

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 28.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1016.

"YET THESE MAKE LIFE."

BY ELIZABETH HILLOCK.

A hurried day, filled up with cares,
A night commenced with feeble prayers
For greater strength to-morrow;
A heart-ache and a sorrow
For shortcomings: "yet these make life."
And is this all, this petty strife?
Do trials, only, make up life?

Tired feet that can not rest,
Sighs choked back, but half suppressed;
Aching hearts, but smiling faces,
Breaking hearts, which leave no traces
Visible: "yet these make life."
A war with self, it is--this strife,
A war with dreams that have no life.

Not a single noble deed,
Not an act to claim the meed
Of praise, from the idle looker-on,
Only petty duties done
Patiently: "yet these make life."
And for this poor ignoble strife
The winner wears a "crown of life."

Nature's own nobility
Can lend the heart tranquility
To calmly bear a heavy blow:
But heavy blows, we all do know,
Do not make the whole of life;
The soul could rise above its grief,
True to itself, if these made life.

But common cares of every day,
Stretched along life's weary way:
Common duties oft recurring,
Sleek hand and brain to labor spurring--
These call for strength that's born of prayer,
And those, who here the victors are,
Shall have, above, "the morning star."
--Interior.

Texas Resources.

Immigration and Labor.

INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS GOING TO TEXAS.

We are constantly receiving letters of inquiry concerning Texas, its soil, climate, productions, the price of land, and other subjects upon which persons who think of changing their homes, desire information. We have the pleasure, in answer thereto, of placing before our readers the following communication from the Rev. H. S. Thrall, an old Texan, thoroughly familiar with the subject:

Texas is naturally divided into two general divisions. About one-fourth of its area is included in what is called coast region, a tier of counties three or four deep, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. After passing over this flat region, the country becomes more rolling, especially to the westward, where the hills swell to considerable magnitude, and by courtesy are denominated mountains.

The portion of Texas laid off into counties comprises a territory of 196,299 square miles, and it is estimated that the territory not so laid off includes 72,385 square miles more, making a total of 268,634 square miles. In our description we confine ourselves to the portion included in the organized counties of the State. Other portions may ultimately become valuable for its mineral and agricultural wealth, but at present the Comanches and other nomadic tribes use this territory for their hunting grounds.

Some productions are common to all parts of the State. Among these may be mentioned corn, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, barley, palma christi, beans, and a great many kinds of grain and millet.

No country on earth offers such inducements to immigrants. There are about 130 organized counties in the State, and there is scarcely a neigh-

borhood in any of these counties, in which unimproved land cannot be bought for from 25 cents to three dollars per acre, and improved land from three to ten dollars, according to location and value of improvements.

Most of those seeking homes in Texas expect to make their living out of the soil. They are looking in the right direction. Here good land can be obtained upon reasonable terms in tracts of any desirable size. Here provisions are abundant and remarkably cheap. Thousands of beeves are being killed for their hides and tallow, and of course meat is cheap. During the coming fall and winter corn will be very abundant and at a low price, say fifty cents per bushel.

As to health -- those who settle in low, flat lands and use creek water, are liable to chills and fevers; in the coast cities people are liable to yellow fever; but on the whole, Texas is a remarkably healthy State. The hilly regions of the West cannot be excelled for health on the continent. Those who use cistern water and are prudent and careful, are healthy in any part of the State.

As to society -- the large cities and towns have fine churches of Catholics and the various Protestant denominations, and there are but few neighborhoods of any size in the State without its church and preacher and school house, and its Sunday and day schools. It is the duty of the Legislature under the new constitution, to establish a system of public free schools for the whole scholastic population. The Texans are a reading, intelligent people, taking immense numbers of periodicals from all parts of the world, and supporting over a hundred newspapers published in their own State.

The immigrant coming to Texas has fixed in his mind the branch of business which he intends to prosecute. If it is to raise cotton or corn, he may go anywhere. This present year cotton has been extensively cultivated in the extreme northern portion of the State, and also on the Rio Grande in the southwest. With no disaster, the bottom lands anywhere will produce nearly or quite a bale to the acre, and upland a half bale. Gins are being erected in all parts of the State, and if prices rule up to the present figure, the time is not distant when Texas will produce a million bales per annum.

Corn, too, will grow anywhere and yield from ten to fifty bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the land, the season, and the manner in which it is cultivated.

Sorghum produces most abundantly everywhere in the State, and yields two crops a year with only one planted.

The fodder from the corn and sorghum and the crab grass, which comes up spontaneously after the crop is matured, furnishes splendid food upon which to feed teams and cows through the winter. Connected with the crops may everywhere be produced broom corn. The manufacture of brooms is beginning to attract attention, and may become a profitable industry.

Some mills have already been erected for pressing oil from the castor beans, which grow spontaneously in all parts of the State.

Everywhere, too, peas, beans, potatoes and melons may be raised in the greatest abundance.

Excepting some heavily timbered portions of East Texas, the whole State is admirably adapted to stock raising. True, as the country becomes more densely settled and covered with stock, the old sedge grass is killed out, but in a year or two a thick mat of luxuriant grass of an improved quality forms a sod and covers the ground. These improved grasses mostly belong to the mesquite species, with an occasional patch of rye and rescue. Cattle, horses and mules may be advantageously raised almost anywhere between the coast and Red River, or between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. The same may be said of hogs. Sheep do well upon the sandy islands of the coast or in the rolling regions in the interior. On low and black land they are not so thrifty. --*The South.*

Cheese Making in Texas.

The following practical statement and experiments are communicated to the *Corsicana Observer* by a live emigrant, from the State of New York. We give the article complete, and we may add that we glory in the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Brown: I came to Erath county directly after the war. As I was born and raised in Jefferson county, New York, one of the best dairy counties in the United States, my mind naturally turned to that branch of business in this country. I became satisfied that the natural graziers were as good and perhaps richer than in New York, from the fine beef and rich milk from the common Texas cow.

Therefore, in the spring of '69, I concluded to try cheese making. I engaged thirty-five common Texas range cows, made rude presses and other apparatus, and commenced on the regular New York plan. I made about 1000 pounds that season, and lost about 700 pounds of that, the balance sold at Fort Griffin for thirty-five cents per pound.

I found that the material was in the country to make good cheese, and was willing to try again. On the 1st of January, 1870, Col. Buck Barry, of Bosque county, hearing of my efforts the previous year, kindly offered to furnish cows, pasture, etc., and send North for such apparatus as could not be had in this country. We entered into an agreement for the season, and our apparatus arrived in April, 1870. We milked about forty common range cows, and made about 2000 pounds of cheese, and lost about 300 pounds. Some of the cheese I had on exhibition at Corsicana, at the Fair of 1870.

I still believed the fault was not in the climate, cows, grass, nor anything else, but in knowing how to manage the business in this untried climate and country. Therefore, in the winter of 1871, I kept up correspondence with the best authorities on the subject in the North, sent on for Bavarian prepared rennet, and commenced in the spring again at the same place, and had the best of success, not losing ten pounds during the season. Some of the cheese I sold Gus. Teas & Co., at Corsicana, in October last at thirty cents per pound; the balance on the frontier at twenty-five cents per pound.

A Texas cow will make in one season 100 pounds of cheese with good management, besides raising her calf, and the whey properly fed to pigs will

amount to at least forty dollars per cow. Almost any family can attend to twenty-five cows and not hinder farm work but a trifle. I would here state, that from the same amount of milk to make one pound of butter, I can make three pounds of cheese; butter in the summer is worth 12½ cents, cheese 30 cents, and sweet whey fed properly is as good for pigs as sour milk.

Walker County.

Dr. T. W. Taylor, who visited Texas some months since in the interests of the East Indiana Colony Association, wrote from Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, to an Indiana paper an interesting description of our State, from which we extract the following:

The county is well watered, and fine springs and clear, running rivulets are common, the waters being pure free-stone. There is also an abundance of timber, consisting of pine, white oak, red oak, sweet gum, magnolia, black walnut, etc. A great amount of this is fine for sawing, and now the railroad is here, may be utilized and made very valuable. Hence, taking everything into consideration, I really think this is the best place for a man with small means, who is willing to work, I have ever seen. They do not suffer from drouth here as badly as farther west, and the yield of corn and cotton is consequently more certain. Wheat will not do well, as it is apt to rust. Fruits and vegetables do well when they receive any attention. Any man coming here and working and managing, as he must do in our State, to live, can secure a good farm in two years time.

As to the health of the country, I think it better here this year than anywhere else I have been. In some 700 convicts in the prison, there are but four in the hospital, and but two of them from sickness. I really have not seen a very sick person in the county, and have heard of none. The physicians are doing nothing, and they say it is as sickly as usual for this country. In fact, there is nothing here to make sickness. The land is rolling enough to drain thoroughly, and plenty of clear, running water and good springs and wells wherever needed. In traveling through the woods the pleasant balsamic odor from the pines is enough to infuse new life into the weak and exhausted.

The people here are very anxious to secure our colony, and want us to come and buy the improved farms for sale in the various sections in the county, and learn the old residents how to farm as we do in Indiana. No good, industrious farmer or mechanic need fear of being well received if he will come here to become a citizen. All classes of citizens will give him a hearty welcome, and show him all kindness and hospitality, no matter what his political opinions are, provided he is respectful and gentlemanly in his deportment towards others.

A sample of silver ore from a three foot vein in Llano county, Texas, gave a yield of 287 ounces of silver, and 7545 per cent. of lead. Texas resources are fast coming to light.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. F. Vordenbaumen, P. E. of the German mission district, in a letter of the 19th, gives the following account of the German work in Houston. We join heartily in his prayer respecting the pastor. We trust that he and the other German preachers may long be spared, and that when they pass to their reward, they may see an army of young men taking up the work so nobly begun in our State:

On last Sabbath, the 17th, I was in Houston at our fourth quarterly conference. Brother Pauly has done a good year's work: he had nine accessions to the church. The society is in a good spiritual condition, prayer-meetings and class-meetings are well attended, and they have a fine Sunday-school. They collected for the Sunday-school \$136 for books, church literature, etc. Brother Pauly reported 72 subscribers for the *Familienfreund*, and he has only 72 members. They paid up the quarterage for the preacher and presiding elder, besides reporting \$100 extra missionary collection, \$50 missionary money for the Treasurer, \$20 Bishop's Fund, and \$15 conference collections; and for the enterprises of the church they have raised \$700.

The congregations are well attended. May the Lord spare Brother Pauly in his old age, to be a blessing to the church many years hence.

Our new hymn book is well received, and we rejoice to have a hymn book of our own.

I think our church committed a great error in the time of our prosperity, that we did not get our own literature in the German language. We have now our own church paper, hymn book for the church and the Sunday-school, and a *Kinderfreund* (Sunday-school paper), also some books for the Sunday-school. We realize the good influence already.

Brother Ahrens deserves credit for the energy that he manifests. He works very hard. The Lord reward him.

I have two more appointments to visit, then I have finished my fourth round. I have traveled this year over four thousand miles, have filled all my appointments but one, which was omitted on account of sickness. I thank God for life and health, and for his grace and goodness. Bless the Lord, oh! my soul.

—We extract the following account of the work in Corpus Christi from an interesting letter (which will appear in due time) from Rev. J. W. Brown, the preacher in charge of that work:

The number of names on our church register is sixty-eight, and the church is in a growing condition. On last Sabbath we received two very interesting members by ritual. Our Sabbath-school is under the superintendency of our much beloved brother, William Headen, a prince, by-the-way, among superintendents. The school is not large, owing to the number of schools in the city, but is our joy and promise for the up-building of the church in the not distant future. We hope that our beloved Bishop may appoint Brother Hernandez, our Mexican missionary, to the work among the Mexicans in this city. The population of the city is about three or four thousand, out of which, we should suppose, there are 1500 Mexicans, and, from present indications, altogether accessible in the main by such a man as Brother Hernandez. Our intercourse with the people of this charge has been of the most pleasant character. They are a warm and generous people. Oh, that they were all Christians! We feel that there is an in-

teresting future for the M. E. Church, South, in Corpus Christi.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Western Methodist* is informed of the arrival of a number of local preachers from Great Britain, who purpose applying for admission in the North Mississippi Conference. The *Holly Springs Reporter*, speaking of their arrival, says:

Some time ago, Rev. Wm. Shepherd, pastor at Holly Springs, and who is himself an Englishman, long resident in this country, published a letter in some of the English papers, making known the wants of the church, and the desirableness of the South as a home. In response, he received a number of letters. And now the results of the good work, so modestly begun, are beginning to manifest themselves. Eight preachers have already arrived within the bounds of this conference, and are at work. Four others left England on the 17th of October, and will soon arrive, and others are in correspondence with Mr. Shepherd, with a view to coming at an early day.

—We see by the *Nashville Christian Advocate* that Bishop W. H. Miles has organized an Annual Conference, named the Missouri and Kansas Conference of the Colored M. E. Church in America. The session was held near Santa Fe, in Audrain county, Sept. 26-29. Its first statistics report 11 traveling preachers, 13 local preachers, 670 members, 5 Sunday-schools, 16 teachers, 153 scholars. Two deacons and two elders were ordained.

—The *Western Methodist*, Memphis, says:

The recent protracted meetings in the Saffarans-street and City Mission Charge, the Rev. W. M. Patterson, pastor, resulted in the conversion of forty-six persons, most of whom joined that charge. During the year there have been about fifty-five conversions and sixty-five accessions to the church. The charge is in good condition.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—An effort is being made in Philadelphia to introduce the abridgment of the English prayer book prepared by Mr. Wesley. We are not surprised that Mr. Wesley surrendered reluctantly a ritualistic service to which he had been so long accustomed; but we do not deem it necessary for the Methodists of the present day, who have no such associations with these services, to take them up because of their novelty.

—The one hundred and fourth anniversary of the dedication of John-street Church, New York, was held on the 27th of October. Dr. J. P. Newman preached in the morning, and Dr. J. M. Reid at night. Two thousand dollars were contributed toward the support of the church in the cradle of American Methodism.

—Early this month a large congregation met in Bedford-street Church, New York, at the farewell missionary meeting held on the occasion of the departure of Rev. J. D. Brown, wife and child, Rev. F. B. Chevington and wife, Rev. B. H. Hadley and wife, sent out by the Parent Board, and Miss L. E. Blackmar and Miss L. Pultz, sent out by the Woman's Missionary Society. Bishop Harris, who has charge of the India Mission, presided. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Eddy and Reid and the misson-

aries. It is reported by the *New York Advocate* as one of the most interesting meetings of the kind ever held in New York.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at New York city, have elected Rev. Wm. H. Hare, now Secretary of the Foreign Committee, as Bishop to the Indians.

