

Christian Advocate.

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

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[WHOLE No. 1011.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

The card of Peel & Reid, of New Orleans, appears this week in our columns. Mr. Peel has for so long represented his house in Texas that he must be personally known to many of our readers, to those we have nothing to say; but to others we would say that they had better examine Peel & Reid's stock of groceries before purchasing elsewhere.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, are the manufacturers and proprietors, and their Extracts are for sale by all Grocers and Druggists. oct16

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EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"



Answer this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., New York. oct23 13t

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IMPORTERS,

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37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER

Complete, with a Gifford Injector.

Also,

A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER,

With Tubular Boiler, used about two months.

I have also in store—

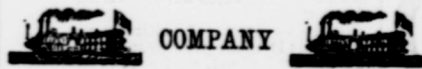
BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds,
STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS
AND BELTING,
SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES,
FRENCH BURR and COLOGNE MILL-STONES,
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feb1-17

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Signs Through Bills of Lading from

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INSURES ALL COTTON

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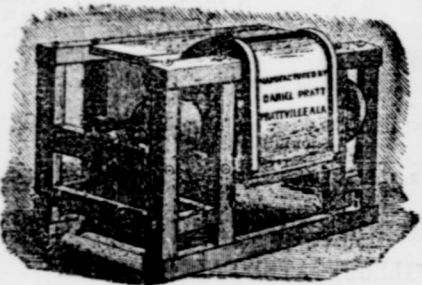
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H. SCHERFFIUS,

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PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

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PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.

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For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,

Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,

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CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.

FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates,

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT

ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE WILL

BE LANDED IN GALVESTON

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ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF

THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

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FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,

MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND

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LINE TO TEXAS.

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

GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

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FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

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

Air-Line Patent Fence

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

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

SAVE ONE-HALF OF THE RAILS

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

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

Agents wanted throughout the State of Texas to sell farm rights. Those desiring agencies, South of the Central Railroad to Hempstead; thence to Austin, on the Washington County Road; thence to San Antonio, and westward to the line of the State, will correspond with me at Chappell Hill. Those North of said line with Mr. L. H. OGBURN, at Tyler, as he is my General Agent for that part of the State, or with me at Chappell Hill. may22-17.

JOHN H. STONE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

JOB WORK

Executed by the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING Co.

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.

Stengall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-17

It cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try Simmons' Liver Regulator, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy. aug7 17

A Triumph.—No medicine ever offered to the people has won for itself such a reputation in so short a time as DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other Cough remedies. It not only cures the Cough, but so thoroughly purifies the Lungs, that no fears of its return need be apprehended.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11, 1869.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Sir—I have been suffering for nearly two years with a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing. My weight was one hundred and forty-five pounds; and when I commenced taking your Expectorant, I was reduced to one hundred and sixteen. I had tried almost everything; had terrible night sweats. I have taken half dozen bottles. The night sweats have left me, the cough has almost disappeared, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I believe it will cure my cough. I recommend it to all my friends. With respect, OLIVER RICL.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye has no Bad Odor.

may20-17

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

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

W. V. H. ASWORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

oct23 17

To the inventive genius of this age is due the progress of our present high state of civilization as much as to all other forces combined. All industrious pursuits were prosecuted in a primitive form and manner. Muscles were the reliance for mechanical labors pursued, and a man's or woman's value was based upon the strength of these. Brain force has changed all this. In the multiplication of substitutes for muscular force; and such is the extent of ingenuity in this department that it has been estimated that more work can now be accomplished by one-tenth of the population of the earth in one year than could have been done by the whole world in the same time two hundred years ago. Every class of industry has felt the influence of genius. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce have all been stimulated into amazing activity. Nor has the household been overlooked, nor the labors of woman neglected. The sewing machine is a sample of what ingenuity has done for woman. It has multiplied her power a hundredfold with the needle. The washing of wearing apparel and other textile fabrics by mechanism has been a problem that has employed the skill of the country, and without success, until J. C. Tilton, of Pittsburg, struck a principle of manipulation that is destined to supersede all other machines, and do away with all washboards. Howe has made his name immortal through the needle, and Tilton, in like manner, will perpetuate his through an instrument no less important. Tilton's machine is simple, and may be managed by a child twelve years old. Mr. Tilton's advertisement is but a modest exhibition of the operation and rapidity of this unique instrument for the family. It is one of those productions that carries itself into every household by its own merits, which captivate and elicit the admiration of every person who examines it. Mr. J. C. Tilton is a perfectly reliable man, and will do just what he promises in his advertisement.



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

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

LIVER MEDICINE.

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

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

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

CHILLS AND FEVER.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE By Wm. SMITH, LL.D. AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFESSORIAL. By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT. The most thrilling and powerful book ever written on this subject.

Send for circulars and terms to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR

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

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

HAVE YOU READ MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK? The whole world is anxious for it, and every person who has read it is known by his cheerful look.

AGENTS WANTED—Send for circulars, terms etc. Address NETTLETON & CO., 150 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, Ohio. sep4 1y

THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK PURE DIAMONDS, BY JAMES R. MURRAY.

A new Sunday-school Music Book which we predict will become the most popular work of the kind ever published in America.

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

Price—Bound in boards, 35 cents; \$3 00 per dozen; \$30 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

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

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Be it known that H. HEARD, of Clinton, DeWitt county, is my lawful Agent for the sale of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which removes all kinds of pain in a few minutes; also for WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for the permanent cure of Catarrh and Colic of the Head.

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

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's CHILD'S COMMENTATOR ON THE BIBLE, FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

1200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.

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

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

THE SABBATH, the Greatest Church Music Book, will soon be ready. THE AMATEUR, the best Musical Monthly, only one dollar per year.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

Sent free to agents a COMPLETE CANVASSING OUTFIT of the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, With Bible History, Analysis, Dictionary, Table and Treatises too numerous to mention, profusely illustrated.

WILLIAM FLINT & CO., Athens, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Cincinnati, O. oct9 3m

WANTED---AGENTS.

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

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

MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1826.) WEST TROY, N. Y.

Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.

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

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

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

MILLER'S Bible and Publishing House. NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.

The cheapest and best Bible published. Large Print, Beautiful Bindings. More than two hundred Engravings.

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

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

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

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

SORLEY & OWENS, COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY, 122 AND 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

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

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

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Straubs' Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements, And Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List. SORLEY & OWENS, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. dec15 1y

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

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

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO., Agents for Pratt's Oils. feb10 1y

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

Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE. jul17 1y.

STEWART KELLAM & CO., Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists, No. 172 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Dealers in Perfumeries, Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and all kinds of Toilet Articles. Prescriptions carefully compounded from pure and fresh Drugs. sep18 1y

A. KIRBY & BRO., 125 and 127 Market St., Galveston, Have on hand a full stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, and a full line of Rubber Goods always on hand. Adjoining our Clothing establishment, we have a department exclusively for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, all of which we propose to sell very low. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." A liberal discount to Clergymen. nov28 1y

Christian Advocate.

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VOL. XX--No. 23.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1011.]

POOR FARMER JOHN.

BY MRS. M. M. B. GOODWIN.

Old farmer John is sore perplexed--
Nay, farmer John is really vexed :
He labors early, labors late,
Yet ever talks of adverse fate ;
For all his tollings scarce suffice,
Of longed-for lands to pay the price.

The summers come, the summers go,
The spring showers waste the winter's snow
The while, from dawn till close of day,
Receiving nought but frowns for pay ;
His good wife toils ; and anxious care
Has faded lip and cheek and hair.

Acres on acres stretch away
Of woodland, corn, of wheat and hay ;
His cattle roam o'er many a hill,
His brooklet turns the groaning mill ;
Yet still he sighs, and longs for more,
And grumbles e'er that he is poor.

Four sturdy sons, four daughters fair
Claimed at his hands a father's care.
He gave them labor without end,
And strove their souls, like his, to bend
Into the narrowing groove of thought :
Gold to be earned, land to be bought.

Yes, farmer John is growing poor !
You feel it as you pass his door.
His old brown house is small and mean,
The roof is warped by crack and seam ;
The leaning bars, the half hinged door,
Proclaim old John is very poor.

No books ; no pictures on the wall ;
Carpetless rooms and dreary hall.
Why think it strange such farmer's boys
Should seek the city's pomp and noise ?
Should learn to loathe the sight of home,
Where nought of joy or grace may come ?

Why think it strange his poor old wife,
Who coined for him her very life,
Should pause, at last, despite his frown,
And lay her weary burden down
In joy, to walk the streets of Heaven,
Where nought is sold, but all is given ?

Go where you will, search earth around,
The poorest man that can be found,
Is he who toils, through life, to gain
Widest extent of hill and plain ;
Forgetting all his soul's best needs,
In counting o'er his title-deeds.

—Christian Union.

Texas Resources.

East Texas Immigration Society---Elysian Fields, Texas.

[CONTINUED.]

VALUE OF LAND, LABOR, ETC.

Our best wild lands, lying near the Texas and Pacific Railroad, bring from \$5 to \$10. Ordinary improved farms, lying from five to ten miles from the road, can be bought at about the same. Good farming land, unimproved, in bodies of 50 to 1000 acres, can be had at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Wild lands can be had on one or two years' credit, or can be leased for four years free of charge to tenant. Good farms can be leased at \$2 to \$3 per acre per annum, with good tenements for laborers.

Labor is in demand, and good farm hands get from \$18 to \$25 per month in gold, with board, washing and lodging free. Mechanics get from \$1 to \$5 per day, owing to skill and character of labor. Teachers get from \$40 to \$100 per month. Good salesmen get from \$300 to \$500 per annum, and board--this is in our villages.

Board in our towns costs from \$15 to \$20 per month ; in the country, from \$7 to \$10 per month. Good Texas flour costs now four cents per pound at our mills, say from 75 to 100 miles northwest of Harrison county. We use St. Louis flour ; good family brands range from \$8 to \$10 per barrel. Bacon, say about 12 per cent. above Cincinnati quotations. Corn generally

brings \$1 gold per bushel. We can buy salt, coffee, sugar, syrup and rice cheaper here than in any of the inland towns East or North. There is a great demand for female servants. Washing costs from \$1 to \$2 gold per dozen pieces. Any ordinary girl who can cook may get from \$90 to \$125 gold per annum, with board and lodging, in good families. Freight hauled on wagons costs about \$1 per 100 pounds for each 75 miles. This rate applies also to moving our cotton to railroads or market. Fruits, apples, peaches, etc., are never sold by owner to neighbors--always given away--unless when put on market in our towns. Chickens 15 to 25 cents each ; butter 12½ to 25 cents per pound ; eggs from 15 to 25 cents per dozen. Milk cows, with calves, from \$10 to 20 ; goats from \$1 to \$2 per head ; sheep the same ; stock cattle from \$5 to \$8 per head ; work horses from \$50 to \$150 each.

SOCIETY.

There is no one thing in regard to which Eastern men are more deceived by misrepresentation than the state of society in Texas. We are not outlaws nor thieves. We are social, clever and sober. All East Texas and West Louisiana may be favorably compared with any State east of the Mississippi river. We have schools and churches all over the land, and in every village. Our own village is a fair standard of East Texas towns. We have three dry goods stores, one physician, and one school of from fifty to eighty pupils, a Masonic Lodge of about fifty members, a Chapter of twenty members, a Lodge of Good Templars with over thirty members, two wood and two smith shops, one shoe and boot-maker, and one boarding-house. We have no bar-room, nor even a whisky-shop. No one has been murdered on our streets for years. No one is seen with bowie-knife or pistol on our streets or in our county, except travelers who sometimes bear such articles on the highway. Our people are not addicted to political bickerings. We do not ask strangers of their politics or religion, but take them to our homes and churches, and bid them welcome. We have citizens in our town representing Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists ; have no Catholics or Episcopalians in our vicinity.

CITIES.

Marshall is the county town of our county--Harrison. It is on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, forty-one miles west of Shreveport, La., and will, in seven months, be connected with Jefferson city, Texas, by rail. We are eighteen miles southeast of Marshall, thirty miles southeast of Jefferson, and twenty-eight miles west of Shreveport, La., ten miles south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, our nearest depot being Waskom's Station. Marshall bids fair to become a manufacturing town. It has about 4000 people ; Jefferson has, probably, 12,000 ; Shreveport, La., about the same. The latter point is our market. The commercial year, closing August 31, 1872, showed receipts of 93,000 bales of cotton at Shreveport. The year before showed receipts of 104,000. The current year will fall short of any former season, owing to the failure of the cotton crop in all sections trading to Shreveport. Her receipts of hides are large each year. She has founderies, mills, nur-

series, cotton compresses, elegant colleges, two or three banks, and perpetual steamboat navigation.

Col. Scott, with Gen. Dodge, now controls the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He has recently visited Shreveport and Marshall with the great journalist, Col. Forney, and assures us that, to the 67 miles, (from Shreveport west,) now finished, one hundred miles shall be added in less than twelve months. Immigrants may land at Shreveport, and come out to our section on wagons, in hacks, or carriages, or on the railroad, to Waskom's station, twenty-three miles west of Shreveport. Baggage may be left with perfect safety at the Shreveport hotels, or with any of the Shreveport merchants, or at Waskom's station with depot agent, while immigrants visit our section.

RECEPTION HERE.

We would assure Northern men, as well as those coming from the Eastern States, that each will be kindly received ; and we respectfully appeal to such men as Col. Forney, Horace Greeley and Tom Scott, (who have recently been here,) for the truth of our assertions.

COST OF COMING.

From New York to Shreveport, about \$80 ; from Chicago or Pittsburg, about \$70 ; from Cincinnati, \$40 ; from St. Louis, \$35 ; from Memphis, \$30 ; from Vicksburg, \$25 ; from Mobile, \$20 ; from New Orleans, \$15 to \$18. These figures are in U. S. currency, and include board while on boats, but not while on railways.

After arriving at Shreveport, single men may come out on our wagons at one or two dollars each ; families may do likewise for \$5 to \$10, this being better than by rail.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

We would respectfully say to persons reading this address, that we are compiling pamphlets and circulars which will be forwarded on application, free of charge, to any person who thinks of making Texas his future home ; or, if stamps are sent, our Secretary will take pleasure in answering any questions asked by strangers.

The object of our organization is to benefit our country at large, as well as those who desire to locate in a warmer or newer country ; and we assure the immigrants that we do not, as a society, nor as individuals, have worthless lands to sell ; nor have we land to sell at all, yet we will cheerfully give letters of introduction to such as come, which will place them in a position to examine the best lands on sale in East Texas.

Persons will please address "East Texas Immigration Association," or our Secretary.

S. B. HENDRICKS,
Chairman Executive Com.

JOHN RUDD,
President E. T. Society.

D. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

Work on the Texas and Pacific Railroad commenced in Dallas several days since. The track is being graded directly through the city, and extended east towards Shreveport and west towards Fort Worth. The whole line, from the present terminus at Longview to Fort Worth, is under contract, and thousands of hands are now strung along the entire distance.

The Coming Immigration.

As many inquiries reach us respecting the prospect of securing labor through the Texas Emigration Agency, we have obtained permission from C. W. Hurley & Co. to extract the following from a letter of September 28th from the agency in London. Our personal acquaintance with the writer assures us that great care will be employed in securing the reliable labor so important to the employer :

The "Vale of Calder" has been detained in the Mersey by gales, but, I suppose, is away by this time. I sent you last week a list of the three families going in her, and I now enclose a list of assisted passengers by the "San Jacinto." You will find them all good people. The families of Green and Warren in the "Vale of Calder" are from the neighborhood of Newmarket, and you will see that a number of other families from that neighborhood are to follow in the "San Jacinto." Kindly make an effort to place all these in the same locality, or within easy reach of each other, as this will be a strong encouragement to our people, if they know they are going near their friends.

