be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and its virtues undoubted. It will be found cheaper and better than any other remedy for that purpose, and also as a general Plantation and Family Medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator has no superior.

A Proof.—Nothing is better proof of the excellence of an article than the frequent imitations of it.

These counterfeits are the universal tribute which worthlessness pays to merit. The sterling worth and popularity of the Charley Oak Stove is attested by this standard.

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 stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 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.

- 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 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.

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. may 22 tf

CISTERNS!

On hand a large stock of Cisterns of Pure Heart and well-seasoned Cypress. Orders for the city or country filled at a few hours' notice. EVERY CISTERN WARRANTED AS TO CAPACITY AND WORKMANSHIP. Every cistern put together, hoops fitted and fully tested before shipping. Full printed instruction with each cistern, so that any carpenter can put it up in two hours.

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G. BEAUMONT, M. D., OF MISSOURI, Treats all diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS, EPILEPSY RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CANCER, etc., etc. BRYAN, Brazos county, Texas. jan 15 3m

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

Is not one of those Medicines which claims to cure all diseases. While it claims to have a wide range of remedial action, there is COMMON SENSE and a good reason for all that is claimed for it.

It claims to cure INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY.

by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so. It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Diabetes, Gravel, Skin Diseases, and similar diseases, by removing the seed germs of these diseases from the system, through the regular action of NATURE'S BLOOD-CLEANSING AGENTS, the KIDNEYS and LIVER.

The system is thus relieved of its engorgement, the causes of fevers and diseases removed, the blood purified, and the healthful functions of the organism restored.

A medicine that acts directly on these excretory organs, in a healthful and non-irritant manner, will carry out this principle with mathematical certainty.

Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion fills this niche better than any other medicine in the Materia Medica. Its action on this principle makes it a VALUABLE REMEDY TO FOLLOW THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGUE CURES of all descriptions. IT CARRIES OUT OF THE SYSTEM ANY REMAINING AGUE GERMS, and prevents relapse. Trade Supplied by

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec 4 ly

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

Teaspoonful doses of KRESS FEVER TONIC taken as directed on the wrapper with each bottle, are WARRANTED to cure the worst forms of AGUE. Don't overload your stomach with big doses of villainous stuff, got

Kress Fever Tonic, and remember the warrant. It cures AGUE by cancelling the poison in the blood and expelling it from the system. A BOX OF PILLS FREE with each bottle. Trade supplied by

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\$5 TO \$20 per day? Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. se 25 ly

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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. aug 7 6m

A. M. HOBBS, R. B. POST, E. M. HOBBS, HOBBS & POST,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov 20-3m

S. HERNSHEIM, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans. apr 24 ly

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Retain your Money in your own State for Home Investment. Premiums received in cash and entitled to annual dividends. All Policies non-forfeitable. The ratio of assets to liabilities, 150-65 to 100, the true test of a company's strength.

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FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc., GALVESTON.

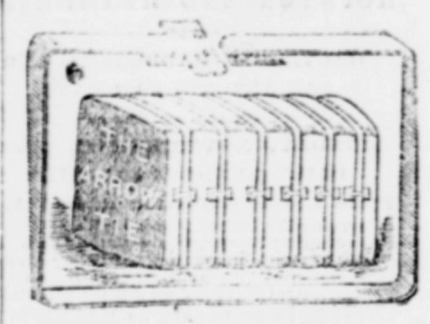
Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. 15 20 6m

McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre. feb 6 '79 ly

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.

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 fastener 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 WHARF, 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 superintendency 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. jan 17 ly

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP. Is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Buy it; you will use no other. Grocers have it. Galveston Jobbers Wholesale Agents. jan 29 6m

P. D. & J. T. SWEARINGEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BRENHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS. jan 29 3m

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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. feb 10 tf

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Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best SEASONED HEART GYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay. H. REED & CO., July 10 ly P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.