—Rev. Mr. Cheney returned from Europe, and on the 27th of October held services in Christ's Church, Chicago, with the approval of the church, but in opposition to the wishes of the Bishop.

—The House of Bishops have elected Rev. Mr. Auer Missionary Bishop of Africa. He has labored as missionary in that field.

—On the 10th of October Bishop Bedell admitted Rev. Dr. Eisenhaur to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in Trinity Chapel, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Eisenhaur was formerly a Romish priest.

—The nineteenth anniversary of the Episcopal Society for the increase of the ministry was held in Brooklyn a few weeks since. The expenditures for the year were \$40,199, and receipts \$28,923. One hundred and seventy-six students from forty-two dioceses received assistance.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—During the month of September the receipts of the different boards were as follows: Foreign Missions, \$21,339 86; Home Missions, \$6,722 95; publication, \$1,365 11; education, \$3,281 95; church erection, \$8,048 55; fund for disabled ministers, \$8,836 73; Sustentation Committee, \$2,824 07.

—Miss Mary Bratt has gone to India as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

—The only colored Presbyterian church west of the Alleghany Mountains is in Pittsburgh. They are building a church, which will cost, including the ground, about twelve thousand dollars.

—The late Synod of Baltimore recommended the different churches to have the lives of their ministers insured on the parish insurance plan. Churches which pay a salary of \$2500 to give \$100 annually; those paying \$1500, and not more than \$2500, to pay \$50, and those paying less, in proportion. The Synod resolved to organize an insurance society on this plan.

—The statistics of the Presbyterian Church show that in 1870 its ministers numbered 4238, and in 1872 they reported 4471. The churches the same time increased from 4526 to 4750, and the communicants from 446,561 to 468,164, and its Sunday-school attendants, including teachers, officers and scholars, increased from 448,837 to 485,762.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Among the delegates to the recent Congregational Association at Rochester, New York, was Mrs. Cleaves, who represented the Elmira Church, of which Rev. Thomas K. Beecher is pastor. Mr. McKay, the

delegate from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, gave notice of a motion to change the constitution next year; so that hereafter each church may be represented by a woman and a man. The idea seemed to meet with decided favor.

—The Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Education and wife recently united themselves with the South Congregational Church at Springfield, Massachusetts.

—Plymouth Church was organized twenty-five years ago with twenty-one members. The whole membership for a quarter of a century has been 3320. The average admission into the church has been 150 per annum. The present membership is 2300. The Sunday-school work is under eight superintendents, is divided into three schools, and, including officers and teachers, numbers 2950.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist clergymen of Boston at a recent weekly conference adopted a report on close communion, embracing the following propositions:

1st. That Christian baptism is the immersion of a believer in water, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and is a profession of his faith in Christ. 2d. That Christian churches ought to be composed of such regenerate persons only as have been baptized on the profession of their faith in Jesus. 3d. That the Lord's Supper ought to be observed by Christian churches only. 4th. That invitations of courtesy to partake of the emblems should be given to none but orderly members of churches properly constituted.

This is very "close communion."

UNITARIAN.

—The only Unitarian church in Connecticut is in the village of Brooklyn. Mrs. Burleigh is its pastoreess. At a late conference Mrs. Graves preached a sermon; Mrs. Hanford then led in prayer, and Julia Ward Howe delivered an address.

UNIVERSALISM.

—We see it stated that in the United States the number of Universalist minister has declined about one-third during the last ten years, and that in Massachusetts, the stronghold of this ism, the number of ministers was less in 1850 than in 1840.

CATHOLIC.

—The "Catholic Union of Ireland," a new society, has been formed in that country. Its design is, to "defend the Pontiff and Roman Catholic interests." It will embrace all professions and both sexes. To a council consisting of thirty members is assigned the duty of watching all legislation "affecting Catholic interests." It is expected that decided action will be taken with regard to education.

—It is expected that Father Burke will deliver a course of lectures in reply to Mr. Froude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 1871 there were circulated in Madagascar 262 Bibles, 2880 New Testament, 391 copies of the Psalms, and 19,620 portions of the Bible, making a total of 23,153 copies. Only a few years ago the Bible was a condemned book, and its possession imperiled the life of the Christian.

Trinity Annual Conference.

The Trinity Annual Conference closed its sixth annual session this morning. The session was as harmonious as usual. The preaching was good—no more efforts at display than is usual on such occasions.

The conference was well entertained by the hospitable citizens of Sulphur Springs, and they deserve the gratitude of preachers, delegates and visitors. Bishop Keener presided with dignity, and under his management business was dispatched as rapidly as the importance of the measures discussed and the interests of the church would allow.

The Bishop is one of our ablest preachers; his words are well chosen, his rhetoric unexceptionable; every sentence he utters shows that it has been previously well digested, and they therefore fall upon his audience so compact and condensed as to remind one of regular sledge-hammer blows.

The Committee on Books and Periodicals presented some fine resolutions relative to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and I think most of the preachers will go to work for it with renewed zeal.

The conference endorsed the action of the Commission appointed to locate the Texas University, in having transferred the matter into the hands of certain Galveston capitalists, and it is believed that thereby more than two hundred thousand dollars will accrue to the Methodist Church, South, in Texas, for university purposes without our expending a single dollar. I have no doubt that, in less than five years, we shall have an institution of learning in Texas second to none in the land.

The next session of the Trinity Conference will be held at Dallas. I herewith send you a list of the appointments, and also the address of each preacher.

J. K. STREET.

List of Appointments and Address of the Preachers of Trinity Conference.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT,

- John H. McLean, P. E.—Dangerfield. Jefferson station—To be supplied. Kellyville and Dangerfield circuits—T. B. Norwood, James McDugald. Postoffice, Dangerfield. Atlanta circuit—L. F. Palmer, S. J. Hawkins. Postoffice, Jefferson. Linden circuit—J. J. Davis. Postoffice, Douglasville. Mt. Vernon circuit—J. Clark Smith. Postoffice, Sulphur Springs. Pittsburg circuit—R. P. Thompson, Joel Osgood; J. M. Stephenson, supernumerary. Postoffice, Pittsburg. Gilmer circuit—Joseph Parker, J. L. Terry. Postoffice, Gilmer. Mt. Pleasant circuit—M. T. Leach. Postoffice, Mt. Pleasant. Coffeerville circuit—Chas. E. Lamb. Postoffice, Coffeerville.

PARIS DISTRICT,

L. B. Ellis, P. E.—Paris.

- Paris station—W. C. Haislip. Postoffice, Paris. Paris circuit—J. W. Piner, Postoffice, Honey Grove. E. B. Featherston; Matt. Smith, supernumerary. Postoffice, Paris. Honey Grove circuit—D. M. Proctor. Postoffice, Honey Grove. Ladonia circuit—A. K. Miller. Postoffice, Ladonia. Cooper mission—H. J. Settle. Postoffice, Cooper. McAllister and Robbinsville circuit—F. M. Harrell, J. M. Blanton. Postoffice, Robbinsville. Clarksville circuit—A. C. McDougal. Postoffice, Robbinsville. Boston circuit—D. B. Haggard. Postoffice, Boston. Bois d' Arc mission—R. N. Brown. Postoffice, Honey Grove.

SHERMAN DISTRICT

- J. W. Fields, P. E.—Whitesboro. Sherman station—M. C. Blackburn. Postoffice, Sherman. Sherman circuit—Jos. C. Weaver. Postoffice, Sherman. Bonham circuit—Jas. Graham, T. J. Milam. Postoffice, Bonham. Pilot Grove circuit—Y. S. McKinney. Postoffice, Pilot Grove. Pilot Point Circuit—J. W. Chalk. Postoffice, Pilot Point. Whitesboro circuit—To be supplied; W. L. Carlton, supernumerary. Postoffice, Whitesboro. Gainsville circuit—W. M. Robbins, Wm. P. Petty. Postoffice, Gainsville. Montague mission—John F. Denton. Postoffice, Montague. Decatur mission—S. S. Cobb. Postoffice, Decatur. J. W. Fields, agent Sherman Institute.

DALLAS DISTRICT,

- J. M. Binkley, P. E.—Kentuckytown. Dallas station—R. W. Thompson. Postoffice, Dallas. Dallas circuit—H. W. South. Postoffice, Dallas. Bethel circuit—G. S. Gatewood. Postoffice, Sherman. Scyene mission—Jas. Rogers. Postoffice, Scyene. McKinney circuit—Hamil C. Rogers. Postoffice, Farmersville. James Wilson. Postoffice, McKinney. Grapevine circuit—L. M. White. Postoffice, Grapevine. Denton circuit—D. J. Martin; W. E. Bates, supernumerary. Postoffice, Denton. Rockwall circuit—Wm. P. Reed, Wm. K. Duff. Postoffice, White Rock. Greenville circuit—Thos. E. Sherwood. Postoffice, Greenville. W. C. Young, agent for TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dallas. J. M. Binkley, agent for Dallas Female College.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT,

- J. L. Angel, P. E.—Johnsons Point. Sulphur Springs station—M. H. Neely. Postoffice, Sulphur Springs. Sulphur Springs circuit—Wiley A. Shook. Postoffice, Sulphur Springs. Sulphur Bluff circuit—E. T. Bates; J. H. Lowe, supernumerary. Postoffice, Sulphur Bluff. Lone Oak circuit—David F. Fuller. Postoffice, Lone Oak. Cedar Grove circuit—L. P. Lively. Postoffice, Kaufman. Garden Valley circuit—J. C. Ranall. Postoffice, Garden Valley. Prairieville circuit—M. C. Simpson. Postoffice, Kaufman. Kaufman circuit—A. H. Brewer, Elias Boyd. Postoffice, Rockwall. Pleasant Grove circuit—J. F. Sherwood. Postoffice, Greenville. Jordan Saline mission—Daniel T. Lake. Postoffice, Canton. Emory mission—C. J. Cock. Postoffice, Sulphur Springs. R. S. Finley and Samuel J. Morris, transferred to East Texas Conference.

LOCATED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

- G. R. Buchanan, McKinney. W. R. Davis, Sulphur Springs.

SUPERANNATED.

- J. W. P. McKenzie, Clarksville. Ezek. Couch, Whitesboro. Andrew Cumming, Kaufman. Alex. Hinkle, Houston. James B. Rabb, Springfield. A. R. Dickson, Jacksboro. J. P. Stanfield, Whitesboro. Richard Lane, Marshall.

Colored M. E. Church in America.

MR. EDITOR—Last week the "Colored M. E. Church in America" held the session of their East Texas Annual Conference at Marshall, Bishop Miles presiding. Having no church edifice at this place, they accepted an invitation to hold their Conference in

a church claimed by the M. E. Church (North,) occupied by their colored members. The Bishop had opened their session with prayer, and had just commenced the regular business of conference, when a party of colored women entered and ordered them out, calling them rebels, and sundry other hard names. The Bishop and his conference quietly retired, and were soon tendered the occupancy of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which they politely accepted. Upon entering the church the Bishop remarked that, although they had opened with prayer in the other house, and afterwards unceremoniously ejected, the Lord had been kind to them in furnishing friends who had opened a house for them. In consequence of which he called his preachers again to thanksgiving and prayer. The Bishop urged the members of conference to take the treatment kindly, say nothing about it, and proceed to business.

I visited the conference room while in session. They transacted their business surprisingly well. The Bishop seemed perfectly at home in the chair, exhorted his preachers to have nothing to do with politics; said they were not a political church; their mission was to evangelize their people. He preached twice in our church, both sermons highly creditable to head and heart. The last, on Sunday evening, was addressed to the preachers—very appropriate—to precede his ordination services. At the close of this sermon he ordained nine deacons and five elders. He organized a church at this place, and took the initiatory steps to build a house of worship, secured a lot, etc. He has made a good impression at Marshall among white and colored. Ten preachers were admitted on trial. Their increase of membership in the conference during the past year was 1620. Their next conference will be held at Tyler. Bishop Miles is a pleasant-looking man, speaks with pathos, power and unction of the Spirit. He is evidently over-worked, and needs other Episcopal colleagues. D. M.

A Secret Worth Knowing.

The Interior, in a late number under the above head, seeks to discover the secret of the success of the Plymouth Church, under the pastorate of H. W. Beecher. It is usually attributed to the remarkable ability of the pastor. The Interior concedes his great endowments, but traces the success of the church to other sources. One is the entire freedom of the pastor from the "business affairs of the church." This is a matter of vast importance. An untrammelled ministry alone can develop the power of the pulpit. There is still another force which is so important that we commend it to the consideration of all the pastors and members of our church:

The second thing which arrested our attention was the statement that the "prayer-meetings" of this church "have always been dearer to its members than its public services." This is the more remarkable, because of the immense popularity of its minister as a preacher; a popularity to which most persons would probably ascribe chiefly the great success of the enterprise. And yet we believe that this is the simple truth. Thousands of people are, doubtless, drawn to Plymouth church each Sabbath-day by the fame of its minister, as a great pulpit orator. But the real permanent growth and spiritual power of the body, there is good reason for saying, is due very largely to the fact that "its prayer-meetings have always been dearer to its members than its public services." There is nothing in this that is really

strange, nothing that is strange to the theories of all Christians. The statement ought not to excite any surprise or elicit special remark. It is probably true, in a great measure, of every church which has achieved any large success as a spiritual force. And yet, of how few churches can this be said! Compare, almost anywhere, the numbers found, upon the average in the sanctuary on the Sabbath morning, with the numbers present at the weekly prayer-meeting. How wide the discrepancy. How different the tale thus told of the estimate put by the churches upon these respective means of grace. Not only the smallness of the attendance, but the whole aspect of the gathering and style of its exercises tell of anything but the love of the people for the hour and place of prayer. The prayer-meetings of Plymouth church have long been understood to be marked by features of unusual interest, and attended by hundreds of deeply interested participants in the exercises. And we find no difficulty whatever in believing both that what is here witnessed of them is true, and that the fact stated is one of the very chiefest of the sources of their prosperity. It will prove to be so in the case of any church which will test the matter practically. Let any church which is groaning over its want of moral and spiritual power, and its slow growth, or, perhaps, its decay in strength, and is charging this, it may be, to the want of popularity, or piety, or adaptation to their particular wants on the part of their minister, adopt this principle; let them rally to the weekly prayer-meeting; let them resolve to make it the most numerous, the most solemnly interesting gathering of the whole week; let them show that it is to them the "dearest" of all their church services, and they will cease to have occasion to mourn their decadence and impotence. They will soon discover a power and an acceptability in the preaching of their minister which will surprise them, and will no longer seek to displace him in favor of some "smarter" man. The remedy will be found infallible. Again we commend these two facts of the history of Plymouth church to the consideration of all whom they may concern, in the belief that they do intimately concern very many of our congregations. We conceive that we have here a secret well worth the knowing.