The departure of Green and Warren has made quite a stir in their neighborhood, and many more applications are coming in from first-class people. This movement will grow rapidly from the moment your ships begin to sail regularly. The people I am sending you are only a percentage of the *bona fide* applications I have had from all parts of the country. Many I have rejected whom I would have sent had I not been restricted to fifty adults per steamer. The people selected are very anxious to get away as soon as possible. F. GORE.

Coming Immigrants.

We give below a list of passengers to arrive by the steamer "Vale of Calder," due here on the 21st inst., direct from England, which will be of interest, not only to their friends already here, but to all interested in the development of our State by the introduction of trustworthy, reliable laborers :

Thomas Northern, Harriett Northern, Charlotte Northern, Florence Northern and Emma Northern, of Burton Latimer, near Kettering ; John Warren, of Stamford Hall, Newmarket ; Martha Warren, William James Warren, William Green, Hannah Green, William Joseph Green, Agnes Green and John Green, of Exning, near Newmarket ; Alfred Allum, James Dickson, Ann Dickson, William Dickson, Ann Dickson and Elizabeth Dickson, of Hyde Park, London ; Thomas Turton and John J. Silke, of Seaforth ; Thomas Waterhouse, Sarah Ann Waterhouse, Ellen Waterhouse, David Waterhouse and Sarah Waterhouse, of near Newmarket ; Edward Millward, Martha Millward, Rosina Millward, Edward Millward, William Millward, Thomas Millward, Robert Millward and John Millward, of St. Asapho.

Corn is selling at from thirty-five to forty cents a bushel all over the State

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. A. M. Box, under date of October 11th, sends us additional good news from his work. We are glad to hear that laymen are willing to work for their Master. "Would that all the Lord's people were prophets!"

I am glad to be able to state that we have a gracious revival of religion going on at Old Shiloh. Up to this time nine have joined the M. E. Church, South, and about as many have been converted, and the church has been greatly refreshed with the baptism of the Holy Ghost. This is by no means one of the least of the results of this meeting, when we take into consideration that for one or two years past the devil has been working hard to destroy all good influences in this neighborhood. Here it was that the house in which these good people worshiped was burned down; set on fire by some incendiary, instigated by the devil. This, together with other circumstances, threw a damper upon the zeal of the membership, greatly discouraging some of the oldest and best members of the church here. But, blessed be God! they have now rallied and are greatly revived, and they are determined to build a new house for the Lord. I have had no help except Brother Wm. C. Hallmark, who, though not licensed either to preach or exhort, works well in the harness when called upon. We had twenty-one mourners at the altar last night, and the work still goes on.

—Rev. H. C. Rogers, of Bonham circuit, East Texas Conference, sends us an admirable report of the revivals on his charge. We give it in full:

A list of the revival meetings held on the Bonham circuit from June 29th to October 1, 1872:

Commenced the first on the 29th day of June at Porter's School-house, in Fannin county, which was protracted twelve days. Results: Fifteen conversions and thirteen accessions to our church.

Commenced the second one on the 13th day of July at Canaan, in Grayson county, which was protracted sixteen days. Results: Forty-seven conversions and twenty-one accessions to our church.

Commenced the third one on the 3d day of August at New Hope, in Fannin county, which was protracted nine days. Results: Thirty conversions and twenty-three accessions to our church.

Continued the fourth one (which had been commenced by Brother Binkley on the third day of August and protracted by Brother Fuller until the eighth thereof) at Cedar, Grayson county, which continued six days. Results: Three conversions and five accessions to our Church.

Commenced the fifth one on the 18th day of August at Cana, in Fannin county, which was protracted eight days. Results: Five conversions and nine accessions to our church.

Commenced the sixth one (a camp-meeting) on the 22d day of August at Mount Pleasant camp-ground, near Bonham, which was protracted eleven days. Results: twenty-five conversions and eighteen accessions to our church.

Commenced the seventh one (Bro. B. M. Williams doing the preaching for the first two days) on the 31st day of August at Virginia Point, Grayson county, which was protracted nine days. Results: One conversion and eight accessions to our church.

Commenced the eighth one (a camp-meeting) on the 12th day of September at Stepleason's mill, in Fannin county, which was protracted seven days. Results: Five conversions and eight accessions to our church.

Commenced the ninth one (a camp-meeting) on the 26th day of Septem-

ber at McQueen's Spring, in Fannin county, which was protracted seven days. Results: Three conversions and fourteen accessions to our church.

The members of the church at all of these places were greatly refreshed and strengthened. The following brethren, to-wit: J. M. Binkley, B. M. Williams, S. J. Spotts, B. F. Blanton, Price, Jones, Cox, Fuller, Wyatt, Irick, Dameron, etc., did efficient service at one or more of these meetings.

—Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss, in a letter of October 9th, sends us a cheering report of the work on Corpus Christi district, West Texas Conference. We always rejoice when Christian zeal crystalizes in the shape of church buildings and Sunday-schools:

I wish to say through the *Advocate* that the church on the Corpus Christi district is in a growing condition. I have just closed my third round of quarterly meetings. There has been a number of accessions to the church. One church edifice has been built on the Medio, at Pleasant Grove, and dedicated to divine worship, and a Sunday-school organized in the church the day of dedication. The incipient steps have been taken to build another at Nuecestown. The preachers are all at their posts, doing effective service. We thank God and take courage.

—Rev. S. K. Stovall, of the Larissa mission, East Texas Conference, sends additional revival intelligence from his charge. He says:

We are having some revival seasons in our bounds, one good meeting at Sand Springs, resulting in fourteen accessions and about sixteen conversions; another at Ross' Chapel, resulting in ten accessions and the church greatly refreshed and encouraged.

Our fourth quarterly meeting, which convened on Saturday last, is still in progress, with good prospects. On last night there were some sixteen penitents at the altar and a good time among the professors of religion, and this morning we had a good meeting. I pray it will continue until all the people are saved.

—Rev. John F. Cook, of the Hallettsville circuit, West Texas Conference, sends us an account of several meetings on his charge. He says:

We have had accessions to the church and conversions at all our appointments. On the 21st of September, with Bro. Glass, we held a meeting under an arbor in the northeast of Lavaca, where Austin Chapel was recently burned. Our beloved Presiding Elder, Dr. Walker, came to our aid; also Brother A. L. P. Green, of the Texas Conference, who preached with power and acceptability. We had five accessions to the church—all adults—and left many penitents at the altar. The camp-meeting, six miles from Hallettsville, the 27th of September, was a time of power. The community sustained the meeting nobly. The meeting resulted in nineteen accessions to the church, many of them leading citizens, and about the same number of conversions. Dr. Walker, Revs. Wesley Smith, Bible Agent; A. L. P. Green, G. W. Cottingham, R. M. Leaton and Dr. Dickson were present. We raised \$30 missionary money, \$30 Bible money, and \$10 conference fund, and the people came up nobly to the support of the preachers. We left the camp-ground in company with the Presiding Elder for the quarterly meeting at Andrew's Chapel. The meeting is now in progress. Last night we had many persons at the altar. The membership is much revived, and we are looking for a gracious season of refreshing from the Lord. The preachers who are with us are preaching in the spirit of their mission.

—Rev. Wm. Monk, of Stephenville mission district, sends the following

brief account of a good work in the bounds of his district:

Our fourth quarterly meeting for the Rock Vale mission has just closed, resulting in thirty-four accessions to the M. E. Church, South, and as many conversions, twelve or fourteen young men among the number.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—Rev. John W. Yarborough, Presiding Elder, of the Atlanta District, who, at the close of the war, went into the M. E. Church (North,) has withdrawn from that church, and returns to the M. E. Church, South. The *Methodist Advocate* of Atlanta refers to this step in a generous spirit, and says that Brother Yarborough did faithful service while in connection with their work.

—The *Pacific Methodist* of the 19th ult. makes the following mention of the labors of Bishop McTyeire and Dr. Sargent:

These gentlemen arrived in San Francisco from the Oregon trip on Thursday last. Bishop McTyeire was prostrated on the journey by an attack of bilious remittent fever, which delayed the party some days and caused them to decline going to the Sonora camp-meeting. They were several days at Chico, where they delighted the good citizens of that beautiful village with their evangelical preaching. On Sunday last Bishop McTyeire preached at Minna Street in the morning, and Dr. Sargent at night. The Bishop is rapidly recovering. Dr. Sargent bears the toil and tire of these long journeys with remarkable vigor. His health is good. The Bishop will spend this week and next Sunday at the Saratoga camp-meeting. Dr. Sargent will probably go to Watsonville next Sunday. The fifth Sunday they will spend in Sacramento.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—We copy the following from a New York journal. He was a kinsman of Brother Ayres, of this city. The world grows poorer when good men die:

"Daniel Ayres is a name as well known in the current history of Methodism as was that of his departed friend, Francis Hall, whose society he overtook on the 26th of September last, and they 'will never part again.' Dwelling in the house of the Lord for three-score years and eight, wedded to the mission cause for the golden period of fifty years and more, leading the praise offered in Zion for thirty-one years, it could not be otherwise than that devout men would through the place of his funeral obsequies. It was so on Sabbath, September 29, in the Brooklyn Pacific street Church. Many were the mourners, and there were many to say, 'We shall not look upon his like again.' He was abundant in good works during his sojourn among men, and, departing, he left us the inheritance of a blameless reputation. Ever and always a cheerful giver, with his bereaved companion, now a solitary widow, he gave to the Publishing and Mission House two thousand dollars, and was steadfast in his devotion to all the interests represented therein. We bless our Maker for the gift of such a man, and for the quiet and assurance given him; for the end of this 'upright man' was peace."

EPISCOPAL.

—The Khidive of Egypt has given to the Episcopal Church in Cairo, Egypt, land for a site of a church, worth \$10,000. Such indications of the abatement of Mohammedan prejudice are noteworthy. The day is approaching when the Euphrates of Ori-

ental intolerance will be dried up before the rays of the Sun of Righteousness.

—Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, New York, is suggested as the possible successor of Bishop Eastban, late of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—A brother in the Presbyterian Church in Texas sends us the following interesting account of the work in his branch of the church. Such favors are always welcome:

Interesting protracted meetings have recently been held among the Old School Presbyterians at the following points in Texas: Woodland and Cotton Gin, in Freestone county; Waxahachie, in Ellis county. Among the ministerial laborers on these occasions were Rev. Messrs. H. Mosely, H. McDonald and J. A. Smylie.

Some weeks since, an interesting protracted meeting was held in the Old School Presbyterian Church at Jefferson, Rev. Mr. Moore, pastor.

It is pleasing to record these evidences of the progress of truth among all evangelical denominations in Texas.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. S. J. Browne, of Cincinnati, left by his will \$150,000 for the endowment and erection of an institution, to be called Browne University, in that vicinity; also, a lot of land and a considerable amount of money to be used in the erection of a Presbyterian church.

BAPTIST.

—The corner-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid in Paris August 20th. It will be located but a few steps from the Pont Royal, and but a short distance from the Palace of Tuileries and the principal hotels. We rejoice to note the prosperity of our sister church in the leading countries of Europe.

—By a unanimous vote, Mr. Pentecost's church, Brooklyn, refused to consent to the resignation of their pastor, who has twice received a pressing call to a church at Boston. It is evident from this that Mr. Pentecost's late action in administering the sacrament to parties not members of the Baptist Church meets the sanction of his people.

—The *Christian Era* contains reports of the mission work in Assam of an encouraging character. Among other items of interest stated is the fact that one of the Baboo's wives is receiving instruction from Mrs. Neighbours, the wife of one of the missionaries. Among the Garos there have been 286 baptized. At Rangoon the Karen College is doing a good work, and signs of an awakening among the people are apparent.

—The Holy Synod of the Greek Church has issued an edict against the missionaries at Athens, and apprehensions are felt that the work will be arrested.

—In Spain the Baptist missionaries are meeting great success. Thirty-two have been baptized since July. The new chapel in Madrid will give a new impulse to the work.

—In the South of Russia the prospects are brightening, and a chapel—the first in Russia—has been commenced.

—In Turkey, Africa, Switzerland, Russia and Poland there has been a total net increase of 245.

Waco District Conference.

The Waco District Conference, of the Northwest Texas Annual Conference, opened its session in Marlin on Saturday, September 28th, 1872, Rev. T. Stanford, Presiding Elder, presiding.

There was a delegation from all the charges in the district except three. The conference was pleasant and harmonious, and adjourned on Monday.

The following are the names of the delegates to the Annual Conference: Clerical—H. L. Taylor; lay, L. G. Scogin, D. R. Gurley and C. M. Bratton. Alternates—clerical, J. P. Mussett; lay, N. T. Sneed, W. S. Hunnicut and W. G. Tilley.

The following were among the resolutions adopted:

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Resolved, That our preachers be requested to urge upon our people, the importance of regular family prayer and a punctual attendance upon the social meetings of the church.

ON FINANCE.

Resolved, That each traveling preacher, at the first church conference of any appointment, urge upon the stewards the importance of carrying out our financial plan.

Resolved, That we believe this to be the most efficient method of impressing each member of the church with the fact that all should assist in the support of the gospel.

Resolved, That each preacher in charge be instructed to secure land for church purposes in each charge so far as he may be able.

ON THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Resolved, That we, the members of the Waco District Conference in conference assembled, hereby signify our hearty approval of the action of our brethren in forming a joint stock company for the publication of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE; that we are highly gratified at the success which has crowned their efforts, the editorial skill which its columns exhibit, and its general conduct, and that we will earnestly support and vindicate its claims among our people, increasing as far as we may its circulation.

The next session of the conference is to be held at Marlin.

OSCAR M. ADDISON, Sec'y.

Stephensville District.

We, your Committee on the State of the Church, beg leave to make the following report:

This district has been very inadequately supplied with laborers this year, but where the field has been cultivated, a rich reward has crowned their efforts, as indicated by the following reports of the pastors:

Stephensville Mission—The pastor, J. H. Perry, reports the mission in a good spiritual condition, with few exceptions; congregations are large and attentive; the social meetings of the church are well kept up; but we lament the lack of religion in the family, and the duty of family worship. There have been eighteen additions to the church, making on this work about one hundred members. Number of children baptized, three.

Comanche Mission—The pastor, P. W. Gravis, reports the church in a healthful condition; the prospects of a general revival is very encouraging; the congregations large and attentive; the general attendance on social meetings very good; religion in the family is not practiced as it should be. On this work there have been ten accessions by letter, seven by ritual, and four children baptized. Number of members on the mission, 150.

Camp Colorado Mission—This work is under the pastoral charge of H. M. Childress, having a membership of only fifteen, as reported by the Presiding Elder in the absence of the pastor. Prospects for building up the church here are bright.

San Saba Mission—This charge has no pastor, but reported by the Presiding Elder to have fifty members. The people are very anxious for a preacher, and gave every assurance that if they had a preacher they would provide all that is necessary for his comfort. They are a class of earnest, intelligent people. They are not of the class commonly supposed cow-boy roughs, and fugitives from justice elsewhere, but bona fide settlers; civil, kind, and, in an eminent degree, courteous and hospitable.

Rock Vale Mission is under the pastoral charge of O. A. Shook, who reports three organized churches with a membership of ninety-three. There are seven regular appointments, several of which, it is anticipated, soon will be organized into churches. Attendance on public worship large and orderly. Social meetings are well attended. Nearly every family is punctual in the duty of family worship, and faithful in holding up the hands of their pastor—family worship often being conducted by the sisters, and even by youths of tender age in the absence of the heads of families.

Palo Pinto Mission is supplied by Wiley V. Jones, reported by the Presiding Elder as having a membership of eighty. The attendance on the preaching of the gospel is remarkable, evincing an unparalleled thirst for the Word of Life—persons often taking their families in their wagons and going the distance of fifty and seventy-five miles through the Indian country. The pastor contemplates shortly the organization of new churches and a general enlargement of his work. Religion in the social circle is quite general, and the spiritual condition of the church good.

Hamilton Mission—This mission is under the pastoral care of W. E. Weaver, who reports the mission in a comparatively healthy state. The attendance on public worship is generally good. He has received eleven members by letter, the mission now having fifty-five members. He reports them, to some extent, delinquent in the duty of family worship.

In taking a view of this district, as a whole, and casting our eye over the field—a field so promising, already white unto the harvest; a field of vast extent, reaching from the territory bounded on the east by the Bosque, reaching into the far west on the head of the Concho, from Fort Griffin on the north to the Pedernales on the south, a territory some two hundred and fifty miles east, and about the same north and south; a country unsurpassed for all that makes a country desirable—everything is here that is necessary for the support of an immense population; a country of countless undeveloped wealth, and a country, too, that is now being rapidly filled up by a high-toned class of people, coming from every point of the compass. Here they are making their homes; here they are forming communities; here they are founding the great cities of the future, and building up a mighty commonwealth, large as an ordinary State. The teeming multitudes that are coming to this fair clime look to the M. E. Church, South, for the Gospel; they look to us for the Bread of Life. In these communities just forming, the people coming here are cut loose from the ties, the influences and restraints of a settled state of society. In this condition of society the emissary of false doctrines, the propagator of hurtful issues, and even the infidel—the apostle of Satan—finds an open field in which to sow the seeds of discord, ruin and moral death. These poisonous seeds are already producing fruit. Conscious of these facts, your committee wish to urge the wants of this people and country. We raise the Maccabean cry for help. Brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference, double

your prayers and labors; double your contributions to the cause of missions, and hold up the hands of our faithful brethren in the western wilds, and send us more money and men; men that are large of heart and not afraid to meet even death, if necessary, to carry the gospel to the people who invite us so earnestly to send them preachers. We must have men; brave men; men mighty in the Scriptures, able to cope with the cunningly-devised fables of damning issues, and the sophistry of the infidel; men who are able to lay the solid foundations in these troublous times. These people are intelligent; they are people of refinement; they want schools and colleges, and ministers capable of teaching them and their children and opening to them the deep treasures of divine truth.

In view of these facts, and also that heretofore these missions have been left to be supplied, we earnestly recommend the appointment of good men to this work, and if there must be supplies, let it be where supplies can be obtained, as we cannot possibly obtain the men to supply this work; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the Presiding Elder of this district to lay this matter before the Bishop and his Cabinet at our next Annual Conference.

P. W. GRAVIS, Ch'm'n;
W. F. GRAVES,
O. A. SHOOK,
J. H. TRUMBLE,
Committee.

To the Preachers of West Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—I see from a late St. Louis Advocate that the Secretary of the Missouri Conference is arranging a "Ministerial Register," the object of which is to secure correct data in the preparation of memoirs. I thank Brother Vincil. I have long felt the need of such an arrangement. You will die some time, brethren, and to save your surviving fellow-laborers from the shame of imperfect memoirs when your work is done, will you furnish at once answers to the following questions: Name—where born and when? Converted—when and where? Joined the church—when and where? Entered the itinerancy—when and where? Ordained deacon—where, when and by whom? Ordained elder—where, when and by whom? and what appointments filled (to date?) Lay down the paper and go write it now, before you forget, and send to W. J. JOYCE, Sec. West. Texas Conference, San Antonio.

MEXICAN MISSIONS.—A brother inquires: "What is the Methodist Church in Texas doing to aid in the evangelization of Mexico?" We have one missionary on the Rio Grande—a native of Mexico—a man of fine culture and deep piety. We shall enter this inviting field as rapidly as the way opens. Bishop Marvin, under whose administration the mission was inaugurated, has been calling on the church for special contributions toward the support of this work, and we are pleased to notice frequent responses. Men will be provided as rapidly as the church furnishes means for the support of the work. A special responsibility rests upon the Texas Conferences. A wide field is open on our Western borders, and we cannot neglect the opportunity without loss.

REV. MR. VAUGHAN, who was recently connected with the mission for the spiritual instruction of the colored people in the United States, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Salford, England.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Cotton from points one hundred miles distant is coming into Austin.

The Paris North Texan is confident that the yield of cotton will be fully two-thirds of a crop.

Grasshoppers in large numbers have appeared in Erath and adjoining counties, coming from the North.

The contract is let for clearing out the right of way for the H. & T. C. R. R. from Sherman to Red River City.

The subsidy of \$150,000 to secure the Transcontinental to Sherman, has been subscribed all but a few thousand dollars.

The Brownsville Sentinel says that the second crop of wool is coming into that market quite lively, and commands a good price.

The passenger and freight trains on the Houston and Great Northern Railway have been running since the 7th to Crockett, and the iron has been put down to a point five miles beyond.

The Lampasas Dispatch apprehends great loss among the stock this winter. The protracted drouth has burned up the grass, and rain at this season would hardly be in time to relieve them before it would be killed by the frost.

The Brownsville Ranchero reports that heavy rains at Brazos Santiago flooded the island to the depth of six feet, and the inhabitants had sent to Point Isabel for assistance. A tug went over and brought them to the Point.

The Paris Press says that work will be carried on along the entire route of the Transcontinental, the work of grading having been contracted for. It is expected that the grading will be completed in two months.

The McKinney Messenger says that the Texas Central Railroad is nearly done to Plano, about thirteen or fourteen miles south of McKinney, and forty-four miles from Sherman. It was expected that the construction trains would reach Plano in a few days.

The Brownsville Ranchero says the peon system prevails in Mexico and along the Rio Grande border. A party recently crossed the river from Mexico and kidnapped two men who were at work on a ranche, claiming them as peons, one for a debt of \$90, the other for a debt of \$10.

The State Gazette learns through a correspondent from Burnett that the Indians have been stealing in that county. They were pursued and a fight ensued, in which the whites were forced to retreat with one wounded, but they succeeded in recovering the horses.

The Dallas News says: "There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the capitalists, merchants, farmers and business men at the court-house on Saturday, Oct. 12th, to consider the enterprise of organizing a grain market by the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose of building a grain elevator, warehouses and flouring mills here."

A Mr. Ross writes from Bandera to the San Antonio Herald, under date of the 7th inst., that on the 6th the Indians attacked a citizen some twenty-five miles northwest of that point on the Medina. He was shot twice, once through the side and once through the left arm. His wounds are supposed to be mortal. The minute-men were starting in pursuit.

The small-pox is reported by the Austin Statesman to have broken out in a virulent form at Circleville, Williamson county. It originated from a lady lately arrived from Jersey City, New Jersey. The people are fleeing from the district. Why do not people attend to vaccination? A small trouble would guard every home from the terrible disease.

Correspondence.

"Notes and Reflections."

My last closed with Coryell county. Since which time I have been a diligent "traveler." From what I saw of Bosque county, I am inclined to the opinion that you may write her equal to her sisters. The western portion is broken, but much fine lands, and scenery that is really sublime and enchanting, such as I have rarely seen surpassed in any country, and some as fine, clear, pure water as "man could ask." The moral element—if what I saw justifies me in judging—is equal to any county in Northwest Texas. Such "sweeping" revivals of religion as have prevailed in some portions of this county, we are not privileged to see more than once in a lifetime. Rev. W. T. Melugin, assisted by a corps of devoted officers and members of the church, has, under God, been instrumental in bringing "hundreds" of wanderers to their Father's house; and every material element for moral improvement seems to be affected and in motion for good ends. I spent one day and two nights in the southern part of McLennan at a camp-meeting on Cowskin bayou, and I found there a *living host* encamped to do battle for the Lord. Rev. T. S., the Presiding Elder, was in command of the host, and Rev. S. D. A. commanded the skirmishers and looked after the outposts, and right well did they fill their important trusts, for before I reached nearer than one mile of the encampment I could hear the "shouts of victory" and "songs of triumph," as the host pressed the battle to happy results. When I came within the lines I found every one almost at the arbor. I seated myself to listen for a moment, when I heard the voice of that tried and true servant of God, Rev. T. S., commanding in the language of God: "Believe and thou shalt be saved!" and I involuntarily said, "Thank God for truth, and for men called to utter it!" The result was glorious; scores of men and women felt to know by blessed experience that Jesus is a Savior.

This part of the country, I am inclined to think, is destined to become very desirable; lands good, and a sufficiency of tember for ordinary purposes, and, judging from what I saw and learned from conversing with several leading citizens, the population now there embraces a good many devoted Christians. The country from Masterville to Waco is as fine as man could wish for agricultural purposes, and at no very distant day "farm will lock on farm" all over these rich, broad prairies, and struggling thousands will undergo all the common vicissitudes of humanity where now only vegetation grows and beasts roam. The future of this country can scarcely be overestimated. I have no thought that such wealth of rich lands and genial climate will long remain unoccupied by man.

Waco, since the writer first saw it—October, 1863—has more than doubled itself in all the great elements of substantial improvement; buildings have gone up and are going up equal to any in our great commercial centres, and the wonder is, they are still building huge business and other houses. Education, sanctified Christian education, occupies an important place in the estimation of the citizens of Waco. The Waco Female College, under the auspices of the Northwest Texas Conference, is located here, and has struggled manfully under the presidency of Madden and Dechard, and now under the charge of Rev. W. G. Connor, A. M., D. D., for the proud and growing place it occupies in the confidence and affection of its founders and patrons, and in the great sisterhood of female colleges. The trustees have lately erected a stewards' hall, equal in

extent and finish to every demand that may come for comfort and convenience of young ladies attending college, and with the able faculty associated with President Connor, those having daughters to educate can do no better than send to Waco Female College. Dr. Conner is an accomplished scholar, an experienced instructor, and above all, a Christian gentleman. Let Waco Female College have the daughters of our people, and they will be educated.

Waco University, under the direction of Revs. Burleson, has had a place long in Waco, and has done and is doing a good work. These gentlemen are ministers in the Baptist Church, are successful and diligent educators, have associated with them a faculty equal to the demands of the country, and are faithfully co-operating with the workers in moral and Christian education. Waco may justly congratulate herself on her schools. Her church buildings have not kept pace with other and less vital matters. Whenever in my travels I see the house for God located in the most eligible place, clean, surrounded by a neat enclosure, I am favorably impressed, and although I may never worship with the devout worshippers, I am sure they are there; but, on the contrary, if God's house is out of doors, fronts on some unfrequented street, or is out of the way; if I see the walls stained by hogs rubbing against them, or bricks falling out of the corners, glass broken from the sash, blinds lying over the grounds, or doors standing partly open, or learn that the people worship in some hired room, although her commerce may prosper, I feel sad, for I am sure of one thing: "God will honor them that honor him," and the lame, halt or blind will not receive if we possess better. God will be *amicus usque ad aras* to those who honor him in fidelity. TRAVELER.

Christ's Human Nature.

MR. EDITOR—Having heard recently some conflicting statements from the pulpit as to the nature Christ assumed when he "was made flesh;" and as these statements were made by ministers of some eminence in our own church, it has awakened some concern in my mind upon the subject of its promulgation. I do not regard this as a question of mere curiosity, but as one which may effect seriously our whole system of theology.

I have twice heard it stated recently that "Christ did not take upon himself the nature of man after the fall, but he did take the Adamic human nature;" assuming that "Christ, being the second Adam, was perfect man in every sense that Adam was perfect."

The other side of this question is apparent, and the disagreement I apprehend must find its origin in the question as to the change sin produced in the simple humanity of Adam, which may be stated thus: "Was Adam mortal flesh before he sinned, or was he not? Did death—physical death—the dissolution of soul and body, come by sin, or was it an innate principle in the fleshly constitution of the first man? The answer of this question, we think, must finally determine the question at issue.

The brethren alluded to both stated in their sermons, after the argumentative part was closed, that "Christ dwelt in mortal flesh," and the Scriptures declare plainly that "he took upon him the seed of Abraham," and "Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same." Why?—that, through death, he might destroy him who had the power of death, who is the devil." Christ could not have died without becoming mortal flesh, nor could he have redeemed fallen humanity without assuming his place and circumstances. That "Christ

was holy, undefiled and separate from sinners" is no contradiction to this assumption, for sin, we hold, is no part of humanity, either before or after the fall; humanity would be just as complete if sin were destroyed as it is now. Sin is an embarrassment to humanity—an encumbrance, consisting in acts of transgression, which Christ came to take away, and so set us free.

To have become a sinner would have been a moral degradation, of which God is incapable, and would have necessitated another redemption price for himself—a new birth and the sanctification of the spirit. And yet "He was made sin for us who knew no sin"—that is, he took the sinner's place by becoming one of us *defacto* in all the relations we sustain to the Divine law, else justice could never have hurled its thunderbolts of wrath upon him. If it had been a pure angel, unfallen, unassociated with man, who, for man's sake, had been arrested by the mob and dragged to Pilate's bar, think you he could have been nailed to the cross? Nay, universal nature itself would sooner have been reversed. Think you that the Devil himself, with all his emisaries, could have crucified the unfallen Adam by violent hands? Nay, his only power over him was in betraying his volition; but when by this means he conquered humanity, he then "had the power of death" over humanity.

Our position is that Christ's divinity supported his humanity, which he, as God, offered in sacrifice for us until "it was finished;" then, forsaking it, the humanity instantly dissolves its vital connection with earth and time. Christ truly "had power to lay down his life and to take it up again," and no man had power to take it from him; but that power was not vested in his humanity only so long as the Divinity dwelt there. Christ was not depraved, but did he not take fallen humanity's nature, with all its infirmities as to flesh and sense, which we are required to crucify even as Christ did? for "he was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin." We can not solve the mystery, profound, but we glory in the fact that, by this means, "God can be just, and the justifier of them that believe in Jesus."

*O'er gullt how mountainous with outstretched arms,
Stern justice and soft smiling love embrace,
Supporting in full majesty thy throne,
When seemed its majesty to need support;
Or that, or man inevitably lost;
What but the fathomless of thought Divine
Could labor such expedient from despair?
And rescue both, both rescue, both exalt!
O how art both exalted by the deed?
The wondrous deed! or shall I call it more?
A wonder in Omnipotence itself—
A mystery no less to God than men."*

W. S.

WACO, Oct. 11, 1872.

From Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR—I had a very pleasant trip from Seguin, Texas, to Fayetteville, Tennessee. After parting with my friends and kindred in Brenham—some of them feeble in health but happy in the love of God—I was from Monday until Friday reaching this place. I felt grateful when I met my aged father, Rev. A. B. Duval, to find him enjoying such excellent health for a man of his age. He is able still to labor in the vineyard of the Lord, where for over fifty years it has been his delight to work. He hopes, by the grace of God, to be permitted to die on the field of battle with his armor on. I am happy to be able to say to the many kind friends I have found in Texas, that my health is much improved, and I have good reason to believe that I will be able, sustained by the grace of God, to do good work the ensuing conference year.

Yours,

E. G. DUVAL.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Oct. 8, '72.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It is said that a balky horse can be made to go by simply placing the hand over the nostrils and cutting off his breath until he wants to go. It is easier and more merciful than the whip.

An exchange says that worms can be driven from cabbage plants by sprinkling the plants with wheat bran. There is something distasteful about the bran that makes the worms leave.