OUR continent is afflicted with Mormonism, but the chief source from whence this abomination draws its supplies is on the other side of the Atlantic. This strange people recently held their Annual Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, and reported 767 members, among whom were 78 elders, 27 preachers, 43 teachers, and 13 deacons. A reduction of membership is explained by the fact that 200 had emigrated to Salt Lake. Great Britain and Germany are the chief missionary fields for these people. A very small proportion of their recruits are supplied by the United States.

THE JUDGMENT.—There is a machine in the Bank of England which receives sovereigns as a mill receives grain, for the purpose of determining wholesale whether they are of full weight. As they pass through, the machinery, by unerring laws, throws all that are light to one side, and all that are of full weight to another. That process is a silent but solemn parable for me. Founded, as it is, upon the laws of nature, it affords the most vivid similitude of the certainty which characterizes the judgment of the great day. There are no mistakes or partialities to which the light may trust, the only hope lies in being of standard weight before they go in.

Correspondence.

The Minister's Consolation.

BY THE REV. T. T. SMOTHERS.

There is one man in society who renounces the ease, the honors, the affluence of life, and spends his days in thankless labors, and his nights in pale watchings. Let an impartial observer note his movements, reason upon his motives of action, and the results at which he will arrive will often be contradictory and ever surprising. Can it be popularity at which he aims? He does not walk in the path of those whose absorbing business it is to rise on the breath of popular favor to some station of permanent honor. He continually employs himself in laying sin at the doors of a vast proportion of his friends and associates; his flatteries are not thrown around society like a net to entangle the unwary; he deals in matter of fact assertions, and is continually uncovering motives in the human heart at which man must blush and hide himself with shame; pride meets a surer reproof in the mild eye that detects its most gentle swellings; wickedness trembles under the searching glance which seems to forestall its doom; the human heart lies naked before a fellow mortal; and a tender, melancholy, yet upbraiding voice charges innocent blood upon the self-righteous. Continually the accusation rises, "Ye have slain the Lord—ye have poured out the pure blood of the innocent Jesus like water upon the earth; and yet, even, this very blood, shed by your wicked hands, speaketh better things than the blood of Abel."

This, certainly, is no way to obtain the applause of men. The ambitious man who steals the hearts of the multitude that he may place his foot upon their necks, knows of a better way to accomplish his designs than to lay the heavy charge of innocent blood against them, and press home its guilt with the loud roar of a law broken, and raising its stern voice to heaven for vengeance.

It cannot be wealth that the minister of the Gospel seeks for in his deep researches. He is not found on the exchange, where merchants congregate, and where fortunes are bought and sold. His bills of exchange are pleadings in secret with the same Being who hears the shrill cry of the mountain raven and the roar of the young lion. His riches are those gleams of hope which break into his soul in the stillness of night; they come like streamers of light over a wide waste of shadows, and leave a deep feeling of immortality in the weaned heart that receives them. But no boisterous emotion of joy breaks out in thunders where these rays of glory concentrate. The loud hallelujah is reserved for the upper world, where it shall roll and peal like the voice of many waters, and mighty thunderings along the hills and vales of a blest and blissful eternity!

It cannot be earthly pleasure after which he aspires; for his temperate habits and disregard of the light trifles of time show that he has other objects supreme in his affections. Capable of entering with alacrity into the every day pursuits of this life, his thoughts seem to wander beyond them, and fasten their strong grasp upon unseen excellence. The dance and the viol are accompaniments of earthly pleasure; the loud, thoughtless laugh, the jeer, the song, are reverberated through the halls of merriment; but the *silent study* is the minister's levee room, and he holds audience with those who have bitter sorrows to disclose.

Thus is briefly sketched, with a feeble hand, the picture of a minister's deprivations—and, lest the shadowings of the pencil might give deep clouds to the prospect, no colorings of personal sufferings have been added; no en-

venomed shafts of a slanderous tongue fastened in the recesses of a sensitive heart; no betraying kisses; no hungerings, thirstings, or seasons of spiritual destitution have been portrayed; for surely these are not a minister's consolations!

But his comforts break out like stars upon the deep gloom of night. His consolations arise oftentimes where the hopes of the world expire—they spring up in the pale chambers of death, and are doubled when the spirit, long tossed on the deceitful seas of life, comes gallantly into a harbor of glorious rest.

Then, when mourning throws its sable over thousands with its tears, a joy kindles in the minister's heart, that one more soul is wafted from a rebellious world to a land of loud rejoicing and perfect peace.

The minister has a source of great consolation in the promises of God. He has, it is true, renounced the nobility and titles of earth; yet it is that he may wear a crown when this earth has passed away; he leaves a lesser for a greater good; he serves that he may reign. Taking God at his word, he drinks deep draughts of consolation at the exhaustless fountain of the promises, and in prospect enjoys the happiness to come! When the spirit of God moves over the spiritual wastes of the world, and the vale of death shakes the cup of a minister's happiness is running over. When political strife, the emulation of great minds, and the untiring energies of business are suspended by the anxious inquiry: "What must I do to be saved?" his heart leaps with joy, and he is happy, thrice happy, in his low estate, to handle the good Word of God, and assort the jewels of eternal life.

But the most precious moments of his consolation on earth come when the sands of his life are numbered, and he experiences the truth of the blessed doctrine which he has spent his days in promulgating. The golden bowl breaks at the cistern, and the silver cord is loosened, yet the earthly becomes heavenly, even before eternity lifts the veil! It is a remark founded in extensive experience, that a peculiar blessedness rests on the last hours of faithful ministers, collectively considered, and a far greater amount of composure and deep religious peace is enjoyed by them than by the members of any other profession. Should the proud infidel ask, with a sneer: "What will a minister accomplish by all his holy living?" the answer would be: He insures his happy dying; he meets a scene with calmness, joy and hope, even at which the most haughty infidel turns pale and feels a deep inquietude; yet this is not a selfish joy—an individual feeling of rescue merely—but a thousand associations centre and circle around this dying triumph, and lengthen the lines of his happiness. Like Payson, his gushing affections are poured out upon his blessed Savior, and carry with them all whom his God has given him. He has passed through this vale of tears, and imparted purity to every mind with which he came in contact. Associated with the most holy feelings, a thousand hearts—some on earth and some in heaven—bear his cherished remembrance, and his voice comes up with the sinner's midnight musings. All this he feels, and although the wave of time, through which he has passed, shall soon close over him, yet the weight of his talents, the flame of his zeal, and the purity of his purpose have parted the waters before him, and the world has acknowledged the weight of his influence. Perhaps, too, in the gloomy unfoldings of the black cloud that hangs over the pale realms of death, a lovely seraph face is seen, and the strong flashing of a crown, in which are many stars; and, away across the vexed horizon, the arch of God's promise shines with the rain-

bow colors of immortality, and ever and anon vanishing symphonies wander from the paradise of song and fall upon his failing organs. The dark, dark grave into which he enters is perfumed with the breath of Jesus; and the minister lies down in hope of a glorious and blissful immortality. Summoned by the Watcher and Holy One, he mingles with kindred spirits around the throne of God.

BRYAN, Nov. 10, 1872.

Catholicism.

The purpose of supreme control over its followers brings the Catholic Church into logical and inevitable collision with the tendencies of modern life. If men get used to governing themselves in the State, they will want to be their own masters in the church. Popular education does make the masses restive under any arbitrary control. Religious toleration does foster the belief that no church has a monopoly of eternal salvation. Unsectarian schools deprive the priests of their supreme opportunity to fix their grasp on the growing mind. All these things the Catholic leaders perceive with the utmost clearness. In what relates to their own interests, they are the keenest sighted of men. It is not in blindness, it is not in malignity, that they have wheeled their forces right across the line of modern progress. They know the tremendous risk they encounter in doing so. But to decline the battle is to accept defeat. If free government and free speech prevail; if religious toleration becomes universal; if the young are educated in secular schools—then the supreme control of that church over her members is gone forever. She knows it, and she will fight against any odds rather than resign her scepter.

It must be said, that in the Middle Ages the assumptions of Catholicism were not without benefit to the world.

As against a reign of brute force, her despotism was in many respects a beneficent and kind one. She did a world of good, and did it largely by the very authority which now looks to us like hateful tyranny. She did also much harm. Still, taking merits and faults together, her instrumentality had a certain adaptedness to the conditions of mediæval society.

But now Catholicism is at direct variance with the strongest forces of the age. The universal passion of Christendom is for liberty. Men are ready to accept any evils rather than those of tyranny. It is of no use to tell them that they cannot take care of themselves; they have been taken care of by "paternal governments" of every sort for some thousands of years; and now the race feels that it has come of age. To reason, to persuasion, to moral influence, it is intensely sensitive; against arbitrary authority it is the sturdiest of rebels.

And therein lies the doom of Catholicism. It is not that its doctrine or practice is wholly devoid of good; but that it has set itself against the one thing which mankind will have at any cost. The Pope has issued his bull against the comet, and his church has planted itself in the comet's path.—*Christian Union*.

Spurgeon on Open Communion.

The *Observer* publishes a letter to the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, respecting open communion from Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London. No doubt it expresses the sentiments of thousands. The sectarian spirit would build up the walls, but the "mind of the Spirit" forbids:

CLAPHAM, Nov. 1, 1871.

My Dear Friend—I am amused by your book—"The Open Door"—and obliged by your letter. If this communion question must be discussed, I wish every success to the Christian

versus the Baptist side of it. I believe that where there is the one life, there must be, and as a matter of fact is, communion. The outward sign is secondary, but the Holy Lord, who makes the thing signified a necessity of spiritual life, could never have denounced the mere sign of it as a sin.

I dare not be a strict communionist. Yet, mark you, the laxity of my brethren here, influences me in the direction of strict communion; and only my persuasion that *it is not according to the mind of the Spirit*, keeps me from it. Many of the churches here are of mixed membership, and leave baptism optional, which I am sure the Lord does not. Deacons are chosen who are Paedobaptists, and only the pulpit is reserved; in many quarters it is contended that even the pulpit should be occupied by a Paedobaptist pastor. Thus we cease to be baptized churches, and the order of the house is gone.

I am not of this mind, and cannot be. I feel that I am to disciple men and baptize them, and if they will not be baptized, they fail in discipleship, and I cannot receive them into the church over which God has placed me. I do not judge other churches, who stand or fall to their own Master. With them I commune, because they are living members of the body; though as I judge, disobedient and faulty members.

Are you somewhere in this position, or where? The line of truth is narrow, and lies between two quagmires. The Lord leads us in it.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A small stock of sheep may pay the farmer in localities where a large stock will consume the range. When the range is exhausted for cattle, a score or two of sheep will thrive.

Lime water as an occasional drink for fowls is said to be a preventive of many diseases, and aids in the formation of bone and eggs. It should be prepared by pouring some water over quick lime, and when the lime is slacked, draw off the water for use.

We give below Liebig's great fertilizer:

This amount will do well, applied to one or two acres, and it will cost not far from sixteen dollars:

1. Dry peat, twenty bushels. 2. Unleached ashes, three bushels. 3. Fine bone dust, three bushels. 4. Calcined plaster, three bushels. 5. Nitrate of soda, 40 pounds. 6. Sulphate of ammonia, thirty-three pounds. 7. Sulphate of soda, forty pounds. Mix numbers one, two and three together; then mix numbers five, six and seven in five buckets of water. When dissolved, add the liquid to the first, second and third articles. When mixed, add fourth article.

As pork-killing time is at hand, the following estimates, which we clip from the *Philadelphia Age*, will be of interest:

When corn sells for 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1½ cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following shows what the farmer realizes when he turns his corn into pork:

When pork sells for 3 cents a pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 4 cents a pound, it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 5 cents a pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

Questions of Interest.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

[The kaleidoscope is an ingenious toy, the invention of Sir David Brewster. It is a tube in which small mirrors are so placed as to give repeated reflections of certain bright-colored objects, as beads or pieces of glass.]

Like magic, on his view its wonders burst;
He gazed, the while from change to change they fleeted.

Or, overjoyed, a fancied semblance greeted,
Or strove to bring anew, from all dispersed,
Some bright remembered scene, the fairest or the first.

But quick the promptings of his infant sense—
How much beside the wondrous toy might store him!

O, were its treasures all spread out before him!—
To call them his—it was a vain pretence,
Till wholly in his grasp, the envious crystal hence.

Enough! he broke the toy to gain its hoard,
Then o'er its fragments grieved beyond all measure.

Dashed from the very height of childish pleasure:
A poignant memory all its joys afford,
Their charm too deep to solve, their cheat alone deplored.

Poor child! though clear each visioned scene might ope,
What could persuade thee, however specious,
That such a toy held all, so grand, so precious,
That filled thine eye's wide range, thy wider hope

The shell, the bird, the star, the gemmed and flowered scope!

And thou hast given thy treasure, told it o'er—
Thy birth-day hoard—for aught so poor and fleeting:

Beadlets and little mirrors, frail and cheating;
Nor can thy wish, thy tears, thy prayers restore
Bauble or treasure now, both lost for evermore!

O! ne'er a like impatient mood obey
To mar thy lot in graver years impending,
The brittle glass of life's enjoyment rending:
Nor yet thy soul for trifles e'er betray,
As fortune, pleasure, fame—to pass, with time, away.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

The subjoined circular letter will explain itself. The movement will commend itself to all the charitable in our State:

GALVESTON, 1872.

DEAR SIR—We take this method of calling your attention to the establishment in this city, of a charitable institution for the treatment of diseases of the eye, throat and ear, among the poorer classes of our State.

The extent to which specialism prevails in modern medicine and surgery, may be justly regarded as the distinguishing medical characteristic of our day. The principal universities and medical schools of the world have created separate chairs for teaching certain specialties, and in a majority of the large general hospitals, wards are now set apart for the treatment of special diseases. But it is particularly in the disease and surgery of the eye, throat and ear—requiring, as they do, special and expensive instruments, delicate and difficult operations, and careful after-treatment, that specialism has achieved its most signal triumphs.

The advantages—nay, the imperative necessity of special hospitals, in charge of surgeons who have made these delicate and important organs a special study, and who are supplied with the most modern and improved instruments and appliances for their scientific and successful treatment, are too obvious and generally recognized to require further illustration. The fact that there is no special hospital for the treatment of the diseases of these organs nearer than New York city, to which indigent citizens of our State can obtain admission, shows the great importance and necessity of establishing such a charity here within their reach. We propose to supply this great need of our people, in this their chief commercial city. This institution will be conducted upon the plan adopted and found so successful in similar institutions in Europe and this country.

THE GALVESTON EYE, THROAT AND EAR INFIRMARY.

No.—Eighth street, between Postoffice and Market streets, is to be reserved exclusively for the treatment of the diseases of these organs. It consists of an out-door and an in-door department.

The Out-door (Dispensary) Department is to be purely charitable—open daily (Sundays included) from 10 to 11 A. M., for the gratuitous treatment of the indigent and persons of small means. Patients admitted thereto will receive advice and medicines, and, when necessary, operative treatment free of charge.

The In-door Department is to consist of accommodations for twenty patients, who are to be amply provided with all that is necessary for the most scientific and approved treatment of their respective cases.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Patients admitted to the in-door department are expected to pay one dollar currency per day, to defray the expenses of board, lodging, etc. In all cases a deposit to cover the same for a period of from three to six weeks, according to the probable duration of the case, has to be made with the — on first entering the infirmary. Those wishing better accommodations than are afforded in the general ward, can procure the same on reasonable terms, by special agreement with the hospital superintendent. Medical and surgical treatment will be free of charge.

It is hoped, however, that the financial condition of the infirmary will, ere long, justify the opening of this department also, for the purely gratuitous treatment of the indigent.

Patients admitted to the in-door department for treatment or operation, who cannot properly be considered as objects of charity, will be charged for medical services (for the benefit of the infirmary) according to their ability to pay.

A suitable building, adjoining St. Mary's Infirmary, has been procured and fitted up until such time as permanent buildings shall be erected for the infirmary. The Sisters of Charity will have charge of the in-door department, which is a guaranty of that care and attention in nursing the patients which only they who have devoted their lives to such purposes know how to bestow.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

of the infirmary will, for the present, consist of Dr. C. W. Trueheart and Dr. C. H. Wilkinson. Dr. Trueheart is a skillful and accomplished surgeon, who has recently devoted several years to the special study of the eye, throat and ear, under the ablest teachers and in the principal hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, London and New York, and thus thoroughly qualified himself for this branch of surgical practice.

Dr. Wilkinson is well and favorably known as a surgeon and physician, and has occupied for several years the position of surgeon of St. Mary's Infirmary in this city.

The Board of Directors will, when the necessities of the institution demand, appoint, from time to time, additional medical officers.

It is well known that there are large numbers of persons, white and colored, in this State suffering with affections of the eyes, ears or throat, many of them persons whose general health is good, and in whose case a few weeks of well-directed treatment might restore sight or hearing, and enable them to become useful citizens, instead of remaining a burden to themselves and their families, or the communities in which they live. We would suggest that, for such cases of a meritorious character, a special subscription, sufficient to defray the expense of board, lodging, etc., might be taken up in their respective neighborhoods.

The corporators of the infirmary desire it to be distinctly understood that it is not their purpose to restrict the benefits of this charity exclusively to that class of persons who are, in the usual acceptance of the term, "objects of charity." They are of the opinion that but a small proportion of the people of our prosperous State stand in need of, or would be willing to accept, a purely gratuitous charity. But it is their desire to place the services of competent and reliable surgeons and the advantages of a well-ordered special hospital within the pecuniary reach of "persons of small means;" in a word, that class of our people who, while they could afford to defray their own traveling expenses and cost of board and lodging during treatment, have not the means to pay in addition for medicine, nurses and treatment.

To rear up and sustain in our midst this much needed and practical charity may well appeal to the sympathy and substantial aid of the charitable and benevolent of our State. Its charities will keep pace with the increasing means and facilities afforded the institution by the liberality of the people of Texas. With them it rests to develop its usefulness.

Contributions for the infirmary can be remitted to Mr. Isadore Dyer, Treasurer, or to Dr. C. H. Wilkinson, Secretary, Galveston.

In conclusion, we ask your earnest co-operation in this good work. Please let the people of your vicinity know of the establishment of this hospital, its character and advantages, and try to have suitable objects for relief, assisted by contributions, to avail themselves of its benefits.

If you feel an interest in our institution and its object, please write to the medical staff, and they will be happy to send you the annual or semi-annual reports of the infirmary, which will keep you informed of its practical working and results.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the corporators a Board of Directors for the management of the institution:

Geo. F. Alford, President; Michael Quin, Vice-President; Isadore Dyer, Treasurer; Cary H. Wilkinson, Secretary; Nahor B. Yard, Edward Webster, John B. Banks, Samuel M. Welsh, M. D., Henry M. Trueheart, Hippolyte Reybaud, Charles W. Trueheart.

Medical Staff—Charles W. Trueheart, M. D., Surgeon; Cary A. Wilkinson, Assistant Surgeon.

Further information can be obtained by addressing Dr. C. H. Wilkinson, Secretary, (enclosing a postage stamp.)

England and the Coal Famine.

A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing of the dependence of England on her coal mines, says:

Coal underlies England in more senses than one. Her industries, directly or indirectly, depend altogether upon the price and supply of coal. All England feels that unless something is done, and done at once, the great manufacturing interests of the country will not merely suffer, but will be hopelessly destroyed, and England lose her proud title of the workshop of the world. Some people are even beginning to calculate what population the British Isles will be able to sustain in case the coal famine, and the manufacturing stagnation consequent thereon, continue.

Meantime the cost of anything and everything having the slightest connection with coal, is sensibly increasing. The fares by the "penny steamers" are now two pence—a small matter, one might say without reflection; but it is a hundred per cent. increase; and if we are compelled to stand that all around, the case assumes gigantic proportions at once. All the printed "shillings" in the restaurants' bills of

fare have had "1d." or "2d." or "3d." neatly added with a pen, because it takes coal to cook chops and steaks. Railway fares and tariffs have followed suit. Rather they led, and the others followed suit, and English railway fares were higher than they were anywhere else in the world before. Those remarkable specimens of business enterprise and rapid growth, which find no parallel outside of the United States, and which the average Englishman is forced to pit against New York and Chicago—Barrow-in-Furness and Staleybridge—have received a harder blow than Chicago did last year, and one which will apparently last longer. The admirers of Charles Dickens, who flatten their noses against the car windows during a night ride through the "Black Country," will not see so many "yawning infernal furnaces lighting up the heavens with a lurid, unearthly glare," as he did. Birmingham and Manchester are to-day selling goods at a less price than it costs to produce them, in the hope of seeing their way clear soon. Many smelting establishments have stopped, either partly or altogether, and any iron manufacturer knows how serious a thing it is to "cool a furnace."

New England's Danger.

Within the past twenty-five years the agricultural interest of New England has greatly decreased. This has been caused not simply by the immense drain which the Western country has made upon our rural population.

The manufacturing interest has wonderfully increased in New England, and has drawn into itself a great number of young men who would otherwise have remained upon their farms. Villages are now growing into cities under the swarming population of cotton and shoe operatives. Factories are lengthening themselves along the banks of almost every river, even far up into the mountain sources. New England is now straining every energy to clothe the world entire, from head to foot. So New England is ceasing to be an agricultural people, and is fast becoming a manufacturing one. With this tremendous change of interests there has come an equally great change in the habits and character of the people. Go among the shoemakers of New England. These men, as a general thing, are of New England birth and stock. And yet, contrary to the heritage of habit and character received from their fathers, they do not attend our churches. They are fast drifting away from Christianity, from Christian observances. We write of these men as a class. It is the result of our observation that it is only a few of the shoe operatives in a factory who attend church or pay any religious respect to the Sabbath. And this is not the whole of it. There is a hard materialism and gross skepticism found among these men, which makes the matter infinitely sad to contemplate. There is an open hostility to the church, to its ministers and people, which is constantly manifesting itself in their ridicule and scorn of them. Now to account for this state of things is perhaps impossible. Some would say that the division which has been introduced into labor, making each laborer to repeat his one simple operation forever, reacts upon his mind, and degrading him into a machine, takes from him all the nobler qualities of faith and reverence. Others say that the crowding of operatives into rooms, where a bad man of native force and individuality of character can assert himself, leads to a general demoralization. Probably the antagonistic feeling which the laborer has for the capitalist, has much to do with the matter. The church is regarded by many of these men as aristocratic, and so inimical to their interests. Pride and envy work together to build men up into an immense prejudice against the church.—*Reflector.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 27, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

WE will continue to send to their old addresses the papers of all preachers, until advised by them of a change of postoffice.

THE fourth installment to the capital stock of the Advocate Publishing Company is now past due. Subscribers in arrears will please be prompt in sending us their remittances.

REV. O. P. FITZGERALD, D.D., formerly editor of the *Christian Spectator*, and now agent for the Pacific Methodist College, has been elected corresponding editor of the *Pacific Methodist*. Dr. Fitzgerald wields a facile pen, and his contributions will add to the interest of this excellent journal.

REV. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, who was transferred by Bishop Pierce at the late session of the St. Louis Conference to the Northwest Texas Conference, passed through our city last week. We were glad to welcome him back to Texas. There is a wide field and plenty of work for many more from the crowded conferences in other States.

THE St. Louis *Christian Advocate* of November 13th bears to us the salutory of Dr. D. R. McAnally, who once more assumes editorial charge of its columns. The doctor commands a vigorous pen, and the St. Louis *Advocate* will, under his control, hold the high position it secured under the management of those who have preceded him.

THE Kentucky *Methodist*, published at Covington, Kentucky, and the *Central Methodist*, published at Catlettsburg, have been consolidated, and Rev. C. W. Miller is associated with Rev. Zephaniah Meek in the editorship. Bother Miller has achieved considerable reputation as a controversial writer, and doubtless this union of strength will enable the *Central* to take a high position among our church papers.

WE have received the following note from Rev. F. A. Mood, D. D., from the Trinity Conference:

The Trinity Conference was favored with fine weather. Large crowds attended. There was a full attendance of preachers. Bishop Keener gave the most painstaking attention to every item of business, and every question of importance received careful investigation and action. The Bishop's sermon on Sunday was one of great power and made a profound impression. \$800 were taken up at the anniversary of the Missionary Society.

WE take pleasure in announcing the change in the Morgan line of steamers, which will secure rest for the employees in the postoffice and many others. There will be no more Sunday arrivals or departures. Capt. Fowler announces that hereafter the steamers will arrive on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and leave same day at 3 P. M. This will not only secure rest for the laborer, but secure to our city more of that Sabbath quiet which those who read and respect their Bibles desire to see in our city.

THE ISSUE ACCEPTED.

Alcohol has an organ. The *American Liquor Men's Advocate*, of Pittsburgh, is published in the interest of the manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquor. It will, no doubt, be well supported. Its tone may be inferred from the following extract from a recent article:

"The *Advocate* will take no part in politics so long as politicians are content to treat the liquor business as any other business is treated. That is all we ask; that is our politics; the first and last plank of our platform. But, Messrs. Politicians and acute wire-pullers, we are most terribly in earnest on that one plank; we know no compromise in it. Equal rights for all, is our motto. * * *

"At present the mighty hosts of the opposing power are organizing. They are marshaling their forces, and preparing for a mortal and decisive combat. They are invaders of our soil and territory. They threaten us with destruction; but the power that has saved us in the past can save us in the future, if we organize, drill our forces, discipline them, and under one grand and competent leader, enter the battlefield with a determination to win. Knowing ourselves, therefore, as a power, let us understand our duty as a body to be united, and as an element in the land."

Satan was eloquent when he sought to rally the hosts of fallen angels to a renewal of their conflict with the power which had hurled them from the battlements of heaven; and the advocates of a bad cause can move with the witchery of glowing words the judgment of men already the willing slaves of depraved appetites. We like the talk of this liquor men's *Advocate*, much as we abhor his cause. He writes well, for he is in earnest. His craft is in danger, and he is eloquent. We are the more particularly pleased because, when the champion enters the lists and defies his foes to mortal combat, something will be done. This bold appeal to public opinion will attract the attention of the public mind to the question; and as it realizes the huge proportions of that traffic which is absorbing so vast an amount of the wealth of the land and yielding no return, it may wake up to the importance of action. Every appeal this advocate of a bad cause makes in behalf of the natural right of each individual in this "home of the free," to make, sell or buy whatever his interest or inclination may suggest, may awaken inquiry into that other natural right of self-preservation which makes men guard their lives and homes from the assaults of wild beasts or bad men, and their property and the community from every nuisance which will depreciate the value of the one or endanger the health or the lives of the other. Men have the right to make soap or slaughter beef for the market; but when the stench interferes with the comfort and health of an entire community, they are promptly removed to other localities. A man has the right to make or sell gun-powder; but if he builds his factory in the heart of a city, or attempts to establish magazines in its business centres, his plans will be arrested without ceremony. Men may travel through the country with a menagerie, but they must keep the tiger behind strong bars and the snakes

in a cage. If they claim the right of giving their animals the freedom of the streets, or letting their serpents sun themselves along the crowded sidewalks, the instincts of every citizen will promptly protest with guns and clubs, while the custodians of public peace will hold the managers of the show responsible for the lives lost or property destroyed.

We hope the public mind will accept the "first and last plank" of this new platform, and "treat the liquor business as any other business is treated." When it becomes a nuisance, abate it; and when it is destructive to health, life and estate, hold it to a stern account.

At a recent session of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," at St. Louis, resolutions were adopted urging the suspension of Sunday trains, so as to secure rest for the operatives during that day. A committee was appointed to confer with railroad officials of all the routes in the country. They will have the best wishes of all Christians in this movement, and we may add of all benevolent people. Apart from the sanctity of those hours, which have been set apart for the worship of God by Divine authority, it is a wrong to the employees in any business to deprive them of that period of rest indicated by the demands of nature, as well as authorized by the express command of God. The speed with which men travel these days supercede the need of Sunday trains. When men can travel so far and so fast in six days, they might take time to rest on the seventh without serious inconvenience. A few more cars attached to each train would accommodate the Sunday travelers on the trains of other days, and be a saving instead of a loss to the corporations. We have no doubt but a correct estimate would show that the suspension of Sunday trains would prove an economical arrangement.

SOME time since, Theodore Tilton outraged the good sense of the American people by publishing a fulsome biographical sketch of Victoria Woodhull, in which she was ranked as peerless for purity of character among the noble women of her age, and an indirect apology was made for her well-known free love doctrines. She now justifies her claim to the high position he assigned her by publishing in the journal she controlled slanders so vile, that she and her sister, Jennie Clafin, have been arraigned for circulating obscene literature, and will very likely suffer for the offence. She proved herself ungrateful, as well as bad, for she invaded the family of Tilton, her eulogist, and sought to fasten a reproach upon his home. None believe her present story, unless they believed Tilton's book; but the number of such persons is so small, and their credulity so evident a token of mental obliquity, that no other result will follow than to remind Tilton and others, whose mistaken liberality or itch for notoriety made them look kindly on the follies of this unhappy woman and her associates, of the old but wise suggestion, that those who walk on pitch will certainly be defiled.