A successful fruit-grower says that fowls should have free range of the orchard. They will stir the ground, and keep the trees free of many injurious bugs and worms. If the orchard has a high picket fence, the chickens will be kept from the garden.

One pound of Paris green to thirty pounds of common plaster, mixed thoroughly, and applied to potato vines infested with the potato bug, will clear the plants of the pest.

Shade is a fertilizer. It preserves the ammonia, supplied the soil by rain and manures. This fact explains the advantage farmers derive from prompt plowing after the manure is spread upon the soil. If left exposed on the surface, the hot sun will evaporate the ammonia.

The Texas mode of training dogs with sheep, is to take a pup before its eyes are open and put it with a ewe to suckle. In a short time the ewe becomes reconciled to the charge, and as it grows it follows its nurse, and in time assumes charge over the entire flock.

Young fruit trees for the first two or three years after transplanting should, before the hard winter sets in, be protected against too much water, especially if in a low situation. This can be done by raising the ground around the stems sufficient to shed the water, and prevent it settling around the roots.

WASTE BASKET.

A man behind time should be fed on catch-up.

A base viol—A small bottle filled with "doctor's stuff."

What relation is door-mat to the scraper?—A step-father (farther.)

Which is the best way to retain a lady's affections?—Never return them.

A guinea may be better expended on a railway wrapper than on a spiritual one.

A man who has no bills against him belongs to the order of no-bil-i-ty in more than one sense.

An American mechanic has invented a machine which is to be driven by the force of circumstances.

"I'll pay your bill on sight," as the blind man said to a doctor who had in vain attempted to cure him of his blindness.

"I've a penny left," said an idle loungee, "so I'll buy a paper with it." "What paper will you buy," said a friend, curious to learn the literary taste of his acquaintance. "A paper of tobacco," replied he.

Milton, when blind, married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a "rose." "I am no judge of colors," replied Milton, "but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorns daily."

"If you don't go to school, my son, who will teach you what is right or wrong?" "I don't get taught, I find it out." "And how do you find it out?" "By observing that right works for a shilling a day, while wrong lives on it."

Miscellany.

The First Box of Bibles in Texas.

The Bible Society *Record*, for August, says: "We are sure the following narrative will be read with interest. It comes to us from a venerable friend, Mr. David Ayres, formerly of New York, but for many years a resident of Galveston, Texas. The times have changed since he first went to that interesting part of our country. We have now about 150 auxiliary Bible Societies in Texas, and in three years have sent thither 46,000 volumes of the Scriptures, to meet the wants of its rapidly-increasing population."

In May, 1834, I, with my family, embarked in the brig *Asia*, for Texas. We had a long passage, and were finally wrecked at or near Aransas Bar. We succeeded in getting ashore most of our effects, among which was a box of Bibles received from the American Bible Society, the first ever sent by that Society to Texas, also a box of Sunday-school books, sent by the American Sunday-school Union, which I think were the first Sunday-school books sent to Texas from any source.

After being detained for some time on the Island of St. Joseph, some boats came to our rescue from the town of San Patricio, by which I succeeded in having my effects conveyed to the mainland, whence I procured transportation to San Patricio.

When we reached this place I was informed that a pious young man had preceded us to that town, and immediately commenced circulating his tracts, which he had procured from the American Tract Society. This gave so great offense to the Catholic priest that he made complaint to the alcalde, who ordered the young man's effects to be searched. They seized all his tracts and ordered them to be burned in the public square. The young man was glad to make his escape out of this settlement.

Learning the fate of those tracts, I saw I must be cautious how I attempted to distribute my Bibles, as at this period the Catholic religion was the only religion allowed by law. Having hired a house, I placed the boxes of Bibles and Sunday-school books out of sight, only placing four Bibles in sight with my private library, two of them half Spanish and English, and two common-school Bibles. As I was reputed to be wealthy, all the principal citizens called on me, and among them was the Catholic priest, called Father Malloy. He examined my library, and discovered the two Bibles in the Spanish and English languages. This he examined, and said it was a good edition; that he had long wished to procure a copy, and wished me to spare him one. As I had two, I presented him with a copy, for which he appeared grateful. All who came to see me examined my library, and in doing so discovered my English Bibles, and would express a wish to obtain one, as they had none. To all such I would present one, and would immediately take another from the box, which was under the bed. There was a Mexican garrison of soldiers on the opposite side of Nueces River, in the State of Tamaulipas, the principal officers of which were furnished in the same way. After this, Father Malloy came into my house in a great rage. He said: "Mr. Ayres, what do you mean by distributing that damnable book among my flock?" I replied: "You astonish me! Did you not say the edition was a good one? and did you not ask me for a copy? Had I not a right to suppose you would be pleased for all your people to have a copy?" He replied: "I can instruct my people; I do not wish your assist-

ance," and left me, threatening to have me sent to the calaboose, and to have my books and all my effects seized. I replied: "I am an American citizen; I have my passport; my Government will protect me." But I soon found I could no longer remain there with my family, and determined to leave as soon as possible.

We started, in the month of August, for Austin's Colony, where I had, on a former visit, procured the erection of a cottage, built with stone, known as the Stone Cottage. It took us two weeks to reach our cottage. Every house or family we called on in our journey we supplied with a Bible, most of them being destitute.

At San Felipe, then the largest town in Texas, I asked one of the principal citizens if he would permit me to make him a present of a Bible. He politely replied he did not believe a word of it, but it would do to swear by. I believe he held some public office. This Bible has a history, to which I will again allude.

I settled in Washington county, where I made a feeble attempt to start a Sunday-school in 1833, but effected little.

In 1835, Texas was invaded by Santa Anna, and the Indians were murdering our citizens on our frontiers. All our able-bodied men had gone to the army to repel Santa Anna. A threatened attack upon our settlement compelled me to a hasty flight with my family, consisting of my wife and six children. We loaded up our wagon with our necessary clothing and provisions, but I first placed in the wagon the two boxes of Bibles and books. I was compelled to leave much that was valuable, and which we did not recover again. These books were heavy, and if I had thrown them out I could have saved much of my property; but I was not even tempted to leave them. We, for over three months, were wandering, seeking to escape from the Mexicans and Indians, during which time we did not sleep under a roof. But I regularly kept up family-worship, and read a portion of scripture to my family. After the battle of San Jacinto was fought we returned, with many others, to the town of Washington, where a large number concluded to stop that season. We procured a log-house to be erected, and in that started a Sabbath-school. The books we received from the American Sunday-school Union supplied it with books, and I gave Bibles to those who had lost theirs when they fled to escape the Mexicans and Indians.

After the missionaries sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church had arrived, a camp-meeting was held by Rev. R. Alexander near the Colorado river. The assembled congregation was surprised at the arrival of one W. S., a notorious gambler and rowdy, who went immediately to the mourners' bench, knelt down, and asked them to pray for him. He afterward told how he was awakened.

He had never read the Bible, or heard it read. He was one of the defenders of Texas from the invading Mexicans, and when the Texan commander in charge of the port at San Felipe ordered the town to be burned, to keep it out of the hands of the Mexicans, George Huff, of whom I have before spoken, invited the Texan soldiers into his store, and said: "Boys, you are welcome to take of my goods what you please, as what you do not take will be burned." W. S., seeing on the shelf the Bible which I had previously given Mr. Huff, said: "Boys, if you have no objection, I will take this book as my share of the plunder, as my wallet is now full." He went on to state that whenever they stopped to rest their horses and feed, he would read his Bible, and from reading it he became convinced of the reality of experimental religion; that he attended that camp-meeting hoping to ob-

tain an experimental knowledge of the reality of the religion of Jesus Christ.

After he was blessed, he went and found his aged mother, who was as ignorant of the Bible as any heathen, took her to the meeting, and continued by her, praying for her, until God spoke peace to her soul.

S. returned to his residence on the Brazos, and was the honored instrument of a great reformation there. He has since, with his mother, died in peace, leaving to all friends a well-grounded hope that he has gone to a happy, eternal state. How many have been converted through the instrumentality of this solitary Bible will not be known until the day of judgment; but if that box of Bibles had not been the means of effecting any other good than the conversion of W. S., the society has been amply repaid for its donation of books.

I will add, that the first Bible Society was organized in my house by the Rev. Schulyer Hoes, the first Bible agent in Texas; that my son-in-law, Rev. R. Alexander, D. D., was for several years Bible agent for Western Texas.

I am now fourscore years old. I believe myself and wife are as happy a couple as there is living. Our eternal prospects are unclouded. All we regret is, that we have not been more useful in the vineyard of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Taking of Jerusalem by Saladin.

A single day had deprived Jerusalem of her chief and her most intrepid defenders. A queen in tears, the children of those killed at the battle of Tiberias and a few fugitive soldiers were the sole guardians of the holy sepulchre. Preceded by the terror of his victories, Saladin soon appeared beneath the walls of that capital whose inhabitants had no hope save in the mercy of God and the conqueror. He sent for the principal inhabitants of the city and said to them, "I believe like you, that Jerusalem is the house of God. I have no wish to profane its holiness by the effusion of blood. Abandon its walls, and I will bestow upon you a part of my treasures." Despair gave them firmness: "We cannot," responded they, "yield to you a city where our God died; still less can we sell it to you." The Sultan swore then upon the Koran that he would take possession of the city only by open force.

The siege was commenced, and vigorously prosecuted. Jerusalem still contained a large population, but its inhabitants had only prayers and supplications to oppose to the fury of the besiegers. Even those who had courageously responded to Saladin no longer thought of anything but imploring his indulgence. Saladin remembered his oath, and was inexorable. One day, when they were earnestly beseeching his clemency, he turned toward the square, and showing them his standard floating from the walls, exclaimed, "Why do you expect me to accord conditions to a city already taken!" But the Saracens were repulsed, and the Sultan, fearing the despair of the besieged, assembled the doctors of the law and inquired of them whether he could be absolved from his oath to take the city by assault?

The imams and cadis decided in favor of humanity, and it is worthy of remark that they drew their decision from the subtleties of Aristotle translated into Arabic. Saladin granted life to the inhabitants, and, after a siege of fourteen days, entered triumphantly into Jerusalem. He brought in his suit Guy of Lusignan, who returned captive to a city where he had been king. Twenty thousand warriors made prisoners at Tiberias, and led in the train of the conqueror, wept at the sight of those walls which they had not been able to defend.

It was thus that Jerusalem, which had been conquered eighty-four years before, and which had cost Europe so much blood, fell into the power of the infidels. Saladin made a generous use of his victory.—*Michaud*.

ABOUT QUICKSILVER.—One of the most curious properties of quicksilver is its capability of dissolving or forming amalgams with other metals. A sheet of gold foil dropped into quicksilver disappears almost as quickly as a snow-flake when it falls into water. It has the power of separating or readily dissolving those refractory metals which are not acted upon by our most powerful acids. The gold and silver miners pour it into their machines holding the powdered gold-bearing quartz, and although no human eye can detect a trace of the precious substances, so fine are the particles, yet the liquid metal will hunt it out, and incorporate it into its mass. By subsequent distillation it yields it into the hands of the miners, in a state of virgin purity. Several years ago, while lecturing before a class of ladies upon chemistry, we had occasion to purify some quicksilver by forcing it through chamois leather. The scrap remained upon the table after the lecture, and an old lady, thinking it would be very nice to wrap her gold spectacles in, accordingly appropriated it to this purpose. The next morning she came to us in great alarm, stating that the gold had mysteriously disappeared, and nothing was left in the parcel but the glasses. Sure enough, the metal remaining in the pores of the leather had amalgamated with the gold, and entirely destroyed the spectacles. It was a mystery, however, which we could never explain to her satisfaction.

METEORIC IRON IN GREENLAND.—The Swedish Arctic expedition brought home a number of masses of meteoric iron found there upon the surface of the ground. These masses vary greatly in size, the largest weighing 49,000 Swedish pounds, or twenty-one tons English, with a sectional area of about forty-two square feet. This has been deposited in the hall of the Royal Academy at Stockholm. Another piece, weighing nine tons, has been presented to the Museum of Copenhagen. These specimens considerably exceed in size the famous mass at Yale College, which weighs 1635 pounds, but are not larger than some blocks that have been observed in parts of South America. The Swedish chemist Berzelius was one of the first to examine meteoric iron to see if it contained elements different from those found in minerals of terrestrial origin; but he never detected anything new. This result is rather disappointing, as meteoric iron is now believed to come from sources outside of our world.

PHOSPHORESCENCE.—M. Panceri, in a paper presented to a scientific association at Turin, claims to have established that the phosphorescent substance in fishes, in whatever part of the body it may be situated, is always fat, and that the phenomenon is due to its slow oxidation in contact with air. The skin of fishes is permeable to gases, and the oxidation of the subcutaneous fat proceeds without difficulty. Phosphorescence shows itself, as a rule, some time after death, and continues until putrefaction commences; as soon as a true decomposition sets in, accompanied by the disengagement of ammonia, phosphorescence ceases. Phosphorescence is prevented by the presence of fresh water, alcohol, or carbonic acid; oxygen, on the other hand, strengthens the phenomenon.

If along with prayer we will do all we can to fulfill our own petitions, God will never fail to do what may be lacking.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 23, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

OUR STATUS.

We have not seen the letter from Brother Akin which called forth the subjoined letter of inquiry in the *New Orleans Advocate*, but presume it was designed simply to set forth the material prosperity of our State, the commendable zeal of our people in promoting educational enterprises, as well as the extraordinary religious influence which is abroad in portions of our church. The candid and fraternal spirit which the letter evinces calls for an equally frank response. Some of the points presented involve questions which we have studiously avoided, but as it calls for facts, and as a statement of these facts alone can disabuse his mind and the class he represents respecting the spirit and conduct of the Southern people, there is no impropriety in making a free statement in our columns. So long as "erroneous opinions concerning the social and civil, as well as ecclesiastical, status of the South" pervades the Northern mind, the alienation between the sections, and the absence of fraternal relations between ecclesiastical organizations must continue. It should be the effort of all good men to correct these erroneous opinions, and thus open the way for that fraternity which should exist in the same nation and among sister churches. The irritation occasioned by unfair representations, not to say outrageous caricatures, of Southern character and life which are constantly appearing in Northern journals, should not cause us to repel inquiries when they come to us in a frank and manly spirit. It may appear strange to our people that inquiries and conclusions, such as are found in the following letter, should be made by an intelligent clergyman, but they must bear in mind that he has beheld the South only through the distorted representations of an unscrupulous partisan press. The religious press of the North have, by no means, been blameless in this respect:

LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM THE NORTH.

EDITOR NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The letter of Brother Akin, from Texas, in your issue of the 12th instant awakens in my mind the spirit of inquiry, as follows: Is not the State government now in the hands of white men? If not, how long has it been otherwise? If the blacks have governed Texas during the time of her greatest prosperity? If, in fact, that prosperity began only when they came to the throne, and if Brother Akin's statements are correct concerning the rate of her recent development in intelligent appreciation of schools, enterprise in railroading, industry and shrewdness in agricultural improvements, and improvement in piety, while under the administration of the colored race—the practical New England mind will imagine some legitimate relation between the government of the State and its prosperity.

Brother Akin has presented me one of the strongest arguments I ever heard for the administrative sagacity and executive ability of the colored race, if his statements are true and if I understand the situation.

Would you feel at liberty to publish this note in your paper, that I may perhaps hear from him, or some one else, some explanation of the above facts?

We in New England are so far from you that no doubt we have generally erroneous ideas concerning the social and civil, as well as the ecclesiastical, status of the South. It was for the purpose of gaining information direct and reliable that I subscribed for your paper some months since. It seems to me that if the North and South had always been free and kindly in the social interchange of opinions—known each other better—they would have hated each other less. In the presence of the recent international arbitration of differences at Geneva, the thought comes to me with force that our respective churches may learn a lesson from the children of this world—settle our property differences by an arbitration, while we cultivate fraternal relations with each other in the great work of evangelizing the world. Why not?