COMMON SENSE.

The salutory of Dr. McAnally, in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, concludes with the following plain statement, which commends itself to the common sense of every reader:

Reduction of the size or change of the form of the paper, seems to us a necessity, demanded alike by both economy and convenience. Besides, this paper *can not* be published at two dollars a year without loss to the proprietors. There is no use in trying to ignore that fact, and the sooner those concerned recognize it as a fact and govern themselves accordingly, the better will it be. When the paper was enlarged and the price reduced, there was an exemplification of the principle referred to by the Apostle, who, when speaking of certain characters, represents them as "stretching themselves beyond themselves." The size of the paper must be *decreased* or the price must be *increased*, or great loss be sustained by the company. The reports made to the last conferences were to the effect that the *Advocate* was not paying expenses, and similar reports will hereafter be made unless there be a change either in the subscription price or in the cost of publication.

To any one possessed of a practical knowledge of newspaper publications, the above is as clear and conclusive as the multiplication table. So long as the composition, paper and press-work of a religious paper costs precisely the same that these same items do in the publication of secular papers, the price of the subscription must be fixed at a figure which will cover these expenses, or there must be a loss to the publishers.

In the report of Rev. W. C. Johnson, of the *Western Methodist*, Memphis, to the White River Conference, we find the following, which tells the same story respecting the pains and perils connected with the publication of a cheap religious paper:

Our subscription list has been but slightly increased during the past year, and I must again impress upon your minds the fact that at the present low price of \$2 a year we are in constant danger of loss, and even disaster, from revulsions in business, and so will be, until we secure at least 10,000 subscribers.

It is evident from this statement that the cheapness of the *Methodist* has not secured the increase of subscribers that the advocates of a cheap church literature have been persuaded would follow the reduction of price. One dollar will make but little difference with people in the price of a paper when they want it. If they are indifferent about it, they can find other excuses, even if unable to grumble about the cost.

The financial history of all our local papers will tell the same story of anxiety and struggle against "loss and even disaster" furnished in the above extracts. The Nashville *Advocate* is an exception, for it has advantages growing out of its relations to the Publishing House, which the other papers do not possess. They all feel the same pressure, and will continue to feel it, until a wiser spirit and a more liberal policy marks the history of our church operations.

THE white Baptists of Baltimore are building in that city a church for their colored brethren, which will cost upwards of \$20,000.

"CONSIDER THE LILIES OF THE FIELD."

The great Teacher loved nature, and constantly drew from its contemplation lessons of heavenly wisdom. The sun, the mountain, the sea, the fig-trees, the vines, the grass, and the lilies, all caught his observant eye, and taught something of God.

What is the import of the command to "consider the lilies" but a command to study nature, and through it to learn somewhat more of its all-perfect Author? Do we not come short of much wisdom, and miss of much joy, because we do not consider God's vast, varied, wonderful, beautiful and useful works? How many monotonous and lovely hours might thus be filled and cheered! how many gloomy or trifling thoughts might be escaped and their places filled with better meditations! In the 104th Psalm the inspired poet, after singing in strains equally sublime and beautiful of all the glorious works of God, showing how carefully and intelligently He had "considered" them, exclaims: "My meditation of Him shall be sweet; I will be glad in the Lord." Nature most majestically proclaims in all the vastness of her proportions, and the grandeur of her movements, the almightiness of God. How cheering the thought that this awful God is ours!

"Our shield and defender, The ancient of days! Pavilion'd in splendor, And girded with praise!"

But nature shows in all her varied and curious handiwork the wisdom of God. The psalmist, contemplating these marvels of wisdom, is constrained to cry out, "O, Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all."

"This earth, with its store Of wonders untold," all teach us that God is wise to care for his creature man, who is of more value than many sparrows, and will ever guide all willing feet in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. See the curious skill displayed in the symmetry, the fair colors and sweet odors of the humblest little flower! See in the tiniest minnow, bug and fly, how nicely all is adapted for its use! Then look higher and see the birds of the air. How beautiful and varied the hues of their feathery robes! and how many and how sweet their songs! how various and curious their habits! Some feed on insects; some on fish; some on grains and fruits; and some feed on other birds. Some live in tropic; some in temperate, and others in frigid climes; some live ever in the same locality, and some make long summer and winter tours, in long flights of thousands of miles. See in the animal tribes the wisdom of God; how minute, and how vast in size; how various their shapes; how many their modes of attack and defense, with horns, claws and tusks, or wonderful speed. How many and how varied are their coverings of wool, fur and hair, and how varied their habits and their food. In all we see the wisdom of God, and in all lessons of faith and resignation to His will.

When we consider God in his works, how much of goodness we behold! Nothing has been made to produce pain, or cause sorrow. The largest proportion of our woes and pains are drawn upon ourselves by the violation

of the laws made for the well being of our physical and spiritual natures. If we were only in harmony with God, how smoothly and brightly would flow the stream of life! Wherever in nature and providence these things are inexplicable, Revelation tells us the solution—"An enemy hath done this." Sin has marred the work and thwarted the plan of God.

If we "considered" nature with a thoughtful eye, how richly it would store our minds with thoughts, pure, expanding, elevating and cheering! How rich a resource for social intercourse and colloquial pleasure! How many are barren of thought, who can communicate no interest to human fellowship, because, and only because, they have not considered God's manifold, glorious and beautiful works! Consider the lilies of the field. The earth is full of the riches of God.

WE see in the New York *Evangelist* an account of the death of Manuel Aguas, the leader of the Protestant faith in the City of Mexico. He was raised in the Catholic Church, and as a member of the Dominican order, held a high place among his brother monks for his studious habits and devotion to his calling. In order to qualify himself to resist the movements of the Protestants in his country, he was led to read their books; but, instead of finding them vulnerable, as he expected, his own armor was pierced, and he at length took his place in the company he had formerly opposed. He was soon the leader of the "Church of Jesus," the name by which the evangelical party in the City of Mexico is known, and finally was elected their bishop. A long procession, composed chiefly of the poorer classes, attended his burial. A converted Spanish priest read the service, and at its close the sad procession conveyed the remains to the American cemetery outside of the city. When the history of evangelical Christianity in Mexico is written at some coming day, the name of Father Aguas will hold a high position among its early labors.

THE official report of the departure of emigrants from Liverpool to America shows fifty-four thousand for the past three months. A portion of this influx of labor is beginning to turn towards the South, and the rich lands of Texas will welcome a fair proportion of these sons of toil. While these additions to the laboring force of our State will accelerate the development of our natural resources, yet the influence they will exert on the religious history of our future renders their coming a matter of no slight importance. They not only speak our language, but are in vital sympathy with us, both as to their religious faith and social ideas. Many of the immigrants who will this fall be introduced into our State, are members of some branch of the English Methodist connection, and some of them are preachers. They will at once identify themselves with our church organization and become valuable auxiliaries in the work of Methodism in the growing field. They at once enlarge the work and supply us with laborers.

THE WAY TO WORK.

"Brother Pauly reported seventy-two subscribers for the *Familienfreund*, and he has but seventy-two members."

We find the above in Brother Vordenbaumen's report of the Houston German Mission, which appears in "Our Outlook" this week. If the report had furnished no other information, we could have formed a very accurate estimate of the religious condition of that church, and of the report the preacher will make at the coming conference respecting other interests in his charge. Everybody can see from this one item that they are a live church; have a live preacher; that they are interested in the prosperity of the church; want to know all about its plans and movements, and hence they take their church paper. With this one fact as our only data, we would be certain that the members of that church paid their preacher's claim, and paid it cheerfully. When the missionary collection was taken up we are confident they responded. Their paper, with its weekly news from the church at home and abroad, keeps them in vital sympathy with the rest of the church, and they would gladly answer the call to join in the grand effort to send the gospel to the regions beyond. We would expect that the Bishop's fund and the conference collection and other calls would meet like response. The members feel identified with the entire church, and join hands cheerfully with their brethren in supporting its varied interests. We would be equally certain that the Sunday-school was well sustained, has a good supply of teachers, a well-filled library, and that there is life and soul in their singing. We have no question but the prayer-meetings have been well attended; that the members promptly take part in the exercises; nor would it very greatly surprise us to learn that class-meetings are still held among our German brethren in Houston, and that the souls of the members are often made happy in the love of God "while speaking one to another."

When we have a college in these lands in which preachers are made, we want Brother Pauly as one of the professors to train the young men for their important work.

WE see it stated in the *Lutheran Observer* that the *Gartenlaube*, an atheistical monthly of Germany, has 310,000 subscribers, while the *Daheim*, a Christian monthly, has 80,000. The latter subscription is large, but that of the atheistical publication is greatly in advance. The religious papers of this country hold a similar relation to the secular journals. The average circulation of the most successful religious journals is far below that of the secular papers. There is one feature, however, about American journalism that is encouraging: an avowed atheistical paper would meet but small favor in comparison with the patronage given this German advocate of extreme infidelity. The infidelity of this country is practical rather than theoretical. But few deny the existence of God, while many care nothing about the matter. They do not oppose Christianity—they let it alone.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Our readers have no doubt seen in different papers advertisements, in which large profits are offered in a business which is both easy and pleasant. These apparently harmless announcements very often are covers of rascality. An acquaintance some time since responded to one of these calls, and sent on a letter asking for information. In a short time came a reply, offering, for a comparatively small sum, to send on a large amount of counterfeit money. The instructions were given respecting the address of parties in New York and the transmission of the package of bogus currency. From the number of advertisements of this character appearing in the papers, we presume the business pays, and as a matter of course the simple-minded who bite at such baits will find themselves the losers. We have been told of a case. The proposition made was to send say five hundred dollars in *fac similes* of United States paper for one hundred dollars, the modest sum of \$10 being required as a token of good faith between the parties. The ten dollars were sent, and in due time a package came, duly marked C. O. D., and with \$90 due and \$12 express charges. There was no remedy, as the victim was fearful that if the package was left in the office, it would reveal his rascality, and the \$102 were paid and the package secured. In a few hours he came back in a rage with a bundle of waste paper as the net result of his venture. He had no remedy. The express company would not return the money, as it might have to account for it to other parties, and the wisdom that he was able to extract from the affair was all the profit the disappointed speculator was able to derive from the transaction. It is intimated that his faith in the total depravity of man has been largely increased. The parties who are usually victimized are those who are anxious to get rich outside of the path of labor or legitimate enterprise. Making money easy is the attraction. We counsel our young friends, that the safest and the easiest road to fortune lies along the path of industry and integrity.

A WRITER in the London *Times*, who announces himself a Catholic, declares his disbelief in the alleged miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes, and expresses great disgust over the pilgrimages to this shrine. That does very well for the English ear, but the pilgrimages appear to suit the ignorant French peasant, and possibly Catholicism can adjust itself to the intellectual and moral aptitudes of each locality. We presume the Pope, though infallible, will decline a decision in this case. To endorse the alleged appearance of the Virgin at Lourdes would be a shock to the intelligent English mind, while to rebuke it would be to relax the grasp of Papacy on the mind of the peasantry who are crowding to the shrine.

A BIBLE-HOUSE has been erected in Constantinople at a cost of \$65,000. It is built of stone, and is four stories high. The gospel, long banished from the regions from whence began its mission, is returning, doubtless to abide there until its mission among men is accomplished.

The Sunday School.

Report on Sunday-Schools.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Sunday-schools, having had the same under careful consideration, beg leave to make the following report:

From the statistical reports from the various circuits and stations, we find that there are in our bounds 83 schools, 523 officers and teachers, 3711 scholars, 6934 volumes in library, valued at \$2253, and 1371 *Visitors* and *Little People* taken. These statistics show an increase over last year of 17 schools, 115 scholars, which give an increase of over twenty-five per cent.

While we are improving over previous years, yet there is much room for still higher improvement. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the bounds of the Northwest Texas Conference, should at once take an advanced position in this great work. In glancing over the statistics of our adult membership, it will be seen we have a membership of over 10,000, showing an excess of over 6000 over the number of scholars under instruction in the Sunday-school. We should labor to bring the number of our children in the Sunday-school up to the number of our adult membership. Preaching the gospel to the world is the greatest and most sublime work any human being ever engaged in. Imparting instruction to the children in the Sunday-school is one method of preaching the gospel to the children. Then the labors of the teacher in the Sunday-school is scarcely of less importance than preaching the gospel to the adults.

We are aware of the fact that, in a new country like this, there are obstacles in the way of our success. Yet, with a patient perseverance upon our part, we may attain a high degree of success.

Union meeting-houses, or, rather, the lack of houses of worship, owned and controlled by our own church, is one great obstacle in the way of our success. To obviate this, we should lose no time in building churches of our own, and establishing Methodist schools in every church. Another obstacle in the way of our success is the difficulty of obtaining suitable books.

It is the opinion of your committee that you should still keep an agent in the field, whose business it shall be to assist the preachers in establishing schools everywhere, as contemplated by our book of Discipline. The agent should also assist the preachers in procuring and spreading the books and periodical literature of our church.

Your committee would here call your attention to the large number of libraries and other books suitable for Sunday-schools now being published and offered for sale at our Publishing House at Nashville. Dr. A. H. Redford, agent of our Publishing House, is doing a noble work, and deserves the thanks, as well as the hearty support of the church. Dr. Haygood, Sunday-school Secretary, and editor of Sunday-school periodicals, is magnifying his office, and giving sufficient evidence that he is the right man in the right place.

We cannot too highly recommend the "*Sunday-School Magazine*," the *Visitor* and *Little People*. The friends of the church may well be proud of such literature. We also commend to your consideration the uniform lesson paper now being published and sent out by Dr. Haygood.

We recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That we make our best efforts to circulate the *Sunday-School Magazine*, the *Visitor* and *Little People*.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Bishop to appoint an agent to represent this department of our work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. CRAWFORD,
O. M. ADDISON,
Committee.

Sunday-Schools in Texas.

"Sunday-schools are extremely rare in Texas, except in the large towns and county seats."

MR. EDITOR—I clip the above from a New York paper. In the desire of that paper to do Texas, as well as all the other States, justice, I have the most implicit confidence; and yet the above paragraph is far from being correct, and does us (unintentionally, I have no doubt), *great injustice*. The writer has been personally engaged in the Sunday-school work in Texas for more than one-third of a century, and he feels assured Texas will not suffer in comparison with any of the other States in regard to its number of Sunday-schools in the country outside of "*large towns and county seats*." He thinks the number, strictly of *country* Sunday-schools in Texas, will not fall much short of five hundred.

J. B.

The New Scholar.