Yours truly, in the love of Jesus,
GEORGE W. NORRIS,

Pastor M. E. Church, Bristol, N. H.
BRISTOL, N. H., Sept. 23, 1872.

DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION.

The conclusion which Brother Norris derives from Brother Akin's statements respecting the prosperity of our State would be correct, if he did not err so egregiously in his supposition that the "blacks have governed Texas during her greatest prosperity." Though the negroes vote, and though their votes may place any party with which they act in control of the government, it does not follow that they either originate or direct its policy or hold any other relation to our political affairs than that of mere tools which can be handled at will by the superior intelligence of their leaders. He will better appreciate this suggestion when he learns that not one in one hundred of the negro voters in Texas could read the names on the tickets they cast at the late election. There has never been half a score of colored members in our State Legislature at any one time. He may infer from this fact how much influence they exert over that branch of the government. The judiciary is composed wholly of white men, while the executive department, from the Governor down, with the exception of an occasional police officer in our cities and larger towns, is filled by representatives of the white race. A few white men lead the party and manage to monopolize the offices, while the negro, though he occasionally protests against this unequal division of rewards, is supposed to be amply compensated by the possession of the right of suffrage.

Their "intelligent appreciation of schools" is manifest in the willingness of the great mass of parents among them to permit their children to grow up in ignorance if they are required to pay for their education. A compulsory system is their only hope for improvement. White men pay for its support, while the schools of higher grade which are prospering all over our State have been projected and are sustained without the remotest co-operation on the

part of the colored people. They are simply the beneficiaries of our school system, and to give them the credit of its creation is about as logical as to attribute to the Hottentots the missionary zeal that first sent them the Gospel.

Railroads are rapidly developing our material resources, but the sagacity of the colored people planned none of the routes; they are found in none of the different Boards of Directors, and we doubt whether there is a dozen shares of stock owned by them in the entire State. They may cut or hew the ties; they may grade the roads; they are sometimes employed as brakemen or firemen, but the men who furnish the brains and capital to build up and control these enterprises are white. To attribute to the administrative sagacity of the negroes of Texas our grand railroad enterprises is far more preposterous than to credit the conception and completion of the great Pacific Railroad to the far-seeing sagacity and wonderful financial skill of the Irish laborers who graded the track.

A SUGGESTION OR TWO.

Brother Norris tells us "the practical New England mind imagines some legitimate relation between the government of a State and its prosperity." We have a country possessed of a genial climate, with more rich lands in many of its counties than can be found in some of the New England States, and more of it yet uncultivated than all the States of New England together can boast. We have an honest, industrious and enterprising population, swelling under the tide of immigration at over a hundred thousand every year, with railroads penetrating its fertile regions in every direction; and the practical New England mind might conceive it possible that, thus endowed, our country might be prosperous its people happy, its educational institutions be built up, and its religious enterprises be promoted, in spite of blundering or oppressive legislation—no difference whether unprincipled white men or ignorant blacks hold the reins of government. It might not be a very heavy strain on the imagination of the "practical New England mind" to suppose that, when the interests of mammoth railroad corporations happen to run on the same line with the prosperity of the State, they may prove mightier than legislative halls, and that capital, which finds investment which will secure large returns in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of a country, may discover means to hold a weak and corrupt government in abeyance, and, while securing its own ends, may be promoting the best interests of the people. These suggestions may furnish a rational solution of the fact that white men who have prospered in other lands are also prospering in Texas, without resorting to the supposition that, by the legerdemain of emancipation to which the right of suffrage has been appended, an ignorant race has been suddenly transformed into wise statesmen, profound scholars and far-seeing financiers, whose intelligence and administrative sagacity have secured the prosperity of which our State can boast. A miracle of

this character occurred on the Day of Pentecost, but we have heard of no such wonderful event in Texas. We presume the colored people will have to attain knowledge, and with it power, by the same process by which white people are enlightened, and if they neglect the privileges they enjoy, the mass of them must remain what they are now—the willing tools of any party that will cajole them into subserviency to its designs.

THEIR PRESENT CAPACITY.

If Brother Norris desires to ascertain the real measure of the colored man's "administrative sagacity and financial ability," we will refer him to Louisiana, where the "black man governs." They are in the majority there. They compose the body of the Legislature and clamor for, and gain their full share in the other departments of government, and as a result the taxation with which the people of that State are burdened amounts almost to confiscation. The rent of property in New Orleans barely pays the taxes. At least sixty per cent. of the income of the property-holders goes into the hands of the tax gatherer. If the real estate owners of Boston were taxed one-tenth the amount that is crushing the citizens of New Orleans, they would fill the land with their outcry. Public spirit, under negro rule in Louisiana, is dead; railroad enterprises are being suspended; the stream of emigration from the North and East passes through a State so wretchedly misgoverned, and is coming by thousands into her happier sister State on the West. Her people retain their property because nobody will invest. South Carolina is no better off than Louisiana. Many counties of Arkansas are suffering under the same misrule until the people, unable to bear the burden, are abandoning the homes for which they find no purchaser, to secure quiet in another region.

We record these facts in answer to the request of our brother in New Hampshire, but with no feeling of bitterness toward the negro. The fact that his ignorance makes him unfit for such responsibilities as have been placed in his hands renders him rather an object of our commiseration. It is to the interest of both races that he should be advanced as rapidly as possible in the scale of intelligence. The school-room and the church, rather than the government of the State, are the agencies on which we rely to bring about this result; and, though our brother who has long heard a different story may be incredulous, we assure him that the Southern white people are cordial in their encouragement of the educational and religious movements among this people.

THE *Indian Mirror* contains a letter from Mr. Dall, who reports that in Southern India Brahmoism is on the decline. The Somaj, at Salem, has ceased to meet, and only two of the four congregations that held regular service a year and a half ago, continue their weekly meetings. He adds that among the educated natives of that region, scepticism respecting religion and all religious organizations is alarmingly on the increase.

REV. M. D. FLY called in upon us for a few moments. He is on his way to the Northwest Texas Conference, to which he has been transferred. We trust that he will be successful in the field of labor he has chosen.

OUR sanctum was enlivened last week by the presence of Revs. F. A. Mood, D.D.; J. W. Whipple and A. L. P. Green, who gave a good account of the prospects of the church in the regions they have visited.

REV. A. L. P. GREEN, of the Columbus circuit, spent some days with us last week, presenting the claims of the new church they are building in that thriving town on the Colorado. We hope he has met good success. He has promised us a description of his church when it is completed, which, he tells us, will be accomplished in a short time.

WE invite the special attention of the preachers of the West Texas Conference to the report of Brother Joyce on another page. If we mistake not, all the conferences have taken some steps to preserve a brief sketch of the lives of the preachers, in order that an appropriate record may be made when they pass from labor to reward. We commend the matter to the consideration of each of the approaching conferences.

WE find in the *Episcopal Methodist* of the 12th inst. the valedictory of Dr. Poisal, who, after conducting it for several years with marked ability, now retires from his laborious position. Rev. W. S. Baird, A. M., who has been for some time associated with Dr. Poisal, is now the sole proprietor, and will doubtless sustain the high character the *Methodist* has secured as a religious family journal.

REV. O. FISHER, D.D.—We find in the *Pacific Methodist* of October 3d the following pleasant notice of our venerable brother and his family:

L. N. McGuire, of Sonoma county, called on us a day or two since. He has just returned from a trip to Texas. At Austin he visited Father Fisher and family, and also attended the services of the church under the charge of Father Fisher. He speaks of his visit as very delightful; the church full of zeal, the pastor happy in the love of his people and the approbation of his Master. Father Fisher's family were all well and send greetings to their old friends.

PILGRIMAGES to holy places are now the order of the day in France. An apparition of the Virgin is said to have appeared recently at the Grotto of Lourdes, and from the first of May to the first of September 95,000 pilgrims visited the place. The devotees crowded the trains with provisions in baskets, which gave to what purported to be an act of piety all the hilarity of a grand picnic. Other places secure their share of the public patronage, and altogether the railways and priests are making a very clever thing of it. One who witnesses these scenes finds himself perplexed to decide whether he has wandered back to the middle ages or has been transported to the midst of a Hindoo festival.

REV. W. R. GOBER, of the Pacific Conference, has withdrawn from the Church, South, and united with the M. E. Church (North).

PERTINENT AND IMPORTANT.

MR. EDITOR—What class of literature would you recommend for youth of both sexes to read during the approaching long evenings? X.

The question is an important one. The mental pabulum parents provide for their children is a matter demanding as much watchfulness as the food provided for their bodies. We would recommend as the first of all books the Bible, and yet we know that many young people will accept this suggestion as they would that of the tonics the doctor prescribes in a malarious region as a very agreeable summer beverage. We too often read the Bible as we take our medicine—a dose at a time, and repeated at intervals as wide apart as the nature of the case would admit. A sickly appetite loathes hearty food, and hence the Bible, the most wonderful book ever written, is rejected by the religious dyspeptics, who drearily mope through a spiritless round of duties, and yet welcome eagerly every earthly excitement. If parents would interest themselves in the matter, and provide their families with maps, books of travel or history, and other aids to the study of the Bible, and would take part in the evening readings themselves, the Bible might be made to aid largely in promoting the real enjoyment of a religious household.

Every family should be provided with religious papers. If they wish to bind their children down to the church, let them be early instructed in its movements. Children sympathize with their parents' tastes, and when a home is empty of all associations which suggest its connection with the great Christian world, the children may grow as aliens to the commonwealth of Israel in the midst of preachers and churches and sermons.

Magazines, suited to the age and tastes of each member of the family, should be supplied. It is an investment which will pay. Let each child have his or her paper or magazine, and you may be sure that it will be read. Out of the literature that is pouring every week or month from the press, the judicious parent will find no difficulty in selecting periodicals which will afford a large amount of valuable information, and at the same time exert a most salutary influence over the characters that are being formed.

Every family should be supplied with standard historical works; and if some of the best Cyclopædias are in the library for reference to decide the many questions with which wide-awake boys and girls are continually puzzling grown-up folks, it will be a most important auxiliary to their studies, as well as a source of great entertainment.

If the tastes of any of the family call for poetry, don't starve them by withholding that which their mental appetites demand.

By all means, encourage whatever musical talent the family may possess. Next to a knowledge of the Word of God, and the heritage of pious parental counsel and example, we would send our children from home with their memories stored with beau-

tiful songs in which the true, the beautiful and the good of our religion is set to music, that their grand harmonies, or tender, graceful melodies may follow them out into life to cheer and strengthen them amid the toils and trials it is the lot of all to encounter.

If works of fiction are introduced, it should be under the most careful parental censorship. Young people accept the sensational literature of the day as eagerly as children devour fruit; and unless their tastes are carefully guarded, they will soon acquire that morbid appetite which greedily gorges itself on the wretched offal with which literary hucksters are cramming unhealthy minds. We would sooner place on the table putrid beef or rotten fruit as the daily food of our family, as to give our children free access to the mass of pernicious literature which is found in the field of fiction. Fruit is not only a luxury, but physicians tell us that it is wholesome, and even sanitary; but they carefully guard their patients against free indulgence. A healthy mind may find pleasure and profit in occasional light reading, but with a large majority of youthful minds extreme moderation is the wiser course.

WE are not prepared to give full credence to the story that is going the rounds of the papers respecting the man in a New England city who, it is said, supports his family comfortably by tying an able-bodied cat to a clothes-line every night, and then collecting early every morning the soap, shaving-brushes and cups, blacking-brushes, shovels and tongs, which the exasperated neighbors discharge at the nuisance. Yet we know people who make money by means no more profitable to their neighbors, if not so provoking. We do not know how many shaving-brushes or boot-jacks would pay for the annual profits of any drinking-saloon in the land, whether in town, city or cross-roads, but we know they often make midnight hideous when the drunken crew are under the spell of the fiery draught. We know that many an eye is sleepless because a drunken father or son is in the midnight revel, and that many a heart is broken by the rush of the drunkard to his doom. Is it not strange that people, who would not be disturbed many nights by the caterwaulings of a neighbor's grimalkin without finding some means to abate the nuisance, endure the other affliction, though it has filled the land with the outcry of human sorrow, and grows rich while its victims are worn down to poverty and death?

WE see it stated in an exchange that Rev. Titus Coan, during thirty-seven years of labor in the missionary field, baptized thirty-seven thousand converts to Christianity; seventeen hundred of them were baptized in one year. His church relations are not stated, but we presume that he was connected with the Baptist missions. It makes but little matter, provided their conversion was genuine. We have a low opinion of the Christianity of a man who cannot rejoice that the cause of Christ is prospered under the labors of another people.

SHALL THEY SUFFER?

To the Preachers of Trinity Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—At our last conference, held in Sherman, it was understood that all the itinerant preachers of Trinity Annual Conference would act as agents for the Commission Fund.

If you please, brethren, do not neglect to collect the interest due on the Commission Fund notes, and give your receipt for the same as *agent*. Remember that many poor and needy ones are dependent upon this fund for the common comforts of life.

By order of the President.

W. J. CLARK, Treas.

DALLAS, Oct. 1, 1872.

Surely, no exhortation is needed to enforce the above appeal. Each preacher should regard his obligation to aid such an enterprise as sacred and binding as his duty to supply the wants of his own home. Possibly he is providing for the necessities of his own children, who may one day look to this fund for help.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has circulated during the year, beginning May 1, 1871, and ending May 1, 1872, Bibles as follows: In France, 250,000; Germany, 490,000; Austria, 126,000; Russia, 145,000; Egypt, Syria and Palestine, 29,000; China, 59,000, making a total of 1,099,000. The entire church can rejoice over such glorious results. "The Bible is the religion of the Protestants," and the Bible cause is the broad platform upon which all branches of the Christian church can unite under the leadership of the same Savior, and, joining hands across its open pages, rejoice that the darkness of superstition is giving way before their light.

REV. H. LOOMIS, writing to the *Interior* from Yokohama, states that heathenism is evidently losing its hold on the hearts of the people. Its shrines are generally deserted, and its former magnificent temples are nearly all going to decay. It is worthy the attention of the thoughtful sceptic that, as civilization pushes out into the realms of idolatry, their superstition gives way, while Christianity seeks for its strongholds the great centres of civilization and refinement. The one is fostered by darkness, and withers under the approach of light; and the other, like healthful vegetation, welcomes the sunlight, and flourishes under its rays.

THE question of the Pope's authority is disturbing the Swiss Government. A priest has been removed, and the bishop resists the interference of the civil power, claiming that a priest's allegiance to the Pope is above his allegiance to any other authority. The true relation the priests and members of the Catholic Church hold to the Pope, and its relation to their allegiance to the government where they live, will be pretty sharply defined before the contest now going on in Europe is ended.

REV. DR. J. A. PENNEMAN, late of Woodbridge Episcopal Church, New Jersey, and his wife, were received into the Catholic Church recently at Summit, in that State. He was formerly a Unitarian. It is not stated whether he purposes entering the priesthood or not.

The Sunday School.

Our Sunday-Schools--Their Status and Need.

MR. EDITOR—From some cause the Sunday-schools of Texas are just now in a languishing condition. What shall be done for their resuscitation? It is all-important that such life and spirit shall be infused into our Sunday-schools during October and November as to carry them buoyantly through the winter season; for such a thing as an abandonment of the Sunday-school should not be once named among Sunday-school workers. What shall be done to revive our Sunday-schools before cold weather commences?