Sunday-school had just begun, when the superintendent came up the aisle to Miss Adams' class, bringing with him a new scholar. The said scholar was a tall, handsome boy of fourteen; but he was blushing with the painful shyness of a big boy in a strange place. His clothes were poor and somewhat ragged; and he looked thin and worn.

"Here is a new scholar for you, Miss Adams," said the superintendent. "He is a stranger in town, I believe—Master John Marlow." Miss Adams welcomed him kindly, and made room for him among her other big boys.

There were six of them all nicely dressed—two of them in neat uniform of the military school. One of these young gentlemen drew himself up with a very scornful air, as John sat down beside him, and muttered something about "beggars" and "such people keeping their place." John colored deeply and his eyes flashed; but he looked down at his book and was silent. Miss Adams turned and gave the haughty young gentleman a look which silenced him for the time; but all through school he contrived to show, in every glance and motion, that he despised the ragged boy beside him.

When school was out, John Marlow slipped away before his teacher could find time to speak to him. Lewis Monroe, the boy who had affronted him, would have been glad to do the same thing, but Miss Adams called him back.

"Lewis," she said, "do you know what manner of spirit you are of?"

"What do you mean, ma'am?" said Lewis, looking down.

"Do you think John will be very likely to come back to us after your treatment of to-day? You called him a beggar."

Lewis had nothing to say.

"He came here to be taught; and to learn of the Savior. Was he not one of Christ's little ones, and have you not done your best to 'offend' him?"

"Oh! Miss Adams, I didn't think," said Lewis, who was thoughtless, but not really ill-tempered.

"Do you think that towards this stranger you have shown the spirit of a Christian gentleman? You are all proud of that uniform. Do you think you have done it honor?"

"No," said Lewis, ashamed. "I'll tell you what, Miss Adams, I'll run after that by, and say I'm sorry."

Miss Adams smiled, and Lewis hurried away. He came up with John just as he was turning the corner. John's head was drooping. He was too big a boy to cry, but his heart was very sore.

"Look here," said Lewis, out of breath, "I'm real sorry I acted so. I

was mean. I own up. Shake hands, won't you?"

John looked at him in surprise.

"You said I was a beggar," he answered with some pride. "I never begged that you know of."

"No, I was a goose; but I can't do any more than say I'm sorry, can I?"

"No, of course not," said John, disarmed, and holding out his hand; "but I'd just made up my mind I'd never come back."

"Oh! don't do that, please."

"You see, father has been very sick ever since we came here, and I've had no money to buy clothes, and mother's had no time to mend these old ones. Father's a machinist, and we don't want for anything when he's well."

"I'm so sorry. But you'll come next Sunday?"

"Yes, for I like your teacher."

John did come the next Sunday; and, what is more, he came in a neat suit which Lewis had left off when he put on his uniform. John was a diligent and faithful scholar, and grew up in that Sunday-school to be a good Christian man.

But if Lewis had never run after him that day "to say he was sorry," what a very different life his might have been!—*Child's World*.

WHAT HAS BEEN MAY BE. — One sees many strange things in the course of a long life. Witness the following by *An Old Sunday-School Superintendent*:

I have seen a teacher come into the school late. "Better late than never," say such. "Better never late," say I.

I have seen a teacher allow his scholars to enter the class on Sunday morning without the slightest salute. How very friendly!

I have seen a teacher allow one of his scholars to pass him in the street unnoticed. How he must have loved him!

I have seen a teacher so devoid of respect for his lungs as to monopolize the whole duty of the class. Preaching to a Sunday-school class is intolerable.

I have seen a teacher, by his loud speaking, attract the attention of neighboring classes. A noisy school is the necessary consequence.

I have seen a teacher continue his teaching after the bell had been rung. He ought, rather, to have ceased instantly, and to have taken care that his scholars did likewise.

NOTICE THEM. — "The teacher is coming!" says the little girl, as she trudges home from Sunday-school, and with eager haste she brushes back the hair beneath her little sister's hood, quickly arranging her own dress, that both may be as presentable as possible to the handsomely dressed young lady she admires so much. But the teacher passes on, chatting gaily with a young associate, and never bestowing a glance on the poorly clad little creature, who, a moment before, had eyes for nothing else in the world but her.

Who can tell how deeply such "trifling disappointments," as we call them, sink down into little hearts? How sadly the little one turns away—mortified, too, that her companions had witnessed the disappointment of her expectations. What a little effort it would have cost to have lighted up the child's pathway for hours and days to come! She will not meet the teacher the next Sunday with the accustomed frankness and affection. The childish spirit has been too deeply wounded, and she feels there is a distance between them which did not exist.

"MY BROTHER DOES SO."—What a poor excuse this is for swearing, or smoking, or chewing tobacco, or any other bad and wicked habit. Always ask for yourself, Is it right or wrong, wise or unwise? and do what is right, and it will make you happy in life and forever.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Good bank notes come from the banker, not from the counterfeiter. No one has any right to have counterfeits; so no teacher has a right to use spurious illustrations. Convey the truth by the simplest illustration possible, and with the least circumlocution. Instead of relying on encyclopedias, etc., go into the street with open eyes; pick up the dead, broken branch which lies at your feet, and convert it into an illustration of a fruitless Christian life. Be wide awake, be discriminating; or, if the expression may be allowed, possess sanctified gumption. The Savior preached the Gospel in the trees, in the field, in the roads. Why not we? An illustration is to be used to gain attention, and to carry home the truth. Employ such as are within the comprehension of the child. Let Greek mythology alone. Take God's illustrations, scattered on every hand, in the fields, in the gardens, the lanes. Look at the flowers, the grass, all nature, and pray God to open your eyes. An excellent help is to have a Bible with a wide margin, in which to note down, as you find them, such illustrations as bear upon any particular passage. After a while you will have a book which money cannot buy. Use always the best material you can find, and, if possible, that drawn from your own experience. Do not labor to find great things. Take the little things. Be plain, consistent, concise. Never use an illustration simply for its own sake; ever keep in mind the great object, and let the truth follow the way into the mind and heart which the illustration has opened.

HOW TO REPROVE. — To give a scholar needful reproof so as to secure the correction of his fault and retain his confidence, requires some skill and more grace, on the part of the teacher. A slight reproof may be given in a tone of voice and in a petulance of manner, that will arouse the opposition and hatred of the child, tending to create a greater evil than the one it is sought to correct. A severe rebuke may be administered in mild tones and in a genial Christian spirit, without giving offense, and fully securing the desired result.

Upon this delicate point a recent English writer gives some useful hints: 1. It is not well to make too much of small offenses, nor to reprove scholars for trifles the teacher does not see. 2. Let the reproof be given in the most gentle and delicate manner possible. 3. It should be done without the slightest touch of anger, and generally not in the presence of others, to wound the scholar's self-respect. 4. The best rebukes after all are silent ones. The teacher's example is more potent than his words. Making an apology for little things unintentionally done by the teacher, may overcome the most stubborn scholar.—*S. S. World*.

"SERVANTS FOR CHRIST'S SAKE." What a lesson for us, dear Sunday-school teachers, in these words of Paul. A skeptical writer, treating Jesus as a man, says that he was ambitious to be the greatest of servants. Is it not true? Was not our divine Savior indeed the greatest of servants? One of the grandest scenes in the world is Jesus, girt with a towel, washing the feet of his fishermen companions. Would you be like him? Be the most willing and joyful of servants. Take the poorest, stupidest, dirtiest, most uninviting pupils if they fall to your lot; take the most obstinate and obdurate and count it all joy that you can serve them, not for any loveliness in them, but for the love of the Lord Jesus.

The reports on Sunday-schools at our different conferences discovers the fact that the number of children in Sunday-schools is less than the membership.

Boys and Girls.

Hasty Judgment.

At the office door of Judge Burnside stood two men and a boy. One of the men was the judge himself, the other was farmer Jones, who lived on a farm at the edge of the town. They were talking about a boy, a lad of thirteen, who stood near, listening earnestly to what they said.

"Is he trustworthy?" asked the judge.

The farmer had no trouble to answer all the other questions, but now he hesitated. "Well—yes—I, ah—no!"

The judge looked from the farmer to the boy, who, though his face grew red, looked the judge right in the eye, and answered, "No, sir, he does not think I am trustworthy; he believes I stole a gold chain, but I did not, sir, though I have only my word to prove it; but if you, sir, think me a thief, don't hire me;" and the brown eyes looked up clear and steadily in the judge's face.

"I do not believe you are a thief, my boy, and I am willing to give you a trial. You can step into my office until I come back."

The boy, conscious of his innocence, had nerved himself to bear everything, but he melted at once at the kind words of the judge, the tears rushing to his eyes. With a grateful look he went into the office.

"I hope you won't be deceived in the lad," said the farmer. "No doubt he stole the chain, for we found it in his pocket, and I would have turned him off without trying to get him a place, but his mother was my cousin; she sent him to me on her death-bed, with the request that I would look after him."

"I like his looks," said the judge, "and I think we can get along together. What is his name?"

"Henry Maynard," answered the farmer.

"Now, Henry, said the judge, as he entered the office, "draw up your chair to the grate. I want to have a talk with you; tell me what was the trouble you had with farmer Jones."

"The farmer has a son about my age, who attends school at Norwich. He had been home at vacation, and day before yesterday he was going back. I was going down stairs, when he called me into his mother's room to show me a puzzle he was putting in his trunk. Then he took from a bureau a gold chain of his mother's, and tried it on over his vest, and said he wished he had it, with a watch fast to it.

"His mother came in and scolded him for touching it, and told me I had no business in that room. George put the chain away, as I thought, and I bade him good-bye, and went down stairs and out to my work. When I came into dinner Mrs. Jones asked me what George had done with the chain. I told her he had put it back where he had found it; but she said it was not there, and she believed I knew more about it than I was willing to own. I told her I was no thief, and Mr. Jones, coming in, said there was no harm in searching me, and sure enough, they found the chain in one of my pockets. I told them I did not know how it came there, unless George put it there; but that made them angry, and Mrs. Jones said I should not stay another day in the house."

"Have you no parents, Henry?" asked the judge.

"They are both dead, sir. I have a little sister, who was adopted by a Mrs. Linden, a lady who lived in the same town with us."

"Is that so?" said the judge. "Mrs. Linden is my sister."

Henry looked up brightly, for there was hope now that he might hear often from little Ella, to part from whom had given him much sorrow.

"Do you see all these books?" asked the judge, with a motion of his hand to the shelves. "Well, I began life very much as you have. I was just about your size when I became office boy for a lawyer. He was kind to me, gave me books to read, and directed my studies. When I grew older I read law with him, and after awhile was able to buy this library, which from the time I first entered the office, it was my ambition to purchase. Now there is nothing to hinder you from following in my track. If you will do your part, I will do mine."

"O, thank you, thank you, sir," said Henry, with a full heart. "I will do my very best to please you."

Not many days afterward the farmer came into the office with a letter in his hand. "Henry," said he, "I have come to take you back. George has written, and given us a pretty severe blowing up for sending you away, and he owns he slipped the chain in your pocket to surprise you when you found it out. The boy I got in your place don't half do your work, and we are all ready to take you back, and begin anew."

Henry looked at the judge, but he did not seem inclined to speak. "I am very glad, said he, "that you have the proof that I was no thief; but Judge Burnside believed my word without proof, and, if he is willing, I would rather stay here. I am going to be a lawyer some day, and I know I shall like it better than farming."

"Very well," said the farmer. "I don't blame you. The judge will do right by you, I know. You may count me your friend too, for believe me, I'll not be so hasty in judging another time.—*Young Folks' News.*

The Sons of Successful Men.

Next to the inquiry, what becomes of the pins? an interesting question would be, what becomes of the sons of successful men? A few names and a few firms are in the hands of the founders; but these are exceptions. The old name and the old trade generally pass into the hands of others. "Do you see that man shoveling in coal? Well, his children, and children like his, will jostle your pampered sons and rule this land," said an old New Yorker, the other day. The eminent jurists carry their honors with them to the grave. Merchant princes are obliterated. The reason is clear. The fathers laid the basis of business one way and the sons built another. Men who earned their fortunes by hard work, by diligence; that knew sixteen hours' toil by personal attention; that were their own bookkeepers, salesmen, cashiers and porters, are followed by sons who do as little as possible; who delegate to others all the work they can, and who know more of the road than the ledger. Famous hotel men were gentlemen, men of intelligence, men who were the equals of the best in the land, and who never sunk the gentleman in their trades. Young men who fling the example of their sires to the winds find it easy to squander a valuable name, run through a fortune quicker than it was earned, and find themselves, while young, at the point from which their fathers started. One thing is quite marked in New York. It is the fact that the heavy business is getting into the hands of foreigners. The heavy importers, the great bankers, and much of the trade of value is slipping out of the hands of Americans, as the trade of England got into the power of the Lombards.—*New York letter to Boston Journal.*

WANTED HER TO PLAY AGAIN.—A touching story is told of "little Harry," whose dear little sister had died and was laid away in the grave. The next morning Harry slipped out of doors very early, not even waiting to be dressed, and was soon missed by his mamma, who went in search of him,

and where do you think he had gone? Some workmen had found him in the churchyard, a short distance in the rear of the house, digging away at the little grave with his shovel; and when they asked him why he was digging there, he said "he wanted Olie tum home and p'ay with him." His dear mamma took him home, and with heart almost breaking, and eyes filled with tears, she tried to explain to him that his dear little sister was not in the grave, her sweet little spirit—dear little Viola herself—had been carried up by the angels to heaven, to live with Jesus; that sometime we should all die, when we too, should be borne away by the angels to that beautiful place where dear little baby had gone.

Thus were the unrestful, anxious feelings at his little grief-stricken heart quieted somewhat, and he seemed to understand, when he broke out with, "Me be dood, mamma, so me go where Olie is," that, though we can not bring our dead loved ones back to earth, it is our privilege to meet them where beautiful angels are.

PUZZLES, ETC.

ENIGMA.

In some dark cave, as dark as two-fold night,
Immured beyond the reach of cheerful light,
Devoid of cooling breeze or sunny rays,
I'm doom'd to spend my solitary days.
Such is my case, and such the place I hold,
Secure from summer's heat or winter's cold;
But when the page of knowledge lies in view,
And science bids the skillful sage pursue,
Like Hamlet's ghost, from my dark cell I rise—
As thin my form, as ghastly are my eyes.
Perhaps from this you'll treat me with abuse,
And call me frightful, and of little use:
If that's the case, it soon reversed shall be,
And all shall know what fame belongs to me.
I've led the ancient bards, in days of yore,
Thro' paths of learning, unexplored before;
Have given assistance to the hoary sage,
And guided him thro' many a tedious page.
And you, ye fair, fresh, blooming, young, and gay,
Whose charms, tho' beauteous, must in time decay,
See that ye don't that usefulness despise,
Which one day ye may know and highly prize:
Perhaps, too, while the mystic lines ye view,
I may be seen attach'd to some of you.
Sublime I sit, while you the theme explore,
I then dismount, and soon am seen no more;
Like some poor hermit, fled from care and pain
I clasp my arms, and to my cave again.