RAIKES.

Frost-Bitten Sunday-Schools.

Frost-bitten Sunday-schools! Yes, and before Christmas, if they are not frozen to death, they will be so nearly dead as to show no signs of returning life and animation before April or May; and not until the sunshine beams in upon them will they be thoroughly thawed out.

Now, why should this be? Why should our children lose their Sunday-school privileges, and in fact, the only religious privilege which some of them enjoy, during the most enjoyable portion of the year?

"Well," says deacon A., "it can't be done; think how bad the roads are, and how deep the snows are, and how many stormy Sundays there are, and—why, we never did such a thing before; such a thing was never heard of in this neighborhood, why—"

Hold, my good deacon, don't get so excited over the subject! I've seen it done, with my own eyes, and helped to do it, too. Away up among the hills of New Jersey we started a mission-school, in a little old school-house. We gathered them in—those mountain boys and girls—we gathered them in, till the house was full, full to overflowing, and during the summer we had a flourishing school. When the autumn came the croakers cried, "You must close school; it can't possibly be kept open during winter." "Let them croak," said our brave superintendent; "by the help of God, I mean to keep this school alive till spring, if I have to come here alone every Lord's day and spend two hours in prayer for its prosperity." And keep it open he did. What was the result? A religious interest was awakened, and several precious lambs were gathered into the fold of the Good Shepherd—that too, when many of our pupils walked two and three miles over as bad roads and through as deep snows as Salem county ever saw.

If you never have done such a thing, why not try it this winter as an experiment? Satan does not abate his efforts to ensnare the young as the cold weather approaches; on the contrary, he works with a redoubled energy. Then why should we complacently fold our hands, stand idly by, and cry, "It can't be done?"

Then, too, in winter, if ever, there is a "special work of grace" in the church; then, if ever, the membership get "warmed up;" why not carry some of this warm-heartedness into the Sunday-school and let, at least, the "droppings" fall on the little ones? Look well to it, brother, that your love of ease does not lie at the bottom of all these excuses. You have no right to load your negligence on the backs of the little folks; you had better shoulder it yourself and go to work manfully. All you need is a live superintendent, and corps of earnest, faithful and sacrificing teachers, and I will insure you at least two-thirds your usual number of children. You may be assured that God's blessing will rest upon your undertaking.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Charlie's Sundays.

"Come, Charlie, come down to the pond with me this afternoon, won't you?" asked Freddy Hamerton of his little acquaintance, Charlie Sawyer.

"No, I can't, because it will be so late before we get home, and father always wishes us to be in early Saturday evening, so as to put away our toys and books lying about, and prepare for Sunday," answered Charlie in a cheerful tone.

"Pshaw! don't you hate Sundays?" asked Fred.

"No indeed," said Charlie, "we love Sundays, we have a good time all day."

"You do?" cried Fred, astonished; "pray tell me how you pass it, for to me it is the most stupid day in the week."

"Saturday evening," said Charlie, "we practice hymns, and Sunday morning before breakfast we each sing our favorite one. Then for breakfast we all have some favorite dish. Then we have such lovely books which we call our 'Sunday Library,' because we never use them in the week; they are full of pictures and maps, and beautifully bound."

"Is your father rich?" interposed Fred.

"No; but papa says he will go without a great many other things before he will give up our Sunday treats."

"Well, what else do you do?" asked Fred.

"We take turns," said Charlie, "in selecting some picture-book, and papa explains it to us. Just now we are reading the Life of Christ. My sister Emma chose that, and we all liked it so much, we are in no haste for our turn to come to select another. Then we dress for church. After church we all take blank cards, and write down what we remember of the sermon, and when dinner is over we read our cards in turns, and ask each other questions about the sermon."

"Don't you go to Sunday-school?" inquired Fred.

"We do not now, for papa wishes to see if his teachings at home will not be as good for us. He likes to have us around him, and to take us to church in the afternoon."

"How do you spend your time after church?" asked Fred.

"We rest, or walk in the garden, or sing till tea-time. After tea mamma joins us, and papa gives up himself to us for a while, and we talk of the faults we are most likely to fall into. Then mamma asks us to say how we think they could be cured. Fan's great fault is carelessness, and leaving her things about everywhere. She said if she were deprived of the use of everything that was found out of place, it would be a sad punishment, and mamma is going to try the experiment."

Fred was much absorbed in this new phase of Sunday life, and wished he could try such a Sunday; and Charlie promised to ask if he might invite him to pass one Sunday with him.

Never take your place before your class without a smile and a kindly word of greeting to each of your scholars. Many a teacher puts a barrier between himself and the warm-hearted, wide-awake boys of his class by taking his place in the Sunday-school without seeming to recognize the presence of those already there, or to observe those coming in afterwards, until he has to speak to them in opening the lesson. And many a teacher gets a fresh hold on restless, trifling scholars, and prepares them for an interest in the lesson he teaches, by the sunny look and loving word through which he shows sympathy with each scholar on his first meeting with him for the day. A teacher must show his love for those whom he would bring to see the love of Jesus.—*Sunday-School World.*

Home Help in the Sunday-School.

The Sunday-school is both literally and spiritually an "Asylum," a "Home of the Friendless" to multitudes of children. As such, it is an important part of its mission to awaken in the irreligious homes represented in it, a conviction of parental responsibility, and build up the altars of family devotion. But we speak in his article especially of the relation which should exist between the Christian home and the Sunday-school.

We have often heard the objection urged by excellent people that the Sunday-school occasions the neglect of home religion. "If children," say these objectors, "are instructed in the Holy Scriptures at Sunday-school, the Catechism and other sacred Sabbath recitations at home are superfluous."

We regretfully acknowledge the neglect here asserted, but attribute it to other influences. In the secularizing tendencies of the times; in the inordinate desire for wealth; in the prevailing laxity of opinion in matters of religion, and in the impatience of restraint, civil, ecclesiastical, and domestic, observable in these days—a protest, perhaps, against the extreme rigidity of former times—we discover some of the causes for the failure regretted. Home is not, as much as formerly, a school of sentiment and manners, a place of discipline to prepare for the grand work of life. It is a sort of harbor for rest and repairs, into which business men come as ships from battle or traffic, to go out again as soon as possible, almost regretting the necessity which brings them there at all. We have no time, in these days, for home religion.

Many, no doubt, attempt to justify themselves for this culpable omission on the ground that the Sunday-school makes all the necessary provision for religious culture of the children. Against this we make strong protest. It misconceives the true mission of the institution. The first work of the Sunday-school is supplementary, not substitutionary. Its organization is called for by social and religious necessities existing outside of the home department. Were all homes faithful Christian homes, there would remain a demand for the Sunday-school. It is a justifiable, valuable, and necessary appliance. It benefits the children who come from our homes, and is an inestimable blessing to homeless children. Shall we abandon or lightly esteem such an enterprise because unfaithful men by it justify their negligence? Because the public service of the sanctuary is made a substitute for family prayer, shall we have no churches? Because two of a family make family prayer a substitute for private devotion, shall the family altar be abolished? Because the system of annual missionary contributions excuses some indolent men from personal exertion, shall we suspend the financial methods of the missionary work?

What Parents May Do.

We believe that the disbandment of the Sunday-schools of our land would in no wise improve the religious influence in families now neglectful. The cause of the neglect is a more serious one, and the excuse we combat is as foolish as it is fallacious. And we believe, moreover, that the Sunday-school now contributes greatly to domestic piety and the home study of Scripture.

The question is not: How shall we modify, change, or abolish any element of the Sunday-school for the sake of home? but: What shall home do to increase the efficiency of the Sunday-school? We have not the space to discuss fully the following points, but presenting them in the form of suggestions, leave the subject to the prayerful consideration of all interested in this important work:

1. Parents should be represented in the Sunday-school as officers, teachers, scholars, or at least, as occasional visitors.

2. They should form an intimate acquaintance with the superintendent, and especially with the teacher who has charge of their children.

3. These persons should be the subject of frequent and fervent prayer, both in private and at the family altar.

4. Parents should insist upon and secure the regular and punctual attendance of the children at the school.

5. The lessons of the school should be carefully studied at home, and every child examined upon each lesson before going to his class.

6. Parents should elicit reports from the children upon the order and exercises of the school, and the principal points and illustrations of each lesson.

7. Home should keep an eye on the books furnished by the Sunday-school library, guarding the little ones against contamination; securing the thorough reading of every book before its return to the school, and in this, as in every other possible way, so connecting home, church and Sunday-school, that the little ones shall grow up to regard them as one—the beautiful and blessed triune appliance, by which the Lord is restoring Eden to the world.

The Sunday-school, we repeat, is supplementary, not substitutionary. It is the juvenile department of the church, and with the church should share in the sympathy and help of home.—*S. S. Teacher.*

For the best Book--\$300!

The agent, Rev. Dr. A. H. Redford, authorizes me to say that he will pay \$300 for the best Sunday-school book written for our young people.

Conditions: The manuscripts—not to be longer than 175 pages, foolscap, ordinary writing—must be in the hands of the Sunday-school Secretary by April 1, 1873. All manuscripts—judged suitable for our libraries by the Sunday-school Secretary—may be retained by the Book Agent.

Writers will choose their own fields. We suggest only this: Writers are not obliged to write either stories or essays, in order to make good Sunday-school books.

The awards will be published in our May number, next year, at which time the "prize-money" will be paid.

The names of a suitable committee will be announced in due time.

Send all communications on the subject, or manuscripts, to the undersigned. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,

Sunday-school Secretary.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1, 1872.

A good teacher needs to know three things: his Savior, his lesson, his scholars. Lacking knowledge of either, he is not likely to have success in his work. He must know in whom he has believed—in whose name and strength he stands as a teacher. He must be fully persuaded in his own mind as to what the Holy Spirit teaches in the Bible lesson of the day. He must understand the personal peculiarities and wants of those to whom he ministers. Such knowledge can come only by study and prayer, in faith. "Who is sufficient for these things?"—*Sunday-School World.*

The more scholars give through the Sunday-school, out of their savings or earnings, and as an offering to Him who gave himself for them, the more they will love the school, and the more interest they will have in its teachings. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also," is a truth running all through the kingdoms of nature and grace. We always love most that for which we give and do most. It is the same with children as with the rest of us.—*Sunday-School World.*

Boys and Girls.

How Many Plums?

Johann August Musæus, one of the most popular German story-writers of the last century, in his story of Libussa, makes the Lady of Bohemia put forth the following problem to her three lovers, offering her hand and throne as the prize for a correct solution: "I have here in my basket," said the Lady Libussa, "a gift of plums for each of you, picked from my garden. One of you shall have half and one more, and the second shall again have half and one more, and the third shall again have half and three more. This will empty my basket. Now tell me how many plums are in it."

The first knight made a random guess at threescore.

"No," replied the lady; "but if there were as many more, half as many more, and a third as many more as there are now in the basket, with five more added to that, the number would be so much exceed threescore as it now falls short of it."

The second knight, getting awfully bewildered, speculated wildly on forty-five.

"Not so," said this royal ready reckoner; "but if there were a third as many more, half as many more, and a sixth as many more as there are now, there would be in my basket as many more than forty-five as there now are under that number."

Prince Waldimir then decided the number of plums to be thirty; and by so doing obtained this invaluable housekeeper for his wife. The Lady Libussa thereupon counted him out fifteen plums and one more, when there remained fourteen. To the second knight she gave seven and one more, and six remained. To the first knight she gave half of these and three more, and the basket was empty. The discarded lovers went off with their heads exceedingly giddy and their mouths full of plums.

Saved by a Nut.

Some years ago there was an old German Count, who was a good Christian man, and who was saved from death by the kindness of God in a very wonderful way.

You know we read in the Bible how Daniel, who was such a good man, had a great many enemies, who hated him just because he was so good. This has often been the case since Daniel's time. And this was the case with the good German Count of whom I am now speaking. There were a number of people in the place where he lived who hated him for his religion; and they carried their hatred so far that they resolved to kill him. And in order to do this without being found out, they hired a wicked man to go into his castle one night and kill him while asleep in his bed.

The arrangements were all made, and the night was fixed on which this dreadful deed was to be done.

The good Count had no idea of the danger that was hanging over him. It so happened that on the evening of the very night on which his enemies had agreed to murder him, he had a company of young people at his castle. He was very fond of children, but having none of his own, he had invited his nephews and nieces to spend the evening with him. They had a merry time together, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. The Count told them interesting stories, and got up amusing games, and had a good supply of apples, and pears, and grapes, and nuts; and they enjoyed themselves very much.

But at last the hour came for them to go home. They all left the castle. After they were gone, the Count read a chapter in the Bible as he was in the habit of doing, and then knelt down to pray. He thanked God for

the mercies of the day, and asked him to take care of him, and protect him from danger during the night. Then he laid down and went to sleep without any thought of danger.

About midnight the murderer, who had managed to creep into the castle during the day, and hidden himself away, came silently into the chamber of the Count. The old man was fast asleep, and a night-lamp was burning on the table. The murderer was armed with a long, sharp dagger, which glittered in his right hand, as he gradually drew near the bed with a soft and careful step. But suddenly, when he was only a few feet from the bed, a loud crackling noise was heard sounding through the still chamber. It awoke the Count. He sat up in bed. He saw the murderer approaching him. He seized a pistol, which he always kept on his pillow, and pointing it to the murderer, he said: "If you move another step, I'll shoot you!"

Then, with his other hand, he rang the bell violently. Pretty soon his servants rushed into the room. The murderer was taken prisoner, and the wicked men who had hired him to do that dreadful deed were found out and punished.

But what made the noise which woke the Count? It was a nut, lying on the floor. It happened that one of the boys of the company the Count had there the evening before had dropped a nut on the floor in going through his uncle's room. And God, that God "who telleth the number of the stars," and rules them in all their greatness, had caused that nut to fall just where the murderer's foot would tread upon it, and the noise of its crushing would wake the Count in time to save his life. How wonderful this is!—Dr. Newton.

A Heroe.

Some years ago, the Atlantic steamer, Arctic, struck another steamer, and sunk in four hours after. Three hundred persons went down with her. They were all drowned.

Every steamer has a signal-gun on board, which is fired off in time of danger, so that other vessels may hear, and come and help them. Now, this gun on board the Arctic was in charge of a young lad named Stewart Holland; and it was his duty to fire it off.

As soon as the steamer struck, all was uproar and confusion. Every one knew she must sink, and all tried to get some way of escape. The engineer left the engines. The firemen left the fires. The steersman left the wheel, and Stewart was left alone at his gun. But he never flinched. Women shrieked. Strong men fell down in sudden fear. Some cursed and swore, not knowing what they said. Some prayed, and some sat still—pale and motionless as marble. But all through those four terrible hours, the sound of his gun went booming over the waters. His powder was gone. He took an axe and broke open the magazine for more. And again the sound of his gun was heard over the deep. But no ship was nigh. No one was near to help. Some lowered the boats and got in them. Others made a raft and tried to escape in it. But Stewart Holland stood to his post. Others might get away if they could, but he meant to be faithful. And just as the steamer gave its last lurch, before going down, the signal-gun sent its call booming over the ocean once more!

And when the news came—for some escaped—the name of Stewart Holland was on everybody's lips. Strong men's eyes grew dim with tears as they told the tale, and everybody praised the young lad who was faithful to the work he had to do!

Dear children, we are not called to do what he did. But we are called to be faithful. Faithful in everything. Faithful all the time. Faithful even

unto death! And we shall never get to be so, until we begin to-day, just where we are now, and are faithful in the work—even the very little work—which every day brings us to do.

The Foot-Print.

"What is that, father?" asked Benny. "It is a foot-print, my son; and is a sign that some one came into our front yard last night."