CHARADES.

The sun shone in with a brilliant beam,
And waken'd my first with its joyous gleam:
From her couch of rest she joyfully rose,
Nor chided the light that broke her repose.
To the garden soon she had tripp'd along,
Where sweetly was heard her mirthful song:
My second, upon the leafy tree,
Sang not a lay as merry as she.

The flowers she cull'd o'ercharged with dew,
And tastefully placed each varied hue;
Perchance my whole she then perceives,
Creeping among the verdant leaves.
I am a name composed of four letters. My first and fourth denote the masculine gender; my third and fourth denote the plural number; my first and second, and second and first, are used as exclamations of surprise and pain; my third and second you will often hear drivers call out; and my whole won a great victory, the anniversary of which will be shortly celebrated.

REBUS.

A king of Persia; a land-measure; bed-time; a refreshing beverage; a deceiver; medicine; a useful root; and to surround. The finals, read backwards, give the name of the greatest philosopher that ever lived, and the initials, read forwards, give the name of his wife.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1012.

1—YESTERDAY. 2—NEWSPAPER. 3—MOON-BEAM. ALGEBRA. DAVID. ANNA. MAIM.

Church Notices.

Preachers and delegates arriving at Bryan on the occasion of the approaching Annual Conference will proceed to the drug store in the central part of the brick building west of the railroad depot, and from that point they will be assigned to their homes for the session.

H. V. PHILPOTT,
For Committee of Arrangements.

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

H. V. PHILPOTT.

Notice.

The members of the Texas Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, are hereby notified that arrangements have been made with the proper officers of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, with its branches, and the Houston and Great Northern Railroad to pass the members of the conference to Bryan, the seat of the conference, and return for half-fare. Full fare will be charged for going, and a certificate from the secretary of the conference, testifying to the fact that the party holding it is a member, (whether clerical or lay) will secure a free passage on the return trip.

The principal officers of the International and G. H. and H. roads do not reside in Houston, and have not been seen; but if application is made by brethren in Galveston and Hearne for a like privilege, doubtless it would be granted by each of those roads.

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

Belton District.

FIRST ROUND.

Port Sullivan and Cameron cir., at Salam Church, Dec. 7, 8.
San Gabriel cir., at Hamilton's Chapel, Dec. 14, 15.
Davilla cir., at Davilla, Dec. 21, 22.
Belton sta., Dec. 23, 29.
Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, Jan. 4, 5.
Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11, 12.
Leon cir., at Rock Church, Jan. 18, 19.
Sugarloaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 23, 26.
Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Feb. 1, 2.
Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9.
Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, 16.

The district stewards are requested to meet at Belton on Dec. 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND.

Waxahachie sta., Nov. 30, Dec. 1.
Waxahachie cir., at Center Dec. 7, 8.
Peoria cir., at —, Dec. 21, 22.
Hillsboro cir., at Scott's Chapel, Dec. 23, 29.
Red Oak cir., at —, Jan. 11, 12.
Chatfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19.
Hutchins' mis., at —, Jan. 23, 29.
Milford cir., at White Rock, Feb. 8, 9.
Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16.

The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station.

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND.

Fairfield cir. Nov. 30, Dec. 1.
Centreville cir., Dec. 7, 8.
Redland cir., Dec. 14, 15.
Owensville cir. Dec. 21, 22.
Springfield cir. Dec. 23, 29.
Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19.
Dresden cir., Jan. 26, 27.
Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3.
Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

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

H. V. PHILPOTT.

BRYAN, October 3, 1872.

Notice.

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

L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.

November 1, 1872.

To the Members of the West Texas Conference.

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

J. G. WALKER,
SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, Oct. 16, 1872.

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND.

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

The following district stewards will meet me at Marlin, December 14, 1872: D. J. McLellan, A. C. Williams, L. G. Seagin, C. Gilmore, J. A. Graves, D. M. D. Barkley, D. H. Gurley, C. W. Bratten.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND.

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

I want all the district stewards to meet me at Cleburne on Saturday before the first Sabbath in January. Brethren, do not fail to do so. My Postoffice will be Waxahachie. Lock box 118.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Hamilton, at Rock church, Nov. 30, and Dec. 1.
North Boque, at Willis' chapel, Dec. 7, 8.
Palox, at Andrew chapel, Dec. 14, 15.
Stephensville cir., Cerinth, Dec. 21, 22.
Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, Dec. 23, 29.
Comanche, at Oak Grove, Jan. 4, 5.
Camp Colorado, at Hog creek, Jan. 11, 12.
San Saba, at San Saba, Jan. 18, 19.
Fort Mason, at Fort Mason, Jan. 25, 26.
Rockvale, at Round Mountain, Feb. 1, 2.

W. MONK, P. E.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Seward was insured for \$100,000.

A St. Louis siderman drives an elk team.

Russia is laying up a large reserve of coin.

Turquoises are being worn on jewelry again.

California is not making much wine this fall.

Two Iowa farmers have spent \$321 in a lawsuit over a 47 calf.

The city of Denver reports only fifty-two deaths in four months.

A Kansas man boasts that he has not tasted water since 1844.

England makes \$3,500,000 worth of her old rags into paper yearly.

A Western woman still living has a son over ninety-three years old.

The Indians of Idaho are becoming saucy, and threaten serious trouble.

The new Tulleries is to be grander and more beautiful than the old one.

Never marry a woman till you know where her dress ends and her soul begins.

His Majesty of Saxony has been married fifty years and written eleven books.

Russia is suspected of planning an Eastern invasion on a very extensive scale.

It will cost \$200,000 to restore the Escorial, and King Amadeus will pay the money.

It takes 995,000,000 nails annually to shoe the horses of Great Britain and Ireland.

Blue and black are the only colors admissible for gentlemen's neck wear this Fall.

European advices say that Marshal Bazaine is not expected to live through his trial.

The Marquis of Queensbury and a Scotch cousin are chasing buffalo on the Plains.

Omaha has constructed and furnished a full train of cars for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Dispatches from Vienna, Prague and Berlin, note the appearance of cholera at all these places.

There are said to be over a thousand young American girls now at school in France and Italy.

If this is a borrowed paper you are reading, "drop it." Your neighbor don't pay money to lend you.

The telescope of Lord Rosse reveals 700,000,000 worlds; only 3000 of these are visible to the naked eye.

The chapeau of a Spanish bull-fighter furnishes the model for the prettiest round hat of the season.

There is some excitement in Westchester county, New York, over discoveries of gold quartz there.

The Grand Duke Alexis will visit the United States again in 1876, to be present at the National Centennial.

Florida is already being flooded with those who design hiding from northern snows in southern orange orchards.

The Tombs in New York contains twenty-two men charged with the crime of murder, and they all confidently expect to be acquitted.

Bayard Taylor passed up the Rhine recently, with his family, meaning to spend the autumn in Gotha. He is writing the life of Goethe.

A Wurttemberg gunsmith has invented, for the Prussian Government, a new rifle that fires 26 shots per minute a distance of 1200 yards.

The cholera is raging in a terrible way in Central Asia, more than twelve hundred persons dying of it every day in the City of Bokhara alone.

Four hundred miles of narrow gauge railways are to be built in California, and a company with seven millions of capital has been organized to do it.

Robert Bonner, of the Ledger, will erect a monument to Fanny Fern, to be placed in the cemetery where lies the remains of Edward Everett.

P. T. Barnum is largely in the business of horse raising in Colorado, and has already 5000 head of cattle on his stock ranches of 30,000 acres, situated near Pueblo.

Two bales of timothy hay lately reached San Francisco from Philadelphia, for Lucy, the mare, at a freight cost of \$132. The fodder of human Lucys is not culled with that care.

Mrs. Crittenden, widow of Laura Fair's victim, is at present keeping a boarding house in San Francisco in order to support her family, who are in poor circumstances financially.

A memorial cross has been erected in the grounds of Sir Percy Shelley, son of the poet, at Rosecombe place, Sussex county, England, to mark the intended burial-ground of the family.

Turkish ladies are asserting their right to be seen. High born Osman damsels now dress in Parisian style, wearing veils of the thinnest possible gauze which softens without concealing the features.

Some Illinois candy-pullers placed a two-gallon pot of the liquid-sweet in the yard to cool, and went on with the dance. The discovery of a cat's corpse in the pot afterwards forced them to give the candy to the poor.

Five hundred men are preparing the Union Pacific track for the coming snow. Trains on the Texas and Pacific Railroad will have no use for any preparations of this kind, as they don't have any snow. Don't you see?

The climate of Australia is considered the most trying of any to Europeans, for, though they have no "dog days," they have an enervating and sultry heat every February called "Kangaroo days," that fully satisfy the highest aspirations of the thermometer.

The corner-stone of the Chicago Fire Memorial Monument, which is to be constructed in Central Park, and which is to be formed mainly of safes that were taken from the ruins of the Great Conflagration, was laid October 30, at noon, by the Masonic Fraternity.

A newspaper, printed in English, will soon be started at Rome, to be called the "Daily News," and to be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniel, brother of the late Hon. John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* and former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin.

The famous malestrom, which has been the scene of so many thrilling stories, is in reality a very tame affair, and would never recognize itself in the picture drawn by the romancer's pen. An English tourist, writing of it from Norway, says: "Every year hundreds of countrymen row over it, doubtless even bathe in it; for except at certain periods, and under certain conditions of wind and tide, it is comparatively harmless."

TEXAS ITEMS.

Things are lively at Goliad. The *Guard* says: "The mechanics in our town are very busy. Improvements seem to be the order of the day."

The Dallas *Herald* of the 16th says: "Twenty-four miles of the Texas and Pacific Railroad east from Dallas will be ready for track laying in thirty days."

We learn from the *Tyler Index* that about one-third of the distance is graded on the Houston and Great Northern, between Tyler and the junction with the International railroad.

The Waco *Advance* says: "We learn that there is a probability that the Waco cotton factory will soon be put in operation once more. The mills in other States are doing well, and why not ours?"

The *Index* says: "The construction train of the International Railroad is now running to Atlanta or Tarbutton, in Smith county, while track laying is being pushed onward toward Longview with vigor."

The *Advance Guard* says: "We learn from Mr. Dan Waggoner, who has just returned from Weatherford, that the Indians have been raiding into Erath county, and have done considerable damage."

The Huntsville *Item* says: "A considerable amount of cotton has been moving through our town in the last few days. Corn, too, has been coming in freely, giving the city quite a commercial appearance."

The *Hearne Free Press* says: "The lumber business has assumed enormous proportions. There are three firms engaged in the lumber trade here, and they are unable to supply the demand. This is the only drawback—the demand is much greater than the supply."

The *Neches Valley News* says: "We are glad to note the fact that reports from the upper counties are continually reaching here, that the crops (cotton) are turning out much better than was at first anticipated. Large quantities are being hauled to the river, waiting for it to rise."

The Sabine Pass *Beacon* announces the death, on the 12th ult., of Mr. Benjamin Thompson, sr., one of the old citizens of that place. He was a native of Louisiana; came to Texas in 1838; was an efficient soldier in the war for Texas independence; and maintained a high character for energy and integrity.

The *Austin Statesman* says: "A correspondent in Montgomery county reports that the rescue grass proves to be of great value. In illustration he states that on less than two acres, four mules and two milch cows, besides hogs, were pastured all winter, and adds that there is a perceptible difference in the flavor of milk and butter after pasturage on this grass."

The *Waxahachie Democrat* says: "Marvin College has a regular attendance of 106 scholars. Immigrants are pouring into Ellis county. Waxahachians are indulging in fresh oysters. North bound passenger trains on the Central pass Ennis at 7:30 P. M.; south bound at 7:30 A. M. Cold weather had reached Waxahachie. The Friends of Temperance have raised means sufficient to build them a hall."

The *Waco Examiner* says: "A party, headed by the Cordovas, of Kimbal, are making arrangements for a grand buffalo hunt, to start from that place between the 15th and 20th of this month. An invitation is extended to all who may wish to go. Buffalo, deer and all kinds of game are reported unusually abundant far out on the frontier this year, so that the opportunity is a good one for any who feel like chasing the buffalo over the plains."

WASTE BASKET.

What ship does a literary pirate invade? Authorship.

Dirt is not dirt, but something in the wrong place.

It is not the one-ideal man, but the chief-ideal man that is successful.

Dignity and love do not blend well, nor do they continue long together.

A beau is everything of a woman but the sex, and nothing of a man beside it.

What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? The word wholesome.

A tender-hearted bus-driver says he hates to run over a man; he thinks it hurts the springs.

Nothing is more dangerous than an imprudent friend; better is it to deal with a prudent enemy.

Monkey fur is the last furore in fur-rin' parts, and New York is expected to ape the fashion this winter.

"What are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were stealing ice." "Well—yes—perhaps it will bear that construction."

An Irish advertisement: "If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head, will return the umbrella of a young lady with the ivory handle, he will hear something to her advantage."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

The police made a raid on a Broadway (N. Y.) concert saloon on the night of the 17th and arrested the inmates. The proprietors and the waiter girls were held for examination, but the male visitors were discharged. All the principal saloons were closed up by the police, who are determined to destroy them.

LATER.—Nearly all the women arrested were released. The proprietors are held.

A *Herald* special from Berlin says that that government has issued a ministerial decree, signed by Itzenplitz, Minister of Commerce, commanding German railroads to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants unless full rates are paid for person and baggage. Hitherto railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates, and baggage free, thereby encouraging emigration.

The chickens along the Hudson are dying by hundreds. Turkeys, geese and ducks show signs of the malady.

Dropsy in horses has appeared in all the car stables, and fifty per cent. of the horses attacked will die.

A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Concord, N. H., on the 18th, about 2 o'clock P. M. It began with a sort of explosion, followed by trembling and shaking which lasted about ten seconds. The buildings rocked violently, and the shock was plainly perceptible to people walking in the streets. The shock was distinctly heard, and its apparent course was from west to east.

The resignation of Gen. Bristow as Solicitor General has been accepted by the President. It is understood that he will take a position on the Texas Pacific railroad.

Quite an excitement has been created in Salt Lake city by the report of the New York lapidaries, that among the samples of precious stones brought to that city are twenty-six diamonds, one of which weighs three carats. The man who brought the stones here, says the location is not in New Mexico or Arizona, but in Western California. A number of leading capitalists are putting up money for the organization of an expedition.

The report of Mayor McFarland,

engineer in charge of the surveys for a canal route to connect the Tennessee river with the Atlantic Ocean, at or near Savannah, Ga., will be transmitted to Congress along with the report of the Secretary of War. The report is exhaustive, and fully establishes the feasibility of the project.

The losses by the recent Brooklyn fire will not exceed half a million. Two firemen were killed, and another wounded by the falling walls.

Wm. P. Ross was elected Chief of the Cherokees, vice Downing, deceased.

One hundred and thirty-two cargoes of wheat have been sent to England from California since July.

Robb and Savage, the commission to investigate the Mexican border outrages, have made their report, which the President will incorporate in his message.

A St. Paul special apprehends that eight hundred track-layers on the extension of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad may perish. They are beyond civilization, and the severe storm of Thursday has detained supplies. When last heard from the relief train was stuck fast in the snow forty miles west of Sleepy Eye, and eighty miles from the suffering trackmen. The storm has increased, and it is feared that the men at the end of the track have starved.

Fifty thousand hogsheads of tobacco burned in Jersey City the 21st. Estimates place the loss at three hundred thousand hogsheads, and about \$600,000.

On the 18th, at St. Louis, the loss of the pork packing house of John J. Roe & Co. by fire was between \$125,000 and \$150,000; insurance on stock, \$125,000; on the building, \$55,000.

A fire at Lebanon, Indiana, the 19th, destroyed four or five of the largest business houses in that place. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

Nearly two hundred freedmen, including several families, were to sail from New York for Liberia the 20th of November. The emigrants are mostly from Florida, South Carolina and Georgia, and go under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

It has been ascertained that at least thirty-four Apaches were engaged in the Loring massacre, thirteen of whom are known to be Indians from Camp Dale Creek Reservation.

The horse malady is moving south. It has appeared at Atlanta, Wilmington, N. C., Memphis and Chatanooga.

The hotel block in Milledgeville, Ga., with several stores and residences, were burned November 22. Loss \$100,000.

Dispatches from the end of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, on the western line of Kansas, represent that Buffalo are so plentiful that the trains cannot be run with safety. They roam along the track in immense numbers, making their way south.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament at the coming session.

Bailey, one of the speakers at the Fenian amnesty demonstration at Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 10th inst., was fined last week for infringing on the regulation for protecting public parks. His council contended that the regulations were not valid, because Parliament has not sanctioned them, and an appeal was taken to a higher court.

The dismissal of eighty members of the police for insubordination on the 18th caused dissatisfaction among their fellows, who made a strong manifestation; 200 more were suspended this evening. Insubordination has now spread throughout the entire force, and further suspensions are looked for. There is great excitement in the city over the

prospects of the streets being left unguarded. At eleven o'clock of the 19th not a policeman was to be seen on the Strand. On the 20th the police situation was unchanged. A mass meeting was to be held at Hyde Park on Sunday night, to discuss what course will be pursued.

The gales in Wales the 21st destroyed many houses.

The Common Council voted resolutions laudatory of Stanley.

France.

The several parties into which the Assembly is divided had meetings the night of the 18th to sum up the events of the week and decide upon their future policies. The monarchists confess they have been defeated, and will secure honorable retreat by giving their support to the conservative Republicans. All the conservative elements have united in favor of a motion which will be introduced this week by Deputy Changarnier condemning Gambetta's speech at Tours.

A motion was made censuring Gambetta for inflammatory speeches, and complaining of the laxity of the government in dealing with the increasingly audacious radicals.

Thiers defended the government, and intimated that he might appeal to the country, but admitted that Gambetta's speeches were offensive, but claimed the government was not responsible. Thiers demanded confidence. Yeas 267, nays 117; half the deputies abstained from voting.

The telegrams of the 19th say that Thiers seems agitated over yesterday's proceedings, and passed a sleepless night, and declares his intention to resign unless the resolution of confidence receives a full vote and a larger majority. Delegations from the left and right have been sent reassuring delegations to Thiers cabinet, and a meeting was held to-night, but nothing decisive.

On the 20th a committee was appointed by the French Assembly to draft a reply to President Thiers message by a vote of nine to six, and elected Duke Posquier D'Audiffert as President. This action is regarded as unfavorable to the government.

The dispatch of the 21st says the different parties in the Assembly are holding private meetings.

Thiers is having another conference with a delegation from the factions of the Left.

Marshal McMahon refuses the Presidency, should Thiers resign.

Thiers has called for another and stronger vote of confidence from the Assembly, and has threatened to resign unless it is accorded.

The reply to Thiers' speech involves the appointment of a responsible ministry; that His Excellency shall not participate in debates in the Assembly; and that he shall communicate with that body by message only. These points will be strongly contested by Thiers' adherents.

The third milliard is paid. France will have half a milliard more ready by the 7th of December.

Holland.

Several villages in Schleswig and Holstein were destroyed by a hurricane last week.

Spain.

During the session of the lower branch of the Cortes on the 18th, Senor Rias announced that a system of trial by jury would be established in Spain, before the 1st of December.

In the same body a bill has been passed providing for a government loan to the new Mortgage Bank.

In the Senate Senor Rivera presented a number of petitions, praying for the emancipation of the slaves held in Spanish domains.

Physicians in attendance on King Amadeus have issued a bulletin stating that he is suffering from auricular rheumatism.

The telegrams of the 22d say: The country is quiet. The King improves.

Italy.

The Prefect of the Police of Rome has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the meeting advertised to be held on the 24th inst., and in the furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, because he has reason to believe that the meeting is really called in the interest of the opposition to the present government in Rome.

It is reported that the second Ecclesiastical Province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England, with Liverpool as the metropolitan.

Mexico.

Senors Velasco and Corrallo, of the Mexican Frontier Commission, accompanied by Senor Silices, attorney of the commission, arrived at Matamoros on November 18th. They invite the fullest investigation of the frontier difficulties from Americans as well as Mexicans, and express a determination to sift the whole question and make a fair and impartial report to the Mexican government. Senor Galindo, the other commissioner, is temporarily detained at Monterey.

A telegram dated City of Mexico, November 18th, states that Congress has assembled, and proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada unanimously elected President of the republic.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Nov. 16, 1872, to Nov. 23, 1872.

H S T, obituary to hand. Rev A Davis, 2 subs. The appointments were printed as sent to us. Will make the corrections.

Rev R M Leaton, Price's Creek, with post-office money order for \$4 40, for 2 subs. Names received previously and paper sent.

Rev H V Philpott, Bryan, notice inserted. D M, with communication from Marshall; also marriage notice.

Rev Dr Mood, with 4 subs; also communication.

Inte national Exhibition, circular.

Rev R H H Burnett, directions regarding John N Bowman's paper attended to.

Rev O M Addison, 3 subs from Robertson county.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, yours to hand.

Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis, will write you.

Rev A L P Green, marriage notices received; also 3 subs.

Rev J W Chalk, Pilot Point, W R Craven's paper goes from this office regularly every week, and has been going. The fault is not with the ADVOCATE office.

Rev B D Dashiell, Chappell Hill, we think it correct now.

Rev A J Yeager, communication in editor's box.

Rev M D Fly, with 2 subs from Waco.

Rev J W Brown, 1 sub and cash \$2; also communication.

Rev J K Street, 4 subs and list of appointments of Trinity Conference.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, Houston, communication in reference to work among Germans to hand.

Rev Wm Monk, Valley Mills, cash \$2 20. Will write you by mail.

Maggie E Tucker, Waco, your answer is the first one received to that rebuts.

Rev J H Pitzell, Three Rivers, Michigan, your letter has been forwarded to Rev J W De Vilbiss. His address at present is San Antonio, Texas.

Robt J Harp, New Orleans, letter to hand. It ought to have been sent before.

T S Snyder, Liberty Hill, handed your letter to former proprietors of the ADVOCATE, who will examine their accounts and report to you.

Rev J W Whipple, 1 sub from Lagrange.

F M Adams, Cameron, renews sub, and cash \$2 currency.

Rev E D Pitts, will forward estimates by mail.

M H Parks, Cleburne, 1 sub, to be sent to Tennessee; cash \$2 25 currency.

Rev W J Joyce, Secretary West Texas Conference, notice received and inserted.

J T Kilgore, Clinton, 2 subs.

Master Newton Kilgore, with answers to two puzzles. Very good indeed.

Rev J W Fields, with appointments for Sherman district—first quarter. Your letter is satisfactory.

M B Rankin, communication in editor's box.

H V P, obituary received.

Rev Sam'l Johnson, 1 sub from Blanco. The name corrected.

Rev Jos F Hines, address changed to Salado.

F C Wilkes, Brenham, your advertisement received. Will answer by mail.

Rev C W Thomas, 1 sub and cash \$6 currency on account.

L N Freshman, Cincinnati, your advertisement inserted first issue after receipt of your letter.

R S Menamin, all correct. Northern Christian Advocate, changed as requested.

Rev J W Bennett, Navasota, with obituary. Received too late for this issue. Also communication.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, advertisement inserted.

Rev Chas E Brown, 1 sub. Paper forwarded as requested. We wish all our agents were as prompt to advise us of their change of residence. We look for large lists of subscribers from our agents from the many kind promises made by them, which we have received, as they arrive at their new fields of labor.

G G Lyon, Chicago, communication received and handed to editor. Subscribers will please remember the price of the paper is \$2 specie, not currency.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—McINISH.—On Tuesday, November 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Fayette county, by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. J. L. CARPENTER to Miss CATHARINE McINISH.

McMILLAN—KEENAN.—On Thursday, November 7th, in Osage, by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. W. M. McMILLAN to Miss LETTIE KEENAN.

LACKEY—ALEXANDER.—On Thursday, November 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Fayette county, by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. GEO. LACKEY to Miss M. J. ALEXANDER.

CLEVELAND—ORA.—At the Methodist church, Marshall, by the Rev. Daniel Morse, on the evening of the 22d of October, Mr. W. H. CLEVELAND, of Cedar Grove, Kaufman county, Texas, to Miss CHARLIE ORA, sister of Rev. T. W. Rogers, of the East Texas Conference.

OBITUARIES.

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

BAIN.—Died, near Brenham, Texas, October 16, 1872. Mrs. C. E. BAIN, aged 57 years. This excellent Christian lady was a native of Maryland, but had lived since 1836 at the place where she died, in Washington county. Early in life she connected herself with the Episcopal Church. She was universally esteemed for her benevolent and amiable qualities. She died suddenly of heart disease. While in conversation with a neighbor, in ordinary health, her heart ceased to beat, and she was a corpse. "Be ye also ready." H. S. T.

HENDERSON.—Died, at the residence of her parents in Hill county, September 1, 1872, LUCY, daughter of Ira B. and Amelia Henderson. This dear young lady professed religion only two days before being attacked by disease, of which she died in less than five days. How good is God! and how specially conspicuous his goodness appears toward them that fear him! This young Christian had joined the church about a month previous to her conversion and triumphant death.

Her bereaved father writes: "She seemed to be happy, notwithstanding her suffering. And about an hour before she died, she sang the 'Old Ship of Zion' with as clear and smooth a voice as I ever heard in my life. The close of her life was like the close of a calm summer day." And with what anguish of the natural affections the father adds the following lines we who have lost our earthly idols can judge: "Our home without her is cheerless; she is missed all the time; the merry laugh and the sweet song are heard no more." Well, we can hardly enough bear to give up our children, even when they die thus triumphantly. What must the anguish be of the heart of Christian parents who follow their unconverted children to the tomb! Heaven speed the time when Christian parents will be much more anxious and concerned about their children's moral condition than they are about their education for this life, as heaven is more than earth, and eternity more than the inch of time they have beneath the sun. H. V. P. BRYAN, November 20, 1872.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The general market this week has been more active than the one preceding, showing large shipments of goods to all sections of the State. There has been some fluctuation in the prices of staple articles—Flour is firmer, with an advance in higher grades of 25¢@50¢ per barrel. Pork declined 50¢ per barrel. Bacon is dull at 1/2¢@3/4¢ decline on previous quotations. Sugar is firmer, owing to advices from New Orleans stating that the extreme cold weather had injured the crop.

COTTON.—The market has indicated continued activity in demand and steady advance in price until the close of the week, when the outside quotations of Friday for Good Ordinary and the grades lower showed a decline. Receipts for the week were 8612 bales; sales, 10,456 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2640 bales; to New York, 1190 bales; to New Orleans, 743 bales; to Boston, 950 bales; total exports, 5523 bales.

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

MONETARY.—The pressure for accommodations has relaxed considerably. The supply of gold has been full.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

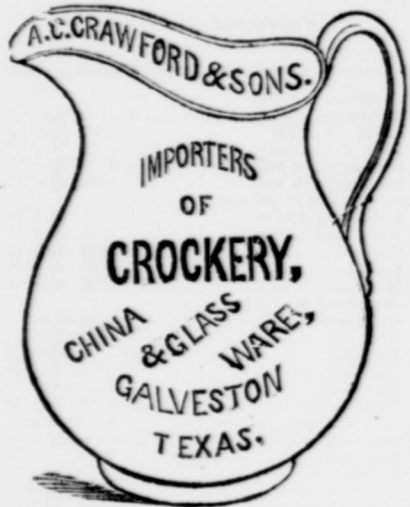
Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

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

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1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

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jan26tf

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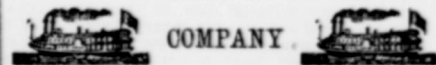
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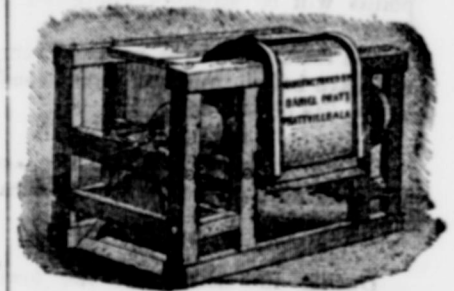
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Stegall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Beaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10 1y

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Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills, as a purgative medicine, stand unrivaled. Their action is uniform, certain and safe. They are entirely Vegetable, and do not cause those griping pains that most pills do.

AUGUSTA, November 9, 1869.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt: Dear Sir—I have long been a sufferer of torpor of the Liver and Dyspepsia, and in search of relief I have tried almost every medicine recommended for those diseases, but have never derived half the benefit from any of them as I have from your Vegetable Liver Pills. They are invaluable, and I would recommend them to all with Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Yours truly, W. J. BLAIR, late of Danville, Va.

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

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All notes to be held as a lien on all instruments until paid, which I furnish blanks of. If monthly payments, or every two or six months be preferred, no difference will be made. Address, PHILIP WERLEIN, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne St., New Orleans. june19 6m

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