"It must be," replied Benny, "for there could not be a foot-print without somebody had been there to make it."

"That is true, Benjamin; and now show me some of the foot-prints of the Creator!"

Benny looked up in surprise.

"I don't understand you, father," he said.

"Well, who made all these beautiful flowers? Who made all these splendid trees? Who hung the clouds up in the sky? Who made this great round earth? Who set the mighty sun flaming in the heavens, and started the bright moon to rolling round the world?"

"Why, God, to be sure!"

"Then all these things are but foot-prints of the Creator. They are a sign that there is a Creator, and that He has been here. See this ice-plant I hold—man never could have made it; notice that beautiful lady-bug crawling on the leaves—man could not have made it; see all the glistening grass, hear all the chirping birds—man did not, could not make them! God made them; and they are all simple foot-prints of the great Creator, to prove to us that there is a great God, whom we should love, worship, and obey. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir, I understand very well, now, and I thank you for teaching me that lesson."

WHAT SUITS THE BOYS.—It exactly suits the temperament of a real boy to be very busy about nothing. If the power, for instance, that is expended in play by a boy between the ages of eight and fourteen could be applied to some industry, we should see wonderful results. But a boy is like a galvanic battery that is not in connection with anything; he generates electricity and plays it off into the air with the most reckless prodigality. It is as much a boy's business to play off his energies into space as it is for a flower to blow or a catbird to sing snatches of the tunes of all the other birds.—Little Corporal.

A good heart always makes the poor, the lame and the hunchback, good-looking. A good heart is good for both worlds. This is what God so much loves.

PUZZLES, ETC.

ENIGMAS.

Slain, to be saved with much ado and pain; Scatter'd and dispersed, to be gather'd up again; Dry, yet full of nutriment, sweet, yet unperfumed, Carefully laid up, to be at last consumed.

I am a child of spheres on high, My native place is in the sky; But often through the summer hours I peep into your earthly bowers; And too in winter's darker reign I enter through your window pane. Withdraw your curtains, let me in— A foe to idleness and sin.

The child of glory, see me come To brighten every cheerful home. If from my name you moral seek, In allegory let me speak; I tell you to receive me well In palace, mansion, cot, or cell; And to repel foul envy's dart, I bid you keep me in your heart.

CHARADE.

Go, mariner, under the deep blue sea, And bring up my first as a present to me; They tell me 'tis found near the mermaid's cave, And sometimes it grows on the seaman's grave.

Come, sportsman, arise, if to shoot you're inclined, And haste to the fields my second to find;

It may run through the corn, it may fly through the air;

It matters not which, for 'tis but a pair.

Come hither, young schoolboy, come hither and see

My third's in the page conn'd by you and by me An imperative sign 'tis term'd by old Murray, To permit, to entreat, when we're in a hurry, These three united, a gay trinket shows, Oft worn by the belles, but ne'er by the beaux.

REBUS.

Entire, I am a flower; beheaded, I am dear to many young ladies; curtailed, I am a spice; behead and curtail me, and I become a source of pleasure and pain; twice beheaded, you will find I am now over.

We shall hereafter wait one month to give time for our young friends to send in their answers. We have received several which will appear at the regular time.

Church Notices.

Notice.

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

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

BRYAN, October 3, 1872.

Trinity Conference Notice.

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

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Sept. 10, 1872

Victoria District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Danville and Waverly cir., at Willis, Oct. 26, 27. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Nov. 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion, Nov. 9, 10. Trinity cir., at Shookley Chapel, Nov. 16, 17. Huntsville sta., Nov. 23, 24. J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Burton, at Carter's school-house, Oct. 26, 27. Lexington, at Chrisman's chapel, Nov. 2, 3. Evergreen, Nov. 9, 10. San Felipe, Nov. 16, 17. Bellville, at Travis, Nov. 23, 24. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fayetteville, cir., at Florida chapel, Nov. 2, 3. Buckner's Creek, at Plum Grove, Nov. 9, 10. Winchester and Lagrange, at Winchester Nov. 16, 17. Austin cir., at Manor, Nov. 23, 24. Austin sta., Nov. 30. J. W. WHIPPLE, P.

Galveston District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Matagorda cir., (camp-meeting, near Elliott's Ferry,) Oct. 26, 27. Columbia cir., at Columbia, Nov. 2, 3. Spring Creek cir., at New Hope, Nov. 9, 10. Houston, Shearn Church and Suburban cir. Nov. 16, 17. Houston, Washington Street Church, Nov. 23, 24. Galveston, St. Johns Church, Nov. 23, 24. Bryan sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Tyler sta., Oct. 26, 27. L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

Crockett District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Crockett and Pennington sta., Oct. 26, 27. Homer cir., Nov. 2, 3. D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Henderson and London sta., at Henderson Oct. 26, 27. Elysian Fields cir., Nov. 2, 3. Marshall sta., Nov. 9, 10. Starrville cir., at Jamestown, Nov. 16, 17.

As the examination of character takes place at the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference, and as it is important that the finances of each charge be satisfactorily arranged, besides other matters of great interest to the church, it is earnestly requested that all of the official members be present. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Sherman District.

FOURTH ROUND.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

The official vote of 77 counties, received at the office of the Secretary of State, October 14th, with the semi-official returns from the other 18 counties, gives T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor, 1313 majority; W. N. Correy, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1163; J. A. Widener, Republican, for Auditor, 1724; B. Glover, Republican, for Treasurer, 1520, G. L. Orth, for Congress at large, 1404. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, Republican. For the the latter office, Milton P. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected. The Legislature, from official returns, will stand 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats in the House, and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate.

The Democrats and Liberals of New Orleans fused on the parish and city officers, with L. A. Waitz for mayor.

The Democrats and Liberals of the First District, Missouri, to-day nominated Hon. Wm. Grosvenor for Congress.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee of New York have issued an address calling upon Liberals to work with renewed energy for the November election, as there are twenty States casting nearly 200 electoral votes that they can still carry if they will.

Miscellaneous.

The Saratoga County Bank at Watford was robbed on the 14th of \$300,000. The cashier and family occupied rooms over the bank. They were all gagged, and the cashier compelled to open the vaults. There were nine robbers engaged in the affair.

Covington, Kentucky, had a riot a few days since. A Grant procession, half white and half black, while proceeding, a passer-by shouted for Greeley; a negro said "shoot him," when the firing commenced; many ineffectual shots were fired; a number struck with their torches, doors and windows and two stores were broken in by them.

It is rumored at Washington that a Cuban expedition of five hundred men and 10,000 stand of arms, with several pieces of artillery, are ready. A vessel will leave with regular papers and load. The authorities here are on the alert.

Caleb Cushing has arrived at New York, and expresses himself eminently satisfied with the Geneva results. He says the counterbalancing claims will not reach two millions. The records of the commission as printed will make twenty-five volumes.

Illness of Mrs. Greeley keeps Mr. Greeley at home.

Willie, youngest son of Mr. Davis, died in Memphis, October 17th, of diphtheria.

Deep excitement has been awakened in Louisville by the fall of a building in process of erection, on the 14th inst., in which five persons lost their lives. The mortar used was but little better than wet sand. The architect and contractor have been arrested, and held in a bail of \$50,000. There is a strong determination felt to hold them to a stern account for the death of the victims.

A special to Memphis, Oct. 15th, says that advices from Osceola, Arkansas, up to noon, on the 13th, were that the citizens are still under arms, and greatly excited under the reports that the negroes are marching on the place. Scores of prisoners have been captured and lodged in jail. The citizens are shipping their families and goods to places of safety.

An epidemic among the horses has extended throughout the Dominion, seriously interrupting the business of

the country. The street cars in Montreal have stopped running. In their stables more than 300 horses are sick. The farmers in the country are unable to bring their grain to market. The disease is often fatal, but recovery slow.

A dispatch from Dakota announces the arrival at Fort Rice of General Stanley's Yellow Stone Military Expedition.

Track-laying on the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific railroad is progressing at the rate of three miles per day. The grade is nearly completed to the Missouri river, and trains now run within forty miles of the crossing.

The manuscript of the original draft of Seward's book was entirely completed some time since. At the time of his death Seward had finished the revision of about two-thirds of it. This revision will be at once taken up by his son Frederick, and his adopted daughter, Miss Risely Seward.

There was a reception of Comanches, Apaches, Wacos and other Indians at the White House on the 11th, which was different in some important particulars from previous interviews with the Indians. The President stated the white people are now so numerous and increasing so rapidly as to crowd the Indians, and therefore it was necessary that the Indians should no more lead a roving life, but have fixed places of abode.

This indicates a change of policy, as the Indians may resist the effort to force them upon the reservation. A conflict is possible.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A great meeting of Internationals will be held at Hyde Park on the 30th of November.

Mr. Jay, American Minister to Austria, is in London.

France.

Cardinal Bonnechase, who has just returned from a visit to the Holy See, assures Thiers that the Pope will remain in Rome.

Rouher has made an appeal to the Permanent Commission Assembly in behalf of Prince Napoleon. The Prince proposes to prosecute the Minister of the Interior for expelling him from France without authority of the law. The Prince and Princess have left Geneva for Milan.

The German army of occupation have begun to evacuate the department of the upper Marne.

Prince Napoleon, escorted by French agents, arrived on the frontier the 14th.

Special dispatches from Paris to the London *Telegraph*, says that President Thiers yesterday said he had received information that the released Communists now in Paris have in their possession two thousand bombs, similar to those used by Orsini and his companions when they attempted to assassinate the ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1858.

A man who participated in the Communist revolt in Paris has surrendered himself to the police at Brussels, and made a declaration that he was an accomplice of Troppmann, who murdered an entire family near Paris. An examination showed the man to be of sound mind.

Spain.

Marshal Bregna, Captain-General of the Province of Carruna, arrived at Ferrol the 15th with a force of Government troops. The rebels continue to concentrate at the arsenal.

Fifteen hundred insurrectionists, who left Ferrol for Jubiz, were intercepted by a force under Marshal Bregna and retreated.

Ferrol's insurgents still held out the 14th. Red Republican flags float over the vessels and palaces. The citizens seem to take no part.

Forces are marching from all directions on Ferrol, and an iron-clad is ordered to the mouth of the harbor.

The Ministry announced to the Cortes that no reforms were possible for Cuba while a single man remained armed against the Government.

The Carlists continue their agitation in Catalonia, where several have been arrested, including some soldiers on furlough.

A dispatch from Ferrol reached Madrid the 13th. It says the insurrectionists made two attacks on the frigate Asturias Friday, but in both instances were speedily repulsed by the crew.

Three Government vessels are blockading the entrance to the harbor of Fical, and it is impossible for vessels captured by the rebels to get out.

The Captain-General of Galicia entered Ferrol the 13th with a body of Government troops. He now holds the town, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements enroute from Soutander and Gijon, and with his increased force expects to crush the insurrection without bloodshed.

Mexico.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cuba.

The difference between the receipts and the expenditures of the island is \$13,500,000. The Council of the Administration, under the President of the Intendente, has resolved to balance the budget without increasing import or export duties, and meet the whole deficiency by local taxation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Oct. 12, 1873, to Oct. 19, 1873.

W J Clarke, Dallas, inserted on editorial page.

Rev J E Riggs, Tyler, conference notice received and inserted. 1 sub; will attend to list.

Rev H A Graves, obituary of Mrs Terrell received.

Rev R M Leaton, 1 sub from Lavaea county.

Rev E L Duval, letter from Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Rev H B Price, Centreville, accept our thanks in advance of remittance.

Rev Samuel Morris, 1 sub from Arkansas.

Rev S K Stovall, Larissa, 1 new sub from Jacksonville.

W Nash, North Carolina, address changed as requested.

Rev W L Ridout, will charge Z W McClannahan's subscription to you. Send the money by first opportunity, should one be presented before conference.

Rev J G Walker, with list of quarterly appointments, all correct.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, check to hand; will be inserted.

Mrs E J Luce, your paper has been sent regularly since No 1002.

Rev W J Joyce, San Antonio, sends notice to the preachers of West Texas Conference, which appears on another page.

Mr John C Smith, Belton, 1 sub at Henderson, and cash \$2 25. Much obliged.

Rev A M Box, Crockett, 1 sub and cash \$6 currency, with communication and marriage notice. Answered by mail.

Rev H F Johnson, Whitworth Female College, Miss, draft for \$21. Much obliged. Pleased to hear your institution is so prosperous.

Miss Annie Logan, answer to puzzle will appear at the proper time.

Jno R Taylor, Kosse, with \$1 25 coin for G B Duncan's subscription.

Rev John W DeVilbiss, Corpus Christi, 4th round appointments received; also communication.

Thain & Paine, Chicago, will be attended to.

Rev D Morgan, Newbraths Station, 1 sub.

Prof J H Bishop, Mexia, the reports will be forwarded promptly.

Rev J Fred Cox, Bryan, marriage notice inserted.

Mrs J D Brown, Montgomery, cash \$2 25 to renew her subscription.

Rev W H Seales, Dallas, with obituary.

J P Philpott, Fairfield, \$3 currency, which renews your subscription for 16 months from No 1005. The enclosures handed to editor.

Prof M. C. Connor, Waco Female College, will write by mail.

Mr B M Clopton, Chatfield, letter referred to never came to hand. Will write you.

Mr J Wartham, Valley Mills, handed to editor.

M B Franklin, Seguin, we will make the necessary inquiries, and answer by mail.

Rev J W Whipple, Austin, 1 sub and \$2 specie.

Rev J L Lemons, obituary will be inserted.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati, advertisement received.

Rev A F Nash, all satisfactory. Send us a draft on them.

Rev Thos W Glass, Lyon, your paper has been mailed regularly every week. The fault is not with us. Send you a couple of back numbers. The money not yet received.

Rev H B Smith, Peoria, all satisfactory.

Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, 1 sub at Bonham. Glad to hear it.

Rev Willis J King, Salado, 1 sub and cash \$6 specie.

Rev W Monk, Corn Hill, 1 sub from Burnett county, and communication.

Rev R H H Burnett, Birdston, your request attended to.

Rev J F Cook, 2 additional subs. We have written you to Morales.

J C Landrum, address changed to Lampasas Springs. If there is any old account will send you the bill.

Rev R M Leaton, Price's Creek, cash \$2 10 to balance your account in full.

Southern Methodist Publishing House, advice will be attended to.

Rev J G Walker, San Marcos, notice of preachers of West Texas Conference received too late for insertion this week.

Prof C W Smith, Macon, postoffice money order received for advertising.

Rev G S Sandle, Huntsville, 1 sub.

A J Y, communication "Sanctification Again."

Communication from Philip Werlein, will receive attention.

Rev W R D Stockton, with gold draft for \$4; also revival items. Will insert next week.

Rev J K Street, advertisement inserted.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The demand has been fairly active during the past week. The stringency of the money market has restricted purchases. We note many interior dealers in our market for the first time, who express much surprise at the ample stocks and liberal terms this market offers.

COTTON.—The cotton market is more active this week than the one preceding, and closes with an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. on the quotations of last week. The stringency of the money market limited the operations to some extent, and the firmness of the market, and the advance we report under these circumstances, may be accepted as favorable indications.

Receipts for the week have been 9596 bales, being an excess of last week's receipts of 2263 bales; exports, 8343 bales, an excess over the exports of last week of 6708 bales; sales 8932 bales, an excess of last week's sales of 4566 bales.

Low Ordinary..... 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
Ordinary..... 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good Ordinary..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ —15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling..... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling..... 17 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

The crop reports indicate the cotton nearly gathered. In the Northern portion of the State the yield was better than was anticipated after the drought set in; some places claiming a two-thirds crops.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—The demand for most classes of country produce as been moderate during the week, though eggs and chickens have been in especial request, with only moderate receipts. Prices are generally somewhat firmer.

We quote eggs firm at 40@42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per dozen. Chickens firm at \$5 75@6 00 per dozen. Turkeys not in demand, quoted nominally at \$10@12 per dozen. Geese dull at \$6 00@9 00 per dozen. Ducks \$6 00@6 50 per dozen. Potatoes steady at \$1 00@1 50 per bushel for new. Cow peas \$1@1 25 per bushel.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Table of market prices for various goods including HOGS, BAGGING, BUILDING MATERIAL, COFFEE, COTTON, GRAIN, HARDWARE, HIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, PROVISIONS, SUGAR, and SALT.

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.

SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN. Will be prepared to fill orders for FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, C. W. HURLEY & CO., 117 Strand, Galveston.

G. R. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW City of Austin, Texas.

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

W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS, GENERAL COMMISSION & BROKERAGE, STRAND, Galveston, Texas.

LEON & H. BLUM, Importers & Jobbers of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE.

Stationers, Steam Printers And BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

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

COTTON, CORN STALK, COCKLE-BURR AND WEED CUTTER. Maj. J. H. Littlefield has one. He considers it invaluable.

can collect the price at Galveston, viz: \$100. Delivered free to railroad cars or steamer in said city.

W. K. M'ALPIN, Galveston. JAS. BALDRIDGE, Washington Co. McALPIN & BALDRIDGE, COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 76 East Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

W. H. WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS. Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc.

JOHN WOLSTON, C. G. WELLS, CHAS. VIDOR. WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

M. QUIN, Galveston, Texas. J. L. HILL, Successor of Adkins, Shaw & Hill. QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS And General Commission Merchants

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY. Safe Makers to the U. S. Government, Boston, Mass.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES -WITH- SANBORN'S STEAM IMPROVEMENT.



MADE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON A. JACKSON, Pres't. E. D. DRAPER, Treas.

GEO. L. DAMON, Gen'l Supt. Silver Safes, Express Boxes, etc., built to order. Old Safes and Vaults fitted with Steam Improvement.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW Branch office-68 STRAND, Galveston. M. D. MILLER, Agent.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S POPULAR AND RELIABLE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC HOUSE, 80, 82 & 90 BARONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.



DOES THE LARGEST TRADE IN THE SOUTH! The Lowest Prices and Most Liberal Terms ever offered!

Pianos sold on Monthly Payments, if preferred. SEND FOR PRICE LIST IF YOU EXPECT TO BUY. Second-hand Pianos at Great Bargains.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE. FACULTY:

W. G. Connor, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of English Literature and Natural Science.

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

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

Miss Josie F. Evans, Principal of Primary Department.

E. W. Krause, Principal of Music Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. M. A. FORT, Chairman, Or WM. L. PRATHER, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Waco.

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahatchie, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Mr. JOHN E. BISHOP, Professor of Mathematics.

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

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

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

RATES OF TUITION-FOUR MONTHS. Preparatory..... \$3 00, \$12 00 or \$16 00 Collegiate..... 20 00 Music on Piano..... 20 00 Book-keeping..... 20 00 Penmanship..... 5 00 Commercial Calculations..... 10 00

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

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

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

Ministers' children (who are regular pastors) received free of charge. Board can be had for \$12 50 per month.

JAS. E. SMITH, F. P. RAY, Secretary. Pres't Board of Trustees. sept 2m

THE GALVESTON MEDICAL COLLEGE

Will open the THIRD MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, with a full corps of teachers. Students will be matriculated at any time, and private instructions and clinical lectures will be given until the regular course commences.

For particulars, address the undersigned. GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Dean of Faculty, Avenue L and 22d street. October 1, 1872. oct2 1m

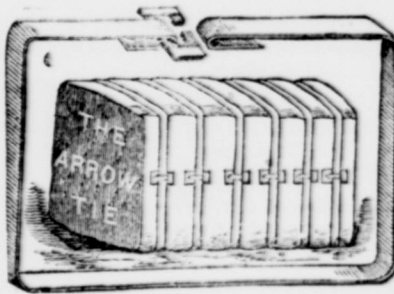
DR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East 61st street, New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year September 26, 1872.

For full information send for catalogue. Address as above, at 75 East 61st street. aug7 4m

H. REED & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED CISTERN BUILDERS, 252 and 254 Tremont St., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best. SEASONED HEART CYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay. H. REED & CO., P. O. Box 1421 Galveston. july10 1y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871. MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a 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' " GALVESTON. NEW WHARF "

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:

Itake 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.

jan17 1y

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

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug21-3m

B. F. LUCE, J. C. WAYLAND.

B. F. LUCE & CO.,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Terminus H. & T. C. R. R.,

Corsicana and Dallas.

Special attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods and Produce. Consignments respectfully solicited. Warehouses near Depot. au28 6m

A. LLEN LEWIS & CO.,

Cotton and Wool Factors,

And General Commission Merchants

STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

A. M. CAMPBELL, J. P. CLOUGH.

CAMPBELL & CLOUGH,

FACTORS

And

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

61 Strand, Galveston, Texas. sept1 6m

D. THE AYERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

jan3 STRAND, GALVESTON, 1y

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON.

MOODY & JEMISON,

FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc.,

GALVESTON.

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

CISTERN: CISTERN:!

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

Who has constantly on hand, ready for shipping, CISTERN OF ALL SIZES, and every cistern is warranted to give satisfaction. Postoffice Box, 1095. nov14-1y.

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & CO.,

Dealers in

YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,

SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ly

J. M. BROWN. J. W. LANG.

BROWN & LANG,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

157 and 159 Strand, Galveston, Texas. may15 6m.

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

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,

56 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

jan17 72 1y

T. H. McMAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton,

Wool, etc.

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

STOWE & WILMERDING,

(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.,)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND

INSURANCE AGENTS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OF 10

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

M. W. THOMAS,

170 TREMONT St, Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN,

78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES. A full stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes. Also, Gent's, Boys' and Youths' Hand-sewed, Machine-sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices.

M. W. THOMAS, Sole agent for

FLETCHER & WALSH'S

Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 1y

A. DOLPH FLAKE,

—DEALER IN—

LANDRETH'S SEEDS,

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas. aug4-4m

BOOKS!

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent

OF THE

SOUTHERN M. E.

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Has on hand at the Sales Depot,

110 AND 112 CAMP ST.,

New Orleans.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

MOST VALUABLE

RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD

WORKS,

School Books, Stationery

AND

Blank Books

In quantities and at prices which

he is confident will meet the

views of purchasers.

HE HAS A

COMPLETE STOCK

OF THE PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED BY THE

NASHVILLE HOUSE

ON THE

Same Terms to Preachers and Merchants

AS AT NASHVILLE.

Stationers and Book Dealers would do well

to compare his Prices for

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY

And MISCELLANEOUS STOCK with the

Prices of EASTERN CITIES before purchasing.

Those who cannot call should

Send for Price Lists and Catalogues to

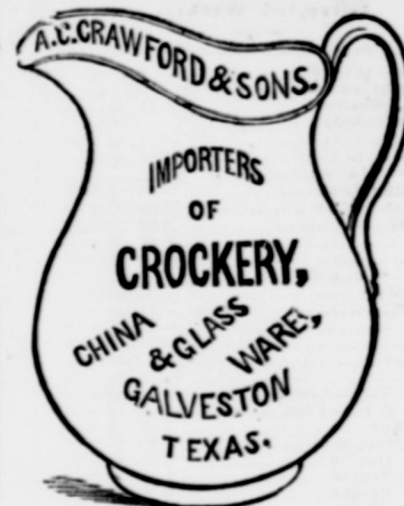
ROBT. J. HARP, Agent,

110 and 112 Camp Street,

sept8 3m

NEW ORLEANS.

LYTLE CRAWFORD. W. F. SWAIN.



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

1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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

1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

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

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

I. HOLSTEIN.

173 Tremont Street,

GALVESTON.....TEXAS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, (German and English.) English and German News Depot.

Cash orders for above, and other articles, are solicited, and will find prompt attention. We mention particularly the German Circulating Library, and a rare and full stock of Election Flags and Badges. New Goods arriving with every steamer. sept8 3m

E. H. CUSHING,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY

MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar29 1y

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

GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

162, 164 and 166 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 72 1y

MARBLE YARD.

A. ALLEN & CO.,

21st St., between Mechanic and Market

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLEIGHT. J. J. HENDLEY. H. H. SEARS.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COTTON & WOOL FACTORS

HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.

RICE & BAULARD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

AT THEIR OLD STAND

feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

S. CONRADI,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20 1y

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



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

The BUCKEYE SHUTTLE is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGGE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON. Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 156 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

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

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

THE CITY OF HOUSTON Is a Candidate for the Location of the State Capital!

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

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

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

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

Donation for the erection of public buildings, an amount more than double the value of the present public buildings at Austin. sept18 72

WM. A. FORT. GEO. W. JACKSON. FORT & JACKSON, BANKERS

And Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Waco, Texas.

CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & CO., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin. aug21 72

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....Currency, \$300 00 9 foot Screw Irons complete..... " 150 00 8 foot Screw Irons complete..... " 150 00

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872. Price per Saw, Gold, \$1 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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

I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas. jan17 72



B. R. DAVIS. J. P. DAVIS.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND

SILVER-PLATED,

WATCHES,

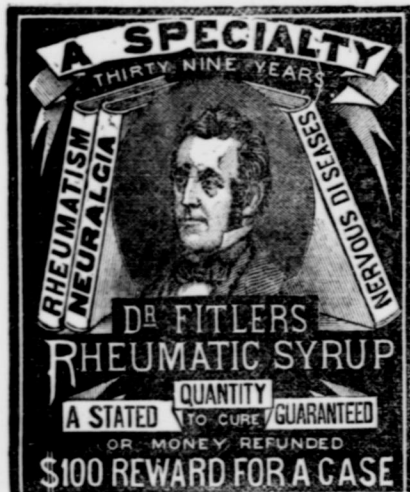
DIAMONDS AND

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

68 Strand, Galveston, Texas. jan5-72

\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF NEURALGIA OR RHEUMATISM



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to Surveying and Conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. jan10-72

S. HERNSHEIM,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans. apr24 72

C. W. HURLEY. E. WEBSTER.

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

SHIPPING

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,

Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT,

Fire Brick-Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND

BLACK STAR LINE

—OF—

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.

jan17 72

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

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL, Galveston, Waxahatche. F. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We subjoin the following suggestions:

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

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

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

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

5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.

6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.

HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

3d. Flint Hide should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.

4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1. currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practically. nov17-72

DR. GILBERT'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC

REMEDIES

Are sold exclusively, at wholesale or retail, by B. S. PARSONS, Mechanic street, near Washington Hotel. These Remedies are guaranteed to relieve in every instance. sept18 72

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD.

STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc.,

No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. nov14 72



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

NO FLUIDS OR EXTRA SOAP USED.

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

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

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

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

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

IT IS TRULY A LABOR AND CLOTHES-SAVING INVENTION.

READ THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS:

I respectfully ask you to read this circular carefully, and candidly consider what I now propose to you as a matter of business. Before making known to you my confidential terms, permit me to state that the matter of washing clothes is one of no small consideration; it is something which concerns every family and every individual. It is but recent since Hand-washing was in common use. Lately, however, the inventive genius of the country has been directed to the invention and construction of various devices or machinery by which much of the labor, drudgery, loss of time, and wear of material, might be obviated. Ponderous as well as intricate WASHING MACHINES have been constructed—many of which are decided improvements over the old method of washing—and these machines have been very salable with all. People will continue to have Washing Machines; but let me ask you, if the STEAM WASHER can be constructed for a few dollars (much less than any ordinary Washing Machine), and enable all to WASH BY STEAM without labor, loss of time, without wearing of clothing, etc., is it not reasonable to suppose that it will supercede, in a great measure, all Washing Machines now in common use? The sale of this WASHER is unparalleled, and must be so. There is nothing like it in use. It is new, and every family needs it and will buy it. I wish to secure a few good men to sell rights for me, and in order to secure as many as I need immediately, I offer extra inducements. My price for territory is \$9 per 1,000 inhabitants; but if you will buy a single county, and agree to sell rights for me, I will allow you to deduct 66 2/3 per cent. as your commission; consequently, your county would cost you but \$75 instead of \$225, should it contain but 25,000 inhabitants, more or less in the same proportion. And to those buying rights I will sell WASHERS at nearly cost, and to those not buying rights I will furnish WASHERS at \$60 per dozen; and bear in mind, I will sell to no one except a single dozen until he first buys the right to a county. Any tinner can make the WASHERS as well as they can be made here, and save the cost of transportation. Remember that by purchasing the right of a single county, you shall have the privilege of selling any county or State for me, and upon application I will forward the deed to you by express for any territory which you have sold for me, provided that said territory is not already disposed of when I receive your order. I will make all the deeds, so there can be no confusion of mistakes. The amount you will have to pay me is simply \$3 for 1,000 inhabitants, in any county or State. I shall make these VERY LIBERAL offers for a short time only, after which I shall sell at my regular price, \$9 per 1,000.

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

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

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW LETTERS.

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

DECATUR, Macon Co., Ill., March 25, 1872.

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

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

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

REV. H. W. HOWELL.

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

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

Address all Orders and Letters to

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

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

TEXAS BANKING
—AND—
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Galveston.

Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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

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

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

OFFICERS:
J. M. BRANDON, President.
N. O. LAUVE, Secretary,
ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.
B. D. CHENOWETH,
Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dept.

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may 1-ly

J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM.
McDONALD & MEACHUM,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY,
feb14-ly TEXAS.

USE WILL HOWE'S
CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO
WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,
CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.
ap17

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

REV. J. JACKSON and WIFE.

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

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

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

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

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 26, 1872.

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

CHAS. D. BUTLER,
Wood Engraver, 24 Fifth Avenue.

WALNUT GROVE, Mo., July 30, 1872.

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

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

DIRECTORS:
JESSE BATTS, of Batts & Dean, Galveston.
B. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro. "
JAMES SORLEY, Underwriters' Agent, "
J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, "
M. V. McMAHAN, of T. H. McMahan & Co.,
and President National Bank of Galveston.
A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen & Co.
HENRY SAMPSON, Commission Merchant.
A. J. WARD, of Ward, Dewey & Co., Huntsville.
N. B. YARD, of Briggs & Yard.
J. P. DAVIS, Galveston.
T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas.
C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston.
J. T. Flint, of Flint & Chamberlin, Waco.

This Company, having organized in accordance with the Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, in August, 1870, is now prepared to issue Life Policies, and solicits the patronage of the public.
The Directors are well known in this community for their business tact and integrity, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted on a sure and safe basis, so that the interests of those confided to it will be well taken care of.

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

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

As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a Southern institution, and has become a popular success, issuing, in twelve months, over NINE HUNDRED POLICIES. Doubtless the reason of this success is found in the prominent feature of LIFE ENDOWMENT, which it affords at the same rate as for an ordinary Life Policy; thus a person thirty-five years of age, insuring for \$5000, and continuing the yearly premium of \$121.50, will, at the end of fifteen years, be the possessor of about \$3500. (the accumulated earnings of said premiums compounded from year to year) in addition to the Policy of \$5000, payable at death. This earning, as will readily be seen, is the product of the sum of premiums, say \$1978.50, paid during the fifteen years, and presents to the Policy-holder the welcome harvest of near \$1500, over and above all that he has paid, while his Life Policy is that far paid up.

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

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